UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

B.Sc. DEGREE PROGRAMME IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCE

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2023-2024

302C6A

CORE COURSE XIII

Correctional Methods and Practices

Course Objective:

- To understand the concept, evolution of corrections and the role of correctional staff
- To familiarise the various correctional methods provided to inmates
- To understand various correctional practices in Tamil Nadu
- To understand the various rehabilitation practices in prison
- To learn the innovative and recent best practices followed in prisons

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept of corrections and the role of correctional staffs
- Analyze the various correctional methods given to the inmates
- Understanding the different practices in correction in Tamil Nadu
- Examine the rehabilitation practices in prison
- Familiarize the innovative and best practices used in corrections in prisons

Unit I: Corrections

Correction: Concept and Evolution – Reformation – Rehabilitation – Reintegration – The New Generation Philosophy – Correction: A Legal Mandate of State – Role of Correctional Staff: Psychologist, Welfare Officer / Social Case Work Expert / Counsellor in Prisons.

Unit II: Correctional Methods

Importance of Regular Contacts – Interviews: with family and Lawyers – Role of Welfare Officers – Introduction to various therapies – Counselling – Treatment Programmes – Education for prisoners – Recreational activities – Legal aid

Unit III: Correctional Practices in Tamil Nadu

Vocational Training Courses: Mahatma Gandhi Community Colleges in Tamil Nadu Prisons – Prison Industries –Prison outlets – Farming in Prisons – Yoga and Meditation – Art and Crafts

Unit IV: Rehabilitation Practices in India

Rehabilitation: Meaning – Rehabilitation Practices – Support to families of prisoners – Collaboration with NGOs/CBOs/DPA Societies in Tamil Nadu – After Care Prisoners Aid Society – After Care Fund

Unit V: Best Practices in Prisons

Innovative Correctional Programmes and Best Prison Practices: Work Programmes – Education – Prison Products – Prison Brands– Food Units in Kerala, TJ Brand in Tihar, Freedom Bazaar Products in Tamil Nadu, Parivarthana in Karnataka– Prison Petrol Bunks, PATTAM

References

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2. Gideon, L., & Sung, H. (2011). *Rethinking Corrections: Rehabilitation, Reentry, and Reintegration*. SAGE.
3. National Crime Records Bureau. (2021). *Prison Statistics in India 2021.https://ncrb.gov.in/en/node/3724*.
4. *Petrol Pump.* https://keralaprisons.gov.in/malayalam/petroul-pump.html
5. *Tamil Nadu Prison Department - Prison Industry*. http://prisons.tn.gov.in/prison.htm
6. *Tamil Nadu Prison Department - Reformation of Prisoners*. http://prisons.tn.gov.in/reformation.htm

Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S						M			M
CO 2	S							M		
CO 3	S									
CO 4	S									
CO 5	S									M

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L – Low

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

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SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2023-2024

302C6B

CORE COURSE XIV

Crime Prevention

Course Objective:

- To understand the concept of crime prevention and its history
- To understand various methods of crime prevention
- To familiarise the conventional crime prevention methods
- To describe the contemporary crime prevention methods
- To familiarise various crime prevention organizations

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept of crime prevention and its history
- Understand the various crime prevention methods
- Familiarize the conventional methods of prevention of crime
- Describe the recent methods of crime prevention
- Understand various crime prevention organizations

Unit I: Introduction

Definition and concepts in Crime Prevention – History of crime prevention – Stages of crime prevention: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary crime prevention – Prevention of various types of crimes.

Unit II: Crime Prevention Methods

Methods of crime prevention: punitive method, defense method, intervention method, mechanical method – Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) – Reducing first offenders and recidivism.

Unit III: Conventional Crime Prevention Methods

Crime prevention by police: intervention programmes, patrolling and beats – Intelligence Surveillance –Correctional services and prevention of crime

Unit IV: Contemporary Crime Prevention Methods

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

Unit V: Crime Prevention Organizations

Police Boys Clubs– Police Girls Clubs – Friends of Police – Community Watch –International Cooperation in Crime Prevention – Local community organizations – Chicago Area Project (CAP) and Delinquency prevention.

References:

1. Bawa, P.S. (1989). *Policing for people*. Rupa & Co.
2. Bursik, R., &Grasmick, H. G. (1993). *Neighbourhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective crime control*. Lexington Books.
3. Clarke, R. (1997). "*Introduction" In: R. Clarke (ed.), Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*. Harrow & Heston.
4. Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. McGraw Hill.
5. Greene, J., &Mastrofski S. (1988). *Community policing: Rhetoric or reality?* Praeger.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S									M
CO 2	S						M			M
CO 3	S		M							
CO 4	S		M							
CO 5	S		M							S

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L - Low

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

B.A. DEGREE COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

BCP-DSC15

CORE- XV: DISSERTATION

Instr.Hrs.: 6 **Year : III**

Credits : 4 **Semester: VI**

Learning Outcome:

- Provide a platform to conduct micro-level research based on the research methods, statistics and computer-oriented applications learned in the previous semester.
- Develop the skills to identify the research problem, and frame hypotheses and research questions.
- Understand the methodologies and techniques involved in investigating the research problem.
- Describe and present the outcome of the research in the form of a report.
- Develop presentation skills and the ability to defend questions during a *viva-voce* examination.

The students, under the guidance of a teacher, will take up a project on a relevant topic within the scope of Criminology or related subfields.

Details of the evaluation procedure:

(i) Each candidate should submit a project report and should appear for a public *viva voce* before a panel of internal and external examiners.

(ii) The project report will be evaluated at two levels.

(iii) At the first level, for continuous assessment, the teacher will evaluate the students for 40 marks on the following criteria:

- Project review presentations (20 marks)
- Regularity in attending the discussions (10 marks)
- Quality of chapters (10 marks)

(iv) At the second level, during the end semester examination, the evaluation will be conducted by a panel of examiners, including internal examiners, for 60 marks.

- A public *viva voce*, where the first and second year students will be the audience.
- The students will be evaluated on the following criteria:
    - Content of presentation (20 marks)
    - Presentation skills (20 marks)
    - Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)

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B.A. DEGREE COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

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SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2023-2024

302E6A

ELECTIVE VII: GENERIC/DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC

Internal Security

Course Objective:

- To understand the concept of internal and external Security and the various factors responsible for security threats
- To explain the problem of terrorism and its growth in India
- To explain the problem of Left-Wing Extremism in India
- To understand Jammu & Kashmir Militancy and North-east Insurgency
- To explain the counter measures to various threats to Internal Security in India

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept of internal and external security and various factors responsible for security threats
- Understand various categories of terrorism in India and legislations governing terrorism
- Familiarize the problem of left-wing extremism and its associated factors
- Understanding Militancy and North-east Insurgency in India
- Application of counter measures to the threats of Internal Security in India

Unit I: Internal Security

Internal and external Security – Introduction – Challenges – Factors responsible to internal security problems – Traditional and Non-traditional threats

Unit II: Terrorism

Terrorism – Meaning, Classification – Categorization of terrorism in India – Factors for growth of terrorism – Legislations relating to Terrorism

Unit III: Left Wing Extremism

Left Wing Extremism – Naxalism – Meaning - Evolution – Structure – Aim – Objectives – Modus Operandi – Factors responsible for the rise of extremism

Unit IV: Militancy and North-east Insurgency

Jammu & Kashmir militancy – Historical background – ISI – Low intensity war

North-east Insurgency – Historical background – factors responsible for insurgency – foreign links

Unit V: Counter measures to the threats of Internal Security

Counter-terrorism measures – Level of preparedness against terrorism – Development Oriented programmes in Kashmir – Steps taken to control insurgency in North-east – Act East Policy – Fight against Naxalism – Schemes for states affected by Left Wing Extremism

References:

1. Behera, A., & Mishra, S. (2022). *Varying Dimensions of India's National Security: Emerging Perspectives*. Springer Nature.
2. Gupta, A. (2018). *How India Manages Its National Security*. Penguin/Viking.
3. Karthikeyan, M. (2017). *Internal Security*. Pearson Education India.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S		M							M
CO 2	S							M		M
CO 3	S		L							M
CO 4	S		M							M
CO 5	S		L							M

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L - Low

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302E6B

ELECTIVE VIII: GENERIC/DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC

Private Detective

Course Objective:

- To understand the concept of private investigation and difference between police and private detective
- To describe the types of surveillance in private investigation
- To analyze the various types of private detective services in India
- To familiarise the various instruments used by private detective
- To learn the process of establishment of a private detective agency

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept of private investigation and the difference between private and police investigation
- Discuss the various types of surveillance used in private investigation
- Examine the various types of private detective services available in India
- Familiarize the various instruments used in private detective services
- Understand the procedures involved in the establishment of a private detective agency

Unit I: Introduction

Private Investigation – Concept – Formal Investigation (CrPC) vs Informal Investigation – Police vs Private Detective – Desirable attributes of Detective – Challenges faced by Private Detective

Unit II: Surveillance

Surveillance – Definition – Purpose – Types – Pre-surveillance conference – Covert and Overt surveillance - Automobile Surveillance – Foot surveillance – Team surveillance – Vehicle Surveillance

Unit III: Detective Services

Detective Services: Concept – Types – Pre-marital and post-marital detective services – Land dispute – Insurance – Pre-employment verification – Post employment verification

Unit IV: Instruments used in Detective Services

Audio recording devices – Video recording devices – Digital camera – GPS tracking – Binocular – Compact tape recorder – Electronic devices

Unit V: Establishment of a Private Detective Agency

Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007 – Private Detective Agency: Registration – Permits – License and Insurance – Naming your agency – Registration for State and Central taxes – Promotion and marketing.

References:

1. Becnel, P. A., IV. (2021b). *Introduction to Conducting Private Investigations: Private Investigator Entry Level*. Coventry House Publishing.
2. Blake, W. F. (2011). *Basic Private Investigation: A Guide to Business Organization, Management, and Basic Investigative Skills for the Private Investigator*. Charles C. Thomas Publisher.
3. Cavallaro, M. J. (2021). *How to Open & Operate a Financially Successful Private Investigation Business*. Atlantic Publishing Group Inc.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S						S			
CO 2	S		M				S			
CO 3	S						S			
CO 4	S				M		S			
CO 5	S			M			S	M		

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L - Low