

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE, SECURITY AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA**



**सरदार पटेल पुलिस, सुरक्षा एवं दण्डिक न्याय
विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर**

(राजस्थान सरकार के राज्य विधान सभा के अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित)



Diploma in Criminology

SYLLABUS

From the Academic Year 2022 - 2023 Onwards

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE, SECURITY AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA**

Diploma in Criminology

Scheme, Regulation and Syllabus

Name of the Programme	Diploma in Criminology
Duration of the Programme	1 Year
Scheme Type	Semester Pattern i.e. (2 Semesters)
Eligibility	Senior secondary (12 th Standard) pass in any discipline. Selection Criteria: Entrance Examination may be opted by the University if required.
Programme Mode	Options: 1) Regular Mode& 2) Private Mode
Total Credit Points	24
Intake Capacity	Regular Mode -40; Private Mode - No Maximum Limit

Structure of the Programme

This Diploma Programme consists of 4 Compulsory Theory Papers

Semester I: 2-Theory Papers

Semester II: 2-Theory Papers

Contact Hours: Each Theory Paper Requires 6 Contact Hours

6 Contact Hours =4 Lectures + 1 Tutorial+ 1 Seminar (Only for Regular Mode)

EXAMINATION

Duration of University Exam for All Theory Papers: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks of Each Subject Paper: 100Marks

A minimum of 40 % marks in each course is approved for obtaining pass in the programme.

The following Grading system is applicable for the program ‘Diploma in Police Administration’:

Grade Point	Grade Definition	Letter Grading	Marks Range
9.0-10.0	Outstanding	O	90%-100%
8.0-8.9	Excellent	A+	80%-89.99%
7.0-7.99	Very Good	A	70%-79.99%
6.0-6.99	Good	B+	60%-69.99%
5.0-5.99	Above Average	B	50%-59.99%
4.5-4.99	Average	C	45%-49.99%
4.0-4.49	Below Average	P	40%-44.99%
0-3.99	Fail	F	Less than 40%
0	Unfair Means	U	---
0	Withdrawn	W	---
0	Absent	X	---

Grading system can be modified based on the changes happen in common grading system if any is followed by the university.

SYLLABUS

Diploma in Criminology (DPCR)

Programme Specific Outcomes

1. On pursuing this Diploma programme , learner can gain basic understanding of Criminology.
2. The programme will provide the learners an opportunity to familiarize with the Criminal Justice System and Roles
3. The programme will encourage the learner to be prepared for jobs in Policing

SEMESTER-I

(Total Credits: 12)

	Course Code	Subject Paper	Total Marks	Credit Points
Theory Papers (Compulsory)	DPCR11	Basics of Criminology	100	6
	DPCR12	Criminal Justice System and Police Administration	100	6

SEMESTER-I
(Total Credits: 12)

PAPER-1

BASICS OF CRIMINOLOGY

COURSECODE -DPCR11

Course Outcomes:

1. Learners will be able to explain the terminologies related to fundamentals of criminology
2. Learners will be able to examine the factors of criminal behaviours
3. Learners will be able to analyze the present trend of crime patterns and crime rate through crime statistics
4. Learners will be able to assess the effectiveness of a Crime Prevention Strategy of an environment and recommend a best suited crime prevention strategy to an environment.

Unit-I: Crime and Criminology

- Definitions: Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice; Major Elements and Characteristics of Crime
- Understanding the Concepts: Sin, Vice, Crime, Wrong & Torts - Deviancy and Delinquency
- Historical Perspectives of criminology - Nature of Criminology -Scope of Criminology
- Relationship between Criminology and Other Disciplines;

Unit-II Explanations of Criminal Behaviour

- Early Explanations: Classical, Neo-Classical and Positivist School
- Biological and Psychological Explanations: Physical and Genetic Factors; Personality, Intelligence, Behaviour and Learning Perspectives; Economical Factors
- Social Structural Explanations: Ecological, Anomie, Subculture and Routine Activity Theories
- Social Process Explanations: Social Learning, Control and Labelling Theories

Unit-III: Crime and Criminal Typology

- Typology of Crimes: Types in CrPC, Classification under IPC- Special Emphasis to Crimes against Human body and Crimes against Property; Felony and Misdemeanour

- Crimes against Vulnerable Groups- Vulnerable Group -Meaning; Special Emphasis to Crimes against Women and Children
- Generic Typology of Crimes: White Collar Crimes Economic Crimes, Organized crimes, Environmental Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, Hate Crimes, Honour Crimes
- Criminal Typology: Adult offenders and Children in Conflict with Law, Habitual Offenders, Professional Offenders, Recidivist, Violent Offenders, Cyber Criminals

Unit-IV: Crime Statistics

- Crime Statistics: Crime Clock, Crime Rate, NCRB in India - NCRBs Major Crime Reports:Crime in India, Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, Prison Statistics India
- Crime Trends in India including Contemporary Issues; Crime Pattern and its Types
- Dark Figures of Crime (Hidden crimes) and Victimization Survey,
- Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics (UCR) and National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS)

Unit-V: Crime Prevention

- Types of Crime Prevention: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
- Fear of Crime and Sense of Security
- Community approach in Crime Prevention;
- Other Contemporary approaches in Crime Prevention; Use of Technology in Crime Prevention.

Unit-VI: Penology and Victimology: Introduction

- Penology: Meaning; Punishment Philosophies
- Punishment: Types of Punishments, Pros and Cons of Death Penalty, Reformation of Offenders
- Victimology: Meaning of Victimology; Definition: Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
- Types of Victim Assistance; Restitution and Compensation to Victims of Crime

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Afsal Quadri,S.M.(2018). Ahmad Siddique's 'Criminology, Penology and Victimology'. Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
2. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn. Eastern Book House: Lucknow.
3. Ahuja Ram, 2000, *Criminology*, Rawat Publications, Delhi.
4. Albanese Jay S. 2000, *Criminal Justice*. Allyn and Bacon. .
5. Banerjee, 2005, *Central Police Organizations Part I and Part II*, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
6. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.
7. Bullock,K.,& Tilley,N.(2003. *Crime Reduction and Problem Oriented Policing*. William Publishing Culmcott House: Devon
8. Chaturvedi J.C, 2006, *Penology and Correctional Administration*, Isha Books Delhi.
9. *Crime in India, 2019*, National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
10. Ebbe, Obi N. Ignatius, 2000, *Comparative and International Criminal Justice System: Policing, Judiciary and Corrections*, Butterworth, Boston.
11. Kirchhoff, G.F.,Palit,M.,Sahni,S.P.(2017).*Global Victimology: New Voices-Theory, Facts and Legislation*. Universal Law Publishing, Lexes Nexis: Gurgaon
12. Paranjpe, N.V.(2020.Edition). *Criminology & Penology including Victimology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad. *Criminology & Penology Including Victimology*
13. Paul.Levone et. al. (1980), *Criminal Justice: A Public Police Approach*, Jovanovich Publishers, Harcourt Brace.Morley, W.H., (1958), *Administration of Justice in India*, New Delhi, Metropolitan.
14. Reid, S,T.(2017), *Crime and Criminology*. Oxford University Press; 13th edition. Mc. Graw Hill Publishers
15. Shekhar,Beulah.(2012). *Dimensions of Violations and Victimization*. University Publication Division, Tirunelveli-Manonmnaiam Sundaranar University
16. Shekhar,Beulah.(2019). *Criminology & Victimology-Through the Looking Glass*, University Publication Division, Tirunelveli-Manonmnaiam Sundaranar University
17. Shweta, 2009, *Crime, Justice and Society*. MD Publications

PAPER-2 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

COURSECODE -DPCR12

Course Outcomes:

1. Learners shall acquaint themselves with the various agencies of the Criminal Justice System
2. Learners will be able to acquire information regarding organizational structure and objectives of Criminal Justice System
3. Learners will understand various aspects related with recruitment, training, reforms, powers and duties in policing.
4. Learners will be able to analyze present scenario and emerging challenges in police

Unit-I: Introduction to CJS

- CJS: Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance; Legislative Process in CJS;
- Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems of Criminal Justice System;
- International Perspective: American, British, Chinese, French and Islamic CJS.
- Co-ordination in CJS; Reforms in CJS (Malimath Committee Report).

Unit-II: Police System: Organizational Structure and Objectives

- Historical overview of Police system in India and its function; Police Act 1861
- Organization set up of Indian Police in Modern Society, Types of Police Organization: Central Police Organizations, State Police, Civil Police. Armed and other branches.
- Objective of Police System: Maintenance of Law and Order, Investigation of Crimes, Protection of Life, Protection of Property Rights, Prevention of Crime;
- Interface with the community, executive, prosecution and judiciary;

Unit-III: Police Recruitment, Training, Police Reforms and Police Community Relations

- An introduction to police recruitment and training,
- Police Act of 1861, Model Police Act 2006 (PADC Bill), Rajasthan Police Act 2007

- Police Reforms in Independent India: overview regarding recommendations given National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC) 1977, Padmanabhaiah Committee Report, NH Vohra Committee Report, PIL by Sh. Prakash Singh (Ex DGP, BSF), Ribeiro Committee, Gore Committee report
- An introduction to Police Community Relations

Unit-IV: Powers, Duties and Emerging Challenges in Policing

- Executive powers and duties of police officers in the investigation of crime (with special emphasis on Cr.Pc. provisions), Standing Orders in policing.
- Internal and external challenges in policing; Depiction of Police in Media: Print and Visual media, Modernization of Policing, Changes in Public and Political Attitudes towards Police
- Police Image, Police Corruption, Police and Human Rights,
- Dimensions of Police accountability in India: Courts, Executive Magistrates, State Government, CAO, Citizens/ Community, Programmes for redressing Public grievances, Police Complaints Authorities

Unit-V: Judicial & Prosecution System

- Judicial Administration in India: Structure and Functions of Criminal Courts, Presiding Officer, Prosecutor and Defence Counsel; Modern Judicial Systems: Fast Track Court, Children Court, JJB.
- Salient Features of Indian Judicial System: Independence, Public and Fair Trial. Fundamental Elements in Judicial Functioning: Due Process, Speedy Trials and Access to Justice.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution System (ADRS): Arbitration, Mediation and Counselling, Lok-Adalats, Mahila courts; Restorative Justice
- Prosecution System.

Unit-VI: Prison System

- Prison and Prison Organization: Meaning; Prison Organization in India
- Objectives of Imprisonment
- Types of prisons and correctional institutions in India
- Modernization of Prisons in India; Reformation & Rehabilitation approach in Prisons.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Paranjape NV, 2012, Criminology and Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
2. Schmalleges. Frank, 1999, Criminal Justice today, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
3. Albanese Jay S. 2000, Criminal Justice. Allyn and Bacon.
4. Phelps Thomas R, Swanson Charler R. Kenneth Jr and Evans R 1979. Introduction to Criminal Justice, Goodyear Publishing Company. Inc.
5. Mehrajud-din Mir. 1984, Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
6. Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms, Universal Law Publication 2003.
7. K. Padmanabhaiah Committee Police Reforms, 2001.
8. Srivastava Aparna, 1999, Policing in the 21st Century, Indian Institute of Police Administration.
9. Guharoy Jay Tilak, 1999 Role of Police in Changing Society APH Publications.
10. Sharma, P.D., 1985, Police and Criminal Justice Administration in India. Uppal Publishing House in Delhi.
11. Gupta, Anand Swarup, 2007, Crime and Police in India, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
12. Banerjee,D, 2005, Central Police Organizations Part I and Part II, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
13. Ebbe, Obi N. Ignatius, 2000, Comparative and International Criminal Justice System: Policing, Judiciary and Corrections, Butterworth, Boston.
14. Reid, Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology. Mc. Graw Hill Publishers.
15. Shweta, 2009, Crime, Justice and Society. MD Publications
16. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications, Delhi.
17. Chaturvedi J.C, 2006, Penology and Correctional Administration, Isha Books Delhi.

SEMESTER-II

(Total Credits: 12)

	Course Code	Subject Paper	Total Marks	Credit Points
Theory Papers (Compulsory)	DPCR21	Police, Law and Order & Internal Security	100	6
	DPCR22	Basics of Criminal Investigation and Crime Prevention	100	6

SEMESTER-II
(TOTAL CREDITS: 12)

PAPER-3 POLICE, LAW AND ORDER & INTERNAL SECURITY

COURSECODE –DPCR21

Course Outcomes:

1. Learners shall acquaint themselves with concepts of maintenance of law and order
2. Learners will acquire information regarding techniques of crowd management
3. Learners will understand various aspects related to traffic management
4. Learners will be able to analyze present scenario and emerging challenges in internal security

UNIT-I: Maintenance of Public Order and Peace

- Concept and importance of Public Order and Peace
- Role of Police in Preservation of Public Peace and Maintenance of Order: Collection of Intelligence, Assessing the Situation, Watching the Developments, Preventive Action
- Role of Police in case of Breach of Peace & Order: Use of Force, Investigation
- General Principles of Handling violent L&O situations: Situation Assessment and Management

UNIT-II: Crowd and Unlawful Assemblies

- Crowd psychology and behaviour; Principles of crowd control
- Collection of intelligence, Rumours, Anticipation of Law-and-order situations
- Police attitudes in dealing with different classes of agitators; Special problems in dealing with agitations of women, students, labour, farmers, etc., Handling communal problems
- Use of force and less than lethal methods of dealing with violent crowd

UNIT-III: Crowd Management

- Arrangements for fairs/ melas and for festivals
- Broad principles of Anti-Riot Schemes, Problems of mobilization command and control

- Election management
- Handling crises created by natural disasters, major accidents, etc

UNIT-IV: Traffic Management

- Concept and techniques of traffic management including engineering, education and enforcement;
- Traffic Police organization and function, Traffic Control Devices, Road signs, Road markings, Speed Breakers, Traffic signals, Area traffic control system, removal of environment barriers; Handling equipment used in enforcement of traffic laws, Radar Gun, Breath analyzer, axle load weighing, auto exhaust emission analyzer, etc.
- Traffic Drill - Principles of Traffic control, manual control by hand drill, two three multi-phase traffic control through road drill
- Motor Vehicles Accidents - First Aid to accident victim, Preservation of accident scene, Movement line, Reaction Time, Skid marks and Forensic evidence, Causes and Prevention, Reporting/Recording of Accident Data and Analysis

UNIT-V: Disaster Management

- Definition of disaster management, types of disasters- natural disasters and man-made disasters
- Incident Management Preparedness, setting up of Control Room, Alerts to Public, Evacuation from Low Lying Areas / From Scene of Disaster, setting up of Relief Camps and Distribution of Essential Commodities, Medical Relief Camps and Medical Aid, Protection of Properties & Maintenance of Order, Restoration of Essential Services, Traffic Control and Regulation, Shifting of Injured to hospitals and shifting of deceased for post-mortem
- Plane Crash and Train collisions and derailments: Response measures, Pandemic situation
- Post - Incident Management: Providing of Security / Patrolling, Coordination with other departments for restoring normalcy, Sending of Reports, Investigation of Cases, Community Participation

UNIT-VI: Internal Security

- Introduction to Internal Security- Concepts, Dynamics and Challenges, J&K militancy, LWE, Maoism, Naxalism, Insurgency in the North East
- Legal aspects in Internal security: martial law and other laws related to internal security, CAPF
- Counter Insurgency Doctrine etc.
- Intelligence collection, Co-ordination and Surveillance

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Ashok Kumar(2010)Challenges to Internal Security of India
2. Asthana, N.(2012)Terrorism, Insurgencies and Counter Insurgency Operations
3. Chris Kemp (2007) Case Studies in Crowd Management
4. Kanchan Sinha(2009)VIP Security: What You Need to Know
5. Shrikant Paranjpe (2012), Internal security of India

PAPER-4 BASICS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND CRIME PREVENTION

COURSE CODE -DPCR22

Course Outcomes:

1. Learners will be able to acquaint with the required basic skills and techniques of criminal investigation
2. Learners will be able to acquire information regarding crime scene management and investigation procedures in various kinds of crimes
3. Learners will understand the concept and types of crime preventions.
4. Learners will get familiarize with basic methods and programs related to crime prevention.

UNIT I: Basics of Investigation

- Introduction to investigation, General principles and steps in investigations, Core skills of an Investigating Officer
- Legal Issues in Investigation: Case Laws on Registration of FIR, drafting various kinds of FIR, recording of statements, arrest, confession, summons and warrants.
- Techniques of Interviews & Interrogation: Do's & Don'ts during interrogation, format of writing of interrogation report.
- Follow-up Investigative Processes: Identification of Criminal Suspects; Criminal Intelligence and surveillance operations; Management of Informants and Undercover Operations

UNIT II: Crime Scene Management

- The Crime Scene: Field Notes, Documenting and Reporting, Location and Identification of evidence
- Sketch drawing of scene of crime, Photography, use of video and CCTV
- The First Officer's Responsibilities, Securing the Crime scene, Handling Special situations at crime scene, Assessing the Crime Scene
- Physical clues with regard to various offences: Guidelines for searching, collection, packaging, marking and transportation of physical evidence, Maintaining chain of custody of the exhibits & their production before trial court

Unit –III: Investigation of Traditional Crimes

- Medical Jurisprudence and Homicide Investigation
- Investigation of body offences and rape: Medical examination and recording of statements of victims, accused and witnesses; collection of evidence; guidelines to deal with missing persons; investigation of kidnapping and abduction cases; hostage negotiation
- Investigation of property offences: Modus operandi; Police station records(Part-I to Part-V); Importance of crime maps; Property recovery; Intelligence collection and use of scientific aids
- Investigation of Traffic accident cases: Investigation/Collection of evidence including tier/skid marks in road accident cases, traffic accident scene management

Unit- IV: Introduction to Crime Prevention

- Introduction to the Concept of Crime prevention; Historical Perspectives of Crime Prevention
- Types of Crime Prevention
- Role of Police in Prevention of Different Types of Crimes
- Role of Educational, Training and Awareness Programs to Police in Crime prevention

Unit-V: Methods of Crime Prevention and Its Strategies

- Situational Crime Prevention
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Crime prevention initiatives by Police – Cultivation of sources, Police Information Centers, Community Policing, Intervention Programs, Mediation etc
- Patrolling and Beats, Intelligence, Surveillance

Unit -VI: Contemporary Crime Prevention Programs

- Police Community Relation: Developing healthy Police Public relationship
- An Introduction to Police public relations in India and abroad :Peace Committee , FOP, Village Police system , Koban (Japan) , Police Board (UK) ,Sheriff (USA mode)
- Responsibilities of NGOs & activists in Crime Prevention
- Role of media in Crime Prevention

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Douglas Cruise (2002) The Business of Private Investigations, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
2. Nabar, B.S. 2007, Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3rd Edition, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
3. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), Police and Policing in India, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Ramanujam T, 1992, Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agency
5. Sharma B.R, 2007, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt.Ltd.
6. Ramanujam T, 1992, Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agency
7. Jeffery, e.Ray,1971, Crime Prevention through Environmental design, Sage Publications. Inc.
8. Gilling, Daniel, 1997 Crime Prevention: Theory, Policy and Politics, UGL Press Ltd., U.K.
9. Paranjape NV, 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, UP
10. Reid Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology-McGraw Hill Publishers.
11. Atri, Parvesh K, 1998, Dynamics of Crime Prevention and Criminology, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
12. Hughes Gordon, McLaughlin Engene, Muncie John, 2002, Crime Prevention and Community Safety, New Directions, Sage Publications Ltd.

A. FOR STUDENTS IN REGULAR MODE

Attending sufficient number of classes or sufficient percentage of attendance fixed by the university in each course paper is mandatory. Depends on the circumstance, either online or offline or blended method of learning will take place. In this regard, the students of this program have to abide by the university's decision.

B) FOR STUDENTS IN PRIVATE MODE

No Regular classes for the students who join under private mode for this programme.

PROPOSED SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR THOERY PAPERS

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE,
SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, JODHPUR**

Diploma in Criminology

Model Question Paper for I Semester (2022-23)

Paper: BASICS OF CRIMINOLOGY

Duration: 3 hours

Paper Code: DPCR11

Maximum Marks –100

SECTION A

(10x3= 30 MARKS)

Part –A is compulsory. The word limit of each answer is 35 to 50 words. Each question carries 3 marks.

SECTION B

(6X5=30 MARKS)

Attempt all SIX questions, by choosing option either (a) or (b) from each question. The word limit of each answers is 250 to 300 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

SECTION C

(4X10=40 MARKS)

Choose any FOUR questions out of Six Questions. The word limit of each answer is 350 to 500 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

SECTION -A

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

SECTION- B

11 (a) **(OR)**

11 (b)

12 (a) **(OR)**

12 (b)

13 (a) **(OR)**

13 (b)

14 (a) **(OR)**

14 (b)

15 (a) **(OR)**

15 (b)

16 (a) **(OR)**

16 (b)

SECTION- C

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.