

SYLLABUS FOR POST GRADUATE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR M.Sc PROGRAMME IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

Eligibility Criteria for Admission to the Course: Degree in Criminology/ Criminology and Forensic Science/ Forensic Science/ LLB/ Degree in Science in any of the B.Sc Degree Course.

Specialization for M.Sc Course in Criminology and Forensic Science:

A. Criminology

B. Forensic Science

Note: The above two Specializations will come into effect from Third and continue for Fourth Semester of M.Sc Course.

Syllabus

Unit-I:

- (a) Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Criminology: Relationship with other social sciences; Criminal Law-Definition and characteristics.
- (b) Crime Definitions and Characteristics;
- (c) Classification of Crime under English Common Law, Indian Penal Code, Indian Police Crime particulars.
- (d) Theories of Criminology- Demonological theory, Classical and Neo-Classical, Typological and Sociological.

Unit-II:

- (a) Crime Causes- Social, Economic, Political and Psychological.
- (b) Types of Criminals- Habitual, Professional and White Collar criminals.
- (c) Social Problems: Meaning, Causes & Prevention of Child in Conflict with law [Juveniles Delinquency], Prostitution, Dowry menace and Drug abuse.
- (d) Victimology-Meaning, development and importance, Typology of victims, Victimizing factors & Victim Compensation.

Unit-III

- (a) Historical Development of Penology and Definitions of Punishment, Concepts of correctional administration and types of Punishments.
- (b) Theories of punishments: Retributive, Prevention, Deterrence and Reformative.
- (c) Prisons- Historical development of Indian prisons, Prison administration- Classification of prisons & Prisoners, Non-institutional programmes- Probation; Parole and After-Care & Functions.
- (d) Unusual problems in Correctional Institutions.

Unit-IV

- (a) Forensic Science- Historical development and Principles, Pioneers and their contributions.
- (b) Forensic Science Laboratories- organization divisions and functions of the Central and state laboratories. Role of experts in crime investigation and detection.
- (c) Trace Evidences such as Hair and fiber, Glass Fractures, Tool marks, Paint and Soil.
- (d) Forensic Ballistics-Meaning, Classification of firearms and ammunition, Identification of Firearm and the shooter, Explosives: meaning & classification Types.

Unit- V

- (a) Introduction to fingerprints- Meaning, importance, historical development and Principles of Dactyloscopy.
- (b) Recording of fingerprints, Identification and Classification of Patterns and ridge characteristics.
- (c) Chance Prints- meaning, types and methods of their development.
- (d) Footprints- Meaning, importance, types, methods of recording and lifting and Gait pattern.

Unit-VI

- (a) Inquest: Police, Magistrates and Medical Examiners System.
- (b) Wounds & Injuries-Meaning, types, Characteristics and Medico-legal importance of wounds and injuries.
- (c) Death-Meaning, modes and Changes after death.
- (d) Body Fluids such as Blood, Semen and DNA profiling.

Unit-VII

- (a) General organization of the State Police-Administrative hierarchy and the Ranges;
- (b) Special units of State Police: CID, DCRE, KSRP, GRP.
- (c) Central Police Organizations.
- (d) Police Station- Meaning, establishment, types and functions.

Unit-VIII

- (a) Crime prevention- Patrolling, Surveillance and Criminal Intelligence.
- (b) Voluntary agencies in crime prevention.
- (c) Civil Defense, V D P's, Special police Officers Wing and Community policing.
- (d) Human Rights and Police Public relationship

Unit-IX

- (a) Investigation- Meaning, importance, Techniques of crime investigation.
- (b) Scene of Crime, types, methods of search and collection and preservation of Physical clues. Sketching and Photography & Videography.
- (c) Interviewing of witnesses and techniques.
- (d) Interrogation of suspects- Traditional and scientific such as Polygraph, Narco-analysis and Brain Finger Printing.

Unit-X

- (a) Indian Penal Code- Offence against Persons such as Culpable Homicide and Murder (Ss.299-304, 304 A & B and 307.), Hurt- Simple and Grievous (Ss.319-325), Kidnapping and Abduction. (359-363) and Rape (Ss.375, 376.)
- (b) Offences against property-Theft and Extortion (Ss.378-384), Robbery and Dacoity, (Ss.390, 391-395.), Cheating, Criminal trespass and House Breaking. (Ss.415-420, 441-447)
- (c) Code of Criminal Procedure- Introduction, organization and powers of Criminal Law Courts in India, Police powers of arrest, search and seizure.
- (d) Indian Evidence Act-Admissions, Confessions, Dying Declarations. Of Experts, Oral and Documentary Evidence.

Books for Reference:

1. Criminology and Penology by Prof Panjape N.V.
2. Criminology by Ram Ahuja
3. Introduction to forensic Science by Dr. B.S.Naber.
4. Synopsis of Forensic Medicine by Dr.K.S.Narayan Reddy.
5. Police and Polity in India by P.D.Sharma.
6. Karnataka Police Manual.
7. Criminal Major Acts Eastern Law Publications, Allahabad.