

University of Mysore

Syllabus for Ph. D. Entrance Exam

. Criminology and Forensic Science

UNIT: I CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

Definitions, scope and importance; Juvenile Delinquency, White Collar Crime, Professional Criminal, Organised Crime and J.J.Act 2006; Criminological Thoughts-Classical, Cartographic, Positive schools; Sociological Theories-Social Structure, Social Learning, Labeling Theory, Sub-Cultural Deviance Theory, Economic, Psychoanalytical and Biological Theories.

History and Theories of Punishment; Types of Punishments; Prison System in India and Abroad; Open-Air Prisons; Probation, Parole and After Care Services. Reports of Justice A.N.Mulla, Krishna Iyer and Malimath Committees.

Unit II: FORENSIC SCIENCE AND FORENSIC PRINTS AND IMPRESSIONS.

Criminalistics- Principles and Forensic Science Laboratories, Ballistics and Explosives- Classification and Identification, Tool Marks- Types and Examinations, Photography- Portrait Building, Finger Prints- Recording, Classification and Development, Foot Prints- Types and Methods of Recording

Unit III: POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE SCIENCE:

Historical Development of policing. Central Police Organisations. General Police organisational hierarchy of the State Police, Ranges, Commissionerates, District police and Special units of the state police. Police station Management and role of police in human rights protection. Application of Science and Technology in police work. Investigation of crimes, procedure of recording the crime scene, collection of physical clues, interrogation of suspects and examination of witnesses.

Unit IV: FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Forensic Medicine- Personal Identification, Inquest and Human Anatomy, Wounds and Injuries, Death-Modes and Changes, Body Fluids- Identification and Laboratory Examinations, Poisons- Classification and Identification.

Unit V: FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Introduction, evaluation, Scope and its importance. relationship with Psychology, Criminology and Medical Psychiatry. Concept of Normal and Abnormality, Mental Mechanism and its relevance to Crime. Mental Deficiency and Crime, Mental Disorders and Crime. Personality traits. Psychotherapy – Types and its importance in the reformation of offenders. Community and correction of offenders. Psychological profiles of Criminals- Serial killers, Rapists, habitual criminals and professional criminals. Role of Forensic Psychology in crisis management, mob mentality, hostage negotiation and stock home syndrome.

Unit VI: RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE:

Concepts of Research; Formation of Hypothesis; Research Design; Preparation of Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Sampling Techniques; Data Collection, analysis, interpretation and report writing. Statistical application in researches; T-test, Chi-Square and ANNOVA, Sources of Crime statistics in India; Mean, Mode, Median, Standard Deviation, Regression, Co-relation and graphical representation. Use of computers in researches.

Unit VII: CYBER CRIME AND CYBER FORENSICS:

Concept of Cyberspace, Cyber Crime, characteristics, liabilities and types and classification. General understanding of the Information Technology Amendment Act 2008. Investigation of Cyber Crime and Application of Forensics in detection. Elementary aspects of Cyber Security.

Unit VIII: VICTIMOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

Concept and historical development of Victimology; UN declaration on crime victims, theories, Typology of victims, etiology; Problems of victims and compensation; Victim welfare programs, Role of Victims in the CJS; Victimological Researches. Human Rights- Concepts, Historical Development-*Magna Carta* UN Conventions, Declarations and Covenants; Human Rights Protection Act; Human Rights Commissions, organisation and functions.

Unit IX: CRIMINAL MAJOR ACTS

Section 76 to 106 IPC, Section 299 to 304, Section 304 A & B and 307, Section 359 to 363, Section 378 to 384, Section 390, 391-395, Police powers of arrest and powers to investigate, Section 5, 10, 14 and 15 and 118 and 119 Indian Evidence Act.

UNIT X: SECURITY AND VIGILANCE.

Concept, importance and purpose; Types of Security organisations-Transport, Financial institutions, Industries, Multistoried Buildings and supermarkets. Vigilance Commission- Central and State/Lokayukta. Vigilance in public and private sectors; Frauds-meaning, modus operandi and preventive measures. Disaster Management and role of Security personnel. Application of science and technology in maintenance of security and vigilance functions.