

SCHOOL OF LAW
PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY



Post-graduate Diploma in
Criminology and Forensic Science
(PGDCFS)

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS
(2023-2024 ONWARDS)

**SCHOOL OF LAW
PONDICHERRYUNIVERSITY**

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND
FORENSIC SCIENCE (PGDCFS)**

(Regulations and Syllabus with effect from 2023-24)

PROGRAMME:

School of Law, Pondicherry University offers a 1-yearfull-time PG Diploma programme in Criminology and Forensic Science.

DURATION:

The duration for this PGD in Criminology and Forensic Science is one-year, full time and is offered under Choice-based Credit System (CBCS) in two Semesters.

ELIGIBILITY:

Any Degree with not less than 50% of marks (45% in case of SC/ ST) in the aggregate in Under-Graduationunder10+2+3 system or its equivalent.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

The admission to the above courses shall be made on the basis of Merit list generated from CUET score.

IN-TAKE:

22 Students (subject to Pondicherry University guidelines) + 5 Sponsored Seats

ACADEMICPROGRAMME:

The programme is offered on full-time basis during the Academic Calendar. All the courses are Hard Core and Compulsory for the award of PG Diploma.

PEDAGOGY:

Classroom Lectures, Case Studies, Tutorials, Seminars, Expert Lectures etc., shall form part of the teaching methods.

EVALUATION:

Internal Assessment is 40%ofMarks

The internal assessment marks shall be given as per the following breakup:

The internal assessment marks shall be given as per the following breakup:	
a. Internal written exam:	20 marks
b. Written assignment/ Project Submission:	10 marks
c. Seminar Presentation and Viva Voce:	05 marks
d. Attendance (as per SAMS)	05 marks
Total:	40 marks

End Semester examination is for 60%marks. All examinations will be conducted by the School of Law. End Semester Examination would be a 3-hours written test, consisting of Questions in Part A and Part B signifying long and short answer type questions. (Please see page no. 5)

ATTENDANCE:

No student who has less than 70% attendance in any course shall be permitted to attend the end-semester examination and he/she shall be given FA grade – failure due to lack of attendance. He/she shall be required to repeat that course.

PASSING BENCHMARK:

In order to declare the pass, a student should secure:

- a. A minimum of 40% marks in end-semester exam, and
- b. A minimum of 50% marks in aggregate when internal assessment and end-semester marks are added.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS:

- a. A failed student who meets the attendance requirement shall be permitted to register for the next end-semester examination in the following semester itself and/or in subsequent semesters.
- b. A student who fails in a course due to insufficient attendance should repeat the course as and when it is offered.
- c. A student who gets F or FA grade in a course shall be given an option either to retain the previously awarded Internal Assessment mark or to improve it, and the higher mark out of these two options will be considered for the supplementary exam.

**SCHOOL OF LAW
PONDICHERRYUNIVERSITY**

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND
FORENSIC SCIENCE (PGDCFS)**

PROGRAMME AND STRUCTURE

SEMESTER - I		Hard Core Credits
CRIM	Criminology and Criminal Justice System	4
CRIM	Criminal Law and Procedure	4
CRIM	Forensic Science	4
CRIM	Psychology of Crime	4
CRIM	Comprehensive Viva	2

		18

SEMESTER - II		Hard Core Credits
CRIM	Law Relating To Juvenile Justice, Prisons And Probation	4
CRIM	Victimology and Penology	4
CRIM	Cyber Crimes and Forensics	4
CRIM	Forensic Investigation	4
CRIM	Comprehensive Viva	2
		18

Total Credits		36

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN:



**PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW**

**PROGRAMME NAME SEMESTER NUMBER
END-TERM EXAMINATION MONTH/ YEAR
COURSE CODE COURSE NAME**

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 60

PART A Attempt any five questions.

5x8 = 40

1. Long Question
2. Long Question
3. Long Question
4. Long Question
5. Long Question
6. Long Question
7. Long Question

PART B Attempt any four questions.

4x5 = 20

8. Short note
9. Short note
10. Short note
11. Short note
12. Short note
13. Short note

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER – I

COURSE 1

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE I:

Crime and Criminology: Concept, Meaning, Nature and Scope of Criminology, The Schools of Criminology: Pre-classical School, The Classical School, Neo-classical School and Positive School; Theories of Crime: Sociological Theory of Crime, Tentative Theory of Crime, Crime and economic Conditions and Crimes of Drug Abuse; Causation of Crime; White Collar Crime.

Meaning and Concept of society, culture, informal means of social control (norms, mores, folkways, taboos), social deviance, groups, social organization and disorganization, social structure and process;

MODULE II: Typology of Crime and Criminal Behaviors - Crime against person; Crime against property; White collar crime; Organized crime; Cybercrime; Environmental crime; Crime and media; Habitual offenders; Professional criminals; Crimes against women and children; Violent offences; Recidivism; Crimes under IPC, 1860.

Economic Crimes - money laundering, scams, Hawala & Counterfeiting of Currency.

Professional Deviance by Doctors and Lawyers and Journalists -Medical Negligence and the law in India; The Lentin Commission Report-Malpractices and other Unethical practices at the Indian bar; Media Ethics, The Press Council on unprofessional and unethical journalism

MODULE III: Criminal Justice system – Its components and functions

Investigative agency; Police; Custodial torture; Police Public cooperation; Judicial opinions on police force; Modernization of police force; Role of police in International Issues; Role of police in administration of criminal justice system; Directions of the Supreme Court relating to police reforms.

Prosecution; Defence Counsel; Courts; History of the Prosecution of India; Nature, Scope and Role of Prosecution; Constitutional Provision of Role of Prosecution; Powers and Duties of Prosecutor; Role of Judiciary; Critical Analyses of Role of Prosecutor; Role of Prosecution in Other Countries

Prison Administration and Prison Management; Prison Reforms; Rights of Prisoners

MODULE IV: Organization and Structure of Police: Types of Policing Organization – State Police Civil Police. Armed and other branches – District Police – Police Station – Crime record statistics (State Level and National Level) – Central Police Organizations – Police Reforms and Modernization.

Training and Orientation: Recruitment and Training of Police – Police Act of 1861 – Recent State enactments – Police Reforms in Independent India since 3rd National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC), 1979 – State Police Reform Commission – 3rd National Police Commission Report.

Indian Police Act, 1861; Structures of legal restraint on police power in India, Unconstitutionality of “third-degree” methods and use of fatal force by Police-Judicial decisions on “Encounter” killings, Custodial Violence and Custodial Deaths, Torture in Prison; Attributing Responsibility Police Violence, Defences including “Superior Orders”, etc. Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and Para- Military forces.

MODULE V: CRIME PREVENTION MANAGEMENT

Introduction: Conceptual definition of Crime prevention – History of crime prevention, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary crime prevention – Prevention of various types of crimes; - Educational programs, training and assistance; Recidivism; Fear of Crime.

Methods of Crime Prevention: Punitive methods, defence methods, intervention method, mechanical method, mass method, clinical method, group relations' method, - Environmental design – Reducing first offenders and recidivism.

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Administration: Crime Prevention by Police, Public relation campaign, Demotivating potential offenders, Socialization of youth at risk, Programs aimed at slums and bad family situations. Responsibilities of NGO's in crime prevention, Community Watch, Neighborhood Watch, Community involvement.

Suggested readings:

1. Ahmed Siddiqui, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow 2014.
2. Criminology and Penology, Rajendra K. Sharma, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors Pvt Ltd; 1st edition (19 December 2017).
3. Polich, J. Michael. Strategies for controlling adolescent drug use. Publications Department, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, PO Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406 – 2138, 1984.
4. Dorn, Nicholas, Karim Murji, and Nigel South. Traffickers: Drug markets and law enforcement. Psychology Press, 1992.
5. Jacobs, Bruce A. Robbing drug dealers: Violence beyond the law. Transaction Publishers, 2000.
6. Galeotti, Mark, ed. Global crime today: the changing face of organised crime. Routledge, 2014.
7. Allum, Felia, and Renate Siebert, eds. Organised crime and the challenge to democracy. Routledge, 2004.
8. Ellis, Stephen. This present darkness: A history of Nigerian organized crime. Oxford University Press, USA, 2016.

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

**SEMESTER – I
COURSE 2
CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE**

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE I: General Principles of IPC and Specific Offences

Elements of Criminal Liability – Principles of group liability (Section 149, 34, 109, 120B IPC) – Private Defence (Section-96-106) – General Exceptions.

MODULE II: Offences against person (IPC) Homicide, Kidnapping Abduction, Rape – Offences against property (theft, robbery, dacoity and cheating, criminal Breach of Trust) – Offences against marriage.

MODULE III: Criminal Investigation and Prosecution

FIR, Investigation, Arrest and Charge Sheet – Custody, Remand and Bail – Process to Ensure Attendance Summon, Warrant, Search Warrant.

MODULE IV: Criminal Trial

Summon Trials, Warrant Trials and Sessions Trial – Rights to Accused (pre-sentence hearing Sec 235(2). S48)2, fair/speedy Trial, Right against self-incrimination – Rights of Victims (Plea Bargaining and Victim Participation) – Free Legal Aid.

MODULE V: Evidence Law: Scope and Relevance

Relevancy and admissibility of facts – Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations – Burden of proof.

Suggested readings:

1. Ratan Lal and Dhirajlal (2002). Indian Penal Code, New Delhi: Wadhwa and Company Pub.
2. Kelkar RV (2001). Criminal Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Company
3. Kathuria, R.P, (2007). Law of Crimes and Criminology, Vinod Publishing House, Delhi.
4. Ratanlal and Dhiorajlal (2004). The code of Criminal Procedure, Wadhwa and Company Publications.
5. Gaur, KD (1999). Criminal Law and Procedure (cases); 3rd Edition, Butterworth Tripathi Publications.

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER – I

COURSE 3

FORENSIC SCIENCE

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE I: Introduction

Definition, nature and purpose of Forensic Science – Functions of the Forensic Science Laboratories - Historical aspects of Forensic Science - Need of forensic science - Basic principles of Forensic Science.

MODULE II: Divisions of Forensic Science –I

Forensic Biology: Human Physiology, Wildlife Forensics, Forensic Entomology, Biological evidences–DNA Fingerprint – Forensic Serology –Forensic Anthropology –Forensic Psychology.

MODULE III: Divisions of Forensic Science -II

Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology – Forensic Ballistics: Explosives and Firearms –Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances – Forensic Physics –Photography - Analytical Techniques: Finger Print, DNA Test – Document Examination – Voice Pattern Analysis -Forensic Tools and Techniques.

MODULE IV: Forensic Medicine

Definition of Forensic Medicine– Identification of living and dead - Autopsy demonstration and Interpretation -Sign of Death, cessation of vital functions, changes in the Eye & Skin, cooling of body, post-mortem lividity, cadaveric changes in the muscles, putrefaction, adipocerosus & mummification - Estimation of time since Death.

Wounds & its types - Medico-legal aspects -Forensic importance of wounds - Suicidal, accidental and homicidal wounds.

MODULE V: Organizational set up of Forensic Science Laboratories in India

Hierarchical set up: Central Forensic Science Laboratories - State Forensic Science Laboratories, Government Examiners of Questioned Documents - Fingerprint Bureaus - National Crime Records Bureau, Police & Detective Training Schools, Bureau of Police Research & Development, Directorate of Forensic Science - Police Academies - Police dogs – Mobile Forensic Science Labs.

Suggested readings:

1. Nabar, B.S. (2007). Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3rd Edition, Hyderabad: Asia Law House.
2. Sharma B.R. (2007). Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd.
3. Saferstein Richard, (1982). Forensic Science Handbook, Prentice, Hall Inc., (also refer Criminalistics – by the same author)
4. Nickolas L.C, (1956). The Scientific Investigation of Crime. Butterworth and Co. Publishers, Ltd.
5. Bridges, B.B., August Velma & Moner, M. (2000), Criminal Investigation, Practical Fingerprinting Thumb impression, Handwriting expert testimony, Opinion Evidence, The University Book Agency, Allahabad.
6. B.B. Nanda and R.K. Tiwari, Forensic Science in India: A Vision for the Twenty First Century, Select Publishers, New Delhi (2001).
7. M.K. Bhasin and S. Nath, Role of Forensic Science in the New Millennium, University of Delhi, Delhi (2002).
8. S.H. James and J.J. Nordby, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2005).

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER – I

COURSE 4

PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE I: Psychology and Crime

Introduction: Meaning, purpose and scope of Criminal Psychology - Psychological vs. Psychoanalytical approach to crime - Behaviourist approach to crime - Definition of criminal behaviour: Psychodynamics of criminal behaviour - Mental illness and crime - Human aggression, violence and crime.

MODULE II: Development of Personality with Special Reference to Criminal Personality

Definition of personality: Difference between criminal personality and normal personality - Factors and determinants of personality - Psychopath and psychopathic personality - Psychoanalytical Theory (Freud, Erikson) - Humanistic Theory (Maslow, Rogers) - Learning Theory (Pavlov, Skinner, Watson) - Psycho-dynamics of criminal behavior.

MODULE III: Psychological Assessment:

Psychological Assessment Tools, Detection of deception, Various methods for detection of deception, Interview, Non-verbal detection, statement assessment, Hypnosis, Psychological assessment, voice stress analyzer, Polygraph, thermal imaging, Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature Profiling, Functional Magnetic Resonance study, Current research in detection of deception/truth finding mechanisms

MODULE IV: Forensic Psychology:

Concept and Importance Definition, meaning and scope of Forensic Psychology - Historical background of forensic psychology in India and abroad - Role of forensic psychology in the

investigation of crime - Psychology and the police - Application of psychology in prisons and courts.

MODULE V: Brain Imaging Definition, concept and purpose of brain imaging - Overview of brain imaging studies - Techniques in brain Imaging –Application and implications of brain imaging.

Suggested readings:

1. Morgan Clifford T, King Richard A, Weissz. John R, Schopler John (1986). Introduction to Psychology, 7th Edition, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publications.
2. Fernald L. Dodge, Fernald Peter S. (2005). Introduction to Psychology, New Delhi: ATBS Pub.
3. Bartal Curt R. (1999). Criminal Behavior: A Psychosocial approach 5th Edition, New Delhi: Prebtuce Hall.
4. Green Edward J. (1976). Psychology for law enforcement, John Wiley and Sons. Inc
5. Kaur, Rajpal (2006). Forensic Psychology, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
6. Arrigo, Bruce, A. (2000). Introduction to Forensic Psychology, Academic Press.
7. Kaul, Satyendra K. and Zaidi, Mohd.H. (2008). Narco Analysis, Brain Mapping,
8. Hypnosis and Lie Detector Tests in interrogation of suspects. Criminal Justice and Behavior: An international journal – International Association for Correction and Forensic Psychology, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER – II

COURSE 1

LAW RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE, PRISONS AND PROBATION

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE I:

Introduction: Definition of a “Child” -Concept of Children in Conflict with Law (CCIL)– Doctrine of parens patriae and Protection of Children-Evolution of the Concept of Juvenile Justice & Law relating to Juveniles in India-Rights of Children in India: Constitutional Law and Human Rights Law Perspectives-Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),1990; Factors Influencing Juvenile Delinquency: Deprivation of Resources and Poverty as important factors- Role of Differential Association Theory (DAT)- Peer Pressure and Juvenile Delinquency-Sub-Culture, Gang Involvement and Juvenile Delinquency. Child labour and its effect upon juvenile delinquency.

MODULE II:

Legislative framework of Juvenile Justice in India: -Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of children) Act, 2015 - Juvenile in conflict with law - Juvenile in need of care and protection - Competent Authorities - Procedural safeguards- Community participation in juvenile care; Children in Need of Care and Protection: Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)-Adoption of Children in Need of Care and Protection-Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012: Types of offences-Juvenile delinquency and POCSO provisions-Reporting Mechanisms, Recording of Evidence, Investigation and Speedy Trial of Offences and the functioning of Special Courts.

MODULE III:

Origin and Growth of Prisons, Classification of Prisons, Classification of Prisoners, Jail Administration, Emerging Principles of correctional justice, Correctional Institutions, Educational Programmes, Vocational Programmes. Welfare of Prison Personnel.

MODULE IV:

Modernization of prisons in the light of the Constitutional right of the prisoners, Protection of inmates from criminal cultures, Living conditions of prisons compatible with human dignity, Treatment Programme in Prisons.

MODULE V:

Therapeutic Response to Crime: Probation, Parole, Furlough and After-care.

Suggested readings:

1. Qadri, S.M.A. (2005). Criminology, Eastern Book Company.
2. Gupta M.C., (2001). Child Victims of Crime, Gyan Publishing House.
3. Les John (2002). Crime and Modernity, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Hagan, Frank (2008). Introduction to Criminology, Sage Publication Inc.
5. Williams, Katherine (2004). Textbook on Criminology, Universal Law Publications.
6. Reports by the International Conventions and UN Declaration.
7. Shweta (2009). Crime, Justice and Society, MD Publications.
8. Schmalleges Frank (1999). Criminal Justice Today, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
9. Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms, Universal Law Publication (2003).
10. Padmanabhaiah, K. (2001). Committee Police Reforms.
11. Banerjee, D. (2005). Central Police Organizations Part I and Part II, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
12. Reisd, Se Titus (2006). Crime and Criminology. Mc. Graw Hill Publishers.

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER – II

COURSE 2

VICTIMOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE I: Philosophy of Crime and Criminal Justice System

Meaning, Nature, Scope and Characteristic features of crime; Essential elements of crime; Classification of Crime; Principles of criminal law; Criminal law and its role; Stages of criminal justice process; Judicial Approach in Criminal Justice System, The Constitution and Criminal Justice System: Challenges of Criminal Justice System; Reform Strategy; Ethics in Criminal Justice System; Issues in Criminal Justice System

MODULE II: Penology Definition, objectives and scope of penology; Concept, definition, nature, forms and purposes of punishments; Different Punishments under Indian Legal System; Capital Punishment: Constitutionality, Judicial Attitude and Law Reforms

MODULE III:

Sentencing process; Process and Policies in India; Mitigating & Extenuating circumstances in the decision making of sentence; Plea Bargaining; Compounding of offences

Therapeutic Response to Crime: Probation, Parole, Furlough and After-care; Alternatives to punishment- Community Service as a Punishment

MODULE IV: Victimology

Definition, nature and scope of victims and victimology; Categorization of the victims; Criminal and Victim Relations; Theories of victimology; Victim of crime and victim of Abuse

Victims in Indian Criminal Justice System; Rights to the Victims of Crime; Access to justice and fair treatment; Compensation and Assistance; The Right to Protection; Victim and Witness Rights through Assistance Programmes, Rights of Victims of Crimes in the United Nations Instruments

MODULE V: Restorative Justice Process in Contemporary Criminal Justice

History, Definition, Principles, Root and Values of Restorative Justice;

Compensation to Victims of Crime; Victim Compensation Scheme in United Kingdom & United States of America; The Criminal Injuries Compensation Authorities; Victim Compensation under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;

Compensation to the Victim / Dependents in Heinous Crimes; Rehabilitation of Victims; Special Compensatory Provisions; The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; – The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855; Victims of Medical Negligence.

Suggested readings:

1. Howard Zehr, The Little Book of Restorative Justice (2015), Revised and Updated, Good Books Pub.
2. Morgan Clifford T, King Richard A, Weissz. John R, Schopler John (1986). Introduction to Psychology, 7th Edition, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publications.
3. Fernald L. Dodge, Fernald Peter S. (2005). Introduction to Psychology, New Delhi: ATBS Pub.
4. Bartal Curt R. (1999). Criminal Behavior: A Psychosocial approach 5th Edition, New Delhi: Prebtuce Hall.
5. Green Edward J. (1976). Psychology for law enforcement, John Wiley and Sons. Inc
6. Kaur, Rajpal (2006). Forensic Psychology, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
7. Arrigo, Bruce, A. (2000). Introduction to Forensic Psychology, Academic Press.
8. Kaul, Satyendra K. and Zaidi, Mohd.H. (2008). Narco Analysis, Brain Mapping, Hypnosis and Lie Detector Tests in interrogation of suspects.
9. Criminal Justice and Behavior: An international journal – International Association for Correction and Forensic Psychology, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER – II

COURSE 3

CYBER CRIMES AND FORENSICS

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE I: *Introduction* -Overview of information technology, Law and Technology, Law and Technology, Digitization and Society; Origin of cyberspace; Significance of cyber law; Cyber jurisprudence at Indian and International level.

Regulating the Digital Environment -Protecting Human Dignity in the Digital Age; Human Right in Cyberspace; Information Technology Act, 2000: Scope, Objectives and Criticisms of the Act, Jurisdictional perspectives and challenges, Issue of jurisdiction in cyberspace, Types and prerequisites of jurisdiction, Tests of jurisdiction, Jurisdiction under Information Technology Act, 2000, Dispute resolution authorities, Amendments and liabilities under the Act.

MODULE II: *Cybercrimes* - Hacking; cracking; DoS – Viruses, worms, malwares, bombs, email bombing, data diddling, salami attacks, phishing, steganography, cyber stalking, spoofing, cyber grooming and bullying; Morphing; web-jacking; phishing; Digital forgery; cyber pornography; Identity theft and fraud; cyber terrorism; cyber defamation; cyber warfare; crime in social media, social engineering, credit card frauds and financial frauds, telecom frauds.etc.; offences under IT Act, 2000

MODULE III: *Cyber Forensic Investigation*

Cyber/Digital forensics – Cyber forensics life cycle; Chain of custody; Search, seizure and preservation of digital evidence; Forensic Examination Process, Methods in Forensic Analysis; Benefits of Cyber Forensics, Classification of Cyber Forensics.

Challenges of Digital Forensics in Cyber Security - Data privacy issues – Cryptography, Cybercrime cells, Cyber appellate authorities.

MODULE IV: *Digital Evidence*

Duplication and Preservation of Digital Evidence; Acquisition and Handling of Digital Evidence; Analysis and Admissibility of Digital Evidence; Challenges with Digital Evidence

MODULE V: *Legal Issues, Information and Human Security*

Law Enforcement / Criminal Prosecutions – Evidentiary Issues, Organizations and Standardizations; Information security – Information processing, Secure program administration; Organizational and Human Security – Information security professionals; International Human Rights; Cybercrime a comparative analysis.

Suggested readings:

- i.** Cyber forensics: A field manual for collecting, examining, and preserving evidence of computer crimes, Marcella A Greenfield R, CRC Press, 2002
- ii.** Cyber Forensics in India: A Legal Perspective, Nishesh Sharma, LexisNexis, 2017
- iii.** Christof Paar, Jan Pelzl, Understanding Cryptography: A Textbook for Students and Practitioners, 2nd Edition, Springer's, 2010
- iv.** Ali Jahangiri, Live Hacking: The Ultimate Guide to Hacking Techniques & Countermeasures for Ethical Hackers & IT Security Experts, Ali Jahangiri, 2009
- v.** Computer Forensics: Investigating Network Intrusions and Cyber Crime (Ec – Council Press Series: Computer Forensics), 2010

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER – II

COURSE 4

FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

Hard Core: 4 credits

MODULE – I: Introduction

Detection of Crime: Different agencies involved in crime: Police, Medico-legal expert, Judicial officers. Criminalistics: Definition, Meaning of Recognition, collection, identification, individualization and interpretation of physical evidence.

MODULE – II: Crime Scene Management -I

Detection of crime scene - Crime scenes & Types – indoor and outdoor - Securing and isolating the crime scene - Crime scene search methods - Safety measures at crime scenes - Legal considerations at crime scenes.

MODULE – III: Crime Scene Management -II

Documentation of crime scenes – photography, videography, sketching and recording notes - Duties of first responders at crime scenes - Coordination between police personnel and forensic scientists at crime scenes - Role of forensic scientists, investigative officers, forensic doctors, fire brigade, judiciary.

MODULE – IV: Crime Scene Evidence

Classification of crime scene evidence – physical and trace evidence - Importance of physical evidence, collection of physical evidence in crimes like murder theft, extortion, explosion - Locard principle - Collection, labeling, sealing of evidence - Hazardous evidence - Preservation of evidence - Reconstruction of crime scene.

MODULE –V: Chain of custody & Legal aspects of Forensic Science

Difference between a civil case & a criminal case, Case acceptance, case opening, and case examination, production of evidence, Expert Witness. Crime scene photography: Crime scene and laboratory photography, Basic use of forensic photography, including selection and use of equipment, photographs as evidence, close-up work, Digital Photography of crime scene.

Suggested Readings:

1. B.B. Nanda and R.K. Tiwari, Forensic Science in India: A Vision for the Twenty First Century, Select Publishers, New Delhi (2001).
2. M.K. Bhasin and S. Nath, Role of Forensic Science in the New Millennium, University of Delhi, Delhi (2002).
3. S.H. James and J.J. Nordby, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2005).
4. W.G. Eckert and R.K. Wright in Introduction to Forensic Sciences, 2nd Edition, W.G. Eckert (ED.), CRC Press, Boca Raton (1997).
5. R. Saferstein, Criminalistics, 8th Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey (2004).
6. W.J. Tilstone, M.L. Hastrup and C. Hald, Fisher's Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2013).
7. S.H. James and J.J. Nordby, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2005).
8. D.E. Zulawski and D.E. Wicklander, Practical Aspects of Interview and Interrogation, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2002).
9. R. Saferstein, Criminalistics, 8th Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey (2004).