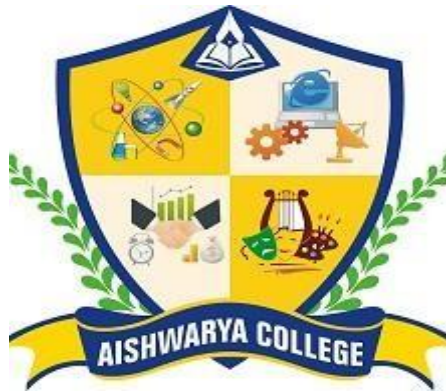


Department – Commerce and Management



Aishwarya College (Autonomous)

Affiliated to Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

NAAC “A” Grade, Recognised by UGC u/s 2(f) & 12 (B)

PG Diploma in Criminal Justice and Police System

COURSE SCHEME

&

SYLLABUS

AISHWARYA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (AUTONOMOUS)
Department of Commerce & Management - Course Name and Credit Scheme

PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE & POLICE SYSTEM - FIRST SEMESTER

NCrF Level	Sem	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	H/W	Total Hours	Credits	CIA Marks	EoSE Mark s	Max. Mark s
6.5	I	DCC	FCJCC47001T	Fundamentals of Criminal Justice	6	90	6	20	80	100
		DCC	CCJCC47001T	Indian Constitution and Criminal Justice	6	90	6	20	80	100
		DCC	CLPCC47001T	Criminal Law and Procedure	6	90	6	20	80	100
		DCC	PAACC47001T	Police Administration and Accountability	6	90	6	20	80	100
		SEC	CSSSC47001T	Communication and Soft Skills for Criminal Justice Professionals	3	45	3	20	80	100
				Total Credits			27			

Post Graduation Diploma in Criminal Justice and Police System (Semester-I)
Discipline Centric Core Course (DCC)
FCJCC47001T: Fundamentals of Criminal Justice
(20 CIA + 80 EoSE. = Max. Marks: 100)

Course Credits	No. of Teaching Hours Per Week	Total No. of Teaching Hours
6 Credits	6 Hours	90 Hours
Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the structure and components of the Indian criminal justice system. • Trace the historical development and reforms of the system. • Differentiate criminal law from civil law with clarity. • Critically examine functioning gaps and systemic issues. • Engage with contemporary debates and reform initiatives in criminal justice 		
SYLLABUS		
Unit-I: Structure and Components of the Criminal Justice System: Definition and Concept of Criminal Justice, Objectives of the Criminal Justice System, Core Components: (i) Police: Role, Powers, Accountability (ii) Prosecution: Public Prosecutors, Duties, Challenges (iii) Judiciary: Hierarchy, Powers, Independence (iv) Prison System: Types, Administration, Overcrowding (v) Interrelationship among various components, Role of Supporting Institutions (Legal Aid, NGOs)		
Unit-II: Historical Evolution of Criminal Justice in India: Evolution of Criminal Justice in India : Pre-Colonial Justice, Justice in ancient India: Manu Smriti, Arthashastra, Informal systems: Panchayats, community justice, British Era Legal System, Introduction of adversarial system, Colonial police and judiciary, Codification of Laws: IPC (1860), CrPC (1898, revised 1973), Evidence Act (1872), New Criminal Laws , Purpose and impact of codification, Post-independence Reforms and Developments: Role of Constitution (Fundamental Rights, DPSPs), Law Commission, judicial activism, police/prison reforms.		
Unit-III: Distinction between Criminal and Civil Law: Key Differences: Purpose, Procedure, Burden of Proof, Outcomes and Remedies., Nature of Criminal Liability : Essentials elements : Actus Reus and Mens Rea, Civil Wrongs vs Criminal Wrongs : Defamation, Assault, Breach of Contract, Cheating, Overlaps and Intersections : Dual Remedies in law Defamation, Cheque Bounce and Domestic Violence, Judicial approach to parallel proceedings incivil and criminal forums.		
Unit-IV: Functioning,Gaps,andSystemicChallenges: Functioning and Challenges in Criminal Justice System, Investigation, Trial, Sentencing, and Appeal Process, Delay in Disposal of Cases: Reasons and Impact, Under trial Prisoners and Human Rights Violations, Infrastructure and Manpower Shortages		
Unit-V: EmergingTrendsandCriminalJustice Reforms: Contemporary Issues and Reforms, Overview of Criminal Law Reforms (Malimath Committee, Law Commission Reports), New Criminal Codes: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, Role of Technology: Digital FIRs, e-Courts, Forensics, Role of Media and Public Perception in Criminal Justice		
SUGGESTED BOOKS		
1. N.V.Paranjape–CriminologyandPenologywithVictimology 2. S.M.A.Qadri–CriminalJusticeAdministration 3. HerbertL.Packer –TheLimitsoftheCriminalSanction 4. IndianLawInstitute–CriminalJusticeSysteminIndia 5. LawCommissionofIndiaReports(especially154th,239th,277th Reports)		

Post Graduation Diploma in Criminal Justice and Police System (Semester-I)
Discipline Centric Core Course (DCC)
CCJCC47001T: Indian Constitution and Criminal Justice
(20 CIA + 80 EoSE. = Max. Marks: 100)

Course Credits	No. of Teaching Hours Per Week	Total No. of Teaching Hours
6 Credits	6 Hours	90 Hours
Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the constitutional basis of criminal law and justice in India • Apply fundamental rights and constitutional protections to criminal proceedings. • Analyze the role of the judiciary in evolving criminal justice norms • Evaluate key constitutional issues affecting modern criminal law 		
SYLLABUS		
Unit-I: Constitutional Foundations of Criminal Justice: Constitutional Values and the Idea of Justice (Preamble), Distribution of Legislative Powers (Schedule VII: Lists I, II, III), Rule of Law and Constitutionalism, Articles 13, 14, 19 and 21 – Impact on Criminal Law, Role of Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary in Criminal Justice.		
Unit-II: Fundamental Rights and Criminal Process: Article 20: Ex-post Facto Law, Double Jeopardy, Self-incrimination, Article 21: Due Process, Fair Trial, and Police Procedures, Article 22: Rights of Arrested Persons and Preventive Detention, Right to Legal Aid and Speedy Trial, Prisoner Rights and Rights of the Accused.		
Unit-III: Judicial Interpretation and Key Judgments: Constitutional Remedies: Article 32 and 226, Landmark Cases: Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, Selvi v. State of Karnataka, K.S. Puttaswamy v. UOI (Privacy and Criminal Investigations), Role of PIL in Criminal Justice, Judicial Activism vs Judicial Restraint.		
Unit-IV: Institutions and Criminal Justice Delivery: Role of Judiciary in Criminal Justice Oversight, NHRC and State Human Rights Commissions, Legal Services Authorities and Access to Justice, Constitutional Status of Police Reforms, Victim Compensation and Protection Mechanisms.		
Unit-V: Contemporary Constitutional Challenges in Criminal Law: Death Penalty, Mercy Petitions and Constitutional Review, Gender Justice: Marital Rape, Sexual Crimes, LGBTQ+ Rights, Mob Lynching, Hate Crimes and Constitutional Accountability, Technology and Privacy: Surveillance and Data Rights		
SUGGESTED BOOKS		
1. M.P.Jain – Indian Constitutional Law 2. D.D.Basu– Introduction to the Constitution of India 3. V.N.Shukla–Constitution of India 4. J.N.Pandey– Constitution of India 5. Supreme Court Case Summaries (selected criminal law rulings) 6. Relevant Bare Acts– Constitution of India 7. Reports– Law Commission of India, NHRC, Justice Verma Committee		

Post Graduation Diploma in Criminal Justice and Police System (Semester-I)
Discipline Centric Core Course (DCC)
CLPCC47001T : Criminal Law and Procedure
(20 CIA + 80 EoSE. = Max. Marks: 100)

Course Credits	No. of Teaching Hours Per Week	Total No. of Teaching Hours
6 Credits	6 Hours	90 Hours
Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the structure and key principles of criminal liability under BNS 2023. Interpret general exceptions and apply them to hypothetical cases. Analyze major offences against persons, property and public order. Identify progressive reforms and new inclusions under BNS 2023. Develop legal reasoning and case analysis using substantive provisions. 		
SYLLABUS		
Unit-I: General Principles of BNS and Specific Offences: Meaning and Nature of Substantive Criminal Law, Definitions: Offence, Injury, Life, Death, Act, Omission (BNS relevant clauses), Stages of Crime: Intention, Preparation, Attempt, Commission Joint and Constructive Liability (Common Intention, Common Object) Criminal Conspiracy and Abetment (BNS Clauses), Private Defence, offences against person: Homicide, Kidnapping Abduction, Rape – offences against property (theft, robbery, dacoity and cheating, criminal Breach of Trust)		
Unit-II: Criminal Investigation and Prosecution: FIR, Investigation, Arrest and Charge Sheet–Custody, Remand and Bail–Process to Ensure Attendance Summon, Warrant, Search Warrant.		
Unit-III: 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.		
Unit-IV: Evidence Law: Scope and Relevance Relevancy and admissibility of facts – Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations – Burden of proof		
Unit-V: Socio-Economic and Public Justice offences: Offences against Women and Children, Dowry Prohibition, Cruelty by Husband or Relatives, Offences against Public Tranquillity: Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Offences Relating to Religion and Cast, Offences by Public Servants, Corruption, New Additions in BNS: Mob Lynching, Hate Speech, and Community Offences		
SUGGESTED BOOKS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Bare Act) K.D. Gaur–Text book on Indian Penal Law Ratanlal & Dhirajlal –The Indian Penal Code (Updated with BNS) PSA Pillai–Criminal Law Kelkar RV (2001). Criminal Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Company Kathuria, R.P., (2007). Law of Crimes and Criminology, Vinod Publishing House, Delhi. 		

Post Graduation Diploma in Criminal Justice and Police System (Semester-I)

Discipline Centric Core Course (DCC)

PAACC47001T: Police Administration and Accountability

(20 CIA + 80 EoSE. = Max. Marks: 100)

Course Credits	No. of Teaching Hours Per Week	Total No. of Teaching Hours
6 Credits	6 Hours	90 Hours
Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the Structure and Role of Police• Apply Legal Provisions Related to Police Functioning• Evaluate Police Accountability Mechanisms• Recognize Human Rights and Ethical Responsibilities in Policing• Critically Assess Police Reforms and Innovations		
SYLLABUS		
Unit-I: Evolution and Structure of the Police System in India: Historical Overview: Pre-colonial, Colonial and Post-Independence Phases, Police Act, 1861 and Its Legacy, Organizational Structure of Police: Union and State Roles, Types of Police Forces: Civil, Armed, Special Forces, Central Agencies (CBI, NIA, NCRB), Police Reforms: National Police Commission Reports, Padmanabhaiah Committee, Soli Sorabjee Committee		
Unit-II: Role of Police in Criminal Justice Administration: Functions and Duties of Police in Crime Prevention and Investigation, Registration of FIRs and Investigation Process under BNSS, Power of Arrest, Search and Seizure, Role of Police in Evidence Collection and Witness Protection, Prosecution and Coordination with Public Prosecutors, Challenges in Policing: Delay, Corruption, and Political Interference, Police Discretion and Abuse of Power.		
Unit-III: Accountability Mechanisms and Oversight Institutions: Constitutional and Statutory Safeguards against Police Misconduct, Judicial Oversight: D.K. Basu Guidelines, Custodial Deaths and Compensation, Police Accountability Commissions (State and District Level), Role of Human Rights Commissions and NHRC, Internal Mechanisms: Departmental Enquiry, Police Complaints Authorities, Civil Society and Media in Ensuring Police Accountability, Lokpal, Lokayuktas, RTI Act and Public Vigilance.		
Unit-IV: 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-V: 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 BOOKS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Justice V.S. Malimath Committee Report on Criminal Justice System (2003)2. National Police Commission Reports (1979–81)3. Arvind Verma–The Police in India4. K.S. Subramanian–Political Violence and the Police in India5. Prakash Singh–The Struggle for Police Reforms in India6. Bare Acts: Police Act 1861, BNSS,7. Select Supreme Court Judgments: D.K. Basu v. State of W.B., Prakash Singh v. Union of India8. Law Commission of India Report on Police and Criminal Justice.		

Post Graduation Diploma in Criminal Justice and Police System (Semester-I)
Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)
CSSSC47001T: Communication and Soft Skills for Criminal Justice Professionals
(20 CIA + 80 EoSE. = Max. Marks: 100)

Course Credits	No. of Teaching Hours Per Week	Total No. of Teaching Hours
6 Credits	6 Hours	90 Hours
Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the importance of effective communication in criminal justice settings (police stations, courts, investigations). Develop the ability to draft essential legal documents such as FIRs, charge sheets, case diaries and official correspondence. Apply practical skills in interviewing victims, witnesses and suspects and understand procedural safeguards during interrogations. Enhance public speaking and presentation skills for courtroom testimony, media briefings, and conflict situations. Demonstrate professional conduct, time management, teamwork and stress-handling skills in policing contexts. Show cultural and gender sensitivity while interacting with the public and colleagues in the field. 		
SYLLABUS		
Unit-I: Fundamentals of Communication: Effective communication: verbal, non-verbal, and digital, Communication barriers and active listening, Communication in policing, courtroom, and investigation context, Professional ethics in communication.		
Unit-II: Report Writing and Documentation: FIRs, arrest memos, charge sheets, case diaries, Official correspondence and legal writing formats, Documentation of evidence and statements, Use of plain and legal English		
Unit-III: Interviewing and Interrogation Techniques (12Hours): Techniques of questioning: open/closed, leading, cross, Interviewing victims, witnesses, and suspects, Recording confessions and statements (Sec 181,183 BNSS), Rights of accused during interrogation		
Unit-IV: Public Speaking & Conflict Management: Courtroom testimony and police briefings, Media handling and press releases, Conflict resolution and negotiation strategies, Role of communication in community policing		
Unit-V: Professional Conduct & Teamwork: Code of conduct for police/public servants, Time management and stress handling in police duties, Working in teams: inter-agency coordination, Cultural and gender sensitivity in fieldwork		
SUGGESTED BOOKS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rao, M.S.–Effective Communication Skills Koneru, Aruna–Professional Communication Leo, Richard–Police Interrogation and American Justice Rao, M.S.–Soft Skills: Enhancing Employability BNS and BNSS– Relevant sections Police Training Manuals–Government-issued guides for police communication and ethics National Police Academy Modules– On public service ethics, interpersonal communication and procedural conduct 		