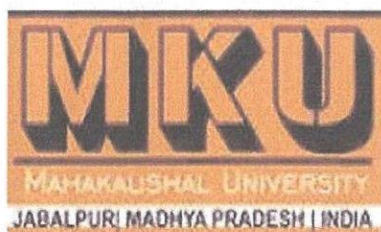


MAHAKAUSHAL UNIVERSITY, JABALPUR

**As per model syllabus of U.G.C. New Delhi, drafted
by Central Board of Studies and Approved by Higher
Education and the Governor M.P.**



कला एवं समाज विज्ञान संकाय

Faculty of Art & Social Science

Syllabus & Prescribed Books

Subject- Criminology

B.A. Semester Examination

Major BCRI0101-T
Fundamentals of Criminology

UNIT 1: Introduction to Criminology

- Meaning, definition, nature, scope of criminology
- Historical development of criminology
- Relationship between Criminology, Sociology, Law, Psychology
- Importance of criminology in modern society
- Types of crime (traditional, modern, cyber, organized etc.)

References:

1. Sutherland, E. & Cressey, D. *Principles of Criminology*
2. Barnes & Teeters – *New Horizons in Criminology*
3. Vold, Bernard & Snipes – *Theoretical Criminology*

UNIT 2: Causes of Crime

- Biological theories (Lombroso, Sheldon)
- Psychological theories (Freud, behaviorism)
- Sociological theories (Social disorganization, anomie, differential association)
- Economic, political, environmental causes of crime
- Contemporary perspectives on crime causation

References:

1. Clinard & Meier – *Sociology of Deviant Behavior*
2. Akers – *Criminological Theories*
3. Shaw & McKay – *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas*

UNIT 3: Types of Crime & Criminals

- Violent crimes (murder, assault, rape)
- Property crimes (theft, burglary, robbery)
- White-collar crimes (corruption, fraud)

- Cybercrime, organized crime, terrorism
- Classification of criminals (professional, habitual, occasional, psychopathic)

1. Edwin Sutherland – *White Collar Crime* **References:**
2. Siegel, Larry – *Criminology: The Core*
3. Walter Reckless – *The Crime Problem*

UNIT 4: Criminal Justice System

- Introduction to criminal justice system
- Police: structure, powers, functions
- Judiciary: courts, trial procedures
- Corrections: prisons, probation, parole
- Role of legal agencies in crime control

References:

1. Paranjape – *Criminology & Penology*
2. Ahmad Siddique – *Criminology, Penology & Victimology*
3. Indian Penal Code, CrPC, Evidence Act (standard law books)

UNIT 5: Crime Prevention & Control

- Meaning and importance of crime prevention
- Community policing
- Situational crime prevention
- Role of NGOs, community organizations
- Rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders
- Modern methods: CCTV, surveillance, cyber monitoring

References:

1. George Vold & Thomas Bernard – *Theoretical Criminology*
2. Siegel – *Criminology*
3. UNODC Crime Prevention Reports

- Cybercrime, organized crime, terrorism
- Classification of criminals (professional, habitual, occasional, psychopathic)

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3. UNODC Crime Prevention Reports

Major

B.A. (Criminology II-Sem.)**CRIMINOLOGICAL AND VICTIMOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Unit – I Theories:-concept and Meaning of criminology: Theory: Concept and Meaning. Radical Criminology. Criminology as a science. Methods and techniques in criminology. Classification of crime according to Indian Penal Code.

Unit- II Sociogenic Theories of Criminal Behavior: Differential Association theory Sutherland Anomie theory- Merton Differential Opportunity Theory – cloward & ohlin Theory of Techniques of Neutralization – Matza & Skies

Unit – III Sociogenic Theories of criminal Behavior Labeling Theory - Howard Beker Containment Theory - waltar Reckless Culture conflict Theory – Thnstamsellin New Deviancy Theory.

Unit – IV Victims- Concept and Importance:(18Hrs) Definition and scope of victimology. Victims typologies. Role of victims in crime. Victimological Theories: Von Hentig, Stephen Schafer, Benjamin Mendelsohn.

Unit- V Compensation to Victim: Restorative Justice. Restitution and Ex-gratia. Compensation to victims.

Essential Readings:-

1. Ahuja ,Ram. (2000). Criminology. Rawat Publication.
2. Babel, B.L. (2013). Criminology & Penology .(4th ed.)Eastern Book Company Hindi.
3. Barnes, H. E. & Teeters, N. K. (1959). New horizons in criminology. (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Prentice-Hall.
4. Beccaria, Cesare. (1764). On Crimes and Punishments. Richard Davies, Cambridge
5. University Press.
6. Bonnie, S. Fisher & Steven, P. La.,(2010).Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention. SAGE Publications, Inc.
7. David, Kauzlarich and Hugh D. Barlow. (2009) .Introduction to criminology (9thed.)Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
8. John, Martyn Chamberlain.(2015).Criminological Theory in Context: An Introduction.SAGEPublications Ltd .

BCRI0301-T

Major

B.A. (Criminology III-Sem.)

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit-I Introduction : Meaning, purpose and scope of criminal psychology

Criminal responsibility :Mc-Naughten and Durham rules Mens-rea &Actus-rea in the criminal law of India.

Unit-II Provision in the I.P.C. (Sc. 84 and 85) Mental abnormalities and crime.

Normal and abnormal behaviour Causes of abnormal behavior

Unit-III Psychological and Psychoanalytical theory –Sigmund Freud, Adler .

Intelligence :Theories,Measuring of intelligence . Learning Criminal behavior

:Social learning ,sub culture Perspective. Eysenck's theory of personality and crime

Unit-IV Definition meaning and scope of Brain Imaging: techniques in brain

imaging Historical background of Criminal Psychology in India. Application

of Narcoanalysis .Application of Lie –detector/polygraph

Unit-V Psychology and the police Application of Psychology in court

Application of Psychology in prison Psychological Intervention: Intervention with victim/survivors

Suggested Reading:

- i) Cassel, Elaine Douglas A. Bernstein .(2007). Criminal Behavior (2nd Ed.) Lawrence Erlbaum Associates . Mahwah, New jersey , London .
- ii) cliffon ,D. Pryart.(2001).Encyclopedia of Criminal and Deviant behavior. Burrunner Routledge• Taylor & Frances Group.
- iii) Craig, Webber.(2010). Psychology and Crime. SAGE Publications Ltd.
- iv) Curt, R.Bartol ,Anne M. Bartol ,(2014).Criminal Behavior :A Psychological Approach.● (10ed.)Pearson Education Inc. New jersey.
- v) Dennis ,Howitt.(2002). Forensic and Criminal Psychology. Prentice Hall.
- vi) Hollin, live R. Routledge• & Kegan, Paul.(1989). Psychology and Crime: An introduction to Criminal Psychology. London.

BCR10401-T

Major

B.A. (Criminology IV-Sem.)

PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Unit – I Punishment: Definition, meaning and importance of punishment Theories of punishment Kinds of punishment Changes in punitive philosophy

Unit – II Prison System: Definition and meaning of prison History of prison in India and abroad. Prison structure and prison management. Prison reforms. Recidivist Unit –III Capital punishment: Capital punishment in India-past to present Arguments of Abolitions and Retentionist of capital punishment. Classification of prisoners. Prisonization

Unit- IV Institutionalized Form of Treatment: Meaning and Purpose Types of institutions Juvenile institutions— Borstal Homes— Open prison— Correctional Programs counseling-counseling and psychological services

Unit- V Crime prevention: (18Hrs) Vocational Training and work Program :educational ,Religious ,Games ,Recreation Probation and parole Aftercare services and Rehabilitation Role of NGO in Rehabilitation Restructuring prisons: A New perspective.

Suggested Reading:

1. Chakrabarti, N. K.(1999). Institutional Corrections. Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
2. Dev, R. (1998). Criminal Justice. The law Book Company Pvt. Ltd. Allahabad
3. Harland, Alan J. (1996). Choosing Correction Options that work. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Rani, Dhavan & Shankardass.(2000). Punishment and the Prison Indian and International Perspectives. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Renquid Ville, Ugljesa Zuekic, Jon F Klaus. (1997). Promoting Probation Internationally. United Nations, Publications.

BCR10501-T

Major

B.A. (Criminology V-Sem.)

BIOLOGY & PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME

Unit – I Heredity : Definition and scope of heredity, Genes, Chromosomes, Mendel's Law of Heredity, Genotype, Phenotype. XYY Syndrome and crime.

Unit – II Heredity and crime : Study of family Genology, study of twins, Endocrine glands and crime, Heredity against ecology.

Unit – II I Biogenic Theories : Evolutionary Atavism theory – Lombroso Goring's theory - Charles Goring Hooton's theory – Hooton Physiological theory – Sheldon

Unit – IV Psychogenic theories : Psychological theory - Goddard Psychiatric theory - William Healy Psychoanalytical theory - Freud, Adler, Abraham's etc

Unit – V Mental Problems : Conflict - Definition and Types Frustration - Reactions, Relations, Effect, adjustment. Feeble mindedness. Psychopathic personality. Depression

Suggested Reading:

- 1) Baron, R. A. (1977). Human aggression. New York, NY: Plenum Press.
- 2) Brian, L. Cutler. (2007). Encyclopedia of Psychology and Law. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- 3) Brown, M. (1926). Legal psychology. Indianapolis, IN: Bobbs-Merrill.
- 4) Burt, H. E. (1931). Legal psychology. New York, NY: Prentice-Hall.
- 5) Eysenck, H. J. (1964). Crime and personality. London, England: Routledge & Kegan Paul. Frye v. United States.
- 6) Goddard, H. H. (1914). Feeble-mindedness: Its causes and consequences. New York, NY: Macmillan.
- 7) Hare, R. D. (1970). Psychopathy: Theory and research. New York, NY: Wiley.
- 8) Paranjape, N.V. (2009), Criminology and Penology. Central Law Publications.

BCRI0601-T

Major

B.A. (Criminology VI-Sem.)

SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Unit – I Sociological concepts : Community, Group, Institution, Committee, Socialization, Social Disorganization

Unit – II Primary & Secondary group and crime : Crowd in family, Broken home, Illegal child, Orphanhood, Neighbourhood, Familydisorganization

Unit – III Socio-economic factors and crime : Urbanization, Recreation, Poverty, Unemployment, Industrialization.

Unit – IV Deviancy : Gambling, Alcoholism, Drug-Addiction, Prostitution, Beggary, Pornography.

Unit – V Socio-political changes and crime : Criminalization in politics Communal violence : causes and cures Naxalism : Nature and control Terrorism ; meaning, types, control.

Suggested Reading:

- 1) Clinard, Marshall .(1983), Corporate crime. McMillan Publishing Co.
- 2) Ghosh ,S. K. (1991), Indian Mafia. Ashish Publishing House.
- 3) Lyman, Florentini, & Peltzman.(a) (1995). The Economics of Organized crime. Cambridge University Press.
- 4) Lynman, Michael D. (b)(1997). Organized crime. Prentice Hall, Uppar Saddle River.
- 5) Mishra, Girish. (1998). White-collar crimes: Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 6) Nair, P. M. (2002), Combating Organized crime: Konark Publisher.

BCRI0701-T Criminology: Introduction and Theories of Crime

Unit-1: Introduction to Criminology

Criminology: meaning, nature and scope

Crime, criminal and deviance: concepts

Relationship of criminology with sociology, psychology, law

Growth and development of criminology

Objectives and importance of criminology

Unit-2: Concept and Causes of Crime

Definition and elements of crime

Classification of crimes

Individual factors: biological, psychological factors

Social factors: family, poverty, education, urbanization

Economic and cultural causes of crime

Unit-3: Classical and Neo-Classical Theories

Classical School of Criminology

Cesare Beccaria, Jeremy Bentham

Principles of classical theory

Neo-classical theory

Criticism and relevance of classical theories

Unit-4: Positive and Sociological Theories

Positive School of Criminology

Lombroso's theory of criminal man

Enrico Ferri and Garofalo

Sociological theories of crime

Social disorganization theory

Differential association theory

Anomie theory (Durkheim, Merton)

Unit-5: Contemporary Theories and Indian Perspective

Control theories

Labeling theory

Conflict theory

Feminist theories of crime

Crime trends and criminology in India

Relevance of criminological theories in modern society

References

Sutherland, E.H. & Cressey, D.R.

Principles of Criminology, Lippincott

Paranjape, N.V.

Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications

Barness & Teeters

New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall

Vold, G.B., Bernard, T.J. & Snipes, J.B.

Theoretical Criminology, Oxford University Press

Siegel, Larry J.

Criminology: Theories, Patterns and Typologies, Cengage Learning

BCRI0801-T Criminal Justice System and Correctional Administration

Unit-1: Criminal Justice System – An Introduction

Meaning and concept of Criminal Justice System

Objectives and functions of the Criminal Justice System

Components of Criminal Justice System

Police ,Judiciary

Correctional institutions

Criminal Justice System in India

Models of Criminal Justice (Due Process Model & Crime Control Model)

Unit-2: Police System in India

Role and functions of police

Organization of police in India

Police powers and accountability

Police and human rights

Police reforms and challenges

Community policing

Unit-3: Judiciary and Criminal Courts

Structure of criminal courts in India

Role of judiciary in criminal justice administration

Criminal trial process

Rights of accused and victims

Delay in justice and judicial reforms

Unit-4: Correctional Administration

Meaning and concept of correction

Objectives of punishment

Types of punishment

Prison system in India

Types of prisons

Prison administration and prison reforms

Prison staff and inmates' rights

Unit-5: Correctional Methods and Reforms

Probation and parole

Open prisons

Juvenile justice system

Rehabilitation and reformation of offenders

Aftercare services

Role of correctional administration in crime prevention

Recent trends and reforms in correctional administration in India

References

Paranjape, N.V.

Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications

Sutherland, E.H. & Cressey, D.R.

Principles of Criminology, Lippincott

Tandon, Mahesh Chandra

Criminology and Penology, Allahabad Law Agency

Ghosh, S.K.

Penology: Theory and Practice, Eastern Book Company

Barnes & Teeters

New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

The Prison Act, 1894

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

Minor

Fundamentals of Criminology**UNIT 1: Introduction to Criminology**

- Meaning, definition, nature, scope of criminology
- Historical development of criminology
- Relationship between Criminology, Sociology, Law, Psychology
- Importance of criminology in modern society
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UNIT 2: Causes of Crime

- Biological theories (Lombroso, Sheldon)
- Psychological theories (Freud, behaviorism)
- Sociological theories (Social disorganization, anomie, differential association)
- Economic, political, environmental causes of crime
- Contemporary perspectives on crime causation

References:

1. Clinard & Meier – *Sociology of Deviant Behavior*
2. Akers – *Criminological Theories*
3. Shaw & McKay – *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas*

UNIT 3: Types of Crime & Criminals

- Violent crimes (murder, assault, rape)
- Property crimes (theft, burglary, robbery)
- White-collar crimes (corruption, fraud)

B.A. (Criminology II-Sem.)**CRIMINOLOGICAL AND VICTIMOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Unit – I Theories:-concept and Meaning of criminology: Theory: Concept and Meaning. Radical Criminology. Criminology as a science. Methods and techniques in criminology. Classification of crime according to Indian Penal Code.

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4. Beccaria, Cesare. (1764). On Crimes and Punishments. Richard Davies, Cambridge University Press.
6. Bonnie, S. Fisher & Steven, P. La.,(2010).Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention. SAGE Publications, Inc.
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- 8 John, Martyn Chamberlain.(2015).Criminological Theory in Context: An Introduction.SAGE Publications Ltd .

B.A. (Criminology III-Sem.)
CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit-I Introduction : Meaning, purpose and scope of criminal psychology
 Criminal responsibility :Mc-Naughten and Durham rules Mens-rea &Actus-rea in the criminal law of India.

Unit-II Provision in the I.P.C. (Sc. 84 and 85) Mental abnormalities and crime.
 Normal and abnormal behaviour Causes of abnormal behavior

Unit-III Psychological and Psychoanalytical theory –Sigmund Freud, Adler .
 Intelligence :Theories,Measuring of intelligence . Learning Criminal behavior
 :Social learning ,sub culture Perspective. Eysenck's theory of personality and crime

Unit-IV Definition meaning and scope of Brain Imaging: techniques in brain imaging Historical background of Criminal Psychology in india. Application of Narcoanalysis .Application of Lie –detector/polygraph

Unit-V Psychology and the police Application of Psychology in court
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- v) Dennis ,Howitt.(2002). Forensic and Criminal Psychology. Prentice Hall.
- vi) Hollin, live R. Routledge• & Kegan, Paul.(1989). Psychology and Crime: An introduction to Criminal Psychology. London.

BCRI0402-T

Minor

B.A. (Criminology IV-Sem.)

PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Unit – I Punishment: Definition, meaning and importance of punishment Theories of punishment Kinds of punishment Changes in punitive philosophy

Unit – II Prison System: Definition and meaning of prison History of prison in India and abroad. Prison structure and prison management. Prison reforms. Recidivist Unit –III Capital punishment: Capital punishment in India-past to present Arguments of Abolitions and Retentionist of capital punishment. Classification of prisoners. Prisonization

Unit- IV Institutionalized Form of Treatment: Meaning and Purpose Types of institutions Juvenile institutions— Borstal Homes— Open prison— Correctional Programs counseling-counseling and psychological services

Unit- V Crime prevention: (18Hrs) Vocational Training and work Program :educational ,Religious ,Games ,Recreation Probation and parole Aftercare services and Rehabilitation Role of NGO in Rehabilitation Restructuring prisons: A New perspective.

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5. Renquid Ville, Ugljesa Zuekic, Jon F Klaus. (1997). Promoting Probation Internationally. United Nations, Publications.

BCRI0502-T

Minor

B.A. (Criminology V-Sem.)

BIOLOGY & PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME

Unit – I Heredity : Definition and scope of heredity, Genes, Chromosomes, Mendel's Law of Heredity, Genotype, Phenotype. XYY Syndrome and crime.

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- 7) Hare, R. D. (1970). Psychopathy: Theory and research. New York, NY: Wiley.
- 8) Paranjape, N.V. (2009), Criminology and Penology. Central Law Publications.

BCRL0602-T

Minor

B.A. (Criminology VI-Sem.)

SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Unit – I Sociological concepts : Community, Group, Institution, Committee, Socialization, Social Disorganization

Unit – II Primary & Secondary group and crime : Crowd in family, Broken home, Illegal child, Orphanhood, Neighbourhood, Familydisorganization

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Unit – IV Deviancy : Gambling, Alcoholism, Drug-Addiction, Prostitution, Beggary, Pornography.

Unit – V Socio-political changes and crime : Criminalization in politics Communal violence : causes and cures Naxalism : Nature and control Terrorism ; meaning, types, control.

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- 5) Mishra, Girish. (1998). White-collar crimes: Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 6) Nair, P. M. (2002), Combating Organized crime: Konark Publisher.

BCRI0701-T Criminology: Introduction and Theories of Crime

Unit-1: Introduction to Criminology

Criminology: meaning, nature and scope

Crime, criminal and deviance: concepts

Relationship of criminology with sociology, psychology, law

Growth and development of criminology

Objectives and importance of criminology

Unit-2: Concept and Causes of Crime

Definition and elements of crime

Classification of crimes

Individual factors: biological, psychological factors

Social factors: family, poverty, education, urbanization

Economic and cultural causes of crime

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Classical School of Criminology

Cesare Beccaria, Jeremy Bentham

Principles of classical theory

Neo-classical theory

Criticism and relevance of classical theories

Unit-4: Positive and Sociological Theories

Positive School of Criminology

Lombroso's theory of criminal man

Enrico Ferri and Garofalo

Sociological theories of crime

Social disorganization theory

Differential association theory

Anomie theory (Durkheim, Merton)

Unit-5: Contemporary Theories and Indian Perspective

Control theories

Labeling theory

Conflict theory

Feminist theories of crime

Crime trends and criminology in India

Relevance of criminological theories in modern society

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Paranjape, N.V.

Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications

Barnes & Teeters

New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall

Vold, G.B., Bernard, T.J. & Snipes, J.B.

Theoretical Criminology, Oxford University Press

Siegel, Larry J.

Criminology: Theories, Patterns and Typologies, Cengage Learning

B.A. NEP – Semester 8

BCRI0802-T Criminal Justice System and Correctional Administration

Unit-1: Criminal Justice System – An Introduction

Meaning and concept of Criminal Justice System

Objectives and functions of the Criminal Justice System

Components of Criminal Justice System

Police ,Judiciary

Correctional institutions

Criminal Justice System in India

Models of Criminal Justice (Due Process Model & Crime Control Model)

Unit-2: Police System in India

Role and functions of police

Organization of police in India

Police powers and accountability

Police and human rights

Police reforms and challenges

Community policing

Unit-3: Judiciary and Criminal Courts

Structure of criminal courts in India

Role of judiciary in criminal justice administration

Criminal trial process

Rights of accused and victims

Delay in justice and judicial reforms

Unit-4: Correctional Administration

Meaning and concept of correction

Objectives of punishment

Types of punishment

Prison system in India

Types of prisons

Prison administration and prison reforms

Prison staff and inmates' rights

Unit-5: Correctional Methods and Reforms

Probation and parole

Open prisons

Juvenile justice system

Rehabilitation and reformation of offenders

Aftercare services

Role of correctional administration in crime prevention

Recent trends and reforms in correctional administration in India

References

Paranjape, N.V.

Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications

Sutherland, E.H. & Cressey, D.R.

Principles of Criminology, Lippincott

Tandon, Mahesh Chandra

Criminology and Penology, Allahabad Law Agency

Ghosh, S.K.

Penology: Theory and Practice, Eastern Book Company

Barnes & Teeters

New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

The Prison Act, 1894

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

DSE

B.A. Criminology —

BCRI0101D-T : Forensic Science and Criminology Techniques

Unit I — Introduction to Forensic Science

- Meaning, scope and branches
- Role of forensic science in criminal justice
- Crime scene science basics
- Chain of custody

Unit II — Crime Scene Investigation

- Crime scene protection and recording
- Evidence collection methods
- Photography and sketching
- Scene documentation

Unit III — Forensic Techniques

- Fingerprint analysis
- Ballistics basics
- Questioned documents
- Trace evidence

Unit IV — Forensic Biology & Chemistry

- DNA profiling basics
- Toxicology overview
- Serology fundamentals

Unit V — Forensic Reporting & Court Testimony

- Expert evidence
- Lab reports
- Expert witness role

References:

- Richard Saferstein — *Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science*
 - Houck & Siegel — *Fundamentals of Forensic Science*
 - Max Houck — *Forensic Science*
-

BCRI0102D-T : Cyber Crimes and Contemporary Issues in Criminology

Unit I — Cyber Space & Crime Concepts

- Nature of cyber crime
- Digital environment risks
- Types of cyber offences

Unit II — Forms of Cyber Crime

- Hacking, phishing, fraud
- Identity theft
- Online harassment

Unit III — Legal Framework

- IT laws (general overview)
- Digital evidence issues
- Jurisdiction challenges

Unit IV — Contemporary Crime Trends

- Organized cyber crime
- Dark web
- Crypto crime

Unit V — Prevention & Cyber Security Awareness

- Cyber hygiene
- Investigation challenges
- Prevention models

References:

- Majid Yar — *Cybercrime and Society*
 - David Wall — *Cybercrime*
 - Thomas Holt — *Cybercrime and Digital Forensics*
-

BCRI0103D-T : Penology and Correctional Administration

Unit I — Concept of Punishment

- Meaning and scope of penology
- Theories of punishment
- Sentencing principles

Unit II — Prison Systems

- History of prisons
- Types of prisons
- Prison administration

Unit III — Correctional Methods

- Probation and parole
- Open prisons
- Community corrections

Unit IV — Prison Reforms

- Rehabilitation programs
- Prisoner rights
- Aftercare services

Unit V — Correctional Administration in Practice

- Institutional management
- Correctional staff roles
- Reform models

References:

- Sutherland & Cressey — *Principles of Criminology*
 - Frank Schmalleger — *Corrections in the 21st Century*
 - Mehraj-ud-Din — *Penology and Victimology*
-

BCRI0104D-T : Forensic and Correctional Psychology

Unit I — Basics of Forensic Psychology

- Scope and role
- Psychology and law
- Criminal behavior theories

Unit II — Criminal Assessment

- Risk assessment
- Offender profiling
- Psychological testing basics

Unit III — Correctional Psychology

- Inmate behavior
- Treatment models
- Therapy in prisons

Unit IV — Mental Disorders & Crime

- Personality disorders
- Psychopathy
- Substance abuse

Unit V — Intervention Techniques

- Counseling offenders
- Behavior modification
- Rehabilitation psychology

References:

- Curt Bartol — *Introduction to Forensic Psychology*
 - Howitt — *Forensic and Criminal Psychology*
 - Blackburn — *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct*
-

BCRI0105D-T : Cyber Criminology

Unit I — Foundations of Cyber Criminology

- Cyber criminology concepts
- Digital deviance

Unit II — Online Criminal Behavior

- Social media crime
- Online radicalization
- Cyber victimization

Unit III — Theories Applied to Cyber Crime

- Routine activity theory online
- Opportunity structures

Unit IV — Digital Policing

- Cyber surveillance
- Digital intelligence

Unit V — Policy & Prevention

- Cyber governance
- Prevention strategies

References:

- Jaishankar — *Cyber Criminology*
 - Yar & Steinmetz — *Cybercrime and Society*
 - Wall — *Cybercrime: The Transformation of Crime*
-

BCRI0106D-T : Police Administration and Investigation

Unit I — Police Organization

- Structure and hierarchy
- Functions of police

Unit II — Police Administration

- Recruitment and training
- Police management

Unit III — Investigation Process

- FIR to charge sheet
- Evidence handling
- Interrogation basics

Unit IV — Scientific Investigation

- Forensic support
- Digital investigation

Unit V — Police Reforms & Accountability

- Community policing
- Ethics in policing

References:

- K.S. Subramanian — *Political Violence and the Police in India*
 - Swanson — *Police Administration*
 - Gupta — *Police and Society*
-

BCRI0107D-T : Human Rights and Police Administration

Unit I — Human Rights Concepts

- Meaning and development
- UN framework

Unit II — Rights of Accused & Prisoners

- Custodial rights
- Arrest procedures

Unit III — Police Powers & Limits

- Use of force
- Legal safeguards

Unit IV — Accountability Mechanisms

- NHRC & oversight bodies
- Complaint systems

Unit V — Human Rights Policing

- Sensitization
- Gender & vulnerable groups

References:

- A.K. Sen — *Human Rights in Theory and Practice*
 - Amnesty International — Policing manuals
 - Basu — *Human Rights in India*
-

BCRI0108D-T : Tourism Crime and Security Management

Unit I — Tourism and Crime

- Nature of tourism crime
- Tourist victimization

Unit II — Types of Tourism Crime

- Fraud and scams
- Heritage crime
- Organized tourist crime

Unit III — Security Risks

- Terrorism & tourism
- Disaster risks

Unit IV — Tourism Security Systems

- Risk assessment
- Site security planning

Unit V — Tourism Policing & Management

- Tourist police
- Safety protocols
- Crisis response

References:

- Pizam & Mansfield — *Tourism, Crime and International Security*
- Peter Tarlow — *Tourism Security*
- Korstanje — *Tourism and Crime*

SKILL BASED

B.A. Criminology (Skill Based)

BCRI0101SB-T : Crime Data Analysis

Unit I — Basics of Crime Data

- Nature and sources of crime data
- Official vs unofficial statistics
- Crime records and reporting systems
- Data reliability and limitations

Unit II — Methods of Data Collection

- Surveys and victimization studies
- Police and court data sources
- Field data collection tools
- Questionnaire design

Unit III — Statistical Tools for Crime Analysis

- Basic statistics (mean, median, percentage, rate)
- Crime rate calculation
- Trend analysis
- Comparative crime indices

Unit IV — Crime Mapping & Visualization

- Tables, charts, graphs
- Thematic crime maps
- Hotspot mapping basics
- Intro to GIS in crime analysis

Unit V — Practical Crime Analysis Project

- Dataset handling
- Simple software tools (Excel/SPSS basics)
- Report writing and interpretation

References:

- Larry Siegel — *Criminology*
 - Boba Santos — *Crime Analysis with Crime Mapping*
 - John Eck — *Crime Analysis for Problem Solvers*
-

BCRI0102SB-T : Police Science and Criminal Investigation

Unit I — Fundamentals of Police Science

- Concept and scope
- Functions of police
- Police organization structure

Unit II — Investigation Process

- FIR and case diary
- Crime scene management
- Evidence collection skills

Unit III — Investigation Techniques

- Interview and interrogation
- Surveillance basics
- Informant handling

Unit IV — Scientific Aids in Investigation

- Forensic support
- Digital evidence basics
- Documentation & chain of custody

Unit V — Practical Investigation Skills

- Mock case investigation
- Statement recording
- Investigation report writing

References:

- Swanson, Chamelin & Territo — *Criminal Investigation*
 - Saferstein — *Criminalistics*
 - Hess & Orthmann — *Criminal Investigation*
-

BCRI0103SB-T : Theories of Crime and Criminal Behavior

Unit I — Classical & Positivist Theories

- Classical school
- Positivist theory
- Biological explanations

Unit II — Psychological Theories

- Personality theories
- Learning theories
- Behavior theories

Unit III — Sociological Theories

- Strain theory
- Social disorganization
- Differential association

Unit IV — Critical & Contemporary Theories

- Labeling theory
- Conflict theory
- Feminist criminology

Unit V — Applied Theory Skills

- Theory to case application
- Crime case analysis exercises
- Behavior profiling basics

References:

- Vold, Bernard & Snipes — *Theoretical Criminology*
 - Frank Schmalleger — *Criminology Today*
 - Ronald Akers — *Criminological Theories*
-

BCRI0104SB-T : Criminal Justice System in India

Unit I — Structure of Criminal Justice System

- Police, courts, corrections
- Roles and functions
- Constitutional framework

Unit II — Criminal Law Basics

- IPC, CrPC, Evidence Act (overview)
- Stages of criminal trial
- Rights of accused

Unit III — Court Procedures

- Filing and trial process
- Bail and sentencing
- Documentation skills

Unit IV — Correctional System

- Prisons and alternatives
- Probation and parole
- Rehabilitation programs

Unit V — Practical Justice Administration Skills

- Case tracking exercises
- Court visit report
- FIR & charge sheet reading

References:

- N.V. Paranjape — *Criminology and Penology*
 - K.D. Gaur — *Criminal Law in India*
 - Kelkar — *Criminal Procedure*
-

BCRI0105SB-T : Juvenile Delinquency and Victimology

Unit I — Juvenile Delinquency Basics

- Meaning and types
- Causes of delinquency
- Risk factors

Unit II — Juvenile Justice System

- Juvenile Justice Act (overview)
- Child protection mechanisms
- Observation & special homes

Unit III — Assessment Skills

- Juvenile behavior assessment
- Social case history method
- Counseling basics

Unit IV — Victimology Foundations

- Concepts of victimology
- Types of victims
- Victim compensation

Unit V — Practical Field Skills

- Case study preparation
- NGO/juvenile home visit report
- Victim support planning

References:

- Siegel & Welsh — *Juvenile Delinquency*
- Larry Siegel — *Victimology*
- Karmen — *Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology*