

**University of Lucknow**  
**Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Programme**  
**Regulation 2020**

**1. Applicability**

These regulations shall apply to the Master in Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration programme from the session 2020-21.

**2. Minimum Eligibility for admission**

A three/four year Bachelor's degree or equivalent in any discipline awarded by a University or Institute established as per law and recognized as equivalent by this University with minimum 45% (Gen and OBC) and 40%(SC, ST and Differently abled) percentage marks or equivalent grade, shall constitute the minimum requirement for admission to the Master in Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration.

**3. Programme Objectives**

CJS Program Learning Objective 1: Criminology and Justice Studies students will exhibit essential qualifications for employment in criminology, criminal justice, and related occupations that comprise the mastery of core criminology and justice principles and the ability to think critically and to speak and write effectively within the field.

CJS Program Learning Objective 2: Criminology and Justice Studies students will exhibit the ability to apply criminological theory, research methods, and appropriate technology to assess, evaluate, and address issues in the practice of criminology and criminal justice.

CJS Program Learning Objective 3: Criminology and Justice Studies students will demonstrate a critical understanding of diversity and inequality as manifested in the criminal justice system locally, nationally, and globally. Students will relate these understandings to both study and practice of criminology and criminal justice including an engagement with diverse local and global communities around issues of crime, criminal justice, and other problem behaviors.

CJS Program Learning Objective 4: Criminology and Justice Studies students will cultivate a fundamental commitment to ethical analysis, research, and practice and will demonstrate the ability to apply these principles to work within criminology, criminal justice, and related fields.

**4. Programme Outcomes**

Learning Outcome 1A: Students will critically apply fundamental criminology and criminal justice principles to situations related to crime, criminal justice, and related areas of practice.

Learning Outcome 1B: Students will effectively communicate in writing and speaking in the presentation of ideas and their application to issues and situations related to criminology and criminal justice.

Learning Outcome 2A: Using core concepts from criminological theory, students will conduct a research study creating suitable research questions, methodology, and analysis to draw valid, ethical, empirically-based conclusions.

Learning Outcome 2B: Students will apply research outcomes to hypothetical or real case study situations in the practice of criminology and criminal justice.

Learning Outcome 3: Students will develop and apply a personal understanding of diversity and the way it impacts work in criminology and criminal justice.

Learning Outcome 4: Students will apply key principles in criminal justice ethics to analyze real life and hypothetical decision-making situations in the practice of criminal justice.

## 5. Specific Programme Outcomes

Our mission is to instill in students the ability to apply academic expertise to crime and justice problems and enable our students to become the further generation of leaders in the field of criminology, and law and society.

Specific mission-related goals include:

- ✚ Facilitating student involvement in society by inculcating a desire for life-long learning, the ability to think critically, and to express themselves in a variety of formats.
- ✚ Promoting a critical understanding of crime and concomitant issues by engaging in research that contributes to the body of knowledge in a vital area of concern to society and that enhances learning opportunities for students, faculty, practitioners, and citizens.
- ✚ Performing service to the discipline, to the university and to the community.
- ✚ Recruiting and retaining faculty and students of the highest academic caliber from diverse backgrounds, ideologies, and interests.
- ✚ Mentoring students and involving them in opportunities for active learning.
- ✚ Preparing students for careers in the field and for advanced academic studies.

## 6. Course Structure

The course structure of the Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Programme shall be as under:

Course No.	Name of the Course	Credit	Remarks
	<b>Semester I</b>		
CCJACC-101	<b>Foundation of Criminology</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-102	<b>Psychology of Crime</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-103	<b>Criminal Justice Process</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-104	<b>Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice System in India</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-105	<b>Field Practicum</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJAVC-101	<b>Women's and Law</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Value added course (Credited)</b>
	<b>Semester Total</b>	<b>24</b>	
	<b>Semester II</b>		
CCJACC-201	<b>Theories of Causation of Crime</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-202	<b>Criminal Laws, Procedure and</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>

	<b>Evidence</b>		
CCJACC-203	<b>Correctional Administration &amp; Treatment of Criminals</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-204	<b>Research Methodology and Statistics</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-205	<b>Applied criminology and criminal profiling</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJACC-206	<b>Field Practicum</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJAVNC-201	<b>Criminal Justice System and Advocacy</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>Value added course (Non Credited)</b>
	<b>Semester Total</b>	<b>24</b>	
	<b>Semester III</b>		
CCJACC-301	<b>Victimology and Victim Assistance</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course/MOOC</b>
CCJACC-302	<b>Field Practicum</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJAE-301A	<b>Criminal Psychology</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJAEL-302A	<b>Forensic Psychology</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJAEL-301B	<b>Human Rights: Evolution, Concepts &amp; Concerns</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJAEL-302B	<b>Victimsation of Vulnerable Group</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJAEL-301C	<b>Fundamentals of Security Management</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJAEL-302C	<b>Corporate Security Strategies</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJASIN-301	<b>Sumer Internship</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Sumer Internship</b>
CCJASIER-301	<b>Crime Analysis and Crime Mapping</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Inter-departmental Course</b>
	<b>Total Semester</b>	<b>24</b>	
	<b>Semester IV</b>		
CCJA CC-401	<b>Cyber Crime and Investigation</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJA CC-402	<b>Field Practicum</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Core Course</b>
CCJAEL-401	<b>Correctional and Rehabilitation Psychology</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJA EL-402	<b>Victim Compensation and Assistance</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJA EL-403	<b>Private Detective and Investigation</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Elective</b>
CCJAMT-401	<b>Dissertations and Viva Voce</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>Master Thesis</b>
CCJAIRA-401	<b>Information Security and Cyber Crime</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Intra-departmental Course</b>
	<b>Total Semester Credit</b>	<b>24</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96</b>	

CCJA – Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration

CCJACC – Core Course;

CCJAVC – Value added course (Credited);

CCJAVNC - Value added course (Non Credited);

CCJAEL –Elective;

CCJAIER – Interdepartmental Course;

CCJAIRA – Intradepartmental Course

## 7. Course Outlines

### Semester I

Title of Course	:	Foundation of Criminology
Course Code	:	CCJACC-101
Course Objectives	:	To introduce students about the principles of Criminology including its origins and how the field is constituted by inputs from other subject areas. The subject also explores the different ways in which crime is explained and will develop knowledge of the main perspectives in Criminology.
Course Outcomes	:	Students will gain knowledge about basics of criminology and become familiar with basic criminal laws and criminal justice processes in country.

#### **Course Content**

##### **Unit I: Basics of Criminology**

1. Concept, Nature and Scope of Criminology
2. Historical development of Criminology
3. Criminology and other Social Sciences
4. Inter-Relation Between Criminology, Penology and Criminal Law

##### **Unit II: Basics of Crime**

1. Definition of crime (social, legal and psychological)
2. Sin, Tort and Deviance
3. Crime in ancient and medieval India
4. Crime in modern India
5. General and causal factors of crime

##### **Unit III: Typologies of Crime**

1. Typologies of Crime-A General Overview
2. Victimless Crimes
3. White Collar Crimes
4. Organised/Organisational Crime
5. Other Important Categories of Crime

##### **Unit IV: Measurement of Crime**

1. Crime Statistics
2. Sources of Crime Statistics
3. Reasons for Unreliability of Crime Statistics
4. Crime Statistics in India

### **Unit V: Crime Prevention**

1. Concept of Crime Prevention
2. Distinction between Crime Prevention and Treatment
3. Prevention of Juvenile Crimes
4. Problems involved in Crime Prevention
5. International Perspective of Crime Prevention

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Brien, Martin O, 2008, Criminology, Routledge Publishers.
2. E.H. Sutherland, 1968, Principles of Criminology (6th Edition), Times of India Press, Bombay.
3. Maguire Mike, Morgan Rod and Reiner Robert", 2007. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, Oxford University Press.
5. Paranjape NV, 2001, Criminology and Penology, 2nd edition, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, U.P.
6. Reid Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology, McGraw Hill Publishers.
7. Schram, Pamela J., Introduction to criminology, 2015
8. Siegel Larry J, 2007, Criminology, Wadsworth Thomson Learning, New Delhi.
9. Walsh, Anthony, Introduction to criminology, 2014
10. Williams Katherine S, 2004, Criminology, Oxford University Press

Title of Course	:	Psychologies of Crime
Course Code	:	CCJACC-101
Course Objectives	:	The subject attempts to develop an understanding about the interplay of various psychological factors behind the criminality.
Course Outcomes	:	Students will become familiarize with basics of psychology and an insight about how to understand the psychology of offenders and witnesses.
Course Content		
<b>Unit I Introduction to Psychology of criminal behavior</b>		
1. Introduction: Meaning, Purpose and Scope of Criminal Psychology		

## Differences between Criminal Psychology, Forensic Psychology and Psychology of Crime

2. Origins of Criminal Behavior
3. Human aggression, violence & crime: bio-psycho-social perspective
4. Intelligence, Emotions and Crime

### **Unit II Personality and Crime**

1. Definition of personality: Nature vs. Nurture
2. Determinants of Personality: Traits and Types of Personality
3. Developmental Psychology and Criminal Behavior
4. Psychology and Characteristic Traits of Victims
5. Introduction to Criminal Profiling: psychological explanations of specific crime types

### **Unit III Psychological Theories**

1. Psychodynamic Theories: Psychoanalysis; Id-Ego-Superego (Sigmund Freud)
2. Behavior Theory- Classical (Pavlov), Operant Conditioning (B.F. Skinner)
3. Social Learning Theories- Imitation (Gabriel Tarde), Aggression, Disengagement, Modeling (Albert Bandura)
4. Cognitive Theories
5. Frustration-Aggression Theory (J. Dollard- Displacement, Catharsis)

### **Unit IV Psychological Disorders related to Crime**

1. Concept of Abnormality and Mental Illness
2. Classification of Psychological Disorders I: Anxiety Disorder, Personality Disorder, Substance related Disorder
3. Classification of Psychological Disorders II: Psychotic Disorders, Sexual Dysfunctions, Mood Disorders

4. Mental disorders associated with Crime: concept of mens rea and actus reus

### **Unit V Criminal Psychology: Concept and importance**

1. Definition, meaning and scope of Criminal Psychology

2. Psychology in CJS: Police, Courts (case laws) & Corrections

3. Role of Forensic Psychology in the Investigation of Crime: Brain Imaging, Polygraph, Narco Analysis, BIOSP

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.

2. Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, (1981), *Crime and Punishment: An introduction to Criminology*. The Free press. New York.

3. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.

4. Reid Sue Titus, (2006). *Crime and Criminology*. Mc Graw Hill Publishers.

5. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.

6. Jaishankar, K., (2009). *International Perspectives on Crime and Justice*. New Haven, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

7. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

8. John E. Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology*, Macmillan, London.

9. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

10. Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Title of Course	:	Criminal Justice Process
Course Code	:	CCJACC-101
Course Objectives	:	The subject provides understanding about the components of Criminal Process. It also highlights how Criminal Justice System operates.
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student will become aware of the process followed and its importance</li> </ul>

#### Course Content

#### **Unit I: Concept of Criminal Justice System and Police**

1. Concept and Purpose of the Criminal Justice System
2. Evolution of the Criminal Justice System
3. Components of the Criminal Justice System
4. Co-ordination in CJS; Reforms in CJS (Malimath Committee Report).

#### **Unit II: Police**

1. Concept Analysis of the Term Police
2. Chief Characteristics of Police
3. Structural Organisation
4. Functions of Police

#### **Unit III: Prosecution Process and Defence Advocacy**

1. Concept of Prosecution and the Prosecutor
2. Duties of the Prosecutor
3. Defense and Defense Counsel
4. Obligations of the Defense Counsel
5. Presumption of Innocence

#### **Unit IV: Judiciary Process**

1. Concept of Adjudication Process
2. Historical Perspective
3. Hierarchy and Role of the Courts



4. Speedy and Fair Trial
5. Rights of the Accused

### **Unit V: Correctional Process**

1. Prison and Prison Organization: Meaning ; Prison Organization in India
2. Objectives of Imprisonment
3. Types of prisons and correctional institutions in India
4. Modernization of Prisons in India; Reformation & Rehabilitation approach in Prisons.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Coffery; A.R. (1974), Administration of Criminal Justice:- A Management's System Approach
2. Cohn and Udolf; R.(1979), The Criminal Justice System and Its Psychology David; M (1967), Jurisprudence
3. Dwivedi; Jawhar Lal, Evolution of Criminal Justice Administration in India 4) Gardiner; J.A. (1975), Crime and Justice.
4. Iyer; V.R.K. (1980) Perspective of Criminology: Law and Social Change. Joel Samaha; (1988), Criminal Justice.
5. Johnson; E.H. (1978), Crime, Correction and Society 7) Mehrajuddin; (1980), Criminal Justice System: Crime, Police and Correction, The Academy Law Review. Vol. IV Nos. 1&2.
6. Mehrajuddin (Jul 1984), Community Participation in Social Defence. Indian journal of Criminology. Vol. 12 No.2.
7. Mehrajuddin; (1981), Criminal and Correctional, Civil and Military Law Journal Vo. 17, No.1.
8. Mehrajuddin; (1981), The Administration of Criminal Justice System. Srinagar Law Journal, Vol. III,
9. Mehrajuddin; (1984), Crime and Criminal Justice System in India.
10. Mehrajuddin; (1988) Criminal Effects of the Penal Institutions: A Critical Analysis Applied Criminology, Bonn, Germany
11. Misra; R. and Mohanty; S. Police and Social Change in India.
12. Misra; S.N. (2004), India Penal Code.
13. Pandey; J.N. (2004), Constitutional Law of India.
14. Pillai; P.S.A. (200), Criminal Law (eds.) Suresh; V. and Nagasaila; D.
15. Reid; S.T. (1990), Criminal justice 2nd Edition.
16. Roy; Jaytilak Guha, (2006), 'Reforms in Criminal Justice' Theme Paper, IIPA, New Delhi.
17. Sharma: S.N. (2004), Indian Penal Code.

18. Sharma; R.A ed. (1984), Justice and Social Order in India.  
 19. Shurma; B.R. (1990), Constitutional Law and Judicial Activism.

Title of Course	:	Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice System in India
Course Code	:	CCJACC-101
Course Objectives	:	To deepen the understanding about the transformation of the concept from juvenile delinquency to juvenile in conflict with law in Indian context and elaborate Juvenile Justice System in India
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student will gain the understanding of juvenile justice system its importance in law making process and approach.</li> </ul>

#### Course Content

##### **Unit-I: Understanding Juvenile delinquency**

1. Introduction, nature and forms of Juvenile delinquency.
2. Historical development of the concept of Juvenile Delinquency, Etiology of delinquency
3. Factors influencing delinquency: role of family, delinquent subculture, psychological explanations, impact of urbanization, media and modernization.
4. Youth Deviance- Date Rapes, Ragging, Sexual Harassment, Misuse of social media – Pornography, MMS and legal provisions related to IT Act .

##### **Unit-II: Underlying principles and response**

1. Profile of children in India and Principles relating to children
2. Development of Juvenile Justice System :- Beijing Rules- Riyadh Guidelines, UNCRC, National Policy for Children and Related legislations
3. Overview of JJ Act 2015 and POCSO Act 2012 and corresponding rules
4. The Supreme Court Initiative for Implementation above acts

##### **Unit-III: The Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015**

1. Children in need of Care and Protection and Offences against children:- Street Children, Child Labor, Child Abuse-physical, Psychological and Sexual, Child Trafficking and Children in Disturbed Areas-Identity, Livelihood
2. Legal Provisions related to Children in need of care and Protection
3. Children in Conflict with Law:- Youth Violence-State Response-State Violence Juvenile Gangs, Status Offence Youth Alienation and Crimes
4. Legal Provisions related to Children in conflict with law

#### **Unit-IV: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 & Institutions for Juveniles/children**

1. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
2. Role of Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board and related institutions
3. The role of police with reference to children – SJPU, Child Welfare Officer and Role of NGOs in handling juveniles
4. Intervention Strategies:- Counselling, Restoration/Repatriation of Children, After- Care, Adoption, Foster Care & Sponsorship, Reintegration and related challenges.

#### **Unit-V: Drugs Abuse and Trafficking**

1. Drug Abuse and Youth
2. Illicit Drug Trafficking
3. Drug addict and Crime
4. Security and surveillance of Drug trafficking on national and international borders.
5. Measures to control Alcoholism and Drug Addiction

#### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Qadri, S.M.A, 2005, Criminology, Eastern Book Company.
2. Paranjape, N.V, 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications.
3. Gupta M.C, 2001, Child victims of crime, Gyan Publishing House.
4. Ried Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology, Mc Graw Hill.
5. Les John, 2002, Crime and Modernity, Sage Publications.
6. Seigal Larry, 2007, Criminology, Thompson Wadsworth.

7. Ahuja, Ram 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publication.
8. Hagan, Frank, 2008, Introduction to Criminology, Sage Publication Inc.
9. Bhattacharya, Sunil K, 2000, Juvenile Justice, Regency Publications.
10. Williams, Katherine, 2004, Textbook on Criminology, Universal Law Publications.
11. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015.
12. Reports by the international Conventions and UN Declaration.
13. Basu Durga Das, 2005 Introduction in Constitutions of India, 19th Edn. Wdhwa and company Law Publishers
14. Maguire Mike, Morgan Rod and Reiner Robert, 2007. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, Oxford University Press.

Title of Course	:	Field Practicum
Course Code	:	CCJACC-105
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> <li>○ To know the importance of criminology practicum.</li> <li>○ Developing the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Able to understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> <li>○ Table to know the importance of criminology practicum in the criminology profession.</li> <li>○ Develop the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>
Course Content		

Orientation Programme

Observational Visits of Agencies (Five)

Open Community Visit/ Skill Laboratory Workshop

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Aptekar, Herbert (1955) *The Dynamics of Casework and Counselling*, New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.
2. CIDT. (2001). *Participation, Learning and Action*. Walsall: University of Wolverhampton
3. Garrett, Annett (1972) *Interviewing – Its Principles and Methods*, Family Service Association of America, New York
4. Madhukar Indira (2000) *Guidance and Counselling*, New Delhi: Authors Press
5. Nelson Jones, Richard, (1984) *Practical Counselling and Helping Skills*, London: Harper and Row
6. Singh, R. R. (1985). *Field Work in Social Work Education*. New Delhi: Printway India
7. Subedar, I. S. (2001), *Field Work Training in Social Work*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
8. Sudha Datar, et al. (2010). *Skill Training for Social Workers: A Manual*. New Delhi: Sage.
9. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2010). *Handbook of Field Work Practice Learning in Social Work*. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company.
10. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2013). *Standard Manual for Field Work Practicum in Social Work*. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company

Title of Course	:	<b>Women and Law</b>
Course Code	:	CCJAVC-101
Course Objectives	:	The students will gain acquaintance about various laws related to women and crime against women.
Course Outcomes	:	In this part students will gain knowledge about women rights and various social and personal laws related to women. And further gain understanding about crime against women.

## Course Content

### **Unit I. Women Rights**

UDHR, CEDAW, Lahore declaration and Gender Justice –Protection of Women rights in Constitution of India – National Commission for Women – Maternity laws.

### **Unit II. Personal laws of women**

Marriage of Hindu, Christian, and Muslim women – Restitution of Conjugal Rights – Judicial separation laws – Divorce – Maintenance – Succession & inheritance – Family courts ,Muslim women and Human Rights: Kaji issue, Shari’a Court and different form of Talaq.

### **Unit III. Social legislations relating to women**

Prenatal diagnostic law, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act – Prevention of Commission of Sati Act – Dowry Prohibition Act – Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act – Prohibition of Indecent representation of women, Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013.

### **Unit IV. Crimes against women**

Types: Cruelty, Miscarriages, Rape, dowry deaths, domestic violence and gender and sexual harassment, Female infanticide and feticide, Trafficking in women, Stalking, Internet Abuse, and Cell phone abuse (MMS and SMS)

### **Unit V. Feminist Jurisprudence**

Patriarchy, Gender and Socialization Feminism. Feminist Jurisprudence- Understanding Gender Radical Feminism. Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Cultural Feminism and Post Modern Feminism - Gender Issues

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Asthana, P. (1074) Women’s Movement in India, Vikas Publishing house, Delhi.
2. Baig, Tara Ali (1976) India’s Women power, S. Chand, New Delhi
3. Ghosh , S.K., (1993) *Women and Crime*, Ashish Publications, New Delhi.
4. Mackis and Pattullo (1981) Women at work, Tavistock Publications, New York.
5. Mahajan, A., and Madhuriam (1995). *Family Violence and Abuse in India*, Deep and Deep Publications, Jaipur.
6. Mishra A.D., (1994) *Gender Perspectives: Participation, Empowerment and Development*, Radha Publications, New Delhi.
7. Myneni (2002). *Women and Law*, Asia Law House: Hyderabad.

8. Rani, Bela., (1997). *Marriage, family, Violence and Divorce*, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur.
9. Saxena, Shobha., (1995). *Crimes against Women and Protective Laws*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.

## Semester II

Title of Course	:	Theories of Causation of Crime
Course Code	:	CCJACC-201
Course Objectives	:	The students will gain acquaintance with learning theories of criminology and various schools of criminology.
Course Outcomes	:	Students will become familiar with schools of criminology and various theories related to criminology.

### Course Content

#### Unit I – Schools of Criminology

1. Pre classical School of Criminology
2. The Classical School
3. Neo-classical school
4. Importance of Classical School, Neo-classical school and its criticism

#### Unit II - Positivism in Criminology

- a. Anthropological theories: Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Rafael Garafalo
- b. Morphological theories: Kretschmer, Hooton, Sheldon
- c. Biological Theories: Family-Genetics; Chromosomes and Genes- Study of twins and family trees-Kallikas, Jukes.
- d. Evolutionary Reproductive Theory; Conditional Adaptation Theory

#### Unit III – Psychological Theory in Causation of Crime

1. Criminal Thinking Patterns: Samuel Yochelson & Stanton E. Samenow
2. Personality Defects

### 3. Psychoanalytic Explanations

#### **Unit IV - Sociological Theories- I**

1. Cartographic School: Adolf Quetlet, Andre Michel Guerry; Culture Conflict Theory: Thorsten Sellin ; Albert Cohen's Subculture Theory
2. Chicago School of Crime : Park & Burgess – Shaw and Mckay
3. Anomie and Strain Theories: Emile Durkheim's Contribution and Robert K Merton's Contribution
4. Differential Opportunity Theory: Richard Cloward & Llyod Ohlin; Routine Activity Approach: Cohen & Felson; Broken Windows Theory: James Q. Wilson & George L. Kelling

#### **Unit V - Sociological Theories -II**

1. Labelling Theory; Shame and Re-integrative Theory-Braithwaite
2. Rational Choice Theory; Social Learning Theory: Sutherland's Differential Association Theory- Aker's Social Learning Theory
3. Radical Criminology: Meaning, Scope and Relevance. Left Radical View – Richard Quinney, Erickson - Critical Theory – Taylor, Walton and Young; Feminist theory; Multi-Factor Approach
4. Control Theory: Reiss and Nye; Containment Theory: Reckless.

#### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Mehrajud-din Mir. 1984, Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
2. Reid, Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology. Mc. Graw Hill Publishers.
3. Akers, Ronald. L and Sellers. Christine S, 2004. Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation and application, Roxbury Pub. Com
4. Williams Katherine S, 2001, Text Book of Criminology, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
5. Siegal Larry, J. 2000, Criminology, Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
6. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications.
7. Paranjape N.V., 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications.



8. Burke, Roger Hopkins 2—3, Introduction to criminological theory Lawman (India) Pvt. Ltd.
9. Hagan, Frank E, 2008, Introduction Criminology, Sage Publications, Inc.
10. Mamoria, C.B. 1961, Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India, Kitab Mahal Allahabad.
11. Cullen FT, 2003, Criminological Theories, Roxbury Publications.
12. Qadri, S.M.A. 2005, Criminology, Eastern Book Company.
13. Schmallegger. Frank, 1999, Criminal Justice today, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
14. Brien, Martin O, 2008, Criminology, Routledge Publishers.
15. E.H. Sutherland, 1968, Principles of Criminology (6th Edition), Times of India Press, Bombay.
16. Livingston J, 1996, Crime and Criminology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Title of Course	:	<b>Criminal Laws, Procedure and Evidence</b>
Course Code	:	CCJACC-202
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To acquaint the student with the procedure followed throughout the judicial proceeding and investigation process</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will enable the student to understand the process followed in the collection of evidence and in court.</li> </ul>

#### Course Content

#### **Unit I: Substantive Criminal Law & Procedural Criminal Law**

Evolution of civil and criminal liability from common liability for 'wrongs'. Elements of criminal liability: strict criminal liability. Conditions for negating criminal liability (general exceptions). Principles of group or joint liability: Vicarious and corporate liability. Specific offences under the

Indian Penal Code. (Homicide, sexual offences, offences against property).Crimes under Protection of Civil Rights Act. Crimes under Dowry Prohibition Act. Crimes under NDPS Act. Crimes under Immoral Traffic Act.

## **Unit II: Basics of Criminal procedure**

Object of Criminal Procedure – Importance of Criminal Procedure – The extent and applicability of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Territorial divisions –Main segments of the Criminal Procedure – Classification of Offences - Cognizable and Non-Cognizable - Functionaries under the Code – Police, Prosecutors, Defense Counsel, Judges and Prison authorities.Investigation process- Arrest, Search and Seizure, Investigation Interrogation, Identification, Bail, Statements of police. Final Report, Charge – Preventive measures and Security Proceedings. Leading Case Studies.

## **Unit III: Evidence**

Indian Evidence Act – History in India. Evidence – Meaning, principles, and concept of relevancy and admissibility. Confessions and Dying Declaration. Presumption of fact and law, Burden of proof.

## **Unit IV: Courts and Trials**

Criminal courts-District, state and Union Jurisdiction courts, and their powers. Trials – Principal features of Fair Trial- Types of Trials: Sessions Trial, Summary, Summon, and warrant trials. Judgments – Appeals, Reference, revisions, and transfer. Execution of Sentence. Inquiry of Criminal case in courts- Submission of cognizable case in court- Witnesses and examination of witnesses. Examination in chief, Cross examination, reexamination, and impeaching the credit of witness. Expert Evidence: Medico-legal opinion, Forensic Science expert opinion.

## **Unit V: Issues in Criminal Trials**

Right to pre sentence hearing (ss235 (2) and 248(2) of the Cr.P C.). Kinds of punishment- Death penalty (s354 (3) Cr. P C), Life imprisonment, Sentencing under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and ss360, 361 Cr P C. Role of police, prosecution, and courts in criminal proceedings, Plea-bargaining and victim involvement.

## **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (2002). Law of crimes, 25th edition, Bharat Law House, New Delhi
2. Kelkar, R.V., (2003) Lectures on Criminal Procedure, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.

3. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (1995) Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) Elements of Law of Evidence, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
5. Singh, A., (1995) Law of Evidence, Allahabad Law agency.

### III

Title of Course	:	Correctional Administration and Treatment of Criminals
Course Code	:	CCJACC-203
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will provide the knowledge of correctional administration prison and punishment, The ideology behind it and its effect</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student will have any insight of correction facility, its objective, need and importance.</li> </ul>

#### Course Content

##### **Unit I Punishment**

1. Nature and Definition of punishment & Prisons
2. Historical Development of Punishment
3. Theories of Punishment
4. Death Penalty- law and emerging debates
5. The Supreme Court on Death Penalty

##### **Unit II Prison Administration**

1. International Perspectives-Nelson Mandela Rules and others
2. Prison Act, 1894
3. Prisoners Act, 1900

4. Transfer of prisoners Act, 1950
5. Model Prison Manual, MHA (2016)
6. Structure of Prisons in India & their functions-Central, District and Sub Jails-Open Prisons, Women Prisons, and Borstal schools

### **Unit III Prison Reforms and Prisoners' Rights**

1. History of Prison Reforms-
  - a. Covering British Prison Reforms, Pennsylvania System, Auburn System, American Prison Reforms
2. Prison Reforms in India-Exposure to Jail Committees-Central and State committees
  - a. Prison Process- Admission, Classification, Medical care, Vocational training, Prison wages, Furlough/Parole/Home leave, Pre-release & After care
3. Prisoners' Rights in India: Landmark Judgments
4. Prison Management Issues: Overcrowding, Health care, Vocational Training, Radicalization in Prisons, Custodial Violence
5. Prison Officers- Orientation, training, welfare, vacancy, corrections vs Custodial Dilemma

### **Unit IV Correction: Philosophy and Treatment**

1. Correctional Models-Reformation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration
2. Introduction to Psychological therapy: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Social Therapy, Group and Family Therapy
3. Counselling Offenders
4. Importance of Counselling Prison Inmates and Prison officials
5. Role of Welfare officer/ Probation officers, Prison Psychologist and Social workers
6. Role of NGOs

### **Unit V Community Based Corrections**

1. Concept & Philosophy of community corrections-Difference between Institutional and Non Institutional corrections
2. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958-Salient features, Procedure & implementation by Judiciary
3. Importance of Community service
4. Tokyo Rules (UN Standard Minimum Rules for non-custodial measures)

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Beirne, Piers, & Messerschmidt, 4th Edition, Criminology
2. Carney, Louis P, Correctional Treatment and Philosophy
3. Chakrabarti, N.K. 1999, Institutional Corrections, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi.
4. Paranjape NV, 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications.
5. Pollock, Joycelyn M., Prison Today and Tomorrow
6. Vadakumchery, James, 1998, Crime Police & Corrections, APH Publishing House.

Title of Course	:	Research Methodology and Statistics
Course Code	:	CCJACC-204
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To make student understand the requirement and importance of research and its components such as measurement, analysis and reasoning</li></ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Student will gain the knowledge of importance of analysis and research and its applicability.</li></ul>
Course Content		

### **Unit-I: Research: Nature and Definition**

Research: Nature, definition & purposes. Scientific attitudes theory formation: Inductive, Deductive-reasoning. Types of research studies: Descriptive, Analytical, Exploratory and Doctrinal. Quantitative vs Qualitative research. Basics of Qualitative Research – Ethnography/Observation, Oral History and Grounded Theory. Mixed methods. Criminological Research: Meaning, objective and scope.

### **Unit-II: Steps in Research**

Sources of Research Problems. Primary and Secondary – Independent and dependent variables. Main steps in Social Research types: Formulation of research problem, selecting of problem, study area, etc. Review of Literature. Sample collection, Data Analysis and report writing.

### **Unit-III: Hypothesis and Sampling**

Hypothesis: Definition, types and sources. Research Design: Meaning and types. Reliability and validity. Sampling: Non Probability and Probability types. Methods of data collection: Pilot study, observation, Questionnaire, Interviewing. Case study method. Unobtrusive measures – Secondary data collection – Uses of Official Statistics. Victimization surveys.

### **Unit-IV: Data Analysis**

Types of data: qualitative and quantitative. Analysis and interpretation of data, Data processing. Content analysis. Survey method, measurement and types of scales. Analysis and interpretation of data. Report writing. Ethics in Criminal Justice Research: Researcher Fraud and Plagiarism – Confidentiality in Criminal Justice Research – Avoiding Ethical problems.

### **Unit-V: Basic Statistics**

Statistics-Meaning and significance – Classification of Tabulation, Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data. Measures of central tendency-mean, median and mode. Measures of dispersion-range, mean, quartile and standard deviation. Concept of Statistical inference, test of significance. Analysis of variance. Multivariate analysis – Multiple correlation, meta analysis, content analysis. Chi-square Test, T-Test and Regression analysis. Use of SPSS for Data Analysis.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Ronet Bachman & Russell K. Schutt (2014). Fundamentals of Research in

Criminology and Criminal Justice. Sage publication : New Delhi

2. M.L.Dantzker, Mark L. Dantzker, Ronald D. Hunter (2006). Research Methods for Criminology and Criminal Justice . Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
3. W. Lawrence Neuman & Larry W. Kreuger (2007). Social Research Methods.. Pearson Education
4. Ranjit Kumar (2011). Research Methodology: A Step- By-Step Guide for Beginners 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Sage publication: India
5. C.R.Kothari ( 2013). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed). New Age International Pvt Ltd Publishers.
6. Young, Pauline V.: Scientific Social Research and Surveys, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2000.
7. Goode, William J. and Paul K. Hatt: Methods in Social Research, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
8. Jagam. Framl E, 1982, Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology, Mcmillan Co., New York.
9. Thakur, Devendra, 2003, Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
10. Bachman, Ronet, 2003, The Practice of research in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Pine Forge Press.
11. Gokhale, Neela, 2007, Research Methodology in Criminology, Shree Publishers and Distributors.
12. Maxfield Michael G, 2001, Research Methods for Criminal Justice & Criminology Wadsworth/Thomas Learning.
13. Jupp, Victor 2000, Doing Criminological Research, Sage Publications.
14. Choudhary, CM, 1998, Research Methodology, Subline Publications, Jaipur.
15. Susan, Klaus and Kerner, Hans Jurgen, 1991, Developments in Crime and Crime control Research, German studies on victims, Offenders, and the public springer verlag Publications.
16. Verma S.P., 2007, Practical Approach to Research Methodology, Akansha Publishing House, Delhi.
17. Pannerselvam R, 2004 Research Methodology Prentice Hall of India.
18. Sellitz Closure, Jahoda. Marie, Deutseh Morton Cook W. Strart, 1959, Research Methods in Social Sciences, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
19. Bernstein Stepheer and Bernstein Ruth, 2005, Elements of Statistics I: Descriptive statistics and probability, Tata Mc. Graw Hill edition.
20. 20. Gupta S.P., Gupta Archana, 2005, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New

Delhi.

Title of Course	:	Applied criminology and criminal profiling
Course Code	:	CCJACC-205
Course Objectives	:	To familiarize the students about recent approaches in police and crime prevention strategies
Course Outcome		

### **Unit I: Applied Criminology**

Introduction, Frame work and practice, approaches and applications, impact of criminology on practice.

### **Unit II: Criminology and Policy**

Criminology and Social policy, Criminology and Public Policy / Legal Policy, Criminology and criminal justice system.

### **Unit III: Application of criminology in various organizations and institutions**

Government institutions such as Police, Correctional Institutions (Prison, juvenile home, etc), NGO's, Banking and other financial institutions (Nationalized and Private) etc. Modern Trends in application of criminology.

### **Unit IV: Criminal Profiling**

Introduction, Components and process of criminal profiling, Skill and accuracy of criminal profiling, Geographical Profiling, Procedural considerations and format guide lines. Profiling of various types of criminals- Profiling of Serial Rape offenders, Profiling of Sexual murder offenders, Profiling of Arson offenders, Profiling of Terrorists, Profiling of Extremists (LWE), Profiling of Murderers, Profiling of Dacoits/Robbers, Profiling of White collar / Blue Collar criminals, Profiling of Tech Criminals etc.

### **Unit V: Riot management and crowd control**



Crowds and unlawful assemblies - principles of crowd control - correct police attitudes in dealing with different classes of agitators - counselling and mediation. Procedures to be followed while dispersing violent crowds- use of tear gas, lathi charge and opening fire. Problems in mobilization of force and command and control. Broad principles of deployment of home Guards, Para military forces and army method of co-ordination and co-operation. Preventive action for maintenance of law and order – patrols, preventive arrests, action under security sections, action against rowdies under IPC. Etc., Collection of intelligence from various sources - collation and dissemination of intelligence. Maintaining peace during elections- security arrangements during elections - security arrangements for Core festivals and fairs.

**References and Suggested Readings**

1. Brain Stout, Joe Yates, Brian Williams (2008).Applied Criminology, Sage Publishing, Canada.
2. Hugh D. Barlow and Scott H. Decker (2010).Criminology and public policy: putting theory to work, Temple University Press, Pennsylvania.
3. Kocsis, Richard N. (2007).Criminal Profiling:International Theory, Research, and Practice, Springer.
4. Laurence J. Alison (2005).The Forensic Psychologist’s Casebook: Psychological profiling and criminal investigation, Willan publishing.
5. A.K.Ghosh - Notes on crowd control.
6. Mihir kumaar Mukherji - Unlawful assembly and rioting.
7. V.V.Singh- Communal violence.

Title of Course	:	Field Practicum
Course Code	:	CCJACC-206
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To know the importance of criminology practicum.</li> <li>○ Developing the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Able to understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> <li>○ Table to know the importance of criminology practicum in the criminology profession.</li> <li>○ Develop the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>

### Course Content

#### Orientation Programme

Observational Visits of Agencies (Five)

Open Community Visit/ Skill Laboratory Workshop

#### **References and Suggested Readings**

11. Aptekar, Herbert (1955) The Dynamics of Casework and Counselling, New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.
12. CIDT. (2001). Participation, Learning and Action. Walsall: University of Wolverhampton
13. Garrett, Annett (1972) Interviewing – Its Principles and Methods, Family Service Association of America, New York
14. Madhukar Indira (2000) Guidance and Counselling, New Delhi: Authors Press
15. Nelson Jones, Richard, (1984) Practical Counselling and Helping Skills, London: Harper and Row
16. Singh, R. R. (1985). Field Work in Social Work Education. New Delhi: Printway India
17. Subedar, I. S. (2001), Field Work Training in Social Work. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
18. Sudha Datar, et al. (2010). Skill Training for Social Workers: A Manual. New Delhi: Sage.
19. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2010). Handbook of Field Work Practice Learning in Social Work. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company.
20. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2013). Standard Manual for Field Work Practicum in Social Work. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company

Title of Course	:	Criminal Justice System and Advocacy
Course Code	:	CCJAVN-201
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will provide the knowledge of the core need of criminal justice system through various means and advocacy</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will enhance the clinical skill of the student in analysis and reasoning of criminal justice system</li> </ul>

#### Course Content

##### **Unit I: Writing Letters, Complaints and Petitions**

1. Writing letters
2. Writing complaints
3. Petitions
4. Petitions to the court

##### **Unit II: Preparing Bail and Other Applications**

1. Concept of Bail
2. Release on Bail Following Procedural Delays
3. Personal Bonds
4. Special Powers of High Courts or Courts of Session
5. Bail during Appeals
6. Continuing Challenge of Undertrial Prisoners

##### **Unit III: Client Interviewing**

1. Elements of Interviewing
2. Communication function of Interview
3. Elements of Communication Function
4. Questioning during Interview
5. Kinds of Questions
6. Stages in Gathering Information

##### **Unit IV: Client Counseling**

1. Meaning of Counseling
2. Elements of Counseling
3. Precautions
4. Effective Conclusion of Counseling

## 5. Client Relationship and Ethical Considerations

### **Unit V: Alternative Dispute Resolutions**

1. Alternative Dispute Resolutions  
Advantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution
2. Kinds of Alternative Dispute Resolution
3. Negotiation
4. Mediation
5. Conciliation
6. Arbitration

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. "Monitoring and Advocacy," International Human Rights Training Program, Equitas, Stream 7, 2007, Available at: 2007, Equitas, Montreal  
[http://www.equitas.org/english/edmanuals/downloads/par\\_eng\\_2007/Stream\\_7\\_2007\\_PAR\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.equitas.org/english/edmanuals/downloads/par_eng_2007/Stream_7_2007_PAR_ENG.pdf).
2. Ariz.L.Rev. (1990)501
3. D.Binder & S. Price, Legal Interviewing and Counseling: A Client – Centered Approach (1977)
4. Dr. Richard Sheehy, Counseling skills can help you become an effective helper. (Practice Tips).
5. INSTEAD OF PRISONS: A HANDBOOK FOR ABOLITIONISTS, Available at:  
[http://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/instead\\_of\\_prisons/](http://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/instead_of_prisons/).
6. N.R. Madhava Menon, Clinical Legal Education (Chapter – 6 Interviewing and Counseling by Nagaraj & Frank Bloch) Sherman K. Okum, How to Be a Better Listener.
7. Philip Morgan and Kent Baker, Building a Professional Image: Improving Listening Behavior.
8. Robert D. Dinerstein, "Client – Centered Counseling: Reappraisal and Refinement", 32,
9. V.Nagaraj & Frank Bloch, "Interviewing and Counseling", in N.R. Madhava Menon (Ed.), Clinical Legal Education (1998)
10. W.M. Jacques, MAKING THE MOST OF THE MEDIA: TOOLS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS WORLDWIDE, (ed) 2001.

### Semester III

Title of Course	:	VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Course Code	:	CCJACC-301
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The subject aims to provide the students with the knowledge on the basic terms, concepts, and historical development, national and international perspective on Victimology. It helps to analyze the contemporary problems, patterns and trends in Victimology.</li></ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In this part students will gain knowledge to visualise, analyse and study techniques used in contemporary criminal justice and victimization.</li></ul>

#### Course Content

##### **Unit-I: Victimology Basics**

Victimology: Basic Concepts - Historical development of Victimology. Meaning and definition of victim. National and International concern for victims of crime – UN Amnesty International - UN Declaration of Basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, 1985. Handbook of justice for Victims, 1998. Guide for policy makers, 1998. National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) USA. Patterns of Criminal Victimization - Role of victims in Criminal Occurrence, Victim – Offender relationship. Impact of Victimization– Physical and financial impact.

##### **Unit-II: Perspectives in Victimization**

*Criminological perspectives:* repeat victimization, routine activities, lifestyle exposure, fear of crime, punitivity and victimization surveys including cost of crime. *Psychological perspectives:* Effects of crime on victims (including PTSD, resilience, posttraumatic growth and anger) and the way victims are viewed. *Legal perspectives:* Rights of the Crime Victims - Victim in the criminal justice system and restorative justice. *Sociological perspectives:* analysis of social reaction to crime and victimization over the ages, the importance of feminist and critical theory and the development of the victim movement and victim advocacy.

##### **Unit-III: Individual and Mass victimization**

Victims of traditional crime. Women victims - Dowry, battered women, Rape and other kinds of Sexual harassment - Child abuse. Cyber Crime Victimization of Women and Children. Trafficking in women and children. Victims of abuse of power, Genocide, Crimes against humanity, Internally

Displaced persons, Victims of War - Child Soldiers, Refugees.

#### **Unit-IV: Criminal Justice System and Victims**

CJS and victim relationship: Collaborator or evidence - Victim & Police: Lodging of FIR & recording of statement - Deposition & cross-examination in courts. - Secondary Victimization by the criminal justice system and the society- Role of judiciary in Justice for victims. Creating awareness among the criminal justice professionals and the public on victim issues.

#### **Unit-V: Victim Assistance**

Alternative services for crime victims - victims support Services in the developed countries - Victim support services in India. Types of assistance. Offender Restitution Programs - Victim Witness Programs - Crisis Intervention - Victim Advocacy - Victim involvement in mediation and restorative justice - Victim compensation and restitution. Compensation for victims of crime: Indian Scenario. Advantages and disadvantages of Criminal Justice - based victim support schemes. Empirical assessment of Victim offender mediation. NGOs-Role of NGOs in victim assistance, Victim Compensation Scheme - Section 357-A, CrPc.

#### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Chockalingam, K. 1985, *Readings in Victimology*, Raviraj Publications, Chennai.
2. Fattah, E.A. 1991. *Understanding Criminal Victimization*, Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice Hall Canada.
3. Gottfredson, M. R. 1984. *Victims Of Crime: The Dimensions Of Risk*, Home Office Research And Planning Unit, Report No. 81, London: Hmso.
4. Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy 2001, *Child Victims of Crime-Problems and Perspectives*. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Karmen, A. 1990. *Crime Victims: An Introduction To Victimology*, (2nd Edition). Monterey, Ca: Brooks/Cole.
6. Madhava Soma Sundaram, P., Jaishankar, K., & Ramdoss, S. (2008). *Crime Victims and Justice: An Introduction to Restorative Principles*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
7. Mawby, R.I. And Gill, M.L. 1987. *Crime Victims: Needs, Services And The Voluntary Sector*, London: Tavistock.
8. Rajan, V.N., 1981, *Victimology in India*, Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi
9. Ronel, N., Jaishankar, K., & Bensimon, M. (2008). *Trends and Issues in Victimology*. New Haven, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
10. Shapland, J., Willmore, J. And Duff, P. 1985. *Victims In The Criminal Justice System*, London: Gower.

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Title of Course	:	Field Practicum
Course Code	:	CCJACC-302
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> <li>• To know the importance of criminology practicum.</li> <li>• Developing the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will help students understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> <li>• Students will gain an insight about the importance of criminology practicum in the criminology profession.</li> <li>• Develop the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>

<p>Course Content</p> <p>Orientation Programme</p> <p>Observational Visits of Agencies (Five)</p> <p>Open Community Visit/ Skill Laboratory Workshop</p> <p><b>References and Suggested Readings</b></p> <p>21. Aptekar, Herbert (1955) The Dynamics of Casework and Counselling, New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.</p> <p>22. CIDT. (2001). Participation, Learning and Action. Walsall: University of Wolverhampton</p> <p>23. Garrett, Annett (1972) Interviewing – Its Principles and Methods, Family Service Association of America, New York</p> <p>24. Madhukar Indira (2000) Guidance and Counselling, New Delhi: Authors Press</p>
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25. Nelson Jones, Richard, (1984) Practical Counselling and Helping Skills, London: Harper and Row
26. Singh, R. R. (1985). Field Work in Social Work Education. New Delhi: Printway India
27. Subedar, I. S. (2001), Field Work Training in Social Work. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
28. Sudha Datar, et al. (2010). Skill Training for Social Workers: A Manual. New Delhi: Sage.
29. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2010). Handbook of Field Work Practice Learning in Social Work. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company.
30. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2013). Standard Manual for Field Work Practicum in Social Work. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company

<b>Title of Course</b>	:	<b>Criminology Psychology</b>
Course Code	:	CCJACC-301A
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The course is designed to understand and train with theoretical and professional aspects of criminal fields of psychology.</li> <li>• Students to acquaint with various applications in criminal and psychology.</li> <li>• Familiarize students with the behavior of criminals, its causes and remedies.</li> <li>• Role of psychological professionals in the field of criminal matters.</li> <li>• Develop appropriate analytical techniques for psychological professionals.</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this part students will gain knowledge about criminal psychology, criminal behavior, and different professional analytical techniques.</li> </ul>

### Course Content

#### Unit 1. Psychology of Criminal Behaviour

- 1 Definition, nature and scope of criminal psychology.
- 2 Theories of Crime.
  - a) Psychological Theories.
  - b) Social Theories.
  - c) Diathesis – Personality stress behavior.
- 3 Crime trends in India.
- 4 Prevention of crime

#### Unit 2. Psychological Disorders and Criminal Behaviour

- 1 Psychopath – Juvenile delinquency.
- 2 Mentally ill offenders.
- 3 Serial killers & Rampage killers.
- 4 Sex offenders.

#### Unit 3. Police Psychology

- 1 Criminal Competencies.
- 2 Psychological autopsy – and manner of death.
- 3 Psychological profiling and personality of criminals in the context of Law.
- 4 Future predictions of criminal behavior on the basis of criminal profiling.

#### Unit 4. Violent Criminal Behavior and Drug related Crime.

- 1 Psychology of aggression and violence.



- 2 Terrorism – Domestic and international.
  - 3 Drugs and Crime.
  - 4 Cyber crimes – defined governed
- Cyber- terrorism, bullying, harassment, stalking.

**Unit 5: Role of Psychology in Prevention, Assessment & Treatment**

- 1 Psychological precursors to crime.
- 2 Crime patterns – psychological analysis
- 3 Mental Health and the law.
- 4 Emerging issues in crime and justice.

**References and Suggested Readings**

1. Bachhav, Aun M. (2012). Criminal Psychology. Chandralok Prakashan, Kanpur -208021
2. Bharati, A. (2012). Studies on Criminological Psychology. G.S. Rawat for Ceber Tech Publications. New Delhi- 110 002
4. Cohen, R.J., Swerdlik, M.E. (2005). Psychological testing and assessment (6th ed.). Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.
6. Gregory, R.J. (2005). Psychological Testing (4th ed.). Delhi: Pearson education Pte.Ltd.

<b>Title of Course</b>	:	<b>Forensic Psychology</b>
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-301A
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make students understand the offender’s accountability, the offender’s process of competency development and readjustment.</li> <li>• Role of psychological professionals in the field of criminal matters.</li> <li>• Develop appropriate analytical techniques for psychological professionals.</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this part students will gain insight about forensic methodology, understand criminal matters etc..</li> </ul>
<b>Course Content</b>		

**Unit 1. Introduction and Overview of Forensic Psychology**

- 1 Nature, definition, scope, and history of Forensic Psychology.
- 2 Professional training and education in forensic psychology
- 3 Forensic psychology in India
- 4 Ethical & legal issues in forensic practice

**Unit 2. Psychology and Court Room**

- 1 Types of Court and role of psychologists – criminal, juvenile, civil & family court
- 2 Understanding court process and punishment
- 3 Effect of attorney, Judges, Jurors & Defenders.
- 4 The Psychologists as an expert witness.

**Unit 3. Investigative Psychology**

- 1 Crime scene and investigation
- 2 Investigative interviewing: Interviewing vulnerable witnesses, Interviewing suspects
- 3 Facet – meta theory.
- 4 Neurobiological forensic testing and investigation.

**Unit 4. Assessment & Evaluation in Forensic Psychology**

- 1 Forensic methods in detection of crime –forensic methods of distortion in eye & ear witnesses.
- 2 Competence to stand trial and use of psychological tests
- 3 Forensic aspects of memory & recall in children, adolescents and adults.
  - a) Polygraph, plethysmograph testing
- 4 Forensic assessment & treatment of sexual offenders & their victims.

**Unit 5. Assessment and Evaluation in Forensic Psychology (Psychological Testing)**

- 1 Psychological tests, types and characteristics
- 2 Tests used in forensic psychology- Intelligence, Personality and Interpersonal relationship
- 3 Diagnostic psychological tests as tool for forensic assessment- 16 PF, MMPI, Projective tests, FIRO-B and NEO-PI.
- 4 Ethical issues in psychological testing

**References and Suggested Readings**

1. Bachhav, Aun M. (2012). Criminal Psychology. Chandralok Prakashan, Kanpur -208021
2. Bharati, A. (2012). Studies on Criminological Psychology. G.S. Rawat for Ceber Tech Publications. New Delhi- 110 002
4. Cohen, R.J., Swerdlik, M.E. (2005). Psychological testing and assessment (6th ed.). Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.
6. Gregory, R.J. (2005). Psychological Testing (4th ed.). Delhi: Pearson education Pte.Ltd.

Title of Course	:	Human Rights: Evolution, Concept and Concerns
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-301B
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives: The subject helps students to acquire the knowledge on the evolution of Human Rights nationally and internationally. It would also</li> </ul>

		explore the connection between the Human Rights and Criminology.
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this part students will gain knowledge of human rights in context to contemporary criminal justice, national and international human rights.</li> </ul>

Course Content

**Unit I Introduction**

1. Concept of Human Rights, its nature and scope
2. Philosophical/Theoretical approach to the development of Human Rights (overview)
3. Origin and development of Human Rights from ancient to modern times
4. UN Charter and Human Rights

**Unit II Basic Human Rights Instruments (UN)**

1. UDHR- 1948
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
3. Optional Protocol to ICESCR on Individual Complaint 2008
4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966

**Unit III International Humanitarian Law**

1. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field (Aug 12, 1949) (Salient features)
2. Geneva Convention related to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Aug 12, 1949)(Salient features)
3. Protocol I relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts
4. Protocol II relation to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed conflicts
5. International Humanitarian Law and Terrorism

**Unit IV Human Rights Organizations**

1. International Criminal Court
2. United Nation Agencies [ Organizational Structure and Functions]
  - a. United Nation Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR)
  - b. Human Rights Court
  - c. United Nation Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
  - d. United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
  - e. United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
  - f. United Nation Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)

**UNIT V SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

1. Concept of social movements
2. Movements as a promoter of change and human rights

### 3. Types of Movements (in context of Human Rights)

- a. Social/ Religious Reforms Movements
- b. Political Movements
- c. Ecological/Environmental Movements

#### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Awasthi, S.K., 2004, Law relating to Protection of Human Rights, Orient Publishing Co., Allahabad.
2. Giriraj Shah and NK Gupta, 2001`, Human Rights Free and Equal, Anmol Publications, New Delhi
3. Mathur, Krishna Mohan, 2003, Challenges to Police, Human Rights and National Security, Kalpaz Publications, Delhi
4. Neyroud, Peter & Alan Beckley, 2001, Policing Ethics and Human Rights, Routledge
5. Symondides, Janus, 2003, Human Rights, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
6. Thakur, L.K, 2002, Human Rights, Authors Press, Delhi.

Title of Course	:	Victimization of Vulnerable Group
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-302B
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To introduce students about the concept of vulnerability. The subject also gives an insightful understanding about the victimization status of different vulnerable groups, their causes, impact and the initiatives taken by the government to resolve the issues.</li></ul>
Course Outcomes	:	In this part students will gain understanding of vulnerable groups, their victimization, role of judiciary and government.
Course Content		
<b>Unit 1- Introduction</b>		
1. Meaning of victim vulnerability		
2. Dimensions of victim vulnerability		

3. Factors of victim vulnerability
4. Vulnerability, risk and fear of crime

### **Unit 2- Victimization of Children**

1. Child Victimization and Crime statistics
2. Forms& Impact of child victimization
3. Legal measures to handle child victimization in India
4. International Instruments for children
5. Policies & Programmes for vulnerable children in India

### **Unit 3- Victimization of Women**

1. Women Victimization and Crime statistics
2. Forms& Impact of women victimization
3. Legal measures to handle women victimization in India
4. International Instruments for women
5. Policies & Programmes for vulnerable women in India

### **Unit 4- Victimization of Other vulnerable groups**

1. Status and Victimization of Elderly people in India
2. Status and Victimization of LGBTQI in India
3. Status and Victimization of SC/ST in India
4. Status and Victimization of Refugees in India

### **Unit V - Criminal Justice System and Victims**

#### **CJS and victim relationship**

1. Collaborator or evidence - Victim & Police: Lodging of FIR & recording of statement - Deposition & cross-examination in courts.
2. Secondary Victimization by the criminal justice system and the society-
3. Role of judiciary in Justice for victims.
4. Creating awareness among the criminal justice professionals and the public on victim issues.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Gupta, M. C., Chockalingam, K. and Guha Roy, Jaytilak Ed., 2001, Child victims of crime, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi
2. Harvey Wallace, Cliff Roberson , 2015, Victimology : legal, psychological, and social perspectives, Boston : Pearson
3. Sandra Walklate, 1989, Victimology : the victim and the criminal justice process, London ; Boston : Unwin Hyman
4. Children in India: A Statistical Appraisal (2012), Social Statistics Division, Central Statistics

Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

5. Finkelhor, David. (2014), Childhood Victimization: Violence, Crime & Abuse in the lives of young people (Interpersonal Violence), US: Oxford University Press.
6. Finkelhor, D. (1984), Child Sexual abuse: New Theory & Research, New York: Free Press.
7. Gugnani, Rajneesh. (2008), Crime against Children, New Delhi: Cyber Tech publication.
8. Gupta, M.C., Chockalingam, K. & Guharoy, Jaytilak (Eds.) (2001), Child Victims of Crime: Problems & Perspectives, Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
9. Navneet (Dr.). (2003), Childhood Crisis: Child Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency, New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
10. Sharma, B.R., (2001), Female Feticide in India: Issues & Concerns, Journal of Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine, 30(3). (medind.nic.in.)
11. Singh, Dolly, (2001), Child Rights and Social Wrongs, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
12. Srivastava, R.N., Seth, Rajeev & Niekerk, Joan Van, (2013), Child Abuse & Neglect: Challenges & Opportunities, Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publications.
13. Tower, Cynthia Crosson (1999), Understanding child abuse and neglect, Needham heights: A Viacom Company.
14. Whetsell-Mitchell, Juliann, (1995), Rape of Innocent- Understanding & Preventing Child Sexual Abuse, Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data.
15. WHO Report of the Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention. (29-31 March, 1999). Geneva.
16. Amnesty International. A Report on Broken Bodies, Shattered Minds, Torture and ill Treatment of Women, Amnesty International Publication, London, 3, (2011).

Title of Course	:	Fundamentals of Security Management
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-301C
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To provide the students with the overview of security management</li><li>• To equip the students with the knowledge of crisis management and risk</li></ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Student will gain the understanding of security management its importance in law making process and approach. Further, student will learn about various security issues and preventive measures.</li></ul>

## Course Content

### **Unit I: Basics of Security**

Security: Conceptual Definitions. The historical, philosophical and legal basis of security: Ancient Period, Anglo Saxon, Norman Period, Period of ward and watch, Modern Period, The American and British Development, Developments in India. Key Concepts of Security: Balance of Power, Deterrence, Brinkmanship and Compellence, Collective Security, Neutrality, Nonalignment, Equal Security, Common Security, Comprehensive Security, Human Security. Types of Security.

### **Unit II: Security Issues**

Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Issues: War, Arms Races & Weapons of Mass Destruction, Regime Security, Weak/Failing States, Transnational Crime, Migration, Environment. Internal Security in India: Challenge of insurgency and separatism, Terrorism: internal dimension and global links, Ethnic and Communal violence, State Response: Military/Police, Legal, Political.

### **Unit III. Security Policy**

Significance of Security policy, exposure to model security policy, Security Organization Centre (SOC).

### **Unit IV: Security Preventive Measures**

Theft, Pilferage and Preventive measures – Cash Escort in Road, Dealing with critical situations: Sabotage, Subversion, Strike, Lockout, Lay off, Closure, Hold ups and Ghereo, Emergency measures during Lock out or wildcat strike – Industrial, Espionage and Counter Espionage measures, Ethics of security.

### **Unit V: Security Systems**

Interrogation, Investigation and taking of statements - Liaison with local police- employees participation in Industrial security, Access Control System- Identity, screening, movement control and computer security system, Security Alarm Systems, Fire Alarm Systems- Fire prevention and precautions, protective equipments etc., Emergency preparedness plan, The industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act , 1946.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Hill D.A & Rockley I.E, 1981, Security: Its management and control, Business Books.
2. Haldar, Dipak, 1986, Industrial Security in India, Ashish Publishing House
3. Singh Bhrijindra, 2009, Network Security and Management, 2nd Edition, PH 1 Learning Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
4. Barefoot, J.Kirk and Maxwell David. A, 1987, Corporate Security Administration and Management, Butterworth –Heinemann Publishers
5. Sabharwal, O.P., 2006, Security Management, Alpha Publications, New Delhi
6. Dogra P.C. 2007, Threat to Security ( How secure is India from within), Manas Publications, New Delhi
7. Koithara, Varghese, 1999, Society, State and Security –The Indian experience Sage Publications.
8. Mathur, K.M.1989. Internal Security Challenges and Police in a Developing Society, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
9. Rockley, L.E. and Hill D.A. 1981. Security-Its Management and Control Business books Ltd.
10. Shrivastava, R.K. and Guru Prasad. 1990. Industrial Security, some new challenges –a Collection of Papers. Central Industrial Security Force. Delhi P 29-31.

Title of Course	:	Corporate Security Strategies
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-302C
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide the students with the overview of Corporate Security Strategies</li> <li>• To equip the students with the Corporate Security Strategies</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student will understand about surveillance, management of security staff, security devices and their uses etc..</li> </ul>



## Course Content

### **Unit I: Security Issues**

Espionage & Surveillance, Threat Analysis, Industrial Moles, Information & Intelligence: Collection, Collation and Reporting System, Physical Security Process: Elements & Design- Deterrence, Access Control and Detection Factors, Security Engineering, Security Lighting.

### **Unit II: Boundaries of Security**

Barrier Systems, Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers and Burglar Alarm, Electric fence, Energy Barriers, Keys: lock & locksmithing.

### **Unit III: Strategic Analysis**

Strategic Analysis: Designs, Sketches, Model, Strategy Development & Implementation, Information Security, Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area. Use of Dogs in Industrial Security, Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, Product security, Event Security and Personal security, Industrial Security – Safety Practices, Loss and Prevention.

### **Unit IV: Duties of Security Staff**

Duties of Security Staff: Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Assistant Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards, The concept of professionalism, Morale and Discipline of Security Personnel, Training and Education of Security Personnel, Confidential Enquiry - Classification of documents-Top Secret, Secret, Confidential, Restricted, Official Secrets Act, 1923, Importance of Registers maintained by Security personnel, Security Survey, Plan and Audit.

### **Unit V. Devices**

Photo Identification. Security Cards: smart Cards, Swipe cards, Use of Bio Metrics: Finger, Retina & facial recognition softwares, Motion Sensors, Security devices, Alarm devices, CCTV and Other Security Equipments.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Bologna, G. Jack and Lindquist, Robert. J, 1995, Fraud Auditing and Forensic Accounting, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
2. Manning George A, 2000, Financial Investigation and Forensic Accounting, CRC Press.
3. Wiig Karl, 2000, People Focused Knowledge management: How effective decision making leads

to corporate success.

4. Dalton. Dennis, Rethinking Corporate Security in the post -9/11, Era: Issues and Strategies for today's Global Business Community.

5. Clinnard Marshall, B. 1983, Corporate Ethics and Crime, Sage Publications

6. Clinard B & Yeager C Peter, 1980, Corporate Crime, Macmillan Publishing Co.

7. Doval Ajit and B.R. Lal, 2010, Police and Security Year Book.2010-2011, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, Daryaganj, New Delhi.

8. Shrivastava, R.K. and Guru Prasad, 1990. Industrial Security, some new challenges – a Collection of Papers. Central Industrial Security Force, Delhi. P.29-31.

9. Rockley, L.E. and Hill, D.A., 1981. Security-Its Management and Control. Business books Ltd.

10. Koithara, Varghese. 1999. Society, State and Security –the Indian experience. Sage publications.

Title of Course	:	Summer Internship
Course Code	:	CCJASIN-301
Course Objectives	:	The Internship aims to improve student's field related skills through communication with professionals.
Course Outcomes	:	Student gain experience, develop networking and identify their abilities and interest areas.

Students have to undergo Internship during the Vacation in their chosen area of specialization/interest

After the end of first semester, students have to engage in their internship up to 15 days in anyone of the CJSs.

Title of Course	:	Crime Analysis and Crime Mapping
Course Code	:	CCJASIER-301

Course Objectives	:	To familiarize the students about recent approaches of crime prevention strategies
Course Outcomes	:	Students will gain knowledge about basics of crime analysis and crime mapping and understand the process followed in the crime analysis and crime mapping.

Course Content

**Unit I: Environmental Criminology**

Dimensions of crime - History and Development of Environmental criminology - Ist wave (French, English) - IInd wave (American) - French studies: Guerry (1833), Quetelet (1842) - English studies - Chicago school of criminology or ecological school of criminology IInd wave - 1900 - 1970 (1920) Theory of Human Ecology - the Concentric zone model by Earnest Burgess - Shaw and McKay's conclusions.

**Unit II: Spatial analysis of crime**

Space: Definition- Spatial analysis techniques of crime - locational analysis - analysis of absolute locations - point data - Analysis of relative locations - Center of mass - Nearest neighbor analysis - Analysis of flow data - Analysis of nodes and routes- distance-decay modeling - Gravity-potential modeling - Graph theory - Spatial Diffusion of Crime Hierarchical diffusion - Contagion diffusion Theories of Places: Routine Activities Theory, Rational Choice Theory, Broken Windows theory

**Unit III: Crime Mapping and Types of Crime Maps**

Crime incidents: Measuring time and space moments: Duration: structured time: distance as time: why map crime? types of map information: location, distance, direction, pattern Maps of crime: thematic maps: quantitative maps, qualitative types of thematic crime maps, statistical maps, point (pin) maps, choropleth maps, isoline maps, surface maps linear or flow maps.

**Unit IV: Computerized Crime mapping: Application of Geographic information systems (GIS) technology**

Introduction to GIS principles: components and functions - Introduction to spatial data concepts: raster and vector-based GIS and data structures - Spatial data sources: land records, digitized maps, scanned images, digitized cross sections. Crime data sources -Crime records Bureau - Police FIR Records - Crime maps and privacy.

## **Unit V: Crime Analysis and Crime Mapping**

*Crime Analysis:* Definition and Types – Criminal Intelligence, Tactical, Strategic and Administrative Crime Analysis. Crime Analysis Units. *Crime Mapping Analysis:* Hot Spot analysis, Buffer Analysis, Journey to crime, Area/distance calculations, overlay analyses.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Brantingham, P.J., and Brantingham, P.L (1981) *Environmental Criminology*, Prospect Heights, IL:Waveland Press Inc.
2. Brantingham, P.J., and Brantingham, P.L (1984) *Patterns of crime*, New York, NY: Macmillan
3. Harries, Keith. (1999) *Mapping Crime: Principles and Practice*. NCJ 178919. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, 1999. <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/nij/mapping/>
4. Victor Goldsmith et.al (2000). *Analysing Crime patterns: Frontiers of Practice*. London: Sage Publications.
5. Paulsen and Robinson (2004), *Spatial Aspects of Crime: Theory and Practice*. Pearson Education, Inc.
6. Saddler, Dan (1997,1998) "*Why map crime?*", Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety program website <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps>, National institute of justice, Washington.
7. The International Association of Crime Analysts (2004). *Exploring crime analysis: readings on essential skills*, South Carolina: Booksurge, LLC.

## Semester IV

Title of Course	:	Cyber Crime and Investigation
Course Code	:	CCJACC-401
Course Objectives	:	To safeguard national critical information infrastructure. Respond to resolve and recover from cyber incident
Course Outcomes	:	It will enable the student to understand the process followed in Cyber Investigation and gain insight about national international cyber laws.

## Course Content

### **Unit 1. Computer and Internet basics**

Computer Hardware & Networks: The BIOS and Boot Process - Computer Memory - Hard Disks, CD ROMs, and DVDs - Networks and Communications - Understanding the Internet: How the Domain Name System works - Email - World Wide Web concepts - Website Creation - Concepts Forms, Interactivity, and Database-Driven Web Sites - E-Commerce - Social Media.

### **Unit 2. Cyber Crime**

Cyber crime: Definition - History and evolution Types and forms of cyber crimes -Machine oriented - Malicious Code - Computer Viruses, Worms, Trojans, Web Hacking Web Defacement, Denial of Service Attacks - Cyber warfare and Cyber Terrorism. Human oriented - Cyber Bullying, Cyber Stalking, Sexting, Revenge Porn, Child Pornography, and Phishing.

### **Unit 3. Cyber Criminology**

Cyber Criminology - Definition and evolution of the new science of cyber crimes - Cyber Forensics and Cyber Criminology - Differences. Theories in Cyber Criminology - Routine Activities Theory, Moral Disengagement Theory, De-individuation Theory, Space Transition Theory of cyber crimes.

### **Unit 4. Cyber Law**

Case studies USA, UK and India. Prevention and detection of cyber crime - Cyber Policing. Current statutes in India: Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000 amended in 2008, offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Issues relating to investigation and adjudication of cyber crimes in India - Cyber Tribunals - Digital evidence, and other legal provisions.

### **Unit 5. Cyber Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics**

Best Practices for Cyber Crime Investigation: Initializing a Search and Seizure Operation Tracking & Tracing Emails, Recovery of Digital Evidence. Cryptography and Steganography - Cyber Forensics: Basic Forensic Principles, Forensic Imaging & Verification, Data Recovery and Analysis. Ethical Hacking.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Nina Godbole and Sunit Belapore; "Cyber Security: Understanding Cyber Crimes, Computer Forensics and Legal Perspectives", Wiley Publications, 2011.
2. Shon Harris, "All in One CISSP, Exam Guide Sixth Edition", McGraw Hill, 2013.
3. Bill Nelson, Amelia Phillips and Christopher Steuart; "Guide to Computer Forensics and

Investigations” – 3 rd Edition, Cengage, 2010 BBS.

4. William Stallings; “Cryptography and Network Security: Principles and Practices”, Fifth Edition, Prentice Hall Publication Inc., 2007.
5. Atul Jain; “Cyber Crime: Issues, Threats and Management”, 2004.
6. Majid Yar; “Cybercrime and Society”, Sage Publications, 2006.
7. Michael E Whiteman and Herbert J Mattord; “Principles of Information Security”, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2003.
8. Matt Bishop, “Computer Security Art and Science”, Pearson/PHI, 2002.

Title of Course	:	Field Practicum
Course Code	:	CCJACC-402
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> <li>○ To know the importance of criminology practicum.</li> <li>○ Developing the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Able to understand the importance of Orientation Programme in the field of professional discipline.</li> <li>○ Understand the importance of criminology practicum in the criminology profession.</li> <li>○ Develop the knowledge about the basics of field work and its documentation.</li> </ul>

#### Course Content

Orientation Programme

Observational Visits of Agencies (Five)

Open Community Visit/ Skill Laboratory Workshop

#### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Aptekar, Herbert (1955) The Dynamics of Casework and Counselling, New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

2. CIDT. (2001). Participation, Learning and Action. Walsall: University of Wolverhampton
3. Garrett, Annett (1972) Interviewing – Its Principles and Methods, Family Service Association of America, New York
4. Madhukar Indira (2000) Guidance and Counselling, New Delhi: Authors Press
5. Nelson Jones, Richard, (1984) Practical Counselling and Helping Skills, London: Harper and Row
6. Singh, R. R. (1985). Field Work in Social Work Education. New Delhi: Printway India
7. Subedar, I. S. (2001), Field Work Training in Social Work. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
8. Sudha Datar, et al. (2010). Skill Training for Social Workers: A Manual. New Delhi: Sage.
9. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2010). Handbook of Field Work Practice Learning in Social Work. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company.
10. Verma, R.B.S. & Singh, Atul Pratap. (2013). Standard Manual for Field Work Practicum in Social Work. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company

<b>Title of Course</b>	:	<b>Correctional and Rehabilitation Psychology</b>
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-401
Course Objectives	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To make students understand the fundamentals of rehabilitation and organizational structure of Indian Penal system. Further acquaint students with procedures and functions of different ngos and government sectors organisations in crime prevention.</li> </ul>
Course Outcomes	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Students will become aware of the issues related to rehabilitation of criminals. They will also gain understanding about organizational structure and procedural knowledge of Indian Penal system.</li> </ul>
<b>Course Content</b>		
<b>Unit 1. Correctional Psychology – Overview</b>		
1 Definition scope, nature and need of correctional psychology.		
2 Remand Homes & Correctional Homes – Indian Scenario		
3 Identification of correctional needs & risk assessment.		
4 Diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders in correctional settings		
<b>Unit 2. Correctional Practices in Indian Jails &amp; Observation Homes</b>		
1 Types of punishment.		
2 Coping with prison & its environment.		
3 Coping strategies for capital punishment & life imprisonment.		

4 Adjusting to society on release & vice versa (Dealing with institutionalized inmates).

### **Unit 3. Team of Professionals for Correctional Measures**

1 Roll of mental Health professionals - psychiatrists & clinical psychologists.

2 Physicians.

3 Correctional officers (jail supervisors & Superintendent) attitudes, officer inmate interactions.

4 Social worker & occupational therapist.

### **Unit 4. Psychological Rehabilitation & Intervention**

1 Concept & definition of Rehabilitation - Historical perspective Indian scenario.

2 Psychological perspective in terms of functions & methods.

3 Psychological counselling – counselling strategies (Psychotherapies).

Emphasize more on CBT.

4 Occupational therapy for offenders.

5 Ethical issues in Rehabilitation counseling.

### **Unit 5. Rehabilitation of Criminals**

1 Cognitive Behavioral Rehabilitation of criminals.

2 Correctional offender Rehabilitation programme.

3 Assessing correctional rehabilitation – police practicing & prospects.

4 Changing criminal character.

Title of Course	:	Victim Compensation and Assistance
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-402
Course Objectives	:	Objective: To give an overview about the legal provisions on Victim Compensation in India. The paper also explores about the insight into judicial approach and the role of Government towards compensation to victim in India.
Course Outcomes	:	It will enable the student to understand the process followed in victim compensation and assistance and laws related to it.



## Course Content

### **Unit 1: Victim Compensation**

1. Crime victims and victim compensation programme
2. Restitution
3. Grant-in-aid
4. Ex gratia payment

### **Unit2: Victim Assistance**

1. Support to crime victims by communities
2. Role of NGO and voluntary organizations
3. Assisting victims during crime investigation and trial
4. Legal aid to victims of crime- counselling, guidance and rehabilitation of special kinds of victims of crime and child abuse

### **Unit 3: Indian Legal Position**

1. Relevant Provisions under the Constitution of India
2. Relevant Sections under CrPC (Sec 357 & 357 A)
3. Anonymity of witnesses/Victim under special laws in India
4. Landmark judgments on compensation of crime victims etc.

### **Unit 4: Role of Government and Compensation**

1. Compensation by State Legal Services Authority: Limitation & Constraints
2. Compensation to victims of miscarriage of Justice
3. Role of Commissions (NHRC, NCW NCPCR etc.) in India

4. Best Practices of States for protection of victim

### **Unit V: Restorative Justice**

1. Origin & Development of Restorative Justice

2. Definition, Goals, Principles & Pillars of Restorative Justice

3. Needs & Roles of Stakeholders

4. Restorative Justice Practice Models (Victim-Offender Mediation, Community Family Conferencing, Circle Sentencing & Peace Making Circle)

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, 2004, The code of Criminal Procedure, Wadhwa and Company Publications.
2. Paranjape NV, 2012, Criminology and Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad
3. Burgess, Ann Wolbert, 2013. Victimology.
4. Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandhar.
5. Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi

Title of Course	:	Private Detective and Investigation
Course Code	:	CCJAEL-403
Course Objectives	:	To give an overview about Private Investigation
Course Outcomes	:	It will enable the student to understand the process followed in Private Investigation, types of investigation and various techniques used in it.
Course Content		
<b>Unit I: Introduction</b>		
Introduction to Investigation – Process of Investigation in CrPc - Difference between Police and		

Private Investigator – Desirable attributes of Investigator – Need for training in detective work – Methods of measuring the effectiveness of the investigator – Report writing.

### **Unit II: Types of Investigation I**

Undercover Operations – Surveillance: Purpose, Pre-surveillance Conference, Cover and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance – Corporate Intelligence – Pre-employment verification, Post employee verification -White Collar crime investigation – Economic offences investigation: Commercial frauds, false representation, fake balance false accounting, bank frauds.

### **Unit III: Types of Investigation II**

Pre and Post Marital Investigation – Land Dispute investigation - Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation – missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation.

### **Unit IV: Instruments used in Investigation**

Audio recording devices – Video recording devices – Photo camera: Specifications of the Camera – Ordinary and Digital camera - Binoculars and Telescope -Microscope – IV and UV Spectroscope – Night Vision Devices – Lie Detector (Polygraph): Principles, limitations and applications.

### **Unit V: Interrogation and Interview**

Difference between interrogation and Interview – Uses of Interviews and Interrogations – Types of witnesses – Value of expert evidence – Interviewing the witness: On-scene interview, formal interview, group interview – Interrogation of suspects – Different types of suspects - Place of interrogation – Approaches in Interrogation: Direct, Sympathetic, Logical, Indirect, Psychological.

### **References and Suggested Readings**

1. Angela Woodhull (2002) Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
2. Bill Copeland (2001) Private Investigation: How to be successful, Absolutely zero loss Inc.
3. Douglas Cruise (2002) The Business of Private Investigations, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
4. W. John George Moses (2004) Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation, Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai
5. Louis and Lawrence (1999) Investigations: 150 Things, Butter worth – Heinemann.
6. Michael Corun (2003) Training Manual on Private Investigation, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.

7. Rojer J. Willand (1997) PI: Self study guide on becoming a private detective, Paladin press.
8. Rosy J. Methahon (2000) Practical Handbook for private Investigations, CRC Press.

Title of Course	:	Dissertation and Viva voce
Course Code	:	CCJAMT-401
Course Objectives	:	To create an opportunity for the students to make use of their knowledge in research methodology conducting a research project within the scope of criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Course Outcomes	:	Students would learn to apply research concepts and would be able to conduct the research study and prepare dissertation

#### Course Content

PROJECT ON ANY TOPICS RELEVANT TO CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

The dissertation/project is compulsory to all the students for the award of degree of MASTER OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION Studies by this University of Lucknow . The objective of this project is to create an opportunity for the students to make use of their knowledge in research methodology conducting a research project within the scope of criminology and Criminal Justice Administration under the guidance of a supervisor who is a faculty member of Criminology, Department of Social Work. Each student will be guided by a Supervisor. The relevance of the topic will be determined by the faculty members before finalising the topic, in case any dispute arises. The supervisor will guide the students for their research projects.