



Part -A - Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: I Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	CC II	
2.	Course Title	Fundamental of Criminology	
3.	Course Type:	Theory -Core I	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding basics of nomenclature in the field of criminology. Narrate the basic structure and functions of criminal justice system. Understand and concepts related to sociological and legal perspective of crime. Describe the typology of offences in Criminal Law 	
	Credit Value	5	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 75 Hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Introduction to Criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminology: Definitions, historical perspectives, nature and its Scope. Criminology as a Social Science, Relations with Sciences. Fundamental Concepts: Socialization, Norms, Values, Subculture, Social Conformity, Social Disorganization, Social Pathology, Anti-social behaviour. Criminalized Lifestyles; Observation and Narration of Criminal History Role of Criminology in Policy Development in India 		15
II	Conceptual background of Crime and Criminal Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime: Legal and Sociological definitions. Deviance and Crime Social Problems of Crime Cyber Crimes: Definition, Causes and Effect. Typology of crime: Meaning and its importance Criminal Behaviour: Component of Criminal Behaviour Process of Criminalization: Sociological and Legal. Crime Under BNS-2023 		15

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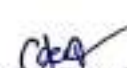
III	Schools of Criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Classical School: Concept, Propounder and their Contribution • Classical school: Concept, Propounder and their Contribution • Neo-classical school: Concept, Propounder and their Contribution • Positive School-Biological positivism: Concept, Propounder and their Contribution • Cartographic school: Propounder and their Contribution • Sociological School: Concept, Propounder and their Contribution • Psychological School: Concept, Propounder and their Contribution 	15
IV	Crime Trends and Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime in India and abroad • Crime under Special and Local Laws • Crime against Person • Crime against State • Crime against Property • Crime against weaker section with special reference to Women and Children. • Crime Statistics: Meaning and Its Importance • National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB): Reporting crime and Recording crime • Crime/victim surveys: International crime comparisons, Changing Crime patterns and Unreported Crime 	15
V	Prevention of Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Prevention: Concept and Definition • Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention • Crime and Sense of Security • Social Control and Crime Prevention • Community approach and Crime Prevention • Contemporary Crime Prevention Strategies • Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) 	15
Keywords/Tags: Criminology, Crime, school, NCRB, Crime Prevention, Cyber Crimes.		
Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17459125 2. https://www.longdom.org/scholarly/criminology--journals-articles-ppts-list-3079.html 3. https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc/ 4. http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/topics/16/criminology-and-criminal-justice 5. https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1958-04359-000 6. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1362480607075851 7. http://ecite.utas.edu.au/130268 8. https://eprints.qut.edu.au/198603/ 9. https://www.jstor.org/stable/1140864 10. https://www.jstor.org/stable/23638473 11. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminalization 		


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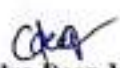
Suggested Readings:		
1	Conklin, J. E. (2001). Criminology. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. Edelston, C. D., & Wicks, R. I. (1977). An introduction to criminal justice. New York: Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill.	
2	Hagan, F. (2017). Introduction to Criminology (9th ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE.	
3	Harry E., Friday, P., Roebuck, J., & Edward, S. (1981). Crime and punishment: An introduction to Criminology. New York: Free Press.	
4	Hughes, G. (2002). Crime prevention and community safety: New directions. London: Sage.	
5	Jeffery, C. R. (1977). Crime prevention through environmental design. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.	
6	Lab, S. (2013). Crime prevention (8th ed.). Elsevier.	
7	Siegel, L. (2017). Criminology: Theories, patterns and typologies (13th ed.). Sydney: Cengage Learning.	
8	Sutherland, E. H., & Cressey, D. R. (1974). Principles of Criminology. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott.	
9	Vold, G., & Bernard, T. J. (1986). Theoretical Criminology. New York: Oxford University Press.	
10	Paranjape N.V. (2023). Criminology, Penology and Victimology. Central Law Publication, Allahabad, UP.	
Part-D Assessment and Evaluation		
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:		
Maximum Marks: 100		
Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks		
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question (5*4 = 20) Section (B): Long Question (5*8 = 40)	60


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Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: I
		Session: 2025-26	
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	CC 12	
2.	Course Title	Penology and correctional Administration	
3.	Course Type:	Theory Core -2	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5.	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – a. To understand the concept of prison punishment and correctional work. b. To understand the prison system, prison reforms and prison administration c. The students will be acquainted with the institutionalized and non-institutionalized forms of treatments of the offenders.	
	Credit Value	5	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60=100	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 75 hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Introduction to Penology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Penology: Definition, Nature and ScopeHistorical Development of Penology Forms of punishment in ancient, medieval and modern period.Punishment under BNS-2023Arguments of Abolitions and Retentionist of capital punishment.		15
II	Punishment <ul style="list-style-type: none">Punishment: Definition, meaning, Nature and importance of punishment.Theories of Punishment: Retributive, Deterrence, Preventive and Reformatory TheoryNew alternative forms of punishmentEvolution of correctional Philosophy: Medical and Rehabilitation modelCapital punishment in India: Past to Present		15


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III	Prison System: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition Scope and types of prison. • Prisons in ancient, medieval and modern period. • Classification of prisoners • Structure of Prison Administration • Problems of Prison • Prison reforms: Role of inquiry committees and commissions. • Donald Clemmer: Prisonisation concept • Recidivism 	15
IV	Correctional approaches: Acts, Procedure and Rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison Act- 1894 • Prisoner Act -1900 • Madhya Pradesh Prison Manual • Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act-2023 • The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (The Nelson Mandela Rules) • Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) 	15
V	Institutional Correction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalization and Prisonization: Meaning and Purpose • Prison Sub-culture, Prison Routine and Prison Adalat • Classification of Correctional Institutions: Adult Institution, Juvenile Institutions, Children home Women Institutions and Open Prison • Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs: Counselling Program, Vocational Training Program, Educational and Recreational Program • Community services: Probation, Parole and After care Services. • Alternative Community based Correctional approaches in other Countries 	15
Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-4501-system-of-prison-its-history-and-types-in-india.html 2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisons_in_India 3. https://www.lawweb.in/2025/01/reforming-indias-prison-system-focus-on.html 4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penology 5. https://leverageedu.com/learn/penology/ 6. https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-12/ModelPrisonsCorrectionalServicesAct_20122024.pdf 7. https://www.indiacode.nic.in 8. https://lawnotes.co/kinds-of-punishments-under-bhartiya-nyaya-sanhita-2023/ 		


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Suggested Readings:	
1	Blomberg, T. G. (2017). American Penology: A History of Control. United States: Taylor & Francis.
2	Chakrabarti, N. K.(1999). Institutional Corrections. Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
3	Chatturvedi, J. C. (2006). Penology And Correctional Administration. India: Isha Books.
4	Dev, R. (1998). Criminal Justice. The law Book Company Pvt. Ltd. Allahabad
5	Mulla A.N., Committee Report on Prison Reforms (1983). Government of India.
6	Reckless, Walter C. (1967). The crime problem. Bombay: Vakols, Feffner& Simons P. Ltd.
7	Reckless, Walter C. (1967). The crime problem. Bombay: Vakols, Feffner& Simons P. Ltd.
8	Paranjape, N.V. (2023). Criminology, Penology& Victimology. Central Law Publications.
9	Wakefield, Alison. Fleming, Jenny.(2009). The SAGE Dictionary of Policing. SAGE Publications, Ltd.
10	Malik, K. P. (2012). Penology, Victimology and Correctional Administration. India: Allahabad Law Agency.
11	Singh, Mahendra P.(1998). Crime Redemption of Criminals, Probation of offenders. Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

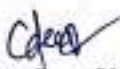
Part D- Learning resources (E-Resources)

Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:

Maximum Marks: 100

Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks

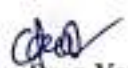
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question (5*4 = 20) Section (B): Long Question (5*8 = 40)	60


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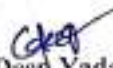
Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: I
Session: 2025-26			
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	CC 13	
2.	Course Title	Fundamentals of Forensic Science	
3.	Course Type:	Theory Core-3	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – a. The main objective of the course is to know about the criminal law and procedure. b. To make the learners understand about the Criminology and scope of Criminology. c. Understand the various social & legal definition of crime as per the Criminal Law.	
Credit Value		5	
Total Marks		Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks:40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 75 Hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Introduction to Forensic Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Etymology, Meaning, Definitions and Branches of Forensic Science History and Development of Forensic Science Nature, Scope and Importance of Forensic Science Principles of Forensic Science, Tools and Techniques & Role of Forensic Science in Investigation of Crimes 		15
II	Forensic Science Laboratories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forensic Science Laboratories of State Institutions Forensic Science Laboratories of Central Institutions Role of Scene of Crime Officers (SOCO) and Forensic Experts 		15
III	Forensic Document Examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forensic Document Examination: Meaning, Types of Documents and Tools for Examination. Characteristics of Handwriting and Signature and Their Comparison Forgeries - Types and Methods of their detection (includes Indian Currency Notes) 		15
IV	Forensic Evidences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence: Meaning, principles, Concept of relevancy and admissibility Physical Evidence: Examination of Glass, Paint, Soil and Cloth. 		15

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Evidence: Hair, Fiber, Blood and Semen. • Impression Evidence: Finger print, Foot Print, Palm Print, Lip Print, Ear Print. 	
V	Forensic Ballistics and Tool Marks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic Ballistics - Introduction to Concepts and Medico Legal Importance of Firearms in Criminal Investigation • Examination of Cartridge Case and Bullets, Firearm and Range of Firing • Tool Marks - Types and Method of Lifting 	15
Keywords/Tags: Forensic Science, Laboratories, Forensic Document, Evidences, Forensic, Ballistic, Tool Marks.		
Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.routledge.com/rsc/downloads/ATQ50_K22324_Sample.pdf 2. https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-8572-types-and-significance-of-physical-evidence.html 3. https://www.legalbites.in/forensic-law/forensic-evidence-types-and-characteristics-970611 4. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10657-005-4196-6#citeas 5. https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/forensic-science-handbook-volume-2 		
Suggested Readings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Gardner, R., & Bevel, T. (2009). Practical crime scene analysis and reconstruction. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. 2 Dekal, V. (2014). Exam preparatory manual for undergraduates: Forensic medicine & toxicology (theory & practical). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical. 3 Nanda, B., & Tewari, R. (2001). Forensic science in India: A vision for the twenty- first century. New Delhi: Select Publishers 4 Lewis, J. (2014). Forensic document examination. New York: Academic Press. 5 Young, T., & Ormeier, P. (2010). Crime scene investigation. Pearson. 6 Turvey, B., & Crowder, S. (2017). Forensic investigations – an Introduction. Academic Press. 7 Subrahmanyam, B. (2001). Modi's medical jurisprudence & Toxicology. New Delhi: Butterworth India. 9 Nagesh, G. (2007). Practical forensic medicine. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers. 		
Part-D Assessment and Evaluation		
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: Maximum Marks: 100 Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks		
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question (5*4 = 20) Section (B): Long Question (5*8 = 40)	60


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Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: I Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	PC-14	
2.	Course Title	Crime Investigation and Forensic Examination- Practical	
3.	Course Type	Practical-Core 4	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – a. Able to use and understand the practical application of Crime science in criminal investigation. b. To know the general understanding of FIR making, handling, packing of evidence, preservation of evidence and forwarding for examination. c. To develop general understating regarding fingerprints footprints and its types and classification and analytical methods. d. To able evaluate the questioned documents and glass fracture examination methods in crime investigation. e. To begin to think critically about the preliminary and confirmatory examination of blood sample and acquire knowledge about blood grouping.	
	Credit Value	5	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: Tutorial Practical-60 hours (L-T-P)			
Topics			No. of Lecture
1. Writing of FIR			
2. Preparation of Case Dairy			
3. Process of Summon and Warrant			
4. Seizure of Crime Scene			
5. Preparation of Charge-sheet and Final Report			
6. Mobile Crime Scene Investigation (Hit and Run Cases)			
7. Indoor and Outdoor Crime Scene Investigation			
8. Photography and video-grapy of Crime Scene			
9. Examination of Questioned Documents and Identification of Handwriting and Typescripts			
10. Examination: Hair (Animal and Human Hair),Glass Fractures for its Nature and Direction of Force			
11. Finger Prints: Henry's Primary, Secondary, Sub-Secondary and Final			


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Classification		
12. Identification and Recording of Finger Print Patterns, Identification of Bullets and Cartridge Case		
13. Blood Test: Benzedine, Phenolphthalein, Haemin Crystal Test, Microscopic and Blood Grouping.		
Keywords/Tags: Examination, Crime Scene, Finger Prints, Investigation.		
Suggested Readings:		
1. Bowen R.T. (2016). Ethics and the Practice of Forensic Science. USA, CRC Press.		
2. Horswell J. (2016). The Practice of Crime Scene Investigation. USA, CRC Press.		
3. James, S.H., and Nordby, J.J. (2003). Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques. USA, CRC Press		
4. James S.H. (2014). Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques. UK, Taylor & Francis		
5. O'Hara & Osterberg, (1949). An Introduction to Criminalistics. New York, The Macmillan Company		
Part D- Assessment & Evaluation		
S. No.	Assessment	Marks
1.	Class Interaction	100
2.	Attendance	
3.	Reports/ Record/ Tour/ Excursion/ Lab work /Experiments	
4.	Viva Voce	
Total		


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Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme /Degree		Class: MA	Semester: II Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	CC 21	
2.	Course Title	Theoretical Criminology	
3.	Course Type:	Theory - Core I	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – a. To understand the concept, meaning and historical development of theories. b. To know the causes and consequences of crime at the micro and macro levels.	
Credit Value		5	
Total Marks		Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 75 hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Evolution of Criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre -classical ideas – Demonology. • Classical theories – Ideas of Bentham and Beccaria. • Neo-classical theory: Golly Garaud and Rossi 		15
II	Positivism in Criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morphological theories: Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Rafael Garafalo • Biological theories- Family-Genetics, Chromosomes and Genes, Study of twins and family trees Kallikas, Jukes • Anthropological theories. Kretschmer Constitution Hooton, Sheldon • Endocrinological Approaches Psychosocial theories: Intelligence, Traits and Psychopathy. 		15
III	Psychological and Social Process Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psycho-analytical theory. • Labelling Theory – Edwin Lemert and Becker • Shame and Re-Integrative Theory – Braithwaite • Rational Choice Theory – Cornis & Clarke • Routine Activity Theory – Cohen & Felson 		15
IV	Sociological Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological theory. • Culture Conflict Theory – Thorsten Sellin 		15


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential association theory. • Anomie theory. • Containment theory. • Drift and Neutralisation Theory • Social Bond Theory 	
V	Contemporary Approaches in Criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxist Criminology and Conflict Criminology • Radical Criminology– Richard Quinney, Erickson • Critical Criminology– Tailor, Walton and Young • Peace-making Criminology • News making Criminology • Feminist Criminology and Masculinity Criminology • Cyber Criminology and Space Transition Theory • Cultural Criminology and Green Criminology 	15

Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources)

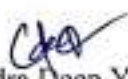
1. <https://studylib.net/doc/11917122/6-critical-theories-marxist--conflict--and-feminist>
2. <https://fiveable.me/key-terms/criminology/marxist-criminology>
3. <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/sociology/theories-in-sociology/sociological-theories/>
4. <https://sk.sagepub.com/dict/edvol/criminology/chpt/history-evolution-criminology#>
5. <https://www.thechicagoschool.edu/insight/psychology/what-is-positivism-in-criminology/>

Suggested Readings:

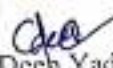
1	Akers, R.L., and Sellers. C.S. (2004) Criminological Theory: Introduction, Evaluation, an application. 4th Edition. Los Angeles; Roxbury Publishing.
2	Bosworth, M.F. (2016) Theoretical Criminology: Critical Concepts in Criminology, Routledge.
3	Bernard, T.G., Vold, G.B., and Snipes, J.B. (2002) Theoretical Criminology. Fifth Edition. New York: Oxford University Press.
4	Cullen, F.T., and Agnew, R. (2003) Criminological Theory: Past to Present. Second Edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing Company.
5	Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
6	Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad. Ronel N., & Segev, D. (eds.), Positive Criminology. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
7	Jaishankar, K. (2011). Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal Behavior. Boca Raton, CA: CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group.
8	Curran, D.J., and Renzetti, C.M. (2001) Theories of Crime. Second Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
9	Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) Criminological Theory. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.


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Part D- Learning resources (E-Resources)		
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: Maximum Marks: 100 Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40.Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks		
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question (5*4 = 20) Section (B): Long Question (5*8 = 40)	60


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Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: II Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	CC 22	
2.	Course Title	Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Justice	
3.	Course Type:	Theory - Core 2	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To understand the meaning and definition of delinquency pre delinquency stages and nature and extent of juvenile delinquency. b. To learn about the juveniles in conflict with law and children need care and protection. c. To develop the knowledge about the juvenile justice system in India. 	
	Credit Value	5	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 75 hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Juvenile Delinquency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre delinquency stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Truancy: Meaning, Definitions and nature b) Vagrancy Meaning, Definitions and Scope • Definition, meaning and cause of Juvenile Delinquency • Nature and extent of Juvenile Delinquency • Crime among Youth 		15
II	Factors and Delinquency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic factor • Mass communication Media and Delinquency • Family and Delinquency • Sociological factor • Intelligence and Delinquency 		15
III	Special Types of Crime- I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Abuse • Child Labour • Child Marriage • Gang Delinquency 		15


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IV	Special Types of Crime- II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime against Children • Female delinquency • Cyber delinquency • Sexual harassment and offence against women by juveniles • National statistics of juvenile delinquency 	15
V	Preventive measures and Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient features of JJ Act 2015 • Salient features of POCSO-2012 • Preventive programmes for juvenile delinquents • Treatment of juvenile Delinquents • Role of Social worker to prevent juvenile delinquency 	15

Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources)

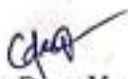
1. https://blog.ipleaders.in/juvenile-crimes-india/#Sexual_harassment_and_offences_against_women
2. https://www.iul.ac.in/LawJournal/pdf/Volume2_3.pdf
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juvenile_delinquency
4. <https://www.questjournals.org/jrhss/papers/vol9-issue11/Ser-5/J09116976.pdf>
5. https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/8864/1/201602_juvenile2015pdf.pdf
6. <https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/9318/1/sexualoffenceca2012-32.pdf>

Suggested Readings:


1	Hartjen, Clayton A. & Priyadarshini, S. (1984). Juvenile delinquency in India. New Jersey: Rutgers University
2	Hawkins, David J. (1996). Delinquency and Crime - Current theories. Cambridge Univ. Press.
3	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children's) (2015) Act.
4	Mishra, B.N. Ashish. (1991). Juvenile Delinquency and Justice System. Publishing House, New Delhi.
5	Bhattacharya, Sunil K. (2000). Juvenile Justice - an Indian scenario, Regency Publications, New Delhi.
6	Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad. Ronel N., & Segev, D. (eds.), Positive Criminology. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
7	Rolf Loeber, David P. Farrington. (a) (1996). Preventing childhood disorders, substance abuse and delinquency. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
8	Kumari, Ved.(2017).The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 - Critical Analysis(1st Edition),Universal Law Publication, India
9	Hawkins, David J. (1996). Delinquency and Crime - Current theories. Cambridge Univ. Press.
10	Griffin, Brenda S., & Griffin, Charles T. (1978). Juvenile delinquency in perspective. New York: Harper & Row.


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Part D- Learning resources (E-Resources)		
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: Maximum Marks: 100 Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks		
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question ($5 \times 4 = 20$) Section (B): Long Question ($5 \times 8 = 40$)	60


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Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: II Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	CC 23	
2.	Course Title	Police Administration	
3.	Course Type:	Theory - Core 3	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Elaborate various dimensions of Latest trend in treatment of victims/suspects b. Describe the hierarchy of police in Centre and State to the Students. c. Illustrate the role of the role, duty and functions of a police Officer. Functions of the police station, treatment of offenders and briefly about community policing. d. Explain Community policing models and initiatives 	
Credit Value		5	
Total Marks		Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 75 hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	HISTORY OF INDIAN POLICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLICE in Ancient period • POLICE in Medieval period • POLICE in British period • POLICE under East India Company • Police Act-1861 		15
II	POLICING IN INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Policing • Community Policing • Rural Policing • Urban Policing • Smart Policing • Challenges faced by Police during Policing in India 		15
III	ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF POLICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State police organization and structure: Hierarchy in city police, district police and police battalion. • Central police organizations structure: Intelligence Bureau, Central 		15


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	<p>Bureau of Investigation - CISF, CRPF, RPF – Hierarchy of Police officers in State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special units: Civil supplies CID, CBCID (Cyber cell), Economic offences wing, Idol wing, NIB, Vigilance and anti-corruption 	
IV	<p>FUNCTIONS OF POLICE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical organizations: Bureau of Police Research & Development, National Crime Records Bureau, State Crime Records Bureau Crime prevention: Patrolling, surveillance, intelligence, traffic regulation, law & order – Various types of beats – Police boys club Role of police: Police Standing Order, Maintenance of Law-and-Order segregation of Prisoners, Crime Intervention Role of women police 	15
V	<p>POLICE IMAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public perception of police Portray of police in Media Measurements to improve police-public relationship through community policing Measures to tackle corruption Treatment of victims and offender by the police Training schedule with special reference to National Police Commission Recommendations 	15

Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources)

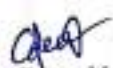
- <https://www.writinglaw.com/role-of-indian-police-in-administration-of-criminal-justice/>
- <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-8461-role-of-police-in-criminal-justice-system.html>
- <https://advocatetanmoy.com/duties-and-functions-of-police-in-india/>
- <https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/6798203243-Volume%202.pdf>
- <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/chandigarh-university/bachelor-of-business-administration-bachelor-of-legislative-law/functions-of-police/59418119>
- https://www.ajlsr.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/PUBLIC-PERCEPTION-OF-POLICE-IN-INDIA-CAUSES-OF-DISTRUST-AND-WAYS-TO-REBUILD-THE-CONFIDENCE_AMIT-MAHESHWARI.pdf


Suggested Readings:


1	Krishna, M. M., (2002), Indian Police, Role and Challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
2	Parmar, M.S., (2000), Problems of police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
3	Sankar, S. (2007), Police Today, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
4	Gautam, D.N.(2002), The Indian Police: A Study in fundamentals, Mental Publications
5	Ramanujam, T (1999), Prevention and Detection of crime, Madras book agency.
6	Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad. Ronel N., & Segev, D. (eds.), Positive Criminology. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

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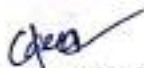
Part D- Learning resources (E-Resources)		
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: Maximum Marks: 100 Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks		
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question ($5 \times 4 = 20$) Section (B): Long Question ($5 \times 8 = 40$)	60


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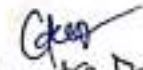
Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme		Class: MA	Semester: II Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	PC-24	
2.	Course Title	Case Studies -Practical	
3.	Course Type	Practical-Core	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – a. To develop skills in studying cases through the case study method. b. To gain knowledge by visiting different types of correctional institutions.	
	Credit Value	5	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: Tutorial Practical-60 hours (L-T-P)			
Topics			No. of Lecture
1. Visit to Jail : Preparation of case studies of different types of Criminal			
2. Visit to correctional Institutions for preparation of case studies of Juvenile delinquents			
3. Case Studies of Released Persons			
4. Case History work			
5. Visit to de-addiction centre, women counselling centre			
6. Visit and interaction with NGO			
7. Visit to local Police Station			
8. Visit to Police Training School (PTS)			
9. Case study of any specific scheme of the M.P police			
Keywords/Tags: Case, Police, Juvenile			
Suggested Readings:			
1. https://www.online-psychology-degrees.org/list-articles/five-famous-cases-cracked-by-forensic-psychologists			
2. Bhardwaj, Meenakshi & Srivastava, Asha. (2023). Psychological Assessment and Handwriting Analysis to Determine Personality Traits of a Convicted Criminal -A Case Study. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR). 10.10.21275/SR211019222113.			
3. McNichol A.,(2003).Handwriting Analysis. Putting It to Work for You", Ed. Jaico Publishing House.			
4. http://www.all-about-psychology.com/handwriting-analysis.html			
5. https://www.all-about-psychology.com/handwriting-analysis.html			
			


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Part D- Assessment & Evaluation		
S. No.	Assessment	Marks
1.	Class Interaction	100
2.	Attendance	
3.	Reports/ Record/ Tour / Lab work /Experiments	
4.	Viva Voce	
Total		


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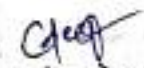
Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: II Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	Value Added Course	
2.	Course Title	Digital Skill for Crime Data Analysis	
3.	Course Type:	VAC Course	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the importance of specific digital skills required for crime data analysis. Encourage to develop the necessary digital skills to become crime data analyst. Explain the importance of communication, analytical skills and writing skills Explain the pre-requisite qualities of abled crime data analysts. 	
	Credit Value	2	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total No. of Lectures (in hours per week): 2 hours per week			
Total Lectures: 30 hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Introduction to Digital Skill for Crime Data Analyst <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Skills: Meaning and types of digital devices and its applications Crime Data Analyst: Meaning, Concept, Importance in detecting and solving Crimes. 		6
II	Use of Data and Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police reports Crime data and crime trends Gathering of important clues 		6
III	Methods and motives Crime mapping technology and computer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating time, Criminal Activity Developing intelligence and predicting crimes. 		6
IV	Crime Analyst Skills		6


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Communication and Analytical Skills: Ability to learn and regular practice of Crime News analysis and interpreting data develop writing and analytical skills. • Pre-requisite Qualities of Crime Analyst: Required knowledge in Criminology to apply, effective communication skills, computer knowledge, Trustworthy, Team Work, ability generates useful reports. 	
V	Job Opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement Agencies • Private Security Agencies and MNCs Companies • Private Investigation and Detective Agencies • Insurance Companies, Banks and Industries 	6
Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/143486NCJRS.pdf 2. https://www.thebalancemoney.com/crime-analyst-career-profile-974846 3. https://www.futurelearn.com/ 		
Suggested Readings:		
1.	Fox, J.A. (1978). Forecasting crime data. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books.	
2.	Deborah Osborne, Susan Wernicke (2003). Introduction to Crime Analysis. Basic Resources for Criminal Justice Practice. Routledge	
4.	David Elio Malocco (2014). Forensic Science: Crime Scene Analysis. Create space Independent Publisher	
5.	Bhatt, S.C. (1996). Satellite invasion of India, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.	
Part D- Learning resources (E-Resources)		
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: Maximum Marks: 100 Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks		
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question (5*4 = 20) Section (B): Long Question (5*8 = 40)	60


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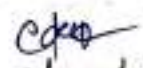
Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: II Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	Value Added Course	
2.	Course Title	Social Problems and Crime	
3.	Course Type:	VAC Course	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5.	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the different social problems in India, their causes, which leads to crimes, criminality and social disorder. Explain the various forms of women and child related issues, crimes and their related laws. Understand about alcoholism and drugs leads to social disorganization and crimes. Explain about the corruption and terrorism and their impact on society with related laws. 	
	Credit Value	2	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 30 hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Introduction to Social Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social problem and crime: concept and types Stages in the development of social problems Causes of social problems leading to crime 		6
II	Women and Child Related Social Problems and Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child abuse and child labour: Meaning, Causes and effects of child Abuse Women Related Issues, Crimes and Law: Prostitution, Domestic Violence, Dowry Harassment, Sati System and Honor killing. 		6
III	Special acts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 Protection of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act) 		6
IV	Alcoholism and Drug Addiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcoholism: Meaning and definitions of alcoholism Causes, Consequences and societal costs of alcoholism 		6


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Addiction: Nature and impact of drug addiction • Role of family and peer group 	
V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untouchability: Meaning, Types, Causes and related Laws • Corruption: Meaning, Types, Causes and related Laws • Terrorism: Meaning, Types, Causes and related Laws 	6
Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9780203791578/framing-victim-nancy-berns 2. On being useful: The nature and consequences of psychological research on social problems. 3. https://academic.oup.com/socpro/article/18/3/298/1691981?login=true 4. https://www.jstor.org/stable/7989325. 5. https://academic.oup.com/socpro/article 		
Suggested Readings:		
1	Ram, Ahuja., (1992). Social Problems in India., Rawat Publications, New Delhi.	
2	Henry, Kenneth., (1978). Social Problems: Institutional and Interpersonal Perspectives., Scott, Fopresman and Company, Illinois, London.	
3	Kothari, Rajani., (1988). Transformation and Survival, Ajanta Publications, Delhi.	
4	Merton, Robert K. & Nisbet, Robert., (1976). Contemporary Social Problems. Hercourt Brace Iovanovich, International Editing, New York, Chicago.	
5	Singh, Yogendra., (1988). Modernization of Indian Tradition. Reprint., Rawat Publication, Jaipur.	
6	Uberoi, Patricia. (2006). Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family, and Popular Culture in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.	
Part D- Learning resources (E-Resources)		
Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods: Maximum Marks: 100 Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks		
Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question (5*4 = 20) Section (B): Long Question (5*8 = 40)	60


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Part A Introduction			
Program: PG Programme/Degree		Class: MA	Semester: II Session: 2025-26
Subject: Criminology			
1.	Course Code	Value Added Course	
2.	Course Title	Guidance and Counselling	
3.	Course Type:	VAC Course	
4.	Pre-requisite (if any)	To study this course, a student must have this subject in degree or open for all.	
5.	Course Learning outcomes (CLO)	Learning Objectives: After studying this paper, the students will know – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the important of Guidance services in terms of contemporary process. Understand the necessity of guidance services in educational environment. Explain the various guidance, counselling and legislation in terms of applications. Understand the components of effective counselling in the theorems of offences and victims. 	
	Credit Value	2	
	Total Marks	Max. Marks: 40+60	Min. passing Marks: 40
Part B- Content of the Course			
Total Lectures: 30 hours			
Unit	Topics		No. of Lecture
I	Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning and definition of guidance Aims and importance of guidance Basic principles of guidance, Group guidance Psychological bases of guidance 		6
II	Counselling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counselling: Meaning, Definition, Need and Importance of counselling Professional ethics in counselling Basic Principles of Counselling Process of the Counselling 		6
III	Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Counselling- Individual, Group & Family Counselling Interview and it significance in counselling Use of observation in counselling and understanding of emotions in counselling 		6


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IV	Techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Techniques of group counselling Strategies and structure: Barriers to effective counselling sessions Counselling evaluation 	6
V	Components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components of effective Counselling Role and functions of the counsellor in schools, industries, family, hospital & rehabilitation institute Effectiveness of counselling and guidance in the treatment of offenders and victims. 	6

Part C- Learning resources (E-Resources)

- <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/guidance>
- <https://www.psychologydiscussion.net/term-paper/guidance/guidance-definitions-types-and-characteristics-term-paper-psychology/13544>
- <https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/hsp11/chapter/need-scope-of-guidance-principles-objectives-of-counselling/>
- <https://psychology.town/assessment-counselling-guidance/role-of-counselor-in-different-approaches/>
- <https://www.firstsession.com/resources/group-therapy-techniques>

Suggested Readings:

1	Bordin, E.S.(1968). Psychological counselling (IInd Editon)., McGraw Hill.
2	Richard Nelson – Jones. (2000).Introduction to Counselling skills Text and Activities, Sage Publications, New Delhi,
4	Sharma, T. C., (2002). Modern Methods of Guidance and Counselling. Sarup & Sons, New Delhi.
5	Jones, A.J. (1970). Principles of Guidance, sixth ed., McGraw Hill, New York.
6	Charles J.O. Leary (1999). Counselling couples and Families - A person centered Approach, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7	Rao, S.N., (1992). Counselling Psychology Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

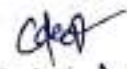
Part D- Learning resources (E-Resources)

Suggested Continuous Evaluation Methods:

Maximum Marks: 100

Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): 40 Marks University Exam (UE): 60 Marks

Internal Assessment: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)	Class Test Assignment/presentation As Per Ordinance 14(2)	40
External Assessment: University Exam Section Time: 3 Hours	Section(A): Short Question (5*4 = 20) Section (B): Long Question (5*8 = 40)	60


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