**CRIMINOLOGY & CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

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| **NAME OF THE PROGRAMME** | **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** |
| **SEMESTER** | **V** |
| **COURSE CODE** | **BSW 505** |
| **COURSE TITLE** | **Criminology and Correctional Administration** |
| **NATURE OF THE COURSE** | **DSE** |
| **TOTAL CREDIT** | **4** |
| **MARKS** | **100** |

**Objectives:**

* To understand the basic concepts and changing dimensions of crime
* To learn the legal framework and different legislations related to crime and correctional services
* To develop knowledge and practice skills required for working with people, institutions and systems associated with Criminal Justice Social Work

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| **Unit** | **Name of the Unit** | **Contents** | **L** | **T** | **P** | **Marks** |
| **1** | **Basic Concepts and Theories** | Concept of Crime, Causation and its relation to social problems  Concept of Criminal and Criminology.  Understanding crime statistics; Changing dimensions of crime Correctional services: concept, philosophy and changing perspectives Theories of crime and punishment | 12 | 04 | - | 20 |
| **2** | **Types of Crime** | Crimes against persons; Crimes against property; Gender crime; Juvenile deviance (children in crime); White collar crime; Organized crime, Occupational crime; Alcoholism, Drug abuse and crime; Technology and crime; Youth deviance, Recent trends of youth crime and deviance (Porn, MMS, date rapes, sexual abuse, cybercrimes, drug peddling, trafficking); Crimes against women and children. | 12 | 04 | - | 20 |
| **3** | **Criminal Justice System** | Historical overview of the criminal justice system and agencies; The criminal justice system: components, processes and perspectives The criminal justice system – Police, prosecution, Judiciary and correctional institutions; The Legal framework – Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act; the Police Act, the Prisons Act, Types of prisons and prison programmes | 12 | 04 | - | **20** |
| **4** | **Correctional services** | Prisons, Observation Homes, Children Homes Special Homes, Beggar Homes, Rescue Homes, Drop-in-shelters Short stay Homes, Protective homes, half way homes, De-addiction Centres  Probation and Parole  Community correction programmes: Role of police, judiciary and voluntary organizations  Community based programmes: Adoption, foster care,sponsorship, child guidance, family counselling, crisis intervention centres, helplines, neighbourhood and mutual help groups After care, intensive after care, reintegration and follow up. | 12 | 04 | - | 20 |
| **TOTAL CONTACT HOURS** | | | 64 | | | 60 |
| Note : End Semester Exam : 80 Marks, In Semester 20 Marks ( 10 In Semester Exam, 5 Presentation, 5 Assignment) | | | | | | |

***Suggested Readings***

* Alder, F., Mueller.,&Laufer, W. (2007). Criminology. New York: McGraw Hill
* Chakrabarti, N.K. (ed.) (1999). Institutional Correctionsin the Administration of Criminal Justice. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
* Devasia, V.V. (1992). Criminology, Victimology and Corrections. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
* Gaur, K.D. (2002). Criminal Law, Criminology and Criminal Administration. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
* Kumari, V. (2004). Juvenile Justice in India: From Welfare to Rights. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* Tandon, S.L. (1990). Probation: A New Perspective. Reliance Publishing, New Delhi.
* Valier, C. (2001) Theories of Crime and Punishment. Essex: Longman.