

CURRICULUM FOR 2-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE/BS (4-YEAR) IN CRIMINOLOGY



2023-Onwards

**DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MALAKAND**

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A blue ink signature of the In-Charge of the Department of Criminology at the University of Malakand.

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Deptt. of Criminology
University of Malakand

A blue ink signature of the Assistant Registrar (Academics) at the University of Malakand, dated 05-DEC-2023.

Assistant Registrar
(Academics)
University of Malakand
05-DEC-2023

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF MALAKAND



Ref: No: UOM/CRIM/122

Dated: 04-10-2023

Subject: MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF BOARD OF STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY

Respected Sir,

The subject meeting was held on **Wednesday October 4, 2023, at 12:00 am** in the office of the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Malakand. The meeting commenced with the recitation from the Holy Qur'an. The meeting was convened by Prof. Dr. Arab Naz, Convener of the BOS and Chairman of the Department.

The following members attended the meeting in which the external members were present online while the internal members were present physically:

Prof. Dr. Arab Naz, Convener and Chairman, Department of Sociology, UOM	In Chair
Dr. Jamil Khan, Assistant Professor, department of criminology UOM	Member
Dr. Arshad Khan Bangash, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Bacha Khan University (online)	Member
Dr. Murad Ali, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science UOM	Member
Dr. Hamid Alam, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, UOM	Member
Dr. Waseem Khan, HOD Criminology, UOM	Co-opted
Dr. Latif Ullah Lecturer Criminology UOM	Member

The following agenda item were discussed during the meeting:

AgendaItem-1:

Revised Scheme of Study for Associate Degree/ BS (4-Year) program in Criminology (Per HEC-UG-Policy 2023):

The Board discussed the revised scheme as proposed by the University. All the courses were discussed and crosschecked with the policy and after minor modification as proposed by the members in the semester scheme, course codes etc. agreed to approve and adopt the revised study scheme for the department and recommended the same for consideration of the BOF.

Agenda Item-2:

Approval of the Vision, Mission and Objectives of the Department of Criminology:

The HOD presented three different visions, missions and some objectives through multimedia and the BOS appreciated the efforts for the department to bring the vision, mission and objectives in a very comprehensive manner. However, after thorough review of the three visions, missions and elaborated objectives unanimously recommended the following Vision and Mission and objectives of the Department for consideration of the BOF.

Vision

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The department envisions to empower students with the knowledge, skills, and moral compass necessary to address the complexities and challenges of modern-day crime and criminal justice with producing professionals, scholars, and researchers to contribute to the advancement of criminological theory, policy, and practice at local, national, and international levels.

Mission:

Our mission is to provide exceptional education, research, and service in the field of criminology by nurturing a learning environment that encourages critical analysis, academic rigor, and ethical awareness among students and faculty.

Agenda Item-3:

Nomination of Two Members of the Board of Study for the Board of Faculty:

The BOS agreed with the recommendation of Dr. Jamil Khan (Assistant Professor Department of criminology) and Dr. Hamid Alam (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work) as member of the BOS to be members of the Board of Faculty from the Department of Criminology.

Agenda Item-4:

Change in Nomenclature of the Course “Introduction to Criminology”:

The HOD presented modification in the nomenclature of the subject course i.e, “Introduction to Criminology” to “Principles of Criminology” with the purpose of making a distinction from the General course of Criminology prepared to be taught in other departments and the BOS after discussion on the presented course/fieldwork/internship agreed to adopt the new title and mechanism/TORs of fieldwork as proposed by department for the purpose as specified. The board unanimously agreed and approved the requested change in the nomenclature and TORs and recommended the same for approval of the BOF.

Incharge

Department of Criminology
University of Malakand

Countersigned by

Dean Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Malakand

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PREFACE

The curriculum of the subject is described as a throbbing pulse of a nation. By viewing curriculum one can judge the stage of development and its pace of socio-economic development of a nation. With the advent of new technology, the world has turned into a global village. In view of tremendous research taking place world over new ideas and information pours in like of a stream of fresh water, making it imperative to update the curricula after regular intervals, for introducing latest development and innovation in the relevant field of knowledge.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3 Sub-Section 2 (ii) of Act of Parliament No. X of 1976 titled “**Supervision of Curricula and Textbooks and Maintenance of Standard of Education**” the erstwhile University Grants Commission was designated as competent authority to develop, review and revise curricula beyond Class-XII. With the repeal of UGC Act, the same function was assigned to the Higher Education Commission under its Ordinance of 2002, Section 10, Sub-Section 1 (v).

In compliance with the above provisions, the HEC undertakes revamping and refurbishing of curricula after regular intervals in a democratic manner involving universities/DAIs, research and development institutions and local Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The intellectual inputs by expatriate Pakistanis working in universities and R&D institutions of technically advanced countries are also invited to contribute and their views are incorporated where considered appropriate by the National Curriculum Revision Committee (NCRC).

A committee of experts comprising of conveners from the National Curriculum Revision Committees of HEC in the disciplines of Basic, Applied, Social Sciences, Agriculture and Engineering met in 2007 & 2009 and developed the unified templates to standardize degree programs in the country so as to bring the national curriculum at par with international standards, and to fulfill the national needs. It also aimed to give basic, broad-based knowledge to the students to ensure the quality of education.

In line with the above, NCRC comprising senior university faculty and experts from various stakeholders has finalized the curriculum for Criminology. The same is being recommended for adoption by the universities/DAIs channelizing through relevant statutory bodies of the universities.

Associate Degree/BS (4-Year) Programme in Criminology

Introduction

The BS (4-Year) Programme in Criminology has been designed to disseminate a blend of theoretical and practical knowledge needed to understand crime, criminal behavior and criminality. It is an interdisciplinary programme comprising 127 credit hours to be completed in eight semesters. Apart from general and elective courses, the programme consists of nine foundation courses, twelve major courses including internship and thesis/ research project.

This programme is developed to provide young graduates with job-oriented skills to augment employability and producing young professionals to re-shape the policies to prevent crime in Pakistan in general.

The major objective of this programme is to provide the students with hands-on-training in the specialized fields of criminology such as forensic criminology, criminal and juvenile justice systems, criminal investigation, geographic crime analysis, crime mapping and security related issues through its extensive internship programme. Special focus has been given to developing research skills. Students are required to carry out research projects/thesis to uncover the major issues related to the field of criminology.

The aims of the department are transformation of social, political and economic structures in the wake of globalization has resulted in various challenges including increasing incidence of crime and violence. Scientific understanding is needed to deal with such issues. Realizing the need of emerging discipline of criminology, Higher Education Commission (HEC) has taken the initiative to launch BS (4-Years) Programme in Criminology. This programme will help to develop the understanding of young graduates about theoretical and practical knowledge of crime and deviance in Pakistan. The programme will develop analytical skills of the students to tone down criminality in Pakistan.

STANDARDIZED TEMPLATE / SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR FOUR-YEAR INTEGRATED CURRICULA FOR BACHELOR OF STUDIES DEGREE IN CRIMINOLOGY (AS ADOPTED BY HEC)

STRUCTURE

Sr.	Categories	No. of courses Min – Max	Credit Hours
1.	General Education Cluster	12	30
2.	Major Courses	24-27	81
3.	Interdisciplinary/allied Courses	04-05	15
4.	Field experience /Internship	01	3
5.	Capstone project/Thesis	01	3
	Total		132

- Total numbers of Credit hours 120-134
- Duration 4 years
- Semester duration 16-18 weeks
- Semesters 8
- Course Load per Semester 15-18 Cr hrs
- In special circumstances maximum credit hours shall be 21
- Number of courses per semester 5-7

GENERAL COURSES/CLUSTERS

General Cluster	Education	Number of Courses	Credit Hours	Course(s) Selected
Arts and Humanities *		1	02	Islamic history/Seerat-un-Nabi, Home Economics, Arabic, Philosophy, Urdu, Pashto, History, Art and Design
Natural Sciences *		1	03 (2+1)	Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Ecology, Everyday Science/General Science, Astronomy, Zoology
Social Sciences *		1	02	Sociology, Political Science, Social Work, Psychology, Anthropology, Economics, International Relations, Journalism, Archaeology, Economics, Criminology, Law
Functional English **		1	03	Functional English
Expository Writing **		1	03	Introduction to Expository Writing

Quantitative Reasoning **	02	06	Mathematics/Discrete Structure, Introductory Statistics, Logic of Quantitative Reasoning/Data Analysis, Econometrics
Islamic Studies **	1	02	Islamic Studies, Religious Education/ Ethics
Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan **	1	02	Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan
Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) **	1	03 (2+1)	Applications of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
Entrepreneurship **	1	02	Entrepreneurship
Civics and Community Engagement **	1	02	Population Dynamics of Pakistan, Human Rights, Conflict Resolution, Community Volunteerism, Community Social Work, Citizenship Education
Total	12	30	
<p>*University may offer any course within the specific broader subject domain/cluster to meet the given credits.</p> <p>** HEC designed model courses may be used by the university.</p>			

Major Courses			
24-27 courses selected from below			
72-81 Cr. Hours			
Subject **	Cr. hrs		
CRIM 111 Principles of Criminology	3	CRIM 315 Theoretical perspectives on Crimes and Criminals	3
CRIM 112 Pattern of Crime	3		
CRIM 211 Criminal Law	3	CRIM 316 Victimology	3
CRIM 212 Sociology of Deviance	3	CRIM317 Research Methodology	3
CRIM 213 Criminal Psychology	3	CRIM 411 Correctional Institutions	3
CRIM 214 Basics of Social Research	3		
CRIM 215 Islamic Perspectives on crimes and Punishment	3	CRIM 412 Procedure of Evidence in Criminal Law	3
CRIM 216 Criminal Procedure	3	CRIM 413 Forensic Criminology	3
CRIM 217 Crime and Security	3	CRIM 414 Police & Policing	3

CRIM 218 Juvenile Delinquency	3	CRIM 415 Community Justice and Crime Prevention	3
CRIM 219 Organized Crime and Money Laundering	3	CRIM 416 Drug Abuse and related Crimes	3
CRIM 221 Cyber Crimes	3	CRIM 417 Gender and Crime	3
CRIM 311 Criminal Justice System	3	CRIM 418 Methods of Criminal Investigation	3
CRIM 312 Applied Criminology	3	CRIM 322 Internship/Fieldwork	3
CRIM 313 Penology	3	CRIM 500 Thesis/Research Project	3
CRIM 314 Mass Media and Crime	3		

Interdisciplinary/allied Courses		Fieldwork	Credit Hours
4 courses to be selected from below		Internship	3
12 Credit hours		Capstone Project/Thesis	3
Subject	Cr. hr		
SOC 213 Gender Studies	3		
SOC 319 Population Studies	3		
MGT 312 Organizational Behavior	3		
SOC 417 Peace and Conflict Studies	3		
SOC 214 Pakistani Society and Culture	3		
SOC 223 Applied Sociology	3		
SOC 322 Sociology of Media	3		

Total Credit Hours: 132

SEMESTER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES

Semester	Course Title		Credits	Marks
First				
ENG 101	Gen-Ed-4	Functional English	3	100
GS 117/CHEM 110	Gen-Ed-2	Natural Science/ General Science/ Chemistry in everyday life	3	100
SOC 116	Gen-Ed-3	Introduction to Sociology	2	50
CS 110	Gen-Ed-09	Introduction to Information and Communication Technologies	2+1	100
ISL 112/ETH 118	Gen-Ed-7	Islamic Studies (<i>for Muslim Students</i>) / Ethics (<i>for Non-Muslim Students</i>)	2	50
CRIM 111	Major	Principles of Criminology	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			16	500
Second				
		Course Title	Credits	
ENG 102	Gen-Ed-5	Introduction to Expository Writing	3	100
QR 101	Gen-Ed-6	Quantitative Reasoning-I (Mathematics)	3	100
PSC 111	Gen-Ed-08	Ideology and constitution of Pakistan	2	50
SOC112	Gen-Ed-11	Civic and Community Engagements	2	50
ISL 113	Gen-Ed-01	سیرت رسول ﷺ اور اس کی عصری معنویت Seerah and its Contemporary Application (<i>for Muslim Students</i>) / Any Course from Arts & Humanities - General Category (<i>for Non-Muslim Students</i>)	2	50
CRIM 112	Major	Patterns of Crime	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			15	450
Third				
		Course Title	Credits	
MGT-215	Gen-Ed-10	Entrepreneurship	2	50
QR-102	Gen-Ed-2	Quantitative reasoning-II (Statistics)	3	100

CRIM 211	Major	Criminal Law	3	100
CRIM 212	Major	Sociology of Deviance	3	100
CRIM 213	Major	Criminal Psychology	3	100
CRIM 214	Major	Basics of Social Research	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			17	550
Fourth	Course Title		Credits	
CRIM 215	Major	Islamic Perspectives on crimes and Punishment	3	100
CRIM 216	Major	Criminal Procedure	3	100
CRIM 217	Major	Crime and Security	3	100
CRIM 218	Major	Juvenile Delinquency	3	100
CRIM 219	Major	Organized Crime and Money Laundering	3	100
CRIM 221	Major	Cyber Crimes	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			18	600
Fifth	Course Title		Credits	Marks
CRIM 311	Major	Criminal Justice System	3	100
CRIM 312	Major	Applied Criminology	3	100
CRIM 313	Major	Penology	3	100
CRIM 314	Major	Mass Media and Crime	3	100
SOC 419	Inter-Disp-1	Sociology of Human Rights	3	100
SOC 223	Inter-Disp-2	Applied Sociology	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			18	600
Sixth	Course Title		Credits	Marks
CRIM 315	Major	Theoretical Perspectives on Crime and Criminals	3	100
CRIM 316	Major	Victimology	3	100
CRIM 317	Major	Research Methodology	3	100
SOC 213	Inter-Disp-3	Gender Studies	3	100
SOC 319	Inter-Disp-4	Population Studies	3	100

CRIM 318	Major	Fieldwork/Internship	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			18	600
Seventh	Course Title		Credits	Marks
CRIM 411	Major	Correctional Institutions	3	100
CRIM 412	Major	Procedure of Evidence in Criminal Law	3	100
CRIM 413	Major	Forensic Criminology	3	100
CRIM 414	Major	Police & Policing	3	100
SOC-324	Inter-Disp-5	Conflict Resolution	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			15	500
Eighth	Course Title		Credits	Marks
CRIM 415	Major	Community Justice and Crime Prevention	3	100
CRIM 416	Major	Drug Abuse and related Crimes	3	100
CRIM 417	Major	Gender and Crime	3	100
CRIM 418	Major	Methods of Criminal Investigation	3	100
CRIM 500	Major	Capstone Project / Thesis	3	100
		Teaching of Holy Quran with Translation	Non-Credit	
			15	500
TOTAL CREDIT HOURS			132	

Note:

Courses included in the General Education Category are designed by the respective departments including their course codes, credit hours and titles (reflected in the scheme of studies). All such courses approved by the Syndicate are available on the university website. For any query the office of the Registrar Academics may be approached for clarification/guidance.



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Course Objectives:

This course familiarizes the students with the basic concepts, theories and methodologies used in the discipline. The focus of the course shall be on significant concepts like crime, criminal behavior and crime statistics. It shall provide due foundation for further studies in the field of criminology.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Social construction of crimes and Criminals
- Types of criminal and crimes
- Law and crime
- Deviancy
- Sin
- Vice
- Crime and social organization
- Crime as a social problem
- Criminology and its scope
- Criminology and criminal law

Approaches to criminal behavior

- Biological factors
- Environmental factors
- Psychological and psychiatric determinants
- Sociological approaches
- Economic approaches
- Islamic perspective

Crimes and criminals

Types of crime

- Crimes against person
- Crimes against property
- Crimes against state
- Victimless crime
- Organized crime
- White collar crime
- Corporate crime

b. Types of criminals

- The Legalistic criminals
- The occasional/Situational criminals
- The habitual criminals
- The professional criminals

Detection of crimes

- Agencies of crime detection
- Techniques of detection

- Problems of detection

Forms of punishment

- Corporal punishment
- Capital punishment
- Imprisonment
- Fine
- Exile

Trial and conviction of offenders

- Agencies: formal and informal
- Criminal courts: procedures and problems

Prevention of crimes

- Long term measures
- Short term measures

Recommended Readings:

Walsh, Anthony. (2010). Introduction to Criminology: A Text/Reader
 Siegel, Larry J. (2011). Criminology
 Hagan, F. (2010). Introduction to Criminology, 7th Edition, Beverly Hills
 Bloch, H. A. (1962). *Crime and Society*. New York: Random House.
 Carey, H. (1978). *An Introduction to Criminology*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice Hall, Inc.
 Fox, V. (1976). *Introduction to Criminology*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, Inc.
 Hugh, D. B. (1984). *Introduction to Criminology*. Boston: Little Brown Company.
 John, H. (1987). *Modern Criminology, Crime, Criminal Behaviour and its Control*. Singapore: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

SEMESTER-II

PATTERNS OF CRIME

Course Code: CRIM 112

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course familiarizes the students with the diversified patterns of crime. It helps to understand cultural variations with respect to the patterns of crime and their implications.

Course Outline:

Crime against Person

- Murder
- Homicide
- Genocide
- Manslaughter
- Suicide
- Sexual Assault
- Kidnapping
- Battery

Crimes against Property

- Dacoity
- Robbery
- Burglary

- Larceny
- Extortion
- Fraud

Organizational Criminality

- White collar crimes
- Corporate crime
- Organized crime

Crimes against State

- Treason
- Sabotage
- Espionage
- Hate crime

Recommended Readings:

Adler, Freda, Criminology

Korn, R. Richard, Criminology and Penology

Abbanese, J. B., Criminal Justice System

Bloek, Richard, Violent Crime 1977

Felson, R. B., Patterns of Aggressive Social Interaction

Cavan, R. S. (1934). *Criminology*. New York: Thomas Y. Grow Company.

Hagan, J. (1987). *Modern Criminology; Crime, Criminal Behaviour, and its Control*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

SEMESTER-III

CRIMINAL LAW

Course Code: CRIM 211

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The subject course will enlighten the students with fundamentals of Criminal Law. In the field of Criminology, Criminal Law has vast applications in terms different criminal offences taking place in a society. The course outline comprises of an insight into the basics of criminal law, that will enhance the students' understanding over its applications.

Course Outline:

- Introduction to Criminal Law
- Functions of Criminal Law
- Criminal liability, Actus reus, Mens rea, Intention, Knowledge, Motive
- Punishments
- Abetment
- Criminal Conspiracy
- Offences against the state
- Offences against the public tranquility
- Offences by or relating to the public servants
- False evidence and offences against public justice

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- Offences relating to the religion
- Kidnapping, abduction and forced labor
- Criminal misappropriation of property
- Criminal breach of trust
- Offences relating to marriage
- Defamation
- Hudood Ordinance (1979) – The Offence of Qazf, Zina, and Prohibition

Recommended Readings:

Card, Richard. Card, Cross and Jones Criminal Law (18th ed). New York: Oxford University Press, 2008

The Text of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (as amended)

Text of the Hudood Ordinance, 1979 (as amended)

Ormerod, David, Smith and Hogan Criminal Law. Cases and Materials. (10th ed). Oxford University Press, 2009.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANCE

Course Code: CRIM 212

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course familiarizes the students with basic concepts and theories used in the discipline along with comprehending deviant behavior as well as the nature and function of deviance in society. It shall take into account the processes and factors by which people become deviant apart from examining the effects of deviant behavior on the society. The course shall focus on describing the societal reaction and responses to deviant behavior as well as due focus on the various agents of social control.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definitions
- Nature
- Difference between deviance and crime
- The social construction of deviance
- Forms of deviance

Factors of Deviance

- Social
- Economic
- Psychological

Theorizing Deviance

- Classical theories
- Biological theories
- Psychological theories
- Functionalist theories
- Learning theories
- Social control theories
- Labelling theories

Controlling Deviance

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- Role of family
- Role of education
- Role of religion
- Role of media

Deviance in Global Perspective

- Universal aspects of deviance
- Cross-cultural
- Regional/local aspects

Recommended Readings:

- Franzese, Robert J. (2009). *The sociology of deviance: differences, tradition, and stigma*
- Clinard, Marshall Barron. (2010). *Sociology of Deviant Behavior*
- Weis, Joseph G. (2004). *The Sociology of Deviance*
- Curra, John. (1994). *Understanding Social Deviance: From the Near Side to the outer limits*, New York, Harper Collins.
- Cyndi Banks. (2004). *Criminal Justice Ethics Theory and Practice*

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course Code: CRIM 213

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course attempts to develop understanding about the role of inherent biological, psychological and genetic factors underlying criminal behavior. The course also highlights various therapeutic models designed to help rehabilitate criminals.

Course Outline:

Introduction to criminal psychology

- Definition
- Perspective on human nature
- Approaches of criminal psychology

Personality disorders and criminality

- Definition
- Types (mental and physical)
- Psychosis and criminality
- Neurosis and criminality
- Mental-retardation and criminality

Mental health issues

- Evaluation of Competency
- Criminal Responsibilities and the Insanity Defense
- Civil Commitment of the Insane
- The Prediction of dangerousness
- Aggression Potential
- Suicide

Psychotherapy of Victims

- i) Typical Reactions after Assault: Fear, Surprise, Anger and Guilt
- ii) Victimization: Facing Victimization

- iii) Counseling

Recommended Readings:

David, G. M. (1988). *Social Psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
 Frank B. M. and McMahon, J. J. W. (1983). *Abnormal Behaviour–Psychology’s View*. Illinois. The Dorsey Press, Homewood.
 Hilgrd, E. R. and Atkinson, R. C. (1967). *Introduction to Psychology*. New York: McGraw – Hill, Inc.

BASICS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Course Code: CRIM 214

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course aims to learn about the basic concepts of social research, various research methodologies, both quantitative and qualitative. The students will learn about the usage of various methodologies while conducting research on different topics. The main tools and research techniques will be studied. It is assumed that the students have a background in basic social statistics and in social theories.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition of Social Research
- Characteristics of Scientific Social Research
- Purpose of Social Research
- Qualitative and Quantitative Research
- Methods of Qualitative and Quantitative Research
- Qualities of Good Researcher

Types and Dimensions of Social Research

- Pure/ Basic Research, Applied Research: Evaluation Research, Exploratory, Descriptive, and Explanatory Research
- Cross Sectional and Longitudinal Studies

Steps in Social Research

- Choosing the Problem and its Significance
- Review of Relevant Literature
- Justification of Topic
- Formulation of Objectives
- Research Questions and Research Hypothesis
- Theoretical Framework: Inductive and Deductive Ways of Theorizing
- Conceptualizations and Operationalization
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis and Interpretation
- Report Writing

Philosophical and Methodological Foundations of Social Research

- Meanings of Methodology and Methods in Social Research
- Ontology and Epistemology
- Positivist Social Research
- Interpretive Social Research
- Critical Social Research

Literature Review

- Significance and Purpose of Literature Review
- Theoretical and Empirical Literature
- Ways to Do Literature Review

Ethical Considerations in Social Research

- Meanings of Being Ethical in Social Research
- Informed Consent and Use of Deception
- Confidentiality and Anonymity
- Privacy
- Data Security
- Power Relations between Researcher and Researched

Academic Writing

- Meanings of Academic Writing?
- Analytical and Critical Approach in Academic Writing
- Ability to Synthesis Information
- Literature Citing, References, and Bibliography
- Quoting
- Footnotes and Endnotes
- Composing and Formatting of Reports
- Graphic and Pictorial Presentation
- Proof Reading

Recommended Readings:

Babbie, E. (2004). *The Practice of Social Research*. (10th Ed.). Belmont: CA Words Worth Publishing.

Babbie, E. (2005). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, California: Wordsworth.

Baker, T. L. (1989). *Doing Social Research*. McGraw Hill.

Bridge, S., & Culhy. (2005). *Research Methods in the Social Science*. New Delhi:

SEMESTER-IV

ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE ON CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Course Code: CRIM 215

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course provides basic conceptual understanding about sin and crime in relation to Divine laws. Moreover, it would disseminate knowledge and understanding of Islamic criminal procedure and Human Rights. It would also make the clear understanding of Islamic Sources of Criminal Law and Punishment

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition
- Difference between “Crime” and “Sin”
- The concept of crime in secular and Islamic system

Sources of Islamic Criminal Law

- The Quran
- The Sunnah
- Ijtihad (Consensus)
- Qayas (Judicial Analogy)

Crime and punishment in Islam

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- Hudood (fixed punishment)
- Qisas– o–Diyat (retaliation or blood money)
- Tazeer (Chastisement or Discretionary Punishment)

Islamic criminal procedure

- Equality and Islamic justice
- Modes of proofs for conviction
- Islamic law of evidence

Human rights in Islam

- The last Sermon of The Prophet (S.A.W)
- Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Right (Islamic Council 1981)

Recommended Readings:

Afiya, S. Z. (1994). *Sex and Crime in Islamic Context, Rape, Class and Gender in Pakistan*. Lahore: ASR Publications.

Esposito, J. L. (1982). *Women in Muslim Family Law*. New York: Syracuse University Press.

Jehangir, A. and Jilani, H. (1990). *The Hudood Ordinance. A Divine Sanctions*, Lahore: Rhotas Books.

Sherif, F. (1985). *A Guide to the Contents of the Quran*. London: Ithaca Press.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Course Code: CRIM 216

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course intends to highlight the process of criminal procedure along-with its historical background and development. The course will help the students understand the process of procedure taking place during a trial of criminal conducts. It also gives an insight to students about the criminal courts and their authority comprising of in-depth understanding over related concepts of FIR, Inquiry and Investigation and Challan.

Course Outline:

- Background, History
- Introduction, Definitions
- Criminal Courts
- Powers of Courts
- Arrest, Escape and Retaking
- Process for compelling the appearance
- Process for the production of documents, moveable property and the discovery of personas wrongfully confined
- Public nuisance
- Complaints to Magistrate
- FIR
- Investigation and Inquiry
- Pre-Challan proceedings
- Submissions of Challan

Recommended Readings:

Karim, Justice (R) Fazal. *The Law of Criminal Procedure*. Karachi: Pakistan Law House, 2010

The Text of Criminal Procedure Code 1898 (as amended) with commentary.

CRIME AND SECURITY

Course Code: CRIM 217

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course covers fundamental issues, security policies, typologies and historical perspectives of security. This course also highlights the understanding of how security threats are defined and addressed; how something becomes a "security" problem; i.e. securitization. It helps to understand the dynamics by which actors prioritize security threats.

Introduction

- Meaning and definition of security
- Components of security
- Typologies of security
- Fundamentals of security
- Concepts in security: security hazards, threats, lapses, failures, plans and formation, measures and techniques
- Need of security in crime prevention

Perspectives of Security

- Evolution of security
- Psychological explanation
- Cultural explanation
- Sociological explanation
- Economic explanation
- Environmental explanation

Security Challenges

- Human security
- Health security
- Food security
- Water security
- Economic Security
- Energy security
- Cyber security
- Maritime security
- Climate change: emerging insecurities
- Biodiversity and security
- Urban safety: a collective challenge for sustainable human settlements
- Globalization, poverty and security
- Trade and security
- Women, war and peace
- Migration, development and security

Recommended Books:

Hough, Peter. 2004. Understanding Global Security. Routledge Publishers

Ken Booth. 2004. Critical Security Studies and World Politics Lynne Rienner Publishers Inc, USA.

Williams, Paul. 2008. Security Studies: An Introduction. Routledge Publisher



IN-CHARGE
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Assistant Registrar
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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Course Code: CRIM 218

Credit Hours: 3

Specific Objectives of Course:

The course shall provide the students with a conceptual understanding of Juvenile Delinquency and, the causes of Juvenile Delinquency. Focus shall be given on prevention/control over Juvenile Delinquency through Juvenile Justice System. Moreover the course shall also provide theoretical insights in comprehending the phenomenon of Juvenile Delinquency.

Course Outline:

Introduction:

- Definition, nature and concepts
- History of juvenile delinquency
- Differences between juvenile delinquents and status offenders
- Official statistics on juvenile delinquency
- Causes of juvenile delinquency in Pakistan

Perspectives on juvenile delinquency

- Classical theories
- Biological theories
- Psychological theories
- Sociological theories

Juvenile justice system

- Introduction
- Legal framework for juvenile justice system
- Institutional framework (police, court, prison and correctional services)

Recommended Books:

Larry J. Siegel, (2011) Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law

James Burfeind (2011) Juvenile Delinquency: An Integrated Approach

Donald J. Shoemaker (2009) Juvenile delinquency

Henry Herbert Goddard (2010) Juvenile Delinquency

Clemens F. Bartollas (2010) Juvenile Delinquency

ORGANIZED CRIMES AND MONEY LAUNDERING

Course Code: CRIM 219

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course provides understanding about organized crime. It focuses on understanding money laundering and examines the motive behind the criminal act. It also helps to analyze the nature and causes of gang formation.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition, nature and characteristics of organized crime
- Differences between organized crime and other crimes
- Fallacies of organized crime

History of Organized Crime

- Organized crime in past and present
- Religions sanctions against organized crimes
- Transnational organized crime

Types of Organized Crime

- White collar crimes
- Corporate crimes
- Drug addiction
- Smuggling
- Gambling
- Kidnapping
- Human trafficking

Money Laundering

- Definition, nature and characteristics of money laundering
- Methods, forms and techniques
- Black money and money laundering
- Impact of money laundering on society
- Money laundering & terrorism
- Means and control of money laundering

Recommended Readings:

Abadinsky, H. (1990). *Organized Crime*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

Alexander, H. E. and Gerald, E. C. (1985). *The Politics and Economics of Organized Crime*. Lexington Massachusetts: Lexington Books.

Block, A. A. and William, J. C. (1981). *Organized Crime*. New York: Elsevier.

Clinard, M. B. (1990). *Corporate Corruption: The Abuse of Power*. New York: Praeger.

CYBER CRIMES

Course Code: CRIM 221

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course helps to understand cyber-crime in relation to the use and abuse of computer technology. This technical course would analyze the various hacking tools and strategies for the criminal acts.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Meaning and Definition
- Significance
- Causes

Types of cyber crime

- Theft by computer
- Embezzlement
- Harassment/Extortion
- Bank Fraud
- Hacker Harassment

Computer related crimes

- Damage to Software/Hardware
- Data Alteration
- Software Pirating

Computer and Problem of Morality

- Gambling
- Pornography

Recommended Readings:

Computer Security a Mess, Report Says, USA Today (December 6,1990),P.3;see also ‘Arrest in Hacking at NASA’,New York Times (March19, 1998), p.19

Mark Lewyn, “*Computer Verdict Sets 'Present'*”, USA Today (September 21,1998), p.1

Computer Bomb, USA Today (November 27,1995), p.3

Hoag Levins, “*Hackers Devastate Texas Newspapers, Servers*”, Editor Publisher (June 28, 1997), p.45

Course Code: CRIM 311

Course Objectives:

The course provides understanding about the components of criminal justice and their respective functions. It also highlights how criminal justice apparatus operates.

Course Outline:

Criminal Justice System

- Definition of criminal justice system
- Components of criminal justice system
- Goals of the criminal justice system

Components of the Criminal Justice System and their Functions

- Police
- Courts
- Corrections

Criminal Justice Models

- Crime control model
- Due process model
- Role of ombudsman
- Role of law

Apprehension of Suspects

- Arrest
- Plea bargaining
- The trial and its stages
- Determination of guilt or innocence

Women and Criminal Justice System

- Hudood ordinance
- Women protection bill
- The issues of medical examination
- The importance of forensic evidence and sex assault
- The condition of women in jails

The Juvenile Justice System

- The origin of juvenile justice
- The role of juvenile courts
- Probation for juvenile offenders
- Juvenile institutions
- Juvenile justice and Pakistani youth offenders
- Juvenile justice reforms

Recommended Readings:

Chaturvedi, S. K. (1988). *Rural Policing in India*. Dehli: B. R. Publishing Corporation.

Cressy, D. R. (1971). *Crime and Criminal Justice*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books.

Gibbons, D. C. (1968). *Society, Crime and Criminal Careers: An Introduction to Criminology*.

Englewood Cliffs, N. J: Prentice Hall, Inc.

Harries, K. D. (1974). *The Geography of Crime and Justice*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book

APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY

Course Code: CRIM 312

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course attempts to provide practical understanding about crime, criminals, criminal behavior and criminal justice system. The applied aspects of policing, forensic science and related dimensions will be focused. The course is designed to provide the students with the skills and hands-on-training with regard to practical issues. This course would also provide insight into the ethical issues related with criminal investigation and criminal justice system.

Course Outline:

Introduction to Applied Criminology

- Concept and definition
- Applied aspects of crime
- Role of criminologist in crime prevention

Areas and Institutions

- Role of detective agencies
- Role of forensic laboratories
- Restorative justice and victim – offender’s mediation

Strategies and Approaches

- Problem solving policy
- Criminal investigation analysis
- Crime mapping and geographical crime analysis
- Role of Citizen Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) in crime prevention
- Forensic evidence and justice system

Implications

- Individual protection
- Community protection
- Society protection
- Professional justice for inmate
- Criminology as crime solving science
- Professional research

Recommended Readings:

Brian Stout, Joe Yates, Applied Criminology, 2008, Sage Publications

Fido, Martin, True Crime, Notorious Villains of the modern worlds and their horrendous crime, 2007, Carlton Books London.

Bennett, James, Crime investigation; the ultimate Guide to Forensic Science, 2007 Parregon Books, London.

PENOLOGY

Course Code: CRIM 313

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course provides understanding about the punishment, its theories and its impact upon correcting offenders. It analyzes the role of correctional institutions for improving behavior of offenders. Further, it helps to understand about rehabilitation and its role in re-integration of offenders.

Course Outline:

Penology: An Introduction

- Concepts and objects of punishment
- Theories of punishment
- Types of punishment

Prison Reforms

- Effects of prison life on inmates
- Jail reforms movements and their effects
- Prison planning, design and administration (contemporary perspectives)
- Prison statistics

Changes in Penology with Modern Trends

- The new penology and modern prison
- Borstal system
- Health recreational, education and vocational training in modern prisons

Probation of Criminals

- Scientific and rational approach to the treatment of criminals
- Rehabilitation, reintegration and the ultimate goal of correction programmes

Jail Manual and Legal Rights

- Jail manual and the legal rights of prisoners
- Non-custodial measure probation and parole

Recommended Readings:

Fairchild, E. S. (1993). *Comparative Criminal Justice System*. Belmont: Wordsworth Publications.

Garland D. (1991). *Punishment and Modern Society*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Cressery, D. (1961). *The Prison Studies in Institutional Organization and Change*. New

MASS MEDIA AND CRIME

Course Code: CRIM 314

Credit Hours: 3

Specific Objectives of Course:

The course helps the students to develop a critical awareness of the ways in which crime and criminal justice agencies have been and are portrayed by media institutions. It leads to in-depth analysis and understanding of the crime-politics-media nexus, through a critical investigation of the development and nature of 'law and order politics' and the media's fascination with crime. Moreover, the course helps understand the effect of the media on public opinion.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Understanding media and crime
- Researching media

The crime-media relationship

- Theorizing crime and the media
- The construction of crime News: News Values, Newsworthiness and News Production
- The media and Moral Panics

The Media Portrayal

- The Media Portrayal of crime and criminals
- The Media Portrayal of Victims

The Media and Criminal Justice System

- New Media Technology and Crime
- The Media, Punishment and Public Opinion
- Crime, entrainment and creativity
- Police and the Media v) Courts and the Media
- Diversity, Crime and the Media: Victims and Offenders
- Media and the Fear of Crime viii) Crime Surveillance and Risk

Recommended Books:

March and Melville (2008) Crime, Justice and the Media, Published by Rout ledge

Chris Greer (2010) Crime and Media, Published by Rout ledge

Jewkes, Y. (2004) Media and Crime 1st ed. London: Sage Publications

Williams, P. and Dickinson, J. (1993), Fear of Crime: Real all about it? The Relationship between Newspaper Crime Reporting and Fear of Crime. British Journal of Criminology

Criminology Surette, R. (2007). Media, Crime and Criminal Justice 3rd ed. Belmont: Thomson Wadsworth

SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Code: SOC-419

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

There is serious concern regarding basic human rights violation in general and in the third world in particular. The course of the sociology of human rights has been framed with the objective to provide information regarding the understanding of the philosophy of human rights in the local, national and international context. The students will then be promptly aware of the rights of the citizens, minority, children, prisoners, women etc and they shall then adopt better mechanism for Social Legislations- Constitutional provisions in favor of such deprived communities.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Introduction and definition of Human Rights
- Historical background of human rights
- Need and importance of human rights in Pakistan

Human Rights and Islam

- Islam and human rights
- Human rights in Quran
- The Hadith and Human Rights

Classification of Human Rights

- Collective Rights
- Ethnic and minority rights
- Fundamental Rights
- Constitutional rights

Internal Organization and Human Rights

- Women rights and CEDAW(Convention on the Elimination of All kind of Discrimination Against Women)
- Rights of the child (CRC)
- Rights of Minorities (Declaration on the rights of persons belonging to minorities 1992)
- Rights of the refugees (convention relating to the status of refugee 1951)

Human Rights in Pakistan

- Fundamental rights of the citizens in Pakistan
- Women rights in the constitution
- Child rights in the constitution
- Constitution and the minority.

Present Condition of Human Rights in Pakistan

- Violation Of Human Rights In Pakistan
- Human Trafficking
- Women Rights Violation
- Rights Of Children Violation
- Prisoner's Rights Violation
- Labor Rights

Human Rights and United Nation

- Introduction of UNO

- Charter based organs
- International instruments (UN charter, Universal declaration of human rights, international covenant on civil and political rights 1966, international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights 1966)
- The UNICEF, UNHCR & ILO

Suggested Readings:

Ahmad, K., & Khan, A. S. (1976). *Human Rights in Islam* (translation) Islamic foundation.
 Ball, O., & Gready, P. (2006). *The No-Nonsense Guide to Human Rights*. Oxford: New Internationalist.
 Beitz, C. R. (2009). *The Idea of Human Rights*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 Brownlie, I. (2003). *Principles of Public International Law* (6th ed.). OUP.
 Doebbler, C. F. J. (2006). *Introduction to International Human Rights Law*. Cd Publishing.
 Donnelly, J. (2003). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (2nd ed.). Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: SOC 223

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives: This survey course studies major social problems in contemporary society, their nature, development, social causes, and possible solutions with an emphasis on the intersection of social identities including, but not limited to race, class, gender, and sexuality. Various topics include the impact of poverty, crime, drug addiction and prejudice etc. on the individual and society.

Introduction:

- Introduction and definition,
- Sociological explanation of social problem,
- Various steps for the solution of social problem,

Contemporary Major Social Problems in Pakistan

Population growth, Poverty, Unemployment, Drug addiction, Crime and juvenile delinquency, Urbanization, Illiteracy, Gender disparity, Child labor, Sectarianism, Age and ageism, Environmental degradation, Political instability, Terrorism and Extremism, Extortion and Vandalism, Social Inequality, Gender based Violence, Corruption

Recommended Readings:

Chaudhry, Muhammad Iqbal (2000) Pakistani society, Lahore 2) Social problem James Henslin.
 Social problem by Frank R. Scarpatti 4) Social problems by Abdul Hamid Tagga
 Eitzen, D. S. (2013). Social Problems. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.
 Ginsberg, L. H., & Miller-Cribbs, J. (2005). Understanding social problems, policies, and programs. Univ of South Carolina Press.

SEMESTER-VI

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Course Code: CRIM 315

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course aims at providing understanding about various theoretical perspectives about crime, criminals and criminality. The various theories provide explanation of causation of criminal behavior. The classical, neo-classical, positivists and other theories are discussed to provide clear understanding about criminality. Beside the criminological thoughts, psychological theories and structural perspective are discussed.

Course Outline:

Early Explanation of Criminal Behavior

- The origins of criminological theory
- Theological perspective
- Supernatural explanation

Criminological School of Thoughts

- Classical
- Neo-classical
- Positive schools of criminology
- Social process theories
- Social conflict theories
- Radical/conflict schools
- Social learning
- Social control

Biological Theories

- Bio-chemical factors and autonomic nervous system on Criminality
- Positive school of thought
- Physique and crime
- Genetics and behavior

Psychological Theories

- Mental disorder and criminality
- Psychiatric approach
- Intelligence and crime
- Personality theory
- Cognitive theory
- Behavior theory

Social Structural Theories

- Ecological theory
- Sub-culture theories
- Conflict theories
- Learning theory
- Anomie, strain and juvenile culture
- Social control theory

Recommended Readings:

George B. Vold, Thomas J. Bernard, Jeffrey B. Snipes. (1998). *Theoretical Criminology*. Oxford University Press, New York

Hagan, J. (1987). *Modern Criminology; Crime, Criminal Behaviour, and its Control*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Mannheim, H. (1960). *Pioneers in Criminology*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books.
Seigel, L. (1989). *Criminology*. St. Paul, M. N.: West Publishing Company.

VICTIMOLOGY

Course Code: CRIM 316

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course familiarizes the students with basic terms, concepts and ideas in Victimology. The course explores the historical development of Victimology and its subfields. It helps to analyze the contemporary problems and trends in Victimology.

Course Outline:

1. Victims: Concept and Importance.

- Meaning nature and types of victims of crime.
- Historical development of Victimology.
- Scope and objectives of Victimology
- National and international thinking:
- Amnesty International, National Human Rights Commission

2. Patterns of Criminal Victimizations.

- Role of victims in criminal occurrence victim – offender relationship
- Victim typologies.

Victim of abuse of power.

- Women and crime victimization.
- Children and crime victimization.

3. Theoretical Perspective of Victimology.

- Classical theories
- Modern theories

4. Impact of Victimization - Physical and Financial.

- Physical and financial impact of victimization.
- Victimization: Impact on family.
- Psychological stress and trauma.
- Criminal victimization, sense of security and socio-economic development.

5. Criminal Justice System and Victim.

- CJS and victim relationship: collaborator or evidence.
- Victim and Police: lodging of FIR and recording of statement.
- Deposition and cross-examination in courts.
- NGO intervention: victim-witness association, victim association

6. Compensation to the Victim.

- Concept, meaning and importance for society and criminal justice system.
- Restitution, ex-gratia payment and insurance.
- Compensation by public authorities as social obligation.
- Islamic concept of compensation
- Compensation strategies experienced by other countries.

Recommended Readings:

Prakash, Talwar, 2006, *Victimology*, Isha Books, Adarsh Nagar Delhi.

Ann Wolbert Burgess, Cheryl Regehr and Albert R. Roberts, *Victimology*, 2009 Theories and Applications, James and Bartlett

Lorraine Wolhuter, Neilolley and Devid Denham, 2008, Victimology: Victimization and Victim's Rights. Routledge-Cavendish, Oxon

Singh Makkar, S. P. 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandhar

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Code: CRIM 317

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course aims to understand social measurement, research design, and scientific ways to assess social phenomena. The focus will be on quantitative measurement; however, qualitative assessment with concepts and themes will also be taught.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Traditional methods of knowledge inquiry
- Research paradigm
- Concepts and constructs building
- Role of theory

Research Topic and Literature Review

- Formulating and clarifying the research topic
- Critically reviewing the literature: primary, secondary and tertiary literature

Research Design

- Quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods
- Implications of design choices for the credibility of research findings and conclusions

Sampling Method

- Sample size and response rates
- Sampling techniques
- Techniques for assessing the representative ness of those who respond

Instruments of data collection

- Questionnaire
- Interview Schedule/guide

Data Collection Methods

- Methods of obtaining data
- Secondary Data Collection Methods and Strategies
- Advantages and disadvantages of secondary data
- Primary Data Collection Issues and Strategies
- Practices and strategies for requesting firm data,
- Visiting different organizations for data collection,
- Building and managing rapport
- Practical advice and suggestions to successfully conduct survey research for efficient primary data collection.

Organizing Data for Analysis

- Importance of organizing data for effective analysis.
- Strategies and tool for the organization of data.
- Using notes, observation record, making descriptive, coding and decoding of questionnaire items etc.

Levels of Measurement

- Measurement Scales, Parametric Vs Non-parametric tools,

Data Analysis Tools and Techniques

- Types of Data and relevant Analytical Techniques
- data matrix and code data for analysis
- Regression, Multivariate Analysis, AHP, DEA and Critical Indices

Using Electronic Research Resources

- Using Electronic Research Tools for Academic Research
- Tools for managing literature extracts, observations, and general notes
- Writing up your final research draft

Recommended Readings:

Somekh, B. and C. Lewin. 2005. Research Methods in the Social Sciences. New Delhi, Vistaar Publications.

Bulmer, M. and D. P. Warwick. 1993. Research in Developing Countries Surveys and Censuses in the third World. London, Routledge.

Hall, I. and D. Hall. 2004. Evaluation and Social Research, Introducing small scale practice. New York, Palgrave McMillan.

GENDER STUDIES

Course Code: SOC 213

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The concepts about gender relations will be learnt. The historical movements and feminist perspectives about gender relations will be explored. The course will provide understanding about globalization and its role towards changing gender relation in various societies around the world. Special emphasis shall be given to Muslim and Pakistani societies. Specific areas of gender discrimination (both for men and women) will also be learnt.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition, Concepts and Importance
- Gender Studies in International Setting
- Gender Studies in Pakistani Perspective
- Feminism

Major Feminist Perspectives

- Liberal Feminism
- Radical Feminism
- Marxist Feminism
- Theological Feminism

Gender and Human Rights

- Definition and Nature of Human Rights
- Collective Rights
- Ethnic Minority Rights

- Fundamental Rights
- Property Rights

Gender and Politics

- Gender and Third World Politics
- Women Political Leaders, Past and Present
- Women in the Legislatures and Executive of the Law
- Power and Patriarchy
- Women in Pakistani Political Setup
- Women Participation in Local Government System

Gender and Education

- Gender and education
- Gender, Origin and development of education
- Gender Education and religion
- Gender Education and polity
- Gender Education and economy
- Gender Education and social mobility
- Gender and Forms of education

Gender and Population

- Population composition
- Sex Composition
- Gender Roles and Family Size
- Gender and Reproductive Role
- Gender and Youth problem
- Gender and Population Issues
- Changing Perspective of Gender Roles in Population

Gender and Development

- Gender Roles
- Access to Resources
- Gender Disparity
- Problems of Gender Development
- The role of Development Aid in Gender development
- The role of non-government organizations in Gender development
- Journey from WID to GAD

Recommended Readings:

Beauvoir, S. D. (2007). *The Second Sex*, Vintage.

Bornsterin, K. (1995). *Gender Outlaw: On Men, Women and Rest of US*, Vintage.

Butler, J. (2006). *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*, Routledge.

Faucault, M. (1990). *The History of Sexuality: An Introduction*, Vintage.

Jane, P. (2008). *50 Key Concepts in Gender Studies*, New Delhi. Sage Publication.

POPULATION STUDIES

Course Code: SOC 319

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

In this course the students will understand relevant concepts regarding population dynamics in Pakistan. It will also enable them to learn relevant theory and socio-economic and cultural dimensions of population growth. Further the students will study different population variables including fertility, mortality, migration, urbanization and population control strategies.

Introduction

- An overview of Pakistan's population
- Demographic data and its utilities
- Sources of population data
- Scope and significance of the subject with relevance to Pakistan

Demographic Process and Variables

Fertility:

- Definition of fertility, Issues and problems related to fertility
- Measurement of fertility, Socio-economic dimensions of fertility

Mortality:

- Definition, Current issues & Measurement of Mortality
- Socio-economic factors/ variables affecting mortality
- Crude Birth rate & Crude Death Rate

Types of Mortality:

- Maternal mortality, Infant mortality, Morbidity

Migration:

- Migration its types and factors of migration
- Consequences of Migration

Theories of Population

- Introduction to Demographic transition theories
- Malthusian and anti-Malthusian theory of population
- Critical evaluation of population theories

Population Growth and its Structure in Pakistan

- Historical trends in population growth in Pakistan
- Present population situation
- Geographic Distribution
- Age and Sex Structure
- Future Prospects and Challenges

Elderly and Aging Population

- Elderly and aging in global and national context
- Characteristics of elderly
- Problems faced by elderly
- Caring for elderly, social security

- Attitudes towards death and dying and its effects on elderly
- Aging, its characteristics and associated problems

Population Growth and related Problems in Pakistan

- Family planning, its social acceptance & socio-economic barriers
- Status of family planning in rural and urban areas
- Current facilities and policies of family planning
- Some conflicting opinions and debates
- Developing countries, and the demand for children and population control

Recommended Readings:

Hans, R. (1993). *Population Studies*, Indian council of Social Research sciences New Delhi;

Paul, D. (2003). *Geoffrey Mcnicoll Encyclopedia of Population*, Macmillan Reference U.S.A (Thomson/Gale);

[United Nations](#) (2004). Population Division. *Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. Retrieved February 13, 2004.

FIELDWORK/INTERNSHIP

Course Code: CRIM 318

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course is the practical application of knowledge acquired through the course of study in previous semesters. It will be a practice and application of the criminological knowledge in the field. The students will visit different agencies of social control including Police Departments, Forensic Labs, Prisons, Judiciary and other agencies of crime-control for practical understanding of the concepts in actual and contextual circumstances. In this context, the university will facilitate the students' visits by providing the required resources.

The students will conduct research studies (either in individual capacity or group form) on issues pertaining to crime and deviance in light of approved and specialized research methods under the supervision of faculty members. The research work shall be submitted to the department followed by a proper presentation of its applications and analysis where the committee will evaluate the research studies as per approved procedure of research. The field visits shall be mandatory in the subject course, while 50 Marks are allocated to the course (25 for Report and 25 for Presentation), which will enable the students to understand the criminological scholarship in practical form and will give them an opportunity for exposure to the external world. Such practice will also assist the students to understand the linkage between academia, bookish knowledge and external community/society.

Course Objectives:

The course highlights how correctional institutions can play their role in reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. It gives an understanding how prison systems operate, and inmates are kept there.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definitions and nature
- History of correction
- Models of correctional system
- Modern trends

Need of institutionalization of offenders

- Defining therapeutic process
- Institutional and non-institutional treatment
- Techniques for individual treatment
- Techniques for group therapy

Prison System

- Early history of imprisonment
- New trends in prisons regimes and structures
- Types of prison
- Prison reforms with reference to Pakistan

Probation

- History, development and definition
- Probation as a treatment process
- The place of probation in the correctional program
- Difficulties and inconsistencies
- Advantages and disadvantages
- Rehabilitation and re-integration of criminals

Parole

- History, development and definition
- Importance and methods
- Parole process
- Supervision in parole
- Advantages and disadvantages
-

Recommended Readings:

Bartollas, C. and Conrad, J. P. (1992). *Introduction to Corrections*. New York: Harper Collins.

Couklin, J. E. (1996). *New Perspective in Criminology*. Manchester: Allyn and Bacon.

Finckienauer, J. O. (1984). *Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections: The Gap Between Theory and Practice*. Florida: Academic Press.

PROCEDURES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL LAW

Course Code: CRIM 412

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

This course helps to understand the importance of evidence in criminal law as well as disseminating the sources, types and procedures of evidence.

Course Outline:

Essentials of Substantive Criminal Law

- Introduction
- Meaning and definition
- Importance of evidence in criminal law
- Types of evidence in criminal law

Defenses

- Accidents
- Mistake
- Self defense
- Entrapment
- Consent
- Duress
- Insanity and diminished capacity

Essentials of Procedures and Evidence

- Writes and motions
- Jurisdiction
- Speedy and public trial issues
- Witness issues: experts, lay witness, privileges
- Burdens of proof and presumptions
- Hearsay
- Search, seizure and confessions

Functions of Judges, Jury and Appellate Courts

- Instructions
- Jury selection, decision making and tampering
- What actually happens in appeals

Recommended Readings:

Braumbaugh, J.M (1991), Criminal law and Approach to the Study of Law, Westbury, New Jersey: Foundation Press

Colen and Goberts (1976), Problem in Criminal law, St.Paul, Minnesota: West P. B. Co.

FORENSIC CRIMINOLOGY

Course Code: CRIM 413

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

This course aims to explore and evaluate the biological role of forensic in crime detection. It helps to enhance understanding about important biological and genetic aspects of human individuality.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition
- Methods
- Importance

Biological Aspects of Forensic

- Everyday chemistry for criminologist
- Human Individuality

Genetic Aspects of Human Individuality

- Phenotypic characters
- Blood groups
- Fingerprints
- DNA

Experimental Biology of Forensics

- Identification of the individuality
- Collection of blood samples from different sources
- Collection of fingerprints from different sources
- Collection of DNA from different sources
- Other biological specimen used in forensic

Generation and Inferences from Biological Evidence

- Physiological basis of aggressive behaviour
- Genetic basis of aggressive behaviour
- Legal status of biological evidence
- Legislation Procedures for the use of Biological Evidence
- Polygraph Machine

Recommended Readings:

Annas, G. J. and Elias, S. (1992). *Gene Mapping: Using Law and IllicsasGuides*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Griffitts, I. J. F., Gelbart, W. M., Miller, J. M. and Lewontin, R. C. (1999). *Modern Genetic Analysis*. New York: W. H. Treana.

Litken, C. G. G. (1995). *Statistics and The Evaluation of Guidance forForensics Scientists*. New York: John Wiley.

Weir, B. S. (1995). *Human Identification. The Use of DNA Markers*.Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

POLICE AND POLICING

Course Code: CRIM 414

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course focuses on the role of police in combating crime apart from understanding the role of police in safeguarding human rights. It helps to comprehend the historical necessity as well as the emergence of policing.

Course Outline:

Policing

- Introduction
- Definition
- Types of policing
- Role and functions

Police and Human Rights

- Police and civil liberties
- Police and violence
- iii) Police and fundamental rights

Police and Society

- Evolution of police culture
- Society and police culture
- Police–public relations
- Public involvement in prevention and deduction of crimes
- Police participation in community life

Police Reforms

- Improvement in selection and training procedure
- Organizational restructuring
- Job redesigning
- Emphasis on community/problems-oriented policing
- Emphasis on human resource development programmes
- Strengthening the system of internal and external accountability
- Raising financial/occupational status
- Stress management training
- Introducing police cadet programme

Recommended Readings:

Bowes, S. (1966). *Police and Civil Liberties*. London: Lawrence and Wisnart.

Callison, H. G. (1983). *Introduction to Community Based Corrections*. New York: McGraw-Hill

Chaudhry, M. A. K. (1997). *Policing in Pakistan*. Karachi: Vanguard Books Pvt. Ltd.

Elmer, F. (1962). *The Police as a Carrier*. London: Batsford.

Fink, J. (1974). *The Community and the Police Conflict or Cooperation?* New York: John Wiley.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Course Code: 324

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives: This course helps to understand the meaning & importance of peace, conflict & range of conflict resolution approaches with special focus on negotiation, mediation and advocacy. Special focus will be given on managing various conflicting situations on the basis of hands in training.

Course Outlines

Introduction to Peace and Conflict Resolution

- Definition of Peace and Conflict
- Scope and Subject Matter/Basic Concepts
- The importance of studying peace and conflict
- Peace and Social Order

Conflict Resolution Methods

- Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism
- Negotiation and diplomacy
- Mediation and third-party intervention
- Nonviolent communication and conflict transformation

Peacebuilding

- Strategies for Promoting Peace
- Post-conflict reconstruction
- Transitional Justice Mechanism
- Reconciliation and healing processes

Conflict Prevention

- Early Warning System
- Conflict Prevention Strategies
- Conflict Sensitive Development

Theories of Conflict

- Causes of conflict
- Theoretical frameworks
 - Realism
 - Liberalism
 - Constructivism
- Conflict escalation and de-escalation models

Peace Education and Training

- Curriculum development for peace education
- Conflict resolution skills training
- Implementing peace education programs

Gender and Conflict Resolution

- Gender Mainstreaming in Conflict resolution
- Gender-based violence prevention
- Women's roles in peace building process

Human Rights and Conflict

- The Role of international organizations (UN) in peace
- Protecting human rights during conflicts
- Accountability for human rights violations
- International law and human rights in conflict resolution

Conflict in Specific Contexts

- Ethnic and religious conflicts
- Political conflicts and governance issues
- Environmental conflicts and resource disputes

Recommended Readings:

Bernadine Van Gramberg, 2005. *Managing Workplace Conflict: Alternative Dispute Resolution in Australia*

"The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict" by Christopher W. Moore

"Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In" by Roger Fisher, William Ury, and Bruce Patton - A classic in negotiation literature, this book provides practical strategies for reaching mutually beneficial agreements.

"Pakistan: A Hard Country" by Anatol Lieven - While not exclusively about conflict resolution, this book offers insights into the complex social and political dynamics of Pakistan, which are crucial for understanding its conflicts and potential for peace.

SEMESTER-VIII

COMMUNITY JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION

Course Code: CRIM 416

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

This course examines the relationship between the community and the justice professionals, contextualized in relationship to social control process, models and theories. It gives an understanding about justice in community at grass root level.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition and Concepts
- Importance

Models and Theories of Social Control

- Norms, Values and Socialization
- Types of Social Sanctions
- Value Consensus
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution

Community Justice System in Pakistan

- Concept of Community Justice
- Relationship between Community and Justice Professionals
- Restorative Justice and Crime Prevention
- Rural / Urban Justice System in Pakistan
- Role of Religious Institutions in Crime Prevention

Community and Rehabilitation

- Crime and Counseling
- Rights of Victims
- Rehabilitation of Crime Victims at Community level
- Victims' Compensation and Rehabilitation

Recommended Readings:

Beyer, L. R. (1993). Community Policing: Lessons from Victoria, Australian Institute of Criminology: Canberra

Brathwait, J. and Petit, P. (1990). Not Just Deserts: A Republican Theory of Criminal Justice, Clarendon Press: Oxford

Brake, M. and Hale, C. (1991). Public Order and Private Lives: The Politics of Law and Order, Routledge: London

Brodeur, J. P. (ed) (1995). Comparisons in Policing: An International Perspective, Avebury: Aldeshot

Brown, D. W. (1995). When Strangers Cooperate: Using Social Conventions to Govern Ourselves, Free Press: New York

DRUG ABUSE AND RELATED CRIMES

Course Code: CRIM 417

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course helps the students to understand the current drug abuse situation in Pakistan. It would promote an understanding about the relationship between drug abuse and crime.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Meaning
- Definition
- Concepts

Culture and Drug Abuse

- The History of Drug Abuse
- Types of Drug and their effects
- Culture and Drug Abuse
- Patterns of Drug Abuse
- Causative Factors
- Drug Abuse and Health Issues
- Drug Abuse in Pakistan

Theoretical Perspectives

- Biological and Genetic Explanations
- Psychological Explanations
- Socio-Cultural Explanations

Drug Abuse and Crime

- Drugs, Crime and Corruption
- Drugs and Sexual Morality of Offenders
- Drugs and Violence / Terrorism
- Drugs and Pornography
- Drugs and Homicide
- Drug Trafficking

Drug Abuse and Law

- Criminalization
- Decriminalization

Prevention and Control

- Strategies for Control
- Treatment Modules
- Role of Community in drug Prevention
- Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts
- Policy and Prevention of drug abuse

Recommended Readings:

Adler, F., Mueller, Gerhard O. W. and Laufer, W. S. (1995). *Criminology*. New York: McGraw-Hill Inc.

Ahmed, M. (1973). *Munshiat, Jinsi Azadi Aur Nai Nasal*, Karachi: SafeenaPublication.

Ashraf, M. M. (1987). *Menace of Opiate Abuse in Pakistan, Islamabad*, Pakistan Narcotics Control Board.

Clutterbuck, R. (1995). *Drugs, Crime and Corruption*. New York: New York University Press.

GENDER AND CRIME

Course Code: CRIM 418

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

This course helps to develop understanding about crime from a women perspective. It would unearth the root causes leading to violence against women. The course would also explore the consequences of gender-based violence on the social fabric of the society.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Gender and crime
- Issues related to Gender and crime

Femininity and Crime

- Crimes committed by women
- Women in drug trafficking
- Women and sex-related crimes (prostitution, female sex workers)
- Women and property crimes (theft/larceny, robbery, burglary)
- Women and violence (spousal violence, domestic violence)

Masculinity and Crime

- Masculine Traits, Socialization and Violence
- Masculinity and Domestic Violence
- Masculinity and Aggression & Violence
- Masculinity and Drug Abuse
- Masculinity and Forcible Rape
- Masculinity and Property Crimes
- Masculinity and Murder

Crime Against Women

- Rape
- Dowry death
- Honour killing
- Bride burning
- Women battering
- Female infanticide/fanaticized
- Sexual harassment
- Kidnapping/abduction
- Women trafficking

Gender and Punishment

- Corporal punishment
- Capital Punishment

- Imprisonment
- Fine
- Exile

Recommended Readings:

- Eileen, M. (1982). *Woman Working Prostitution Now*. London: Biddles Ltd.
 Feinman, C, (1986). *Women in the Criminal Justice System*. New York: Preager Publication.
 Frances, M. H. (1985). *Women and Crime*, London: Macmillan Education Ltd.
 Frances, M. H. (1985). *Women and Crime*. New York: New York University Press.
 John, R, and Frances, H. (1995). *International Feminist–Perspectives inCriminology: Engendering a Discipline*. Philadelphia: Open UniversityPress.
 Ian, B. (1985). *Investigation Rape New Approach for Police*. London: Croom Helm Ltd.

METHODS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Course Code: CRIM 419

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

The course acquaints the students with legal and ethical guideline in the investigation of crime. It builds the capacity to use different techniques of investigation.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition
- Concept
- Importance

Principles of Criminal Investigation

- Principles of Criminal Investigation
- Preliminary Investigation’s Manual
- Intelligence Operations

Legal and Ethical Guideline for Investigators

- Stop and Frisk Operation
- Arrest Procedure
- Search and Seizure

Techniques of Investigations

- Gathering Information from Persons
- Interviewing and Interrogation Techniques
- Taking Notes During the Investigation
- Criminal Investigative Analysis

Technological Advances

- Intelligence Gathering Aerial Investigation
- Data Base Investigation
- Electronic Investigation
- Forensic Investigation

Recommended Readings:

- Arne, S. and OTTO, W. (1955). *Crime Detection Modern Methods ofCriminalInvestigation*. London: Cleaver Hume Press.

Bloch, P. B. (1992). *The Chemical Investigation*. Washington, D. C.: National institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Nichollus, L. C. (1956). *The Scientific Investigation of Crimes*. London: Butterwork Publishers.

CAPSTONE PROJECT/THESIS

Course Code: CRIM 500

Credit Hours: 3

Course Objectives:

Research is the mandatory part for completion and attainment of BS (4-year) degree in Criminology. Criminology, being a scientific study of crimes and criminal behavior; the students of Criminology must cross through the process of research in a specialized and approved way. This course is predominantly the application of knowledge that is attained by students during their studies at the department. It will be mandatory for all the students to play and offer their part in the research process while writing the thesis. A committee will approve the topics/issues selected for research by students, where supervisors will be assigned to each group (either individual or group form not exceeding three (03) students). Research must comprise of a rigorous review of relevant literature, field work, collection of data, the process of analysis and generalization of findings and research. The submission of thesis with the endorsement of supervisor shall cross through a third-party evaluation by the external examiner and Viva Voce examination. This process of research will enable the students to acquire specialized skills of research and utilize them in their practical, professional and academic life. In addition, it will be a lucrative addition to highlight the issue of criminality and related aspects in the current society to make recommendations for policy making in the greater benefit of the nation/society.

GENERAL COURSE FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

Course Code: CRIM 115

Credit Hours: 2

Course Objectives:

This course familiarizes the students with the basic concepts, theories and criminal typologies pertaining to the discipline. The focus of the course shall be on significant concepts like crime, criminal behavior and approaches/perspectives towards such behaviors. It shall provide due foundation for further studies in the relevant fields of study.

Course Outline:

Introduction

- Definition
- Scope
- Subject matter
- Historical Development of criminology
- Crime
- Deviance
- Sin

Approaches

- Rational choice factors/perspective
- Biological factors/perspective
- Psychological factors/perspective

- Sociological factors/perspective

Types

- Crimes against person
- Crimes against property
- Organized crimes/criminals
- White collar crimes/criminals
- Professional crime/criminals
- Legalistic crime/criminals

Crime Detection

- Agencies of Crimes Detection
- Problems in Crime Detection

Punishment

- Corporal punishment
- Capital punishment
- Imprisonment
- Fine
- Exile

Recommended Readings:

Walsh, Anthony. (2010). Introduction to Criminology: A Text/Reader

Siegel, Larry J. (2011). Criminology, Wordsworth

Hagan, F. (2010). Introduction to Criminology, 7th Edition, Beverly Hills

Note:

Courses included in the General Education Category are designed by the respective departments including their course codes, credit hours and titles (reflected in the scheme of studies). All such courses approved by the Syndicate are available on the university website. For any query the office of the Registrar Academics may be approached for clarification/guidance.