JAMMU AND KASHMIR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Solina Srinagar, Kashmir - 190001

website:http://jkpsc.nic.in
email:jkpscsecretary@gmail.com

Jammu: 0191-2566528 (f) 2566530
Srinagar: 0194-2312629 (f) 2312631

Subject: Filling up of the posts of Superintendent Jail, in Home Department.

Corrigendum to Notification No.10-PSC (DR-P) of 2023 dated 31.03.2023

Consequent upon notification of Scheme of Examination and syllabus for the post of Superintendent Jail, by the Home Department, vide Government Order No. 168-Home of 2024 dated 12.04.2024, the **Selection/Criteria mentioned under Item No. 09** in Notification No 10-PSC (DR-P) of 2023 dated 31.03.2023, is substituted as under:-

The scheme of examination for the post of Superintendent Jails shall be Two-Tier.

Tier I – Written Examination

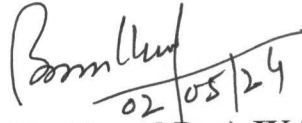|	
<u>Qualifying Paper:</u> **English***	**300 Marks**
<u>Papers to be counted for merit:</u>	
<u>Paper-I:</u> **Essay**	**250 Marks**
<u>Paper-II</u> **General Studies-I**	**250 Marks**
<u>Paper-III</u> **General Studies-II**	**250 Marks**
<u>Paper-IV</u> **General Studies-III**	**250 Marks**
<u>Paper-V</u> **General Studies-IV**	**250 Marks**
<u>Paper-VI</u> **Optional-I*** *	**250 Marks**
<u>Paper-VII</u> **Optional-II**	**250 Marks**
Total Written Test:	**1750 Marks**

Tier II- Interview	**250 Marks**

*Note-1:   Candidates must secure a minimum of 33% marks in the English Paper to qualify for the Interview.

**Note-2:   Candidates shall be required to select two out of four optional Subjects viz. Sociology, Psychology, Social Work, and Criminology as Optional-I and Optional-II

The syllabus for the written examination is also appended as Annexure to this Corrigendum.

(Bashir Ahmad Dar) JKAS
Secretary
J&K Public Service Commission
Dated: -05-2024

No. JKPSC-DR/Superintendent Jail/2021/08

Copy to the:-

1. Principal Secretary, Home Department, J&K for information.
2. Director, Information Department, J&K. He is requested to publish the Corrigendum in all leading local dailies of the Union Territory of J&K, for at least three consecutive days.
3. Controller of Examination, J&K Public Service Commission.
4. Private Secretary to Chairman, J&K Public Service Commission for information of Hon'ble Chairman.

ANNEXURE

The Syllabi of the papers included in the Scheme of written examination is given as follows:

Qualifying Paper on English   300 Marks.

This paper aims to test the candidate's ability to read and understand serious discursive prose and to express his ideas clearly and correctly.

The pattern of the questions would be broadly as follows:

    i.   Comprehension of given passages.
    ii.   Precis writing.
    iii. Usage and vocabulary.
    iv.   Short essays.

[The paper will be of Matriculation or equivalent standard and will be of a qualifying nature only. *Candidates must achieve a minimum of 33% marks in this paper to proceed to the Interview.* However, the marks obtained in this paper will not be counted for final ranking.]

Papers to be counted for merit:

Paper- I
(Essay)

Marks: 250   Duration: Three Hours

Paper-II
General Studies-I:

Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

Marks: 250   Duration: Three Hours

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities and issues.

- The Freedom Struggle - its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- History of the world will include events from the 18th century such as the Industrial Revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism, etc.- their forms and effects on society.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of Globalization on Indian society
- Social empowerment, Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism.
- Salient features of the world's physical geography.
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India).
- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, Cyclone, etc., geographical features and their location-changes in critical geographical features (including water bodies and ice--caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

Paper-III
General Studies-II:

Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

Marks: 250   **Duration: Three Hours**

- Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges about the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- Parliament and State Legislatures - structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.

- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.
- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, and Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens' charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.
- India and its neighbourhood- relations.
- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
- Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

Paper-IV
General Studies-III:

**Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity,
Environment, Security and Disaster Management.**

Marks: 250   **Duration: Three Hours**

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the the aid of farmers.
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, and supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.
- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- Disaster and disaster management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, the role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money laundering and its prevention.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

G

Paper-V
General Studies-IV:

Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude.

Marks: 250

Duration: Three Hours

- This paper will include questions to test the candidates' attitudes and approach to issues relating to integrity, probity in public life and his problem solving approach to various issues and conflicts faced by him in dealing with society. Questions may utilize the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered.
- Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; the role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.
- Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.
- Emotional intelligence concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and the world.
- Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
- Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- Case Studies on the above issues.

Paper-VI

Optional-I*:

Marks: 250   Duration: Three Hours

Paper-VII

Optional-II

Marks: 250   Duration: Three Hours

*Candidates shall be required to select two out of four optional subjects viz. Sociology, Psychology, Social Work, and Criminology as Optional-I and Optional-II. The syllabi of these four subjects are given below:

1. SOCIOLOGY

1. Sociology - The Discipline:

- Modernity and social changes in Europe and the emergence of Sociology.
- Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.
- Sociology and common sense.

2. Sociology as Science:

- Science, scientific method and critique.
- Major theoretical strands of research methodology.
- Positivism and its critique.
- Fact value and objectivity.
- Non-positivist methodologies.

3. Research Methods and Analysis:

- Qualitative and quantitative methods.
- Techniques of data collection.
- Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.

4. Sociological Thinkers:

- Karl Marx - Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.
- Emile Durkheim - Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.
- Max Weber - Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.
- Talcolt Parsons - Social system, pattern variables.
- Robert K. Merton - Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups.
- Mead - Self and identity.

5. Stratification and Mobility:

- Concepts - equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation.
- Theories of social stratification - Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.
- Dimensions - Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race.
- Social mobility - open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.

6. Works and Economic Life:

- The social organization of work in different types of society - slave society, feudal society, industrial capitalist society.
- Formal and informal organization of work.
- Labour and society.

7. Politics and Society:

- Sociological theories of power.
- The power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups and political parties.
- Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology.
- Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.

8. Religion and Society:

- Sociological theories of religion.
- Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.
- Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.

9. Systems of Kinship:

- Family, household, and marriage.
- Types and forms of family.
- Lineage and descent.
- Patriarchy and sexual division of labour.
- Contemporary trends.

10. Social Change in Modern Society:

- Sociological theories of social change.
- Development and dependency.
- Agents of social change.
- Education and social change.
- Science, technology and social change.

11. Introducing Indian Society:

(i) Perspectives on the Study of Indian Society:

- Indology (G.S. Ghure).
- Structural functionalism (M. N. Srinivas).
- Marxist sociology (A. R. Desai).

(ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian society:

- Social background of Indian nationalism.
- Modernization of Indian tradition.
- Protests and movements during the colonial period.
- Social reforms.

12. Social Structure:

(i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure:

- The idea of Indian village and village studies.
- Agrarian social structure— an evolution of land tenure system, land reforms.

(ii) Caste System:

- Perspectives on the study of caste systems: G. S. Ghurye, M. N. Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille.
- Features of the caste system.
- Untouchability forms and perspectives.

(iii) Tribal Communities in India:

- Definitional problems.
- Geographical spread.
- Colonial policies and tribes.
- Issues of integration and autonomy.

13. Social Changes in India:

(i) Visions of Social Change in India:

- Idea of development planning and mixed economy.
- Constitution, law and social change.
- Education and social change.

(ii) Rural and Agrarian Transformation in India:

- Programmes of rural development, Community Development Programme, cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes.
- Green revolution and social change.
- Changing modes of production in Indian agriculture.
- Problems of rural labour, bondage, migration.

(iii) Industrialization and Urbanisation in India:

- Evolution of modern industry in India.
- Growth of urban settlements in India.
- Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization.
- Informal sector, child labour.
- Slums and deprivation in urban areas.

2. PSYCHOLOGY

Foundations of Psychology

- ### Introduction:

  Definition of Psychology; Historical antecedents of Psychology and trends in the 21st century; Psychology and scientific methods; Psychology in relation to other social sciences and natural sciences; Application of Psychology to societal problems.

- ### Methods of Psychology:

  Types of research: Descriptive, evaluative, diagnostic and prognostic; Methods of Research: Survey, observation, case-study and experiments; Characteristics of experimental design and non-experimental designs; quasi-experimental designs; Focussed group discussions, brainstorming, grounded theory approach.

- ### Research methods:

  Major steps in psychological research (problem statement, hypothesis formulation, research design, sampling, tools of data collection, analysis and interpretation and report writing); Fundamental versus applied research; Methods of data collection (interview, observation, questionnaire and case study). Research Designs (Ex-post facto and experimental). Application of statistical techniques (t-test, two-way ANOVA, correlation and regression and factor analysis) item response theory.

- ### Development of Human Behaviour:

  Growth and development; Principles of development, Role of genetic and environmental factors in determining human behaviour; Influence of cultural factors in socialization; Life span development—Characteristics, development tasks, promoting psychological well-being across major stages of the life span.

- ### Sensation, Attention and Perception:

  Sensation: concepts of threshold, absolute and difference thresholds, signal-detection and vigilance; Factors influencing attention including set and characteristics of stimulus; Definition and concept of perception, biological

factors in perception; Perceptual organization-influence of past experiences, perceptual defence-factor influencing space and depth perception, size estimation and perceptual readiness; The plasticity of perception; Extrasensory perception; Culture and perception, Subliminal perception.

- **Learning:**

Concepts and theories of learning (Behaviourists, Gestaltalists and Information processing models). The processes of extinction, discrimination and generalisation. Programmed learning, probability learning, self-instructional learning, concepts, types and schedules of reinforcement, escape, avoidance and punishment, modelling and social learning.

- **Memory:**

Encoding and remembering; Short-term memory, Long-term memory, Sensory memory, Iconic memory, Echoic memory: The Multistore model, levels of processing; Organization and Mnemonic techniques to improve memory;

- **Thinking and Problem Solving:**

Piaget's theory of cognitive development; Concept formation processes; Information processing, Reasoning and problem-solving, Facilitating and hindering factors in problem-solving, Methods of problem-solving: Creative thinking and fostering creativity; Factors influencing decision making and judgement; Recent trends.

- **Motivation and Emotion:**

Psychological and physiological basis of motivation and emotion; Measurement of motivation and emotion; Effects of motivation and emotion on behaviour; Extrinsic and intrinsic motivation; Factors influencing intrinsic motivation; Emotional competence and the related issues.

- **Intelligence and Aptitude:**

Concept of intelligence and aptitude, Nature and theories of intelligence, Thurstone, Guilford Vernon, Sternberg and J.P. Das; Emotional Intelligence, Social intelligence, measurement of intelligence and aptitudes, concept of IQ, deviation IQ, constancy of I Q; Measurement of multiple intelligence; Fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence.

- **Personality:**

  Definition and concept of personality; Theories of Personality (psychoanalytical, socio-cultural, interpersonal, developmental, humanistic, behaviouristic, trait and type approaches); Measurement of personality (projective tests, pencil-paper test); The Indian approach to personality; Training for personality development; Latest approaches like big 5-factor theory; The notion of self in different traditions.

- **Attitudes, Values and Interests:**

  Definitions of attitudes, values and interests; Components of attitudes; Formation and maintenance of attitudes. Measurement of attitudes, values and interests. Theories of attitude changes, strategies for fostering values. Formation of stereotypes and prejudices; Changing other's behaviour, Theories of attribution; Recent trends.

- **Language and Communication:**

  Human language— Properties, structure and linguistic hierarchy, Language acquisition—predisposing, critical period hypothesis; Theories of Language development—Skinner and Chomsky; Process and types of communication—effective communication training.

- **Issues and Perspectives in Modern Contemporary Psychology:**

  Computer application in the psychological laboratory and psychological testing; Artificial intelligence; Psycho cybernetics; dreams, stimulus deprivation, meditation, hypnotic/ drug induced states;

- **Psychological Measurement of Individual Differences:**

  The nature of individual differences. Characteristics and construction of standardized psychological tests. Types of psychological tests. Use, misuse and limitation of psychological tests. Ethical issues in the use of psychological tests.

- **Psychological well-being and Mental Disorders:**

  Concept of health-ill health positive health, well-being causal factor in Mental disorders (Anxiety disorders, mood disorders; schizophrenia and delusional disorders; personality disorders, substance abuse disorders).

Factors influencing positive health, well-being; lifestyle and quality of life; Happiness disposition.

- **Therapeutic Approaches:**

Psychodynamic therapies. Behaviour therapies. Client-centered therapy. Cognitive therapies. Indigenous therapies (Yoga, Meditation). Bio-feedback therapy. Prevention and rehabilitation of the mentally ill; Fostering mental health.

- **Work Psychology and Organisational Behaviour:**

Personnel selection and training. Use of Psychological tests in the industry. Training and human resource development. Theories of work motivation. Herzberg, Maslow, Adam Equity theory, Porter and Lawler, Vroom; Leadership and participatory management; Advertising and marketing; Stress and its management; Ergonomics; consumer psychology; Managerial effectiveness; Transformational leadership; Sensitivity training; Power and politics in organizations.

- **Community Psychology:**

Definition and concept of Community Psychology. Use of small groups in social action. Arousing Community consciousness and action for handling social problems. Group decision-making and leadership for social change. Effective strategies for social change.

- **Rehabilitation Psychology:**

Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention programmes—role of psychologists. Organising services for the rehabilitation of physically, mentally and socially challenged persons including old persons. Rehabilitation of persons suffering from substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and criminal behaviours. Rehabilitation of victims of violence.

- **Application of Psychology to disadvantaged groups:**

The concepts of disadvantaged, deprivation social, physical, cultural and economic consequences of disadvantaged and deprived groups. Educating and motivating the disadvantaged towards development; Relative and prolonged deprivation.

- **Psychological problem of Social integration:**

  The concept of social integration. The problem of caste, class, religion and language conflicts and prejudice. Nature and manifestation of prejudice between the ingroup and outgroup. Casual factors of such conflicts and prejudices. Psychological strategies for handling conflicts and prejudices. Measures to achieve social integration.

- **Psychology and Economic development:**

  Achievement motivation and economic development. Characteristics of entrepreneurial behaviour. Motivating and Training people for entrepreneurship and economic development; Consumer rights and consumer awareness, Government policies for the promotion of entrepreneurship among youth including women entrepreneurs.

- **Application of psychology in other fields:**

  Military Psychology Devising psychological tests for defence personnel for use in selection, Training, and counselling; training psychologists to work, with defence personnel in promoting positive health; Human engineering in defence Media influences on pro and anti-social behaviour. Psychology of Terrorism Issues of discrimination, Management of diversity; Glass ceiling effect, Self-fulfilling prophecy.

3. **Social Work**

- **Nature and Development of Social Work:**

  Social Work, Historical Development, Social Reform and Professional Social Work, Social Work as a Profession in India, Theories, Changing Context of Social Work Practice, Social Work Practice in Various Settings.

- **Society, Human Behaviour and Communities:**

  Sociological Concepts, Approaches to the Study of Society, Social System and Stratification, Human Behaviour, Theories of Personality, Social Psychology, Type of Communities.

- **Social Work with Individuals and Groups:**

  Basic Social Case Work Concepts, Approaches to Social Case Work Practice, Process and Techniques of Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Social Group Work Process and Group Dynamics, Group Development, Practice Sites of Social Case Work and Social Group Work.

- **Social Work with Communities and Social Action:**

  Community Organization, Process of Community Organization, Approaches in Community Organization Practice, Social Action and Social Movements, Models of Social Action, Social Movements, Social Movements, Social Action and Social Change.

- **Research in Social Work:**

  Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches: Quantitative Research, Qualitative Research, Mixed Method Research.

- **Administration, Welfare and Development Services:**

  Social Welfare Administration, Types of Administration, Registration of Welfare Agencies, Structure of Social Welfare Administration, Components of Administration, Strategies and Mechanisms of Administration, Fund Raising and Resource Mobilization.

- **Social Policy, Planning and Social Development:**

Social Policy, Historical Development, Process of Policy Formulation, Social Planning, Five Year Plans, Social Development, Sustainable Development.

- **Indian Constitution, Social Justice, Human Rights and Social Work Practice:**

Indian Constitution, Social Justice, Social Justice and Leadership, Instrument of Social Justice, History of Human Rights, Human Rights and Social Work, Violation of Human Rights and Social Work Practice.

- **Areas of Social Work Practice-I:**

Health Care Social Work Practice, Social Work with Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities, Gender, Labour Welfare, Industrial Relations, Personnel Management and Human Resource Management.

- **Areas of Social Work Practice-II:**

Social Defence and Correctional Services, Social Work with Families and Children, Environment and Social Work, Social Work and Disaster Management, Social Work with juveniles/persons in conflict with law.

4. Criminology

Unit I - Crime: Concept and Types.

- Crime as a Legal, Social and Psychological Construct.
- Crime and other conduct.
    - a. Crime and Deviance.
    - b. Crime and Immoral Conduct.
    - c. Crime and Sin.
- Types of crimes.
- Traditional Offences-Crimes Against Property and Person:
    - a. Crimes against women.
    - b. Crimes against children.
    - c. Crimes against minorities (religious, sexual orientation, etc.)
    - d. Environmental Crimes.
    - e. Hate Crimes.
    - f. Cyber Crimes.
- Modern Offences:
    - i. Socio-economic Crimes.
    - ii. Organised Crimes.
    - iii. Environmental Crimes.
    - iv. Hate Crimes.
    - v. Cyber Crimes.
    - vi. Terrorism and Insurgency.
    - vii. Terrorism Crimes.
    - viii. Data and Statistics.

Unit II – Criminology: Definition and Nature.

- Criminology- Definitions.
- Relationship of Criminology with Other Social Sciences.
- Difference between Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice
- Criminal Law-Role of Legislature and Law-Making Process
- .Interaction between Criminal Law and Constitutional Law

Unit III - Criminology: Scope.

- Radical Criminology.
- Conflict Criminology.
- Critical Criminology.
- Feminist Criminology.
- Cultural Criminology.

- Peacemaking Criminology.
- Green Criminology.
- Cyber Criminology.
- Positive Criminology.
- News Making Criminology.
- Visual Criminology.
- Cartographic Criminology.

Unit IV- Criminology: Schools.

- Pre Classical.
- Classical.
- Jeremy Bentham.
- Cesare Beccaria
- Neo-Classical.
- Positivist.
    a. Biological Positivism.
    b. Psycho- Analytical Theories.
    c. Rafaelle Garofolo.
    d. Enrico Ferri.
- Sociological.
- Social Learning Theories (Theory of Imitation, Differential Association Theory, Differential Identification Theory and Differential Opportunity Theory).
- Social Strain Theories (Anomie Theory, Social Disorganization Theory, Lower Class Culture Theory, Cultural Conflict Theory and Subculture Theory).
- Social Control Theories (Drift and Neutralization Theory, Containment Theory, Social Bond Theory).
- Multiple Factor Approach.
- Economic Basic of Crime.

Unit V- Penology – Definition, Nature and Scope.

- Concept of Punishments and its Types.
- Theories of Punishments- Deterrence, Retribution, Reformative and Restorative Justice.
- Punishments in Ancient, Medieval and Modern Times.
- Capital Punishment- Concept of Death Penalty Justification, Abolitionist and Retentionist Debate.
- Evolution.

- Modes of Execution.
- Community-Based Corrections.
- Sentencing.
- Probation and Parole.
- After Care System- Philosophy, Structure and Implementation.

Unit-VI- Criminal Justice System- Courts and Police:

- Philosophical Foundations of Criminal Justice System.
- Types- Accusatorial and Inquisitorial.
- Models- Crime Control Model and Due Process Model.
- Structure of Criminal Justice System in India.
    - i. Victim.
    - ii. Accused.
    - iii. Police.
    - iv. Prosecution.
    - v. Court.
    - vi. Defence.
    - vii. Prisons.
- Procedural Aspects of the Criminal Justice System.
    - i. Cognisable and Non-Cognisable Offences.
    - ii. Bailable and Non-Bailable Offences.
    - iii. Compoundable and Non-Compoundable Offences.
- Police as Part of the Criminal Justice System.
    - i. Investigation of Crimes.
    - ii. Complaint.
    - iii. First Information Report (F.I.R)
    - iv. Arrest.
    - v. Search.
    - vi. Seizure.
    - vii. Police Custody.
    - viii. Gathering, Collection, Handling and Storage of Evidence.
- Courts Dealing with Criminal Trials.
    - i. Judges.
    - ii. Prosecution.
    - iii. Judicial Remand.
    - iv. Bail.
    - v. Types of Evidence.
    - vi. Appreciation of Evidence.
- Human Rights.
- International Law.

- Fundamental Rights and Writ Jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Courts.
- Landmark Supreme Court and High Court Judgements.
- Rights of an Accused.
- Rights of Convict.
- Rights of Detenue.
- Salient Features of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Unit VII- Criminal Justice System – Prison System.

- Institutional Treatment- Meaning and Purpose
- Evolution of Prison System- Abroad.
- Evolution of Prison System- India (including recent reforms.)
- Structure of Prison System in India.
- Prison Types and Classification of Prisoners.
- Prison Manuals and Rules.
    a. International.
    b. National.
    c. Local.

Unit VII- Criminal Justice System – Technology and Crime.

- Technology and Crime – Nature and Scope.
- Use of Technology for Investigative purposes.
- Use of Technology in Courts.
- Electronic Evidence.
- Forensic Evidence.

Unit IX- Child Law and Juvenile Justice.

- Juvenile Delinquency- Concept, Evolution, Causes and Prevention.
- Juvenile Justice- Concept and Evolution.
- International Law Related and Children.
- Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

Unit X- Victimology.

- Nature and Scope.
- Origin and Evolution.
- Basic Concepts of Victimology.
- Types- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Victimisation.
- Impact of victimisation – Physical, Financial and Psychological.

- Victimization and Vulnerable Groups: Children, Women, Senior Citizens and members of the Marginalised Communities(Religious and Linguistic   Minorities, Schedule Caste, Scheduled Tribes and LGBTQI community).
- Understanding Offences Specific Victimization.:Cyber Offences, Sexual Offences, Acid Attacks and Mass Victimisation.
- Response of Victimization -Role and Responsibilities.:Police Officials, Courts and Prosecution.Role of Local Administration, Psychologists and Psychiatrists, NGOs (including Social Workers) and Victim's Lawyer.
- Response of Victimisation – Legal Perspectives.
- Rights of Victims (Statutory as Well as Judicial Activism).
- Victim Compensation Schemes.Victim-Offender Medication Programmes.