

**Institute of Social & Cultural Studies  
Faculty of Behavioral & Social Sciences  
University of the Punjab, Lahore  
Course Outline**



<b>Programme</b>	BS Criminology	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>BSC305</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>	3
<b>Course Title</b>	<b>CORRELATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>				

**Learning outcomes**

After studying the course, the students will be able to;

- i. Have in-depth knowledge that how correctional institutions work,
- ii. Understanding the role of reformation and rehabilitation of offenders through these institutions
- iii. Understand the prison systems, how they can play their role

**Content**

**Unit 1.: Introduction**

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

**Unit 2.: Need of institutionalization of offenders**

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

**Unit 3.: Prison System**

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

**Unit 4.: 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

**Unit 5.: Parole**

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

**Assessment & Examination**

Sr. No.	Elements	Weightage	Details
1	Midterm Assessment	35%	It take place at the mid-point of the Semester
2	Formative Assessment	25%	It is continuous assessment. It includes classroom participation, attendance, assignments, presentations, homework, attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short tests, quizzes etc.
3	Final Assessment	40%	It take place at the end of the semester. It is mostly in the form of test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher may assess their students based on term paper, research proposal development, field work and report writing etc.

**Recommended Books**

- Jewkes, Y., Crewe, B., & Bennett, J. (Eds.). (2016). *Handbook on prisons*. Routledge.
- Bean, P. (2018). *Probation and Privatisation*. Routledge.
- Vanstone, M. (2017). *Supervising offenders in the community: A history of probation theory and practice*. Routledge.
- Deering, J. (2016). *Probation practice and the new penology: Practitioner reflections*. Routledge.
- Leigey, M. E. (2015). *The forgotten men: Serving a life without parole sentence*. Rutgers University Press.
- 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.
- Henry, S. (1996). *Constitutive Criminology: Beyond Postmodernism*. London: Sage Publications.
- Japan, P. W. (1951). *Contemporary Correction*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- Plamer, S. H. (1990). *Deviant Behaviour: Patterns, Sources and Control*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Wolfgang, M. E. (1970). *The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency*. New York: John Wiley.