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Introduction of Research methodology

- Meaning of research
- Significance of research
 - Selection of research areas, issues/ problems
 - Coverage and sampling
 - Objectives and hypothesis
 - Variables
 - Techniques for data collection.
 - Statistical test
 - Data analysis
 - Interpretation inference and generalization
- Report writing.
- Referencing and indexing.

Research Designs

- Meaning nature and importance
- Types of research designs:
 - Exploratory/ Formulative design
 - Descriptive design
 - Ex-post-fact design.
 - Factorial design
 - Quasi experimental design
- Methods of Data Collection :
 - Observation method
 - Questionnaire method
 - Interview method
 - Case study method
- Rating scales.
- Participatory research techniques.

Sampling Techniques**Merits and demerits of census and sampling.**

- Sampling.
- Probability sampling: Concept and types-
 - Simple random sampling
 - Stratified random sampling
 - Cluster sampling
 - Systematic sampling

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Multi-stage random sampling
non-probability sampling : concept and types-

- Accidental sampling,
- Quota sampling
- Purposive sampling
- Snowball sampling.

- Sample characteristics.
- Control group and experimental group.

Analysis of data

Secondary source and primary source of information.

- Computer data entry, checking and coding of data.
- Data Analysis.

Statistical Techniques and Designs:

Meaning and significance of statistical tests.

- Measures of central tendency & dispersion.
- Association, correlation & regression.
- Factor analysis.
- Content analysis.
- Graphical and diagrammatic representation of data.

SECTION-B CRIMINOLOGY

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

Criminology: Definition and Scope of Criminology, Definition of Crime: Legal & Social, Elements of Crime as per IPC, Schools in Criminology: Pre-Classical, Classical, Neo-Classical, Socialist, Geographical, Italian type and Body type, Multiple Causation. Special types of Crime: Organized Crime, White Collar crime, Economic crime, Political crime, Cyber Crime, Environmental Crime. Etiology of Crime: Biological factors, Psychological factors, The home and family factors

VICTIMOLOGY

Victimology: Definition and Scope of Victimology, Victim Typologies, Role of Victim in crime, Compensations to Victims

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

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Police in Indian Constitution, Human Rights and Police, Investigation of Crime: FIR, Case Diary, Cognizable and non cognizable offences Types of scene of crime, Search methods at Scene of Crime

Police Organizations Under Central Govt.-General information about their Structure and Function –

A. 1. BSF 2. Assam Rifles 3. CRPF 4. CISF 5. ITBP 6. NSG

B. 1. BPR&D 2. CBI 3. IB 4. RAW 5. NCRB 6. NICFS 7. NPA 8. UT Police

PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL WORK

Concept and Meaning of Punishment, Theories of Punishment, Kinds of Punishment, Capital Punishment in India –Past to Present, Concept and Meaning of Prison, Prison Structure & Prison Management, Probation & Parole, Classification of Prisoners, Recidivist, Open Prison Correctional Program: After-care Services and Rehabilitation, Prison Reforms

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Concept and Nature of Juvenile Delinquency, Pre-Delinquency Stages: Truancy and Vagrancy, Treatment of Juvenile Delinquent –Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Special Home, and Fit Institutions, Child abuse, Child labour

THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY

Differential Association theory –Sutherland, Anomie theory – Merton, Differential opportunity theory- Cloward & Ohlin, Theory of Techniques of Neutralization –Matza & Sykes, Labeling theory –Howard Becker, Containment theory –Walter Reckless, Culture Conflict Theory –Thorsten Sellin

SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Socialization, Social Disorganization, Broken Homes, illegal child, Orphanhood, Social Problems: Gambling, Alcoholism, Drug-addiction, Prostitution, Beggary, Pornography, Naxalism: Nature, and Control, Terrorism: Meaning, Nature, types and Control,

Prof. R. Mehta

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CRIMINAL LAW

Classification of crime as per IPC, General Exception of IPC (Sec.76-106), Crime against Person, Crime against Property, CRPC-Warrant and Summon cases, Indian Evidence act: Expert Evidence (Section-45) Section 59 to 79 and 137 to 138

BIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME

Men's rea in the Criminal law in India, Application of lie detector/ Polygraph, Eysenck's theory of personality and crime. XYY Syndrome and Crime, genes, Mendel's Law of Heredity, Feeble Mindedness, Study of twins and Family Genology, Endocrine glands of crime, Psychological theory -Goddard, Psychiatric theory- William Healy, Psychoanalytical theory -Freud, Adler, Abraham's etc.

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