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## SECTION- A Research methods

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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

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## **POLICE ADMINISTRATION**

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. H. ...

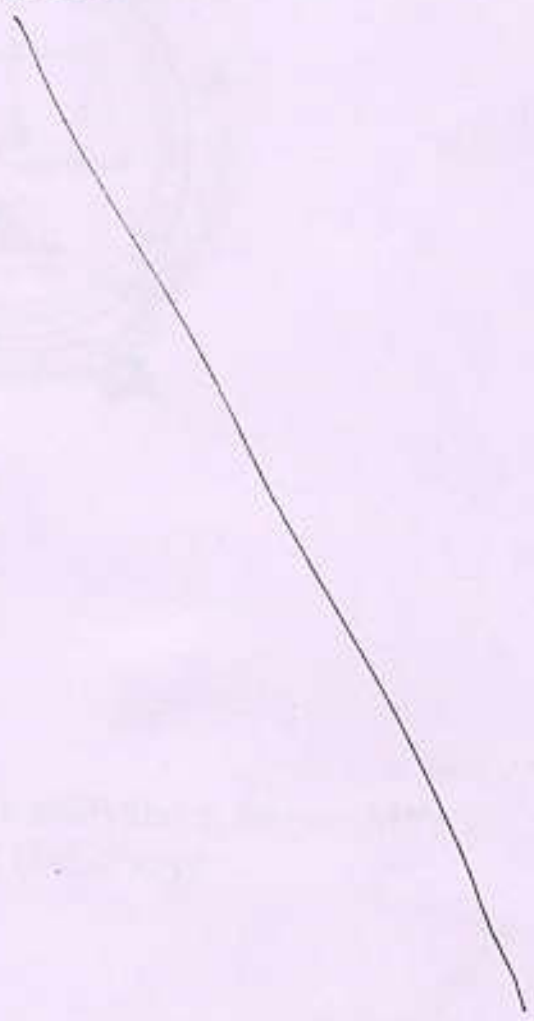
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## CRIMINAL LAW

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.



1/11/2020

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