

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE, SECURITY AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE, JODHPUR**

PhD- ENTRANCE TEST SYLLABUS

PhD in Criminology and Police Studies

(FROM JULY 2017 ONWARDS)

Applicable Only to the Candidates Joining under Ph.D. Programme.

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**Entrance Test is not required to the Candidates Joining under Executive Ph.D.
Programme. (Only working police professionals will be eligible for this programme)**

Paper –I Criminology and Police Studies

Unit-I Basics of Crime and Criminology

Basics of Criminology: Definition and Scope – Historical Development-Concepts in Criminology

Basics of Crime: Legal, social and Psychological aspects of Crime

Introduction to Traditional Crimes & Modern Crimes

Typology of Crime and Criminal

Unit -II Criminological Thoughts

Classical Thoughts in Criminology: Pre Classical, Classical, Neo-Classical Thoughts

Positivist Thought in Criminology: Biological, Psychological and Environmental aspects

Sociological and Social Structural Theories

Radical and Modern Thoughts in Criminology

Unit-III Dimensions in Crime and Criminology

Legal dimensions of Criminology: Elements of Crime; Criminal laws in India : Local and Special Laws in India

Sociological dimensions of Criminology: Crimes against women, Children, Elderly, Disabled, SC/STs, and other vulnerable sectors of society – Impact of Social change, disorganization in Contemporary crimes

Psychological Dimensions of Criminology: Behaviour- Learning – Psycho-analytic – Psychopathic –Application of psychology in CJS

Criminal Justice Dimensions: Criminal Justice; Structure of Criminal Justice Systems in India; Reaction of CJS against Crime - Crime Prevention Approaches

Unit –IV Police in India

History of Policing in India – Ancient to Modern India

Structure, Functions, Powers and Duties of Police in India

Police Recruitment and Training; Police Station Management in general in India

Group dynamics, leadership and police sub-culture

Unit -V Important Concerns in Policing

Challenges and Threats in Policing – Inside and outside of the Organization; Problems faced by Police

Modernization of Police – Professional Importance of Forensic Science and Medicine in Police

Police and Community

Police and Human Rights

Unit-VI Prisons and Penology

Punishments and Prison System in India

Origin and Concepts of Penology

Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners – Relevant Programs in India

Problems and challenges in Indian Prisons – Human Rights of Prisoners

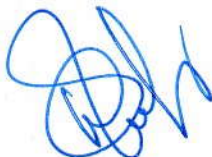
Unit -VII Victim and Victimology

Concepts and Development of Victimology

UN Declaration on the Basic Principles of Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power -Types of victims - Victim Assistance and Services

Impacts of Crime on Victims

Victim Rights and Compensation



Unit -VIII Crime Statistics and Criminological Researches

Sources of Crime Statistics

Dark Figures of Crime and Gap in Crime Statistics

Crime Trends in India

*Researches related to Criminology: Focus on Police – Courts – Prison/Prisoner- Criminals – Victims and Govt policies concerning CJS

Unit -IX Contemporary Crime and Criminological Concerns –I

Juvenile Justice

Environmental Crimes

Honour Crimes; Victimless Crimes – Drug Addiction, Commercial Sex Trade, Suicides

Economical Crimes: White Collar Crime; Forms of Economical Crimes- Corruption

Unit-X Contemporary Crime and Criminological Concerns –II

Cyber Crimes

Organized Crimes: Transnational Organized Crimes –Human Trafficking –Drug Trafficking

Terrorism and National Security

Need of modern approach in policing to tackle the contemporary crime issues

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Paper –II Research Methodology

Unit-I Basics of Social Research

Meaning of Research; Research Methods Vs Research Methodology

Meaning, aims, Nature and Scope of research in Social Sciences

Types of research: Descriptive Research vs. Analytical Research - Applied Research

vs. Fundamental Research - Quantitative Research vs. Qualitative Research;

Conceptual vs. Empirical Research

Prerequisites of research- Research Proposal

Unit –II Formulating Research problem

Importance of formulating research problem

Sources of Research problem

Characteristics of a good research problem

Steps in Formulation of Research Problem

Unit-III Research Design

Meaning and Need of Research Design

Features of a Good Design

Important Concepts Relating to Research Design

Different Research Designs

Unit –IV Review of Literature

Review of Related Literature

Purpose of the Review.

Identification of the related literature.

Organizing reviewed literature.

Unit -V Variables and Construction of Hypothesis

Variable: Meaning- Difference between a concept and a Variable

Types of Variables: Causal relationship- Study Design -Unit of Measurement

Hypothesis: Functions of a hypothesis -Testing of a hypothesis - Characteristics of a hypothesis

Types of hypothesis - Errors in testing a hypothesis

Unit-VI Sampling and Data Collection

Sampling and Population- Characteristics of a good sample

Types of Sampling: Random Sampling and Non-Random Sampling

Data Collection: Types of Data –Nature of Data -Sources of Data for Collection

Tools of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Rating scales, Attitude scales, Schedules

Unit -VII Processing and Data Analysis

Classification, Tabulation, Organization, and Graphical Representation of Quantitative data

Descriptive Analysis: Central Tendency and Dispersion, Coefficient of variation, Correlation and Regression Analysis.

Inferential Analysis: Parametric and Non-parametric tests, T-test, F-test, ANOVA, ANCOVA, Chi-Square.

Qualitative Analysis: Content Analysis – Grounded Theory – Narrative Analysis – Thematic Analysis



Unit -VIII Interpretation and Report Writing

Interpretation – Meaning and Importance

Techniques of Interpretation -Precautions of Interpretation

Steps in Report Writing – Layout of Research Report

Types of Reports- Precautions of Writing Research Reports; References and Bibliography

Unit -IX Computer Applications in Social Research

MS office and its application in Research – MS Word, MS Powerpoint and MS Excel

Basic principles of Statistical Computation using SPSS

Use of Internet in Research – Websites, searches Engines, E-journal and E-Library – INFLIBNET.

Merits and Limitations of Use of Computer in Research

Unit-X Ethical Consideration in Social Research

Ethical issues concerning Research Participants: Informed Consent- Maintaining Privacy & Confidentiality- Limitations in Incentives- Avoidance of Harm to the Participant

Ethical issues to consider relating to the Researcher

Ethical issues regarding the Sponsoring Organisation

Authorship and Copy right

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