PhD Admission Guidelines Academic Year 2026-2027

PhD Admissions are open for the following Schools at RRU

1. School of Internal Security, Defense, and Strategic Studies (SISDSS)
2. School of IT, Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security (SITAICS)
3. School of Internal Security and SMART Policing (SISSP)
4. School of Physical Education & Sports (SPES)
5. School of Behavioural Sciences and Forensic Investigations (SBSFI)
6. School of Criminal Law and Military Law (SCLML)
7. School of Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology (SASET)

Name of School	Discipline	Coordinator	Contact Details	Link to School Website
School of IT, Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security (SITAICS)	Computer Engineering	Dr. Sampurna Sengupta	ap17.sitaics@rru.ac.in 9540734746	https://rru.ac.in/school/sitaics
School of Internal Security and Defense and Security Studies (SISDSS)	Defence and Strategic Studies	Dr. Ruchika Singla	ruchika.singla@rru.ac.in 6357436776	https://rru.ac.in/school/sisdss
School of Behavioural Sciences and Forensic Investigations (SBSFI)	Behavioural Sciences Forensic Science	Dr. Ankita Parmar	ankita.parmar@rru.ac.in 079-68126821	https://rru.ac.in/school/sbsfi
School of Physical Education and Sports (SPES)	Physical Education	Dr. Utsav Chaware	ap1.spes@rru.ac.in 8435625768	https://rru.ac.in/school/spes
School of Criminal Law and Military Law (SCLML)	Law Criminology	Dr. Dimpal Raval	ap1.sclml@rru.ac.in 9978446915	https://rru.ac.in/school/sclml
School of Internal Security and SMART Policing (SISSP)	Police Administration Disaster Management	Dr. Dolly Mishra	ap10.sissp@rru.ac.in 8460802218	https://rru.ac.in/school/sissp
School of Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology (SASET)	Engineering and Technology	Dr. Meenakshi Kansal	ap4.saset@rru.ac.in 9933945046	https://rru.ac.in/school/saset

Examination Paper Pattern

Paper I – Research Methodology - 35 Marks

- Multiple Choice Questions – (1 Mark each * 10 MCQ), No Negative Marking
- Descriptive Questions (5 Marks * 5 Questions)

Paper II – Subject Wise – 35 Marks

- Multiple Choice Questions – (1 Mark each * 10 MCQ), No Negative Marking
- Descriptive Questions (5 Marks * 5 Questions)

Entrance Exam Syllabus

Research Methodology

Unit - I: Research: Nature and Definition

Research: Nature, Definition and Purposes; Scientific attitudes theory formation: Inductive, Deductive-Reasoning; Types of research studies: Descriptive, Analytical, Exploratory and Doctrinal; Quantitative vs Qualitative Research; Basics of Qualitative Research – Ethnography Observation, Oral History and Grounded Theory; Mixed Methods.

Unit – II: Steps in Research

Sources of Research Problems; Primary and Secondary - Independent and Dependent variables; Main steps in Social Research types: Formulation of research problem, selecting of problem, study area, etc; Review of Literature; Sample collection; Data Analysis and Report Writing.

Unit – III: Hypothesis and Sampling

Hypothesis: Definition, types and sources; Research Design: Meaning and types; Reliability and validity; sampling: Non-Probability and Probability types; Methods of data collection: Pilot study, observation, Questionnaire, Interviewing, Case study method; Unobtrusive measures, Secondary data collection, Uses of official statistics.

Unit – IV: Data Analysis

Types of data: qualitative and quantitative; Analysis and interpretation of data, Data processing; Content analysis; Survey method measurement and types of scales. Analysis and interpretation of data; Report writing; Ethics in Research: Researcher Fraud and Plagiarism, Confidentiality in Research, Avoiding Ethical problems.

Unit – V: Basic Statistics

Statistics-Meaning and significance - Classification of Tabulation, Diagrammatic, and graphic representation of data; Measures of central tendency-mean, median and mode; Measures of dispersion-range, mean, quartile and standard deviation; Concept of Statistical inference, test of significance; Analysis of variance; Multivariate analysis Multiple correlation, meta-analysis, content analysis; Chi-square Test, T-Test and Regression analysis; Use of SPSS for Data Analysis.

IT/Cyber Security/Computer Engineering/ IT Engineering

Unit - I: Digital Logic

Boolean algebra, Combinational and sequential circuits, Minimization, Number representations and computer arithmetic (fixed and floating point)

Unit - II: Computer Organization and Architecture

Machine instructions and addressing modes, ALU, data-path and control unit. Instruction pipelining, Memory hierarchy: cache, main memory and secondary storage; I/O interface (interrupt and DMA mode)

Unit - III: Programming and Data Structures

Programming in C. Recursion, Arrays, stacks, queues, linked lists, trees, binary search-trees, binary heaps, graphs

Unit -IV: Algorithms

Searching, sorting, hashing. Asymptotic worst-case time and space complexity, Algorithm design techniques: greedy, dynamic programming and divide-and- conquer. Graph search, minimum spanning trees, and shortest paths.

Unit - V: Theory of Computation

Regular expressions and finite automata, Context-free grammars and push-down automata, Regular and context-free languages, pumping lemma, Turing machines and undecidability

Unit - VI: Operating System

Processes, threads, inter-process communication, concurrency and synchronisation, Deadlock, CPU scheduling, Memory management and virtual memory, File systems

Unit - VII: Databases

ER-model, Relational model: relational algebra, tuple calculus, SQL, Integrity constraints, normal forms, File organisation, indexing (e.g., B and B+ trees), Transactions and concurrency control

Unit - VIII: Computer Networks

Concept of layering, LAN technologies (Ethernet), Flow and error control techniques, and switching. IPv4/IPv6, routers and routing algorithms (distance vector, link state), TCP/UDP and sockets, congestion control, Application layer protocols (DNS, SMTP, POP, FTP, HTTP), Basics of Wi-Fi, Network security: authentication, basics of public key and private key cryptography, digital signatures and certificates, firewalls

Unit – IX: Software Engineering

System Development Life Cycle (SDLC): Steps, Waterfall model, Prototypes, Spiral model, Software Metrics: Software Project Management

Software Design: System design, detailed design. function-oriented design, object-oriented design, user interface design, design-level metrics, Coding and Testing: testing-level metrics, Software quality and reliability

Unit – X: Current Trends and Technologies

Data Warehousing: Data Warehouse environment, architecture of a data warehouse methodology, analysis, design, construction and administration, Data Mining: Extracting models and patterns from large databases, data mining techniques, classification, regression, clustering, sequencing analysis.

Physical Education

Unit – I: Anatomy

- Cell and Its Parts – Cell Division
- Tissues: Types and Functions
- Brief Account of Different Systems of the Human Body
- Organisational Structure of the Human Body

Unit – II: Physiology

- Physiology of Muscular Activity, Neuro Transmission and Movement Mechanism
- Physiology and Properties of Respiratory, Digestive, Circulatory and Endocrine System(s)
- Physiology and Properties of the Nervous, Excretory, and Skeletal System(s)
- Bioenergetics and Recovery Process

Unit – III: Kinesiology

- Joints, Movement around Joints, Planes and Axes
- Fluid Mechanism, Kinetics and Kinematics (Linear and Angular)
- Laws of Motion and Freely falling bodies (Projectile)
- Principles of Lever, Angle of Pull, Equilibrium, Force and Spin

Unit – IV: Athletic Rehabilitation

- Athletic Injuries – their Management and Rehabilitation
- Therapeutic Exercises and Modalities
- Massage Manipulation
- Posture – Postural Deformities

Unit – V: Sports Psychology

- Theories and Laws of Learning
- Theories and Dynamics of Motivation, Individual Differences and Personality in Sports
- Psychological Factors affecting Sports Performance – Stress, Anxiety, Tension, Self Confidence, Fear and Aggression
- General Principles of Growth and Development
- Transfer of Training Effects

Unit – VI: Health Education

- Nutrition and Dietary Manipulation

- Diseases and their Preventive and Therapeutic Aspects
- Health-Related Fitness, Obesity and Its Management
- Environmental and Occupational Hazards

Unit – VII: Sports Training & Yoga

- Characteristics and Principles of Sports Training
- Training Load and Periodization
- Training Methods and Specific Training Programme for the Development of Various Motor Qualities
- Technical and Tactical Preparation of Sports
- Sports Talent Identification – Process and Procedures
- Meaning, Need, Importance, Types, and Stages of Yoga
- Meaning, Need, Importance, Types of Asanas, Pranayama, Bandha, & Kriyas

Unit – VIII: Evaluation Techniques in Physical Education

- Concept and Principles of Test, Measurement and Evaluation
- Construction and Classification of Tests
- Criteria of Test Evaluation
- Concepts and Assessment of Physical Fitness, Motor Fitness, Motor Ability, and Motor Educability
- Testing Psychological Variables – Competitive Anxiety, Aggression, Team Cohesion, Motivation, Self-Concept, Personality
- Anthropometric, Physiological, Biochemical, and Physical Measurements of Different Variables

Unit – IX: Sports Criminology and Sports Law

- Sports Organizations & Governance
- Constitutional Law: Issues & Implications in Sports
- Broadcasting and Media Rights in Sports
- Sports and Relevance of Competition Law
- Issues of Criminal Liability in Sports
- Medicine and Legal Liability in Sports
- Sports Persons – Ads, Endorsements and Marketing: Legal Issues and Implications

Unit – X: Sports Doping (Forensic)

- Introduction and Concept of Sports Doping (Forensic)
- National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)
- Banned Performance-Enhancing Drugs and Methods

Behavioural Sciences

Unit 1-Thought schools of Psychology

Psychoanalytical, Gestalt, Behaviourism, Humanistic, Existential, Cognitive, Cross Culture Psychology, Yoga and Buddhism, Indian ancient Psychology

Unit 2- Personality

Self and Personality, Concept of Self, Cognitive and Behavioural Aspects of Self, Self-esteem, Self-efficacy and Self-regulation, Culture and Self, Concept of Personality

Major Approaches to the Study of Personality, Type Approaches, Trait Approaches, Five-Factor Model of Personality, Psychodynamic Approach, Behavioural Approach, Cultural Approach, Humanistic Approach, Assessment of Personality, Self-report Measures, Projective Techniques.

Unit 3-Neuropsychology

Definition, Brain-behaviour relationship or mind-body realm, sensations, visuo-spatial functions, language, learning and memory. Emotions, executive functions, acquired and traumatic brain injuries, dementias, and epilepsy. Parietal and occipital lobe syndromes, Brain and Deviant Behaviour

Unit 4- Social Psychology:

Social Cognition, Mob Psychology, Attribution theory, Stereotypes, Psycho social factors contributing to deviant behaviour, Social justice, Inclusion and diversity, attitudes and perception

Unit 5- Disorders and Criminal Behaviour

Antisocial personality disorder, paranoid personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, substance dependence disorders, sexual deviant disorders, habit and impulse disorder, psychotic and mood disorders.

Unit 6- Forensic Psychology and Scientific Methods

Forensic Psychology: meaning and scope, role, Forensic Psychology in India, Victim counselling, Victim assistance, Difference between legal and forensic psychology

Unit 7- Memory and Learning

Theoretical Models of Memory, Atkinson-Shiffrin model, Levels of processing theory, Working memory model, Dual-process theories of memory, Neurobiological Basis of Memory: Hippocampus and its role in memory formation,Amygdala and emotional memory, Prefrontal cortex and executive functions in memory, Types of Memory, Encoding, Storage, and Retrieval Processes, Working Memory and Cognitive Control, Developmental Perspectives on Memory, Individual Differences in Memory,

Learning Processes, Classical and operant conditioning, Reinforcement schedules and reinforcement

learning, Observational learning and social modelling, Metacognition and Memory Monitoring, Applied and Clinical Aspects of Memory.

Unit 8- Cognitive Functioning

Problem-Solving and Creativity: Creative problem-solving techniques, Incubation and insight in problem-solving, Cognitive processes underlying creativity, Problem- Solving and Decision Making, Concept Formation and Categorization, Reasoning and Logic, Problem-Solving and Creativity, Cognitive ergonomics and human factors

Forensic Science

Unit – I

- Forensic Science: Definitions, History and Development
- Crime Scene Management and Investigation; Collection, Preservation, Packing and Forwarding of Physical and Trace evidences for analysis
- Legal and Court Procedure pertaining to Expert Testimony

Unit – II

- Microscopy: Polarizing, Comparison, Stereoscopic, Fluorescent and Electron Microscopes
- Spectrophotometry: U. V., Visible, IR atomic absorption
- Neutron Activation Analysis
- X – rays
- NMR
- Chromatographic Techniques: TLC, GLC, GCMS, HPLC
- Electrophoresis: High and Low voltage electrophoresis, Gel-electrophoresis and Immunoelectrophoresis

Unit – III

- Fresh blood – Grouping and typing of fresh blood samples including enzyme types
- Analysis of stains of blood and allied body fluids for their groups and enzyme tests
- Cases of disputed paternity and maternity problems
- DNA profiling

Unit – IV

- Analysis of illicit liquor including methyl and ethyl alcohol and alcohol in body fluids and breathe
- Analysis of petroleum products
- Chemical examination and Physiology / Pharmacology of: Insecticides and Pesticides
- Psychotropic Drugs: Sedatives, stimulants, opiates and drugs of abuse
- Extraction, Isolation and Identification of Poisons from viscera, tissues and body fluids

Unit – V

- Classification of firearms, ammunition and their compositions
- Comparison and Identification of Cartridges, Bullets and Firearms
- Country made firearms, Velocity, Penetration, Dispersion, Ricochet, Accidental Discharge, Determination of Range
- Bombs and Explosives: Composition, Ignition, Combustion and Detonation Examination of country made bombs, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

Unit – VI

- Identification of hair, determination of species origin, sex, site and individual identification from hair
- Classification and Identification of fibres
- Examination and identification of Saliva, Urine, Faecal matter and Milk
- Examination and Identification of Semen stains including the species origin and individual characteristics

Unit – VII

- Physical analysis of the following: Soil, Glass, Paints, Laquers, Cement, Inks, Paper, Tool marks, Tyre Marks, Shoe Prints, Forensic examination of vehicles in cases of accident

Unit – VIII

- Identification of individuals from bodily features Examination and identification of deceased from Skeletal remains Identification and individualization from foot prints Identification and individualization from teeth

Unit – IX

- Preliminary examination of documents
- Identification of hand – writing, signatures and detection of forgeries
- Anonymous and disguised writings
- Reproduction of documents through photographic and mechanical means and their examination
- Physical and chemical erasures, obliterations, additions, alterations, indentations, secret writings and charred documents
- Inks, papers and their scientific examinations including instrumental analysis
- Age of documents

- Examination of typescripts, printed matter including currency notes and lottery tickets and mechanical impressions
- History, classification, search, lifting and examination of fingerprints
- Development of latent fingerprints by various methods
- Single digit classification and examination of chance prints
- Crime records and computerization of fingerprints

Unit – X

- Medicolegal aspects of wounds
- Post – mortem Examination and PM changes
- Asphyxial Death
- Sexual offences
- Infanticide
- Forensic psychiatry and lie detection

Defence and Strategic Studies

Unit 1-Theories and Concepts

- The Concept of Nation: State, Theories and Elements of State
- National Power and its components
- National Security Structures of India: Armed Forces, Intelligence Agencies, Indian Army, Indian Navy, Indian Air Force
- Theories of Realism, Liberalism, Marxism, Social Constructivism, Détente-Deterrence, Balance of Power, Non-Aligned Movement

Unit 2- India's External Security Challenges

- Weapons of Mass Destruction: Nuclear, Chemical and Biological
- Concept of Non-Proliferation: NPT, CTBT, PTBT, MTCR, FMCT
- Chemical Weapons Conventions
- Biological Weapons Conventions
- Environmental Issues: Global Warming, Acid Rain, Industrial Pollution, Desertification, Deforestation, Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Disaster Management
- Border Disputes: India-Pakistan War, India-China War

Unit 3-Non-traditional Security Threats

- Food Security, Energy Security, Water Security
- Organised Crimes: Narco Terrorism, Money Laundering, Small Arms Trade, Drug Trafficking, Human Trafficking
- Migrants and Refugee Problem

Unit 4- India's Internal Security Challenges

- North East Insurgencies
- Genesis of insurgencies; types of insurgencies and ethnic conflicts
- Naga insurgency, Assam agitation, Bodo insurgency; Counter- insurgency
  Left Wing Extremism
- Definition; Ideology; Genesis and history—Tebhaga Movement, Naxalbari revolt; Geographical spread; Structure — Committees (central, regional, divisional),
- Peoples' Liberation Guerrilla Army, United Front, international
- linkages; Anti-Naxal operations

Unit 5- Current Affairs

Criminology

Crime

Crime as a Legal, Social and Psychological Construct; Deviance and Crime; Traditional Crimes: Crimes against Property and Person. Victimless Crimes: Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Beggary, Commercial Sex, Suicide; Family-centered Crimes: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Child Abuse; Community Problems: Inter- religion and Inter-caste tensions and conflicts.

Modern Crimes: Organized Crimes, Economic Crimes, Corruption, Corporate Crimes, Development induced Crime, Environmental Crimes, Hate Crimes, Cyber Crimes and Cyber assisted Crimes. Terrorism and Insurgency; Crime and Politics, Media, Technology and Crime Transnational Crimes.

Criminology

Criminology: Definition and Scope. Structure of Criminal Justice System in India; Role of Legislature and Law making; Coordination among Criminal Justice System

Schools of Criminology

Demonology, Classical, Neo-Classical Schools, Positivist / Positive School, Cartographic School, Biological and Constitutional School - Body Types, Hereditary Traits, Endocrine Glands; Economic Theories of Crime; Multiple Factors.

Criminology Theories

Social Control Theories, Social Conflict Theories

Modern Theories: Routine Activities theory, Rational Choice theory, Shaming theory, Broken windows theory, Feminist Criminology, Masculinity theory, Life Course theory, Integrated theories, Space Transition theory.

Legal Approaches

Legal Approaches: Accusatorial and Inquisitorial; Substantive and Procedural Laws, Criminal Liability, Strict Liability; Indian Penal Code-General Exceptions, Offences Against Property; Criminal Procedure Code; Cognizable and Non-Cognizable offences, Bailable and Non-bailable, Compoundable and Non-compoundable offences; The Protection of Human Rights Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) Act - Salient features.

Penology

Penology – definition, nature and scope. Punishment-in ancient, medieval, and modern times, Punishment: Significance, Concept, Aims and Types.

Prison Systems

Evolution and development of Prison system in India, Institutional Treatment: Meaning and purpose. Prison

Types and Classification of Prisoners, Adult Institutions: Central, District and Sub Jails. Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective home. Open Prisons. Correctional Programmes – Educational, work and prison panchayats. Community based Corrections: Probation and Admonition.

Juvenile and Youth Justice

Juvenile and Youth Justice: Definition and Concept. Delinquency, Children in conflict with Law; Children and Vulnerability, Truancy and Vagrancy, Youth Crimes, Institutions: Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee, Observation Homes, Juvenile Homes, Special Homes, and 'fit' Institutions; Juvenile Aftercare Services. Juvenile Police Unit

Victimology

Basic Concepts of Victimology, UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985, Victim–Offender relationship, Impact of Victimisation– Physical, Financial and Psychological, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Victimisation.

References

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- Baron, R. A., & Byrne, D. (2005). Social Psychology 10th India: Pearson education.
- Ciccarelli, S. K., & White, J. N. (2018). Psychology 5th ed. Global Edition: Pearson Education Limited.
- Maguire. M., Morgan, R., & Reiner, R. (2012). The Oxford Handbook of Criminology 5th ed. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Morgan, C. T., King, R. A., Weisz, J. R., & Schopler, J. (2014). Introduction to psychology 7th edition. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill Education.
- Paranjape, N. V. (2008). Criminology and Penology 13th ed. Central Law Publications.
- Siddique, A. (2007). Criminology Problems & Perspective 5th ed. India: Eastern book company.
- Sirohi, J. P. S. (2007). Criminology and Penology 6th ed. India: Allahabad Law Agency
- Srivastava, S. S. (2012). Criminology, Penology &Victimology4th ed. India: Central Law Agency.
- Vold, G. B., Bernard, T. J., & Snipes, J. B. (2002). Theoretical Criminology 5th ed. USA: Oxford University Press.

Law

Unit – I: Constitutional Law of India

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Rights and Duties
- Judiciary
- Emergency Provisions
- Amendment of the Constitution
- Preamble to the Constitution
- Important Leading Cases

Unit – II: Legal Theory

- Nature and Sources of Law
- Positivism, Natural Law Theory, Sociological Jurisprudence
- Theories of Punishment
- Rights and Duties
- Possession &Ownership
- Law and Morality

Unit – III: Criminal Law in India

- General Principles of Criminal Law-meaning, nature, essentials and stages of offence
- General Exceptions
- Offences against Women
- Joint Liability; Abatement and Criminal Conspiracy
- Offences against Human Body
- Offences against Property
- Defamation
- Attempt and Preparation

Unit – IV: Human Rights

- Concept and Development of Human Rights
- Contribution of United Nations in the development and implementation of Human Rights
- Implementation of Human Rights in India: Role of National Human Rights Commission.

- Protection of Marginalized Groups: Women, Children, Minorities and Refugees
- Salient features of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993.

Unit – V: The Code of Criminal Procedure

- Definitions: Inquiry, Investigation, Police report, summons case, Warrant case, Victim
- Arrest of the persons
- Security for keeping the peace and good behaviour, Maintenance of public order and tranquility, Section-144
- Preventive action of the police
- Information to the police and their powers to investigate
- Trial before a court of sessions
- Appeal
- Reference and revision
- Provisions as to bail and bonds
- Inherent powers of High Court

Unit – VI: Indian Evidence Act

- Interpretation clause
- Relevant facts
- Primary and Secondary evidence
- Burden of proof
- Examinations, Leading question, Hostile witness
- Presumptions and Professional Communications

Unit – VII: Intellectual Property Rights

- Concept and Nature of Intellectual Property Rights
- Kinds of IPRs
- Global concern for copyright and related rights
- Concept and meaning of copyright
- Criteria for Patentability
- Global efforts for protection of Geographical Indications

Unit – VIII: Cyber Law and IT Offences

- Definition and Meaning of cyber law
- Introduction to the Cyber World and Cyber Law
- Regulation of Cyber Space – Introducing Cyber Law

- Digital Signature
- Salient features of IT Act
- UNCITRAL Model Law

Unit – IX: Police Law and Administration

- Police Act of 1861
- Role of Police under Law
- Various National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC)
- Examination of Witnesses and Suspects, Confession, Filling charge sheet
- Methods of Investigation - Information, Interrogation
- Modernization of police, Public perception of police
- Police self-image: measures to improve police image
- Police Reforms and role played by Supreme Court

Unit – X: Legal Education and Research Methodology

- Legal Research: Nature, scope and objectives
- Socio-Legal Research, formulation of Research Problem
- Hypothesis, Sampling techniques in research
- Case Study, Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule, Survey
- Evolution of legal education in India
- Regulatory Mechanism of Legal Education

Police Administration

Unit I: Introduction to Police Administration

- Concept and Rationale of Police in Society
- Roles and Responsibilities of Police
- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Police Administration
- Evolution of Police System in India: Ancient, Medieval and Modern Period
- The Indian Police Act, 1861

Unit II: Contribution of Thinkers and Writers to Police Administration

- Kautilya
- Robert Peel
- David H. Bayley
- O.W. Wilson
- Indian Writers on Police Administration

Unit III: Police Administration at the Union Level

- Union Ministry of Home Affairs
- Central Armed Police Forces
- Bureau of Police Research and Development
- National Crime Records Bureau
- Central Intelligence and Investigation Agencies

Unit IV: Police Administration at the State Level

- Organization of Police Force at the State Level
- Organization of Police Force at the District Level
- Dual System of Control in Policing
- Commissionerate System of Policing
- Police and Panchayati Raj Relations

Unit V: Police Procedures and Investigation Techniques

- Detection and Investigation: Qualities of Investigating Officer (IO)
- FIR: Essential Ingredients
- Search and Seizure, Arrest and Test Identification Parade (TIP)
- Crime Scene Management: Procedures, Collection, Preservation, Labelling and Transportation of Physical Evidences
- Scientific Techniques of Investigation: Polygraphs, PSE, Brain Mapping and Narco Analysis

Unit VI: Law and Police Administration

- Indian Penal Code
- The Code of Criminal Procedure
- The Indian Evidence Act
- The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
- The Motor Vehicles Act

Unit - VII: Terrorism and Insurgency

- Terrorism: Concept, Theories and Causes
- Forms and Types of Terrorism
- International and Domestic Terror Groups
- Insurgency in North-Eastern India
- Left Wing Extremism: Origin, Expanse, Impact and Trends

Unit VIII: Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency & Victimology

- Crime: Meaning, Characteristics and Types
- Criminology: Schools of Criminology
- Criminology: Contribution of Various Thinkers
- Juvenile Delinquency: Meaning, Nature, Treatment and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
- Victimology: Meaning, Objectives, Types of Victims and Victim Compensation

Unit IX: Correctional Administration

- Correctional Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope
- Punishment: Forms and Theories
- Prisons in India and Legislations
- Prison Reforms in India
- Probation and Parole in India

Unit - X: Police Reforms

- Concept and Rationale of Police Reforms
- Police Reform Commissions and Committees
- Supreme Court Landmark Judgment of 2006 on Police Reforms
- Community Policing: Meaning, Initiatives and Best Practices
- Human Rights and Gender Sensitivity of Police

Disaster Management

Foundations of Disaster Management

- Overview of disaster management theories and frameworks
- Historical perspectives on disaster management
- Global and regional patterns of disasters

Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

- Methods for assessing natural and man-made disaster risks
- Vulnerability and resilience in communities and infrastructure
- GIS and remote sensing applications in risk assessment

Emergency Response and Crisis Management

- Incident command systems and emergency operations planning
- Humanitarian principles and coordination
- Communication strategies in crisis situations

Recovery and Reconstruction

- Post-disaster recovery frameworks
- Sustainable reconstruction practices
- Social, economic, and environmental considerations in rebuilding

Community Engagement and Social Impact

- Community-based disaster risk reduction
- Social and cultural aspects of disaster resilience
- Stakeholder engagement and participatory approaches

Technological Innovations in Disaster Management

- Role of technology in early warning systems
- Drones, GIS, and other emerging technologies
- Big data analytics for disaster response and recovery

Policy and Governance in Disaster Management

- Legal frameworks for disaster management
- Policy analysis and development
- International cooperation and governance in disaster response

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