

## 58. THE INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (PROBATIONER'S FINAL EXAMINATION) REGULATIONS, 1987

G.S.R. No. 277, dated 3-4-1987.—In pursuance of Rule 7 of the Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954 and in supersession of the Indian Police Service (Probationer's Final Examination) Regulations, 1969, in so far as they relate to the examinations conducted by the Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, except as respect doing or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government in consulting with the Governments and the Union Public Service Commission, hereby makes the following regulations, namely:

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These regulations may be called the Indian Police Service (Probationer's Final Examination) Regulations, 1987.

(2) They shall come into force with effect from 1-1-1986.

2. **Interpretation.**—Words and expressions, used in these regulations, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954.

3. **Basis course.**—The curriculum of training and study for the basic course for the Indian Police Service Probationers shall be as shown in Schedule I to these regulations.

4. **Final examination.**—(i) Every probationer shall, at or about the end of the period of training in the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy appear at a final examination.

(ii) The examination shall be conducted by the Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy in manner laid down in these regulations.

(iii) The exact dates on which and the places at which the examination is to be held shall be fixed by the Director Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy.

5. **Syllabus for final examination of the Indian Police Service Probationers.**—The examination shall be in two phases as mentioned below:—

(a) Part—I Indoor Work.

The syllabus for this part of the examination shall be as specified in Schedule-II to these regulations.

### FIRST PHASE

The subjects for the examination and the maximum marks allotted to each of subject shall be as follows:—

Sl. No.	Subjects for the examination	Maximum Marks	Duration of paper
1.	The Police in Modern India	25	2 hours
2.	The Constitution of India, Evidence Act, 1872 and Special Laws (with books)	125	3 hours
3.	The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (with books)	125	3 hours
4.	The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (with books)	125	3 hours
5.	Criminology	50	1-1/2 hours
6.	Crime Prevention and Crime Records	50	1-1/2 hours
7.	Investigation of Crime and Prosecution	150	3 hour
8.	Forensic Medicine	50	1-1/2 hours
9.	Forensic Science (Theory)	75	2 hours
10.	Forensic Science (Practicals)	75	
11.	Maintenance of Public Peace and Order	100	3 hours
12.	Personality Development and Ethical Behaviour	100	3 hours
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1100</b>	

### SECOND PHASE

1.	Police Supervision—Paper I Understanding the Police Environment and Police Organisation and Administration and Internal Administration	100	3 hours
2.	Police Supervision—Paper II supervision of Crime, Criminology and Law and Order	50	1-1/2 hours
3.	Management concepts and techniques	75	2 hours
4.	Human Behaviour and Police Organisation	75	2 hours
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	

### (b) Part II—Outdoor Work

#### FIRST PHASE

1.	Physical Training	50	
2.	Drill except Ceremonial Drill	120	
3.	Weapon Training	50	
4.	Equitation	75	
5.	Swimming	25	
6.	Field Craft and Tactics	25	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	

## SECOND PHASE

1.	Ceremonial Drill	30	
2.	Un-armed Combat	100	
3.	Yoga	25	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	

**Note.**—Every Probationer shall be required to obtain such minimum number of marks in each subject mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) as the Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy may determine with the prior approval of the Central Government.

**6. Qualifying tests.**—Every probationer shall also be required to obtain such standard of proficiency, as the Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, may determine, in the following subjects with the prior approval of Central Government,—

- (i) A regional language, shown in column 2 of the Schedule III against the cadre to which he is allocated. Where more than one regional language, is shown against cadre the Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy shall ascertain whether the probationer was already familiar with any of them and thereafter decide in consultation with the State Government in which one of the regional languages the probationer shall be examined:

Provided that the probationers allocated to the following cadres shall be examined in one of the regional languages shown against them only with effect from such date as the Central Government may, by order, specify in this behalf, namely;

Nagaland  
Union Territories

Negamese (In Roman script)  
Mizo.

- (ii) Hindi, except for candidates who are examined in Hindi as a regional language under clause (1). The test in regional language and Hindi will comprise translation. Free composition, set composition and conversation. The Probationer's knowledge of grammar would be tested chiefly by composition, conversation and by passage for comment.
- (iii) Map Reading and Plan Drawing.
- (iv) First Aid and Ambulance Drill. The Probationers will be trained and tested in First Aid and St. John's Ambulance Drill.
- (v) Wireless Communication.

Wireless Training which will include a general knowledge of the maintenance of wireless telegraphy units and the police grid system, mobile wireless patrolling and inter vehicular communication by wireless.

- (vi) Motor Mechanics.
- (vii) Driving.

## EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Under the Government of India, Ministry of Finance Affairs, a Board Called SVPNPA Board has been constituted. The functions of this Board *inter alia* include a review of the training programmes as also the curriculum of training for various such programmes being conducted at SVPNPA, Hyderabad. This Board has been requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing curriculum of training prescribed for IPS Probationers. The Board recommended several changes with a view to updating the existing scheme of training. These recommendations were considered and finally accepted by the Government of India. The revised curriculum of training has been brought into effect w.e.f. 1-1-86 prior to the date when the training of IPS Probationers on 195 batch started. It is certified that no probationer is likely to be adversely affected by these rules being given retrospective effect.

### SCHEDULE I

*See Regulation 3)*

#### **Curriculum of training and studies for basic course for Indian Police Service Probationers (First Phase) Indoor work**

##### **I. The Police in modern India**

A. *The Modern Concept of Policing*—(1) The philosophy of the Indian Constitution.

(2) Changing public expectations and their implications for police.

(3) Special projection of minorities and weaker sections and the police role therein. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

(4) The Problems of hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing—Broad features of Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Forward Contracts Regulation Act, 1952 and Prevention of the Black Marketing and Maintenance of supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

(5) The special features of rural life:

(i) The changes in the agrarian structure and the tensions resulting from implementation of Laws relating to land ceilings, consolidation of holdings, tenancy and share-cropping.

(ii) Economic, social, cultural and political factors in rural poverty. Current approach to rural development.

(iii) Broad features of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Usurious Loans Act, 1918 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(6) Exposure to rural situations.

(7) Exposure to Parliamentary Practices and Procedures.

B. *Police Organisation and Administration*.—(1) District Administrative set up and relationship to Police.

(2) Police Organisations.—

(a) History of Police in India.

(b) Organisation of State Police forces at State, Zone Range, City/District, Circle/Sub-division and Police-Station/Outpost level, Village police officials, Reserve Police Lines and District Armed Reserves, District Prosecution Branch, Crime Records and Statistics Section, Forensic Aids Section and Juvenile Aid Units.

(3) International Criminal Police Organisation—Interpol.

(4) Special Police units—

(a) C.I.D. Including State *Modus Operandi Bureau*.

(b) Intelligence Depart/Special Branch.

(c) Special Armed Police.

(d) Railway Police.

(e) Police Wireless.

(f) Police Transport.

(g) Public Relations Organisations.

(h) Mounted Police.

(i) Computers Branch.

(5) State Forensic Science Laboratory and State Finger Print Bureau.

(6) Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisations.

(7) Laws relating to Police.

(a) Police Act of 1861, 1888 and 1949.

(b) The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922.

(c) The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 and Rules made thereunder.

(8) All India Services (Conduct) Rules, All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules.

(9) Inquiries into complaints against police officers.

(10) Principles of Police conduct.

## II. The Constitution of India, Evidence Act, 1872 and special Laws

### Class Work

(1) General:

Concepts of crime, *mens rea*, liability and possession. Interpretation to statutes.

(2) The Constitution of India.

### Class Work

Articles 12 to 14, 19 to 22, 25, 29, 32, 33, 105, 194, 308 to 312, 323 (A) and (B).

### Self-study

Articles 51-A, 124, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 141, 144, 214, 226 and 227.

(3) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

*Class Work*

Chapter: I, II (Sections 5 to 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 24 to 30, 32, 34, 35, 45 to 47, 51, 53, 34, IV, V (Sections 67, 73 and 74). VII (Sections 101 to 106 and 114), IX (Sections 118 to 120, 122 to 125, 132 to 134) and X (Sections 137, 131, 145, 154, 155, 157 and 159) and XI (Section 167).

*Self-study*

Chapters II (Sections 22, 33, 36, 41), III, V (Sections 61 to 65, 76, 77, 80, 19) VII (Sections 107, 108, 110), IX (Sections 121, 126 to 131) and X (Sections 135, 136, 139 to 144, 140 to 148, 153, 156, 158, 160 to 162).

## (4) Special Laws.

*Class Work*

- (i) The Arms Act, 1959 and important Rules framed thereunder.
- (ii) The Explosives Act, 1984 (Section 13 only).
- (iii) The Explosive Substances Act, 1908.
- (iv) The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950.
- (v) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- (vi) The Young Persons' Harmful Publications Act, 1956.
- (vii) The Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 (Sections 1, 123, 125 to 127, 129 to 132 and 134 to 136).

*Self-study:*

- (i) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1956.
- (ii) Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (Sections 1, 3, 13, 15 and 34).

**III. The Indian Penal Code, 1860***Class Work:*

Chapters I, II, III (Section 75) IV, V, V-A, VI (Sections 121 to 124-A and 128 to 130), VII (Sections 136, 139 and 140), VII (Sections 141 to 153-B, 157 to 160), IX, X (Sections 174, 182, 186 to 190), XI (Sections 191 to 193, 196, 201, 202, 211, 212, 216, 221 to 225-B), XIV (Section 268, 269, 279, 292 to 294), XV, XVI (Sections 299 to 304-A, 307 to 308, 318 to 326, 328, 330 to 333, 336 to 394, 348 to 354, 359 to 366-B, 374 to 377), XVII (Sections 378 to 584, 390 to 420, 425, 435, 436, 440 to 448, 454 to 460), XVIII (Sections 463 to 465, 458, 471, 477-A, 489-A, 489-A to 489-D), XXI (Sections 499, 500), XXII (Sections 503 and 509) and XXIII.

*Self-study*

Chapters: III (Sections 53 to 71 and 74), VI (Sections 125 to 120), VII (Sections 131 to 135, 137 and 138), X (Sections 172, 173, 175 to 181, 183 to 185, 187, 189 and 190), XI (Sections 217 and 218), XII, XIII, XVI (Sections 312 to 317, 327, 329, 335, 343 to 347, 355 to 358, 367 to 369, 372, 373) XVII (Sections 385 to 389, 428 to 434, 449 to 453, 461, 462), XVII (Sections 469, 472 to 474, XXI (501 to 502), XXII (Sections 506, 507 and 510).

## IV. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

### *Class Work*

Chapters: I (Sections 1, 2, and 4), IV, L, VI, Sections 61 to 80, 82, 83), VII (Sections 91 to 95, 97 to 102), VIII (Sections 106 to 110, 116 to 118, 120 to 122), X (Sections 133, 144 to 147), XI, XII, XIV, (Sections 190, 195 to 197 and 199). XV (Section 202), XXIII (Sections 221 to 294, 298 and 299), XXIV Sections 306, 307, 309, 316, 320), XXXIII (Sections 436 to 444, 446 to 446-A), XXXXI, XXXVII (Section 475) and Schedule-I.

### *Self-study*

Chapters: II (Sections 6 to 9, 11, 20, 24 and 25), III (Section 29), VII, (Section 105), XVI (Sections 206 to 210), XXIV (Section 321), XXII (Sections 377 to 378), XXXII (Sections 421 and 422), XXXIV and XXXVII (Section 482).

## V. Criminology

- (a) An introduction to modern concepts in Criminology.
- (b) Criminogenic factors:
  - (1) Psychological
  - (2) Sociological
  - (3) Economic
  - (4) Political
- (c) Deviance.
  - (1) Individual Deviance
    - (i) Juvenile Delinquency, Children Act, 1960—Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.
    - (ii) Professional Criminals.
  - (2) Vice (Gambling alcoholisra, drug-abuse and prostitution). The Public Gambling Act, 1967. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985).
  - (3) White Collar Criminals.
- (d) Penology
  - (1) Correction and Reformation—Probation, parole and corrective institutions Sections 360 and 361 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
  - (2) Recidivism.
- (e) Compensation to victims of crime-Section 357, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

## VI. Crime Prevention and Crime Records

- (1) Beat patrolling. Analysis for patterns of crime and review of beats. Village Defence Societies and Village Volunteer Forces (Cross-reference to Sections 96 to 106, Indian Penal Code, 1860).
- (2) Collection of criminal intelligence (Cross-reference to Section 39 and 40, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973).
- (3) Control of goondaism—(Cross-reference to Sections 159, 160, 292 to 294, 339 to 344, 346 to 348, 354, 356, 383 to 389, 503, 506, 507 and 509, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Sections 106, 108, 116 to 118, 120 to 122, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973).
- (4) Habitual offenders, Broad features of Laws relating to Habitual offenders, enacted by the States, Surveillance of habitual offenders (of Sections 23 and 46 of Police Act, 1861). History sheets of criminals and criminal gangs (Cross-reference to Sections 75.400 and 401, Indian Penal Code, 1860) Denotified Tribes.
- (5) Relevant Laws—Sections 356, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 Criminal Law, (Amendment) Act of 1908, 1932 and 1961. Criminal and Election Law (Amendment) Act, 1969. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
- (6) Crime Records and Statistics.
  - (i) Need and importance of crime records and statistics.
  - (ii) Crime records and statistics maintained at Police Station, District and State level including M.O.B. and C.I.D. records.

## VII. Investigation of Crime and Prosecution

- (1) Investigation.
  - (a) General principles of Investigation. Qualities of an Investigating Officer (Cross-Reference to Sections 154 to 159, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973). Co-ordination in investigations.
  - (b) Preparation of First Information Report. Inspection and preservation of scene of crime, collection of physical evidence, Eye Sketch.
  - (c) Gathering Criminal intelligence (Cross-reference to crime records), employment of sources and shadowing of suspects.
  - (d) Examination of witnesses and suspects and arrests Principles and techniques of interrogation Confessions—Judicial and extra-judicial Search and seizure—Techniques of raids. Recording of dying declaration. Cross-reference to Articles 20 (3) and 22 (1) and (2) of the Constitution; Sections 45 to 60, 91 to 94, 99 100, 102, 160 to 166, 171 and 476, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Sections 24 to 30 and 32, Evidence Act, 1872, Extradition—Extradition Act, 1962).
  - (e) Remand of accused persons. (Cross-reference to Sections 167 and 169, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973) principles regarding use



of handcuffs. Principles regarding identification of accused persons, Test Identification parade, Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.

- (f) Report of investigation—Writing of case diaries, (Cross-reference to Sections 168, 170, 172 and 173, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973).
- (g) Inquests (Cross-reference to Sections 174 to 176, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973).
- (h) Serious offence.
  - (1) Preparation of special reports.
  - (2) Important points in the investigation of the following types of crimes:
    - (i) Robbery and dacoity including bank and road robberies and dacoities
    - (ii) Burglary.
    - (iii) Rape.
    - (iv) Rioting.
    - (v) Murder.
    - (vi) Hit and run cases.
    - (vii) Criminal breach of trust; heating by personation confidence tricks etc.
    - (viii) Counterfeit notes.
    - (ix) Bribery and Corruption:
      - (a) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947
      - (b) Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.
      - (c) Criminal Law Amendment Ordinances, 1944.
    - (x) Illegal extraction of electricity—Sections 39 and 50 of the Electricity Act, 1910.
    - (xi) Inter-State crimes Central assistant in investigation of crimes. Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Sections 2, 3 and 5).
    - (xii) Smuggling offence. Co-ordination with customs authorities.
- (i) (1) Crime of Railways—Railways Act, 1890 (sections 100, 100-A, 100-B, 101, 112, 119 to 121, 126 to 132) Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966.
- (2) Railway-Sabotage.
- (j) Investigation of organised crime:
  - (1) Smuggling of opium, ganja, bullion and consumer goods.
  - (2) Theft and smuggling of cultural properties. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

## 2. Prosecution

Scrutiny of cases investigated by the Police.

**VII. Forensic Medicine:**

- (a) Introductions, scope and importance of forensic medicine to police.
- (b) Examination of occurrence from the point of view of medico legal evidence.
- (c) Methods of establishing identity of living subject and determination of age.
- (d) Identity of dead persons—exhumation, post-mortem examination, examination of mutilated bodies and skeletal remains.
- (e) Medico-legal aspects of death—determination of causes and time of death—distinction between homicidal, suicidal, accidental and natural deaths.
- (f) Violent asphyxial death—by hanging, strangulation, throttling, suffocation and drowning.
- (g) Deaths from starvation, heat and cold.
- (h) Different types of wounds—by fire arms, sharp edged or pointed weapons or explosives, burns and scalds.
- (i) Deaths and injuries arising out traffic accidents—drunken drivers.
- (j) Deaths and injuries caused by lightning or electrocution.
- (k) Sexual offences—rape, criminal abortion and infanticide.
- (l) Medico-legal aspects of insanity.
- (m) Poisons commonly used in India in the commission of crime and for suicides—their symptoms and detection in living subjects and dead bodies.

**IX. Forensic Science:**

- (a) Theory.
  - (i) Brief history of forensic science.
  - (ii) Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examination in Questioned Documents etc.—the scope and limitations of their utilisation in police work (Cf. Laws relating to experts scientific evidence).
  - (iii) Scene of occurrence—preservation and examination (Cross-reference, Plan Drawing).
  - (iv) Physical evidence—importance sources, search, collection and handling.
  - (v) Fingerprints—importance, broad principles of classification, types of impressions, searching developing lifting and photographing chance prints ten digit and single digit records, computerised records identification. Palm prints.
  - (vi) Footprints—importance, search, recording (Casting/tracing), identification. Shoe prints Track-marks.
  - (vii) Identification of trace evidence:

- Hairs; fibres and fabrics; Blood, semen and other body fluids; Soil; dirt and dust; Tyre impression and skid marks; Glass; Paints.
- (viii) Identification of Telegraph and traction wires and cables.
  - (ix) Identification: pedontology; Photographic superimposition.
  - (x) Documents—principles of examination of Handwriting Typescript, printed matter, forgeries erasures, alterations, additions and obliterations/Examination of writing material paper and ink.
  - (xi) Ballistics—Firearms, cartridges bullets. Determination of direction, range and time of fire.
  - (xii) Restoration of obliterated marks. Tool marks. Mechanical fit.
  - (xiii) Examination of counterfeit coins and counterfeit currency.
  - (xiv) Alcohol, drugs, narcotics and poisons.
  - (xv) Adulteration in food and construction materials.
  - (xvi) Photography in police work. Crime scene photography Laboratory Photography. *Infra-red Ultra-violet X-rays*—its importance and applications, Photography in handling agitations.
  - (xvii) Examination of burnt remains (Arson cases).
  - (xviii) Portrait parle.
  - (xix) Explosives—examination of remains at scene of explosion.
- (b) *Practicals.*
- (i) Examination of scene of crime (including eye-sketch and collection of material evidence).
  - (ii) Photograph in police work.
  - (iii) Handling, packing and labelling of exhibits.
  - (iv) Developing and recording of latent prints.
  - (v) Casting of footprints.
  - (vi) Spot-examination of blood.
  - (vii) Examination hairs/saliva (demonstration only).

#### X. Maintenance of Public Peace and Order.

##### A. *Crowds and unlawful assemblies;*

- (1) Principles of Crowd Control. Correct police attitude in dealing with different classes of agitators. Collection of intelligence. Counselling and mediation Cross-reference to Article 19 of the Constitution and Sections 13 to 16, 30 to 32 of the Police Act, 1861. Unlawful assembly and its disposal Relevant Laws—Sections 129 to 132, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Also, cross-reference to Sections 141 to 145 and 186 to 190, Indian Penal Code, 1860. Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984. Special problems in dealing with students, labour or mass agitations, Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.

- (2) *Extremism.*—The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911. The National Security Act, 1980. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985.
- (3) Problems of mobilisation, command and control.
- (4) Maintaining peace during elections.
- (5) Board principles of deployment of Home Guards, Paramilitary force and military forces; method of co-ordination.

*Traffic Control:*

- (1) Background and development of traffic problems.
- (2) General principles of law and regulations affecting traffic enforcement. Organisation and administration of traffic police. Co-ordination with Transport authority and Municipal authorities etc.
- (3) *Safety Education.*—Highway code and road courtesy.
- (4) Traffic codes.
- (5) *Relevant laws.*—The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Sections 1 to 6, 17, 19, 71 to 91, 110 to 110-B, 112 to 132.
- (6) Compensation to victims of motor accidents.

*Security and Foreigners:*

- (1) General principles of security.
- (2) V.I.P. Security.
- (3) Airport Security.
- (4) Security of other vital installations.
- (5) Regulation of Foreigners' registration and movements:
  - (a) The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (16 of 1939).
  - (b) The Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1959.
  - (c) The Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1957.
  - (d) The Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958.
  - (e) The Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963.
  - (f) The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920.
  - (g) The Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950.
  - (h) The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1861.
  - (i) The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969.
  - (j) The Foreigners Act, 1946.
  - (k) The Foreigners, Order, 1948.
  - (l) The Passport (Entry into India), Act, 1920 and Passport Act, 1967 and Rules thereunder.
  - (m) The Citizenship Act, 1955.
  - (n) The Official Secrets Act, 1923. Scope during emergencies.
- (6) Practical training in observation.

## XI. Personality development and Ethical Behaviour:

### Inauguration and Participants' Introduction.

#### A. Character building and inculcation of moral values:

(i) Administrative Code of Conduct and Behaviour, with special reference to Principles of Police Conduct.

(ii) Character building.

Cultivation of qualities of an office-concepts of work and success-value system in life-sublimation of age-development of sense of responsibility-turn out-value of sportmanship-good manner.

(iii) Elective speaking/writing.

(iv) Creating thinking.

(v) Sociology of police:

(a) Common complaint against the police.

(b) The sociological perspective on police behaviour and performance.

(c) Police Community relations.

#### B. Ethics and Administrations:

(i) Understanding man and Society; Brief discussions on the inter-relationship between the individual and society; theories of states; political and executive structure; the Indian States and Society.

(ii) Understanding the Role of the Administration in the Indian context. Fundamental unity of the cardinal virtues underlying all the major religions of our country.

(iii) Theory of Ethics,

An exhaustive classification showing where different moral beliefs fit in and the assumptions of each of these systems.

(iv) Ethics and Society.

Discussion of the social implications of different types of moral systems.

(v) Applied Morality.

Discussion of the social implications of different types such as:

(a) The dynamics of obedience; when to disobey;

(b) The scope of moral responsibility: how far is one responsible for other peoples action?

(c) The dynamics of corruption: What is corruption, and why does it exist?

(d) Rules and empathy; When should one 'look-the-other-way'?

(e) Power and justification: When does the use of power become unjustified?

(f) Discretion and reason; What does one do with a discretionary power?

- (g) Opposition, detachment and participation: What are the implications of opposing or ignoring something wrong, and participating in something good?
- (h) Prudence and morality: When does the end justify the means?
- (i) Doubt and certainty: When does one have certainty and when is one justified in acting out of doubt?
- (j) The individual and the system: What an individual effort means in changing the system?
- (k) The Administrative Code of Conduct: Assumptions and implications.
- (l) Discriminatory behaviour what does it mean to treat all human being as equal?
- (m) Crisis management: What is a crisis and what does it justify?
- (n) Nepotism and patronage: What are personality motivated actions?
- (o) Other problems raised by participants themselves.

Qualifying.

## XII. Plan Drawing:

- (a) Measurements.
- (b) Site Plan, Line Plan, and detailed plan.
- (c) Practical Plans of sites of accident and scenes of crime.

## XIII. Map reading

Qualifying

## XIV. Wireless Communication

Qualifying

## XV. Hindi

Qualifying

## XVI. Regional language

Qualifying

## OUT-DOOR WORK

### FIRST PHASE

	Marks
1. Physical Training	50
2. Drills	120
(i) Sword Drill	
(ii) Cane Drill	
(iii) Drill with and without arms	
(iv) Turning out a complimentary Guard and making it to pay compliments.	
(v) Riot Drill and Tear Smoke.	

3. Weapon Training	50
4. Equitation	75
5. Swimming	25
6. Field Craft and Tactics	25
7. Driving	Qualifying

**CURRICULUM OF TRAINING AND STUDIES FOR BASIC  
COURSE FOR INDIAN POLICE SERVICE PROBATIONS  
(SECOND PHASE) IN DOOR WORK**

**I. Police Supervision**

*A. Understanding the police environment*

(1) The change in the social structure and attitudes of people to authority their impact on police work.

(2) The disruptive forces—Casteism, communalism regionalism, fundamentalism, etc, and the police role in checking them.

(3) Growth of mass media, police media relationships.

*B. Police Organisation and Administration*

(1) Role of the Central Government in Police work, Articles 246 and 355 and Schedule VIII (List Entries Nos. 8 and 65) of the Constitution of India.

(2) Central Police Organisation and Institution:

- (a) Intelligence Bureau.
- (b) Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (c) Bureau of Police Research and Development.
- (d) Central Reserve Police Force.
- (e) Border Security Force.
- (f) Indo-Tibetan Border Police.
- (g) Railway Protection Force.
- (h) Central Industrial Security Force.
- (i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy.
- (j) Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science.
- (k) Directorate of Co-ordination, Police Computers.
- (l) Directorate of Co-ordination, Police Wireless.
- (m) Central Detective Training Schools.
- (n) The Defence Forces.

### C. Internal Administration.

(1) Police office and correspondence, accounts including important F. Rs./S Rs./G.S. Rs procurement and maintenance of clothing, equipment, arms and ammunition.

(2) Internal administration of police including recruitment and training, powers of SP./S.D.P.O. in matters of rewards and punishments, Morals and discipline, Orderly rooms.

(3) Procedure for holding departmental enquiries.

(4) Redressal of grievances of subordinate police officers—collective grievances—police associations.

(5) Welfare.

(6) Inspection of Police Stations and District Police Office.

### D. Supervision of Crime, Criminology

(1) Public co-operation in crime prevention.

(2) Importance of correct registration of crime.

(3) Routine supervision of investigations, Crime digests.

(4) Supervision of serious or grave crimes—principles, preparation of supervision notes.

(5) Procedures for filing appeals and revisions.

(6) Police as part of Criminal Justice System, Co-ordination with judicial officers—Review of pendency of cases, service of summons, production of case diaries, attendance of police officers to tender evidence and apprehension of offenders against whom warrants are issued.

(7) Concept of Social Defence—rule of police in social defence.

### E. Law and order Work.

(1) Broad principles of riot schemes and internal security scheme, preparation of reports for action under NSZ NSA/COFFPOSA.

(2) Broad principles of handling urban, urban terrorism, extramism and insurgency.

(3) Handling crisis created by natural disasters, large accidents, etc.

(4) Handling Communal problems—Climate, tension, apprehension and incidents (Cross-reference to Section 153-A, 295-A, Indian Penal Code, 1960).

(5) Judicial enquiries Broad features of Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, Some important findings of the Commissions of Inquiry relating to police.

## II. Management, Concepts and Techniques

### A. Introduction to Management.

(1) Management thought through time-Kautilya, Machiavelli, Classical theories of management, Bureaucratic Model, Human relations schools and Systems approach—their strengths and Weaknesses in relation to police organisation.



(2) Basic Tasks of Management: Mission, Goals and objectives/priorities of police.

(3) Instruments of Management: Structure, Systems and people.

B. *systems of Management.*

(1) Management information systems and its application in police.

(2) Use of Computers in police Work.

C. *Personnel Management.*

(1) Functions & Rules of Police Supervisors.

(2) Recruitment, Selection and Job Allocation.

(3) Performance appraisal and counselling.

(4) Training and Development of Subordinates, including delegation, rewards and punishment.

(5) Grievance handling.

(6) Management of disagreements: Superior-subordinates Between personnel.

D. *External Environment.*

Management of police environment with special reference to different publics, legislators, political parties and Courts.

E. *Time Management.*

### III. Human Behaviour and Police Organisation.

A. *Understanding Human Behaviour.*

(1) Individual behaviour. The role of feeling and emotions in determining perceptions and attitudes. Cultural determinants of behaviour,

(2) Self-awareness and personal effectiveness—through role pay and scaltively training.

B. *Group Behaviour Group Dynamics. Police Sub-culture.*

C. *Behaviour in Organisation;*

The individual in the organisation. Organisational culture Vs. Individual needs and self-image. Goal congruence, Goal adaptation and displacement. Behaviour Notification.

D. *Communication*

(1) Formal and informal communication: Verbal and non-verbal communication.

(2) Aids and barriers to effective communication.

(3) Interpersonal communication—Transactional Analysis.

(4) Broad principles of mass-communication.

E. *Leadership and its impact Leadership Styles Inter personal competence.*

F. *Motivation : Principles and approaches.*

G. *Managing Conflicts.*

(1) Inter-group conflicts—failures of communication stereotyping etc. Third party intervention and escalation/reduction of tensions.

(2) Problems in handling of students, youth organised labour radicals and reactionaries.

H. *Attitudes and conduct.*

(2) Management of stress, anxiety and pressures. Stress—reduction techniques.

(3) Job Stress in Police—Physiological and Psychological—and their impace on attitudes.

#### IV. **Qualifying subjects**

(1) First Aid and Ambulance Drill.

(2) Motor Mechanics.

#### V. **Discussion of Issues**

(1) New Legislations.

(2) New Rulings.

(3) Common defects in handling, packing etc. of exhibits leading to inconclusive reports from Forensic Science Laboratories.

(4) Precautions to be taken in forwarding injured persons of or dead bodies for medical examination/autopsy.

### **OUTDOOR WORK**

#### **SECOND PHASE**

- |                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Ceremonial Drill.         | 30 marks |
| 2. Unarmed Combat.           | 10 marks |
| 3. Yoga.                     | 25 marks |
| 4. Musketry/Drills Revision. |          |
| 5. Passing Out Parade.       |          |

[See Regulation 5 (a)]

### **Syllabus for the Indian Police Service Probationers Final Examination (Written)**

Maximum Marks

- |                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| 1. The Police in Modern India | 75 |
|-------------------------------|----|

The Probationers will be examined in subjects mentioned in the curriculum of training and studies except that questions in the final examinations will not be set in relation to exposures to rural situation or exposure to Parliamentary Practices and Procedures.

2. The Constitution of India, Evidence Act, 1872 and Special Laws. 125  
The probationers will be examined in the Sections of Laws and mentioned in the curriculum of training.
3. Indian Penal Code, 1860. 125  
The probationers will be examined in the section of the Indian Penal Code as mentioned in the curriculum of training and studies.
4. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973  
The Probationers will be examined in the sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as mentioned in the curriculum of training and studies.
5. Criminology. 50  
The probationers will be examined in the subjects mentioned in the curriculum of training and study under the following chapters:
  - (a) Police Community relations.
  - (b) Criminology.
6. Crime Prevention and Crime Records. 50  
The probationers will be examined in all the subjects except Criminal Records and Statistics given in the curriculum of training and study under heading Crime Prevention and Crime Records.
7. Investigation of crime and prosecution. 150  
The probationers will be examined in the subject mentioned in the curriculum of training and study except that questions in the final examination will not be set in relation to scrutiny of cases investigated by the Police.
8. Forensic Medicine. 50  
The syllabus will be the subjects mentioned under these headings in the curriculum of training and study.
9. Forensic Science (Theory and Practical). 75 (Theory)  
75 (Practical)  
The written paper will carry 75 marks and the practicals also carry 75 marks. The syllabus for the written papers will be as shown under head Forensic Science in the curriculum of training and studies. However, no question will be set in the final examination in relation to examination of hairs/saliva' (demonstration only) during the practical test.
10. Maintenance of public peace and order. 100  
The subjects mentioned under the following Chapters in the curriculum of training and studies:
  - (i) Crowds and unlawful assemblies.
  - (ii) Traffic Control.
  - (iii) Security and Foreigners except practical training in observation.

11. Personality Development and Ethical Behaviour. 100  
The probationer will be examined in the subject mentioned in Schedule I (First Phase).

### SECOND PHASE

1. Police Supervision.  
There will be two papers. The subjects under paper I and paper II and that indicated below from the chapter in the curriculum of training and studies.
- Paper-I 100  
Understanding the police environment Police Organisation and Administration and Internal Administration.
- Paper II 50  
Supervisions of crime, criminology and Law Order.
2. Management, concepts and techniques. 75  
The syllabus will be the subjects mentioned under this heading in the curriculum of training and studies.
3. Human behaviour and Police Organisation. 75  
The syllabus will be the subjects mentioned under this heading in the curriculum of training and studies.

### <sup>1</sup>THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See Regulation 6)

State	Regional Language
Andhra Pradesh	Telgu or Urdu
Assam-Meghalaya	Assamese, Bengali Khasi or Garo
Bihar	Hindi
Haryana	Hindi or Urdu
Himachal Pradesh	Hindi
Jammu and Kashmir	Urdu, Kashmiri or Dogri
Karnataka	Kannada
Kerala	Malayalam
Madhya Pradesh	Hindi
Maharashtra	Marathi
Manipur-Tripura	Manipuri, Bengali or Hindi
Nagaland	Nagamese (in Roman Script)

1. Subs. by Notification No. 11041/1/82-AIS (III)-dated 7- 7-1989.

Orissa	Oriya
Punjab	Punjabi (in Gurmukhi Script of Hindi)
Rajasthan	Hindi
Sikkim	Nepali
Tamil Nadu	Tamil
Uttar Pradesh	Hindi
West Bengal	Bengali or Hindi
AGMU (Arunachal Pradesh)	Assamese