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INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (PROBATIONERS' FINAL EXAMINATION) REGULATION, 1987

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INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (PROBATIONERS' FINAL EXAMINATION) REGULATION, 1987

¹1. Published in the Gazelle of India, Pt. II. sec. 3(i). dated 18th April.1987. G.S.R. 277, dated 3rd April, 1987.-In pursuance of rule 7 of the Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954 and in supersession of the Indian Police Service (Porobationer's Final Examination) Regulation, 1969, in so far as they relate to the examinations conducted by the Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, except as respects doing done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government in consultation, with the State 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 (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations, 1987.
- (2) They shall come into force with effect from 1st January, 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. Basic 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 the 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.

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:-

- (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 overnment of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, a Board-called SVPNPA Boardhas been constituted. The functions of the 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 Boardhad been requested to undertake a comperhensive review of the existing curriculum of training prescribed for IPS Probationers. The Boardrecommended several changes with a view to updating the existing scheme of training. These recommendations were considered and finally accepted by the Govt. 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 bring given retrospective effects."

SCHEDULE 1 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 modem India \A. The Modem 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-Board 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 lip and its 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/Subdivision and Police-Station/Outpost levels, Village police offcials, Reserve Police Lines and District Armed Reserves, District Prosecution Branch, Crime Records and Statistics Sections, Local Intelligence Units, Photography 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 Department/ 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 of 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 \Chapters: I, II (Sees. 5 to II, 14, 15, 17,21, 24 to 30,32, 34,35,45 to 47,51, 53, 54), IV, V (Sees. 67, 73 and 74), VII (Sees. 101 106 and 114), IX (Sees. 118 to 120, 122 to 125, 132 to 134) and X (Sees. 137, 138, 145, 154, 155, 157 and 159) and XI (Sec. 167). Self-study \Chapters: II (Sees. 22,33, 36, 48), III. V (Sees. 61 to 65, 76, 77, 80, 89), VII (Sees. 107, i08, 110), IX (Sees. 121, 126 to 131) and X (Sees. 135, 136, 139 to 144, 146 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, 1884 (Section 13 only). \(iii) The Explosives Substances Act, 1908. \(iv) The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950. \(iv) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. \(vi) The Young Persons' Harmful Publications Act, 1956. \(vii) The Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 (Sees. 1, 2, 123, 125 to 127, 129 to 132 and 134 to 136). Self-study \(1) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. \(2) Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (Sees. 1, 3, 13, 15 and 34). III. The Indian Penal Code, 1860. Class work \Chapters: I, II, III (Ss. 75) IV, V, VA, VI (Ss. 121, to 124A and 128 to 130), VII (Ss. 136, 139 and 140), VII (Ss. 141 to 153B, 157 to 160), IX, X (Ss. 174, 182, 186, to 190) XI (Ss. 191 to 193, 196, 201, 202, 211, 212, 216, 221 to 225B), XIV (Ss. 268, 269, 279, 292 to 294), XV, XVI (Ss. 299 to 304A, 307 to 309, 318 to 326, 328, 330 to 333, 336 to 342, 348 to 354, 359 to 366B, 374 to 377), XVII (Ss. 378 to 384, 390 to 420, 425, 435, 436, 440 to 448, 454 to 460), XVIII (Ss. 463 to 465, 468, 471, 477A, 489A to 489D), XXI (Ss. 499, 500), XXII (Ss. 503 and 509) and XXIII. Self Study \ Chapters: III (Ss. 53 to 71 and 74), VI (Ss. 125 to 127), VII (Ss. 131 to 135, 137 and 138), X (Ss. 172, 173, 175 to 181, 183 to 185,

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187, 189 and 190), XI (Ss. 217 and 218) XII, XIII, XVI (Ss. 312 to 317, 327, 329, 335, 343 to 347, 355 to 358, 367 to
369, 372, 373), XVII (Ss. 385 to 389, 428 to 434, 449, to 453, 461, 462), XVII (Ss. 469, 472 to 474), XXI (501 to 502),
XXII (Ss. 506, 507 and 510). IV. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 Class Work \Chapters: I (Ss. 1, 2, and 4), IV, V,
VI (Ss. 61 to 80, 82, 83), VII (Ss. 91 to 95, 97 to 102), VIII (Ss. 106 to 110, 116 to 118, 120 to 122), X (Ss. 133, 144 to
147), XI, XII, XIV (Ss. 190, 195 to 197 and 199). XV (Sec. 202), XXIII (Ss. 291 to 294, 298 and 299), XXIV (Ss. 306,
307, 309, 316, 320), XXXIII (Ss. 436 to 444, 446 to 446A), XXXVI, XXXVII (Ss. 475) and Schedule-I. Self Study \Chapters
: II (Ss. 6 to 9, 11, 20, 21, 24 and 25), III (S. 29), VII (Sec. 105), XVI (Ss. 206 to 210), XXIV (Sec. 321), XXII (Ss. 377
to 378), XXXII (Ss. 421 and 422) XXXIV and XXXVII (Sec. 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) Collective Deviance-Organised defiance of authority-Gangsterism Theory of organised crime. \(3) Vice
(Gambling, alcoholism, drug-abuse and prostitution). The Public Gambling Act, 1867. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic
in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985). \(4) White Collar
 Criminals. (d) \ Penology \ \backslash (1) \ Correction \ and \ reformation-probation, \ parole \ and \ corrective \ institutions \ Sections \ 360 \ and \ 361 \ Add \ A
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 of patterns of crime and review of beats. Village Defence Societies and Village Volunteer Forces (Cross-Reference
to Sec. 96 to 106 Indian Penal Code, 1860). \(2) Collection of criminal intelligence (Cross-reference to Ss. 39 and 40 Code
of Criminal Procedure 1973). \(3) Control of goondaism-(Cross-reference to Ss. 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 Ss. 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 Ss. 23 and 46 of Police Act, 1861). History sheets of criminals and
criminal gangs (Cross-reference to Ss. 75, 400 and 401 Indian Penal Code, 1860) Denotified Tribes. \((5) Relevant Laws-
Ss. 356 Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, 1932 and 1961. Criminal and Election
Laws (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 \(I) Investigation \\((a)
General principles of investigation. Qualities of an Investigating Officer \((Cross-reference to Ss. 154 to 159 Code of
Criminal Procedure, 1973). \Coordination 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), \employmernt 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 Art. 20(3) and 22(1) and (2) of the
Constitution; Ss. 45 \to 60, 91 to 94, 99, 100, 102, 160 to 166, 171 and 475) Code of Criminal \Procedure, 1973 and Ss.
24 to 30 and 32 Evidence Act, 1872. \Extradition-Extradition Act, 1962. \((e)\) Remand of accused persons. (Cross-reference
to Ss. 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 Ss. \168, 170, 172 and 173 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973). \
(g) Inquests (Cross-reference to Ss. 174 to 176 Code of Criminal Procedure, \1973). \(h) Serious offer \ (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 docoities \(ii) Burglary \(iii) Rape \(iv) Rioting \(v) Murder \(vi) Hit and run cases
(vii) Criminal breach of trust: cheating 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 assistance in investigation of crimes. Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Ss. 2,3, and
5). \(xii) Smuggling offences Coordination with customs authorities. \(i) (1) Crime of Railways-Railways Act, 1890 (Sec.
100, 100A, 100B, 101 112, 119 to 121, 126 to 132) Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 \(2) Railways-
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. II. Prosecution: \Scrutiny of cases
investigated by the Police. VIII. Forensic Medicine \((a)\) Introductions scope and importance of forensic medicine to police.
\(b) Examination of scopes of occurrence from the point of view of medico-legal evidence. \(c) Methods of establishing
identity of living subjects 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 destination between homicidal, suicidal, accidental and natural deaths. \(f) Violent asphyxial deaths-by hanging,
strangulation, throttling, suffocation and drowning. \(g) Deaths from starvation, heat and cold. \(h) Different types of
wounds-by fire arms, sharpedged or pointed weapons or explosives, burns and scalds. \(i) Deaths and injuries arising out
of traffic accidents-drunken drivers. \(j) Deaths and injuries caused by lighting or electrocution. \(k) Sexual offences-rape,
criminal abortion and infanticide. \(I) Medico-legal aspects of insanity. \(m) Poisons commonly used in India in the
commission of crime and for suicides-their symptoms and detection in lying 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 evedence). \(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 digits 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 impressions and skid marks; Glass; Paints. \(viii)
Identification of Telegraph and traction wires and cables. \(ix) Identification; ocdontology; 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, cartidges, 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, ultraviolet X-rays-its importance and applications. Photography in handing 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) Photography
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 of hairs saliva (demonstration only) X.
Maintenance of Public Peace and Order A. Crowds and Unlawful assemblies \(1) Principles of crowd control. Correct police
attitudes in dealing with different classes of agitators. Collection of intelligence. Counselling and mediation Cross-
reference to Art. 19 of the Constitution and Ss. 13 to 16, 30 to 32 of the Police Act, 1861). Unlawful assembly and its
disposal. Relevant Laws--Ss. 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 (Preventions) Act,
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1985. \(3) Problems of mobilisation, command and control. \(4) Maintaining peace during elections. \(5) Broad principles
of deployment of Home Guards, Para-military forces and military forces; methods of coordination and cooperation. 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. Coordination 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 Ss. 1 to 6, 17, 19, 71 to 91, 110 to 110B, 112 to 132 (see now Ss. 1 to 6, 20, 24, 112 to 138, 165 to 168, 177 to 211 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988). \((6)\) Compensation to victims of motor accidents. Security and
Foreigners \(1) Genral 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 Rule, 1959. \ (c) The Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1957. \
(d) The Foreigner (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, 1961. (i) The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969. \ (j) The Foreigners Act, 1946. (k) The Foreigners
Order, 1948. (I) The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and Passport Act, 1967 and \ \ rules made thereunder. (m) The
Citizenship Act, 1955. (n) The Official Secrets Act, 1923, Scope during emergencies. Practical training in observation.
\Personality development and Ethical Behaviour Duration and Participants' Introduction. \Character building and
inculcation of moral values. \Administrative code of Conduct and Behaviour, with reference to Principles of Police Conduct.
Character building \vation of qualities of an officer-concepts of work excess-value system in life-sublimation of age-
develop of sense of responsibility-turn out-value of sports-good manner. Elective speking/writing. Creative thinking.
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 state; political and executive
structure; Indian State 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. \((iii)\) Theories 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 certainity : 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. \ \(I) Discriminatory behaviour what does it means 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? \ \(0) Other problems raised by participants themselves. \XII. Plan Drawing
Qualifying \ \backslash \ \backslash \ (a) \ Measurements. \ \backslash \ (b) \ Site \ plan \ line \ plan, \ and \ detailed \ plan. \ \backslash \ \ (c) \ Practical-Plans \ of \ sites \ of \ accident
and sconces of crime. \XIII. Map reading Qualifying \XIV. Wireless Communication " \XV. Hindi \XVI. Regional languages \\\\\\\\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 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) INDOOR WORK I. Police Supervision \A. Understanding the police environment \ \(1) The
changes 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 Arts. 246 and 355 and \Schedule VIII (List 1. entries Nos. 8 and 65) of the Constitution of India. \ \(2)
Central Police Organisations and Institutions: \ \ (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 Coordination Police
Computers. (I) Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless. (m) Central Detective Training Schools. (n) The Defence
Forces. \ \C. internal Administration \ \(1) Police office and correspondence accounts including important \F.R.s/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 S.P/S.D.P.O. in matters of rewards and punishments. Morals and discipline.
\Orderly rooms. \ \(3) Procedure for holding departmental enquiries. \ \(4) Redressal of greivances of subordinate police
Office. \D. Supervision of crime criminology \ \(1) Public cooperation 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-role of police in social defence. \E. Law and Order work \ \(1) Broad
principles of riot schemes and internal security schemes. Preparation \of reports for action under NSZ NSA/COFEPOSA. \ \
(2) Broad principles of handling urban terrorism, extremism and insurgency. \ \(3) Handing crisis created by natural
disasters, large accidents, etc. \ \(4) Handling communal problems-Climate, tension, apprehension and incidents \(Cross-
reference to Secs. 153A, 295A Indian Penal Code, 1860) \ \((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 and Roles 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 play and
sensitively \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 Modification. \D. Communication \ \(1) Formal and informal communication;
Verbal and Non-Verbal \communication. \ \(2) Aids and barriers to effective communication. \ \(3) Interpersonal
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communication-Transactional Analysis. \ \(4) Broad principles of masscommunication. \E. Leadership and its impact. Leadership Styles. Interpersonal competence. \F. Motivation: Principles and Approaches. \ \G. Managing Conflicts-\ \(1) Inter-group conflicts-failures of communication stereotyping etc. Third \party interventions and escalation of reduction of tensions. \ \(2) Problems in handling of students, youth organised labour radicals and \reactionaries. \H. Attitutes and conduct \ \(1) Attitudes, Perception, Behaviour and conduct. \ \(2) Management of stress, anxiety and pressures. Stress-reduction techniques. \ \(3) Job Stress in Police-Physiological-and Psychological-and their impact on \attitudes. IV. Qualifying subjects. \(1) First Aid and Ambulance Drill. \(2) Motor Mechanics. V. Discussions 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 forward injured persons of or dead bodies for medical examination/autopsy. \ \ \ \ \ \ \OUTDOOR WORK \ \ \ \ \ \ SECOND PHASE 1. Ceremonial Drill 30 marks 2. Unarmed Combat 100 marks 3. Yoga 25 marks 4. Musketry Drills Revision. 5. Passing Out Parade.

SCHEDULE 2 Schedule II

[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 subject 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 Constitutions of India, Evidence Act, 1872 and Special Laws. 125 \The probationers will be examined in the Sections of Law as mentioned in the curriculum of training. 3. Indian Penal Code, 1860 \ 125 \The probationers will be examined in the sections of the Indian Penal Code as mentioned in the curriculum of training and studies. 4. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 \ 125 \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 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 subject 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. \1. There will be two papers. The subjects under paper I and paper II are as indicated below from the chapters in the curriculum of training and studies. \Paper-I 100 \Understanding the police environment, Police Organisation and Administration and Internal Administration. \Paper-II 50 \Supervision of crime, Criminology and Law and 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.

SCHEDULE 3
THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See regulation 6)

State Regional Language

Andhra Pradesh Telugu or Urdu Assam-Meghalaya Assamese, Bengali, Khasi or Garo Bihar Hindi Gujarat Gujrati 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 Orissa Oriya Punjab Punjabi (in Gurumukhi Script) or Hindi Rajasthan Hindi Sikkim Nepali or Lepcha Tamil Nadu Tamil Uttar Pradesh Hindi West Bengal Bengali AGMU (Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories