Chapter – II

TRAINING IN INDIA AND KARNATAKA STATE

Training is nothing but making the recruits or trainees perfect and through which the perfection can be expected from them in their profession. However, such training was designed long back which doesn’t fit to present day need because of which the effectiveness of the training fails and thus the whole training becomes worthless.

Police Training in India:

The history of police training has four distinct phases of evolution and growth. The first phase commenced with the establishment of the first regular police training school in the year 1859. The second landmark in history is the publication of the report of the All India Police Commission of 1902. The establishment of central Police Training College at Mount Abu in the year 1948 marks the beginning of the third phase and the report of the Committee on Police Training Ministry of Home Affairs, with Prof. M.S. Gore as chairman in 1973, symbolizes the beginning of the fourth phase. Though each stage integrates smoothly with the beginning of the succeeding one it is marked by distinguishing characteristics. The first phase, Determining phase – brought about the establishment of a number of training institutions for the police. The second phase – expansion phase – witnessed expansion of various training efforts on the basis of the recommendations of the Police Commission, 1902 followed by subsequent reviews by a number of committees. In the post – independence phase a number of central training institutes were started bringing uniformity and co-ordination in police effort. The fourth phase – specialization phase began with the acceptance of the Gore Committee Report on Police Training and the result emphasises on specialized training.
The first two phases laid a solid foundation for police training system. In India it has been organized essentially as an in house exercise with very little outside support as well as his relevance to society’s growing aspirations and needs.

**Organisation of Police Training in India**

Having set out the training programme required for police officers of various ranks, we proceed to consider questions relating to the organization of this training. We shall deal with existing arrangements and those required in the States and at the Centre in that order. We shall indicate briefly the present state of affairs in police training institutions and then deal with such specific matters as physical facilities, courses to be run, staff pattern, supervision of training and motivation for attending courses.

Organized police forces came into existence in most countries of the world in the 19th Century, but, to start with, it used to be firmly believed that this was a profession in which the requisite expertise could be gained merely by being on the job. We have, therefore, a situation where police training institutions come up at a snail's pace and on an ad-hoc basis. Given a certain standard of native gifts of mind and character and depending on the organizational climate, a new entrant can certainly pick up a part of the knowledge required through the process of self-learning or on the job. But it is now recognised everywhere that if training has to be effective and meaningful, it should be properly and systematically institutionalized. The need for campus training is all the more important in the police as it helps to build up a group spirit which is the sine qua non of efficiency and effectiveness in any disciplined organization. No major police force in the world is without its training institutions.

The organization of police training in India is much more diverse and plural. The Constitution of India leaves enough scope for this desired plurality. It enumerates Police as an item in the states list of the seventh
schedule, yet the Central Government has been assigned a definite role in terms of police co-ordination, personnel control, police research and modernization of police training in the country. The organization of police training is largely in the hands of the Government agencies of the state which is one of the unique features of the Indian polity. The S.V.P. National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu and the LNJN National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science are other important Union Government organizations which undertake the task of training police officers and co-ordination of research activities. More than 120 training institutions are functioning in the country to impart training to police officers of the country. The structural pattern of training in various states differs according to the size and nature of duties of the police forces. There are three kinds of training institutions in the states engaged in the task of training police personnel and they are as follows;

1. Police Training Academy/Colleges for the training of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-inspectors.
2. Training Schools/Centers for the training of constables.
3. Armed Police Training Centers for the training of the Junior Members of the Armed Police Battalions.

Besides these, detective training schools provide training to the police investigators. At present the Bureau of Police Research and Development, through its training division, co-ordinates Training efforts of various training institutions.

**Basic objectives of training:**

1. To improve quality of policing for meeting people’s expectations, both for the present and future.
2. To increase productivity of police personnel by specialization and multi-skilling.
3. To standardize police response through uniform training.

4. To encourage quality and cost conscious culture in police.

5. To secure recognition and pride for police trainers.

6. To optimally utilize training resources for greater reach and multiplier effect by networking institutions, exchanging faculties and outsourcing.

7. To raise training standards.

8. To establish a research base for training.

9. To encourage urge for self-improvement.

10. To raise a Corps of Trainers who will sustain training efforts.

11. To meet the challenges and maintain a good mix between the changing environment and oneself implying that the police officers of today need to acquire a high degree of professional competence, courage and confidence, develop a clear understanding of the social purpose of their activity and a sensitivity to trends and forces at work, and above all develop attitudes in consonance with the concepts of social justice enshrined in the Constitution.

**Training Design:**

1. Training needs and design should be governed by a Committee so constituted to cover course syllabus, frequency, methodology, training materials and practical exercise etc.

2. Training can only be successful if training is treated as a Mission. Training needs to be conducted at all level by senior police officers. It is therefore, suggested that senior officers especially officers of
and above the rank of SP/Comdt. should be exposed to a week’s programme on ‘Management of Training’.

**Organisation of Police Training in Karnataka:**

We believe that, in all planning for police training, we must take note not only of the needs of today, but also for the next fifteen to twenty years to come. We consider it is necessary that there should be three kinds of institutions in the State in order that the training of all ranks and all branches of the police may receive proper attention. There should be a police training academy or college for the training of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents. There should be one or more police training schools for the training of Constables and Head Constable. There should be an armed police training centre for the training of personnel of the armed police battalions. This division is headed by ADGP who is of the Rank of IG under whom the whole training division works, which is represented by the following flow chart:

**Figure No. 2 Hierarchal Set up of Training in Karnataka**
Police Training Institutions in Karnataka:

The training establishment is headed by an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police who works under the direct supervision of the Director General of Police, COD, Training, Special Units and Economic Offences.

The detailed duties of the controlling officers are as under:

- **ADGP/Inspector General of Police, Recruitment & Training:**
  - a) Scrutinize and approve course programmes,
  - b) Scrutinize and approve the syllabus,
  - c) Lay down the standard to be achieved and the tests to be conducted,
  - d) Supervise the methods and practices of training being carried out,
  - e) Carry out periodical inspections of the School,
  - f) Review the training methods and aids.

He will be assisted by DIG Training and his/her responsibilities:

- **Director/Principal of the Academy/College/School:**
  - a) Dealing with all administrative matters connected with the establishment and functioning of the School,
  - b) Technical control, guidance and supervision of training,
  - c) Preparation of syllabus for various course,
  - d) Laying down tests to be conducted and standards to be achieved, and supervise the final tests,
  - e) Allotment of vacancies,
  - f) Issue of certificates on successful completion of training,
  - g) Arranging for suitable training aids, training films and guest lectures.

**Police Training Schools**

Karnataka State Police Training School at Channapatna was established in the year 1965 to impart training to the civil Police
Constables. Since this training school has a maximum capacity for only 600 trainees in a batch, in order to handle the workload of training the civil Police Constables belonging to the entire State two more Schools were established at Khanapur and Gulbarga. The Government has also established temporary Police Training Schools in District Headquarters depending on the number of the untrained Constables available each year. These Training Schools work under the administrative control of the concerned Superintendents of Police of the districts but the academic control of these schools rests with the training command.

**Armed Police Training School at C.A.R., Bangalore**

The Armed Police Constables of the District Armed Reserves of the various districts as well as the City Armed Reserve are given the initial basic training in this training school. It is under the charge of a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police (non-IPS).

**Karnataka State Reserve Police Training School**

The Police Constables of the K.S.R.P. are trained in this School. The school is under the charge of a Principal of the rank of Commandant of K.S.R.P. The Principal is assisted by instructional/executive staff: The syllabus for the training of these Police Constables is the same as that prescribed for the Armed Police Constables in order No. 1805. However, the Additional Director General of Police of K.S.R.P. may make marginal changes in this syllabus with the approval of the Director General to suit the special requirements of the K.S.R.P.

**Traffic Training Institute**

The Traffic Training Institute was set up in Bangalore in 1975 with the staff, one Assistant Commissioner of Police, 3 Police Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector (Draughtsman) with the necessary supporting subordinate staff. This institute is meant to train the officers
and men of the department in traffic engineering, traffic control, enforcement of traffic law, investigation of traffic accident cases and allied subjects, Subsequently, the additional staff of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 8 Police Constables was sanctioned to train auto-rickshaw drivers in road discipline, traffic regulation, road safety and allied matters. Officer’s course in Traffic” for the Sub-Inspectors for a period of 40 days. The following three courses are conducted in this institute:

a) “Basic Training in traffic for Head Constables & Police Constables” for a period of 20 working days.

b) Course for auto rickshaw drivers.

c) The institute also imparts training to school children in traffic regulation and control.

Police Driving and Maintenance School

The Police Driving and Maintenance School has been sanctioned at Bangalore to provide adequate and proper training in driving and maintenance of motor vehicles to the drivers of the Police Department and a course on fleet management for the officers who are required to supervise the maintenance and management of the vehicles. A Superintendent of Police (Armed) is in charge of the school as Principal. He is provided with the required number of inspectors as Junior Instructors and other supervisory staff. Vehicles required for training are also provided in adequate numbers. The Inspector General of Police, Training, will be responsible for the general control and supervision of the functioning of the school, including formulation of training policies, periodical inspections, and such other matters as may be directed by the Director General of Police. The Superintendent of Police, Police Driving and Maintenance School will hold independent charge.
Special Branch Training Institute

The Special Branch Training Institute, Bangalore, was started on 27th January, 1965 as per the orders of the Government contained in Government Order No. HD 42 SSB 64 dated 20.06.1964. The main object of establishing this Institute is to train Police Officers in the art of collecting intelligence, and in the performance of multifaceted duties connected with Intelligence work. The institute has a staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police and two Police Inspectors, the work being supervised by the Superintendent of Police, Administration and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence, at Bangalore.

Karnataka Police Wireless Training Institute

Karnataka Police Wireless Training Institute was sanctioned by the Government in the year 1958 to train wireless operators of the Wireless Branch and the Karnataka State Reserve Police. The wireless operators of the rank of Police Constables, Head Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors are trained in this Institute which has a capacity to train 90 wireless operators at a time. The training course is for a period of nine months. This institute is under the charge of a Dy. S. P (Wireless) who works under the control and supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Wireless and Additional Director General TTM.
Map No. – 1: Indicating the Various Police Training Institutions in Karnataka
Karnataka Police Training Academy:

Karnataka police system is also as old as the Indian police where as the Mysore princely state was considered as one of the most efficient in administration as well as the protection of people. In the year 1892 a Training School was started in Bangalore for the first time in the princely state to train the police, which was followed by similar schools in different districts during 1897. During 1913 a well equipped training school was started at Mysore under the charge of a Principal and a few exclusive staff to impart training to the newly recruited police constables of five districts.

After the independence in 1948 one Combined Police Training School was opened at Bangalore to train the new recruited police personnel. After the declaration of states and the Constitution of India, the police are the subject of State which has to be governed by it only and for which the central will be a helping hand. In the year 1952, soon after the abolition of Infantries, Police Training School building came up at Mysore, and arrangements were made to impart training to all ranks of police officers thereafter.

In the year 1958 the name was changed from “Police Training School” to “Police Training College” and started training the Gazetted Probationers, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables due for promotion in the college.

During the year 1975, the police training college was shifted to the new building which was build next to the old campus where the modern equipments along with a big parade ground existed and the old complex was converted into an accommodation complex for the trainees.

In the year 1992, the name ‘Police Training College’ was once again changed and later as the training college gained the status of academy it was named as “KARNATAKA POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY”.
At present the academy trains directly recruited sub-inspectors and deputy superintendent of police along with which it also train the probationers of Indian Police Service after the completion of initial basic training from the Sardar Vallabai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad. The Academy also trains Deputy Superintendents of Police for Prison Department, Deputy Superintendent of Excise, Regional Transport Officers, Motor Vehicle Inspectors as well as Probationers of Indian Forest Service.

The Academy is also rendering its special service to the in-service officers of different ranks by giving them short-term training in subjects like police-public relations, seminar on human rights and other professional subjects. The Academy takes the responsibility in shaping the trainees physically fit and efficient in their jobs. The training is scheduled as per the recommendation of the Gore Committee.

The academy has done a great job in training the police officers for the past 2 decades as an academy. Details of the personnel trained in the academy can be better understood by observing the following charts which represents the data regarding number of officers trained in academy from the year it was started as a police training school.

**Figure No. 3 Describes IPS Officers trained in KPA**
Objectives of KPA

1. To impart basic training to the new entrants at the level of sub-inspectors of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police.
2. To conduct refresher and capsule courses for In-Service Police Officers to update their professional knowledge and skills.
3. To create a pool of Police Trainers for the State of Karnataka.
4. The Academy strives to impart professional skills, ethics and morals of highest standard. It also tries to inculcate a spirit of service to the community in the trainees.
Training Courses

Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police and Probationary Sub Inspectors are given the initial basic training in the Karnataka Police Academy. The Academy also undertakes the training of officers belonging to the Motor Vehicles, Excise and Prison Departments. The basic training programme for all the probationers is one year.

Apart from the basic training course mentioned above, thirteen in-service training courses are conducted for serving police officers in the Karnataka Police Academy at Mysore. These courses are as follows:

1. Refresher courses for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors eight to ten weeks.
2. Courses on crowd control for Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents six to eight weeks.
3. Courses on the investigation of fraud, embezzlement, organized rackets and economic offences for Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendent six to eight weeks.
4. Courses on the role of the police in dealing with juvenile delinquency for Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendent for four weeks.
5. Courses on police-community relations for Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents, two weeks.
6. Courses for Head Constables/Assistant Sub-Inspectors selected for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector six months for Head Constables and three months for Assistant Sub-Inspectors.
7. Course for PSIs, selected for promotion to the rank of Pls
8. Refresher course for DSPs/ACPs.
9. Course for Police Inspectors selected for promotion to the rank of DSPs.
10. Post N.P.A. Orientation Course for Assistant Superintendent of Police
11. Short term Orientation course for Officers of the rank of DSPs, Pls & PSIs.
12. Refresher Course of Assistant Public Prosecutors.
13. Sandwich course for IPS Officers for two weeks.

Karnataka Police Academy is one of the unique of its kind in the whole of India, which has more than 50 years of history of training the police officers which was when instituted by the then Karnataka Government might have not thought about the development of the academy but the academy has developed beyond the dream of the founders which now has been an multi faced academy which also provides training to other departments like RTO, Income Tax, Commercial Tax, Prison etc. The academy has the following facility they are:

1. System Integrated Lecture Halls
2. Auditorium
3. Crime Scene Simulation Lab
4. Computer Lab
5. Forensic Science Museum
6. Library
7. Sports & Recreational facilities
8. Hostels
9. Model Police Station
10. Ceremonial Parade Ground, Regular Parade Ground,
11. Armourer’s Training Center
12. Swimming Pool
13. Training using CBT’s
14. Photography Section
15. Motor Transport Section
16. Audio Visual Aids
17. Hospital
18. Administrative Block
19. Gymnasium
20. Officers Mess
21. Guest House
22. Essential Services Complex
23. Type I, II & III residential quarters
24. Obstacle Course
25. RamyaLoka(The Nature Class Room)

Apart from the above facilities the KPA also has four state-of-the-art lecture halls equipped with modern audiovisuals aids, with an magnificent auditorium with a large seating capacity, and above all the academy Library is a treasure trove of knowledge on Police sciences, Law, Administration, Management, Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine, Psychology and a wide range of very useful books, journals and bulletins numbering over 22,000 and finally the academy has two lovely parade grounds with the beautiful Chamundi Hills as the backdrop.

**Code of Conduct**

“The Code of Conduct for the Police” circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India is reproduced below.

a) The police must bear faithful allegiance to the Constitution of India and respect and uphold the rights of the citizens as guaranteed by it.

b) The police should not question the propriety or necessity of any law duly enacted. They should enforce the law firmly and impartially without fear or favour, malice or vindictiveness.

c) The police should recognize and respect the limitations of their powers and functions. They should not usurp or even seem to usurp the functions of the judiciary and sit in judgment on cases to avenge individuals and punish the guilty.

d) In securing the observance of law or in maintaining order, the police should, as far as practicable, use the methods of persuasion, advice
and warning. When the application of force becomes inevitable, only the irreducible minimum of force required in the circumstances should be used.

e) The prime duty of the police is to prevent crime and disorder and the police must recognize that the test of their efficiency is the absence of both and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.

f) The police must recognize that they are members of the public, with the only difference that in the interest of the society and on its behalf they are employed to give full time attention to duties which are normally incumbent on every citizen to perform.

g) The police should realize that the efficient performance of their duties will be dependent on the extent of ready cooperation that they receive from the public. This, in turn, will depend in their ability to secure public approval of their conduct and actions and to earn and retain public respect and confidence.

h) The police should always keep the welfare of the people in mind and be sympathetic and considerate towards them. They should always be ready to offer individual service and friendship and render necessary assistance to all without regard to their wealth or social standing.

i) The police should always place duty before self, should remain calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule and should be ready to sacrifice their lives in protecting those of others.

j) The police should always be courteous and well mannered; they should be dependable and impartial; they should possess dignity and courage; and should cultivate character and the trust of the people.
k) Integrity of the highest order is the fundamental basis of the prestige of the police. Recognising this, the police must keep their private lives scrupulously clean, develop self-restraint and be truthful and honest in thought and deed, in both personal and official life, so that the public may regard them as exemplary citizens.

l) The police should recognize that their full utility to the State is best ensured only by maintaining a high standard of discipline, faithful performance of duties in accordance with law and implicit obedience to the lawful directions of commanding ranks and absolute loyalty to the force and by keeping themselves in a state of constant training and preparedness.

m) As members of a secular, democratic state, the police should strive continually to rise above personal prejudice and promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to denounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women and disadvantaged segments of the society.

The probationers are expected to scrupulously follow the Code of Conduct throughout their training and service career.

**Manners**

In addition, the Academy/PTC expect exemplary personal conduct, worthy of members of police department from the probationers while undergoing training at the Academy/PTC which includes:

a) To be an effective leader, he/she must first learn to be a good follower
b) Besides the indoor and outdoor training programmes, attendance at the formal and informal functions is also compulsory and attendance and conduct there at is taken into account in making the overall assessment of the probationers.

c) Probationers are expected to observe absolute punctuality and regularity in all the activities.

d) Probationers are also expected to develop and maintain high standards of personal hygiene, social behaviour, dignity and integrity.

e) Probationers must observe courtesy in their dealings with their colleagues, with all members of the staff and with all guests of the Academy. Both within the premises and outside, they are expected to have consideration for others at all times.

f) Probationers are not expected to play loud music or speak loudly in their rooms, dining hall, lounge or the corridors at any time.

h) Probationers should not address letters/representations direct to the Prime Minister, Ministers and the Government of India, the Chief Minister, Ministers, but seek redressal of their grievances, if any, through proper channel.

i) Respect for seniors should be exhibited by paying compliments to them both while in uniform and out of uniform. Detailed instructions and training will be given in this behalf. The probationers also will be taught how to acknowledge / return the compliments.
Conduct in Class

a) Unauthorised absence from any indoor class or outdoor class/formal or informal programme will invite disciplinary action.

b) The class/squad Commanders/Secretaries will report absence to Director/Principal in the prescribed format.

c) The probationers will visit the hospital for consultation ordinarily only during non-working hours of training. They shall not miss any indoor / outdoor classes for this purpose. Case of illness requiring bed-rest need to be referred from parade ground during the roll-call. In exceptional cases of emergency, if a probationer has to proceed to, hospital during indoor class hours, he/she shall obtain prior permission.

d) Probationers are assigned specific seats in the classrooms. Each probationer is expected to take the assigned seat well before the commencement of the session and attendance is noted according to the seating arrangement.

e) Every week a probationer would be assigned the duty of class commander, by rotation. He shall perform the duties enumerated below.

f) Probationers are advised to take down synoptic notes as required. These notes would serve as reference and come in handy for the examinations.

g) Probationers are encouraged to clarify their doubts and interact with the faculty as per the procedure laid down by the concerned faculty. Faculty members would also be available for any clarification in their chambers.
h) Probationers are expected to visit the Library in their leisure time, prepare for the quality participation/presentation in the classrooms when they are asked to present a case/participate in an exercise/quiz/interaction.

**Bugle Calls**

The probationers should recognize the following bugle calls and indicate when they are sounded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Bugle Call</th>
<th>Time / Occasion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reveille</td>
<td>0500 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dress call</td>
<td>0530 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marker call</td>
<td>0600 Hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Officers call</td>
<td>0610 Hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parade march – up</td>
<td>0615 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Parade dismiss</td>
<td>0830 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guard Mounting call</td>
<td>1630 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Guard march-up</td>
<td>1700 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Retreat</td>
<td>(After drawn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Officers Dress for Dinner (2\textsuperscript{nd} Call)</td>
<td>1930 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Officers Dinner Call (2\textsuperscript{nd} call)</td>
<td>1950 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dinner call</td>
<td>2000 Hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Fanfare</td>
<td>(Chief Guest Arrival)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>General Salute</td>
<td>(Up to DIG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Guard salute</td>
<td>(Weekly officer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fire alarm</td>
<td>(any time at campus area)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Training Matrix

The new entrants to the department at the level of Police Sub-Inspectors undergo a comprehensive 12 months basic training which comprises of 1204 indoor sessions, 668 outdoor sessions in addition to a number of other educational, sports, cultural and recreational activities. Trainees are exposed to as many as 17 indoor subjects and 13 outdoor subjects during the one year course. The syllabi of the basic course for PSIs is essentially based on Gore Committee report (appendix 24) while recent guidelines and recommendations of BPR&D, NCRB, National Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission, Govt. of Karnataka and Govt. of India have also been incorporated. Generally the following subjects are being taught during the training of the officers. Syllabus includes following papers:

Present Training Syllabus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>PERIODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Modern India And Role of Police</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Police Organization And Administration</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indian Penal Code</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Criminal Procedure Code</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Indian Evidence Act</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Special and Local Laws</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Criminology</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Crime Prevention And Detection</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Forensic Medicine</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
11  Forensic Science – Theory  45
    Forensic Science – Practical  25
12  Maintenance of Order  55
13  Traffic Management {  25
    Map Reading And Plan Drawing  20
14  First Aid  10
15  Computer Science And Wireless  75
16  Police Manuals – I, II & III  100
17  Women And Child Related Law and Issues  25

| TOTAL | 1130 |

Total number of Indoor Classes 1130 of (60 Min Duration one period)

Indoor training includes the following:

1. Two days capsule course on leadership, supervisory skills, motivation etc, as part of psychology subject.
2. Workshop on the preparation of cases diaries, final report and charge sheet.
3. Crime scene simulation exercises
4. Practical exercises on identification parade
5. Court scene management (mock trials) and documentation
6. Forensic Science practical’s
7. Hands on computers

In addition to the above the following learning activities will also be conducted.

1. Two days capsule course on personality development 10 periods.
2. Two days capsule course on police attitudes and behavior 10 periods.
3. Two days capsule course on human rights 10 periods.
4. Two days capsule course on drug law enforcement 10 periods.
5. Workshops on writing of police station records and registers 10 periods.
6. Training films 24 periods  
   Grand Total 1204 periods  
   Library 100 periods

### OUTDOOR SUBJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. NO</th>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>PERIODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P.T.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yoga</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surya Namaskars</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Route Marches</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obstacle Course</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road Walk And Race</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drill Command And Control</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Weapon Training</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory, 0.303 Shooting, Pistol Or Revolver Shooting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Crowd Control</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Unarmed Combat</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Equitation</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Motor Driving</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Field Craft</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Handing Of R/T Equipment</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>575</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of outdoor classes 575 periods (45 mins duration each)

### Methods of Indoor Training:

1. Talks / Lectures
2. Capsules Courses
3. Workshops
4. Case studies
5. Group discussions
6. Panel discussions
7. Simulated exercises
8. Syndicate studies
9. Computer based tutorials (CBTs)
10. Tutorials
11. Training films

Methods of Outdoor Training:
1. Imparting physical training
2. Demonstration
3. Practical or filed exercises
4. Range shooting
5. Charts, models etc.
6. Training films
7. Correction of drill movements by showing the captured images in slow motion

Training Hours at KPA

Indoor Classes:
Forenoon : 0915 Hrs To 1330 Hrs
Afternoon : 1515 Hrs To 1730 Hrs

Outdoor Classes:
Morning : 0630 Hrs To 0710 Hrs
0720 Hrs To 0800 Hrs
Afternoon : 1530 Hrs To 1730 Hrs
1730 Hrs To 1900 Hrs
(Sports/Games/Library)

Before and during the study a thorough review of related literature survey was collected and conducted, and it is presented in the next chapter.