Annexure I

Basic Training Course Syllabus for Probationary
Sub-Inspectors of Delhi Police

Indoor Training

Paper I Modern India and the Role of Police Periods 100
“Its Leadership and Supervision.”

A. The Political Framework :-

The Indian Constitution, Civil Liberties and Fundamental Rights, The Concept of a Democratic, Socialist and Secular State, Political Parties, Trade Unions and Other Organised Groups, Disruptive Forces: Communalism, Regionalism, Fundamentalism, Extremism, Terrorism, Subversive Elements and Groups etc., National Integration, Unity Amidst Diversity, Threats to National Unity and Integrity, National Flag, Emblem, Anthem and Animal.

B. The Social Framework :-

Rural and Urban Communities, Joint Families, Communal, Class, Caste Tension and Conflicts, Police Attitude and Role, Religion and Religious Institutions, Growth of Population and Demographic Changes.

C. The Economic Framework :-


D. The Indian National Tradition :-

Gandhi, Tagore and Nehru.

E. International Relations :-

Relations with Neighbouring Countries and Major International Powers - their Socio-economic Impact on Indian Scenario.


G. The Role of the Sub-Inspector - Stress on Duties and Responsibilities, Relationship and Interaction with other Departments.

H. Impact of Corrupt Practices by the Public Servants in Society.
I. Role of Police in Promoting National Integration and Secularism.

J. The Role of a Sub-Inspector as a Supervisor and a Leader

K. The Dynamics of Relationships - Inter-departmental, Subordinates and Inter-personal; Techniques of Communication, Understanding Human Behaviour; Human Needs, Motivation; Attitudes and Self-development, Recent Trends in Techniques of Control and Supervision.

Paper - II
Organisation and Administration: Periods - 100
Delhi Police Rules and Regulations

A. General Administrative Set-up:-

1. The Administrative Structure of the Government of India, the States and the Union Territories.

2. Divisional Administrative Set-up.

3. District and Sub-divisional Administrative Set-up: Relationship between the Police and Other Departments such as Medical, Railway, Post and Telegraph, Customs, Excise, Jails, Revenue Settlement, B.D.O., Panchayats, Magistracy etc.

4. Central Police Organisations and Institutions :-

5. Indian Armed Forces


7. Civil Defence.

B. Police Organisation :-

1. Organisations of State Police :-
   (a) State, (b) Range, (c) District, (d) Circle/Sub-division, (e) Police Station and Outpost, (f) Village Police, (g) Reserve Police Lines, (h) Traffic Police, (i) District Prosecution Branch, District Crime
Record Sections, Local Intelligence Unit, Photo Section, Finger - Print Section and Juvenile Unit.

2. **Special Units:-**

(a) Crime Investigation Department Including State Modus Operandi Bureau and State Finger Print Bureau. (b) Intelligence Department/Special Branch, (c) Women Police, (d) Special Armed Police, (e) Railway Police, (f) Mounted Police, (g) Police Transport, (h) Police Wireless, (i) State Forensic Science Laboratory, (j) State Computer Set-up.

3. **Auxiliary Units :-**

(a) Home Guards, (b) Village Voluntary Forces, (c) Special Constables.

B. Police Administration including Police Rules and Regulations, Orders, Classification, Control and Appeal Rules.

1. Training, Badges of Rank, Clothing Equipment, Arms and Ammunition, Pay and Allowances, Leave, Discipline, Complaints, Punishments, Appeals, Promotion, Rewards, Decorations, Housing, Medical

2. Administration of Police Stations.

3. Correspondence, Accounts and Service Records.


**Paper - III Criminology, Human Behaviour, Periods - 150**

**Police Image and Police - Community Relations.**

**A. Understanding Human Behaviour:-**


**B. Understanding Critical Social Groups and Conflict Situations:-**

Problems Relating to Students and Youth, Industrial Workers, Political Parties, Radicals and Reactionaries, Communal Strike, Linguistic and Regional Conflicts, Agrarian Unrest, etc.
C. The Personality of Police Officer:-


D. Police-Community Relations.

E. Personality Development, Character Building, Sense of Responsibility and Impartiality. Police-community Relations and Sportsmanship.

F. Importance of Quick Response, Alertness and Reaction to Situation.

G. Capsule on Human Rights and Civil Liberties :-


Note: - After teaching the above, the trainees should be put through one week of human relations laboratory or sensitivity training to be conducted by behavioural science experts, so that the trainees would be sensitized to basic human values and expectations.

H. Human Values and Moral Science.

I. An Introduction to Modern Concepts of Criminology.

J. Criminogenic Factors :-

Psychological, Sociological, Economic, Political,

K. Deviance :-


L. Penology :-

Punishment – Prisons, Correction and Reformation - Probation, Parole and Corrective Institutions, Recidivism.

M. Police as a Part of the Criminal Justice System - Inter-organisation Coordination and Cooperation.
1. Indian Penal Code.

2. Criminal Procedure Code.

Class Work :- [Chapters and Sections (Ss.)]

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, 122), X (Ss. 133, 144 to 147), XI, XII, XIV (Ss. 190, 195 to 197 and 199), XV (S. 202), XXIII (Ss. 291 to 294, 298 and 299), XXIV (Ss. 300, 305, 307, 309, 316 and 320), XXXIII (Ss. 436 to 444, 446 and 446A), XXXVI, XXXVII (S. 475), and Schedule - I.

Self Study :-

Chapters : II (Ss. 6 to 9, 11, 20, 21, 24 and 25), III (S. 29), VII (S. 105), XVI (Ss. 206 to 210), XXIV (S. 321), XXIX (Ss. 377 and 378), XXXII (Ss. 421 and 422), XXXIV and XXXVII (S. 482).

3. Indian Evidence Act.

4. Minor Acts:


1. Indian Penal Code:-

Chapters : I (Ss. 1 to 5), II (Ss. 6 to 12, 14, 17 to 21, 26, 29, 30 to 33, 35 to 38, 40 to 51) (Ss. 29 and related Ss. 30, 31, 363, 464 IPC), Chapter III (S. 75), IV (Ss. 75 to 79, 81 to 89, 91 to 94) V (Ss. 109, 120), VA (S. 120B), VII (Ss. 136 to 140), VIII (Ss. 143 to 145, 147, 148, 150 to 153, 154 to 158 and 160), VI (Ss. 121 to 124, 125 to 130), IX (Ss. 162 to 163, 165 to 169), IX-A (S. 171A to 171F), X (Ss. 172 to 190 and Explanations, Difference between 182 and 211 IPC), XI (Ss. 191 to 299 excluding 216, 216A, 224, 225A, 225B), XV (Ss. 295 to 298), (related sections 153A and 505 IPC), XVI (S. 303 to 316, 331 to 335, 341 to 348, 352, 355 to 358, 363 to 367, 369, 374, 376, and 377), XVII (Ss. 379 to 382, 384 to 389, 392 to 398, 400, 401, 404, 406 to 410, 447 to 462), XVIII (Ss. 463 to 489B) (Related Ss. 195 to 476), XX (Ss. 493 to 498 Cr. PC), XXI (Ss. 499 to 502 related S. 198B), XXII (Ss. 503 to 510), XXIII (Ss. 511 and related Ss. 307, 308 and 309 IPC), XII (Ss. 231 to 363-A), XIII (Ss. 264 to 267), XIV (Ss. 269 to 280)
2. **Criminal Procedure Code:-**

Chapter I (Ss. 1,3,4 and 5), II ( Ss. 6 to 17), III (Ss. 29, 30, 32 and 34), V (Ss. 41 to 60), VI (Ss. 68 to 90), VII (Ss. 91 to 105), VII (Ss. 106 to 119), IX ( 125 and 128), X (129 to 132, 144 to 148), XI (Ss. 149 to 153), XII (Ss. 154 to 176), XIII (Ss. 177 to 189), XIV (Ss. 190, 195 to 199), XV (Ss. 200 to 202), XVI (Ss. 207), XVII (Ss. 233 to 237), XIX (Ss. 238 to 240 and 247), XX (Ss. 251), XXI (Ss. 337 to 339), XXVI (Ss. 340), XXX (Ss. 401), XXXII (Ss. 417, 418, 435), XXXIII (Ss. 439), XXXIV (Ss. 464), and XXXVII (Ss. 476, 479).

3. **Indian Evidence Act:-**


**Paper-VI Law-III (With Books) Periods - 100**

**Minor Acts:-**


**Paper - VII Law-IV (with Books) Periods - 100**

**Constitution of India and Laws Relating to Socio - Economic Reconstruction**

1. **Constitution of India:** 1. Preamble, Articles 12 to 35, 105, 194, 225, 308

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Paper - VIII Police Science-I Periods - 150 (100+50) (Theory and Practical)

A. Crime Prevention:-

1. Gang Registers and Gang Cases.

2. Criminals - Professional and Habitual - Habitual Offenders Act, Non-Professional and Casual, of Inter-district and Inter-state Importance, of International Importance, Ex-criminal Tribes.

3. Crime Records:

Need and Importance of Police Station Records, District Records, State C.I.D.Records, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the District and State Levels, Preparation of Requisite Data according to Prescribed Requirements, Interpole, Crime Records Management including Computerisation of Records.

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4. **Prevention of Crime:**

   Patrolling and Surveillance, Collection of Criminal Intelligence. Bad Livelihood Cases, Gram Panchayats and their Legal Responsibility. Prevention of Special Types of Crime Like Dacoity and Burglary, Relevant Law - Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII (Sec. 106 to 110, 117 and 124), Chapter IX, Chapter X (Sec. 133), Chapter XI, Chapter XII (Sec. 145 and 147)

5. **Crime Investigation:**

   a) General Principles including Qualities of an Investigating Officer.
   b) Preparation of F.I.R.
   c) Procedures and Methods of Investigation: Inspection of Scene of Crime, Collection of Physical Evidence, Consultation of Crime Records: Local, District and State, Interrogation of Witnesses, Suspects and Accused Persons, Statements of Confessing Accused, Searches and Seizures, Arrests, Employment of Sources and Agents, Coordination with Other Police Stations, Checking of Receivers of Stolen Property, Shadowing of Suspects.
   d) Preparation of Case Diaries.
   e) Preparation of Final Reports and Charge Sheets.
   f) Prosecution: Giving Evidence, Treatment of Witnesses, Expert Witnesses.
   h. Practical Exercises in Investigation, Memory Training, Good Observation, Description of Persons, Subjects, etc.
Forensic Medicine: -

Introduction - Scope and Importance of Forensic Medicine to Police, Examination of Scene of Occurrence from the Point of View of Medico-Legal Evidence, Methods of Establishing Identity of Living Subjects including Determination of Age, Methods of Establishing Identity of Dead Persons - Exhumation, Post-Mortem Examination, Examination of Mutilated Bodies and Skeletal Remains, Medico-Legal Aspects of Death with Emphasis on Cause of Death - Distinction Between Homicidal, Suicidal, Accidental and Natural Deaths, Violent as well as Asphyxial Deaths - by Hanging, Strangulation, Throttling, Suffocation and Drowning, Deaths from Starvation, Heat and Cold, Medico-legal Aspects of Different Types of Wounds: - by Firearms, Sharp-Edged or Pointed Weapons, Burns and Scalds; and Explosives, Medico-Legal Aspects of Deaths and Injuries Arising out of Traffic Accidents and Drunken Driving, Deaths and Injuries Caused by Lighting and Electricity, Sexual Offences-Rape, Criminal Abortion and Infanticide, Medico-Legal Aspects of Insanity, Medico-Legal Aspects of Poisons Commonly used in India in the Commission of Crime (Living Subjects and Dead Bodies).

Forensic Science: -

b) Practicals: Lifting and Developing of Latent Prints, Casting of Footprints, Photography of Crime Scene, Handling, Examining and Packing of Exhibits, Use of Dyes and Chemicals in Rape Cases, Tracing, Obtaining Samples of Handwriting.

Paper XI  Traffic Rules and Regulations  Periods - 50

1. Work Culture

- Need for training in work culture, mission and objectives of traffic police and how to achieve them, sensitivity and courtesy, how to be effective in the performance of various types of duties performed by traffic police, motivation, leadership and communication, Environmental Pollution due to Automobiles, Automobile Exhaust, Air and Noise Pollution, Equipment Handling, Safe Riding/Driving of Motor Vehicles, Handling of Equipments used in Enforcement of Traffic Laws, Radar Gun, Breath Analyzer, Axle Load Weighing, Auto Exhaust Emission Analyser etc., Traffic Drill, Principles of Traffic Control, Manual Control by Hand Drill, Two, Three and Multiphase Traffic Control through Road Drill, Traffic Control Devices, Road Signs, Road Markings, Speed Brakers, Traffic Signals Area, Traffic Control System, First Aid to Accident Victim, Traffic Management Techniques, Nature of Traffic Problems in Cities, Short Term/Long Term Measures, Objective Techniques of Traffic Management, Scope of Traffic Management Measures, Restriction on Turning Movement, One Way Street, Contra Flow and Exclusive Bus Lanes, Traffic Congestion, Traffic Restraint and Road Pricing Parking, Supply and Demand Characteristics, Motor Vehicles Accident: Causes and Prevention, Reporting/Recording of Accident, Data Analysis.

2. Traffic Laws and Rules

- Penal Provisions for Offences Related to Registration, Necessity of Permit for Transport Vehicles, Suspension/Cancellation of Permit, Temporary Permit, Penal Provisions for Offences Related to Permit, Provision in Delhi Motor Vehicles (MV) Rules with Respect to Permits – Exemption, Automobile Exhaust, Noise Control, Display of Class Labels for Carriage of Dangerous Goods, Limits of Speed, Limits of Weight and Limitations on Use, Duty to Produce Documents on Demand by Police Officer in Uniform, Duties of Drivers and Owners, Responsibility of the Owner for Allowing Unauthorised Persons to Drive, Suspension of Driving License (D/L) on Conviction under section (u/s) 184 M.V. Act and Subsequent Involvement in Offences u/s 279/338 and 279/304 IPC, Effect of Disqualification, Penal Provision for Person Disqualified for Drunken Driving, Provisions of M.V. Act Where the Traffic Violator can be Arrested without Warrant, The Offences where Documents can be Impounded by
Traffic Officer, Projection of Long Load, Restriction of Carriage of Dangerous Substances, Leaving Vehicle in Dangerous Position at a Public Place Causing Danger, Observation or Undue Inconvenience to Public, Prohibition of Tripple Riding, Duty of Owner of Vehicle to give Information Regarding Name and Address of the Driver who was Driving the Vehicle at the Time of Commission of Offence (133, 179 M.V. Act), Duty of Courts to Send Intimation about Conviction to Licensing Authority, Dangerous Driving, Drunken Driving and Driving when Mentally or Physically Unfit, Racing and Trials in Public Places Without Permission, Using Vehicle in Unsafe Condition, Causing Obstruction to Free Flow of Traffic, Power to Impound Documents, Summary Disposal of Cases, Delhi Police Act and Rules under Delhi Police Act for Regulation and Control of Traffic.

3. Insurance for Motor Accident Claim and Road Safety

4. Enforcement
   - Preparation of a Challan for Important Traffic Offences, Prosecution Work in the Field.

5. Traffic Engineering

6. Highway and Road Courtesy
   - Special Emphasis on Sections 1 to 6, 17, 19, 71 to 91, 112 to 132 of Motor Vehicles Act.

7. Study of Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules.

Paper - XII Police Computer Science Periods- 50 (Theory and Practical)

1. Basic Computer Theory.
Outdoor Training

1. Physical Training (170 periods)

Army Recruits Table Guards I to VI, P.T. Apparatus - Rope Climbing, Volting the Horse and Ground work etc., Yoga Asanas, Surya Namaskar, Road Walk and Run/Cross Country Run, Endurance etc., Obstacles Course, Swimming and Life Saving.

2. Drill (120)

Drill with and without Arms, Cane Drill / Baton Drill, Sword Drill, Platoon Drill, Company Drill, Ceremonial Drill, Guard Counting and Guard of Honour, Misc. Drill, Fire Fighting, Street Lining and Extended Drill, Kit Inspection.

3. Elementary Commando Training

3.1 Weapon Training (170)

Rifle and Bayonets - All Types (.303), Light Machine Gun .3039, .38 Revolver/9 mm Pistol, 9 mm Stengun/9 mm Carbine, .36 Hand Grenade, .36 Rifle Grenade Discharger Cup and .303 G.F. Rifle, Rifle 7.62 SLR, AK 47 Rifle, AK 74 Rifle, AK 94 Rifle, Rocket Launcher, Explosive Devices etc.

3.2 Unarmed Combat (100)

3.3 Field Craft and Tactics (52)

Selection of Fire Position, Camouflage and Concealment, Stalking, Section and Platoon Formations, Judging Distance, Patrolling, Ambush and Counter Ambush, Raids on Criminal Dens, Field Signals, Duties of Night Sentries, Night Navigation, Fighting in Build-up Areas, Why things are Seen (Visual Training), Search of Village for the Arrest of Criminals / Extremists, Light and Sound, Bank Robbery and its Prevention, Essentials of Armed Cycle Patrolling in Rural Areas, Ambush and Counter-Ambush Action, Operation Against Extremists/ Criminals with a Platoon at Farm House of Tubewell Huts, Raid on Terrorist/Criminal Hide-Out, Search etc., Encountering Criminals / Extremists in Different Situations Faced by Mobile Patrol and Nakabandi Parties.

3.4 40 Days Intensive

“Basic Commando Course”

4. Crowd Control (75)

Tear Smoke, Cane Shield Drill, Mob Dispersal Drill (Riot Drill), Lathi Drill, Ambushing, De-ambushing.
5. a) Maintenance and Mechanism of Motor Cycle, Jeep and their Driving (25)
   b) Handling of Latest Communication Equipment (Wireless Communication) (15)

6. Field Games (120)

7. Meditation (Daily)

Parts A and B of the Practical Training in Districts

I. Duties at Police Station

   During this period, the Probationers will be attached to every static branch of Police Stations. They will work as Duty Reader, Clerk, Asstt. Clerk/Malkhana Records, Reader to SHO, Asstt. Duty Officers and Mess Manager. They will escort under-trial prisoners for being produced in the court. The Probationers will be attached to the Divisions. They will perform all duties, which night round constable performs. They will work in the company of Head Constables in charge of the petrol and also with the Beat Staff.

Parts C and D of the Practical Training in Districts

II. Prosecution Branch etc.

   During this period, the Probationers will be attached with one of the Prosecuting Officer in the District. They will learn how the cases are dealt within the Court and Memo of Challan prepared. They will learn work to in the vernacular record from Head Proficient Branch, Malkhana and Return Writer. They will actually handle registers maintained in these Branches. They will be attached to one of the Sr. Investigation Officer at Police Stations. They will accompany them in investigations of all crime cases. They will write Case Diaries Independently.