

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

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

¹1. Published in the Gazette 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 (Probationers' 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 things 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 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, a Board-called SVPNPA Board has 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 Board had 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 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 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-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 up 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 officials, 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, 108, 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. \\ (v) 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), VIII (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,

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 \ (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 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). \ (b) 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), \ (d) 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. \ (e) 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. \ (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 dacoities \ (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: \ (a) 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, sharp edged 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. \ (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 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 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 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, 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, 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,

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. Attitudes 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 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 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)