

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD

AND

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY,

HYDERABAD

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
between
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD
and
SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY,
HYDERABAD

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad represented by the Director, and the Executive Council of NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad represented by the Vice Chancellor in order to have coordination between the two institutions for mutual organisational learning and self-renewal mechanisms agree to the MOU as follows:

1. Preamble

- 1.1 NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad (herein after referred to as NALSAR) was established by Act No. 34 of 1998 to provide comprehensive legal education and to promote quality research in the discipline of law and allied subjects. From its inception, the University is committed to ensure highest quality in imparting legal education. The University aims at producing professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant lawyers. Social justice through legal education has been the primary goal of the University. In recognition of its academic standards National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded it 'A' grade (A++ as per new grading system) with a high score of 3.60 out of 4.00. University offers diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral degree programs in law and allied areas. UGC too has categorised NALSAR as Category - I University.
- 1.2 The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad (herein after referred to as SVPNPA) is the premier police training institute of India. The primary purpose of SVPNPA is to prepare leaders for the Indian Police, who will lead and command the force with courage, uprightness, dedication and a strong sense of service to the people. SVPNPA conducts basic training course for the Indian Police Service (IPS) recruits, Mid-Career Training Programmes for senior IPS officers, short specialized thematic courses, seminars and workshops catering to a wide range of industry in the field of policing and security. SVPNPA is a focal point for providing training of the trainers and consultancy services to sister training institutions for improving their management of training. SVPNPA is also a centre for research studies on police subjects with a mandate to expand its resource base through tie-ups with similar institutions in the country.




2. Whereas both NALSAR and SVPNPA (hereinafter referred to as the Parties) are agreeable to establish collaboration for the purpose of mutual benefit in the areas of mutual interest and have reached the following understanding :

- a) NALSAR and SVPNPA will derive mechanisms for the Award of Master's Degree, i.e., M.A. (Criminal Justice Management) to the IPS Probationers who undertake the Basic Course Training Programme at SVPNPA commencing from the academic year 2022-2023 and **PG Diploma (Criminal Justice Management)** only to the Foreign Officers who undertake the Basic Course Training Programme at SVPNPA after completion of first year Basic Course Training commencing from the academic year 2022-2023.
- b) In addition, both the parties agree to undertake the following activities on the terms and conditions which will be enumerated separately for each activity as agreed mutually:
 - i. NALSAR and SVPNPA will jointly offer Diploma / Certificate / Short Term Courses for the in service IPS Officers on contemporary areas.
 - ii. The Parties will explore and work upon the development and promotion of research collaboration in the areas of mutual interest.
 - iii. The Parties will facilitate exchange of faculty and resource persons for academic and research purposes.
 - iv. The Parties will jointly develop and organize thematic short-term training programs, seminars, conferences and workshops in the areas of mutual interest and in association with relevant national/ international industry partners.
 - v. The Parties will provide each other access to their academic publications and library resources.
 - vi. The faculty members of both the institutions will be encouraged to contribute research papers and articles in their respective publications.
- c) The Parties will assist each other to progress on any matter of mutual interest.

3. Now, therefore, the Parties hereinabove mutually agree to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the following terms and conditions, namely:



- a) NALSAR will formulate Regulations for the M.A. (Criminal Justice Management). NALSAR and SVPNPA will jointly constitute a Committee to oversee setting and moderation of question papers, evaluation of answer scripts, field reports and other incidental works. The Phase-I Basic Course Training of IPS (Probationers) and Officers from foreign countries undertaken at SVPNPA, Hyderabad comprising of nine (09) Indoor subjects shall be considered for the First Year of the said Masters Degree Programme for the IPS(Probationers) and said P.G Diploma programme for Officers from foreign countries. NALSAR will consider the results of the exams conducted for these nine (09) subjects for the purposes of calculation of the overall results for First Year. For the second year the IPS (Probationers) will have to submit Field Reports based on the Practical Training undertaken by the probationers as part of their District Practical Training programme and also during Phase II of the Basic Course Training undertaken at SVPNPA. If an IPS (Probationer) after completion of the first year fails to continue the programme and submits a withdrawal letter to the University, the University may award him a certificate in PG Diploma in Criminal Justice Management based on his marks secured in the first year of the programme. The details of the course along with the subjects offered, fee structure and other procedure will be enumerated in the Regulations for the proposed course.
- b) The Parties shall jointly plan calendar of events for holding Seminars, Workshops and short term courses to be conducted at the campus of either of the Parties, depending upon the availability of the participants.
- c) Joint research projects in various related subjects will be undertaken, the terms and conditions of which, will be decided on mutual agreement between the Parties.
- d) Based on the need of SVPNPA, NALSAR will provide its faculty and scholars in training activities organized by SVPNPA at its campus. Similarly, on the requirement of NALSAR, SVPNPA will provide faculty for training activities organized by NALSAR at its campus which will be decided mutually.
- e) In case of exchange of faculty and resource persons for academic and research purposes, the Host Institution shall pay the travel / honorarium or other allowances as applicable in their Rules and Regulations. In case of an international guest faculty of eminence visiting the campus of one Party for lecture/presentation, the said guest faculty can be invited by the other Party for lecture/presentation at its campus subject to sharing of expenditure involved in travel/ accommodation of such guest faculty.



4. This MoU shall not be a legally binding contract, and under no circumstance, this MoU will subject either of the Parties to breach of contract, whether material or minor, or to any liability under national or international laws or to any other applicable law.
5. The Parties hereby agree that they are not bound exclusively by this Memorandum and shall be at liberty to enter into any separate agreements or arrangements with any third party without reference to the other Party. However, each Party will disclose similar arrangements they enter into with any third party.
6. All conditions, changes erasures, amendments, waivers etc. shall only be in writing, duly executed by both the Parties.
7. There shall be a Steering Committee to resolve the differences and disputes arising in implementation of this MoU. The members of the Steering Committee would consist of equal number of Members from both Parties.
8. This MoU and any amendment thereof, are limited to the purpose of this MoU.
9. The Parties shall make best efforts to resolve all differences and disputes arising in connection with the implementations, of this MoU amicably. In case the differences are not resolved amicably, the matter shall be referred to the Steering Committee. Failure of the Steering committee to resolve the differences could lead to termination of this MoU.
10. This MoU shall remain valid for a period of five years from the date of its signing unless terminated earlier by serving written notice at least six months in advance by either Party. The MOU shall renew itself automatically for successive periods of two years at a time unless either party gives written notice to terminate this MOU. The MOU will remain in operation to the effect that the existing batch of candidates completes requirements and the Degrees are awarded to them.



11. Maintenance of Confidentiality:

The material/data supplied by the one Party to the other Party for research or training purposes would be kept confidential and neither the data nor any report based on such data shall be published without the consent of the concerned Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties have caused this Memorandum of Understanding to be executed on 13-12-2022.

Signed for and on behalf of
NALSAR, Hyderabad

Signed for and on behalf of
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
National Police Academy,
Hyderabad




(Prof. Srikrishna Deva Rao)
Vice-Chancellor




(A.S. Rajan)
Director

Witnesses:

1. Name :
Designation :
Organisation :
Signature :


~~P. V. Babaling Reddy~~
Registrar, NALSAR University of Law

2. Name :
Designation :
Organisation :
Signature :


AMIT GARG IPS.
Joint Director (Adm & GC)

REGULATIONS FOR M.A. (CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT) OFFERED JOINTLY BY NALSAR & SVPNPA

1. ELIGIBILITY AND ADMISSION PROCEDURE

The Probationers of Indian Police Service and the Officers from Foreign Countries undergoing Basic Course Training Programme at SVPNPA shall only be eligible to enrol for the M.A. (Criminal Justice Management).

Candidates enrolled for the Basic Course Training Programme at SVPNPA shall be admitted to the M.A. (Criminal Justice Management) subject to payment of fee and completion of the admission formalities as prescribed by NALSAR.

2. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The duration for M.A. (Criminal Justice Management) shall be for a period of two years for the IPS Officer Trainees. The duration for PG Diploma (Criminal Justice Management) shall be for a period of one year for the Officers from Foreign Countries who undertake Basic Course Training at SVPNPA. The period generally will be from the date of enrolment to the programme after joining the Basic Course Training at SVPNPA. The maximum period for completion of the above programmes is four years from the date of enrolment.

3. FEE STRUCTURE

- Course Fee : Rs. 20,000/- p.a.
(The Course fee shall be paid to NALSAR within 30 days from the date of commencement of the programme each year)

- Convocation Fee for award of the Degree : Rs. 1,500/-

Note : Fee once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The fees / charges are provisional and subject to revision from time to time as per the decision of university bodies.

4. COURSE STRUCTURE

Subject Code	Subject	Marks	Credits
First Year (Theory)			
1.1.	Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Special Laws	100	4
1.2.	Indian Evidence Act 1872	100	3
1.3.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	100	2
1.4.	Investigation	150	10
1.5.	Forensics	100	4
1.6.	Criminology & Police Management in India	150	6
1.7.	Attitudes, Ethics and Human Rights	100	5
1.8.	Internal Security and Public Order	150	5
1.9.	Information and Communication Technology	150	6

	Second Year (Practical Training / Field Study / Research)		
2.10.	Investigation Reports	200	5
2.11.	Analytical Report on the functioning of the SP Office	200	5
2.12.	Field report on the functioning of the District Court	200	5
2.13.	Dissertation (Written 150 + Presentation 50)	200	6

The detailed syllabus for the subjects offered in the First Year is enclosed herewith as **Annexure – I**.

5. CONDUCT OF THE PROGRAMME

The Masters Programme will be for a period of two years for IPS Officer Trainees. PG Diploma in Criminal Justice Management will be for a period of one year to the Officer of Foreign Countries during their Basic Course Training at SVPNPA. All the candidates enrolled in the programme will have to attend all the sessions conducted by SVPNPA, Hyderabad for all the subjects indicated above and have to complete all the requirements as per the Rules laid down by SVPNPA and as per the Regulations approved by NALSAR. NALSAR and SVPNPA will jointly constitute a Committee to oversee all the activities of the programme and to identify the experts for teaching, setting and moderation of question papers, evaluation of answer scripts, field reports and dissertation.

Each credit is equal to 16 hours of teaching sessions for the subjects taught in the first year and the second year shall be based on the Practical Training undertaken by the probationers as part of their District Practical Training programme and Phase II of the Basic Course Training undertaken at SVPNPA.

6. EVALUATION SCHEME

6.1. The total marks for each subject is as given above. The evaluation for the subjects offered during the First Year will be as follows:

- Continuous Assessment - 40 %
- Final Examination - 60 %

However, the evaluation for the reports indicated at 2.10., 2.11. & 2.12. will be for 200 marks and for the Dissertation indicated at 2.13. shall be as follows:

- Written Report - 150 marks
- Presentation - 50 marks

6.2.Guidelines for Submission of Field Reports / Dissertation

The reports indicated at 2.10., 2.11. & 2.12.above, shall be based on the practical training / field study undertaken by the candidates as part of their training programme as per the guidelines of the SVPNPA.

The main objective of the Dissertation indicated at 2.13. is to assess the research and writing skills of the candidates as well as to provide a platform for creative thinking and can be further refined and submitted for publication in scholarly journals.

The evaluation of all the reports including the dissertation and conduct of the presentations for the dissertation shall be evaluated by the Committee constituted by SVPNPA and NALSAR as indicated in (5) above.

The reports and the dissertation may be submitted online and the presentation may be conducted either in physical / online mode.

The candidates are free to select their topics voluntarily but it should be relevant to their field of study.

Length and format of the Dissertation

The length of the Dissertation should normally be between 80-100 pages and should include

- Cover Page
- Certificate signed by the Supervisor
- Declaration signed by Candidate
- Acknowledgements
- Table of Contents
- Index of Authorities (Statutes / Judgments / Other official sources)
- List of Abbreviations (if required)
- Introduction
- Methodology (Objectives – Scope and Limitations – Sources – Research Questions)
- Main body of dissertation (Divided down into Chapters or Parts)
- Conclusion
- Bibliography (Books – Scholarly articles – Articles from news sources – Internet sources)

6.3. Attendance Requirement:

The minimum percentage of attendance required in the theoretical subjects is 90%.

6.4. Award of Grades

The performance of all the candidates in all subjects shall be evaluated on a 10 point scale with corresponding grade values as mentioned below:

Percentage of Marks	Grade	Grade Value
90 and above	O+ (Exceptionally Outstanding)	10
85 – 89	O (Outstanding)	9
80 – 84	E+	8.5
75 – 79	E (Excellent)	8
70 – 74	A++	7.5
65 – 69	A+	7
60 – 64	A	6.5
55 – 59	B+	6
50 – 54	B (Pass)	5.5
Below 50	F (Fail)	0

6.5. Calculation of CGPA

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is arrived at by dividing the sum of the products of Grade Values and the Credits in each subject, Field Reports and Dissertation by the total number of credits in all the subjects, Field Reports and Dissertation.

6.6. Minimum Pass & Repeat Examination

A candidate to be successful should obtain a minimum of 50% marks or the equivalent grade, i.e., B in every subject, Field Report and Dissertation. However, the candidate who fails to obtain the minimum grade (i.e., B) shall be given chance(s) to re-appear for the examination whenever the same is conducted till the completion of the maximum period, i.e., four years from the date of admission on payment of fee as prescribed. Candidates failing to secure the minimum marks in the Field Reports and/ or Dissertation shall re-submit the same.

No candidate who has cleared the subject by securing 50 marks or above is allowed to re-appear in the examination for improving the marks / grade.

6.7. Award of the Master's Degree

6.7.1. A candidate to be eligible for the award of the Master's Degree, i.e., M.A. (Criminal Justice Management) and for PG Diploma in Criminal Justice Management should secure at least 50% marks or 'B' grade in all the subjects including Field Reports and the Dissertation obtaining at least a CGPA of 5.50 out of 10.00.

- 6.7.2. A candidate admitted to the program has to complete all the prescribed requirements within a maximum period of four years from and including the year of admission in order to be eligible for the award of the Master's Degree/ PG Diploma.
7. The Vice-Chancellor depending on the need may be authorized to approve the modifications, if any, in the fee structure, course structure, course content and the evaluation scheme, grading system etc. which shall be reported to the Academic Council and the Executive Council for ratification.

**M.A. (CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT)/ PG DIPLOMA IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE
MANAGEMENT OFFERED JOINTLY BY NALSAR & SVPNPA**

I Year Subjects

Paper I	Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Special Laws	100 Marks
Paper II	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	100 Marks
Paper III	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	100 Marks
Paper IV	Investigation	150 Marks
Paper V	Forensics	100 Marks
Paper VI	Criminology and Police Management in India	150 Marks
Paper VII	Attitudes, Ethics and Human Rights	100 Marks
Paper VIII	Internal Security and Public Order	150 Marks
Paper IX	Information and Communication Technology	150 Marks

The detailed syllabus of subjects is as under:

Paper I :Indian Penal Code,1860 and Special Laws **Marks : 100**

1. Evolution of Indian Laws, Rule of Law
2. Concepts of Crime, Punishment, Liability, Burden of Proof
3. Key Definitions/ Explanations
4. General Exceptions
5. Inchoate Offences
6. Hurt
7. Wrongful Restraint & Wrongful Constraint
8. Criminal Force and Assault
9. Offences against Public Tranquility
10. Kidnapping /Abduction
11. Sexual Offences
12. Culpable Homicide, Murder, Causing Death by Negligence
13. Dowry Death/ Offences relating to Marriage
14. Theft & Extortion
15. Robbery & Dacoity
16. Criminal Trespass
17. Offences against State, Offences relating to Religion
18. Offences affecting the Public Health & Safety
19. Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants
20. Offences against Public Justice
21. Contempt of Court
22. Defamation
23. Offence relating to the Armed Forces
24. Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks
25. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
26. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
27. The Electricity Act, 2003
28. Laws relating to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
29. The Right to Information Act, 2005
30. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

31. The Pre-conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
32. The Domestic Violence Act, 2005
33. The Arms Act, 1959
34. The Explosives Act, 1884
35. The Explosive Substances Act, 1908

Outcome - The inputs on Indian Penal Code (IPC) will enable the probationers to understand and appreciate the basic principles of jurisprudence and to identify if an act or omission amounts to an offence under the IPC and if so, under what section or sections of IPC that act or omission is punishable.

Special Laws are legislations enacted for specific social, economic or other conditions which are either out of the purview of the mainstream statute such as the IPC, or to extend the substantive or procedural law to meet some special contingency. A good number of the Special Laws have penal provisions and attract the powers of the police. The curriculum of Special Laws is designed to give the future police leaders a fair idea of the range and nature of offences defined under the various statutes as well as the special procedures laid down therein. It will help the officer to see incidents and offences in a holistic manner in order to book and prosecute offenders effectively under alternate provisions as also to familiarize other agencies Police need to co-ordinate with for effective action either for protection or for prosecution.

Paper II : Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Marks : 100

1. Introduction of Law of evidence
 - a) Meaning of law
 - b) Types of Law - civil, criminal, Procedural and substantive laws
 - c) Meaning of evidence
 - d) Types of evidence – circumstantial, direct, hearsay, corroborative, oral, documentary, primary and secondary evidence
 - e) Historical background of law of evidence
 - f) Its nature
 - g) Objectives and reasons
 - h) Scope
 - (i) Proceedings – civil and criminal(Judicial)
 - (ii) Territorial applicability
 - (iii) Institutions (Court not arbitrator)

2. Proof- A
 - a) Burden of Proof – Onus to prove – Preponderance of probabilities – Beyond reasonable doubt
 - b) Presumption – may presume – shall presume – conclusive proof
 - (i) Burden of proof (Section 101 to 111)
 - (ii) Presumptions (Section 111A to Section 114A)
 - (iii) Presumptions under Sections 113-A, 113-B)
 - (iv) Estoppel (Sec. 115 to Sec. 117)

3. Facts

- a) Fact in issue
- b) Relevant fact
- c) Logical relevancy and legal relevancy
- d) Relevancy and admissibility

4. Relevant facts

- a) Res gestae (Sec.5&6)
- b) Cause, Effect, motive, Preparation and conduct (Sec. 7&8)

5. Relevant facts

- a) Explanatory and Introductory facts and evidence to prove conspiracy Sections 9 & 10 of I.E.A.
- b) Meaning of introductory facts and explanatory facts
- c) Identity of persons
 - (i) Legal sanctity of identification
 - (ii) 54A. Identification of person arrested
 - (iii) Object of holding identification parade
 - (iv) Appreciation of evidence of identification by Court
 - (v) Evidentiary value of test identification parade
 - (vi) Test identification parade and Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India
 - (vii) Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920
- d) Photography, Videography, DNA, Superimposing Techniques
- e) Test identification Parade of property and accused
- f) Special Rules of Evidence relating to conspiracy

6. Facts not otherwise relevant

- a) Inconsistent facts and probability and mental element (Sections 11 and 14)
- b) Alibi
- c) Wide scope of the section

7. Admission & Confession (Section 17,21,24 to 30)

- a) Definition of Admission
- b) Use of admissions in criminal cases (Sec.21)
- c) Definition of Confession
- d) Confession made to officers in authority (other than police officers) on inducement, threat or promise (Sec. 24) Exception to Sec. 24
- e) Confession to Police Officers (Sec. 25)
- f) Confession to Magistrates (How to record confession made to Magistrate)
- g) Discovery of fact (Sec. 27)
- h) Secret, but relevant confession
- i) Retracted confessions
- j) Extra Judicial Confession
- k) Confession of accused
- l) Confession in a joint trial

8. Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses and statement made by persons before death.

- a) Dying declaration
- b) How to record dying declaration
- c) Requisites for reliable dying declaration
- d) Offences against women – dying declaration
- e) Multiple dying declarations
- f) Other statements under Section 32
 - (i) Differences between English and Indian Law
 - (ii) Forms of dying declaration
 - (iii) Conditions to be satisfied for the admissibility of dying declaration
 - (iv) Probative value of dying declaration

9. Entries in the books of account, Public records, Maps, Charts on Section 34 to 38 of I.E.A.

- a) Meaning of books of account
- b) Relevance of book of account in criminal case
- c) How to prove books of account
- d) Bankers book Evidence Act
- e) Entries in the diary
- f) Loose papers
- g) Public Records
- h) Facts which need not be proved
- i) Judicial notice
- j) Natural events

10. Opinion of Experts and Third parties (Experts and their opinion)

- a) Opinions of Parties not connected to case (third parties)
- b) Who is an expert?
- c) Importance of opinion of expert
- d) Provisions in Cr.P.C. and Identification of Prisoners Act
- e) Hand Writing and Finger Print Experts
- f) Opinion of third parties who are not experts

11. Character of the Accused (Section 53 & 54)

- a) Relevancy in criminal cases
- b) Previous convictions
- c) How to prove previous convictions (with reference to Section 75 of I.P.C., 360 Cr.P.C. and Section 14 of I.E.A.)

12. Witness and Oral Evidence (Sections 59 & 60)

- a) (When relevant facts are known to persons)
- b) Meaning of oral evidence
- c) Documentary evidence
- d) Types of documents and their proof
 - (i) Public documents
 - (ii) Private documents
 - (iii) Electronic documents

- e) Proof of documents
- f) Ancient documents
- g) Documentary evidence
- h) Role of Executive Magistrate

13. Electronic documents and Special Rules of Evidence

- a) Meaning of Electronic documents
- b) Computer output
- c) Relevant provisions of the I.T. Act

14. Witnesses and privileged communication (Section 118 to 129 & 132 of I.E.A.)

- a) (When relevant facts are known to persons) Number of witnesses
- b) Parties
- c) Judges and Magistrates
- d) Spouses against everyone
- e) Offence of State and Departmental communication
- f) Communication with legal advisor
- g) Impact of RTI Act

15. Evidence of Accomplice – Sections 133 and 114 [Illustration (b)] of I.E.A.

(When relevant facts are known to persons)

- a) Who is an accomplice?
- b) How can get the evidence of an accomplice
- c) How pardon is granted to the accomplice
- d) Special reference to the cases of P.C. Act.

16. Recording of evidence / Court craft in the court (oral and documentary evidence) (How witnesses place their knowledge of relevant facts before the court or Examination of the witnesses)

- a) Examination in Chief
- b) Cross Examination
- c) Re examination
- d) Hostile witnesses
- e) Leading questions
- f) Refreshing memory
- g) Filing of the documents before the court and marking them

17. Questions which should not be asked (Sections 149 – 152)

- a) Vexatious questions
- b) Privileged communications
- c) Indecent scandalous and questions intended to insult

18. Evidence to corroborate

- a) Meaning of corroboration
- b) When corroboration is required
- c) How to collect corroborative evidence
- d) Contradiction and corroboration

Outcome - Evidence is the foundation of prosecution. Most prosecutions fail because of lacunae in the evidence. In every criminal investigation, a police officer will come across wide range of evidence related to an offence. Though Investigating Officer (IO) is the deciding authority as to what he or she wants to rely on, to support/strengthen the case but knowing the correct rules for collection and presentation of evidences (as per Rules of relevancy and admissibility) in the Court of law not only attaches higher degree of acceptance but also rules out the possibility of evidences being challenged.

The inputs on Indian Evidence Act will enable the probationers to:

- (i) Understand the legal aspects of identification, collection and presentation of evidences in the Court of law.
- (ii) Know how to plug loopholes in an evidence by establishing vital links between various evidences.
- (iii) Effectively guide investigation and lay down markers for collection of evidence.
- (iv) Effectively supervise and scrutinize the collected evidence to help the IO to make the required connection between the crime and the accused.

Paper III : Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Marks : 100

1. Overview of CrPC
2. Constitution of Criminal Courts and their powers and Prosecution
3. Process of procuring presence of accused and witnesses – Summons, Warrants, Proclamation and Attachment of property
4. FIR Related Miscellaneous topics:
 - a) Place of Jurisdiction
 - b) Section 156(3)
 - c) Cross case
 - d) Double jeopardy
5. Bail
6. Conclusion of investigation
 - a) Period of Limitation
 - b) Protest petition
 - c) Charge sheet and recording of evidence u/s 299
7. Prosecution scrutiny of cases
8. Compounding, Withdrawal from Prosecution and Plea Bargaining
9. Pre-Trial Conference, Joint Trial and Splitting of Trial and Speedy Trial
10. Trial/Court Proceedings:
 - a) Filing of Charge sheet
 - b) Supplying copies of charge sheet
 - c) Committal proceedings
 - d) Concept of special courts
 - e) Framing of charge
 - f) Discharge
 - g) Prosecution Evidence
 - h) Section 313
 - i) Defence Evidence
 - j) Judgment
11. Disposal of Property
12. Appeal, Review and Revision
13. Procedure for Private Complaint
14. Tendering of pardon under section 306 and other miscellaneous Sections 311 and 319.

Outcome - Criminal procedure is one of the most important tools for the functioning of the police in the field. The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), read with the police rules of the state, is the core statute for exercising police powers in investigation. A thorough knowledge of CrPC is therefore crucial to and is linked to several other subjects such as IPC and Investigation. The curriculum on the Criminal Procedure Code for IPS probationers is designed to give them an overview of policing functions and powers, with focus on Constitutional provisions, human rights, gender sensitization, emerging trends in crimes, etc. The inputs on CrPC will enable the probationers to:

- (i) Attain higher degree of proficiency in supervising and giving direction to investigation and ensuring that it conforms to and satisfies the court's appraisal.
- (ii) Develop the ability to identify common gaps in procedure which may result in rights violation or failure of prosecution.
- (iii) Understand the constitutional mandate of policing in securing the right to life and personal liberty so as to ensure the use of procedure as the 'handmaiden of justice' and not of oppression by misuse.
- (iv) Co-relate and respond to the different processes which occur simultaneously upon the commission of an offence under other major criminal laws such as IPC and Evidence Act and some Special Laws.
- (v) Familiarize with the new and emerging practices and trends targeted towards reform in the policing system.

Paper IV :Investigation

Marks : 150

1. Power of Police to conduct Investigation
 - a) Investigation/its stages/relevant facts
 - b) Code of Conduct for the Police in conducting investigations / best practices
2. Registration of FIR
 - a) First Information report – Section 154 CrPC
 - b) Duties of a Police Officer in registering a case
 - c) Rights of a citizen in the capacity as a complainant
 - d) Cross or counter FIR
 - e) Preliminary enquiry prior to the registration of FIR
 - f) Liability of persons giving false complaints
 - g) Evidentiary value of FIR
3. Examination of Witnesses, Suspects and Arrests
 - a) Examination of witnesses and suspects and arrests
 - (i) Kinds of evidence / oral evidence
 - (ii) Provisions and procedures governing examination of witness
 - (iii) Evidentiary value of the statement of a witness recorded by Police
 - (iv) Constitutional safeguards for a witness/rights of the witness
 - (v) Victim and witness protection under SCs and STs (PoA) Act
 - (vi) Liability of the witness for giving false evidence
 - (vii) Liability of the Police Officer for introducing false evidence

- b) Arrest
 - (i) Meaning of Arrest
 - (ii) Statutes that empower Police to effect arrest
 - (iii) Provisions of CrPC dealing with arrest
 - (iv) Powers and Duties of Police Officers while and after effecting arrest
 - (v) Press coverage of arrested accused
 - (vi) Rights of the arrestee
 - (vii) Consequence of non-compliance with the provisions relating to arrest
 - (viii) Constitutional safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention
 - (ix) Examination of arrested person by medical officer
 - (x) Health and safety of arrested person
- c) Principles regarding use of handcuffs
 - (i) Objective
 - (ii) Handcuffing: Guidelines of Supreme Court

4. Search and Seizure – Techniques of raid

- a) Statutory powers of search: Search of a person, place etc without warrant
- b) Search procedure stipulated in Section 100 CrPC
- c) Methods of search
- d) Consequences of non-compliance with the provisions relating to search –
 - (i) Search without warrant by Police Officers
 - (ii) Exception: section 165 CrPC
 - (iii) Effect of contravention of the search procedure
 - (iv) Search with consent of the occupant of a premise

5. Inquest and its procedures

- a) Meaning of Inquest
- b) Provisions dealing with Inquest
- c) Power of Police Officers to conduct Inquest

6. Absconders – Attachment of Property

7. Report of Investigations – writing of case diaries

- a) Case diary – stipulations under section 172 CrPC
- b) Details to be furnished in the Case Diary
- c) Failure to maintain a case diary
- d) Use of case diary in the court of Law

8. Filing of Charge sheet / Final Report

- a) Preparation of charge sheet
- b) When is it filed? The period of limitation
- c) Contents & documents to be furnished in the Charge sheet
- d) Cognizance on Supplementary Charge sheet

9. Economic Offences

- a) Basic Concepts
- b) Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Forgery & Questioned Documents
- c) Frauds: Banking, Deposit, Corporate Frauds

10. Bribery and Corruption
 - a) Theories of corruption (Attitudes, Ethics and Human Rights subject)
 - b) Provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act
 - c) The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944.
 - d) Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952
11. Crime Against Women, Children and Disadvantaged Sections
 - a) Crime Against Women: Matrimonial offences, Domestic violence Act, Dowry Death, Rape
 - b) Crime Against Children: Issues, Laws (POCSO Act, JJ Act), Institutional arrangements and Best Practices.
 - c) Crime Against Weaker sections: SC ST POA Act
12. Organized Crime
 - a) Theory of Organized Crime
 - b) Drug Trafficking
 - c) Human Trafficking :Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act
13. Transnational Crimes and Extradition
 - a) Lookout circular and Interpol.
 - b) Extradition and Deportation
 - c) The Extradition Act, 1962.
 - d) LR and MLAT
14. Principles and techniques of interrogation, confessions, Judicial and extra-judicial
15. Gathering criminal intelligence – employment of sources and shadowing suspects.
16. Supervision of Crime
17. Land mark cases

Outcome - On completion of the syllabus, the probationers shall be able to:

- (i) List and describe the common elements of the investigative process.
- (ii) Investigate a crime or incident and attend to an incident Conduct a preliminary and a basic scientific and criminal investigation and analyze evidence gathered.
- (iii) Describe the qualities of the investigator.
- (iv) Discuss the procedure for investigating specific types of incidents, crime scene processing and present evidence in a court of law.
- (v) Apply principles of IPC, CrPC, Law of Evidence, Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine, other Acts and laws in an integrated manner.
- (vi) Administer a case file.
- (vii) Perform witness support activities.
- (viii) Apply Victim Empowerment knowledge and skills for service delivery.
- (ix) Locate, develop evaluate and manage information from public and private sources and informers. (Manage crime intelligence practices).
- (x) Describe crime reporting systems and computerized database through various forms and formats.
- (xi) Demonstrate appropriate interviewing and interrogation techniques and handling of suspects in the investigation.
- (xii) Function in a team (simulation exercises and practicals) and understanding stress in personal and work situations during serious incidents.

- (xiv) Understand the nature of economic offences and organized crimes.
- (xv) Learn the steps involved in investigation of crimes against women, children and weaker sections, corruption cases
- (xvi) Know the procedure for investigation of cases under NDPS Act.
- (xvii) Know the steps to be taken for prevention of atrocities and investigation of atrocity cases registered under SC/ST POA Act.
- (xviii) Learn the need for inter-agency cooperation and the principles and process of extradition

Paper V :Forensics

Marks:100

1. Forensic Science – Introduction
 - a) Forensic Science-scope and its role in crime investigation
 - b) History and Development
 - c) Mobile Units and
 - d) Other Organizations. Clues team/ crime scene visit to be arranged for probationers
 - e) Forensic Science Laboratories- Organization setup; divisions and their utilization
 - f) Regional labs-
 - g) Central and state Forensic Science Laboratories in India
2. Crime Scene Management
 - a) Crime Scene Search
 - b) Crime Scene Recording
 - c) Crime Scene Reconstruction
3. Physical Evidences
 - a) Definition and importance of physical evidence
 - b) Search and collection
 - c) Lifting, Handling and Packing, Forwarding to laboratory for analysis
 - d) Interpretation including substantiating and presentation of document in court
4. Biometrics and its application in investigation
 - a) Fingerprints, Footprints, Facial Recognition system
 - b) Automated Fingerprint Identification System
 - c) Specimen Fingerprint and Fingerprint Bureau
5. Forensic Physics
 - a) Glass Fracture studies
 - b) Footprints, tyre impression etc.
 - c) Tool marks
 - d) Examination of spurious articles referred in infringement of trade mark act
 - e) Examination of physical evidence in road accidents/traffic accidents
6. Forensic Ballistics
 - a) Role and importance in investigation
 - b) Classification of firearms and range of firing
 - c) Collection, handling, preservation of firearms and ammunitions
 - d) Type of firearm
 - e) evidence, kind of information to be elicited from the forensic expert
 - f) Understanding and interpreting the forensic reports on ballistic examination

7. Forensic Serology and Forensic Biology
 - a) Forensic Serology :
 - (i) Different types of physiological fluids encounter in crime location
 - b) Handling & Collection – do's and don'ts
 - c) Blood spatter pattern analysis
 - d) Analytical
 - e) information from experts
 - f) Interpretation of reports
 - g) Forensic Biology:
 - (i) Significance of Biological Evidences: Hair, Fibre, Diatoms & plant materials etc.
8. DNA Fingerprinting
 - a) DNA FP – Introduction & its significance in Forensic Science
 - b) Types of cases
 - c) Guidelines in handling of evidences
 - d) Interpretation of Reports
9. Forensic Chemistry
 - a) Types of cases –Explosives; Fire &Arson Cases; Spurious/ Suspected petrol, diesel& other motor oils; cosmetics etc.
 - b) Collection – precautions, sampling procedures
 - c) NDPS
 - d) Post Blast Investigation
10. Advances in Forensic Science
 - a) Forensic Engineering:
 - b) Audio – Voice
 - c) Analysis
 - d) Forensic Nursing
 - e) Railway Forensics
11. Field Level Forensic tools
 - a) Application of alternate light sources
 - b) Kits for detection of NDPS and explosives
 - c) Detection of body fluids
12. Introduction to Forensic Medicine
13. Examination of scenes of occurrence from the point of view medico-legal evidence
14. Identification: Methods of establishing identity of living and dead. Determination of age, Odontology, Human anthropology
15. Post Mortem: The post-mortem examination, examination of mutilated bodies and skeletal remains; Appreciation of medico-legal reports and framing of questionnaires for doctors, Exhumation.
16. Death: Medico legal aspects of death –determination of causes and time of death – distinction between homicidal, suicidal, accidental and natural deaths

17. Body Offences:

- a) Violent asphyxia deaths- by hanging, strangulation, throttling, suffocation and drowning
- b) Different types of wounds – by fire arms, sharp- edged or pointed weapons or explosive, burns and scalds, mechanical injuries, death and injuries caused by heat, cold, lightening or electrocution

18. Traffic Accidents: Deaths and injuries arising out of traffic accidents - drunken driving

19. Sexual Offences:

- a) Sexual offences- rape, criminal abortion and infanticide
- b) Medico-legal aspects of insanity

20. Toxicology:

- a) Poisons commonly used in India in the commission of crime and for suicides – their symptoms and detection in living subjects and dead bodies
- b) Medical Negligence
- c) Recent Advances in forensic Medicine
- d) Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear disasters

Outcome - On completion of the syllabus, the probationers will be able to:

- (i) Understand the natural and unnatural deaths (suicide, homicide and accidental).
- (ii) Understand the concept of brainstem death.
- (iii) Scientific methods of identification, living and dead persons.
- (iv) Evaluate the cause and time since death in various cases.
- (v) Understand medico legal reports like Autopsy report, Injury report, death certificate and drunken certificate.
- (vi) Understand nature of injuries, so that they could be able to assess Simple/grievous injuries, weapons with which injuries are caused.
- (vii) Understand the symptoms of Asphyxia deaths, so are able to know whether it is hanging, strangulation or drowning deaths.
- (viii) Understand various natural, unnatural and sexual perversions.
- (ix) Collect various physical and biological evidences related to the human body in various offences.
- (x) Understand and diagnose various offences related to poisoning, Symptoms and Collection of evidences.
- (xi) Understand and appreciate the importance of Scientific Aids to Investigation in their day-to-day Policing.
- (xii) Undertake Scene of Crime (SOC) investigation to provide for scientific reconstruction and Crime scene analysis with the help of Forensic Scientists whenever required.
- (xiii) Perform and guide the investigating officers to carryout proper SOC processing by recognizing, documenting, collecting, preserving and transporting physical evidences without breaking chain of custody.
- (xiv) Prepare comprehensive observation report taking into consideration, the activities of the police officers at the SOC and train their subordinate officers to prepare observation report to withstand scrutiny of the presiding officer of the court.

Paper VI : Criminology and Police Management in India

Marks : 150

1. Historical Perspective of Policing & Present Challenges
 - a) Evolution of Police.
 - b) Role of All India Services
 - c) Indian Police and Indian Police Service.
 - d) Contribution of IPS Fraternity
 - e) Pride in Uniform
 - f) Police Act 1861
 - g) Policing and Criminology- Introduction Session
 - h) Challenges before Police Leadership in 21st century.
 - i) Criminal Justice System
2. Organization Structure in Centre and States
 - a) Organization Structure & Design : Hierarchy, Span of control, Unity of command, Coordination, Delegation of authority, Decentralization and Supervision.
 - b) Role of Central Government in Police work
 - c) CAPFs & CPOs
 - d) State Police Organizations and Police Administration.
 - e) Introductory Cadre Course
 - f) State Police Manual
3. District Police Management
 - a) District Police Administration
 - b) Theories of Crime
4. Leadership
5. Police Station Management (Including PS Visits)
 - a) Functioning of Police Station
 - (i) PS Records
 - (ii) Inspection and supervision
 - b) Evidence Based Policing for crime prevention
 - c) Measurement of Crime
 - d) Human Resources Management in Police
 - e) Human Resources Management- Concept and scope.
 - f) Human Resource Planning
 - (i) Concept of HRP
 - (ii) Human Resource Information systems
 - g) Job analysis and Evaluation
 - (i) Concept, scope and importance of Job Analysis
 - (ii) Methods of Job-Analysis
 - (iii) Writing and using job description
 - (iv) Methods of job evaluation.
 - h) Effective Decision Making
 - i) Conducting Effective Meetings
6. Penology and Victimology/JJ Act

7. Human Resource Development
 - a) Human Resource Development in Police Concept of HRD
 - b) Developmental directions in HRD
 - c) Tools and Techniques for developing Human Resources.
 - d) Training process
 - e) On-the-job training methods.
 - f) Recruitment and Selection Process in Police
 - g) Recruitment methods.
 - h) Concept of Assessment Centers.
 - i) Case-studies from different organizations
8. Motivation and Welfare of the Staff
 - a) Managing police personnel for Superior Performance
 - b) Motivating police personnel
 - c) Rewards management
 - d) Grievance Redressal mechanisms in Police
 - e) Performance Appraisal and
 - f) Interpersonal feedback
 - g) Police Welfare
9. Contemporary Issues in policing and Commissionerate System
10. Office Management
11. Departmental Enquiries
12. Best Practices
 - a) Crime Prevention Techniques / Crime records (Crime Data Analysis)
 - b) Community Policing
 - c) Case load management
13. Working of various wings of police department in a district including forensic lab/clues team facilities etc.
14. Visits and inspections of Police stations and other subordinate offices in the district including inspection of Armed Reserve lines and Police Band.
15. Working of dog squad, mounted police, availability and maintenance of arms and ammunition and training of police personnel including annual firing.

Outcomes – On completion of the subject curriculum, the probationers shall be able to :

- (i) Understand the development of the Criminal Justice System, the policing system in India, the functions and inter-linkages of various wings within the Criminal Justice System.
- (ii) Be aware of the constitutional provisions, laws & rules governing policing and police officers in India, the structure of police set-up at state level, districts.
- (iii) Understand the functioning of the police station and the skill-set required for managing policing at the police station level.
- (iv) Relate to contemporary issues in policing like challenges emanating from casteism, communalism etc., attitude towards weaker sections including women and children and other related matters.
- (v) Conduct Departmental Enquiries and appreciate the nuances of how it is different from a criminal investigation/ Understand the provisions relating to security of service of civil servants.

- (vi) Have knowledge about various Central Armed Police Forces and Central Police Organizations.
- (vii) To understand the reasons for cause of crime and the best methods available to respond to it
- (viii) Inputs on methods such as crime mapping, crime data analysis, measurement of crime, methods for doing so, crime records and surveillance, devising crime prevention strategies and to equip the officers to better manage human and material resources at their disposal.
- (ix) Community Policing, Best practices and Case Load management being followed by the various police organizations for the purpose of emulation and further improvisation for improving efficiency and output of the police functioning.
- (x) To understand issues related to Penology and Prisons in India, Correctional Institutions, juvenile delinquency and various institutions related to Juvenile Justice System. The course also aims to familiarize the officers with the topic of Victimology, how Victimology is Crime prevention, problems of victims and the role of police personnel as First Responders.
- (xi) Apply learning from the domains of Leadership, Creativity, Personality Development, Time and Stress management, Organizational Communication, Motivation and Emotional Intelligence for Self Development as Police Leaders.
- (xii) Demonstrate their Competence in using soft skills as reinforcers to the Hard skills (professional) for effective discharge of their duties.
- (xiii) Synthesize the learning in the area of Human Resources Management to lead the policemen in the field effectively.
- (xiv) Evolve actionable organizational strategies for motivating, training, managing stress, conflict management and improving quality of work in Police.

Paper VII :Attitudes, Ethics and Human Rights

Marks : 100

1. Introduction to Ethics

- a) Understanding self and Dimensions of self.
- b) Value driven policing (Professional, Human, Constitutional)
- c) Theories of ethics (utilitarian, deontology and virtue).
- d) Ethical dilemmas and resolutions.
- e) Ethical - Triangulation method.
- f) Practical applications.
- g) Ethics of care

2. Justice, ethics and law

- a) The theories of justice.
- b) Concept of rule of law.
- c) Idea of equality.
- d) Real life case studies on behaviour, arrogance, insensitivity.

3. Introduction to human rights

- a) Concept and evolution
- b) Policing in democratic societies
- c) Dirty harry problem and ticking bomb theory - an analysis

4. Forms of Police deviance
 - a) Abuse of authority.
 - b) Illustration of the Stanford prison experiments and Milgram experiments
 - c) Other police deviances

5. Police Dilemmas
 - a) Various categories of Dilemmas.
 - b) Resolution

6. Prescriptive Codes for Policing in Indian Society
 - a) International Ethical Standards.
 - b) All India Service (Conduct Rules).

7. Organisational sub culture
 - a) Positive and Negative.
 - b) Initiating Change.

8. Corruption
 - a) Forms & Types of Police corruption
 - b) Institutional Corruption
 - c) Moral corruption
 - d) Noble cause corruption
 - e) Conditions that breed corruption
 - f) Need for reforms and Transparency.

9. Behaviouralism
 - a) Stereo types, biases and prejudices
 - b) Overcoming Biases.
 - c) Application / uses in Policing.

10. Attitudes for success
 - a) Baseline Attitudes to be a successful Police Officer. -Leading by example, compassion, honesty, humor, integrity, self-regulation.
 - b) Introspection & identification.
 - c) Inculcating desired attitudes.

11. Soft skills – Communication, Oral, written, Nonverbal, barriers in communications, Communication with public/Public Representatives/ seniors.
 - a) Art of listening, empathy in communication and skill in giving effective feedback.
 - b) Different styles, scientific basis.
 - c) Assertiveness Training.
 - d) Conflict management/Negotiation.
 - e) Interpersonal Relationships.
 - f) Art of Public Speaking.

12. Team Building

- a) Marshmallow experiment.
- b) What works for teams?
- c) When teams don't perform as per expectations.

13. Creativity and Innovation at work

- a) Difference between creativity and innovation.
- b) Importance of innovation.
- c) Barriers to innovation.
- d) Creating culture promoting innovation.
- e) Use of creativity in policing.

14. Time Management

- a) One dimensional and two dimensional aspects of Time Management.
- b) Good Habits for Time Management.
- c) Time wasters.
- d) Budgeting the time.

13. Stress Management in Police

- a) Stress Management- Interventions for police personnel,
- b) Managing Frustrations,
- c) Drug Abuse and Psychological health of Police personnel

14. Emotional Intelligence

- a) Effective leadership to create suitable work environment.
- b) Personality correlates of leadership.
- c) Understanding emotions of self and others.
- d) Using EQ for empathetic leadership.
- e) Emotional Agility.

Outcome - At the end of this course, the probationers will be able to :

- (i) Understand and appreciate the values fundamental to policing in India, the ethical dimensions of police work, importance of ethical approach in policing and ways to handle ethical dilemmas.
- (ii) Be aware of the general expectations and the code of conduct for officers of AIS.
- (iii) Understand the utility of the concepts of Ethics, Human rights and appropriate attitudes in day-to-day policing and in ensuring better service delivery.
- (iv) Learn the existing laws on Human Rights (HR) and understand their evolution.
- (v) Be aware of the need for sensitivity towards HR in police work.
- (vi) Understand the competency expectation in terms of attitudes from a civil servant.
- (vii) Inculcate attitudes/values of compassion, integrity, courage, positivity, humility, confidence, self-awareness, team work, humour etc. that are critical for a police officer.
- (viii) To develop communication skills to interact effectively.
- (ix) To use knowledge of team building, creativity and innovation to develop an enabling work environment

- (x) To understand the principles of time management and stress management so that these can be applied to self and subordinates to create a better work environment.

Paper VIII :Internal Security and Public Order

Marks : 150

1. Concept of Internal Security
 - a) Overall National Scenario with emphasis on LWE, Urban Terrorism, North-East Insurgency
2. Left Wing Extremism in India
 - a) History/ Structure/ Crime Data/ Mapping
 - b) Modus Operandi, Funding, Logistics etc.
 - c) Intelligence Collection including CDR Analysis
 - d) VIP Movement in LWE areas
 - e) Operation Strategies.
 - f) Govt. Interventions / Policies
 - g) Investigation of LWE-related Crimes
3. Terrorism – An overview
 - a) History
 - b) Structure
 - c) Spread/ Mapping
 - d) Crime Data
 - e) Terror Funding
 - f) Narco -Terrorism
 - g) Prevention Strategies
 - h) Fidayeen Attack/Other nature of blasts
 - i) Response in Fidayeen Attack
 - j) UAPA Act
 - k) Investigation of terror-related crimes
4. Insurgency – Insurgency in North East India
5. FICN
 - a) Investigation
 - b) High Quality Currency
 - c) Cross-Border connections
 - d) Modus operandi
 - e) National Perspective
 - f) NIA Act
6. VIP Security – General Principles
7. Preventive Detention – National Security Act
8. Regulation of Foreigners Registration and Movement
 - a) Types of Visas and Rules therein
 - b) Violation and interventions.
 - c) The Foreigners Act, 1946
9. Airport Security
10. Document Security and Information Security – Official Secrets Act

11. Radicalization
12. Magisterial Enquiry
13. Emerging threats to Internal Security
 - a) Cyber Espionage
 - b) Role of Social Media
14. Crowd Control
 - a) Crowds and Collective behavior of crowds.
 - b) Principles of Crowd Control
 - c) Arrangements for Melas /Festivals-Regulation of crowd
15. Unlawful Assemblies
 - a) Intelligence and Source Building.
 - b) Rumours – Types and Handling of Rumours
 - c) Handling of Unlawful Assemblies. Preventive Action and Dispersal of Unlawful Assemblies (CrPC provisions) and Documentation.
 - d) Agitations and Police Response
 - e) Graded use of force/Less than lethal methods of crowd control
 - f) Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981
16. Riots and Communalism
 - a) Riots and Communalism (Overview)
 - b) Broad principles of Riot Schemes.
 - c) Communal problems-Handling of Riots, Anticipating Law and Order situations
 - d) PDPP Act
17. Disaster Management
 - a) Handling of Crisis created by natural disasters, major accidents, etc. and Interagency Coordination
 - b) Deployment of CAPFs/Armed Forces. (PMI/Outdoor)
 - c) Disaster Management Act, 2005
18. Counselling/ Mediation and Media Management
19. Election Management
 - a) Maintenance of Law and Order and Peace during elections (Relevant section of electoral offences will be covered under IPC)
 - b) The Representatives of Peoples Act, 1951
20. Road Safety and Traffic Management
 - a) Control Room Visit
 - b) IT applications in traffic Management
 - c) Motor Vehicles Act 1988
21. Exchange of Fire/Judicial Enquiry/NHRC Guidelines (Ethics and HR)

Outcome - On completion of the syllabus, the probationers shall be able to:

- (i) Understand the nature of the crowd, various types of crowds and agitations and various methods of controlling it.
- (ii) Make bandobust arrangements for any large scale crowd gathering covering

the entire spectrum from mobilisation of human and other resources to administrative arrangements, inter-departmental cooperation and community participation, etc.

- (iii) Deal with communal problems, prepare riot scheme, prepare reports for judicial inquiry.
- (iv) Election management and role of Police, traffic management, Police as responders to manmade and natural disasters.
- (v) Identify various types of Extremism and Terrorist activities including LWE, Militancy and different insurgencies and differentiate understand the Origin, Development, Ideology, Counter measures, Strategy and Tactics to deal with such threats.
- (vi) Understand broad principles of Counter Terrorism and Counter insurgency operations including collection of intelligence and to acquire basic skills for handling various operations.
- (vii) Identify general principles of Security including Personal Security, Vital Installation Security and document and Information Security.
- (viii) Identify relevant provisions in law to deal with cases related to Terrorism, Espionage, threat to Public Order.
- (ix) Understand how the Terrorist organizations use internet for radicalizing recruiting, training and propaganda purposes.

Paper IX :Information and Communication Technology

Marks : 150

- 1. Introduction to Computers
 - a) Hardware components and assembly
 - b) Storage systems and data organization
 - c) Software: system & application
 - d) Fundamentals of OS
- 2. Fundamentals of Computer Networks
 - a) Networking devices
 - b) IP addressing and Working of Internet
 - c) Network protocols
 - d) Logs created in computer networks, and their use for LEA
 - e) Internet Governance
- 3. MS Office Applications
 - a) MS Word
 - b) MS PowerPoint
 - c) MS Excel
 - d) Advanced Excel
- 4. CCTNS: Framework and dashboard
- 5. Introduction to Cybercrimes and Cyber Laws
 - a) Introduction to Cybercrimes and Understanding Modus Operandi
 - b) IT Act
 - (i) IT Act
 - (ii) Penalties & Offences
 - (iii) Intermediary Guidelines rules 2011
 - c) Presentation and Admissibility of Electronic Evidence

- d) IT Act – Digital Signatures
 - e) IT Act – Monitoring and Decryption
 - f) IT Act – Blocking of access
6. Digital Crime Scene Management
- a) Preparation of Investigator's Toolkit
 - b) Crime Scene Management - Preparation
 - c) Steps to be followed, Imaging, Hashing, Wiping, Cloning, Write-blockers, Faraday bags, handling different digital devices and documentation
 - d) Crime Scene Management – Processing and SOP
7. Investigation of Internet Crimes
- a) Investigation of crimes on internet, email and social media
 - b) Investigation of digital payment frauds
 - c) Collection of evidences from browser, windows registry, event logs, network logs
8. Mobile Phone Investigation and Forensics
- a) How Mobile works
 - b) Mobile Phone Architecture, terminologies and data acquisition
 - c) SOP of handling mobile devices
 - d) Mobile Apps: Data Analytics
 - e) Using CDR, Tower Dump, IPDR in investigation
9. Cyber Surveillance and Intelligence Gathering
- a) Social Media: Investigation and Handling Rumors and Fake News
 - b) OSINT
 - c) CCTV and Aerial Surveillance
 - d) Dark Web
10. Cyber Security
- a) Concept of Cyber Security and Information Security
 - b) Cyber Security Policies and Framework in India
 - c) Cyber Terrorism and Espionage
11. Emerging Trends and Challenges
- a) IT applications and initiatives in policing
 - (i) National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal maintained by NCRB
 - (ii) Cybercrime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme of MHA– Overview, components etc
 - (iii) Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre Scheme of MHA (I4C)
 - (iv) National Tracking system for missing and vulnerable children portal, and such other portals of Gol.
 - b) Blockchain Technology in policing
 - c) Investigation of Crypto currencies
 - d) Data Analytics and applications in policing
 - e) Anti-Forensics
 - f) Internet of Things
 - g) Artificial Intelligence

12. Wireless & Radio Communication (PTCR)

- a) Functioning of Control Room
- b) Handling Wireless Sets
- c) HF/VHF/UHF communication
- d) Latest technologies in wireless communication
- e) Repeaters and RoIP
- f) Integrated Control Room and ERSS

Outcome - At the end of this course, the probationers will be able to:

- (i) Be comfortable with Computer and will have Basic MS-Office & Internet related skills.
- (ii) Understand Internet Technology from the point of view of user as well as investigator.
- (iii) Appreciate challenges that technology has created for police leaders.
- (iv) Appreciate Cyber Crime as defined in our IT Act, related investigation skills and to handle digital evidences.
- (v) Understand Mobile Phone technology better and its use in investigation.
- (vi) Appreciate application of Information Technology in day to day police administration.



NALSAR
UNIVERSITY OF LAW
HYDERABAD • www.nalsar.ac.in