

TRAINING MODULE PLAN OF TWO WEEKS ARE FRESHER COURSE
FOR SIKKIM POLICE PERSONNEL

Course Title: Two Weeks refresher Course of Civil Police personnel (Naiks/
LNK and constables)

Aim: To refresh and to update, plus to sensitize the Sikkim Police Personnel on
Crime against the Weaker sections of the society

Level of Participation: Police personnel of Sikkim Police (Naiks, LNKs and
Constables)

Contents:

OUTDOOR CLASSES:

- PT/Yoga
- Drill (Without and with arms)

INDOOR CLASSES:

- Constitutional Law
- Law Enforcement and Human Rights
- Major and Minor Acts
- Crime against Women and Children
- Introduction to Cyber Crime
- Human Rights Violation
- Investigation of Crimes & UD Cases
- How to guard crime scenes

METHODOLOGY:

- Talk and Chalk
- Power Point presentation
- Case studies
- Discussion

TRAINERS:

- Training Faculty members
- Senior Police officials
- Guest Speakers from outside the Department


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Police Head Quarter
Gangtok


Dy. Superintendent of Police
Police Training Centre
Yangang, South Sikkim

REFRESHER COURSES FOR HEAD CONSTABLES AND ASSISTANT
SUB-INSPECTORS, CIVIL POLICE (ONE MONTH)

I. MODERN INDIA AND THE ROLE OF THE POLICE

- A. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- B. B. Political, Social and Economic changes in India since independence and their implications for the police.
2. Major Social Problems, Uplifting of weaker sections of the people
3. National Integration
3. Current Affairs.

II. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

- A. Understanding Human Behaviour- Individual, group and crowd.
- B. B. Police Behaviour towards the Public
- C. C. Principles of Police conduct- selected cases to emphasis the importance of courtesy, impartiality and integrity.

III. CRIMINOLOGY

A. MODERN CONCEPTS IN CRIMINOLOGY

1. CRIMINOGENIC FACTORS

- (a) Psychological
- (b) Sociological
- (c) Economic
- (d) Political

2. DEVIANCES

- (a) Individual deviance- Juvenile delinquency
- (b) Collective deviance organised crime/deviance of authority
- (c) White-Collar crime
- (d) Vice (gambling, alcoholism, Prostitution and drug addiction)

B. PENOLOGY

1. Punishment- Prisons
2. Correction and reformation- probation, parole and corrective
3. instructions
4. Recidivism

C. POLICE AS A PART OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM -INTER ORGANISATIONAL COORDINATION AND COOPERATION.

IV. CRIME PREVENTION


A. Prevention of Crime

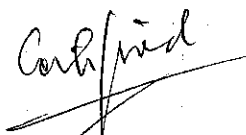
1. Collection of criminal intelligence
2. Prevention of special types of crime like dacoity and burglary

V. CRIME INVESTIGATION

A. General

1. Preparation of FIR
2. Procedure and method of investigation
3. Preparation of case diaries, final reports and charge sheets
4. Relevant law


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CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Chapter I (Preliminary)

Chapter IV (Power of superior officers of Police)

Chapter V (Arrest of Persons)

Chapter VI (Process to compel appearance)

Chapter VII (Process to compel production of things)

Chapter VIII (Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour)

Chapter X (Maintenance of public order and tranquillity)

Chapter XII (Information to the police and their powers to investigate)

Chapter XXXIII (Provisions as to bail and bonds)

Chapter XXXIV (Disposal of property)

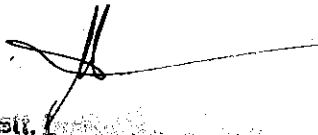
INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.

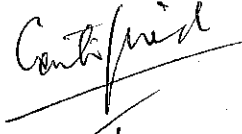
Ss 9, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 32

Article 20 (3) of the Constitution of India.

New Legislations and rulings.

B. Scientific Aids to the Detection.


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RE-ORIENTATION COURSE FOR PROMOTEES SUB-INSPECTORS,
CIVIL POLICE.

I. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR AND POLICE ATTITUDES

- A. Understanding Human Behaviour
1. Why Human Being behave the way they do
 2. Development of Human Personality
 3. Motivational mechanics
 4. Anxieties
 5. Attitude to authority, authoritarian personality.
 6. Characteristics of a stable personality.
- B. Understanding critical social groups and conflict situation. Problems relating to students and youths, industrial workers, political parties, radicals and reactionaries, communal strife, linguistic and regional conflicts, agrarian unrest etc.

C. THE PERSONALITY OF A POLICE OFFICER.

1. Selected short cases involving dilemmas faced by the Police and appropriate Police attitudes.
2. Principles of Police conduct.

D. POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS.


Importance and techniques.

II. LEADERSHIP AND SUPERVISION.

- A. The role of a Sub-Inspectors as a supervisor and a leader style of supervision, the supervisory skill its understanding, appreciation and development.
- B. The Dynamics of Relationships-Inter departmental, Senior-Subordinate and inter personal, road blocks and gateway communication, engineering of an agreement, techniques of communication understanding human behaviour, human needs, motivation, attitude and self-development, recent trends in techniques of control and supervision.

III. CRIME PROSECUTION AND INVESTIGATION.

- A. Special types of crime and their investigation and prosecution e.g. arson, sabotage, espionage etc. Some selected cases.
- B. Organised Crime, including White Collar Crime, Some selected cases.
- C. Techniques of prevention of Crime-Peoples participation in crime prevention.
- D. Police Participation in Social Defence

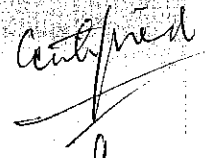

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IV. LAW

- A. New Legislations
- B. Important New Rulings

V. APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- A. Latest Advances in Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine
- B. One weeks Training at the State Forensic Science Laboratory


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(ONE MONTH)

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- A. Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.
- B. (1) Political, Social and economic changes in India since independence and their implications for the Police.
(2) Major Social Problems-uplift of weaker sections of the people
(3) National Affairs.

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- A. Understanding Human Behaviour Individual, group and crowd
- B. Police Behaviour towards the Public
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III POLICE DUTIES

- A. Prevention and detection of crime with particular reference to Beat, patrol, Surveillance and Collection of Intelligence.
- B. Investigation -elementary knowledge of Scientific aids to investigation preservation of the scene of crime and police portraits.
- C. Maintenance of order with particular reference to student and labour Problems, Political Agitations and Communal Disturbance.
- D. Role of Police in social Defence juvenile delinquency.
- E. Application of Science and Technology to Police Work.

IV LAW

- A. Revision of important provisions of IPC and Cr. PC general exceptions and definitions of cognizable offences, offences relating to obstruction or deterring public servant from duty and powers of arrest.

B New Legislations

V CRIME PREVENTION


- A. Prevention of Crime
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 - 2. Prevention of special types of crime like dacoity and burglary.

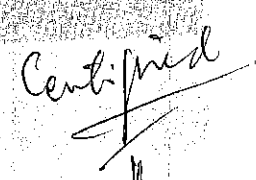
VI CRIME INVESTIGATION

- A. General
 - 1. Preparation of F.I.R
 - 2. Procedure and method of Investigation.
 - 3. Preparation of case diaries, final reports and charge sheets
 - 4. Relevant Law

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

- Chapter I (Preliminary)
- Chapter IV (powers of superior officers of Police)
- Chapter V (Arrest of Persons)
- Chapter VI (Processes to compel appearance)
- Chapter VII (Processes to compel production of things)
- Chapter VIII (Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour)


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Chapter X (Maintenance of public order and tranquillity)
Chapter XII (information to the Police and their powers to investigate)
Chapter XXXIII (Provisions as to bail and bonds)
Chapter XXXIV (Disposal of property)

Indian Evidence Act.
Ss9, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 32,

Article 20 (3) of the constitution of India.
New Legislations and rulings.

B. Scientific Aids to the Detection of Crime

Auth final

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