



*The West Bengal*

# PROTECTOR

**NEW  
MEDIA**  
connecting global wealth creators

[www.theprotector.in](http://www.theprotector.in)

*A Magazine for the West Bengal Police*

**PROMOTING PEACE**

**Inaugural  
Issue**



West Bengal Police  
**Legacy of  
Discipline &  
Determination**

ভবানী ভবন



## Connecting Global Wealth Creators

India's only bilateral trade magazine publishing house

- Export Advisory Services ▪ K.P.O.
- Outsourced Publishing ▪ Online Publishing ▪ Events ...

To know more about our services: [info@newmediacomm.com](mailto:info@newmediacomm.com)

Follow us on:



Newmediacomm



Nmediacomm



New Media Communication Pvt Ltd



[www.newmediacomm.com](http://www.newmediacomm.com)

New Media House, 1 Akbar Villa, Near Old State Bank,  
Marol-Maroshi Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai 400059, India.  
Tel: +91-22-2925 0690, Fax: +91-22-29255279



**Dear Friends,**

Gopal Krishna Gokhle once remarked that the Bengalis are considered as role models for others. It is indeed applicable for the Police of West Bengal as well. I am really delighted to have an opportunity to publish a complete magazine for the West Bengal Police from our publishing house. The inaugural issue of the WBP Protector has, as its cover story, the history of West Bengal Police. It will indeed enrich the police and all readers alike. Our Assistant Editor, Abhijit Chatterjee, has done a stupendous job of writing this article. He had been to the National Library for a month-long study to collect information regarding the history of West Bengal Police.

Besides this, there are many other informative articles. The DGP's interview will unveil many unknown facets of policing. Readers will also come to know how the police nabbed the culprits in connection with the gang rape at Madhyamgram. We also bring into focus a profile of some cops who are engaged in various positive activities despite their demanding job.

Following an overall assessment, Hooghly had been declared as the 'Best Kept District' for 2013. Bidhannagar South and Faridpur Police Stations were also declared as the 'Best Kept Police Stations'. The Superintendent of Police of Hooghly and the Inspector and Officer-in-Charge of these respective police stations shared their key to success. In this modern, fast-paced life, health-related issues have become a cause of concern for everybody. Cancer is such a killer disease that ruins every member of a family. An article on Head and Neck Cancer will definitely create awareness. Women are frequently harassed at the workplace. Read on to know the Law being enacted by the Government to stop such harassment. However, many women still do not know the provisions under this Act. This article will be a guide them to do so. A feedback on policing is incorporated in the Vox Pop column that helps us to know the people's aspiration.

Wish you a happy reading.

**Satya Swaroop**  
**Managing Editor**  
 satya@newmediacomm.biz





The West Bengal

# PROTECTOR



09



## ONE-ON-ONE

Leading  
From The Front

## COVER STORY

Down Memory Lane...  
The Evolution of  
West Bengal Police



14



20



## SPECIAL FOCUS

Men in Khaki:  
Where They Acquire Power  
& Purpose of Uniform

## KNOW YOUR COMMISSIONER

Instilling a Sense of Security  
in People: A Top Priority of  
Howrah City Police



23



WEST BENGAL POLICE



27



## INSIGHT

Hooghly Police reach  
out to Public in a  
New Model of Policing

## PHOTO FEATURE

Protector, Saviour, Friend  
- West Bengal Police  
Through the Lens



30

 **NEW  
MEDIA** Initiative  
connecting global wealth creators  
[www.newmediacomm.com](http://www.newmediacomm.com)

# CONTENT

## KNOW YOUR POLICE STATION

Surveillance Par Excellence  
Bidhannagar Police Station



35

## CASE DIARY

Prompt Action by  
Madhyamgram Police Station  
Rapists Get 20 Years Rigorous  
Imprisonment



39

## LEGAL COLUMN

Coping with Sexual  
Harassment of Women  
at the Workplace



41

## ACCOLADES

Multifaceted,  
Super Achiever Cops



44

## GUEST COLUMN

The Mesmerizing Mystic  
Music of Bengal's  
Wandering Bauls



47

## HEALTH COLUMN

Curb Tobacco Use to  
Prevent Cancer



50

**Founder Chairman**  
Late Shri R.K. Prasad

**Published By:**  
**New Media Communication Pvt. Ltd.**  
In association with **West Bengal Police**

**Managing Editor:** Satya Swaroop  
**Directors:** B.K. Sinha, Kamaljit S.  
**Sr. Editor:** Udaya Tarra Nayar  
**Executive Editors:** Atula Imchen, Suresh Vasudevan

**Marketing Services:** Veerendra Bhargava  
**Admin & Finance:** Sunil Kumar  
**Liaison Officer:** Vrunda G  
**Support Executive:** Arvinder  
**Circulation:** Jawaharlal, Santosh G, Vijay

**Art Director:** Santosh Nawar  
**Sr. Graphic Designer:** Hemant Kolambe

**Photographers:** Md. Iqbal Khan, Mainak Bagchi

**For Advertising Contact:** 09830043339 / 09051112019  
anurag@newmediacomm.biz

### BRANCHES:

**Kolkata:**  
**Anurag Sinha**, Regional Head,  
New Media Communication Pvt Ltd.  
3, Royd Lane, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700016  
Mobile: 09830043339 / 09051112019  
Tel: 033-22640070/71.  
Email: anurag@newmediacomm.biz

**Abhijit Chatterjee**, Assistant Editor  
Mobile: 9038542369  
E-mail: abhijittekdin@gmail.com  
abhijit0908@rediffmail.com

**Vicky Rai**, Admin & Circulation

**Pune:**  
Jagdish Khaladkar, Regional Director,  
Mobile: 098230 38315  
Email: pune@newmediacomm.biz  
j.khaladkar@gmail.com

**Patna:**  
Rajesh Naraen, Vimmi Prasad  
173 - B, 2nd Floor, S.K. Puri, Patna 800001. Bihar  
Email: rajeshnaraen@newmediacomm.com  
Mobile: 09334390988

**Bangalore:**  
C.V. Shankamarayanan  
Mobile: +919902216970

**Australia Office:**  
Bandhana Kumari Prasad, 129 Camboon Road,  
Noranda, Perth, W.A. 6062 Tel: 0061 892757447  
Email: bandhana@newmediacomm.biz

**New Media Communication Pvt. Ltd.,**  
New Media House, 1 Akbar Villa, Marol Maroshi Road,  
Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 059  
Tel: +91-22-2925 0690. Telefax: +91-22-2925 5279  
E-mail: enquiry@newmediacomm.biz  
www.newmediacomm.com

**West Bengal Police Headquarters**  
Bhabani Bhaban, 31/A, Bevedere Road, Alipur,  
Kolkata - 700 027, West Bengal, India  
EPABX Number: 91(033)-2479-4035/4036/4056/4057

**Editor:** Anurag Sinha

Printed & Published by Anurag Sinha  
Printed at: Mumbai Enterprises, Sakinaka,  
Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai and  
Published From Flat 2B /303, Avishikta-1,  
Near Ruby Hospital, Kolkata-700078.

The news items and information published herein have been collected from various sources, which are considered to be reliable. Readers are however requested to verify the facts before making business decisions using the same.



মমতা বানার্জী  
মমতা বৈনর্জী  
ممتا بنرجی  
Mamata Banerjee



মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ  
मुख्यमंत्री, पश्चिम बंगाल  
وزیر اعلیٰ مغربی بنگال  
CHIEF MINISTER, WEST BENGAL



### MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the inaugural issue of 'The Protector'- a magazine for West Bengal Police, will be published very soon.

It goes without saying that the Police force of our State provides exemplary service to the common man and strives relentlessly to preserve communal harmony, maintain peace and prevent crime.

'The Protector' besides showcasing the functioning of the police force as a whole, will provide informative and interesting insight into the domain of work and life of a policeman. I hope that it acts as a bridge between the police force and the common man.

I wish 'The Protector' a fulfilling and successful journey.

(Mamata Banerjee)

---

Nabanna, West Bengal Secretariat, Howrah-711 102  
West Bengal, India

Tel : + 91-33-22145555, + 91-33-22143101  
Fax : + 91-33-22144046, + 91-33-22143528



Telephone

Office : 033-2479-4069

Fax : 033-2479-4050

E-mail : dgpwestbengal@gmail.com



**G. M. P. REDDY, IPS**

Director General &  
Inspector General of Police  
West Bengal  
Bhabani Bhawan,  
Kolkata - 700027

**Dear Readers,**

On behalf of all police personnel of West Bengal Police, I welcome you to be a part of our journey in the realm of policing. The history of modern policing in India especially in Bengal commences with the onset of British rule in India and hence, there is general tendency to identify the police as oppressors of the society. We often tend to forget that the police force is a part of this very society and thus form a critical part of the democratic setup, keeping away criminals and other divergent forces, and maintaining peace and harmony in a multicultural society. I hope a well-edited and informative magazine like The Protector will help play a key role in this direction by opening up the domain of policing to the public and in providing informative glimpses into the professional life of a policeman, thus helping to remove many misconception and bringing him closer to the society at large.

Bengal has played a significant role in the social, economic, political and cultural history of India since Mughal rule. Modern day policing has been inherited from the British colonial policing system. It has undergone many changes since Independence. This issue of The Protector has an article written by Deputy Inspector General of Police which will take you through the history and evolution of police training. The Commissioner of Howrah, one of the most important urban conglomerates under West Bengal Police, has shared important information. The Superintendent of Police, Hooghly has also shared his insights. Profiles of our colleagues will be an interesting read with glimpses of their varied backgrounds, interests and acumen. Case Diary will throw light on an extremely professional aspect of policing. Legal and Health Columns and the Photo Gallery will help the readers get an insight into a policeman's life. I have tried to answer many common questions about policing in my One-on-One interview. And finally, the feedback from people of diverse background will give an idea of the perception the common man has regarding the police.

On a different note, Purna Das Baul, the internationally acclaimed Baul folk artist of Bengal has thrown light on many unknown and untold facts about their 'gharana'.

In fine, I hope this joint initiative with New Media Communication Pvt. Ltd. will unfurl the true picture of the kind of service the West Bengal Police render for the safety, security and welfare of the society.

Dedicating the magazine for your happy reading.

With Best Wishes,

(G.M.P. Reddy)





# Leading From The Front

**G.M. P. Reddy**, Director General & Inspector General of Police, West Bengal in an exclusive interview with **Anurag Sinha** and **Abhijit Chatterjee** of The West Bengal Protector talks about various issues in connection with the Police Force....

## **What are the challenges you are facing and how have you handled each one of them?**

West Bengal is a State with a complex socio-economic matrix because of geographical, cultural and historical reasons. Following the Partition of India in 1947 and the subsequent absorption of a massive influx of refugees from Bangladesh (the then East Pakistan), educated and politically-aware masses, tremendous pressure on fertile land, the multi-hued demography, the density of population, which is the highest in the country, makes policing in West Bengal an extremely challenging job in these modern times.

Given our constraints of

manpower and resources, West Bengal Police is doing a commendable job of maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as delivering innumerable services to the general public of the State.

## **You have served in Darjeeling district during the Gorkhaland movement. Peace has been restored in the hills. What were the various measures undertaken by you to maintain law and order in the hill station?**

As far as the Gorkhaland movement is concerned, the policies of the State Government and the cooperation of local people have helped immensely in restoring peace in the hills.

**30 new PS including 5 women have come up in recent years mobility, visibility, supervision & infrastructure have improved in West Bengal Police**

Maintaining law and order was an integral part of the entire process and this was pursued with due diligence and perseverance. Force management, including their wellbeing, coordination and cooperation with civil administration, exchange of information amongst various functionaries, agencies, analysis of intelligence input for follow



up actions were the various factors implemented to maintain law and order.

At present the local police is in constant vigil, functioning in close cooperation with the civil administration for maintaining peace. The police is also continuously trying to come close to the local people through humanitarian and community services in remote areas, specially in times of disasters and natural calamities. This has brought the police closer to the public and this has resulted in a paradigm shift whereby the confidence level of the public on the police administration is very high.

**The State police has an important role to bring peace in the Maoist-infested Jungle Mahal area in the State. How has the police earned the confidence of the villagers who had extended their support to the Left Wing extremists earlier?**

With the change of the political scenario in the State following the Assembly Election in 2011, the State Government laid emphasis on good governance. The State Police made its contribution by taking positive steps toward this direction by

restoring confidence of the common people in the administration ensuring safety of the common villagers from extremist attacks and allaying fears about the security forces through continuous community policing endeavours like football tournaments for young talents, health camps in remote areas etc.

In addition, improving core policing measures like collection of intelligence and follow-up steps, holding anti-LWE operations based on specific intelligence input, sharing intelligence and information with bordering States etc., have been continued. This has been backed by various welfare activities undertaken by civil administration commensurate with policies of the State Government for which people could repose trust and faith on general administration governing the State. The various steps taken by the State Government, e.g distribution of rice @ Rs2/- per kilo, distribution of cycles, Jungle Mahal Sports, special drive for recruitment in police from the Jungle Mahal area, surrender cum rehabilitation policy for Left Wing extremists, augmentation of provision for healthcare, drinking water facility, construction of roads etc. in





remote areas generated a positive effect to restore peace in the area. Police has maintained sharp vigil and extended support to the developmental activities using professional policing methods and community policing initiatives.

**While taking charge as DGP, you promised to improve the working condition of the Force and expedite necessary modernization to meet new challenges. What are the steps that have been taken and the ones in the pipeline?**

I have always felt that the working conditions of our Police Force need a lot of improvement. If we endeavour to provide the best services to the public, our men need to have the best working conditions. But it is difficult to achieve the same at one stroke because our organization is huge and our limitations regarding funds, availability of land etc. are many.

Leaving this aside, I am laying maximum stress on repair of barracks, construction of new barracks and toilets, including for the Women Police Force, which was mostly neglected until now. Repair and beautification of police stations and other buildings have also been taken up on a massive scale. New Police Station buildings are coming up. Construction of new family quarters and repair of existing quarters are also in progress. The West Bengal Police Housing Board is working on a



frenzy and very soon we would be able to improve living and working conditions of our Force to a large extent.

Modernization projects are also being implemented including our weaponry and communication devices with special emphasis on non-lethal weapons. The process of installation of CCTVS and equipping our Cyber Cells and Cyber PSs with the latest tools of policing are also taking place.

**What are some of the police welfare initiatives that have been introduced in recent times?**

Some police welfare initiatives worth mentioning are WBP Medical Insurance Policy and West Bengal Police Sahayak Medical Insurance Policy for policemen of all ranks, home guards and other staff, compulsory medical checkup for





serving policemen aged 40 years and above, canteens for policemen at subsidiary rate and activation of District/ Unit Police Welfare Board. The State Government has launched a project named 'Pratyasha' to provide accommodation to policemen at a reasonable price up to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, work on which is expected to commence soon. Model schools for our Force's offspring is also on the anvil. These are projects envisaged by the vision and concern of our dynamic Chief Minister for the welfare of the policemen. Policemen who have served more than 15 years in different districts of the State are being given an opportunity to serve in their home district. Several such initiatives have been introduced for the welfare of the policemen and their families.

### **What are the major achievements since you assume charge as DGP?**

Since assuming charge as DGP, it has been my continuous



endeavour to improve the delivery of service by the Police Department to the general public as well as improve the working conditions and overall well being of the policemen serving at lower rungs.

I have also ensured that investigations of heinous crimes get proper attention and sent for adjudication expeditiously before the Ld. Court specially on crime against women. Police mobility and visibility as well as suoervision by senior officers has improved significantly. Many new police stations have come up including 30 Women Police Stations. The present

government in a historic decision started five new Police Commissionerates. It has been our endeavour to ensure that they function smoothly and successfully. Adequate measures have been taken to improve the infrastructure facilities of these five Commissionerates. Coastal areas of State Police have been covered under the Coastal Security Scheme and its further capacity building is under process. A lot of emphasis has been laid on core policing functions aimed at controlling crime and maintenance of law and order. Adequate emphasis has been laid on training the Force.



**Cooperation from members of the society helps in better policing. What major steps have been taken to enhance cordial relationship with the general public?**

In today's digital age, citizens are fully aware of their rights as well as the latest developments around them. Hence the Police

Force has to show the finest professional acumen in its demeanour towards the public and in providing requisite services.

I feel that if in the process of interaction with police during times of distress, the public feels we are sincere and professional in our efforts, they will automatically extend full cooperation. Hence, we are continuously trying to improve the professional and inter personal skills of our men through continuous trainings, workshops and introduction of modern equipments. The Department also strives to come closer to the public through our numerous Community Policing Projects, including sports tournaments, humanitarian projects towards the under privileged etc.

**There is a lot of discussion on police reforms these days. What kinds of efforts has been made in this direction by your Department?**

Police reforms are a larger issue in which different stakeholders are involved. The State Police has made its contribution towards this aspect by taking action as per



requirement from time to time.

**Could you please tell us the major successes of West Bengal Police in sports and at the All India Police Duty Meet?**

Sports is encouraged in all units under West Bengal Police within the limited time the policemen have after their duty. In the recent past, the West Bengal team won the second prize in explosive detection at the All India Police Duty Meet of 2014. We are moving towards bringing more synergy in the

domain of Police Sports in West Bengal through the creation of the West Bengal Police Sports Development Board which is on the anvil. This Board will organize in a systematic manner sporting activities and tournaments starting from sub-division and district levels to zonal and finally state level to bring out and nurture the best sporting talents in West Bengal Police.

I am hopeful that in the coming years, the West Bengal Police Team will be the best in the country in many sporting fields.

## “সামাজিক উন্নয়ন, স্বাবলম্বী সুন্দরবন”

পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, সামাজিক বনসুজন, কৃষি ও মৎস্য চাষের বিকাশ, শিক্ষা বিস্তারে সহায়তা, পরিবেশ-বান্ধব গহন ব্যবস্থার প্রদান, সুন্দরবনের ঐতিহ্যমূল্য জীববৈচিত্র্যের সংরক্ষণে দ্যেতনতা বৃদ্ধি প্রভৃতির মাধ্যমে গড়ে উঠছে স্বাবলম্বী সুন্দরবন। বর্তমান পরিকাঠামোর সো্য নেতৃত্বে - সুন্দরবন বিষয়ক দপ্তর, সুন্দরবন উন্নয়ন পর্ষদ ও সুন্দরবন পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়ন পিগম-এর মাধ্যমে সুন্দরবনের মানুষের সামগ্রিক উন্নয়নে প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ।

“আগামীকালের কাছে করছি পণ, সুন্দরবনের উন্নয়ন”

সুন্দরবন উন্নয়ন পর্ষদ, সুন্দরবন পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়ন নিগম, সুন্দরবন বিষয়ক দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার





Down Memory Lane...

# The Evolution of West Bengal Police

Abhijit Chatterjee

Look back, the journey for the West Bengal Police, right from its genesis to the present, has been a long and eventful one. Considered as one of the best and most modern police force in the country, its evolutionary process from a feudal system of policing under Mughal rule - from Kotwal to Thanedar to Daroga and finally, to police constabulary under the British regime, is worth reminiscing and applauded.

Though the idea of policing was conceived during British rule, the origin of West Bengal Police goes back to the time when the East India Company acquired the "Diwani" of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in 1765. It was also the year when Robert Clive was reappointed Governor of Bengal, ushering in, what turned out to be two centuries of British rule in India and a new epoch in world history.

At the outset of English rule in Bengal, *Zamindars* or landed gentry were authorized to control the administration of the police; but they were not trustworthy and proved so in a very short time. In 1774, Warren Hastings, the First Governor-General of Bengal, made an attempt to change the prevalent feudal system of policing of the Mughal Age. The people welcomed this step when the police administration headed

by *Kotwal* was revoked because he ran the criminal justice system according to his whims.

However, the East India Company had little scope of policing because it was not obligatory for its right to collect revenue. At that time, a tax was imposed on the traders to ensure their safety and security. In 1792, the cost for police was Rs 3,19,440. After five years, this tax was discontinued by Sir John Shore.

Abolishing the old *Fouzdary* system of the Mughal period, Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-General, entrusted the East India Company to maintain law and order by the Regulation XXII of 1793. He ordered the Judge Magistrates of Bengal to open "thanas" for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction. As a result, each district was divided into 'thanas' under the charge of a "*Thanadar*" who were

appointed by the Magistrate of the district. Following an inquiry, Lord Cornwallis deprived *Zamindars* from police power because they had misused the authority and trust reposed upon them. Under the new regulations, the entire class of "*Pykes*" was disbanded as they sometimes oppressed people by joining hands with criminals. Subsequent investigation revealed that *Thanadars* have also been corrupt like their predecessors. The *Thanadars* and *Pykes* were later renamed as *Daroga* and *Barkandaz*. A sum of Rs 83 including Rs 25 on account of the salary of *Daroga* had been earmarked for each thana. The *Daroga* system suffered from several inherent defects like inadequate number of *Barkandaz*. The village guard *Chowkidar* and *Dafadar* and the village police owed their allegiance to the *Zamindars*. Moreover, the new peace





keeping Darogas were not less corrupt than the Thanadars. However the introduction of Daroga system worked well, particularly to apprehend thugs and dacoits.

### Informers or Spies

The defect of policing during the tenure of Lord Cornwallis was acknowledged in the Preamble to Regulation XII of 1807. However the system was improved by Lord Moira on the recommendations of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1808. In 1808, a Superintendent of Police was appointed for the divisions of Calcutta, Dakha and Murshidabad. He had to work with the "*Goyendas*" or spies who used to trace notorious persons. *Giridwaras* or overseers would then apprehend them. The role of informers or spies was

stressed even at that early stage of policing.

The Court of Directors of East India Company in 1814 abolished the establishment of Darogas and their subordinates in all other possessions of the Company except in Bengal. In Bengal, Daroga system was retained for giving effect to the Permanent Settlement and consequent absence of the subordinate revenue establishment. Through Regulation XX of 1817, all the rules which had been formulated from time to time to ascertain the duties of Indian officers and Darogas were arranged under 34 sections.

The recommendations of Frederick Halliday (1854), Torture Commission Report (1855) and the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 compelled the British

Government to appoint a Commission to reorganize the police force. Meanwhile the Legislative Council enacted Act V of 1861 in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission and the provincialised police administration was introduced. This law is still the basis of modern policing in Bengal. The model of Royal Irish Constabulary was followed while introducing modern policing in India.

All the higher posts in Imperial Police down to Asst. Superintendent were reserved for the Europeans and recruitment was carried out by a competitive examination among candidates aged between 17 and 19. They were on probation during the training period of two years after arrival. The Deputy Superintendent of Police and those below them were recruited normally from among Indians. The reforms of police administration by Lord Curzon were significant. In order to increase the numbers of police officers, the age limit for the Imperial Service was relaxed up to 21. He also enhanced the pay of all ranks in order to secure better service and to prevent wielding of power by underpaid subordinates. During his seventh budget speech on 29 March 1905, Lord Curzon said that, "There is entered in the budget the sum of Rs 50 lakhs for police reforms." Meanwhile, an Inspector General of Police was appointed in Bengal in 1862.

The special railway force was constituted on January 1, 1867 and in September, 1870 the government separated the railway police into two distinct





groups, one for performing traffic duties and the other for carrying watch and ward duties. The cost for the former group was borne by the government while for the other was paid by the railway.

The Indian Police Commission (1902-03) recommended the recruitment of constabulary and for their training at provincial training schools. The pay of the constables was fixed at Rs 8 per month with regular increments of Re 1 after three, seven and seventeen years of approved service. Head Constables were of three grades drawing salaries at Rs 15, Rs 17.50 and Rs 20 respectively. Candidates with a minimum qualification of matriculation and aged between 21-25 years were recruited directly as Sub Inspectors. The Commission also recommended the creation of a new cadre of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) to be filled by Indians who would be similar to the status Asst. Superintendent of Police. However, since 1905, no recruitment to this new cadre took place. Rai Bahadur Sakhi Chand was the first officer in Bengal to be appointed to this rank. Dissatisfaction continued over the recruitment policy which again forced the

government to appoint the Lee Commission in 1923. This Commission recommended to recruit 50 Europeans, 30 Indians directly and remaining 20 from the provincial service. What Maharaja of Darbhanga, as one of the members of the Commission (1902) demanded 20 years ago, had at last come into being. Meanwhile, in the post Independence era, all Head Constables (Havildar) have been promoted to Asst Sub- Inspector (ASI) rank after a departmental examination in 2007.

After Independence, the Imperial Police Service turned into Indian Police Service and the All India examination is held by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). All IPS officers who complete their training at SVPNPA, Hyderabad, are directly recruited to the rank of Asst Superintendent. However, every State in India has held provincial examination through the Public Service Commission(PSC)

### Uniform:

In 1893, Bengal was the first State to introduce *Khaki* as the colour for its uniform. The uniform of superior officers was more or less modelled on the dress

regulations of the commissioned ranks of the army.

### West Bengal Armed Police:

There was a force in Bengal consisting of 25 personnel armed with smooth bore breach loading sniders, called the District Police Reserve. They were not used for ordinary duties without the sanction of the District Magistrate. These personnel were kept reserved so that they could move within a moment's notice at any point of time whenever a threat arise. The Police Commission (1902-03) recommended to form a body of armed police at the headquarter of each district, called Head Quarter Force available for performance of the guard, escort and orderly duties at the headquarters. This was the early stage of formation of armed police. However, expansion of the armed police was undertaken immediately after the transfer of power in 1947 as the increasing commitments of the army made it difficult for the State to depend on them for maintenance of internal security. A committee of IGP was set up in 1950 to standardize the pattern of Armed Police Battalions and the recommendations of this Committee have been generally accepted. Now, there are 12 battalions of Armed Police, two India Reserve Battalions and three battalions of Eastern Frontier Rifles in West Bengal. The battalions are headed by a Commandant who is in the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Armed Police Battalions provide the armed contingents to assist the district police as and when required. The Armed Police personnel are also trained to



combat terrorism. There are three companies, specially trained Rapid Action Force (RAF) to combat and tackle law and order problems. There are also three companies of Commando for LWE areas and state *Striking Force* battalion.

### **CID & Intelligence Branch:**

Sir Edward Henry as IGP, Bengal during his tenure made a revolutionary change in the field of identification. A Fingerprint Bureau was established in Calcutta in 1897. The importance of forensic serology was also appreciated in India as early as 1910 and a Central Laboratory and Office of Imperial Serologist came into existence. The Chief Inspector of Explosive was appointed in 1898 in Nagpur and the department gradually expanded with regional offices in a number of places all over India. Prior to 1902, the only central police agency, Thuggee and Dacoity Department, was in existence (1838) and was entrusted to suppress thugs but the branch was abolished in 1904. The Imperial Criminal Investigation Department (CID) headed by an IGP rank officer was established following the recommendation of the Police Commission (1902). The Commission suggested that the central agency was to collect, collate and communicate information frankly and cordially, while dealing with crime. The most outstanding developments in the history of Indian Police were the creation of CID and the emergence of Intelligence Branch (IB). During the British rule, it was the job of the Intelligence Branch to collect, collate and communicate



intelligence information about freedom fighters and revolutionaries. After Independence, it held on to the same responsibility of collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence and verification of character and antecedents. The Intelligence Branch of West Bengal Police with its headquarter at 13 Lord Sinha Road, Kolkata, carries passport verification and also looks into the matter of Registration of Bangladesh Nationals and FRRO through its various officers at the district (DIBs). The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of West Bengal Police functions under the supervision of an Addl. Director General & Inspector General of Police with its headquarters at Bhawani Bhavan, Kolkata. The CID is a separate and complete investigating agency of the West Bengal Police and has been entrusted to detect heinous crimes of different categories and nab the culprits. Besides general crime, it deals with crime related to robbery, burglary & theft, cheating & fraud,

economic offence, motor theft, homicide, narcotic, railway and highway crime, etc. The CID has a Bomb Disposal Squad, Missing Person Bureau, Naxalite Cell, Women's Grievance Cell, Fraud and Cheating Cell. Apart from these specialized cells, the CID has also specialized units like Finger Print Bureau, Questioned Document Examination Bureau and Photo Section and Computer Section.

### **Eastern Frontier Rifles:**

To take a tough stand against freedom fighters, the Government of Bengal enacted the Eastern Frontier Rifle (Bengal Battalion) Act in 1920. It provided for the appointment of Commandant, Assistant Commandants and Riflemen with the designation of *Subadar Majors, Subadars, Jamadars, Havildars* etc. It has been a paramilitary force, kept on against the recommendations of the Police Commission (1902-03) but were seldom utilized for police duties. On the other hand, they were lent to the Army during the two World Wars and other





duties outside of Bengal. Now there are three battalions of Eastern Frontier Rifles under the disposition of West Bengal Police.

### Post Independence:

India wins freedom, but the Partition left a scar among its population. For the second time, Bengal becomes the victim of Partition and as a result of the Partition, a huge population from the then East Pakistan took refuge in India and particularly in the State of West Bengal. The influx of this new population made the task of the police to maintain law and order even more difficult. The State also faced a serious food crisis in 1959 and in 1966. In 1959, thousands of people gathered at Esplanade demanding food security. This hungry crowd suddenly headed for the Writers Buildings. This led to a serious law and order problem for which the police resorted to lathicharge. The food movement in 1966 finally resulted in change of governance in the State.

The West Bengal Police again witnessed another turbulent situation in the State when a radical, anarchist and armed movement erupted from Naxalbari in North Bengal at the

fag end of the sixties and continued till the seventies. The police too was determined to ensure security for the common citizens and restore peace and order. Members and activists of the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist) popularly known as Naxalites, started an armed revolution to overthrow the administration. They even made the police their class enemy. The Naxalite movement was crushed after the arrest of Charu Majumdar, the supreme leader of CPI(ML). The State has been facing Left Wing extremism due to Maoist insurgencies since 2000. The Maoists killed many policemen, common citizens and politicians. However the West Bengal Police, in association with Central forces, strongly dealt with the situation. Mallajola Koteswara Rao, known as Kisenji, the Maoist Politbureau leader and second in command of the armed militia of the party, was killed during an encounter in November, 2011. Many Maoist leaders and squad members then surrendered to the authorities.

### Present Day Police

The dog squad has been functioning in West Bengal since 1956 with a small number of dogs. Lily, Lucky, Mita, Raja, Rani and others have earned

much reputation for their detective ability. These police dogs are kept at the Police Training College at Barrackpore. There was no such dog squad in Calcutta Police till 1971.

Besides the police, the Central Government decided to form an auxiliary force for every State. A bill on National Volunteer Force (NVF) was passed by the Parliament in 1956. Although the scheme of NVF came into force in West Bengal as early as 1949 yet it has been facing similar problems as all Central Government sponsored schemes were. Members of the state NVF are not permanent in their service and by rotation, different batches are trained and then demobbed after a six-month period of service and replaced by a fresh batch. The scheme of raising Home Guards came into force in the wake of the Indo-Chinese conflict in 1962. Just after the outbreak of the conflict, the State Government started to raise Home Guards by an ordinance which was later given a statutory recognition.

During the British rule and till 2014, the headquarters of the West Bengal Police was at Writers Building but it headquarters has recently been shifted to Bhabani Bhawan. The West Bengal Police is headed by a Director General and Inspector General of Police, who is an IPS officer. In the administrative hierarchy, there are three other officers in the rank of Director General and Inspector General of Police, 20 officers of the rank of Addl. Director General & Inspector General of Police, 30 officers of the rank of Inspector General of Police and 45 officers of the rank of Dy. Inspector



General of Police, 81 officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police, 55 officers of the rank of Addl. Superintendent of Police and a very large number of other police officers and men. Police officers of all ranks are usually guided by the Police Regulation made by the IGP under Section XII of the Police Act, 1861 with the approval of the State Government. The jurisdiction of the West Bengal Police has been spread over 23 administrative and police districts except Kolkata. This also includes four Howrah, Sealdah, Siliguri and Govt. Railway Police Units and five Commissionerates at Howrah, Bidhan Nagar, Barrackpore, Assansol-Durgapur and Siliguri. There are eight Ranges and three Zones for the purpose of rendering police service throughout the State. The region is headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police; the range is managed by an officer of the rank of Dy. Inspector General of Police. The Commissionerates are headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector General or Dy. Inspector General of Police. The Superintendent of Police of the respective district is overall in charge of maintaining law and order and the prevention and detection of crime. The SP supervises the functions of Sub Divisional Police Officers. Circle



Inspectors and Officer-in Charge of the Police Stations and the police force are also under his control.

The Commissioner of Police exercises all powers of an Executive Magistrate in relation to that metropolitan area. The overall supervision of police stations and force in the Commissionerate rests with the respective Commissioner of Police.

The Officer-in-Charge of the police station supervise the functioning of his station, including prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order, traffic management etc. within his jurisdiction. Commissioner of Police of the Commissionerate supervises the functions of his Divisional Police Officers, Circle

Inspectors and Officer-in Charge of the police stations and police force under his control.

Many people may have been critical about the police, but the outlook of the police force post-independence has completely changed. It is now the public servant of a democratic state, always ready and keen to render its best service towards the welfare of the nation and its citizens. Its duty is not to appease any group, community and section, but to ensure peace and tranquility in the society. ■

#### Acknowledgment

1. Study in Police: Administration of West Bengal -Basudev Chatterjee
2. Indian Police-Legecy and Quest for Formative Role -B. P. Saha
3. Indian Police Journal - Centenary issue

**भारत की नं.1 प्राकृतिक गैस कम्पनी**

**कल आपका है**  
पर्यावरण अनुकूल ईंधन - प्राकृतिक गैस - के साथ



 /gailindia

  
**गैल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड**  
भारत का पेट्रोल महारत्न



## Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy, Barrackpore

# Men in Khaki: Where They Acquire **Power** & Purpose of **Uniform**

Rabindranath Mukherjee, DIG (Training)

The Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861) laid the foundation of organized and formal policing in British India, providing amongst others, that police powers and duties shall be exercised by policemen so appointed under the provisions of the Act. Records of that period indicate that the need for professional and formal training

to police was felt around 1893 in the province of Bengal, and experimental course of instructions limited to a period of two months was tried in Dhaka. The results being found satisfactory, a scheme for setting up a **Police Training School at Bhagalpur** (now in Bihar but then part of Bengal Province) was approved. To meet the

recommendations of the Indian Police Commission 1902-03 for establishing provincial police training institutions in every province, a police training school was set up at Mill Barracks, Dhaka, which functioned as such till 1913.

### Partition of Bengal & Post-Independence

Partition of Bengal in 1905 and its annulment in 1911 resulting in newly created province of Bihar and thus police training college at Bhagalpur going out of Bengal province, combined with the fact that adequate and suitable infrastructure not being available at Dhaka, a new set up







at **Sardah** (Rajshahi district in Bangladesh now) known as **Police Training College** was established in 1912 which continued to be the main training institution for Police in the province of Bengal till Independence of India, catering to police training needs of the eastern part of the country then, and, a smaller set-up known as Barrackpore Training Centre (**BTC**), located within the campus of present Barrackpore Emergency Force lines functioned as adjunct to the main training institution.

After the Independence, Police Training College for West Bengal Police with skeleton staff was sanctioned in 1948 to function from the present location at Barrackpore and the smaller set-up known as Barrackpore Training Centre (**BTC**) was merged with it in 1949. Thus, **Police Training College (PTC), Barrackpore** came into existence. As it was found necessary to start training of officers and men in the College immediately, the staff strength of Police Training Centre at Bankura was also amalgamated with Police

Training College after abolition of the same. Two other police training centers, one at Benjatis and the other at Dakhineswar, appear to have functioned which have been mentioned in the Inspection Remarks of the then Principal. Every year, **11<sup>th</sup> April is celebrated as Foundation Day.**

Thus it can be said that history of formal police training is over a century and a decade old in Bengal/West Bengal. In August 2011, Police Training College Barrackpore has been renamed as Swami Vivekananda State

১৭৫ বছরের কর্মময় জীবনে অনন্য নিম্নাঙ্গে নিখুঁত ওপমানে

# ম্যাকিনটোস্ বার্গ লিমিটেড

(পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের একটি প্রতিষ্ঠান)

ডি ১/১, বিল্ডার্স হাউস,  
মেজাজী সুভাষ রোড, কলকাতা - ৭০০০০১  
ফোন - ২২৩০৭৮০৫, ২২১০২১৭৫,  
২২১০৩৯১৪, ২২১০৩৯১৫  
ফ্যাক্স - ২২৩০৯১৪৯

ডি ১৮/৮, পল্টন - ১,  
বিধান নগর, কলকাতা - ৭০০০৬৪  
ফোন - ২৩৫৮১৪১৮, ২৩৫৮১৪২০, ২৩৫৮১৪৬৮,  
২৩৫৮১৪৪৫, ২৩৫৮৩০৬৮  
ফ্যাক্স - ২৩৫৮১৪১৫



Police Academy, West Bengal, Barrackpore by Government order.

Training is an important tool for policemen for meeting expectations of the people with more competency and professionalism. Thus imparting training to police personnel by competent trainers in a suitable learning environment helps cultivate right values and develop positive attitudes, confidence amongst police personnel which in turns equips them to serve the society better.

### Integrated Modular Approach

So, here is our pride lying with Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy, West Bengal, Barrackpore which is a reputed institution in India known for imparting training to police personnel from Constables to Dy. SPs with the objective of raising the quality of policing to international standards through overall development like specialization in productivity,

multi-tasking skill development, attitudinal development, personality improvement, etc., with the help of expert trainers and its training faculty to meet people's expectations, both for

the present and future.

Training methodology adopted in police training in West Bengal Police has witnessed significant changes from **Trainers to Trainees, Lecture-based One-Way Communication to Learner-Centric Integrated Modular Approach** involving module-based learning, case study method, project assignment, group discussion, field study, seminars, workshops, on the job training etc.

Now there has been noteworthy improvement in the facilities at Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy both for indoor & outdoor training in favour of adopting this integrated modular methodology.

### Police Museum & Centre for Visual Studies

In the recent past, Police Museum and Centre for Visual Studies in Scientific Investigation have been established with different Forensic & Medico-legal Models Instruments and Visual Aids. SVSPA, Barrackpore Library has also been enriched with scores of reference books and professional journals



including AIR, Cr LJ, etc. A Centre for Training in Community Policing has also been established to impart lessons on community policing and to interact with different NGOs and social organizations. Various electronic instruments and accessories have been procured to impart lessons through audio visual aids. Adequate numbers of computers have been installed with internet facilities. Apart from these, Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy has coordinated with academic and professional institutions like NUJS, CDTs, FSL and CFSL and is having their faculty members as guest lecturers on a regular basis. During his visit to PTC, Barrackpore, Home Secretary to the Government of West Bengal also appreciated the available facilities, dedication of the officers and orientation and redesigning of the training courses of Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy. ■



# Instilling a Sense of Security in People: A Top Priority of Howrah City Police

## CCTV Surveillance with Police-Public Partnership



Four years have passed since the formation of Howrah Police Commissionerate. During this period, Howrah Police have achieved huge success in managing law and order and traffic flow. **Abhijit Chatterjee** spoke to **Devendra Prakash Singh**, Commissioner of Police, Howrah City to find out more about the developments in this twin city.

### What is the area of the Commissionerate? How many police stations fall under its jurisdiction?

Howrah is on the west bank of the river Hooghly. Being the twin city of Kolkata, it has parallel importance so far as trade, commerce and industries are concerned. The Commissionerate was created by bifurcating Howrah Police district. The Commissionerate is going to complete four years of its existence very soon. The physical area of Howrah Commissionerate is about 104 sq km in the city. It comprises of 16 police stations including one Women and one Cyber Police Station.

### What are the challenges present in Howrah? How

### are you planning to overcome them?

As a new Commissionerate, we have to do many more things because the people's expectations here are very high. We are putting in our best efforts to get rid of impeding hindrances and provide hassle-free, prompt and pro-people service. Primarily, we lay emphasis on the traffic management and maintenance of law and order. While maintaining law and order, we are putting emphasis on the visibility of the police. Police visibility deters criminals from committing offences as well as instill a sense of security among the people. There has already been a perceptible change in traffic management and one will hardly encounter traffic snarls. The introduction of one way traffic and automated light

signals has brought this significant change. However, we are introducing the concept of Radio Flying Squad (RFS) and Heavy Radio Flying Squad (HRFS) in the city police. This will enable us to provide better service in case of both traffic management and maintenance of law and order. We have already identified some important places which are strategic points and we are deploying maximum police at those points.

### How do you plan to tackle law & order in Howrah?

The Howrah City Police has come under focus after creation of this Commissionerate. Earlier, people would create a lot of law and order problems even over small issues. Long bouts of road blockade, due to accidents or a





civic issue, was a common phenomenon. Now, the situation has changed and the people are more cooperative and understanding. It has been possible to develop proper communication with the people. After assuming the office of CP here, I conveyed to my team members that as we are public servants, we should always keep in mind that we should be citizen-centric. I have made it clear that public grievances have to be addressed promptly and properly. The people can go to higher levels if they are not satisfied with the outcome at the thana level. There are different levels to reach out to - the OC, AC and DC. A citizen's fate will not rest on the whims of an individual police officer but we want to see an aggrieved person receiving justice and is satisfied with the Howrah City Police.

### **What are the vulnerable areas that you have identified and what steps have you taken to curb the crimes?**

The safety and security of the citizens is our utmost priority and to ensure this we have already identified some vulnerable points in the city. The areas like Bhotbagan, Pilkhana, Malipanchghara are crime-prone but we assess the situation of such areas from time to time. We are working on the plan to make Howrah city crime-free. We are putting emphasis on the communication with the people because they are also our eyes and ears. I have categorically conveyed this message to all of my colleagues. This has already

been yielding positive results and we are receiving inputs which are helping us to reach our goal.

### **Share with us the positive outcome of better traffic management undertaken by you..**

Upgradation and modernization of the traffic management system and channelizing the routes for rapid movement of vehicles to bring it at par with neighbouring Kolkata has already been chalked out. As mentioned earlier, we are shortly going to introduce RFS and HRFS. Compared to other cities, the main thoroughfares in Howrah are narrow. Moreover, rickshaws are local transport and a large section of the people travel by cycles. These are the hindrances for better traffic management. However, we are trying our level best. While managing traffic for better communication, our personnel are using more RT sets and man packs. Traffic management has become much better.

### **The administrative headquarters of the State has now been shifted to Howrah. Has this shift enhanced your responsibility and increased the challenge?**

It definitely has. No doubt it is a major task for us to execute the security of 'Nabanna' which houses the offices of the Chief Minister and other ministers. Apart from this, there are many VIPs, diplomats and dignitaries that visit Nabanna on a regular basis so it is our foremost duty to ensure their safety and security and we are therefore on the alert round the clock. Unauthorized assembly around the State Secretariat is prohibited and Section 144 has been imposed right from day one. However, political party workers and activists try to hold demonstrations and mass gatherings near Nabanna. We therefore have to be very cautious in maintaining law and order. We have regular arrangements and a set pattern of policing, but in case of any major programme, we send more reinforcements and create a watertight security arrangement.

### **How important is community policing as a modern method of policing? What are the steps taken to strengthen it?**

Yes, community policing is very important. This actually bridges the gap between the police and the public. Community policing initiatives help in curbing crime because these initiatives build confidence among the public and instill a sense of security and create mutual trust. The public become the eyes and ears of the police and provide us information about the



hoodlums. Our job thus becomes much easier when the public informs against offences and do not indulge and offer shelter to criminals.

We face fund constraints. However, we have taken up a pilot project with the help of

NGOs. In a bid to create an opportunity for economic self reliance, we have formed Self Help Groups (SHGs) with women from underprivileged areas. They are offered training in tailoring by an NGO and arrangements have been made by us to

market their products to the traders of Mangla Haat. We are in close coordination with HMC to run some informal schools for the children of underdeveloped and vulnerable areas. We are running a free health clinic for medical treatment and health check up of

the underprivileged people in a place near Tikiapara Outpost, with the help of doctors and NGOs. We also organize blood donation camps at regular intervals. We organize 'Commissioner's Cup' football tournament with a view to increase communication between the police and citizens. We have also emphasised on the beautification of the city. Let me cite an example. An area at Bellilius Road became a dumping ground for years. The pollution level was extremely high and the locals demanded its relocation. The issue was taken up with the Pollution Control Board (PCB) and with its active intervention the garbage was removed and the beautification of the area was taken up the Howrah City Police.

# अतुल्य ! भारत

# Incredible India

[www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org)

Not all Indians are polite,  
hospitable and vegetarian.



This is where you leave  
excess baggage .



**पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी के लिए संपर्क करें**

भारतपर्यटन कोलकाता (पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

4, शेक्सपीयर सारानी, कोलकाता - 700 071 टेलीफोन : (033) 2282-5831/7731/1475

फैक्स : 2282 3521 ई-मेल : [indtour6100@dataone.in](mailto:indtour6100@dataone.in)

वेबसाइट : [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org)

**For further information please contact:**

Indiatourism Kolkata (Ministry of Tourism, Government of India)

4, Shakespeare sarani, kolkata - 700 071 Tel: (033) 2282-5813/7731/1475,

Fax: 22823521 E-mail : [indtour6100@dataone.in](mailto:indtour6100@dataone.in),

Website : [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org)





The dumping ground has now become a playground installed with astroturf.

### How have you dealt with the menace of cyber crimes in recent times?

We are aware of this new trend. We have a Cyber Police Station operating in Howrah and no complaint is overlooked but is inquired with due importance by our personnel. We have noticed that there has been a lack of awareness among the people. Their ignorance and gullibility embolden cyber criminals to dupe them. Thus, we have laid emphasis in creating awareness among the public. We participate and set up stalls in book fairs, organize seminars in schools and colleges to make students aware about the menace of cyber crime.

### What are the initiatives taken to curb the crimes against women?

Women are now more proactive and are coming forward to lodge complaints. Women's security is a very important issue. We already have a separate police

station for women. The lady police officials of the said PS are a big help to the complainants because they can easily express many things to the lady personnel which they are unable to do so to a male officer. Besides investigation, the women police, in association with some NGOs, organize awareness programmes in slums and predominantly minority populated areas. Seminars are also organized to create awareness about girls and women trafficking. A helpline for women has also been introduced. Women in danger or in distress can send an SMS to this number and they can be assured that they will receive prompt assistance. Introduction of such an SMS service has greatly helped in curbing crimes such as eve teasing and trafficking. We are also emphasizing on self-defence training for girl students. We have already been in touch with the authorities of a few girls' schools and also contacted two agencies who already have a tie-up with Kolkata Police for imparting self-defence training for girl students.

### How do you envision

## Howrah to be in the future? Do share with us the plans you have for this twin city?

I believe good governance is the summation of concerted efforts of the administration and other stakeholders who work in tandem to bring a positive change in the society. We are in search of good people who are free from malevolent nature. Many people come to me seeking association with community related initiatives but I want them to convince me that they have no vested interest while doing so. We want Howrah to be a crime-free, peaceful city. In an attempt to ensure this, we are planning to install 100 CCTVs through a Police-Public Partnership model. We have already installed 50 CCTVs in the city, but this is not enough. We have sought public co-operation in form of partnership for this effort. This will surely ensure better surveillance, maintain law and order and help curb traffic related offences. The police will identify important and vulnerable areas for installation of such cameras with the help of municipal councilors, traders and locals. ■

### Know Your Commissioner

Devendra Prakash Singh  
2002 Batch IPS Officer,  
West Bengal Cadre  
Date of Birth: 05.08.1973  
Education: M.A  
(Modern History)

### Important Postings:

Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
Central Division, Kolkata Police  
Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
South Division, Kolkata Police  
Superintendent of Police,  
Darjeeling

Hooghly Police reach out to Public in a

# New Model of Policing

Abhijit Chatterjee & Falguni Banerjee



A new model has been evolved for policing in Hooghly district. Earlier, the public used to come to the police for redressal of their grievances but henceforth, the police will reach out to them to hear their problems, said Praveen Tripathi, the Superintendent of Police. Police Assistance Booths have been installed at important locations in the district and naturally the law and order situation has begun to improve at a faster pace. This model is proving to be effective and the results have been positive in terms of building confidence, mutual trust and generating transparency, he claimed.

“Our team is going to remote areas in the district to listen to the problems faced by the locals. The problems might be law and order, socio-economic or a civic

one but the police lend their ears to them. Although we do not have much to do with a socio-economic problem like ensuring acceptable price for the farmers producing paddy, potato, jute, etc and sorting out civic problems like scarcity of drinking water or repairing roads that are in poor condition, we still listen to such problems and assure villagers to take up these with the appropriate authorities, it then becomes easier for us to develop an information gathering system”, he said.

The citizens are cooperating with the police as the SP has categorically directed his colleagues to receive and entertain every phone call with due patience and also to transfer phone calls to him if any caller wants to talk to him directly.

During the last one month, SP Tripathi has interacted with a cross section of people and also circulated his mobile number through the police website which in turn has helped in strengthening confidence among the people.

There are 26 police stations in Hooghly, of which three are exclusively women police stations. The demography of this district is a bit complex because there are semi urban and urban areas besides remote villages, rural and an agricultural belt. The police is aware of vulnerability and crime prone areas and keep a close watch on the goons. There are many jute mills and other factories along the Ganges and the district police have to also be alert that no industrial dispute or tension flare up thereby creating a bigger





law and order problem, clarified Tripathi.

“Hooghly is by and large a peaceful district and no major law and order problem or incident has taken place here in the last couple of years. It was also declared as the best kept district in the State in 2013. However, this will be an exaggeration if I claim that this district is crime free. There are some criminals like in other districts but they dare not indulge in any crime because of our surveillance. While taking charge as SP here, the first thing I did was to conduct raids and nabbed the known goons. On receiving plenty of information from the people and specific tip-offs from our sources, we tracked down 15 notorious criminals and recently arrested a few of them along with their accomplices. A fake currency racket was recently busted and the culprits have been booked.” The police stations of Uttarpara, Bhadreswar, Telenipara, Chanpdani and Khanakul in the Arambag sub-division are some areas which have been identified as vulnerable. Yet, Singur, Chanditala, Daadpur,

Tarkeswar are among a few police stations which have been effective in maintaining law and order, preventing and investigating crimes, informed SP Tripathi.

The SP denied the charge that crime against women has risen in recent times. According to him, “The number of FIRs has increased and it is to our credit that we have been able to instill confidence among the women. They are now not hesitant to come forward in larger numbers to lodge FIRs.” There are already three women police stations in Hooghly and a women help desk has been introduced in police stations, he added. Besides conventional crimes, the domain of crime has changed and cyber crime is the new cause for concern. Hooghly police has taken the help of CID and Cyber Cell of Kolkata Police so far but with the changing situation, it has been decided to set up a cyber police station, he said. A few police personnel with sound knowledge of computers have been initially identified for the purpose.

Night patrolling is an important issue for the safety and security

of the people. The police patrol on motorcycles, cycles and even on foot. Banks, schools, colleges and important establishments are guarded by armed police personnel. However, curbing crime and taming errant traffic on the highway is a big challenge for the police in Hooghly because NH2, NH6 and G. T. Road intersect the district. Meanwhile, the SP admitted that the district police did not have adequate personnel and logistic resources for night patrolling. Despite its limited resources, Hooghly police with a few wireless vehicles and motorbikes conduct *naka bandhs* and check vehicles on the national highways and G.T. Road. Besides taking stringent action against speeding trucks and errant drivers, there has been a constant vigil on the highways to curb crimes like robbery, extortion, abduction, etc. The district police have already requested the National Highway Authority of India





(NHAI) to put more traffic signage on the highway to avert accidents. A few ambulances are kept ready along the highway to transport accident victims to hospital, SP Tripathi said.

Community Policing is another fundamental method in modern day policing. According to Tripathi, "Police-Public interface is very important. Offence and crime rates witness a decline when people are involved with community-related initiatives. Community policing actually

helps core policing." An event 'Run for Peace' organized recently by the district police saw the locals participating with great zeal and enthusiasm. The police also arranged health check-up camps in remote areas in the district. An eye examination camp for the under privileged was also organized in association with Shankar Netralaya, the SP added. He also went on to say that a calendar is maintained for implementation of community initiatives and a DSP is assigned to keep this

monitoring round the year. As the shabby look of the police stations do not help in earning confidence among the masses, the police in Hooghly district have given importance to beautification of the police stations. All ICs and OCs have been directed to keep their PS buildings neat and clean and maintain the *malikhanas*.

Besides, prevention and investigation of crimes, Hooghly police have laid due emphasis on submitting charge sheets on time. However, the duty of the police does not end with mere submission of charge sheets but the victims expect justice through a speedy trial. A special cell has been set up for keeping track of cases even after submission of charge sheets. In the Trial Monitoring Cell, an officer has been specially entrusted with the task of keeping track of the progress of each trial. Tripathi has also advised his colleagues to hold interactive sessions with the public at regular intervals. He also stressed the importance of donning and maintaining their police uniform in a proper manner so as to earn respect from the people and uphold the dignity of uniform and the profession they have sworn allegiance to. ■





# Protector, Saviour, Friend

## - West Bengal Police Through the Lens



Chief Minister inaugurates Kanyashree Project at Uttar Dinajpur



Police Assistance Booth organised by Chanditala PS



Nirmal Bangla Mission organised by Hooghly Police



Police Assistance Booth organised by Singur PS







Health Check-up Camps organized by Howrah Commissionerate



International Anti-Drugs Day at Howrah



Blood Donation Camps organized by Bidhannagar Commissionerate





*Sit and Draw Competition on Traffic Awareness organized by Bidhannagar Commissionerate*



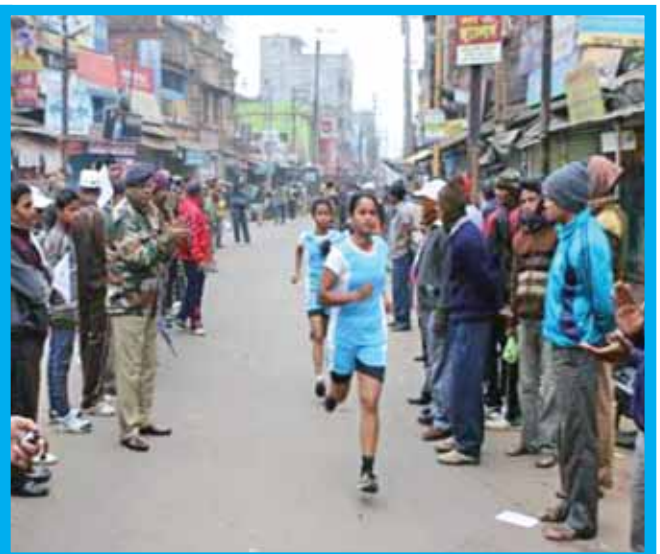
*Road Safety Week by Bidhannagar Commissionerate*



*International Anti-Drugs Day Rally at Bidhannagar*



*Release of Cyber Safety Guidebook by Bidhannagar Commissionerate*



*Run for Road Safety at Bankura*





*Police Sports Day at Jhargram*



*Traffic Awareness Programme at Jhargram*



*Clothes and Bicycle Distribution at Jhargram*



*Inauguration of Subsidiary Police Canteen at Jhargram*



*Sundarban Cup 2013-14*







Inauguration of Subsidiary Police Canteen at 24 Pgs(N)



Health Check-up Camp at Doltala Police Line 24Pgs (N)



International Anti-Drugs Day Rally at 24 Pgs(N)



Yoga and Meditation Camp at Shibpur Police Line

# Surveillance Par Excellence

## Bidhannagar Police Station

Abhijit Chatterjee

### Jurisdiction:

9 Wards (13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23) and 26 Blocks of the Bidhannagar Municipality are under the jurisdiction of the Bidhannagar south Police Station.

**North:** Bidhannagar (N) PS, Central Park

**South:** Kulipara, Sukanto Nagar, Duttabad, Mathpukur, a part of Dhapa Area

**East:** Nicco Park, Nalban, Khalpar, Sector V (some added portion)

**West:** Eastern Metropolitan Bypass, a part of Belegghata area.

### Area Profile:

The Police Station is located at the outskirts of Bidhannagar. Bidhannagar City as it is known, has a population of 72,917 as per 2011 census, and covers an area of 13.6 sq km. Many academic institutions and corporate offices are situated in the locality such as

the Institute of International Trade, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Jadavpur University (Second Campus), Salt Lake Municipality School, Techno India University, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Tata Consultancy Services, Wipro, IBM, Accenture, Siemens, etc. and the Deluxe 5 Star hotel, The Hyatt Regency, are also located within this jurisdiction. These have added much prestige and responsibility to the South Bidhannagar PS.

### Challenges:

The challenges faced by the Bidhannagar PS are critical. Citing the number of installations and area it covers, the cops keep an eye on every activity throughout the day. The police provide security cover for recreational parks like Nicco Park and Nalban, for shopping centers and multiplexes like City Center and others, and also for

key people staying at the hotels in the area.

### Policing:

Bidhannagar City is on the outskirts of Kolkata. However, VIPs and many noted personalities live under the jurisdiction of this police station. It therefore ensures that surveillance is at par with that of Kolkata, said Dey.

With some underdeveloped portions and slums in the vicinity of the area, incidents of petty thefts and eve teasing have been a recurrent problem. Plainclothes policemen are deployed to keep round the clock vigil on narcotics and gambling. To tackle these threats, officers of the PS patrol the streets in marked vehicles. "There is a quick response to people's complaint calls. Residents who come here with complaints are by and large satisfied and happy. Quick assistance at all levels have brought the people closer to the





## Officerspeak

“Being acknowledged as the Best Police Station of West Bengal in the urban sector has not come easily. The officers have served the people wholeheartedly and managed to break the age old conventional outlook regarding the police. The term police or police station in general raises eyebrows in the minds of the public. Some folks are petrified and concerned the moment they hear something related to the police. At times, even kids in our society are discouraged from bad behaviour by well-versed lines like, 'The police will take you away'. But this is not the case with Bidhannagar Police Station. The people under its jurisdiction have positive views regarding the activities of the station.

“The public relations maintained by our staff are noteworthy. There must be constant cooperation and interaction with the general public to achieve the goals collectively. We do our duties, serve the people and take pride in doing our work silently without expecting any reward. Our trophy or accomplishment is when we see the smile on the faces of the people.”

**Surajit Dey, Officer-in-Charge, Bidhannagar Police Station**

police”, says Binod Singh, one of the local residents.

## Beyond Policing:

Bidhannagar Police Station has been doing some exemplary work. Senior citizens are well attended. Morning walkers are also given protection by a special civic body of the police. The personnel patrol the parks and lanes on bicycles. The Kulipara area has been rehabilitated and

that has drastically reduced the crime rate in and around that area.

Apart from curbing crimes in the jurisdictional area, the Bidhannagar PS also performs social works responsibly. Every year, medical check-up camps are set up and organised for the elderly and the poor. Free eye check-up and treatment camps are also conducted. Visiting doctors provide their valuable

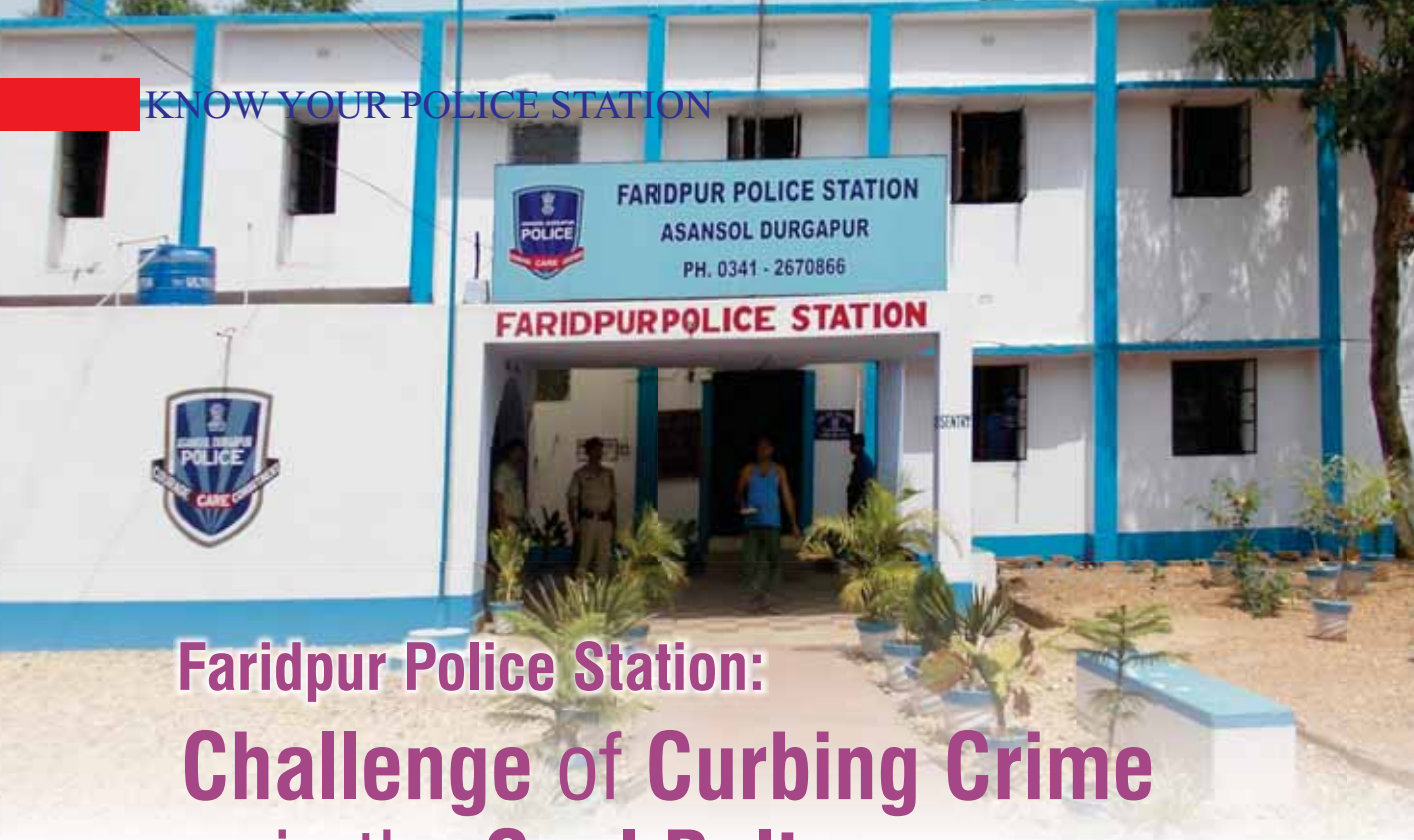
services at these camps. Cataract operation is being conducted and free spectacles are provided to the poor. Further, school bags and blankets are also distributed to the poor and destitute.

**Trivia:** Officer Surajit Dey of the 1989 batch had earlier worked in different police stations in Nadia district. He became Inspector in 2000 and joined Krishnagaunge Police Station as Officer-in-Charge. Between 2000-2006, he worked in Hogolberia, Chakda and Dhantala police stations. In 2006 he was transferred to Ashoknagar PS and was later posted at Gopalnagar PS. He was the OC in Udaynarayanpur PS in Howrah before eventually being posted at Bidhannagar South Police Station in 2011.

**Address:** Broadway Road, JC Block, Sector III, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 700098

**Phone:** +91-33-2335-1047 / 2335-2046





# Faridpur Police Station: Challenge of Curbing Crime in the Coal Belt

Ramen Mazumdar

## **Jurisdiction:**

**North East:** Dubrajpur Police Station, Dist. Birbhum

**North West:** Pandabeswar Police Station

**South East:** Durgapur Police Station

**South West:** Andal Police Station

**East:** Kanksha Police Station

## **Area Profile:**

Faridpur holds an area of 105.56 sq km. The population of the area as per 2011 census was 108,619, out of which 50,886 were females and 57,733 males. The terrain of Faridpur region is undulated and of lateritic composition, *lal maati* as it is locally known. This region lies between the mighty Damodar and Ajay rivers. The area is also well forested. The Jhanjra Project coal mine is under the jurisdiction of this Police Station.

## **Challenges:**

Infiltration of criminals through the inter-state border is a challenge for the Faridpur Police Station, as it lies in close proximity to Bihar. It also has an inter-district border with Birbhum, Burdwan. As Faridpur







## Officerspeak

"I have been working diligently since the time of my posting here. I am well assisted by my colleagues in every aspect of our duties, be it maintaining law and order or the investigation of any crime. I am proud that Faridpur Police Station has been recognised as one of the best kept police stations in the State. We have achieved this recognition due to our collective effort and credit goes to my colleagues. We are public servants, and will always remain dutiful in keeping peace and tranquillity in the society."

**Subrata Ghosh**, Officer-in-Charge, Faridpur Police Station

lies in the coal belt, illegal mining and looting of the *black diamond* is a common problem there. It is proving to be a challenge in maintaining peace in the locality.

### Policing:

The Faridpur Police Station stays ever vigilant in maintaining law and order in the region. Camps have been set up at Gaurbazaar, Kailashpur and Ichhapur to control adverse situations. Round the clock patrolling is done in shifts to keep a check on unlawful activities. At night, two vans patrol the neighbourhoods and the stretch around the mining area.

### Beyond Policing:

Apart from striving to maintain peace and tranquillity in the area, Faridpur Police Station is also socially active. The police personnel work wholeheartedly for the upliftment of the ragtag of the society. A computer training centre was inaugurated on February 5, 2013 at the premises of the Police Station imparting

training to youngsters and adults alike at minimal fee. Blood donation camps are organised regularly. Police personnel and many locals take part in such camps. A knock-out soccer tournament was organised by the Police Station in association with Laudoha Bidhan Chandra Club at Laudoha ground to hone the skills of the players in the locality and the police personnel. Various cultural programmes are also organised during festivities and special occasions. A prize distribution and felicitation ceremony was organised on August 24, 2014 in Balijuri village for meritorious students of the school leaving examinations.

Scholarships were also announced for their further studies.

### Trivia:

Officer-in-Charge Subrata Ghosh joined the West Bengal Police as a Sub-Inspector in 2004. After his tenure at NTS Police Station, he was posted as Officer-in-Charge of Bidhannagar in 2007 and went on to hold the same post at Madhabdihi PS in 2011 and also at two more stations - Jamalpur and Buddud, before taking charge of Faridpur PS.

**Address** - Ukhra, Madabganj Road, Phone: +91-341-2670866



# Prompt Action by Madhyamgram Police Station

## Rapists Get 20 Years Rigorous Imprisonment

By Our Correspondent

The heinous crime of rape not only affect the victim but the entire society. It is not only an attack on the modesty of a woman but the worst assault on humanity. It is doubly severe when such a crime is committed against a minor by a group of culprits. One such horrendous incident occurred at Madhyamgram. A minor girl became the victim of gang rape and later succumbed to burn injuries. It is therefore not surprising that rapists are abhorred and considered as devil incarnates. The speedy disposal of this much discussed case is one of the major successes of the West Bengal Police in recent times. The police gave this case their utmost priority and all the accused were arrested and brought to justice.

**Case Nos.: 259/13, & 271/13, of Madhyamgram Police Station.**

### **Brief facts:**

In a bizarre incident, a minor girl who was raped twice at Madhyamgram by the same culprits shocked and numbed people from all quarters for the way it was perpetrated. The appalling incident happened on October 25, 2013. As the victim and her parents reported the incident and lodged a complaint at the police station two days

later, the culprits lay in wait for her and raped her again. The police did not hesitate to take prompt action and nabbed all the accused.

On the morning of October 26, 2013, at around 8 am, a Hindi-speaking couple came to Madhyamgram Police Station to report their young daughter missing since the previous night. In this connection, a missing person's case was recorded followed by a G D E No. 1787 dtd October 26, 2013. Sub Inspector Supriyo Karmakar was assigned to look into the matter. Later in the afternoon, the girl returned home and narrated to her mother what had happened. That same evening, the couple came back to the police station with their daughter and lodged a complaint that their daughter was allegedly raped by Sanjib Talukder alias Chottu, Palash Debnath and four others the

previous night when she was reported missing.

The victim was initially taken to Madhyamgram Rural Hospital and then to Barasat District Hospital for medical examination. After an external medical examination at Barasat District Hospital, the police took the victim along with her family members to the scene of the crime.

The next day, October 27, the police took the victim to the CJM Court to record her judicial statement. She was accompanied by her mother and some lady police officers. But the Court informed them that the victim's statement will be recorded on November 4, 2013. They then returned to the PS. They left the police station a little after 9.15 for their home with the victim's father, Ramashankar Jha, driving his family in his cycle van. Little did this beleaguered





family knew what lay in store for them. They were stopped on the way and the girl was forcefully taken away in an autorickshaw and raped on the way to Madhyamgram Railway Station by Chottu, the main culprit. Hearing her cry for help, the GRP personnel and locals rescued her from the railway tracks and brought her home. Ramashankar Jha registered another case of rape with the Madhyamgram PS on the evening of October 28, 2013. Police protection was provided for the entire family. The next day the victim was admitted to Barasat District Hospital and thereafter referred to M.R. Bangur Hospital. Further medical examination was conducted.

The victim in her judicial statement, given on November 4, 8 and 18, 2013 had stated that she was raped by Chhottu, Palash and four others on October 25, 2013. Chhottu then raped her again in an autorickshaw after forcibly taking her from the van driven by her father.

### **Modus Operandi:**

Sanjib Talukdar alias Chhottu called the girl on the pretext that she was being summoned by her father who was waiting at a nearby tea stall on October 26, 2013. Since Chhottu was known to the victim, she trusted him and immediately followed him. However, she was raped by Chhottu and his friend Palash Debnath and four other accomplices in a field about one km away from her house. The victim could only recognize Chhottu and Palash.

### **The Clue:**

The police were accused of turning a blind eye to this case. Investigating Officer Supriyo Karmakar realized that this case was going to be a very sensitive issue since the victim was a minor. He used his network to keep a close watch on the movements of the allegedly accused persons mentioned in the FIR. The culprits were over confident and thought the victim as well as her family members would keep mum if intimidated by them. The Investigating Officer arrested Sanjib Talukdar alias Chhottu and Palash Debnath on October 29, 2013. During interrogation, they broke down and confessed the names of their four accomplices. In a course of sustained raids lasting three days, Papai Roy, Antony Sachhi, Rajesh Mondal alias Chattu and Rajib Biswas alias Gopal alias Tela, were arrested. All the accused persons were taken into police custody while the investigation was going on.

### **Investigation:**

The girl named the rapists in her judicial statement on November 8, 2013 and soon after raids were conducted and Sanjib and Palash were arrested. Upon further investigation, the police also nabbed Papai Roy, Antony Sachhi, Rajesh Mondal and Rajib Biswas and took them into custody.

In the course of investigation of these two cases, the Investigating Officer had recorded statements of 45 witnesses under Section 161 Cr. P.C. During the investigation, ossification test

and psychiatric test were conducted on the victim. Her biological samples were also taken for DNA profiling. Clothes worn by the victim and the accused at the time of rape were also recovered during investigation and sent to Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) for requisite examination.

### **Chargesheet and Trial:**

On the basis of the investigation, two separate chargesheets were submitted before the CJM Court, Barasat on December 17, 2013. Soon after, Ramashankar Jha and his family shifted to DumDum but their ordeal did not end there. The young victim - suffered from severe burn injuries while at her home and died on December 31, 2013.

The trial of the Madhyamgram rape case was held at the Court of 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional District and Sessions Judge, Barasat. Adequate arrangements were made to ensure safety and security of the witnesses in court. Five of the six accused were found guilty under Section 363/376D/120B of IPC and Section 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012. Everyone except Anthony Sachhi (as he was declared approver), were each sentenced to 20 years rigorous imprisonment and also fined Rs. 5000 each. One year rigorous imprisonment would also be further imposed on each one of them if they defaulted on paying the fine. ■

# Coping with Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace

**Jayanta Narayan Chattopadhyay**, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta



The world is changing; women armed with diverse skills are joining the workforce in droves and are proving their mettle in taking up roles and responsibilities in different categories which would have been unheard of a decade ago. They are hardly behind the menfolk in achieving success and earning the respect of their colleagues. Apart from the bright picture being seen regarding the presence and success of women in the professional world, there is also a dark side which is definitely a worry for them: their apprehension about safety and security in a male dominated work environment.

Initially, there was no specific Act to combat or fight against the problem of sexual harassment of women at the workplace. With a gradual change in the evolution of the society, the role of women has also transformed or changed. Besides fulfilling their domestic responsibilities, women are also venturing out of their homes and working alongside their male counterparts. However, women

find it difficult to work in a smooth and conducive atmosphere in their workplace due to the acts of sexual harassment. This is not just an Indian phenomenon but a global one as women facing sexual harassment at the workplace is one of the least noticed but most rampant of crimes.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly, consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, is one of the major steps taken at the international level. It lays down comprehensive actions to be undertaken by nations. India ratified the same within a year of it being adopted, but there has hardly been any comprehensive action so far.

In India, the ratio of working men to women is highly disproportional and undoubtedly their safety in such an environment has been a massive concern. Safety and security of the working women at the workplace has hardly ever

been a vital topic for the enactment of any legislative action till the 1990s. Such a predicament is highly unexpected of a progressive nation's Parliament. The Indian Constitution, in Article 14, 15 and 21 (extended) clearly defines the role women can play towards national integration and clearly prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex.

Sexual harassment results in violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality under Article 14 & 15 of the Constitution and her right to life and to live with dignity under Article 21 and right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes right to a safe environment, free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment has been recognized as a violation of human rights and is considered as a crime which violates dignity and respect of a woman.

It was around the year 2006 that I had an opportunity to do research work in this field. I was



invited by the West Bengal Women Commission to translate a book into Bengali. This book was originally written in English by activist lawyer, Indira Jaisingh. The Bengali version was edited by late Jasodhara Bagchi.

Till that time no specific law was in force regarding 'sexual harassment of women at the workplace'. People were mostly guided by a few Supreme Court cases or by a few observations given by Honorable Apex Court like, K.P.S. Gill vs Rupan Deol Bajaj, Vishakha vs Govt. of Rajasthan case, etc. By way of order given in the Vishakha case, we got the historic guidelines from the Honorable Apex Court, regarding 'Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace' which is widely known as 'Visakha Guidelines'. In the said case, as decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dealing with a writ petition filed in connection with an alleged brutal gang rape of a social worker in a village in Rajasthan, we had the tools on how to deal with the serious issue of sexual harassment at workplace. The Hon'ble Court observed that equality in employment can be seriously impaired when women are

subjected to gender specific violence, such as sexual harassment. The term 'Sexual Harassment' was given a proper meaning and a comprehensive 11-point guideline. Norms were laid down for observance at all workplaces or other institutions until legislation was enacted for such purposes. It was expected that the governments both at the central and state levels would take immediate steps to implement the same but it took a public movement on women's safety and security that compelled the Union Government to take immediate steps to implement the Act and provide protection to the working women.

When I got the opportunity to work in this field, I started doing my research regarding the definition of 'Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace', or which acts can be considered as sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

### Some Examples:

1. If a male colleague or the boss, tries to touch the body or if he touches the body of his female colleague or his junior staff
2. Touching the body, pinching her, etc.

3. Sexual attack
4. If, during conferences, a boss/ male colleague consumes alcohol in front of a female colleague, or if the entire situation gives a woman a sense of discomfort
5. Following a woman unnecessarily
6. Obstructing a lady colleague's way at the office
7. Locking of door by a male colleague when his female counterpart is inside the room, without giving a valid reason for such an action
8. Sitting in a very indecent manner in front of a woman colleague
9. If a male colleague ogle or act in a sexually overt manner
10. Taking photographs without permission
11. Acts which annoys women
12. Male colleagues watching pornographic videos/ stills, making dirty jokes etc at the office in the presence of their women colleagues

My said research work was subsequently published by the State Women Commission in Bengali.

Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act






eventually came into force on April 22, 2013. The said piece of legislation consists of eight chapters and lays down elaborate and extensive legal provisions in dealing with sexual harassment cases. The Act specifically deals with how and where a complaint regarding sexual harassment is to be made, the mode of dealing with the same and actions to be taken, constitution of Internal and Local Complaints Committee, duties of the employer, duties and powers of District Officer etc. The Act in Section 2 (n) defines 'Sexual Harassment' to include unwelcome acts or behavior, very specifically, an 'act', which she thinks as 'unwelcome' like..

- i) Physical contact and advances; or
- ii) A demand or request for sexual favours; or
- iii) Making sexually-coloured remarks; or showing pornography; or
- iv) Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature

The Act makes it mandatory for every employer of a workplace to constitute a Committee to be known as the 'Internal Complaints Committee' headed by a presiding officer who shall be a woman employed at a senior level at the workplace from amongst the employees, or, if such person is not available, then the presiding officer shall be nominated from any other workplace of the same employer or other department or organization.

Some people asked me when this Act

was passed as to 'whether a weapon has been given to the working women'. I always respond by saying that the Act is the most fantastic example of the honest intention of the lawmakers of our country. This act is not a weapon in the hands of the working women but a confidence booster for the working women of our country. ■



**Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.**  
(A Govt. of India Undertaking)  
 43/46, Garden Reach Road, Kolkata-700 034  
 Tel : +91-33-2469 8100 to 8113; Fax : +91-33-2469 8150; Website : www.grse.nic.in



**Best Performing Defence Shipyards for the past two years**


<b>Anti-Submarine Warfare Stealth Corvette</b> Built for Indian Navy	<b>Multi Role Offshore Patrol Vessel</b> Built for Mauritius
 <b>INS Kamorta</b>	 <b>CGS Barracuda</b>
<b>First Ever Warship Built in India</b> - <i>INS Ajay</i> (1961)	<b>First Ever Warship Exported by India</b> - <i>CGS Barracuda</i> (2014)

**WARSHIPS**

★ Frigates ★ ASW Corvettes ★  
 ★ Missile Corvettes ★ Offshore Patrol Vessels ★  
 ★ Landing Ships ★ Fast Attack Crafts ★  
 ★ Survey Vessels ★

**ENGINEERING PRODUCTS**

★ Pre-Fabricated Steel Bridges ★ Railless Helo Traversing System ★  
 ★ Boat Davits ★ Capstans ★  
 ★ Anchor Windlass ★

  
For Further Information Please Contact  
 Senior Manager (Corporate Communication)  
 Tel: 033-24691177/Ext. 311 • Mob: 8420008819 • Fax: 033-24698975 • E-mail: marketing@grse.co.in



*In pursuit of Excellence & Quality in Shipbuilding*



# Multifaceted, Super Achiever Cops

Abhijit Chatterjee & Anirban Saha

*Fight Koni, Fight.* The ever-inspiring dialogue of *Kshit Da* was her mantra while she dreamt of becoming a sportsperson and to do something extraordinary. Her life was not a bed of roses and she really had to fight against poverty, social stigma and other obstacles to reach her goal. A cop by profession, weightlifter Sushila Das was overwhelmed while receiving *Prashansa Padak* during the 2014 Investiture Ceremony of West Bengal Police. However, such recognition is not new to her because she had earlier been awarded *Seva Padak* in 2008.

Sushila, a 1996 batch constable, has been working at the Directorate of Security since 2003. Prior to this, she had



worked at the Intelligence Branch (IB) for three years. She recalls her days at the Police Training College where she was in till 2000. She used to participate in the National Games, Open National Meet and also represented West Bengal Police at the All India Police Meet for three consecutive years as a weight lifter. She also won many medals of different levels in those events. She also became a coach for the West Bengal women weightlifting team during the National Games.

A determined sportsperson, Sushila belongs to a lower middle class family from a village in Burdwan district. During her early days as an athlete, she also bagged many prizes, trophies and medals in the discus and javelin disciplines at the district and state level events. These disciplines require her to undergo training for weightlifting. Coach Nabakumar Kesh, an experienced person in spotting talent, foresaw her potential as a weightlifter. He advised her to opt for weightlifting. She then started rigorous practice under the supervision of Sailen Dabsy, the coach for South Eastern Railway (SER) and Sports Authority of India (SAI).

"My father vehemently opposed

my joining athletics due to acute financial constraints but I was stubborn. However, his opposition soon gave in to acceptance when I started participating at the State and National meets and joined SAI and took part in India camps. I am really indebted to my teachers, coaches and colleagues in the Police Department whose support made me overcome many hurdles and helped me be an achiever. I can recollect the memories of my student life in Vidya Pyth Girls School, where game teacher Namita Didi used to feed me lunch everyday. My athletics coach Brajanath Ghosh was very strict and disciplined. His instructions and life lessons helped me a lot in my career. A teacher of Burdwan Town School helped me in getting a part time job there as a games teacher. I will never forget the teachers there who extended every possible help to enable me to join the India camp at Bangalore."

## Passion for Anchoring

Anchoring was his passion. He always had an inclination towards cultural events and activities right from his school days but he knew this would not sustain himself financially so when he completed his studies,



he enrolled himself to be trained as a policeman. After becoming a cop, he realized that there is also scope to pursue his passion for all things cultural. We are talking about Dilip Sarkar, an Officer of 1990 batch who has been posted at Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy since joining the service. He indulges in his passion for cultural

activities at the Police Training College and even writes lyrics and plays. He anchors as well as displays his magician's skills whenever there is any cultural programme at the Academy. He impresses everyone with his commentary skills during sporting events.

In 1991, Sarkar had undergone a special arms training from Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR) at Salua in West Midnapore. As the Company Commander (in the rank of Sub-Inspector), he imparted outdoor training to the new recruits. He became a Riding Master after being promoted as Inspector-in-Charge in 2004. He had also participated at the Internationale Course for Coaches - Level 1 on Horse Riding that was organised by the International Confederation of Equestrety (USA). A well decorated cop, Dilip Sarkar has received 143 awards including 11 Good Service Marks against no punishment. He also received *Seva Padak* in 2004 for Meritorious Service and was one of the four awardees who received *Nistha Padak* for rendering distinguished service during the Investiture Ceremony 2014 at Najrul Manch.

## An Athlete & Music Lover

Bimalesh Halder, Officer-in-Charge (Crime) at Jhargram Police District was conferred *Seva Padak* in 2014. He was



overwhelmed as he went to receive the award from the Chief Minister. "That was a very special proud moment for me", he exclaimed while describing the incident. Halder joined the police service in 1991. Recollecting an experience of a raid at Tikiapara, he said, "Acting on a tip-off, we rushed to the spot in

## নিজের পায়ে দাঁড়ান

একক প্রকল্প  
**আত্মমর্যাদা**

স্বামী  
বিরেকানন্দ  
স্মৃতিভর  
কর্মসংস্থান  
প্রকল্পের সাহায্য  
দিল

বয়স সীমা : ১৮ থেকে ৪৫ বছর  
আয়ের সীমা : পারিবারিক মাসিক  
আয় ১৫ হাজার টাকার নিচে  
প্রকল্প মূল্য : সর্বাধিক ১০ লক্ষ টাকা

সরকারি অনুদান :  
প্রকল্প মূল্যের ৩০ শতাংশ  
(সর্বাধিক ১.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা)

### কী কী করা যাবে?

হস্তশিল্প, সূচিশিল্প, যাত্রী অথবা পণ্যবাহী  
গাড়ি, যে কোনও খুচরো ব্যবসা এছাড়াও  
আরও বহু বিষয়ে ব্যবসা করতে পারেন।

### কী ধরনের আর্থিক সুবিধা?

বেকার যুবক-যুবতীরা উপরোক্ত যে কোনো  
ব্যবসা করতে সরকারি অনুদান পাবেন  
প্রকল্প মূল্যের ৩০ শতাংশ (সর্বাধিক ১.৫০  
লক্ষ টাকা) নিজেকে দিতে হবে মাত্র ৫  
শতাংশ, বাকিটা ব্যাঙ্ক ঋণ।

### কী ধরনের প্রশিক্ষণ দেওয়া হয়?

হস্তশিল্প, সূচিশিল্প, বৈদ্যুতিন সরঞ্জাম  
মেরামতি, মোটরগাড়ি চালানো এবং  
মেরামতি, কাগজের ব্যাগ তৈরি এই ধরনের  
বহু বিষয়ে বিনামূল্যে প্রশিক্ষণ দেওয়া হয়।

### বিস্তারিত জানতে

আপনার এলাকার ব্লক, পৌরসভা, পৌর-  
নিগমের অফিসে স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী ও স্বনিযুক্তি  
বিভাগের সুপারভাইজার বা প্রকল্প সহ-  
ায়কের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ করুন।



**সোসাইটি ফর  
সেল্ফ এমপ্লয়মেন্ট  
অফ আনএমপ্লয়েড ইউথ,  
ওয়েস্ট বেঙ্গল**

(পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠী ও স্বনিযুক্তি দপ্তরের অধীন একটি সংস্থা)

১৪২, লেনিন সরণী, কলকাতা - ৭০০ ০১৩,  
ফোন : ২২৩৬ ৭২৩৩, ফ্যাক্স : ২২৩৬ ৪৯৩৭  
ই-মেল : sseuy2007@yahoo.com  
ওয়েবসাইট : www.swanirbhar.org



plainclothes and four persons with substantial amount of the drug, brown sugar, were caught red-handed. We were ready to face any consequences, but thankfully, no untoward incident happened." An athlete and avid music lover, 44 year old Halder keeps himself fit by playing soccer in the evening with his friends. Tagore's songs are his favourite and he listens to the tunes of Kishore Kumar and Lata Mangeshkar as well. "I do not have a melodious voice, although I am a very good bathroom singer," he said laughingly.

### Surviving an Ambush with Grit

Sekhar Kumar Mitra, Officer-in-Charge (OC) of Manbazaar Police Station in Purulia was honoured with *Prashansa Padak* last year. He is respected by the locals for his genuine love and care for gardening. Despite his official duty, he finds time to indulge in this passion. He gets up at dawn and one sees him planting, nurturing and caring for the trees in the *thana* compound. His contribution to the beautification of the said police station has not gone unnoticed and one sees the result



of his hard work when one visits the compound. "The planet we live in provides us everything and everyone must take care of it. Planting and nurturing trees is one of the easiest ways to save the earth," he commented.

Mitra joined the service in 1985 as a Constable and was promoted to a Sub-Inspector in due course of time. He recalls how he and his colleagues miraculously escaped death during a raid in 2002. Acting on a tip off, a team led by Amarjit Biswas, then ASI In-Charge of Phalguni Police Station, raided a Jamgoria village to nab some criminals. Mitra narrates, "We were travelling through a dense jungle when we heard the sound of a landmine blast and saw mud falling on the roof of our vehicle. We immediately got off and took shelter behind some trees by crawling away. We were showered with bullets which were coming from the opposite side. We struggled for four hours till additional force arrived. Thank God, we were finally able to escape the deadly ambush unhurt and our lives intact."

### Tracing the Missing & Rescuing Abducted Persons

Kabita Das, Officer-in-Charge of Special Operations Group at West Medinipur, was awarded the prestigious *Seva Padak* last year. Smt. Das is known for her determination, diligence and strong willpower, but she had to endure many hardships. A Masters in English, she completed her training from Barrackpore Police Training College in 1998 and has been an indispensable member of many



operational teams since. Speaking to The PROTECTOR, she recalled the turbulent situation in West Medinipur during the upsurge of a section of a tribal group. According to her, "During the Lalgargh Movement, we were once stuck at this place for nine days without sufficient food and water. All the roads were blocked and we could not move until reinforcement arrived. The rescue team were like angels who managed to get us out of the volatile situation." She had also been an Investigating Officer in the Missing Person Section. She always made every effort to protect the modesty of women during the 17 years of her service. She has rescued many abducted girls who were about to be trafficked into the flesh trade at Bihar and Bangladesh border and investigated many rape cases and put them up for prosecution.

"It is always expected of us to juggle between professional and family life. It is somehow difficult for women to do justice to both. That is why it is a constant struggle," she says. Kabita spends her leisure time by dedicating it to her passion of poetry writing. ■



# The Mesmerizing Mystic Music of Bengal's Wandering Bauls

I feel saddened when Baul traditions and their way of life is misinterpreted and misrepresented - **Purna Das Baul**

There has been a misconception among the people about the Bauls, Bengal's unique sect of wandering minstrels of mystic music. Their lifestyle, as commonly perceived, does not mean being in a state of perpetual intoxication, or practicing polygamy and indulging in random sex. A large section of the society believes that the Bauls indulge into such vices because they are allowed to. But, the Baul tradition is just the opposite to common belief. Their sole *nasha* (ecstasy) is to search for divinity and the Almighty. The Bauls are rather a guides and philosophers who show the true 'marg' (path) to the common people, lost in the maze of materialistic demands of everyday life. I feel saddened when Baul traditions and their way of life is misinterpreted and misrepresented.

Bauls have been known to be *Maatir Manush*. Simple living, high thinking is their mantra. But it is true a section of them may have deviated from their

tradition. As I think of the past and live in the present, the Baul lifestyle today has changed drastically. We hardly take notice of the *Madhukari*, the lifestyle which the Bauls used to lead in earlier times. They might look like beggars singing for alms but they are one of the enlightened ones who have reached the pinnacle of life through much sacrifice and meditation. Their belief lies in the notion that everyone is here on earth to perform their duties and then leave empty handed when their time is up. They try to keep age-old traditions and culture alive through the messages they convey through their songs.

I have been travelling since my early childhood, singing songs in trains and on railway platforms. I was compelled to do so because the Bengal famine left my family in dire straits. I followed in the footsteps of my father Nabini Das Baul, who wandered from one place of worship to another singing Baul songs.

In earlier times, the Bauls used to stay at *Akhras* (ashramas as they are commonly known) where they could meditate and sing to express their souls. In the present day scenario, the Bauls are classified in three categories – *Udaas Baul*, *Grihi Baul* and *Shilpi Baul*. The *Udaas Baul* holds on to the authenticity of Baul traditions leading a chaste life or a *bhramachari* throughout their lives. These Bauls are rarely found in India at present. A majority can be found living in Bangladesh. The real Baul spirit can be noticed among the *Fakiri Bauls* who dwell in the villages of Bangladesh and sing in different *Sur* (tunes). The roots of this culture still persist there.

*Grihi Bauls* are also wanderers like the former, but they are *sangsari* in their way of life, like me. Despite having a family life, they practice the Baul culture, meditate and sing for the search of *paramatma*, and thus become *Siddho Purush*.

In recent trends, there has been





an emergence of *Shilpi Bauls* or artists performing Baul songs. They do not go through the *Sadhona* (worshipping before the Lord with the help of a Guru). As the *Shilpi Bauls* are aware that there is a craze for Baul songs among the people, they perform using modern electronic musical instruments. They mostly concentrate on fusion music with folk tunes to generate a fan following.

“Khyapa” means crazy or insane in the literal sense, but in our clan it denotes a person who is devoted to the Almighty and immensely dedicated to his work, guru and his ideals. One does not become a Baul just by putting a “Baul” title. A Baul in the real sense upholds the legacy that has been passed on to him by the Guru and will always be in the *sadhan marg* (practice). It is a *parampara* (legacy), a *Gurubadi Vidya* altogether since the Gurus pass on their *Sadhon Phol* (the fruits of worship and meditation) to their disciples. The lure of materialistic gains, luxury, and in some cases, lust, have left the authentic Baul culture far away from the minds of the people. My life mission is to promote the Bauls to the world and I will continue to do so until my last breath.

Many of you might be wondering why we wear the saffron gown at times or wonder about the origin of the multi-coloured patched dress which is worn during our performances. The saffron gown is worn both as our daily attire and for formal occasions too. The saffron colour is the symbol of sacrifice and it resembles the attainment of sainthood. The multi-coloured patched dress “Guduri” has become a style statement for many. However, it actually symbolises oneness, unity and peace for the world. It is also a depiction of the poverty and humility in which the Bauls lived for years.

During my early years of performance, I was immensely helped by the *Banga Sanskriti*. I performed at the *Sammelans* and was well received. I started recording music with my father and they became bestsellers. In those days, the *Akhradhari* Bauls were invited from the villages to perform in Kolkata on various occasions.

Very few *Sadhok* Bauls are left practising *sadhona* and I recall two of them – Sudhananda Baul and Sanatan Baul, both hailing from Bankura district. I have selected my students after carefully scrutinising their talents. My disciples include Gosto Gopal Das, Kartik Das Baul and Bhakta Das Baul and each one has received much praise for their work. I greatly admire their work and have high hopes for their future. The Baul Academy which I set up in San Diego, California is nurturing upcoming talents in the global scenario.

The past many decades have seen me performed on radio, TV,



films, and also on stage on several occasions. I am the first Baul to perform on stage. It was during the sixties that I travelled to Moscow, Tuscany and England. I was invited to the United States by Bob Dylan's ex-manager, Albert Grossman to sing at a music festival. Thereafter, I toured the US and sang at many festivals.

I am the eighth generation Baul singer in my family tree; my sons are carrying over my legacy into the future. But the present generation knows very little about traditional art forms. The urban youth is more alienated. So to keep the Baul culture alive, I requested the government and civic authorities to provide land for setting up a Baul Academy. But my appeal fell on deaf ears. Even the piece of land Rabindranath Tagore handed over to my father for the *Akhra* was taken away by the Vishwa Bharati for its expansion. I remain deeply saddened by the declining interest of our countrymen regarding Baul culture and traditions, and at the same time, I see a ray of hope knowing that Baul culture has generated great interest among many foreigners. Much credit goes to the late Prof. Edward C Dimock Jr., University of Chicago, who through intense research and studies and deep



love for my culture, spread Baul culture and ideology to the West.

We usually sing a solo accompanied by our common instruments such as the one-stringed *Ektara* (which is a symbol of unity), *Duggi* – a small drum played simultaneously at times. *Dotara* and *Khamak* are also used during a show. *Ghungurs* are anklets worn when the artist dances thus giving a nice jingle and beat to the routine. With time, many newer instruments are used by fusion artists, but the ones mentioned above are the original and authentic ones.

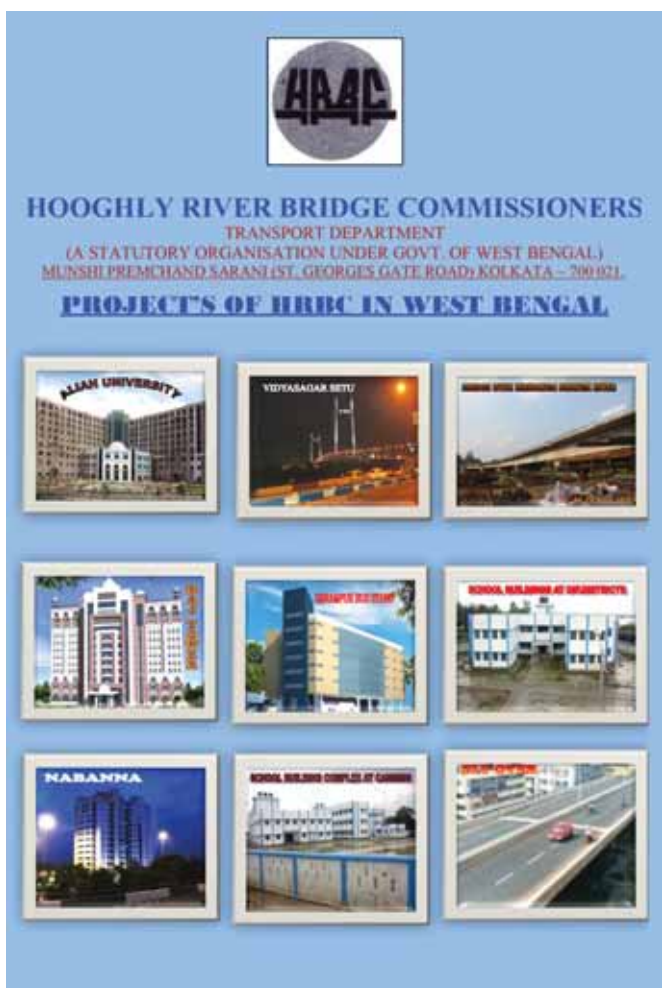
The “nasha” or the addiction for the Bauls is singing all day, humming tunes, indulging the mind into a euphoric state. There are three stages of *sadhona*. An important part of our philosophy is “Deho Tatta”, which does not mean vulgarity, but the thoughts related to the body and *jibatma* (soul). It is rather a search for the soul within. “Poro Tatta” and “Guru Tatta” are other aspects of our philosophy. The former means the care, thoughts and search for *paramatma* through a rigorous practice and the latter denotes the sincerity, dedication and obedience towards the Guru. The term “Baul” is said to have originated from *Batul* which means possessed or crazy from *vayu* (cosmos). The origin of the word Baul itself substantiates the quality of self control, patience and perseverance.

I am 81 years old now. I hold much fondness and wonderful memories of the

different places I have visited. Bauls are perpetual wanderers. Though I have a home in Kolkata, I keep travelling, performing and meeting new people. My last trip to China was an enchanting experience. Despite living in the modern world, the people are deeply rooted to their ancient traditions and culture.

My aging limbs have prevented me from dancing as much as I used to during performances, yet, I cannot resist myself at times when I listen to the tunes of some of my favourite pieces.

*Shri Purna Das Baul is a living legend in the world of Baul music. He has been on world tours for the past 70 years. He has, till date, spread Baul philosophy to around 150 countries and hopes to travel further. He mesmerises listeners with his songs which spread the doctrine of living life harmoniously. One spring evening, our correspondents **Abhijit Chatterjee** and **Anirban Saha** dropped by at his residence to get to know his views about the present day scenario of his culture and music.* ■





# Curb Tobacco Use to Prevent Cancer

Dr. Vikash K Agarwal

Every day, head and neck cancer kills at least 300 people and claims 500 new patients in the country. According to data collected through globocan, an estimated 1,73,077 new head and neck cancer cases are detected annually and 1,08,936 people die of this cancer every year. Cancer related deaths are the one of the most common causes after heart disease.

Head and neck cancer comprises mouth cancer, throat cancer, cancer of the voice box, food pipe or thyroid gland. As many as 90 percent of oral cancers and 80 percent of laryngeal cancers are attributed to tobacco-related habits or alcohol abuse. In India, tobacco is used in a wide variety of ways: smoking, chewing applying, sniffing gargling etc.

Tobacco is a known cause of multiple cancers, heart disease, stroke, complication of pregnancy, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and many other diseases. In addition, recent research has documented the substantial health dangers of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke. Despite these health dangers and the public's awareness of those dangers, tobacco use remains surprisingly prevalent. Majority of these cancers are in an advance stage (60-80 percent) and hence may have poor treatment response. Hence, early detection remains the primary goal towards achieving better results.



## Symptoms

There are many signs , depending on the site and stage of the tumour but the common ones are:

- Swelling in the neck
- White/ red patch in the mouth
- Slow-healing ulcer in the mouth
- Unusual bleeding. Pain or numbness in the mouth/nose
- Hoarseness of voice
- Difficulty in chewing or swallowing
- Persistent facial, neck or ear pain
- Nasal obstruction
- Difficulty in opening the mouth
- Loose teeth or ill-fitting dentures

Neglecting initial symptoms results in aggravating the disease thus producing a dismal outcome. Once the tumour spreads from one region like tongue/lip to other organs, it becomes an advanced stage. If oral cancer spreads to the neck nodes then the chances of survival is cut down by half. Alas! A large number of patients

present in the last stage is crippling for both patients and doctors.

Cancer in the early stage needs just a single modality of treatment and there is more than 90 percent cure rate.

In Stage II or Stage III, there is hope of a cure through surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy & biological treatment but Stage IV is incurable. By simple quitting or convincing friends and loved ones to quit, we can save a life every five minutes.

Cancer is curable if detected early and only tobacco (smoking, pan masala chewing/khaini etc.) cessation and alcohol abstinence have proved to be an effective preventative counter measure. ■

*Dr. Vikash K Agarwal, M.S (Cal), MRCS Edin. (UK), FAIS, FAMS, is a Senior Consultant Oncosurgeon. He was awarded the Leading Health Professional of the World 2013 by IBC Cambridge. He is a former surgeon at Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai.*

*He can be contacted at  
drvikashagarwal@gmail.com*



# PROTECTOR *Awards* 2016 for Excellence in

## Forensic Science

*In recognition of the outstanding contribution of forensic sciences practices in the country, Protector Magazine proposes to announce the following awards:*

### Categories of Awards

- Lifetime Achievement Award
- Best Forensic Science Lab (FSL)/Institute of Forensic Science (IFS) Director Award
- Research & Development Award
- Crime Scene Management Award
- Young Scientist Award
- Best Investigator Award

Instituted by:



In Association with:



For more details, please contact Satya Swaroop: + 91 98200 31016



# Where People Feel Safe & Secure

Sharmistha De, Ramen Mazumdar and Falguni Banerjee

*The WB PROTECTOR asked a cross-section of citizens their opinion about policing and law and order in their respective regions.*

**Soma Polley**

Housewife, Howrah



The police have worked well since the formation of the Howrah City Police Commissionerate four years ago. The law and order situation and traffic management has vastly improved. We rarely encounter traffic snarls nowadays.

**Anindita Naskar**

Professional, Howrah

Howrah City Police is doing a commendable job, yet more vigil is required at night. Incidents of robbery are taking place in many places. There is a need to increase the number of night patrolling police vans across various locations in the city.



**Shantanu Modak**

Businessman, Chandannagar



The crime rate is low here. The police do their best in maintaining law and order, and are prompt in taking action against any misdeed. Traffic management in this town is good.

**Santosh Kumar Chattaraj,**

Headmaster, Notundanga High School, Faridpur



Police and public are integral parts of the society and administration. The public consider the police as their saviour because they are initially approached to find a solution or redressal of any complaint or unrest. As the crime rate is increasing by the day, policing should be more visible. The police try to act impartially to ensure peace and order in the society. It is a constant effort for them to make sure criminals and offenders be prosecuted. Cordial relationship with the public greatly helps the police in curbing crime, but innocent people should also not be harassed. The police should not indulge in kangaroo court but should be proactive in preventing child marriage and abuse.

### Prabir Mukherjee

Magazine Publisher, Serampore



As Serampore is not far from Kolkata, more people are shifting here, hence, we see an increase in population. However the people-police ratio is low. I would request the higher authorities to set up a police commissionerate here for better policing. The crime rate has come down in recent years and the police are doing their best in keeping this in check.

One can witness vast changes in Howrah particularly in traffic management. The automatic signalling and introduction of one way traffic has brought about this change. Traffic police are also quite alert but inconsiderate about parking issues. There has been a need to address this issue. The law and order situation is more or less peaceful.



### Sushmita Ganguly

Singer, Howrah



### Vilas Tawde

Project Director, Essar Oil Ltd., Durgapur

The word 'police' carry with it an image of someone who brings a feeling of security and justice. For the weak he is a saviour while he is a threat for the wrongdoers. He is a hero for the common man, empowered by the State to enforce law and order without fear or favour. Citizens expect to see the police force in action not only when in danger but 24x7. And to live up to this expectation, the Force should adopt latest information technology as a value addition to their agility. The police force has been doing a commendable job and it deserves the applause bestowed upon it by the society.

The menace of reckless driving has substantially decreased after the police stepped up their vigil. Helmetless riders are also heavily fined now. These measures have brought discipline and order in traffic movement. I thank the Howrah City Police for taking these measures.



### Divyansh Singh

Student, Howrah

### Aftab Ali Mollah

Bussinessman, Howrah



Since the formation of the Howrah Police Commissionerate, the police has been doing a commendable job. Traffic snarls are a thing of the past. As a result, a daily passenger like me is relieved of traffic congestion during peak hours. However, these developments must continue.

### Snehasis Bannerjee

Student, Faridpur

Security is a fundamental right of the citizen and the police makes all possible effort to ensure his/her security. More people are coming forward to inform the police about unlawful activities in this industrial belt and the police take prompt action to deal with criminals as compared to previous years. Thanks to Laudoha PS for organising many social welfare programs which have further helped bridge the gap between the police and the public. Implementation of modern technologies is a massive help in managing traffic. I salute the police officials who are doing their duties selflessly.





## LIST OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF WEST BENGAL POLICE

Designation	Tel: Off
DG & IGP	2214-5400
ADG & IGP (Law & Order)	2214-5401
IGP (Law & Order)	2214-5009
DIG (IPS Cell)	2214-4778
Dy SP DG CR	2214-5823
ADG & IGP (HQ)	2479-4064
ADG & IGP (Admn)	2479-4021
ADG & IGP (O)	2479-4046
ADG & IGP (Estb)	2479-4025
IGP (HQ)	2479-4052
Spl IG & DIG (P&W)	2479-4023
Spl IG & DIG (HQ)	2479-4024
DIG (Mod & Cod)	2479-4034
DIG (O)	2479-4045
DIG (A)	2479-4047
AIG (S) WB	2479-4058
<b>Criminal Investigation Department</b>	
ADG & IGP (CID-1)	2479-1330
IGP CID-2	2479-2955
Spl IG & DIG CID	2479-1586
DIG CID (Operation)	2479-1093
SS CID (1)	2479-2341
SS CID (2)	2479-0162
SS CID (3)	2450-6111
SS CID, HQ at Siliguri	0353-25474576
SS CID (4)	2479- 2834
<b>Zonal ADG &amp; IGP</b>	
ADG & IGP, South Bengal	2448-1122-24,-0290
IGP, Western Range	0343-2562787S
IGP, South Bengal	2479-1573
IGP, North Bengal	0353-2546553

Designation	Tel: Off
<b>Range DIG</b>	
Spl IGP & DIG, Bankura	03242-251252
DIG, Burdwan Range	2681-1488
DIG, Midnapore Range	03222-225440
DIG, Malda Range	03522-255505
DIG, Jalpaiguri Range	03561 220881
DIG, Presidency Range	2479-1940,2448-746
DIG, Murshidabad Range	033-2582-7679
DIG, Darjeeling Range	0354-2257732
<b>CP, SP</b>	
CP, Bidhan Nagar	2335-8286
CP, Siliguri	0353-2511210
CP, Asansol-DGP	0341-2257260
CP, Barrackpur	2592-0022
CP, Howrah	2641-2626, 2640-4001
SP, South 24 Pgs	2479-3333/ Extn.101
SP, North 24 Pgs	2542-3055, 2542-3247
SP, Howrah Rural	2661-6210
SP, Nadia	03472-25229
SP, Murshidabad	03482-250000/751/753,
SP, Hooghly	033- 2680-4827
SP, Birbhum	03462- 255353
SP, Burdwan	0342-2662956
SP, Paschim Medinipur	03222-275609
SP, Purba Medinipur	03228-269580
SP, Jhargram	03221-255192
SP, Purulia	03252-222304
SP, Bankura	03242-250305
SP, Malda	03512-252520
SP, Dakshin Dinajpur	03522-255321
SP, Darjeeling	0354-2254270
SP, Uttar Dinajpur	03523-246461
SP, Jalpaiguri	03561- 230597
SP, Alipurduar	03564- 256244
SP, Cooch Behar	03582-227755



# Social Initiative

## ***Promoting Peace & Connecting Communities***

### **Community Publications**



*For more details contact:*

Tel:- +91 22 2920 8888 / 2920 2999.

Telefax: +91 22 2925 5279

Email: [satya@newmediacomm.biz](mailto:satya@newmediacomm.biz)

URL: [www.newmediacomm.com](http://www.newmediacomm.com)



# DE

DIGITAL EDGE STUDIO



ANIMATION

MOTION GRAPHICS

VISUAL EFFECTS

AD COMMERCIALS

For more details, Contact:

Kolkata - **Anurag Sinha** +91 9830043339 Mumbai - **Vinay G** +91 9892601656

A DIVISION OF NEW MEDIA

New Media Communication Private Limited,  
1 Akbar Villa, Near Old State Bank Bus Stop,  
Marol - Maroshi Road, Marol, Andheri - (East),  
Mumbai - 400 059 India  
Phone: +91 22 29208888/ 29202999  
Telefax: +91 22 2925 5279  
[www.newmediacomm.com](http://www.newmediacomm.com)  
<http://vimeo.com/digitaledgestudio>

