

The West Bengal

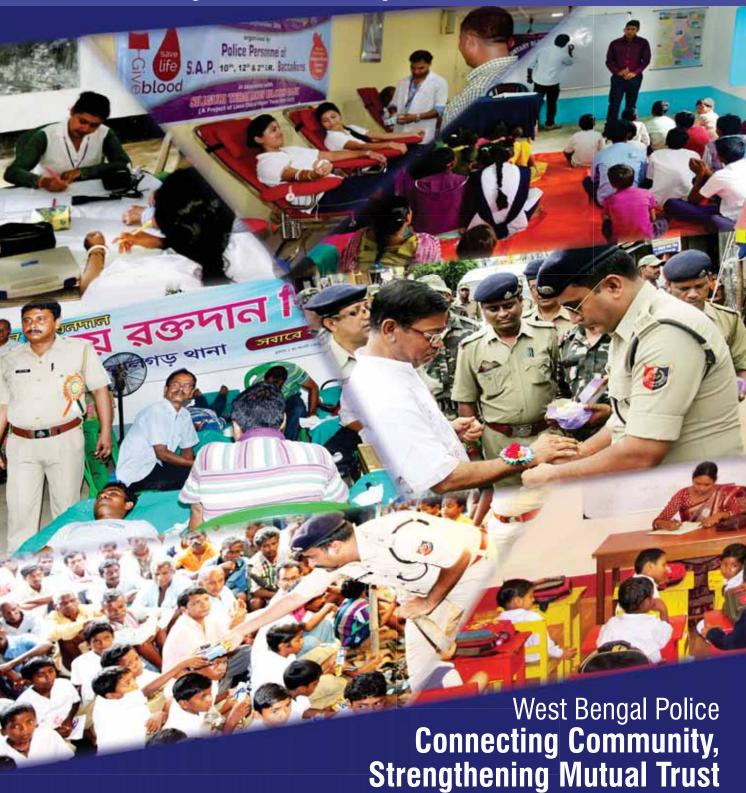
Vol 1 Issue 3

PROTECTOR

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PROMOTING PEACE

A Magazine for the West Bengal Police





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ONE-ON-ONE

Community Connect Eases Cop's JOB



Regaining Trust With Community Policing





ENDEAVOUR

Creating Career
Opportunities for
Job Aspirants

NEW HORIZON

Initiating Steps for Employment Generation











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WOMEN SECURITY

Bidhannagar Women Police Station Oasis for victim women

Founder Chairman Late Shri R.K. Prasad

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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. 4, Fairle Place, HMP House, 2nd Floor, Room No. 207B, Kolkata 700 001 Mobile: 09830043339 / 09051112019 Tel: 033-22640070/71.

Email: anurag@newmediacomm.biz

Swapan Mukherjee, Guest Editor

Abhijit Chatterjee, Assistant Editor Mobile: 9038542369, 8334898606 E-mail: abhijitekdin@gmail.com abhijit0908@rediffmail.com

Vicky Rai, Admin & Circulation

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

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

Bangalore:

C.V. Shankarnarayanan 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, Belevedere Road, Alipur, Kolkata - 700 027, West Bengal, India EPABX Number: 91(033)-2479-4035/4036/4056/4057

Editor: Anurag Sinha

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Apart from offering the best possible rehabilitation package for the surrendered LWEs, West Bengal government has taken up poverty alleviation and many developmental schemes especially in Jungle Mahal area. West Bengal Police has not only restored normalcy in Jungle Mahal area but also involved people in the community policing initiatives. These have ushered new avenues for the growth path of the people, who are still in the realm of the age-old condition.

Local police authorities have taken up such community policing schemes which are practically add on to the government welfare schemes in the form of education and career course training for the local youths in Jungle Mahal. The community policing initiatives particularly have brought immense relief for the state –winning back the younger generation from the labyrinth to the process of growth path through adequate moral and material support from the state authorities in the Jungle Mahal.

The usual barrier between the common people and the police has been removed to a great extent through regular interactions among them in most areas of the Jungle Mahal, which has brought positive effect on the overall situation in those erstwhile extremists dominated region. The fear psychosis among the people in the region has been removed considerably thanks to the effective steps taken by the authorities with the support from the political leadership in the state, who are equally interested to bring the struggling people join into the mainstream of the society to ensure that they can have the taste of decent living.

Now entire state is under the influence of the coming festivities. People participate in these festivals with high spirit and move around freely with reasonably more cash. This is a very challenging task for police just not to ensure smooth traffic movement and to maintain law and order situation but to prevent crimes like snatching, lifting, eve teasing. However police in co-ordination with all concerned ensures gala festivals glitch free. The proactive steps of the police force have brought special confidence in the state even in the current festival time. A real win win situation has been brought in by the police force will go a long way to generate new hope in the state's horizon.

The articles on this issue will unveil the tasks West Bengal Police have taken up as community policing initiatives and will be good reads. Your feedback and suggestions are always welcome.

Happy Reading!

Satya Swaroop Managing Editor

satya@newmediacomm.biz

FROM THE DESK OF DGP



West Bengal Police besides enforcing law felt the necessity of community policing as the need of the hour. The philosophy behind community policing is to connect community in the policing work. It is meant for building mutual trust, confidence and transparency in the functioning of police. West Bengal Police with the active participation of the citizens has taken up different schemes to increase the quality of police functioning for the benefit of the people of the state.

This issue of WBP Protector has focused on the Community Policing and portrayed different facets of such initiatives in Jungle Mahal area. Implementation of government's welfare schemes and community policing initiatives of West Bengal Police has improved the quality of life in the area and helped in restoring normalcy. Local police in West Midnapore, Jhargram, Purulia and Bankura have done a commendable job in terms of implementing community based schemes benefiting large section of people through education, employment, health and entertainment. Sports and cultural activities are also organized involving locals for development of skills and enthusiasm.

I am happy to note that Bankura district police is the trend setter for organizing body and eye donation camps for cadaveric transplantation as community policing initiative. They have also launched a scheme "Sopan" that will address the issues like elementary education of needy children and creating career opportunities for local young aspirants through coaching classes.

This issue also covers initiatives on 'Safe Drive Save Life' campaign launched at the behest of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to reduce road accidents and police preparedness for forthcoming festivities in adjacent urban areas of Kolkata under West Bengal Police. There are regular segments as well. I hope the issue will be a good read and hope your feedback will enrich the magazine. My heartiest greetings to everyone for the ensuing festivities.

Surajit Kar Purakayastha, IPS

Director General & Inspector General of Police



Community Connect Eases Cop's Job

Community policing is equally important as core policing and it is globally accepted. The philosophy behind this is to create cop community connect. The community policing initiatives actually help the people to come closer to the police and become eyes and ears of the police to enforce law. Our Editor Anurag Sinha met Director General and Inspector General of Police, West Bengal, Surajit Kar Purakayastha, to discuss how this concept is helping the authorities get positive responses from the people. The top cop of West Bengal shared his views during the interview that community policing play a vital role in combating crimes and solving many problems through mutual trust.

What is Community Policing and what are its objectives? Is it helpful for reducing crimes?

Community policing goes beyond the traditional contours of policing and it involves society at large. In other words, it is the participation of community in policing work, which brings a feeling of confidence in general. The overall objective of the participation is to ensure safety and security through various positive community related programmes. The objective of community policing is to build mutual trust and a healthy relationship which in turn helps the police in curbing crime. It also aims to provide proactive policing to serve the people in more sensitive and friendlier manner. The concept of community policing is effective enough which helps in reducing crime.

Where was the concept of Community Policing derived from and how has it taken present shape?

The concept of community policing is based on the belief and realization that it can play a vital role both directly and indirectly in solving various problems and combating crimes. Here, the police will not only act as law enforcers, but also as the advisors, facilitators and the supporters of the new community based Police supervised initiatives. It has emerged as a new concept long before and now community policing has become a global phenomenon and being practised both in the developed as well as in the developing countries. There is no fixed parameters, no straight jacket formula for community policing but it has become an essential tool to develop better platform to build rapport with the people at large.

Sir Robert Peel - former Prime Minister of UK is globally recognized as the father of the concept of community policing. During his tenure as Home Secretary, the Metropolitan Police Act (MPA) was enacted in 1829 and he came up with nine principles to modernize law enforcement, which is known as the Peelian Principles. These principles essentially held that the police are the public and public are the police and crime prevention is possible without heavy intrusion into citizens' lives. Peel's principles explain that there is an alternative to using military force and that police are available to prevent crimes. Police need to gain willing cooperation from the public for solving problems but is likely to lose public cooperation proportionately to the extent of force they use in the matter. The police need to maintain relationships with the public and retain their respect. These principles provide a basis for community policing in the current Indian law enforcement process.

What is the basic difference between traditional and community policing?

The traditional policing deals with maintaining law and

order, prevention and detection of crime while community policing goes beyond that by means of multifarious activities. Community policing is like cushion in the chair, like muscles in the body which hold bones for smooth movements. Traditional policing gets strengthened through community policing.

Which one is more effective, the Community Policing or the Traditional?

It cannot be stated in a generalized manner. Making any comment in this respect will be a mere simplification of the issue. The effectiveness of any form of policing cannot be measured because there is a parameter. Traditional or Core policing is essential for prevention and detection of crime. Meanwhile Community Policing strengthens relationship with people by involving them into different initiatives and awareness programmes, which play a crucial role in helping police in controlling crime. The people become eyes and ears for the police and come forward to assist law enforcers in maintaining law and order situation and in preventing crime. Community Policing supplements traditional or core policing and one is complementary to the other.

West Bengal Police has its jurisdiction in the entire state except Kolkata. Does it have centralized schemes for Community Policing or it vary from district to district?



It is needless to say that jurisdiction of the Kolkata Police is primarily urban and its nature metropolitan. Kolkata Police can take up uniform schemes for community policing because of Kolkata's compact city limits and demography. Meanwhile, socio-economic, socio-political, socio- cultural scenario and demography differ from district to district as well as from Kolkata. Naturally, community policing initiatives

depend on the perspective and it varies from place to place. The schemes for the community policing are mutual and need based for both police and public. There are few centralized schemes, which are common in every district but the district authorities of West Bengal Police take up few schemes according to the need and choice of the locals.

What are the ongoing projects in Community Policing in WBP? Please elaborate.

The present state government has introduced many welfare schemes for the under privileged people, women, children, senior citizens, students and unemployed youths. Besides rural population, the urban poor and the so-called middle class people get benefit of the government's welfare schemes. Police apart from its normal work also ensure these welfare schemes are implemented. Meanwhile, the West Bengal Police has also many community policing schemes on its own. The police regularly organize blood donation and health check up camps, provide clothes during festivities, felicitate Secondary and Higher Secondary toppers and provide books/ study materials besides extending financial support to the needy and meritorious students. These apart, different districts organize various sports and cultural activities for development of skills and enthusiasm as a part of community policing programme to build stronger relations with the community. Special mention may be made regarding organization of sports in Jungle Mahal, Sunderban, Dooars area by concerned district police resulting significant involvement of the locals with great enthusiasm. "Sukanya" programme for imparting self defense training to the school/ college girl students are being extended in different districts especially in the urban areas. Different community policing programmes involving minorities/ under privileged section of the society in the field of education, sports etc are also being undertaken in different districts.

So far, how many people are beneficiary of different projects?

It is difficult to give the exact figure. However, many people are directly benefitted by our community policing initiatives. Numbers of indirect beneficiaries are much higher than the direct beneficiaries.

What are the responses and feedback you receive from the people involved in these projects?

The response and feedback we receive from the people are very encouraging. Many individuals and organizations offer voluntary services for implementing our community initiative schemes. Their selfless services and involvement of the people make these schemes fruitful for the benefit and welfare of the community as a whole.



COVER STORY



Regaining Trust Community Policing

Abhijit Chatterjee & Anirban Saha

Community Policing in Jungle Mahal is not meant for cosmetic change and we did not try for it either said Bharati Ghosh, the Superintendent of Police, West Midnapore and Jhargram. She emphasized that they had in fact taken "a holistic approach on bringing a total change in the socio-economic scenario in the region" adding that the area had suffered gross negligence over decades. She said they had to adjust the situation to regain trust of the local people.

Jhargram and some parts of

West Midnapore until recent years, was heavily affected by the Left Wing Extremists (LWE) insurgency. Six police stations - Kharagpur, Kharagpur (Local), Keshiari, Salboni, Goaltore, Lalgarh, Kotwali -in the district were very much in the hot zone. The areas in and around these stations were heavily guarded and is still under a constant security cover.

Community policing initiatives started in the district in 2012. Amlasol was the first region

where rigorous community policing was started. The first step was to identify the people's problems in that area and solving them. The people of that area were heavily affected by violence and were in dire need of basic requirements for leading their lives. The tribals, who live in the remote places, were very poor and somehow managed to have two square meals a day. They have fallen prey in the hands of extremists. Situations became so serious that police and other security forces were

not tolerated at all. Mutual paranoia had developed into hate for the security forces. Entire villagers were organized against the police and the government.

Bharati Ghosh, the Superintendent of Police, West Midnapore and Jhargram said, "We started our community policing drive by knowing the local people first. We went into the remotest areas, into deep forests in motorbikes and on foot as cars couldn't reach there. Several discussions were held with the families of the surrendered Maoists to remove any distrust or grudges they held against the police and the government." After intensive research and surveys it was noticed that the Maoists required a surrender package, which included a sense of security otherwise they could not be convinced. The surrendered Maoists were counseled by senior officers. There were three categories of LWEs. Those who were perceived to be incorrigible they were arrested first and then put into rigorous counseling sessions. The second category was willing to come to the mainstream society and the third category included those, who would follow into



the footsteps of the ones from the second category.

Operations against the extremists continued which were categorized as A-Level (Inter-State), B-Level (Intra -State), and C-Level (Area Domination). Long Range Patrols (LRPs) were frequently conducted and is still done specially at night. "Maoists who are still active in other neighbouring states remain in touch with their close ones.

Before commencement of the community policing initiatives in an area, a need based survey was carried out. Different segments of society have different requirements. As such, they were categorized and accordingly supported.

Meritorious students with weak financial background are provided with bicycles, books and other stationeries. A tribal student, who cracked the IIT Admission Tests, was also helped financially for the admission expenses. Those inclined to sports activities; football players etc. are provided with proper equipment to carry out their individual pursuits. Health checkup and Eye checkup camps are organized and medicines and spectacles are freely distributed. Cultural programs are regularly organized for the entertainment of the adivasis. Eminent singers like Soumyo and Abhijeet have enthralled the locals with their music.







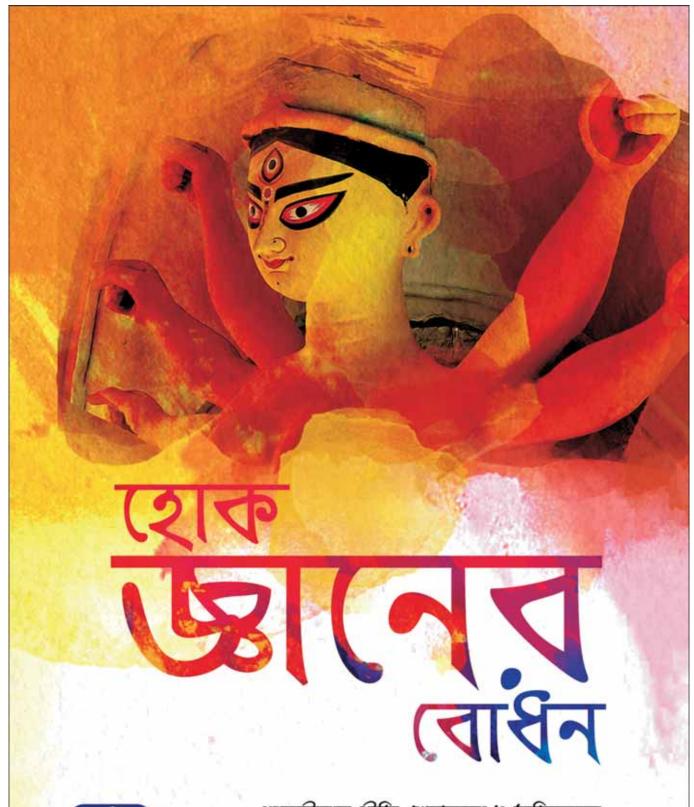
There are around 5500 folk artists in Jhargram. Various dance competitions are held throughout the year, especially local folk dances including Jhumur, Chhau and Pata. Apart from these, there are 22 community halls. Of them, the first one was constructed in Amlasol with financial aid from the state government. These community halls also serve as wedding halls as well. This year Anti-Drug Day campaign was very successful with the participation of the youngsters of Jhargram and West Midnapore. Notable was the active involvement of youngsters from erstwhile LWE affected areas. Several school children participated in the rally along with civic and police officials holding placards and banners and spread the messages of bringing drug abuse to a halt.

A garden has been setup at Silda Camp to pay homage to the 24 para-military personnel, who lost their lives during a Maoist attack in 2010. One tree has been planted in memory of each of the 24 souls-- a mark of remarkable gesture for those, who had laid down their lives for ensuring peace and prosperity in the area.

The situation has improved so much in the areas that an International Motorsport Event was organized in 2014. Rally De Bengal under the aegis of The Federation of Motor Sports Clubs of India (FMSCI) was organized in and around the gravel roads of Jhargram, which saw participation of India's Rally Champion Gaurav Gill.

The officers, who work as a team with SP Bharati Ghosh. has bonded like a family after working for so many years together. They look after each other's back and are always ready to help in any situation at any hour of the day. "I express my gratitude and appreciation for my team's dedication towards their duty. Ajit Singh Yadav, Vivek Verma, Santosh, Nirmal Majhi, Susanto Rajbangshi, Suman Chatterjee, Sajal Kanti Biswas, Kavita and Mohd Ali are some of the finest officers I have worked with. Many of my officers have very efficient intelligence network, which go a long way in stopping any untoward incident from happening." concluded Bharati Ghosh.







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Creating Career Opportunities for Job Aspirants



Abhijit Chatterjee

Bankura Police has taken up an ambitious project to create a breeding house for the future Civil Servants. Perhaps it is the first of its kind among the community policing initiatives in the state. The district police has already started a coaching centre at the district police line in association with Ramkrishna Mission.

The job aspirants will have the guidance from the teachers and the pass outs of Ramkrishna Mission besides other professionals. This career course centre and library will be open on every Saturday and Sunday from 8 A.M to 8 P.M. Its library has adequate books on different subjects to meet the needs of the aspiring candidates. However, the library has no book lending facility. According to the District Superintendent of Police Sukhendu Hira, the

candidates can study these books in the reading room and use the internet facility, whenever they feel it. All these programmes have been planned under the scheme called SOPAN, a pathway to grow.

Following the policy of the state government, the district police besides, enforcing law and order, preventing and detecting crimes has emphasized on community policing by taking up various schemes. These initiatives have helped to connect the community and bridge the gap between police and the public. In a unique community connect attempt an Eye and Body Donation camp was organized. The district police personnel themselves have come forward to set an example while creating awareness on Eye Donation and Body Donation for Cadaveric transplantation. In recent past such a camp was



organized by Taldangra Police Station. The pledges for donating eyes were made by 32 police personnel. Another 36 police personnel including some villagers have pledged for donating their bodies for the benefit of medical research and cadaveric transplantation.

The district police also run three nursery and primary schools, including one which has been recently affiliated by Primary School Council. There are 332 students in Usha Nursery School at Punisol. Two other schools- -one at Satnala near Barikul, which is run in memory of Inspector Probal Sengupta, who was killed by the Maoists and the other Sishumangal, is located at the police line. The lady constables take the responsibility to teach the children in those schools. Barikul Police Station organizes Blood Donation Camps every year in memory of the slain Inspector Probal Sengupta. Other police stations in the district also organize Blood Donation Camps throughout the year. Blood Donation Camps are also organized at the headquarters. Last year 506 persons had donated blood at the headquarter camp. A health check up camp was organized at Barikul Police Station and the villagers were provided with spectacles and required medicines following eye examination and dental check up. Cataract operation was also arranged for the elderly people. The elderly people were taken to the hospital for operation and arrangements were made for their post operative care.

Cultural activities and sports are encouraged in the area. Apart from Jungle Mahal Football Cup Tournament, a marathon race is organized every year at Sarenga in memory of Inspector Rabilochon Mitra, who was killed by the Maoists during an





পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার

সবার জন্য মাছ ও সব জলাশয়ে চাষ। জলাভূমি বাঁচান ও জীববৈচিত্র রক্ষা করুন। খাদ্য,স্বাস্থ্য ও ধনসম্পদ সৃষ্টির জন্য আরো বেশি মাছ চাষ ও উৎপাদন করুন। ছোট ইলিশ(৫০০গ্রামের নীচে) ধরবেন না, পরিবহন করবেন না, কাছে রাখবেন না এবং খাবেন না। বাঁচালে ছোট ইলিশ, মিলবে তবেই বড় ইলিশ ছোট ইলিশ বাঁচান ও সংরক্ষন করুন।

প্রচারে

সহ মৎস্য অধিকর্তা নিউ টেজারী বিভিৎ ষষ্ঠ তল. দক্ষিন ২৪ পরগনা,আলিপুর, কোলকাতা - ২৭



encounter. Besides boys, girls also participate in football and volleyball tournaments either as a separate team or along with the boys. Tribal drama festival and recitation competition are also organized by the district police.

There is a leprosy hospital at Gouripur and as many as 350 patients/borders reside there. Although leprosy is curable disease and in most cases not infectious, still there has been a social stigma about this disease. Unfortunately leprosy affected persons are treated like untouchables which are not desirable. It is a crime, if a leprosy affected person is treated in a wrong manner. But still they are not paid due respect in the family and society as well. They are hardly taken back by their family members. They are not offered a job for earning a livelihood even after complete cure. Naturally they have no option but to stay at the Hospital and the authorities also do not ask them to leave. At this juncture, the district police came forward to minimize their isolation and misery of the patients of Gouripur Leprosy Hospital. The top brasses of Bankura Police decided to distribute Transistor Radio Sets among the patients because this audio system would play a better medium for their entertainment and

link them with the outer world. The patients have already received 162 transistor radio sets. The inmates have also been imparted training for manufacturing shaal leaves plate and handicraft items through the assistance of a NGO to help them financially.

A Madhyamik examinee met with a road accident at Onda on her way to the examination centre. The police immediately took her to the nearby Beliator hospital for treatment and contacted the WBBSE authorities so that she could sit in the examination from the hospital. All other arrangements were made by the district police to complete the rules of the board's examination. Citing such example of humane face of police, Sukhendu Hira, the Superintendent of Police, expressed his contentment about his force. He said, the topper and other students, who scored excellent results in the Secondary and Higher Secondary examinations are felicitated every year. Needy and meritorious students are also provided with books and financial support extended for further study and to facilitate their admissions in the colleges.

The SP informed that the district police had adopted a new model of Police Assistance Booth in the far flung areas of the district with the aim to promote a healthy police



public relationship. The model was adopted for bridging the gap between the police and the common men. Now, this model has been working like a magic. Reaching out to the common people to identify and address their basic livelihood problems has strengthened their bond with the police. The people's perception about the police has already changed and they are expressing faith over the administration, said the Superintendent of Police.

He explained how this model has been working. In his word, Police visit at distant and isolated or comparatively underdeveloped villages which are selected by the Inspector in-Charge(IC) or Officer in-Charge (OC) of LWE areas. The IC or OC select the villages following their prior interaction with the panchayat officials and local clubs. A temporary camp has been set up at the respective village for Police Assistance Booth and during the day long interaction the villagers draw notice to the police personnel about various issues and grievances. The complaints relating to police is streamlined by the district



police but the villagers basically complain about the civic amenities like lack of drinking water, road connectivity or place their individual demand for the government-run rural housing schemes. The district police within its means resolve urgent development issues through its community policing mechanism and route the general grievances through the SDPO and SP to the SDO and DM respectively. The ICs/

OCs receive periodical feedbacks from the villages where Police Assistance Booths were conducted. Preparing notes on action taken they sent impact report to the SDPO and SP and after assessment of the report it is decided whether further action is required. So far 64 Police Assistance Booths have been organised in seven police stations in Bankura within a year and 189 issues were sorted out.

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Peace has been restored after much effort and loss of lives in the violence affected areas. It depends on what steps are being taken to sustain it for long. Many areas of the Jungle Mahal were alienated from development due to unrest. But now as the situation has improved, many projects are going on in full swing. Complaint Box system has been introduced in remote areas away from the Police Stations so that the villagers can provide valuable feedback. According to SP, 'Communication is powerful

than the baton. It is better to create an atmosphere where people can easily express their grievances. We want people to come forward and express whatever they want to tell us. For that we have also put up Complaint/ Suggestion Box in all five LWE-affected police station/outpost premises.'

The total area of this district is 6882 sq. kms of which 1505 sq. kms is forest. There are 24 police stations, including one which is exclusively run by the women personnel. Five police stations under Khatra sub division are LWE affected

although the district has not faced any Maoist violence since 2011 following surrender of the extremists and consistent development programmes undertaken by the state government. The surrendered Maoists have been rehabilitated with attractive packages and recruitment of large number of local unemployed youths into Junior Constables, NVF, Home Guards, Civic Volunteers and Village Police have brought a radical change in the mindset of the people. The villagers had earlier been brainwashed and misled by the extremists but soon after the implementation of the well thought out policy of the state government people have now realized that the administration is not their enemy and the administration can only sort out their problems and ensure developments in the locality.





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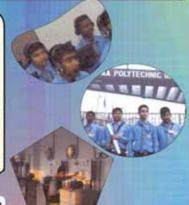
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Initiating Steps for Employment Generation

Abhijit Chatterjee

Purulia district police in co-ordination with the district administration has taken up steps for generating employment for the local youths. The unemployed youths of nine LWE affected police stations in the district are being imparted driving training. After completion of training and obtaining the driving license, they will be provided with a loan under the self- employment scheme for purchasing a pick up van. A joint effort with Civil Administration is being made in this regard. According to Rupesh Kumar, Superintendent of Police. The local youths can earn their livelihood by operating those vans. Those commercial vehicles can serve three purposes - carry crops and goods to different markets, carry local passengers and take patients to the hospitals during emergency.

Cultivation in the district has been dependent on the rainfall. Mono crop cultivation is prevalent in the district because the scope of the irrigational facility is limited. However, recently some vegetables like tomato and cabbage are being produced in huge quantities in Ayodhya Hill areas. If the crops and vegetables can be transported to the important markets of neighbouring Jharkhand towns, the local farmers can get better price for their produce. If the local youths get such pick up vans they will be rather happy to transport local agricultural produce from the interior villages to major towns like Jamsedpur and Daltogunge. This can improve their economic condition. Besides carrying crops to local markets and adjoining areas, these pick up vans can be useful for carrying local





passengers and patients during emergency. Since the means of transport is limited in the district it is not easy to carry a patient from the remote villages to a nearby hospital. The local youths can come forward to take a patient to the nearby hospital because of their sentiment.

The cyber café and internet facility is inadequate in the district. The district police set up camps to facilitate job aspirants for filing on line applications or registrations. They will start career course centres at Adra and Balarampur very soon to guide local youths for competitive examinations. Many professionals will impart training to the job aspirants so that they can crack some competitive examinations. The police have also a plan to set up a centre for the skill development of the younger generation to get them prepared for better prospects in their life. Besides, taking steps for employment generation, Purulia Police has been implementing the state government's policy for comprehensive development in Jangal Mahal.

Apart from enforcing law and order and crime control the police in coordination with the district administration monitor the implementation of the state government's welfare schemes. With its consistent effort

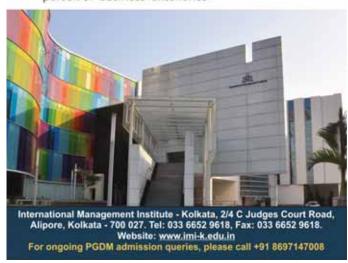




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the district police has tried to improve the quality of the local people's life better. The women of the nine LWE affected police station areas have been provided swing machines. They were trained for making apparel and a Kolkata -based NGO is providing material and marketing support to help them improve their economic conditions.

Purulia Police has also set up a village intervention team to understand the needs of the local people and to get information about their grievances. This team has been constituted with the represent

atives of all departments and the team members visit to the remotest places in the district and organise camps there for the convenience of the villagers. Rupesh Kumar, the SP said, they inquire about their needs and try to understand the problems of the villagers. The officials also provide other important services for obtaining Adhar Cards, Ration Cards and issue of various certificates like Birth Registration, Caste certificate, Income Certificate through those camps.

The officials of this intervention team also draw the attention of the concerned departments and intervene for the solution of the individuals

> requirements. Medical Camps are also

organized for health check up of villagers and medicines are made available free of cost. Such a camp was organized at Chhatrajora and Ayodhya in recent past. Blood Donation camps are also organized at regular intervals.

The tribal people are very sensitive about their culture. The district police has come forward to patronize the local tribal culture. Local theatrical groups have been provided with necessary equipment to carry on their cultural programmes by the district police. There are many dance troupes for Chhou and Pata dance. They are invited to perform during the Jungle Mahal Football Tournament and other *Utsav*. The police as well as civil administration take initiatives so that these dance troupes can get opportunity to perform in Kolkata, Rupesh Kumar, the Superintendent of Police, said.

Solar lights have wiped out darkness in the villages at Ayodhya Hill. Solar panels have been distributed among the villagers and the electricity has changed the meaning of their life in those remote





villages. Now the children of these villages are going to schools in more number. At times the terrain of Ayodhya Hill was virtually the liberated zone for the Maoists and the Maoist Squad, which was operational there, was led by Vikram alias Arnab Dam, an IIT drop out and the son of a retired judge. He was arrested in July, 2012 by the joint force. Although no Maoist menace is visible in Purulia district now, still the district police keep close vigil in co-ordination with bordering districts and state. There has been a proposal for installing Watch Towers at the entry and exit points of the inter-state and inter-district border for better surveillance, the SP added.

Meanwhile, surrendered Maoists have been provided with a job and the rehabilitation package as per the state government's rule, informed SP. Besides, the Maoists, most of the people of this district whoever belongs to the Below the Poverty Line (BPL) category, have been provided with the benefits of various state governments' schemes like Geetanjali- the home for homeless, Khadyasathi- food security, Kanyashree- the welfare for the girl child.

Since rainfall in Purulia is scarce and irrigation facility is inadequate, the district police has also taken up a novel project and awareness programme for rain water conservation. Besides, the police in association with the forest department has been motivating villagers for plantation of trees. This year nearly one lakh saplings have been distributed among the villagers. Each villager has been asked to plant at least one tree at their home compound. They have also been advised to nurture those trees for twenty years as these will subsequently prove to be a major source of money, which they would require for different purposes particularly during the wedding of their daughters. Such effort for plantation of trees will also reduce pollution as well as increase the possibility of rainfall, the SP hoped.



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Community policing restores normalcy in Jungle Mahal

O. P Gupta Adviser, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal

The period between 2009 and 2010 witnessed intense Naxal or Maoist activities and violence in the red corridor zone stretching from Andhra Pradesh through Telengana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The overall scenario in West Bengal has, however, changed and a complete peace has been restored in the state ever since the new government has taken office in may 2011.

In 2009, there were 2346 incidents of violence resulting in 899 deaths and in the next vear 2316 incidents had taken a toll of 1156 lives from those areas. West Bengal too, had to bear the brunt of the spurt of extremist activities in those two years when 558 precious lives were lost--149 in 2009 and the remaining 409 in the next year — in the Jungle Mahal areas comprising West Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia.

The mindless violence reminds one of the gory past of the late sixties and early seventies of the last century when the Naxalites had indulged in similar killing spree.

During the few years preceding 2011, the people in the Jungle Mahal areas were living in fear of the extremist violence.







In such of a situation it had become a herculean task for the administration to restore normalcy in those areas, which required confidence building measures among the local people.

Government which was voted to power in May 2011 was quick to realise the need for restoring the trust among the masses and to win their confidence to bring the overall situation under control. The Government was committed to bring about a positive change in the lives of the common people of Jungle Mahal. Without further loss of time, it set its foot in the affected region, embarking upon a massive development programme for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the people from a total mess.

Special steps were initiated immediately to provide basic facilities including creation of Jobs, provide drinking water, opening new schools and colleges, developing healthcare and sanitation facilities besides construction of roads, electricity and making available foodgrains at cheap and subsidised rates.

Steps were also taken to reach the remotest man in the area to ensure that nobody is left out from the governmental support system. The people were taken by surprise as most of them did not expect such a sudden change, which had really mattered for the neglected areas and helped in improving the overall conditions. The local people were upbeat, who started giving their support to the Government and its policies.

The main architect behind this major change, Hon'ble Chief Minister extensively toured violence affected villages several times, meeting locals, talking to them and understanding their problems. She held administrative meetings in the adjoining districts along with her ministerial colleagues and senior bureaucrats to review the progress of the development works to ensure their proper implementation.

The Police too participated in a big way through intense labour and community policing to





build bridges between them and the local populace so that the general fear and scepticism about Police vanished into the blue.

Such was the confidence in the new Government that the locals rose in revolt against the violent activists by not giving them any more support, shelter or food which they had been doing previously. On the contrary the local people are now assisting Police about the movement and presence of the extremists in the area. Because of these confidence building socio-economic measures, coupled with pro-active policing, situation in the areas could be effectively tackled.

A large number of extremists surrendered before the administration to lead a new peaceful life while remaining few went into hiding in the neighbouring Jharkhand to evade arrest and to escape from the people's wrath.

Now the Red Corridor Zone falling on the West Bengal side is brimming with peace, progress and prosperity. There is no further fear of the violence or any problem for want of basic needs. The people's will is writ at large that there is no room for any more violence in the area.





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Two-pronged strategy for



West Bengal Police has geared up its machinery to implement Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee's dream project 'SAFE DRIVE SAVE LIFE' project launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister. The project is primarily to prevent loss of valuable life, remove congestion on the road and help in the process of the state's socio-economic development.

Stating this Special Inspector

General (Traffic) Manoj Verma told that they had launched a two-pronged short-term and long term strategy to prevent road accidents and to bring down the number of road accidents taking place under their jurisdiction. He said, the department has identified 79 black spots which are the most accident prone zones, within its area where more road accidents take place. On an average nearly 4,500 deaths occur due to road accidents each year under West Bengal police jurisdiction. The department would simultaneously launch both an awareness and enforcement drive to provide momentum for implementing the ambitious project.

He said the department has earmarked those black spots on the basis of average death toll



each year in those areas and they are now taking steps to ensure reduction of the road accidents by increasing strict vigil on the traffic flow and impose fines on those, who violate rules. The special IG said the department is trying to analyse the possible reasons of the road accidents whether because of the human error, road traffic problem or engineering problem. He said, all the five commissionerates - Siliguri, Asansol-Durgapur, Barrackpore, Howrah and Bidhannagar – have been provided with Rs 6.5 crores and each district will get Rs 5.5 crores to implement the project, which will not only save precious lives, but also bring order on the road and indirectly provide economic benefit to many others, reaching home early with less congestion on the road particularly during busy and crucial time. Serious punitive actions will be taken against drunk drivers as well as those, who do not have proper license for driving vehicles. Strict action will also be taken against those vehicles carrying more than the permissible load, which cause damage to the roads. The department would enforce relevant rules strictly in this regard. Siliguri Commissionerate has already imposed fines of over Rs 50 crores for violating rules.

Special IG (traffic) said, they have already started an awareness campaign throughout the state to popularize the campaign by holding rallies, seminar, exhibition and announcement through public address system to educate people on the 'Safe drive Safe life' and consequently saving of many families by preventing road accidents. He said that they would involve the school and college students and the beneficiaries of Kanyashree and Yuvashree for carrying out the mass awareness programme for the safe drive save life project as they were concerned about the average death of 10 to 12 people each day. He said they would make an all out attempt to reduce loss of lives on the road, which affect the large number of families particularly when the victims happen to be the lone wage earner.

He said for the long term strategy the department is going to have detail discussions with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), state's transport department, public vehicles department and district police for proper implementation of the chief minister's dream project. He said they would have regular coordination meetings with all stakeholders for deriving good results. He also pointed out that nearly 60 to 70 per cent road accidents occur on the national highways.

The IG (Traffic) also said that they would enforce the 'No helmet No petrol' scheme throughout their jurisdiction by sensitizing all petrol pumps adding that they would direct













the sellers as well as the manufacturers of the helmets for strictly adhering to the ISI marked standard products. He said the department would deal sternly with those, who would not follow the exact rules prescribed by the department in this regard. He also said that the department would strictly prevent use of mobile phone while driving vehicles and added that closedcircuit television cameras would be installed in suitable locations to monitor the movement of vehicles on the road.

Howrah City Police has emphasized the need of public awareness on Safe Drive Safe Live campaign. The city police has launched such awareness campaign in association with a NGO named Karma Yogna, informed Commissioner of Police Devendra Prakash Singh. A team of police officials visit four schools on each Friday to impart traffic education among the students. An awareness rally was organized on 19 august from Howrah police lines to Sarat Sadan. A total of 20 clubs have been identified for rendering voluntary services for managing traffic. Sit and Draw



competition was also organized for the children and display of flex to increase traffic awareness among the future citizens. All children, who had participated in the rally, had pledged to abide by the rules of the traffic.

Meanwhile DC (Traffic) of Bidhannagar Commissionerate, C. Sudhakar has said that they would introduce Retroreflective board, festoons and flex as part of their safe drive



safe life campaign. They have organized a centralized programme where senior police officials and stakeholders participated. Traffic awareness video was released by the DGP. A rally was also organised from EZCC to Karunamayee in which 135 motorcycles had joined to aware people about the road safety and use of proper helmet. A proposal has also been taken for installation of the CCTV camera as part of the smart city programme.

Sunil Chowdhury, Superintendent of Police, South 24 Paraganas said, efforts were being taken to ensure successful implementation of the project to ensure smooth flow of traffic, reduce congestion. He said steps were afoot to enforce strict discipline on the road. Use of helmet by the twowheeler drivers has been made mandatory in an attempt to reduce fatal accidents on the road. He said the district police, in association with some NGO's, also distributed some helmet as part of their assistance for safe driving process, which will ultimately save the precious lives of people.



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West Bengal Traffic Police presents SAFE DRIVE SAVE















Safe Drive Save Life Campaign at Barrackpore

Safe Drive Save Life Campaign at Bidhannagar

First Battalion: Custodian of Elite Forces

By Our Correspondent

West Bengal Police has formed 1st Battalion of State Armed Police (SAP) from the erstwhile Industrial Area Reserve Force in December 1963. The primary responsibility of 1st Battalion is to ensure total security of Brigade in the sprawling 170 acres land. Five (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 8th) Battalions of SAP and Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy are located at Mangal Pandey Uddyan, Barrackpore in North 24 Parganas. There are barracks for the police personnel, hostels for cadets and trainee officers and nearly 1200 family quarters in the Brigade campus. West Bengal Police Sports Club which is commonly known as Sports Office is also located in this campus. Every battalion has their own playground and cops, who are sportsmen practice in these playgrounds.

Ensuring security of the entire Brigade is the primary responsibility of 1st Battalion of which guarding armoury is the most significant. It is important because arms and ammunitions of all five Battalions are kept in armoury.



The armed policemen are deputed at three sentry posts to guard this armoury round the clock. This apart, 1st Battalion supervises and monitors the operation of West Bengal Police Sports Club. The entire telephone lines, PABX and EPABX in the campus are maintained by 1st Battalion, informed Anoop Jaiswal, Commandant of 1st Battalion.

He also said that 1st Battallion is the custodian of elite forces like Commando, Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Specially Trained Armed Company (STRACO). These specialized forces are expert in counter insurgency operations, combing operations, ambush, rescue of hostage, tackling large-scale outbreak of communal and other violence,



undertaking relief and rescue operations.

The state police have set up one company of Commando, which is a small, cohesive, well equipped mobile and motivated. This force acts faster and achieves results quicker than any other large force which takes longer time to mobilize. Commando as elite force is composed of three self- contained platoons of Quick Reaction Team (QRT). Timely and speedy action enhances the prestige of this force, increases flexibility in planning and conduct of operations. Commando force is located at the headquarters of one of the Armed Police Battalions and its location does not change, except for operation or training, without the permission of the DGP. Commando force functions under overall supervision of Additional Director General of Police (Armed Police). One Assistant Commandant of the Battalion is given the responsibility to look after its functioning and training.

A company of Commando is deployed in the raid on a hide out, cordoning and search operations, rescue of hostage, combing operations, ambush, reinforcing a patrol, provide escort for arrested criminals, insurgents and anti-social elements while moving them to the interrogation cell. Commandos are selected from constables and undergo training at Swami Vivekananda Police Academy. After completion of their training, they are screened by a Board, constituted by Additional DGP (Armed Police) whenever there is vacancy in Commando Company. Maximum tenure of assignment of personnel in Commando Company is maximum three years or till he crosses 30 years. Commandos are equipped with all modern arms and weapons. The supervision of Commando company comes under the supervision of Commandant of the Battalion to keep the force in a state of readiness.

1st Battalion has formed Specially Trained Armed Company (STRACO) to provide support to district police forces in both defensive and offensive counter Insurgency Operations, which functions under the control, guidance and directions of Superintendent of Police in each district. The district police provide entire logistics support to the force during its deployment. STRACO personnel are deployed only for counter insurgency operations. Each STRACO camp will be supervised by its Commandant and a senior

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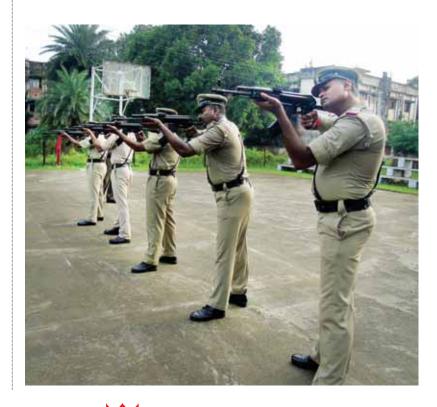


official in the rank of DSP.

Rapid Action Force (RAF) with self-contained platoons for the state police is another elite force which is capable of handling any hazards and adverse situations. Each RAF Company is attached to 1st Battalion, 2nd Battallion and 5th Battallion of State Armed Police and functions under the control of the respective commandants. Besides, tackling large-scale outbreak of communal and other violence, it undertakes relief and rescue operations as well as assists police force in large raids and search operations. The selection and posting in RAF is done through a Board constituted by IGP (AP) with DIG, Swami Vivekananda Police Academy (PTC) and a Commandant of each of EFR and SAP battalion. Special emphasis is given on the physical fitness and aptitude for serving in such an elite

force. Selected personnel undergo a 12-week training course before their posting. All RAF personnel undergo a fourweek refresher training course followed by an Annual Test of Competency (ATC) conducted by a Board, constituted by the

Commandant of the Battalion. Tenure of posting in all RAF is for three years. But those who get "very good" or "instructor" ratings in the annual competency test are retained in the RAF for a longer period depending on option.





Asansol Durgapur Commissionerate Updating files, keeping tab on criminals

Abhijit Chatterjee & Anirban Saha

Asansol Durgapur Commissionerate is mostly an industrial area. It is the priority of the police to ensure prevention of crimes and in an attempt to do so in its jurisdiction; Asansol Durgapur Commissionerate has adopted a novel idea in tracking noted criminals. It has started identifying and preparing a list of notorious criminals, whose number may be around 200. Although, the Detective Department keeps and maintains a record about these criminals, still the top cop wants each Investigating Officer in the police station should maintain files about them.

Laxmi Narayan Meena, the Commissioner of Police in Asansol-Durgapur, said the officers will gather and update specific information about criminals. Each officer has to maintain the file about a particular criminal or two. Every file will contain information about their family, friends, relatives, advocates and others, who are somehow related with the particular





criminal. The gathering of such information will help the police in monitoring their regular movement.

Beside this, the Commissionerate has introduced Trial Monitoring System. Earlier there was no system of trial monitoring and the police have only a little role to play after filing charge sheets in a specific case. But now with the introduction of this new system it will help in two ways-- In one hand this will expedite the process of conviction through proper follow up while in other way this will help in checking crimes.

In order to prevent crimes in its jurisdictional areas Asansol

Durgapur Commissionerate has also decided to install watch towers and CCTV cameras. The proposal has already been submitted to the government, the CP informed. He said, 'To start with Watch Towers and CCTV cameras will be installed in bordering areas of the Commissionerate. Regular monitoring of video footage will reduce the crime as well as help in traffic management. Now the criminals from the adjacent areas take shelter and also manage to flee at nearby place in other districts. Video footage of these cameras will help the police to get a hint of their movements. Meanwhile, we are keeping close watch on the law and order and other

situations to ensure that everythings remain normal in the area. Since it is an industrial area the workers hold meetings, stage symbolic sit- in demonstration at the factory gates, we deploy our personnel so that no untoward incident occurs.'

Community policing is very much helpful in reducing crimes. Since community policing connects people and bridge the gap between the police and public, Asansol Durgapur Commissionerate took up various community policing initiatives from its inception. It runs three community schools under the scheme 'Jyoti.' These schools are mostly for the destitute and

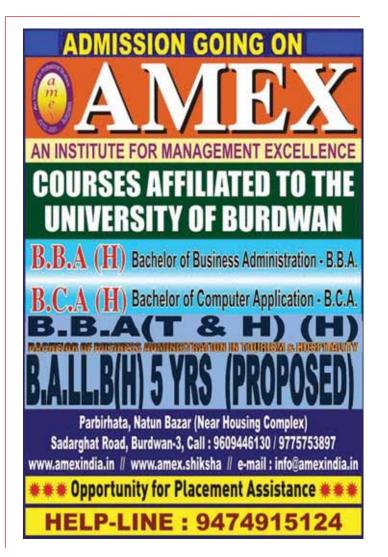






delinguent children and also those of the casual workers of this industrial area, informed CP. According to him, "The sports and games are the best means to attract younger generation and keeping this in mind we organize football tournament every year. As many as 50 clubs participate in this tournament. We do also organize blood donation camps at the police stations and traffic guards. Health checks up camps are also organized with the help of local hospitals, doctors and NGOs and the poor people are provided medicines free of cost."

The Commissioner of Police in Asansol-Durgapur commented, "The value of people's life is more important to us. So we have duly emphasized on the 'Safe Drive, Save Life' campaign. A walk on the Road Safety measures from Durgapur to Asansol was organised recently and all the petrol pump owners have been asked to follow the policy of No Helmet No Petrol. " Asansol faces a little bit congestion due to flow of traffic, construction work on the National Highway and partial encroachment by the hawkers. There are 15 Traffic Guards and the traffic police always try to keep the town free from congestion. 'We hold meetings with the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) from time to time to sort out this congestion problem. We also hold meetings with the civic authorities and local political leaders frequently for limiting hawkers' encroachment in important areas. 'he added.



WBP is all set to prepare for festivity

By Our Correspondent

West Bengal Police has geared up its machinery to ensure that the Durga Puja festivals are observed peacefully and instructed the district level authorities to make full-proof arrangements so that those days become glitch free.

A district -level meeting was held in each district to discuss various aspects for holding the Durga Puja festivals peacefully and in an incident-free situation so that people can enjoy their festival in true spirit. Sunil Choudhury, the Superintendent of Police in South 24 Parganas said, all puja committees have been advised to install CCTV cameras at the pandals for proper surveillance as large number of people are expected to visit them particularly the most popular mandaps. They have also been requested to install banners and flex for Safe Drive Save Life campaign. The puja committees have agreed to cooperate with the authorities to make the festival a grand success.

The representatives of all the main Puja committees have been requested that they should ensure all steps so that



the festival is organized peacefully in a coordinated manner. Single-window system has already been introduced for sanctioning all required permission from police, fire brigade and the electricity authorities. District authorities have directed all police stations within their jurisdictions to organize meetings with all puja organizers to undertake coordinated work to ensure that the puja festival days remain eventful. Besides maintaining law and order situation, police coordinate activities with the organizing clubs to make all related issues within its control. Crowd control, maintenance of normal traffic flow and other key issues are planned well in advance so that nothing is left unattended.

Local police stations call a meeting of all puja organizers at their level to inform them about all the necessary steps that they should follow during the puja days .The puja organizers are told to make adequate arrangements for proper entry and exit points for controlling the huge crowd



that many popular puja pandals are expected to draw during those five days. Local police stations lay particular emphasis on the safety and security of the pandals and the parking slots, which often create bottleneck and create congestion.

All Durga Puja committees have agreed to strictly follow the security measures and make arrangements for controlling spate of visitors, who throng in huge numbers, especially in some Puja pandals ,who have already made their mark for introducing new concept in arts and sculpture. The Puja committees have also agreed to utilize the occasion to popularize the campaign of 'Safe Drive Save Life.'

Police stations have been told to prepare appropriate advance planning for ensuring proper traffic arrangements to prevent unwanted congestion on the road during those festival days and remove all bottlenecks quickly so that the people can move from one place to another at their own will without any problem. Steps should be taken against the 'drunk drivers,' who often create unwanted obstacles on the road. Special machinery should be kept ready to prevent any unforeseen situations particularly the cases related to the missing of

"সামাজিক উন্নয়ন, স্বাবলম্বী স

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"আগামীর কাছে কর্ছি পণ্, সন্দর্বনের উন্মন্ত্রন"

স্বুদরবন উন্নয়ন পর্যদ, সুব্দরবন পরিকাঠামো উন্নয়ন নিগম, সুব্দরবন বিষয়ক দণ্ডর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার



persons during the festival time. Large numbers of people from different areas, particularly from the villages, come to the nearby towns to enjoy the feel of the festivals and unfortunately some of them lose their track. Every child should keep their identity cards ready with them, so that they can be traced immediately , if by any chance, any child suddenly goes out of his/her direct contact with guardians.

Bidhannagar city police has made elaborate arrangements to ensure that the five-day long Durga puja festival can be observed with usual spirit without any problem. DC (headquarters) of the Bidhannagar Commissionerate Nishat Parvez said "We have a Utsav Samannay Committee which

holds meetings from time to time with the representatives of all religions to uphold the notion of communal harmony." He also said that 469 organizers have sought permission for holding pujas this time adding that the representatives of those bodies who met here on September 9th to finalise entire modalities to be followed to make the major event of the year a memorable in people's minds. He said police had organized a single-window mechanism to clear all relevant issues for completion of the permission for holding Durga Puja to make matters easy for the organizers. All police station level meetings were also held to ensure that all necessary arrangements are made for holding the puja festival in a grand manner in an incidentfree environment.

They have decided to release a guide map for all the puja pandals and for smooth flow of traffic. They have devised ways to handle expected huge turnout of people and deploy adequate manpower to meet the need of the hour. Plain clothed police personnel would also be deployed to guard against any possible unwarranted incidents during those days when people in hundreds move from place to place. They have directed all puja committees to install CCTV in strategic places to keep complete track of the entire situation .The puja organizers have also been told to make suitable arrangements for airing the theme song "Safe drive Save Life."

Police has said that the height of a pandal has to be restricted within 40 feet and adequate space must be kept, at least 14 feet in the entry and exit points, to make room for any possible emergency situation. No cooking arrangement will be allowed within 200 metres of the puja pandals. Minimum 4 feet passage has to be left open even in a small area under any circumstance to meet any possible unforeseen situation.

Meanwhile, Commissioner of Police, Howrah, Devendra Prakash Singh informed that additional close circuit



television cameras would be installed as a special measure at six entry points of the city during Durga Puja. He said currently about one hundred close circuit TV cameras are now operational for constant monitoring. Their live footage would be monitored from the centralized traffic control. Besides puja guide map, a road map, child care badge and residential vehicle would be made available by the Howrah city police. These have been finalized following a coordination meeting on ensuing Durga Puja and Muharram held on September 3rd at Sarat Sadan, he added. Permission for community pujas would be given through a single window system. Nearly 700 community Pujas are organized in the city.

The coordination meeting with the puja committee representatives was held on 10th September, which was chaired by the Commissioner of police. Divisional DC inspected important puja pandal locations, roads and the immersion ghats on 20th and 30th September to prevent any possible mismatch in the arrangement.



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PHOTO FEATURE



Snacks being distributed at West Midnapore



Eye donation at Chhatna



Distribution of essentials at Purulia



Cleanliness drive rally



During an Organ Donation program at Bankura



Distribution of Radio sets at a Leprosy center



Awareness program against Human Trafficking





Anti Drug Rally







Blood Donation camp at Bankura



At Gangasagar Mela



Distribution of wheel chairs



Football tournament at Asansol Durgapur Commissionerate





Sundarban Cup





Free coaching class for children at Purulia





Tree Plantation





Rakhi Bandhan





During Eid celebration





Felicitation program





Medical camp









Distribution of sweets and candies to children



Police Assistance Booth



Independence Day celebration at Howrah



Prize distribution to school students



International Yoga Day celebration



Traffic awareness program at Purulia



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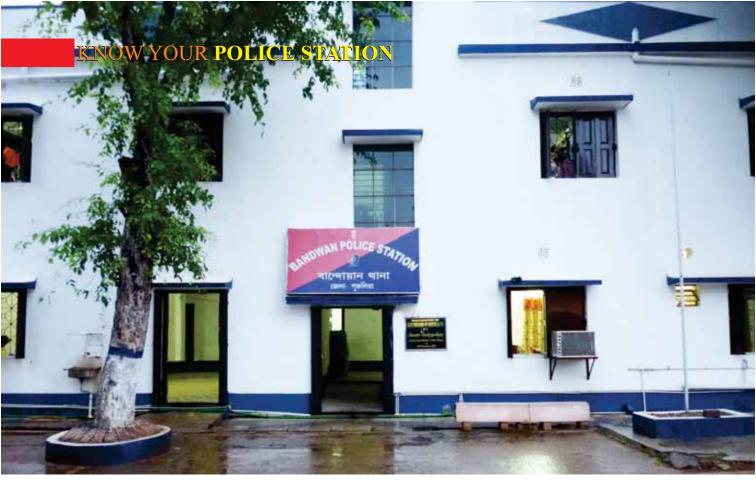
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Bandwan PS:

Enlightening youngsters through education

Anirban Saha

Jurisdiction: North: Boro PS, Kamalpur PS,

East: Barikul PS

West: BelpahariPS, Ghatshila of East Singhbhum District in Iharkhand

South: Patanda PS, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial P.S, Galudi PS of East Singhbhum district in Jharkhand

Situated at a distance of 60kms from district headquarters Purulia, Bandwan is a village having an area of 367.8 sq. kms. It was heavily affected by constant clashes between security forces and naxals until few years back. The violence died down after capture and surrender of many Maoists. The situation has become peaceful now, yet the police and other security forces stay alert in case of any reprisal. Bandwan Police Station is doing all it can to maintain the peace and tranquility of the area. Apart from the usual

mode of policing, the police personnel carry out several community policing initiatives as well.

Area Profile: Bandwan PS has a jurisdictional area of 367.8 sq. kms, which includes forest area of 5446.12 hectares and two rivers passing through. The total population according to 2011 census is 94,929 of which 53.52% are literate. There are 148 schools and 2 colleges under the jurisdictional area of

Bandwan PS. Tribals constitute more than 50% of the population and agriculture is their main source of livelihood.

Challenges: In spite of peace prevailing in the area now, the police have to stay alert round the clock throughout the year. "We stay extra cautious when we patrol the remote places at night" said Rana Bhakat, OC, Bandwan Police Station. In the past, joint operations with the CRPF and Jharkhand police had been conducted from time to time. Long Range Patrolling is still done to keep an eye on suspicious activities at night.

Policing: Thanks to effective mode of policing, there has been no crime in the last 3 years. Bandwan police had solved all the problems of the local people, who had come to them with some of their problems.

Beyond Policing: Conventional policing must go hand in hand with community policing for the overall benefit of the people as well as for the police. Accordingly, Bandwan PS under the umbrella of Purulia District Police conducts several welfare programs for the benefit and wellbeing of the local people. Blood donation camps, free medical camps, sports tournaments, cultural programs, donation of clothes and other utilities are part of the many community initiatives which the police have taken up. Moreover, heeding the educational needs of the children, Kunchia Educational Coaching Center has been opened where poor students from standard V to X are provided with free education, books and stationeries and computer usage training as well. Weekly assessment tests and mock tests are also conducted to improve their performance. "As I was a



Officerspeak

In the present day scenario, police have to look after many civil administrative tasks. So the responsibilities of a police officer have increased manifold. In many cases, people come to us first and express their grievances, which we forward to the civic authorities. I urge the public to come to us with any sort of problems and we would do our best to sort those out. Bandwan PS has always been in service to the people and will continue to serve in the coming years.

Rana Bhakat

Officer in Charge, Bandwan Police Station



Pallyshree, Chinsurah Stn. Road, Chinsurah, Hoogly - 712 102 Contact: 033 2686 1139, 9874257435

E-mail: cimt2001@gmail.com Web: www.cimthoogly.in





teacher in a school in Sonamukhi before joining the police force, I understand the need of education and pay much attention to this. We also have plans to start career specific coaching classes and prepare the students for competitive exams." stated Bhakat.

Recently, 40 youngmen have been enrolled for driving lessons and after that if they pass, they would be provided with driving licenses so that they could be entitled to car loans under government schemes for their self sustenance. Some might also be enlisted as police drivers.

Trivia: A 2010 batch cadre, Rana Bhakat started his stint as a probationary officer at Puncha in 2011. He then took charge of Muffasil PS in 2012. Subsequently he served at Balarampur in 2014, and now is in charge of Bandwan PS since early this year.







Belpahari Police Station

Maintaining Good PR with Community Initiatives

By Our Correspondent

Belpahari is a village situated in the Jhargram Sub-Division of West Midnapore District. Until recent years, there had been intense gun fights, raids, between the Left Wing Extremists (LWE) and various security forces. It used to be one of the severely affected Maoist areas. After several operations and announcement of Rehabilitation packages to the surrendered Maoists, and further development projects announced by the Government of West Bengal, the storm has calmed down. Regular community initiatives organised by Belpahari Police Station in different areas and time of the year have also helped restore normalcy.

Jurisdiction:

North - Raipur Police Station

South - Jamboni Police Station, Chakulia Police Station, Ghatshila Police Station, Dhalbhungar Police Station

East - Binpur Police Station

West - Bandwan Police Station, Barikul Police Station

Area Profile: A distance of 102 kms from the district headquarter, Belpahari Police Station has an area of 374 sq. kms which includes dense forests, rivulets, plateaus and hills. It has a population of around 1 lakh of which nearly half are tribals. Though there





are 452 schools under the jurisdictional area, but the literacy rate is around 53%. The principal livelihood of the local tribes is dealing in Shaal and Kendu leaves. Resham seeds are also cultivated by many. Apart from these, some locals rear livestock such as cows, goats and chicken. Stone sculpting and manufacturing of utensils are the other skills, which the villagers possess for self sustenance. There are two banks with 7 branches operational in the area.

Challenges: The key challenge is maintaining peace and tranquility in the area. Keeping a strict vigil on populated and jungle areas to avoid resurgence of LWE problem, the STRACO (Specially Trained Armed Company) patrol the areas regularly day and night. Moreover, the police also cater to the needs and requirements of the people with their many community initiatives. As an instance, keeping in mind the acute shortage of drinking water supply, especially during the summer, a free drinking water distribution shed has been setup right beside the gate of the police station. "Jalchhatra, manned by two police personnel, serves drinking water to everyone, day and night." said Dipak Sarkar, Inspector in-Charge.

Policing: Though LWE problem has been reduced to almost zero, yet the police personnel posted there have to be ever vigilant. It is known that the Maoists are still active across the state borders. Regular patrolling is done, in armoured trucks and also on foot. Long Range Patrolling (LRP) was frequently done earlier. "The crime rate here is very low. The people live here amicably and come to us whenever they feel the need. They are not afraid to approach us anymore with their problems." said Dipak Sarkar.

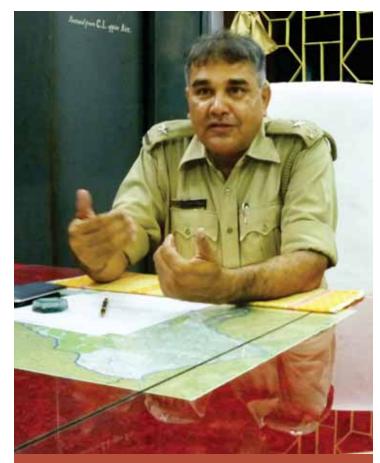
Beyond Policing: The task of the police in present day



scenario is multi-faceted. Specially, in rural and even in some urban parts of India, the police are called if anything happens. Keeping in context this phenomenon, the police organise many community initiatives also to foster relationship with the public. IC Dipak Sarkar recalls a story of Chhurimara Camp, "Few years back when the LWE problem was at its peak, the most of the tribal locals hated the cops. Maoists had blown up the road by which supplies were brought to the camp. With very little ration and essentials left, the personnel camped there were quite worried about the future. They started eating less to conserve the remaining food for longer time. But something much unexpected happened. In spite of the constant threat from the Maoists, some villagers living nearby provided food brought from their fields and homes to the starving personnel. In gratitude of this brave and kind gesture, the personnel decided to provide breakfast to their children. Now, around 35 children are regularly provided breakfast and also coached in studies for free in the camp by the personnel."

This year, Belpahari PS played a key role in organising the 1st Rath Yatra in association with Ramkrishna Mission. It was grandly celebrated and huge number of people took part in it. Regular cultural events like Adivasi Jatra, Kirtan and Dance are organised throughout the year. Soccer being very popular among the locals, football matches and tournaments are frequently conducted. There are girl teams too.

To address the issue of water crisis in the area, the police in consultation with the civic authorities had been successful in installing a submersible pump in Sahari. Also, other community initiatives like blood donation camps, medical camps, free coaching, donation of clothes, utensils, etc. for the welfare of the locals are regularly carried out. Anti-witch hunting campaigns are organised from time to time to educate the people to stay away from various superstitions.



Officerspeak:

As we offer food and something to drink when a guest comes to our home, likewise it is customary in Belpahari PS to ask a person who has come to file a General Diary or an FIR if he had food. It is my second posting at this station and it fills me with immense pleasure that people appreciate our mode of performing duties. I have used force where it was necessary and also solved issues with discussions, and thankfully, people don't hold any grudge against me. In my 27 years of work experience I have tried to maintain good Public Relations, as maintaining law and order is a two-way exchange process between the public and the police.

Dipak Sarkar

Inspector in Charge, Belpahari Police Station

Trivia: A 1989 batch cadre, Dipak Sarkar first joined Keshpur PS in 1990 as Sub-Inspector. He then took charge of Kharagpur (Local) in 1992 and subsequently in Chandrakona Road in 1994. He was posted as OC in Jhargram in 2000 and has also served in the CID for 5 years from 2005. He was earlier posted in Belpahari in 2010 and again as his second term in the current year.

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Making People Enlightened

Gangajalghati Police Station

By Our Correspondent

Area Profile: The distance of Gangajalghati from Bankura, the districts headquarter, is nearly 30 k.m and the NH-60 is the lifeline for the road communication. The area of this police station is 371.10 sq.k.m. The population is around two lakhs. There are nine Gram Panchayats and two Assembly constituencies -Barjora and Saltora -come under its jurisdiction. Durlavpur under this police station is the main business centre. Two important industrial units -- Lafarge- one of the major players in cement manufacturers and Ferro Alloy—are located under this police station. Mejia Thermal Power Plant is also located under this police station.

People are mostly illiterate despite having 11 higher secondary, 11 secondary and 13 junior high and 166 primary schools. Apart from 30 subcentres, three Primary Health Centres (PHC), there is another Block Primary Health Centre (BPHC). People are mostly dependent on cultivation but a section of people are daily wager and factory worker. The district has forest in the North Divison Range, which is known as the corridor of the elephants. Hoard of elephants from Dalma Hills area come and roam in the area in search of food. Tourist spots-Gangoda Dam and Koro Hill are visited by a good number of tourists particularly during the winter season.

Jurisdiction:

North: Mejia Police station

South: Bankura Sadar Police

Station

East: Barjora Police Station

West: Saltora Police Station

Policing: There has been no major crime but nuisance created by the drunk people, eve teasing and theft are common. During the opening and closing hours of schools, the police keep close watch on the eve teasers and drunken people. The police is very rigid and deterrent to deal with such nuisance. Sometimes villagers blockade road because of accidents and the police has to deal with them amicably to pacify the situation. Police involve local clubs for the



Officerspeak

First we try to solve the problems through counseling. But if it does not work out easily we have to deal with strongly particularly when the matter was illegal in nature.

Rajib Kumar Pal, Officer in Charge, Gangajalghati PS



traffic awareness and community development programmes. Mejia Thermal Power Plant is guarded by a permanent Out Post under the supervision of one officer. Recently joint inspection has started at the ICDS and Midday Meal Centres at local schools with the officials of concerned department to ensure that the schemes are



implemented properly.

Beyond Policing: A blood donation camp was organized on 25 July, this year. Clothes and blankets were distributed among the poor villagers. Rekha, who belongs to a BPL family in Nadihi village, has been able to continue higher studies following immediate intervention and support extended by this police station. Last year she got admission to Bankura Christian College with English (Hons) but she had to give up her study due to poverty and her ill health. She had requested for a study room with electricity connection and the Gangajalghati Police Station had taken up her appeal with the local administration and got it sanctioned under the state government's Geetanjali scheme. This year Rekha has ensured admission with Bengali (Hons) in Saradamoni Girls College. Necessary financial support has been extended to her by this police station.

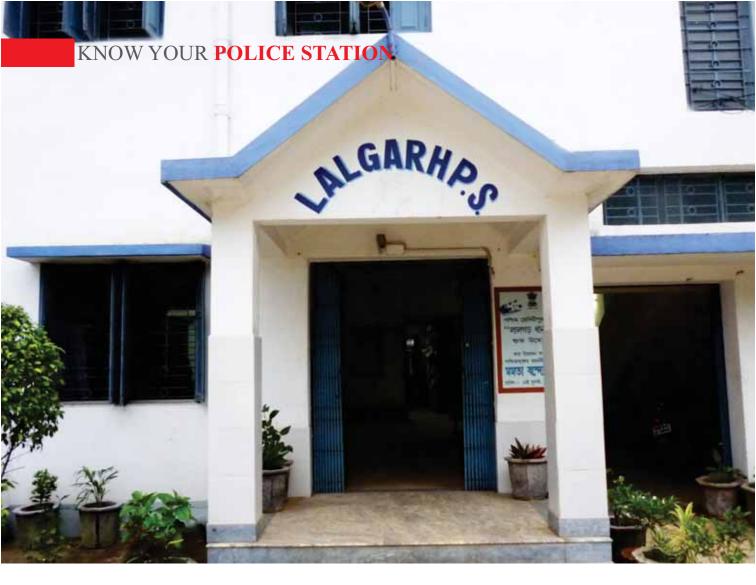
Trivia: After completion of training a 2008 batch Sub Inspector of Police Rajib Kumar Pal joined at Patashpur Police Station during the probation. Then he had a stint of one and half years in the District commando and then posted as SI in Bishnupur Police Station. Subsequently he held the position of OC (Crime) at the headquarters, OC, Onda Police Station, OC, Indpur Police Station twice and now he is discharging responsibility as OC in Gangajalghati Police Station.



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Community policing pays dividend in Lalgarh

Anirban Saha

Lalgarh in West Midnapore district is fairly well known as the Maoist movement had its origin from here in West Bengal. Though the overall situation has since changed for the better, combing operation still continues as the authorities do not want to take any chances on the security issue.

Lalgarh police station's jurisdictional area is about 175 Sq. Kms with a population of 1,39,436. Of them nearly 30 per cent belong to Santals, Bhumihar and Lodha tribes. The area has a number of educational institutions including a Polytechnic college, Nursing College, Lalgarh College, 3 Higher Secondary Schools, 12 High Schools and 115 Primary Schools. However, the literacy rate in the area has not gone beyond more 53 per cent so far.

Jurisdiction:

North: Goaltor PS, Sarenga partly (Bankura)

South: Kotwali, Jhargram



East: Salboni

West: Binpur, Raipur partly (Bankura)

Area Profile: The area has no industry and the people depend largely on agriculture and forestry. There are some small businesses in the area. After restoration of peace in the area there have been no major crimes. There are however, stray occurrences of theft in the area. Witch hunting is still prevalent in few pockets largely due to lack of basic education, and there were some arrests in this connection

last year. The Jhitka forest under Lalgarh PS covers a substantial area which is very dense and is prone to extremist activities.

Policing: Policing arrangement continues to be strong in the area though the overall law and order situation has been brought back to normal. 50th Battalion CRPF is posted in the area, and 10th and 12th Battalion of STRACO works in tandem with the CRPF. A SAP battalion is tagged with every CRPF camp. Combing operation is maintained to keep a watch on the overall situation for preventing any possible attempt by the extremists. Long Range Patrol is also carried out from time to time. An effective intelligence network is very vital in the area. As such villagers are sensitized as sources who work in conjunction with police sources.

Beyond policing: Community policing is paying dividend in the area. People have become friendly with the police force in this erstwhile LWE dominated area. Local persons here feel free to go to the police station to





Officerspeak

Peace should prevail. We ask people not to be misguided, and inform us if someone tries to provoke them into violence. Though there is peace in the area now, yet we cannot remain complacent and we are always vigilant.

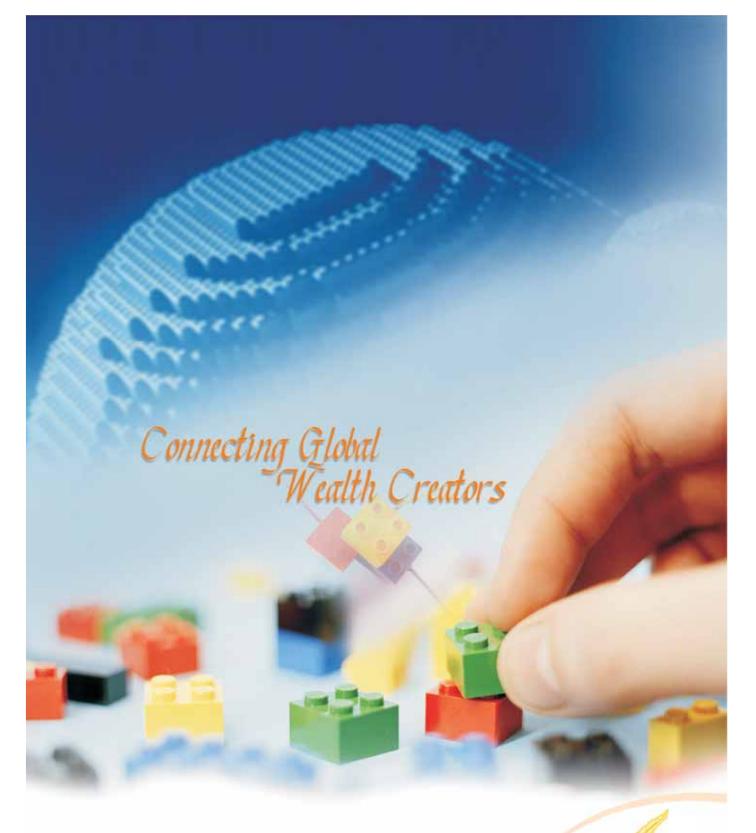
Arun Kumar Khan, Inspector in Charge, Lalgarh Police Station.



seek any help from police or to lodge any complaint against any one. Police force successfully managed to win over the confidence of the local people by offering various facilities. Police station organizes health check up camps to ensure that the people in the area get essential support to redress their health-related problems. Also, awareness programs are organised periodically regarding child marriage and human trafficking.

They distribute clothes, blankets to meet their basic requirement during the winter season. They are also provided with bicycles for their day to day activities. Career oriented courses have been started free of cost in the CRPF camp in association with WB Police for the betterment of aspiring local candidates. Sit and Draw competitions are also held during festivities for the children at various locations. All these special support have helped the police to win over the hearts of the local people, most of whom are from financially weaker backgrounds.

Trivia: Arun Kumar Khan is an officer of the 1996 batch of West Bengal Police. His first posting was at Jamboni in 1997. In the following year he was at Keshpur, and after that he was posted at Jhargram in 1999. From 2001 to 2002 he was at Belpahari and Manickpara Beat House (under Jhargram PS) respectively. Consequently, he took charge of Lalgarh PS from 2003-04, Belda in 2005, Gangajalghati in 2006, Jhargram until 2007. Then he was a part of Special Operations Group in 2007, and again at Belda in 2008. He took charge as OC of Ramnagar in 2009, Debra from 2010-11, Tamluk from 2011-13. In 2014, he was part of District Intelligence Bureau and Inspector at Bidhannagar Commissionerate. Since 2015, he took charge of Lalgarh for the second time.



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Convicts get life term in Murder Case

Abhijit Chatterjee



Case: 189/ 2012 dt 16.07.2012 under section 302/34/120B of IPC and 25/ 27 of the Arms Act at Airport Police Station

Brief Facts: The Duty Officer of Narayanpur Out Post on 16 July, 2012 received a phone call at around 6-20 A.M that one young man was shot dead near a local club in Kali Park area. The police reached at the spot and recovered the body for postmortem. The body was identified as one Prasenjit Roy alias Rintu - a local youth, who was also associated with the gang for building material supply.

A case against unknown miscreants was registered at Airport Police Station following a written complaint of Rakhi Roy, wife of Prasenjit Roy of Bablatala, Subhaspally.

In the complaint she stated that her husband, who worked as a pump operator in Rajarhat-Gopalpur Municipality, left home for his place of work at Teghoria. He went there on his motor cycle. She also mentioned that Babai, one of her husband's friends, came to their house around 7 A.M and informed that her husband was shot dead in front of a local club. The incident took place sometime between 6.00 A.M and 6.20 A.M. Hearing this Smt. Roy immediately rushed to the spot and found her husband was lying dead at the side of the road.

Modus Operandi: It was never possible for the victim's family to think that Rintu could be killed by the accused persons because all of them were friends and close to each other. However, Babai, the mastermind of the conspiracy, and all other accused persons went to the crematorium for performing Rintu's last rites. They even consoled Rintu's bereaved wife and family members. The accused persons behaved nothing abnormal in order to establish an alibi and mislead police.

Investigation: Reaching at the spot the Investigating Officer (IO) sketched a rough map of the place of occurrence and recorded statements of all available witnesses. Following the statement of the eye witnesses the police initially identified the members of the gang and detained one Tinku Naskar alias Poka and Surajit Das alias Narkel and subsequently arrested them when one of their accomplices contacted IO and confessed everything out of interrogation. Following his confession during interrogation police came to know that Babai was the leader of the gang and following an argument over profit-sharing a conspiracy was hatched to teach Rintu a good lesson.

Meanwhile Poka, Narkel and Subrata were waiting for Rintu to come on his way back home from the place of work at Teghoria. Rintu was shot dead by these accused persons from a close range, who sustained three bullet injuries. Once Poka and Narkel were arrested they

were placed before Test Identification (T I) Parade and were identified by the witnesses. Statement of eye witness was recorded under section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Subsequently, another accused, Subrata Roy was also arrested and identified during TIParade.

Seizure: The police seized some articles from the place of occurrence. A 9m.m pistol as the weapon of offence and a motor cycle were also seized following the confessional statement of the accused persons in Police Custody (PC). Seized arms and ammunitions were sent to Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) and Arms Expert for examination.

Chargesheet and Trial:

On the basis of investigation, the offences of Tinku Naskar alias Poka, Surajit Das alias Narkel, Subrata Roy, Debiyoti Ghosh alias Babai, Surajit Das alias Gauranga and Sanjoy Kumar Singh alias Pandit were taken into cognizance on 16.10.2012 under section 302/34/120B of the Indian Penal Code. Thereafter the case was committed before the Ld. Additional Sessions Judge, 1st Court, Barrackpore on 04.12.2012. Ld. Additional Sessions Judge, 1st Court, Barrackpore transferred the case before Ld. Additional Session Judge, Fast Track 2nd Court on 21.12.2012 for trial.

The court framed charge against all the six accused persons under sections- 302/34/120B of the Indian Penal Code on 06.05.2013. Accordingly, the trial of the accused persons began. Supplementary charge sheet was filed on 20.07.2015 under section 25 and 27 of the Arms Act against Tinku Naskar alias Poka, Surajit Das alias Narkel and Subrata Roy. Accordingly additional charges under section 25(1A) and 27(3) of the Arms Act were framed against Tinku Naskar alias Poka, Surajit Das alias Narkel and Subrata Roy.

Judgment: Tinku Naskar alias Poka, Surajit Das alias Narkel and Subrata Roy, all three convicts were sentenced to life imprisonment under section 302/34/120B of IPC and to pay fine of Rs 5000/-(Five thousand) each in default to pay fine, they were to suffer imprisonment for six months more for committing offence under section 302 of IPC and period of three years imprisonment and fine of Rs 2000/-(Two thousand) for committing offence under section 25(1A) of the Arms Act and simple imprisonment of seven years and fine of Rs 3000/- imprisonment for committing offence under section 27(2) of the Arms Act.

Subhasis Ghosh was Investigating Officer and Satyabrata Das was Public Prosecutor in this case.



Bidhannagar Women Police Station

Oasis for victim women

Abhijit Chatterjee

Jurisdiction: The jurisdiction of Women Police Station is entire Biddhannagar Commissionerate area.

Area Profile: Bidhanagar Commissionerate is well diverse in terms of socioeconomic and socio-cultural



Officerspeak

I am passionate with this job. No job other than police can provide an opportunity to create a platform for the interaction with so many people at a time and help them directly. In most of the cases women are helpless and they are unaware about their rights. We try our level best to help them out and render our best services. It gives us immense pleasure to help out victim women and children.

Sreetama Roy Choudhury, OC, Women Police Station, Bidhannagar

stratification, demographic characteristics, education and languages. All these are taken into consideration for detecting and investigating crimes against women and children. Salt Lake is mostly habitation of rich, erudite and elite people. But some parts of few municipal wards in Bidhannagar Municipality and places like Mahisbathan, Nayapatti, Sukantonagar are the dwelling of middle and poor people. Habitation of middle class and poor people are noticed in some parts of Hatiara, Kestopur in Baguihati Police Station and Jatragachhi in New Town Police Station.

Challenges: The biggest challenge is to ensure protection of women and children for which this police station was set up in June 2015. Many people particularly women of this commissionerate area are still unaware about the existence of this police station. This has to be widely made known for the benefit of women and the society as well. The area is too long and it is one of the challenges to keep track of every incident.

Policing: This police station is run and managed by lady personnel. They entertain every complainant and take note of that whatever inconsequential it may be. Besides, enquiry and investigation relating to various crimes and offences against women, the officers of this police station go ahead with preventive arrest and anti-eve teasing raids. Women normally do not want to break



the family tie up. So the officers while investigating cases under Domestic Violence Act, Cruelty and Physical and Mental Torture under section 498A act and react very carefully as the issues are delicate. They have also to sit together with the aggrieved parties because in most of the cases women request police for



mitigation and counseling. The cases under section 498A, 354, 376 IPC, Domestic Violence Act and kidnapping or abduction under section 366 are closely monitored and supervised by the officers of this police station. Following enquiry, investigation and recovery, the victim women are sent to Protection Officer for a safe custody. This apart, the personnel of this police station are also deployed for law and order duty. This police station also deals with the cases of child labour and child abuse under POCSO Act. Personnel of this police station had sincerely undertaken Operation Muskan project for rescuing child labour from their workplace.

Beyond Policing: 'Save the children' campaign is organised in association with an NGO. The objective of this campaign is to create awareness about the menace of child abuse. The seminars are organised in schools and locality to stop child labour and child marriage. This police station last year organised sports for the local children, which was quite successful. Many women work in IT hub and call centres at the sector V and their security is one of the major concerns of this police station. Seminars on women safety and security at workplace are organised by this police station.

Trivia: A 2009 batch Sub Inspector Sreetama Roy Choudhury joined at Doltala police line, North 24 Paraganas during her probation in February 2011. After few months she was posted at the Electronic Complex Police Station under Bidhannagar Commissionerate. She became Officer in Charge of the Women Police Station from its inception on 1 June, 2015.

Address: Women Police Station

DN-58, Sector V, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 091

Phone no- (033) 2367-0006 Women Toll-Free Help Line



Trauma Care Ambulance Service in Howrah

By Our Correspondent

Howrah City Police in association with Narayana Superspeciality Hospital has launched 24x7 Free Trauma Care Ambulance service as part of state wide "Safe Drive Save Life" campaign. This service namely KIRAN was launched at New Santragachi Bus Terminus on 9 July this year by Surajit Kar Purkayastha, DGP, West Bengal, in presence of state Irrigation Minister Rajib Banerjee, Sports and Youth Affairs Minister Laxmi Ratan Shukla and Member of Parliament Prasun Banerjee. The programme was also attended by Devendra Prakash Singh, Commissioner of Police, Howrah, and R. Venkatesh, Zonal Director (East) Narayana Health and Rakesh Verma, Facility Director, Narayana Superspeciality Hospital, Howrah.

Howrah city police and Narayana Superspeciality Hospital will now plan to place fully equipped six ambulances at strategic locations in the city to attend accident victims to the nearest hospital. These ambulances has been funded by local MP Prasun Banerjee. All these ambulances are fully equipped with a team of experienced paramedical staff from Narayana Superspeciality Hospital trained in attending to accident and trauma emergency round the clock. These specialised ambulances would ensure prompt assistance to the road accident victims. The ambulances will be manned by the Civic Police volunteers of the district. The city did not have such trauma and ambulance services earlier.

There will be a Central Command Centre manned and operated by Howrah City Police where all calls for accident-assistance will be coordinated. The helpline number is 801 731 1111. The Command Centre will be staffed by Call Receivers and Ambulance Dispatchers, who would have access to a database of all Howrah hospitals so that patients can be directed to the nearest hospital capable of providing emergency care.

Commissioner of Howrah City Police Devendra Prakash Singh said "This relatively new concept of meeting medical emergencies on the road has put the city of Howrah on the prestigious list of few Indian cities where this specialised ambulance service is currently available. An accident victim will be rescued and

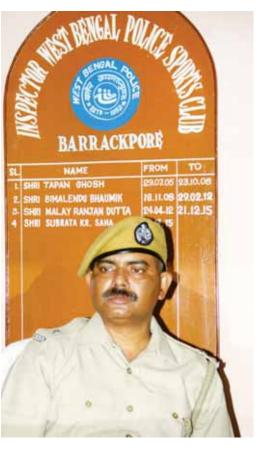
transported to the nearest hospital by the ambulance equipped with paramedics. This is a significant step towards our SAFE DRIVE, SAVE LIFE initiative. We hope to drastically reduce the number of accident related deaths in the city". Local MP Prasun Banerjee said "We recognize that every single moment is valuable in saving the life of an accident victim and hence the initiative to launch KIRAN -Trauma Ambulance Project. He said they appreciate such public and private partnerships and thank the team from Narayana Health for supporting Howrah City Police in this very important service to the people."

R Venkatesh, Zonal Director (East) Narayana Health said, "We at Narayana Health are committed to achieving the highest standards in safety and well-being for all our stakeholders and the environment that we operate in. There has been an alarming rise in the deaths due to road accidents and we will ensure and promote Howrah City Police's efforts to reverse this trend. The six ambulances will be kept Emergency Ready to meet all possible situations at the earliest.

Sportsmen and Cops

A Balancing Act in Passion and Profession

Anirban Saha



Most of us have hobbies and interests which we tend to follow in our leisure time. We try to balance several aspects while leading our lives. Some continue their interests in the professional level, while some balance their passion in conjunction with earning their livelihood from a different profession. Along these lines, several personnel of West Bengal Police follow their interests by taking out time from their hectic work schedule.

OC Sports Office D. Dubey said, "Physical fitness is primary requirement for the enrolment in the police force. Naturally most of the personnel have background of sports and games. But it is really a balancing act for the police personnel to continue their sports career despite their hectic work schedule. West Bengal Police recruits talented sportspersons for encouraging them to continue their pursuits. The recruitment for sports quota in recent time took place only in 2007 and since then those sportsmen are participating in various tournaments, matches and sports meet at state, national levels. Now, most of them have crossed their prime time because of age. Although they participate in various sports events still they are not able to perform as earlier. The players must have more stamina but they are running short of it

because of age and humid climate. There is also a crisis in supply line of players particularly football, volleyball. Earlier Howrah, Hooghly, North 24 Paraganas and many other districts were local source of budding players. But in recent time non availability of playgrounds are responsible for the crisis of budding talents in the sports

Swarup Kumar Dey, a constable in the police force, plays football as a mid-fielder in the West Bengal Police team. Being the captain of the team he





keeps the moral of his teammates high and keeps track of their performance. Presently posted at Alipore, he has been following his interest before joining the force in 2008. He has played in the team of Kolkata Port Trust under the guidance of Shivaji Rao. Earlier, he has played Premier League football as a member of Bhratri Sangha in 2006, Khidirpur SC from 2002-2003, and Wari FC from 2004-2005. Currently his team trains under the guidance of Coach Sahadeb Bhowmick at Barrackpore Latbagan Stadium and sometimes at Khanchrapara from 8.30 to 11.30 in the morning. He aims to play in open clubs in the I-League tournaments in due course of time. An Arts graduate in Sociology (Honours), Swarup Kumar Dey loves to watch cartoons and listen to music in his leisure time.

Samim Modi, apart from

carrying out his duties as a constable in the West Bengal Police, also plays cricket in the official team. He started playing in 1998 and after joining the force in 2008 continues his passion. "I am fortunate to have such a platform where I am able to develop my skills further" he said. A disciplined Left Arm Spin Bowler, he practices around three and half hours daily with his teammates at Barrackpore Latbagan Stadium. He has played 1st



Division matches in his cricket career. He holds his parents and coaches in high esteem whose mental and physical support has been very significant in pursuing his game.

Basketball is a game suitable for tall and agile players. The more the height, the better is the advantage in this tactical



game. At 5 feet 9 inches and weighing 72 kgs, Harkamal Singh has quite an advantage in dribbling the ball and throwing it in the hoop. Being a constable posted in Kharagpur GRP, he balances his duties as a staff of the police and as a basketball player in the court. He started his stint in 2002 when he played in Bardhaman District and after joining West Bengal Police in 2008; he practices with his teammates at Barrackpore Latbagan Stadium 5 hours a day, 6 days a week under Coach Subhankar Bhadra. Apart from playing basketball, Harkamal Singh also swims and cycles to keep his body in shape. Hailing from Jamshedpur, he plays in the Small Forward position in basketball.

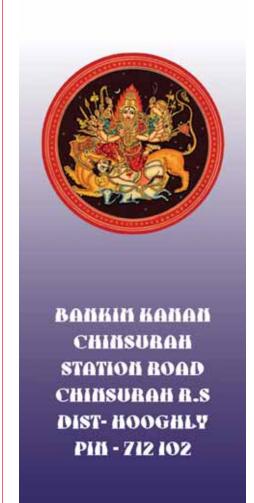


Arijit Das, a constable in the West Bengal Police has been playing volleyball since his childhood. He used to play as a member of Tollygunge Subhas Sangha before joining the force in 2008. Now, he plays as Libero (specialized in defensive skills) in the official volleyball team of the WB police. His team practices daily in the court at the compound of 8th Battalion. Right from his youth, his father has supported him in his endeavors, and his elder brother has been a huge inspiration for him as both the brothers used to play

together at early times. "The police team reached the quarter final of the West Bengal Super Division last year, and we hope to perform better in the coming years" said Arijit Das.



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Bullying and Anti-social Behavior in Schoolchildren

Amrita Priya

Bullying and displaying antisocial behavior is one of the common phenomenons amongst school children. Children who have to go through the trauma of constantly being bullied by their classmates suffer from inferiority complex and loose interest in going to school. The feeling of getting victimized by the school mates has a very negative impact on their impressionable minds. For approximately 40 years, Dan Olweus a psychologist from Sweden has been involved in research and intervention work on bullying among school children and youth. Olweus is generally recognized as a pioneer and Founding Father of research on bullying problems and as a world leading expert in this area both by the research community and by society at large. His book Bullying at School: What We Know and What We Can Do, published in the year 1993 has been translated into more than 25 different languages. According to him, "A student is being bullied or victimized when he or she is exposed, repeatedly and over time, to negative actions on the part of one or more other students. Negative actions can include physical contacts, rude words, making faces or dirty gestures and intentional exclusion from a group. An additional criterion of bullying is an imbalance in strength (an asymmetric power relationship): The student who is exposed to the negative actions has difficulty defending himself or herself."

There are more boys than girls who experience the bullyvictim situation. Girls are more subtle in nature and hence they indulge in bullying but lesser than boys. Moreover girls use more indirect way of bullying. They generally do not display physical aggressiveness. Irrespective of gender, the victim is either of the same class or younger. Whether bullying involves physical hurt or not, it is very hurting to be a victim. In fact words cause more damage than physical abuse as it affects the psychological well-being of children which can prove to be a great hindrance in their overall personality growth. They become shy and start losing confidence because they think they are not as strong as their counterparts.

One major characteristic of the bullies are that they do not direct their rude and antisocial behavior only towards their peers or children younger to them. Rather, they have the same attitude towards the adults as well. Since dominating becomes a part of their personality, they are aggressive and rigid while interacting with their teachers and parents. The bullies are generally physically stronger compared to children of their age. They have a strong need of power and dominance, they enjoy subduing other people. Basically, they are insecure individuals under a tough surface.

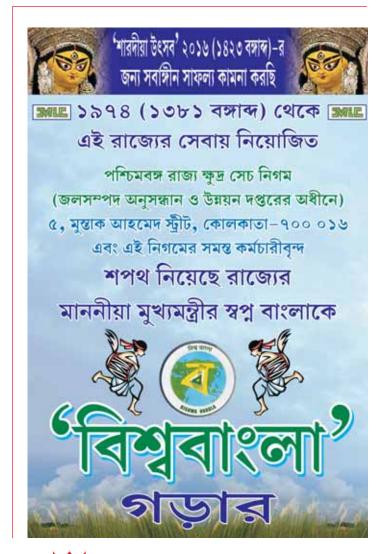
There are a significant number of individuals who get bullied everyday in their schools. There are also a significant number of individuals who indulge in victimizing their peers. According to psychologist, Farrington, the characteristics of both this category of children are as follows – "The prevalence of bullying by and of school children is quite high; in some studies, about half of children were bullies, and over half were victims. Boys bully more than girls, but boys and girls are victimized about equally. Generally bullies are aggressive, tough, strong, confident and impulsive. Victims are unpopular, lonely, rejected, anxious, depressed, unwilling to retaliate and lacking in self-esteem.

Since children are young at age they indulge in bullying at the time when an adult or teacher is not around. If adult supervision becomes tighter in schools, the rate of bullying can come down reasonably. The schools should emphasize on improving the friendship and social skills of children and empathize not only with the victims but also work for the children who indulge in bullying as they need behavioral correction interventions because of the negative impact they might have on the society at large. There is some continuity over time between bullying and violent crime.

Due to environmental influences like a culture of bullying in school, or mingling with a group of children who always indulge in bullying, even a child who does not have such habits might get influenced to develop certain characteristics that might take him towards the path of being an anti-social individual as he grows up. According to psychologist T.Mooij, "The antisocial or aggressive behavior of a child may express itself from a very young age, first at home and later on at school. This behavior may gradually develop into

disruptive behavior in class and serious behavioral problems such as bullying, anti-social behavior, playing truant and later on criminality. Research clearly shows that the anti-social behavior of a pupil can grow into much more aggressive and also criminal behavior in adult life." The environmental problems might build a sense of hostility in children, which they might satisfy by inflicting physical or even emotional hurt on other individuals.

The home environment has a strong impact on children. Those children who do not have a secure environment at home, have poor communication with parents, do not get attention from parents or have parents who display aggressive behavior all the time, are more likely to resort to bullying and anti-social activities in school and other social environments. Corrective measures to stop generation of anti-social behavioral traits in children



should not only be taken at schools but in homes as well. Parents should not always take their child's plays casually. From time to time they must carefully observe the pattern of their play to get hints whether any seeds of anti-socialism are getting sprouted in their personalities. Children have a habit of pretend playing. They take up many roles during pretend playing and try to enact what they would like to be in future. Researchers Dunn and Hughes concluded in their study that children insecurely attached to their mothers are more likely than securely attached children to engage in pretend play with aggressive unpleasant themes.

To prevent bullying and antisocial behavior teachers can encourage pro-social behavior in children who appear of being at risk. By taking preventive measures teachers do not just promote betterment in their pupils but also promote a better society. The growth of the social problems can be reduced, or compensated for, by specific educational improvements, e.g. an intake procedure, and the introduction of play and learn method in addition to free play. Regular school practice has to change to support the pro-social behaviors right from the level of preschoolers.

All human beings are a bundle of emotions. Some children have more negative emotions in them whereas some children have more positive emotions. Children with negative emotions have a higher tendency of hurting others and displaying anti-social behaviors. Children act the way they are inside. They have not developed the quality of being diplomatic like adults. However, children who have been nurtured to be more prosocial have more emotional control even if they are triggered. Pro-social children are more likely to regulate their emotions and display lower levels of stress in addressing hypothetical provocation than the children who are not prosocial. Hence if children are groomed to be pro-social from a young age, they would display lower level of aggressive behavior. Deficit in early emotional self-regulation is greater cause of adult criminality than the impact of negative family or social circumstances.

Early identification of antisocial behavior is required to help the society from incurring large costs in behavioral correctional measures. The earlier the intervention is made, the cheaper it is for the society at large. Number of antisocial behavior in childhood is a major predictor of how much an individual will cost society. The cost is large and falls on many agencies, yet few agencies contribute to

prevention, which could be cost effective.

Since the victims of bullying form a large chunk of population of any school, the school authorities should not treat this problem as a normal growing-up issue. Rather, every school should strive to provide a safe and congenial atmosphere for students, irrespective of their personality traits. Every parent should be aware of not only the academic but also the social life of his / her child in school and bring to the notice of school authorities, if they have not yet paid attention to this important aspect of a child's well-being.

School based intervention programs should be initiated to end the bully-victim issues. Olweus, carried out a school based intervention program over a period of two and a half years. Children between grades 4 – 7 were a part of the intervention program. The data of the intervention program was drawn after studying 2500 students belonging to 112 classes. The main findings of the intervention program were as follows:

- Bully-victim problem after successful intervention program in each class that lasted between 8 – 20 months had gone down to half.
- Reductions were observed in general antisocial

behaviors – truancy, fighting, vandalism, pilfering etc.

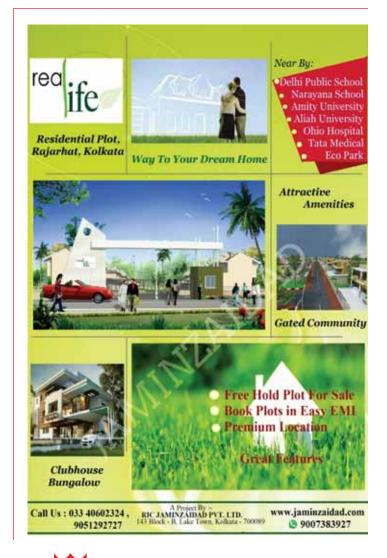
- There was improved order and discipline in class
- Children learned to display more positive social relationships
- They had started viewing the idea of coming to school and performing their academic duties with more positivity.
- The satisfaction level of students with their school life in general had increased
- Apart from reducing the number of existing bully-victim problems, the school intervention program worked as a preventive measure to reduce the instances of bullying that used to occur prior to the initiative.
- The percentage of victims got reduced.

If a parent starts discovering the following symptoms in a child's behavior, he should at once try to investigate the problem by speaking to the child and also contact the school for carrying a professional intervention program:

- Sudden drop in grades or learning difficulty
- Frequent crying
- · Not wanting to go to school
- Bruises in body
- Sudden change in self-image and start calling oneself a looser

There is no problem in a child's life that cannot be solved through efforts made by the parents or teachers and if parents and teachers join hands to eradicate this sensitive issue, a child's life will be less complicated and he will grow up to be a prosocial individual. If we want to change the world, we will have to measure it first. The fact that it is likely that by the time bullies are twenty-four years old, sixty percent will commit a crime and that every bully and victim will cost the economy millions in extra health, justice and social care costs may prove to be a catalyst for parents and teachers to take bullying by and of children a lot more seriously.

Amrita Priya is a freelance writer. She contributes articles in different magazines at regular intervals and provides contents on Psychology and Management to US- based academic portals. She has authored a few books like "Romance on Facebook", "Two Quality Ladies", "Cereals and Pulses" etc.





Cyber Crime and its Investigation

Bivas Chatterjee

Advocate, Calcutta High Court Public Prosecutor for Cyber Law and Electronics Evidence, West Bengal

Cyber World: Cyberspace is the fifth major space after land, water, air and cosmic world which is virtual in nature. People encounter with the cyberspace at regular basis for various reasons.

Cyber Crime: It is a crime in the Cyber world where computer and networking system can be target as well as victim.

Internet: The world of internet saw its birth when the concept of splitting of information into packets and putting them back again was introduced. This is known as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). Every computer on the network is described with a unique address which is called Internet Protocol Address (IP Address). The IP address usually contains four numbers having octane digits. IP addresses are regulated by Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

Nature and Shapes of Cyber Crimes:

Cyber crimes are committed with the help of technology and

indulged very easily because of its stupendous territorial jurisdiction. It is sometime easy to escape from penal obligation due to some gray areas. Those who commit cyber crime are expert in the intricate technologies of cyberspace. In cyber related offence computer is both weapon as well as victim.

Broad Classification:

Cyber Crimes are basically of three categories and they are:

Cyber Crimes against Property
- Financial crimes - cheating
on-line - illegal funds transfer.

Cyber Crimes against Persons – On-line harassment, Cyber Stalking, Obscenity.

Cyber Crimes against Nations – Cyber Terrorism – Damaging critical information infrastructures.

Cyber Crime and Indian Scenario:

 As per National Crime Record Bureau statistics, Cyber Crimes Cases reported in 2015 is 11592 being increase of 20.50% from the number of cases in 2014. Person arrested in India in cyber crime cases in 2015 is 8044, a jump of 41.2 % compared to the number in 2014. In West Bengal number of cases reported in 2015 is 398, an increase of 12.1%. Number of arrested person in West Bengal is 287, a jump of 35.4% compared to last year. Person asserted in cyber crime cases in 2015 is highest in age group between 18 to 30 which is nearly 4,697 wherein the female arrested person is only 4% approximately. (Source: http://ncrb.gov.in/).

- India has bypassed Japan to become the world's third largest Internet user after China and the United States.
- Three-fourths of India's online population is under 35 as against just over half worldwide, the com Score report, India Digital Future in Focus 2013.
- As per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the number of Internet subscribers in India are 164.81 million as of

March 31, 2013, where maximum person accessing the Internet from their mobile phones.

• As per DOT report, 2015, India has 300 million internet users among whom 93 are using wireless devices and 7 % use broadband connection to enter into the cyber world.

Cyber Laws in India

The law which governs and regulates the cyberspace or cyber world is called cyber law. Indian Cyber Laws means and contains the following:

- 1) Information Technology Act, 2000.
- 2) Information Technology (Amendment Act), 2008.
- 3) Rules under Information Technology Act.
- 4) Amendment in Cr.P.C. Evidence Act and Indian Penal Code. Denial of Service Attack, tampering with computer source documents, punishment of identity theft, punishment for violation of privacy and many IT related offences are tried under IT Act 2000 and IT Act 2008. There are provisions in Indian Penal

Code and other laws for the punishment of Cyber Crimes like threatening, outraging the modesty and sending defamatory message by email, forgery of electronic records online sale of Weapons and Narcotic products.

Investigation: Section 4(1) and 4(2) of Cr.P.C. provide that the provisions of Cr.P.C. are equally applicable in cases relating to other offences which may include offences under Information Technology Act. The following are the special provisions which are having overriding effect upon Cr.P.C. in case of police investigation.

Special Provisions in IT Act & ITA Act:

Section 76: Confiscation

Section 77A: Compounding of offences

Section 77B: Offence of Three years bailable

Section 78: Investigation by Inspector and above

Section 80: Power to enter, Search, arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of committed or committing or about to commit any offence under this Act.

Section 84A: Modes or methods for encryption

Section 77: Compensation, penalties or confiscation not to interfere with other punishment.

Section 80 of the IT Act

- i. Inspector or any person authorized by Govt.
- ii. Enter any public place, search and arrest without warrant allowed
- iii. Committed, committing and about to commit offence under this Act
- iv. Public places include public conveyance, any hotel, any shop and any place intended for use by, or accessible to the public.
- v. Arrest by other than police officer to be taken to nearest Court or P.S.
- vi. Subject to IT Act, Provisions of Cr.P.C. will be applicable.

84-B: Punishment for abetment of offences.

84-C: Punishment for attempt to commit offences.

Evidence in Computer **Devices:**

Section 79A of the IT



(Amendment) Act 2008 defines electronic form evidence as

"Any information of probative value that is either stored or transmitted in electronic

form and includes computer evidence, digital audio, digital video, cell phones, digital fax machines"

Cyber Forensics:

Computer forensic experts identify sources of documentary or other digital evidence, preserve and analyze evidence and present the findings. Digital Forensic includes Disk, Network, Database, Mobile, Email and GPS Forensics.

Procedures of Finding Criminal through Electronic Evidence:

Internet Protocol Address analysis is a very important step in investigation. Following are four important steps:

- First, one determines the IP address to be traced.
- Second, one establishes which ISP has allocated the IP address.
- Third, the ISP's technical records will indicate which user account was using the IP address at the relevant time.
- Fourth and finally, the ISP's administrative records will establish the real-world" identity of the individual who was permitted to operate the account.

Sources of evidence in Mobile Phone:

Mobile phone and data it contains has the same evidentiary value as other digital media and has great similarities with computer. The Source of evidence for mobile phone are: 1) Media Devices, 2) SIM card, 3) Memory Chips, 4) Network providers.

Section 79 IT Act, 2000: Exemption from liability of intermediary in certain cases.

Lawful Interception of Voice and Data in the Investigation of Crimes – Important laws are as follows:

- 1) Indian Telegraph Act, 1885: Section 5 and other relevant provisions.
- 2) Relevant Information Technology Act with AmendmentAct:
- 69. Powers to issue directions for interception or monitoring or decryption of any information through any computer resource.-
- 69-A. Power to issue directions for blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource.-
- 69-B. Power to authorise to monitor and collect traffic data or information through any computer resource for Cyber Security.
- 3) Rules under IT Act:

Information Technology (Directions for Interception or Monitoring or Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009 Spells out the procedure for taping of electronic communications under the IT Act. Etc.

Call Detail Records (CDR) and its evidentiary value:

Call Detail Records are being kept and maintained as per the guidelines issued by Government of India. The mobile call records generally contain the following field:

- The details of calling number
- The details of called number
- The details of the Forwarded number
- The time of call
- The duration of call
- The IMEI number and for some service providers it is RSN number
- Call identity
- SMS(outgoing) to number
- SMS(incoming) from number
- Exchange code from where the calls are coming and to where the calls are going

Methods of Investigation Abroad:

- Cyber crime has no fixed geographical jurisdiction and hence the methods of collecting evidence from abroad are to be studied by the investigating officer.
- There are seven different types of notices alerting the law enforcement authorities and they are:
- A' Series Notice or Red Corner Notice (RCN): It is

also known as 'wanted notices'. Indian judiciary taken RCN as a valid request for as per Sec 41(1) (g) of Cr.P.C.

- B' Series Notice or Blue Corner Notice It is also known as 'enquiry notice'.
- C' Series Notice or Green Corner Notice: It is issued to provide intelligence and warnings to Interpol member countries about activities of criminals.
- D' Series Notice or Black Corner Notice: This notice is issued in connection with identification of unidentified dead bodies.
- E' Series Notice or Yellow Corner Notice: This notice is issued to help locate missing persons.
- Orange Corner Notice
- United Nations Special Notice.

In B. J. L. vs. State of Maharashtra reported in (2010) 1 SCC (Cri) 47, the Hon'ble Court has observed that for conflicting issues of right of privacy the Central Government should have formulated proper guidelines.

The Extradition Act, 1962:

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals 1*[and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto]

Letters Rogatory (LR): Section 166A and 166B of Cr.P.C. provide for the Letter Rogatory.

- 166A. Letter of request to competent authority for investigation in a country or place outside India.
- 166B. Letter of request from a country or place outside India to a court or an authority for investigation in India.

Cyber Adjudication:

Cyber Contravention versus Cyber Offences:

- 1) Cyber Contravention is covered u/s 43, 43A of the IT Act and ITA Act but offence is covered under section 65 to 74 of IT Act and ITA Act.
- 2) In Cyber Contravention the relief is up to Rs. 5 crore but in offence there is various punishments.
- 3) Here in Contravention ingredient of section 24 and 25 i.e. dishonesty or

- fraudulent motive may or may not be present but in Offence it has to be there.
- 4) Cyber contravention is a tortuous liability where as Cyber offence is the offence against the society.
- 5) Remedy for cyber contravention is the Cyber Adjudication but against the offence there are criminal judicial system.

For any complaints having ingredients of section 24 and 25 of IPC absent, the concerned officer dealing with the same should make the people aware of the existing forum called Cyber Adjudication headed by the Secretary, Information Technology Department of the State so that the aggrieved can approach the proper forum.

Defamation, Hate Speech, Racist, Blogs and Xenophobic Propaganda: - Here cyber world is used for spreading Defamation, Hate Speech, Racist, Blogs and Xenophobic Propaganda: The most important duty for the law maintenance agencies to block or take necessary actions so that the hate speech should not continue to penetrate in the society.

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Your Gadgets lead to Orthopaedic Problems

Dr. Vivek Sharma Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon Narayana Superspeciality Hospital

In today's world, it's easy to spend the entire day looking at or using our electronic devices. Technology is undoubtedly helping us in our daily lives, but, we have reached a point where we tend to use gadgets extensively, and in many ways, that may be detrimental to our orthopaedic health.

Technology posture - Root

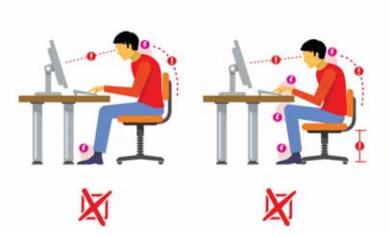
Simply watching people in the office can give you a good idea of how people sit, while using their electronic devices. Hunched over, neck bent down, shoulders slumped is how the average individual uses their gadgets even in a doctor's office waiting room.

In the offices, computer users are often leaning against desks, neck pushed forward to see what's on the screen with their mouse hand scrunched up on the side. Unfortunately, the human body wasn't designed to sit in this contorted way which can have serious side effects.

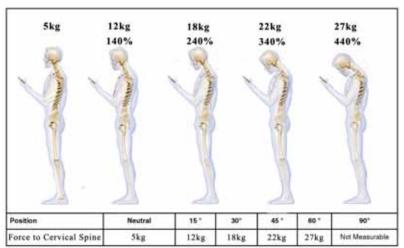
The biggest problem with what is commonly called as "technology posture", that is the position of your head. When evenly balanced over your shoulders, the human head on average weighs between 4 and 6 Kgs. But with just a 15 degree tilt forward, the weight on the spine spikes up to 12kgs. Another 15 degrees forward and it weighs 18 kilograms on the spine, and at 60 degrees, where the chin is nearly touching the chest. This weight goes all the way up to 27 kgs. The difference in the weight alone is enough to make you question your posture. But it goes beyond that. This excess weight on the upper spine can cause lower spine collapse and cause low back pain, which can further cause knee pain and subsequently lead to ankle pain. Thus damage is done.

Change Your Posture

There are many ways in which you can prevent the kind of crippling damage due to poor "technology posture." When it comes to setting up your office,







you can elevate your monitor so that the top of the screen is at eye level. Choose a chair height that allows your feet to be firmly planted on the floor. Your desk should allow your forearms to be parallel to the floor when your shoulders are relaxed.

While using a mobile your arm muscles should hold your phone in front of your face. Keep your phone at eye level and avoid balancing your phone between your shoulder and your ear at all costs. Keep your head straight, literally, and you'll find that you can easily lessen the effects of technology on your posture.

There are also ways to reverse the effects of long term bad posture such as stretching exercises. Getting up from your sitting position every 30 minutes and going for a bit of a walk and stretching out your limbs can also be incredibly beneficial. And for a real indulgence try rolling your shoulders forward a few times and then back and rolling your head first in one direction and then in the opposite.

Steps to stay healthy:

- Avoid gadgets for an hour at least, before going to bed.
- While texting or typing, take breaks, and flex your fingers and wrists.

- Stretch your arms to the top and to the sides, while keeping your spine straight
- Swap your inactive lifestyle for an active one. Exercise regularly, and eat right. You can stand while working on their computers, as this will help burn calories, and avoids putting too much strain on your back.
 - Adopt a neutral position while sitting at your laptop, with your eyes at level with the

top of your screen. Keep getting up at intervals and do some basic stretching exercises.

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For Direct Admission Contact: (M) 9830426016 / 9831095960 / 9831117775 The Protector asked few citizens what they thought of the recently launched road safety campaign with the slogan 'Safe Drive Save Life' across Bengal. They were asked about their opinions and suggestions in minimizing mishaps.

As told to Anirban Saha



The recently launched road safety awareness campaign is an effort to educate and remind people to follow the traffic rules at all times. Drivers must always stay alert not to exceed the speed limits as otherwise they put others and their lives at risk. Driving requires high levels of concentration and focus, so drivers should try to minimize distracting activities. They must also ensure that their vehicle is in sound condition and properly maintained before hitting the road. Sleepiness being a potential hazard, a break must be taken whenever drowsiness pours in. Pedestrians should also follow the rules while out on the road; jay walking, not crossing at designated crossover points, need to be checked.

Soumayata Ray, Engineer, Wipro Ltd.

Road safety is a collective effort of the drivers and the commuters. Responsible driving and the right attitude of people with respect to traffic rules are the key steps of safety on the roads. As they say, speed thrills but kills, we should obey speed limit. Also our vehicles must be maintained periodically and modern technologies must be adopted in ensuring a safe drive. ABS or Anti-Lock Braking System helps in effective braking not letting the vehicle to skid in emergency. Proper use of headlights, helmets, seat belts and rear view mirrors appear to be not very big things but they are very significant while driving.

Rahul Thakur, Software Developer





Obeying the rules of the road implies we value our lives as well as others'. The vehicles we drive are technological innovations which get us fast, in comfort from point A to B; but if not taken care can turn into killer machines. The recently launched road safety campaign across Bengal reminds us to be careful and follow the traffic rules in an effort to reduce road accidents, thus saving lives.

Soumita Das, Student, Netaji Subhash Engineering College

The road safety and awareness campaign launched recently is a noble effort in curbing the number of mishaps. I request the concerned authorities to strictly enforce speed limits for two and four wheelers. People must understand that everyone's life is at stake, so starting early for the destination not only saves fuel but also ensures safety.

Rajdip Sanyal, Student, Netaji Subhash Engineering College





'Safe Drive Save Life'campaign is a need-of-the-hour road.. With the alarming rise in the rate of road accidents happening all over India, stringent laws and enforcement of the same are vital, so that more lives are not lost. Lack of awareness is one of the few reasons behind the road. Lack of awareness about the traffic rules, rising speed of vehicles, risky overtakes, riding two-wheelers without helmets cause most of the road accidents. Most of the road accidents can be avoided, if traffic rules are followed.

Mohd. Efteaz Ali, Student, Netaji Subhash Engineering College

'Safe Drive Save Life' is a very noble initiative taken up by the West Bengal Government. Every life is precious. A death can cause complete damage to a family. Rash driving needs to be tackled with stringent punishment. People should be more responsible while out on the road.

Giren Chandra Roy, Director & HOD Chemistry, PACE Academy



LIST OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF WEST BENGAL POLICE

Designation	Tel : Off
DG & IGP	2214-5400
ADG & IGP (Law & Order)	2214-5009
ADG & IGP (Provisioning)	2479-4064
ADG & IGP (Admin)	2479-4021
ADG & IGP (Welfare)	2448-2411
ADG & IGP (O)	2479-4046
ADG & IGP (Estb)	2479-4025
IGP (A)	2479-4031
IGP (O)	2479-4088
IGP (HQ)	2479-4052
IGP (Welfare)	2479-4023
IGP (HQ) –II	2479-4024
IGP (Mod & Cord)	2479-4034
IGP Personnel	2214-4778
DIG (O)	2479-4045
DIG (A)	2479-4047
DIG (P & W)	2479-5449
AIG (S) WB	2479-4058
Dy SP DG CR	2214-5823
Criminal Investigation Depart	ment
Criminal Investigation Depart ADG & IGP, CID	ment 2479-1330
ADG & IGP, CID	2479-1330
ADG & IGP, CID	2479-1330 2479-2955
ADG & IGP, CID IGP CID-I IGP CID-II	2479-1330 2479-2955 2448-8288
ADG & IGP, CID IGP CID-I IGP CID-II DIG CID	2479-1330 2479-2955 2448-8288 2479-1586
ADG & IGP, CID IGP CID-I IGP CID-II DIG CID DIG CID, Spl.	2479-1330 2479-2955 2448-8288 2479-1586 2479-1830
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DIG, Jalpaiguri Range	03561-220881
DIG, Presidency Range	2479-1940, 2448-746
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DIG, Darjeeling Range	0354-2257732
DIG, Bankura	03242-251252
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CP, Bidhan Nagar	2335-8286
CP, Siliguri	0353-2511210
CP, Asansol -DGP	0341-2257260
CP, Barrackpore	2592-0030
CP, Howrah	2641-2626, 2640-4001
SP, South 24-Pgs	2479-3333
SP, North 24-Pgs	2542-3055
SP, Howrah Rural	2661-6405
SP, Nadia	03472-252229
SP, Murshidabad	03482-250751 / 250984
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