



The West Bengal

Vol 1 Issue 4



PROTECTOR

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A Magazine for the West Bengal Police

PROMOTING PEACE



Combating Crime with Conviction





পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার
সেচ ও জলপথ বিভাগ

উন্নয়নের পথে সুনামের সাথে এগিয়ে বাংলা



মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মমতা বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়-এর

অনুপ্রেরণায় ও নির্দেশে চলছে
উন্নয়নের নতুন নতুন মাইলফলক তৈরির পর্ব

বর্তমান রাজ্য সরকারের আমলে সেচ ও জলপথ বিভাগ দ্বারা রূপায়িত

উল্লেখযোগ্য কাজগুলি হল

আগামী পরিকল্পনা

- **সেচ ব্যবস্থার** আয়তন সংস্কারের মাধ্যমে অতিরিক্ত ২,৭৫,০০০ একর জমিতে সেচের জল পৌঁছানোর ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে।



- **বন্যা ও ভাঙ্গন** প্রশমিত করতে গোটা রাজ্যে ২৩৩৭ কি.মি. নদীবাঁধের সংস্কার, পুনর্নির্মাণ করা হয়েছে।



- দক্ষিণবঙ্গের বন্যাপ্রবণ জেলাগুলিতে অতিক্রমিত ও বন্যার কারণে জল জমার সমস্যার সমাধানকল্পে ছোট-বড় কলি, নালা ও খালের ৯৩৯ কি.মি. দৈর্ঘ্যে পলি তোলা বা পুনঃখনন করা হয়েছে।



- প্রত্যন্ত প্রমিণ এলাকায় যোগাযোগ সুগম করতে বিভিন্ন খাল ও নদীর উপরে নতুনভাবে নির্মিত হয়েছে ৯৬৯টি পাকা সেতু, যার মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য হল পশ্চিম মেদিনীপুরের জঙ্গলমহলে কংসবতী নদীর উপরে **ললপাড় সেতু**।



- **দীঘা-শংকরপুর** এলাকায় প্রায় ৮.৮ কি.মি. সমুদ্র ভাঙ্গনরোধী এবং সৌন্দর্য্যমানের কাজ সমাপ্ত হয়েছে। সন্ম নির্মিত সৌন্দর্য্যমিত রাস্তা পর্যটকদের কাছে অত্যন্ত আকর্ষণীয় হয়ে উঠেছে।



- **বেনেঘাট কপালেশ্বরী প্রকল্পে** ৮৫ কি.মি. প্রধান কলি এবং ১৬২ কি.মি. নিকশী খাল খনন সমাপ্ত।



- মুর্শিদাবাদের কান্দী মহকুমায় বন্যা প্রতিরোধ এবং নিকশীরা উন্নয়নে **কান্দী মাটির প্ল্যান** প্রকল্প চালু।



- **আয়না প্রকল্পে** ৫২ কি.মি. দৈর্ঘ্যের নদীবাঁধ নির্মাণ প্রায় সম্পূর্ণ এবং আরো ২৫ কি.মি. নদীবাঁধ নির্মাণের কাজ চলছে।

- সেচ ব্যবস্থা সম্প্রসারণে অভিনব উদ্যোগ **ছনটীর্থ ও অন্যান্য প্রকল্পে** পুরুলিয়া জেলায় ১১০টি চেক ড্যাম নির্মাণ সম্পন্ন হয়েছে।



- খরিফ এবং রবি/বোরোতে সারা রাজ্যে গড়ে যথাক্রমে ২৯,৯৪,০০০ একর এবং ৮,৯৫,১০০ একর জমিতে সেচের জল প্রদান।

- **তিস্তা প্রকল্পে** গত চার বছরে গড়ে ৯,৯০,৭০০ একর জমিতে রবি/বোরো চাষের জন্য জল সেচ প্রদান, যা সর্বকালীন রেকর্ড। তিস্তা বাঁহাতি খালের মাধ্যমে সেচ ব্যবস্থার সূচনা।



- বর্ষ মরশুমের **কলার সতর্কতা** আদানপ্রদানের উদ্দেশ্যে কলকাতার সদর দপ্তর এবং উত্তরবঙ্গে ২৪x৭ কন্ট্রোল রুম চালু থাকে এবং টোল ফ্রি হেল্পলাইন নম্বরে সুবিধা প্রদান করা হয়।



- সার্বিক দক্ষতা ও স্বচ্ছতা নিশ্চয়তার লক্ষ্যে ৫ লক্ষ টাকার উর্ধ্ব ব্যয়মূল্যের কাজের **ই-টেন্ডারিং** ব্যবস্থা চালু।

- কলকাতা ও সন্নিহিত উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ ২৪ পরগণা জেলায় বর্ষের জম জল দ্রুত নিষ্কাশনের জন্য মোট ৩০০০ কিউসেক ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন ৩টি নতুন **বড় পাম্প হাউস** নির্মাণ করা হয়েছে।



- **নতুন জেটি নির্মাণের** মাধ্যমে কাকদ্বীপের সঙ্গে সাগরদ্বীপের ২৪x৭ যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা সুনিশ্চিত করা হয়েছে। এছাড়াও চাঁদপালঘাট ও হাওড়ার রামকৃষ্ণপুর ও শিবপুর জেটির আধুনিকীকরণের কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়েছে।



- যোগাযোগের বিকল্প ব্যবস্থা হিসাবে খাল ও নদীবাঁধ বরবর ৩০০ কি.মি. **রাস্তার আধুনিকীকরণ** করা হয়েছে।

- **ফার্টিল মার্টার প্ল্যান** - এই প্রকল্পটির প্রথম পর্যায়ের কাজ আগামী তিন আর্থিক বর্ষে সমাপ্ত করা হবার অন্তিমিত ব্যয়মূল্য ১২১৪.৯৮ কোটি টাকা।

- **নিয়া দায়োন্দর প্রকল্পের** প্রথম পর্যায়ের কাজ অবিলম্বে শুরু করা।

- নিকশী ও বন্যা প্রতিরোধে আরও খাল, নদীর সংস্কার ও পাম্প হাউসের নির্মাণ।

- পুরুলিয়া ও বাঁকুড়া জেলায় ২০১৫-১৬ এবং ২০১৬-১৭ আর্থিক বর্ষে মোট ১৩৩টি চেক ড্যাম নির্মাণের মাধ্যমে ৩৫৯০ হেক্টর জমিতে সেচের জল প্রদান।

- চলতি আর্থিক বর্ষে সারা রাজ্যে মোট ২৮,৫৫,০০০ একর জমিতে সেচের জল প্রদান।

- **কংসবতী, ময়ূরাক্ষী এবং ডি.ডি.পি. সেচ প্রকল্পে** সেচখালগুলির সংস্কারের মাধ্যমে ৬০,০০০ একর জমিতে সেচ সাহায্য পুনরুদ্ধার।

- রাজ্যে বন্যার পূর্বাভাস ও স্বয়ংক্রিয় সতর্কীকরণ বোর্ড দেওয়ার বৈজ্ঞানিক ব্যবস্থা গড়ে তোলার জন্য বিশ্ব ব্যাংকের সহায়তায় একটি নতুন প্রকল্প হাতে নেওয়া হয়েছে।

উন্নয়নের ধারাবাহিকতা
বজায় রাখতে
গোটা রাজ্য জুড়ে
এই মুহূর্তে রূপায়িত হচ্ছে
বা

রূপায়ণের অপেক্ষায় রয়েছে
৭০০টিরও বেশী প্রকল্প





WEST BENGAL POLICE



The West Bengal

PROTECTOR

08



DGP'S COLUMN

Coping up New Challenges with Technologies

ONE ON ONE

CID: Committed to Curb Crime



09

14



INITIATIVE

Jungle Mahal Cup is gaining popularity

RESCUE

AHTU:
Saviour for the trafficked victims



20

29



CONCERN

Missing Persons Bureau ushers light in ruined families

EAGLE'S EYE

New Age Challenges
CID gears up to combat Cyber Crime



31



WEST BENGAL POLICE

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CONTENT

SCANNER

QDEB plays crucial role in probe, verifies genuineness of documents



36

ALERTNESS

Security concerns make Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad ever vigilant



38

OBSERVATION

Faces can lie, Finger Prints never



40

PHOTO FEATURE



42

KNOW YOUR POLICE STATION

Maipith Coastal Police Station
Policing to prevent Poaching and Piracy



58

SPORTS

WBP Personnel won Prizes in All India Police Judo Cluster Championship



80

Founder Chairman
Late Shri R.K. Prasad

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Dear Readers,

Time keeps on changing very fast. Last year we have witnessed many socio-economic challenges, which is the hallmark of a dynamic society. New challenges also pave the way to seize fresh moves with determination for deriving better results in the days ahead.

Planning is very crucial for getting durable results. West Bengal Police lay special emphasis on moving with a forward looking approach aided by Criminal Investigation Department to tackle the current trend of crime in accordance with rapid technological advancement. Criminals are trying to utilise modern technological developments to their advantage but West Bengal Police stands firm while dealing with these new issues and maintain steady march to meet the growing challenges in the present day society. It carries on its positive work in tackling different crimes including cyber and economic offences which are surfacing in recent times. Steps have been initiated to ensure that things move normally even with challenges from new technologies which cause concern.

West Bengal Police successfully handled the Gangasagar Mela this year on Sagar Island in which lakhs of pilgrims from various parts of the country congregated on the day of auspicious Makar Sankranti to take a holy dip. It was a great responsibility which West Bengal Police accomplished with credit. Police is being successful in developing awareness against human trafficking and child marriage. It is indeed a great job that they are exposing heinous crimes. Surveillance against narcotics is also paying off well. Missing Persons Bureau also does a commendable job in tracing several missing persons and reuniting them with their families.

State police encourages its personnel to carry on their passion for sports. First All India Police Judo Cluster Championship was organised this January by the state police. This had contributed in boosting their determination and was a step towards fulfilling their ambitions. It was also a pleasant moment for West Bengal Police for the achievement of three personnel who won medals.

West Bengal Police is aware of its responsibilities and will continue to extend all possible security cover for the citizens to ensure that everybody can live freely and peacefully. The police personnel are well trained in handling any unusual situation whatever they may encounter.

Happy Reading!

Satya Swaroop
Managing Editor

satya@newmediacomm.biz



We have passed another eventful year 2016 with no major problem. However, there have been new challenges in the society with the advent of technology and West Bengal Police is also introducing certain initiatives to serve better in the coming days. We appreciate the people for retaining good image of the state by keeping peace, patience and perseverance like earlier. Spread of education, economic advancement in every nook and corner of the state has developed a healthy atmosphere which is already evident in many vulnerable areas including Jungle Mahal & Hills.

This issue of West Bengal Protector has mainly focused on Criminal Investigation Department (CID) for its rich history and remarkable achievement in the field of detection of crime. There are articles on different facets of CID which denotes the evolution of CID as well as its modus operandi. The success stories of CID are many. However, we have been able to accommodate only a few in this issue. Attributes on the performance of CID like functioning and achievement of Cyber Cell, rescue of trafficked women from other states, surveillance on illegal poppy cultivation by Narcotic Cell, functioning of Finger Print Bureau, functioning of Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad and many more are also highlighted.

Measures have been taken to prevent loss of human lives in road accidents by implementing "Safe Drive Save Life" campaign initiated by Hon'ble Chief Minister through various forums. An article has elucidated the steps taken by us. Positive steps are being taken to prevent crime against women by proactive actions and generating awareness amongst people by undertaking various programmes. One such project of South 24 Parganas district styled "SWAYANGSIDDHA" has become popular. Similar programmes are being undertaken by other districts. This issue has included an account of such awareness campaign. There is a *Special Focus* on the elaborate police arrangement by West Bengal Police during Gangasagar Mela. An article on commendable achievement of Rudraprasad Halder, an ASI of West Bengal Police in climbing the highest peak Mt. Everest few months back is also featured in this issue. Besides, there are regular sections as well.

West Bengal Police is ever vigilant in protecting lives and properties of the people and committed to serve them better. Your wise suggestions will be beneficial for us.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Surajit Kar'.

Surajit Kar Purakayastha, IPS

Director General & Inspector General of Police



Coping up New Challenges with Technologies

Surajit Kar Purakayastha, IPS

Crime prevention is an active approach utilising public awareness and precautionary measures. The best and most useful task that law enforcement agencies can carry out is crime prevention through surveillance, crime analysis and offender tracking. Police surveillance is one activity justified by its potential effect on crime prevention. New technological innovations have been developed to prevent crime and to improve performance of the police. Changes in both the hard and soft technology of policing appear to be transforming its quality. Many major crimes could be effectively detected through such improved skills by the officers of West Bengal Polices. Their efforts to control crime have paid off through decrease in number of heinous crimes in the state.

Community support is the need of the hour for achieving the

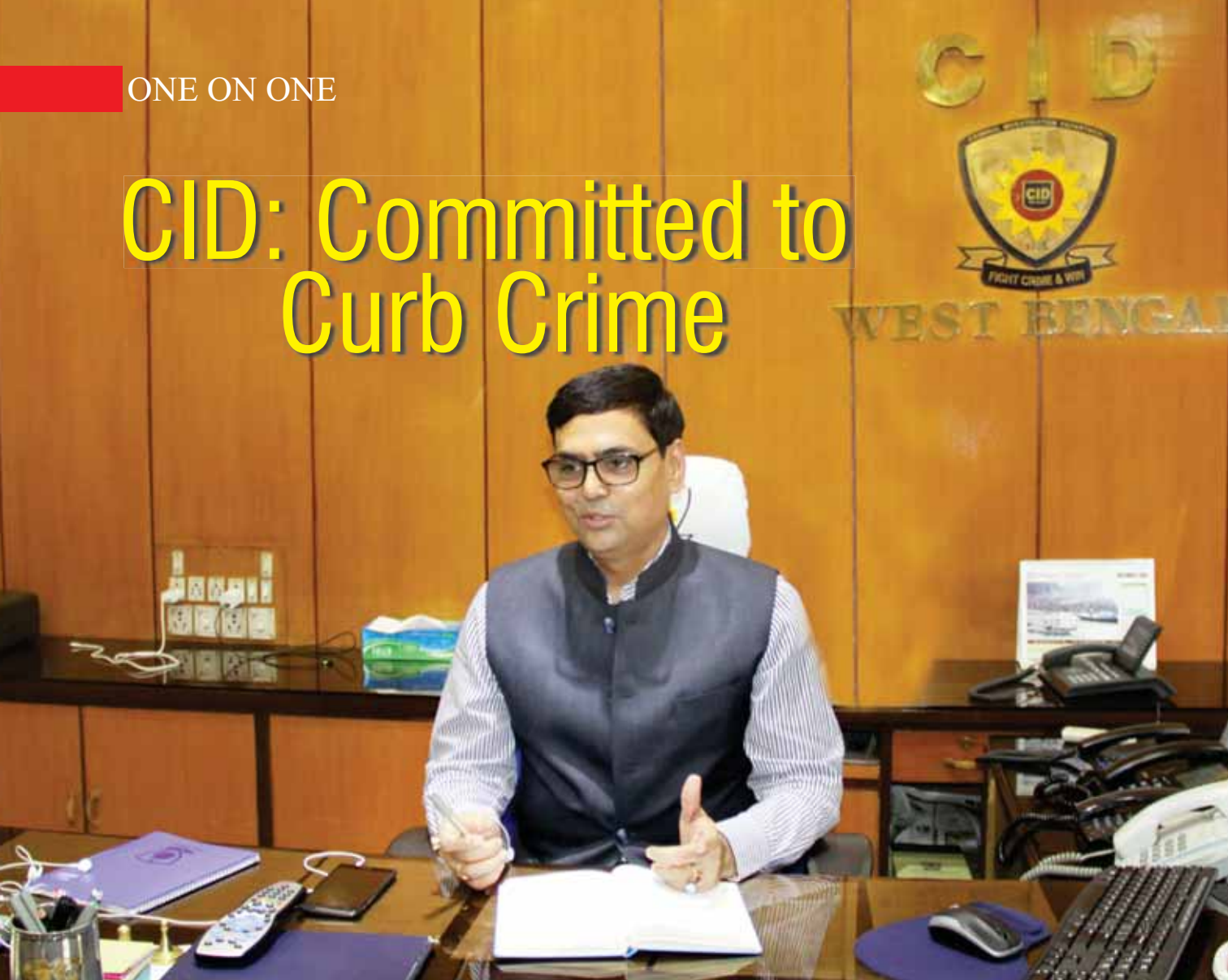
goal of the police to minimize crimes in the society. So, West Bengal Police like many of their counterparts has put due importance on the community involvement in various activities run by it for transpiring moral values in the sublime form. This actually builds mutual respect and eases flow of information for the cops which in turn lowers the crime rate. The community in fact plays a role of extended eyes and ears for the police. West Bengal Police has taken up various community oriented schemes on education, sports, career course, self defense, self employment, training and awareness programmes which have enabled it to improve overall crime scenario and law and order situation.

The crime pattern in recent time has been changed with the advent of technology and emergence of virtual world. Cyber crimes are growing

concern in the present society and it is an ever growing challenge for the police to prevent such crimes. With the changing situation, the police in the state has developed its skills for detecting crimes and use modern tools and technologies to meet the growing challenges. Finger print, footprint, forensic examination and use of different other analytical tools help to fix up the guilty for various crimes including cyber crimes.

While adopting proactive stand for improving quality in investigation of cases and policing in general, police force need to improve skills continuously through in-service training to serve better and necessary action in that direction has been initiated. The commitment and determination of the police force can never be compromised. ■

CID: Committed to Curb Crime



CID is well poised in West Bengal with no major problem in the state and takes pro-active policy to prevent crimes. Additional Director General (CID) Dr. Rajesh Kumar told our Assistant Editor Abhijit Chatterjee in an interview that the financial crimes related to the ATMs are causing concern and announced introduction of a twitter handle @cidwestbengal for quicker communication and interaction with the public. He also said, new software has been launched to zero in upon any crime for immediate action. Following are the excerpts of the interview:

Q. 1. People are familiar with the name of this unit of West Bengal Police because of its excellence in the field of investigation. Please tell us something about the background of this unit.

Criminal Investigation Department of West Bengal Police is 111-year old now,

having its Head Quarters at Bhawani Bhawan. Since Independence, the unit has been relentlessly fighting crime and winning results as well. In post-independent India, with a DIG at the helm, fight was by and large against conventional crimes like dacoity, robbery, burglary, theft, murder and of course, crime against women.

With the manifestations of organised crimes like drug abuse and drug trafficking, smuggling, money laundering, terrorism and narco-terrorism, light arms proliferation, contract killings, kidnapping for ransom, illegal immigration, insurgency, the task of our organisation has gone up manifold. Today,

Cyber Crime is emerging as a new trend and fighting it will again be different. We have been confronting these issues professionally with acquired skills and natural endowment with an ADG at the helm of affairs, with two IGPs, two DIGs and six SP level officers.

Q. 2. What is the present crime scenario in the state? How do you rate West Bengal with other states in this regard?

- There is no major political or law and order problem in the state.
- There is no incident by KLO, CPI (Maoist) and other extremist groups in recent past.
- Poppy cultivation is well under control due to proactive efforts by all stakeholders.
- Effective and professional approach is putting West Bengal Police at a different level when we compare it with other states.

Q. 3. Which are the vulnerable districts or areas in crime map of the state? How do you manage to prevent crimes in those areas and maintain law and order there?

Every district has some unique features. The same is reflected in the pattern of crime as well. The perusal of the crime figure of the West Bengal indicates that the crime against body is more in the districts of South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia and Hooghly for different reasons. The recovery of arms and ammunitions is more in North 24 Parganas district

followed by Barrackpore Police Commissionerate, Burdwan, South 24 Parganas districts, etc. Similarly, the incident of dacoity and robbery is more in the districts of South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Nadia, etc.

We believe in the popular saying, "Prevention is better than cure". Keeping that in focus, CID officers and men across the state have been relentlessly keeping close surveillance over active criminals, taking stock of the jail-birds coming back to civil domain. CID has recently launched Crime Criminal Search (CCS) software. A mobile application has also been launched for the same. This has enabled the officers of the District Police as well as at CID to immediately zero in upon Modus Operandi and other peculiarity of the crime. This has helped our officers to immediately detect the serious crime committed anywhere in the state.

C I D t w e e t h a n d l e (@CIDWestBengal) has been introduced for communication and interaction with the public. Apart from this, we aim at launching Predictive Policing tools to prevent crime. Our goal is to build up trust with the members of the public to nip the crime in the bud.

Cyber Crime Cell of West Bengal Police is also focusing upon detecting crime by use of latest technical aids. The Special Operations Group (SOG) for North Bengal is also focusing upon the serious

crime committed in the state. The District Police is being trained in the ways to detect and prevent specialised crime.

Q. 4. What are the significant changes you have noticed in the crime pattern during past few years? What are your strategies to curb those?

The following significant changes are being noticed in crime pattern during the recent past:

- Financial crimes including cyber/ATM related crimes are on the rise. Even crime through telephone is being reported frequently.
- Registration of cases have increased remarkably with the people as well as media reporting more number of crimes to the police. Thus greater focus is laid on the registration of cases.
- Laws have been subjected to flux with the change of crime pattern. POCSO Act, JJ ACT 2015, have been enacted and implemented.
- Definition of rape has been extended and victims are coming forward to lodge complaints which are a good sign.
- Acid attack cases have been brought u/s 326A IPC.
- W o r k p l a c e

harassment, especially of female employees is being reported.

- Domestic violence like torture on newlywed bride, child labour, violence towards maid servant as well as children being forcibly employed in hazardous work such as cracker factory, are new areas of crime which are being reported.
- Increase in reporting and recording of the kidnapping and missing cases, as all missing reports are being converted into

specific cases resulting in more number of kidnapping cases.

On the other hand, Maoist extremism, number of civilian killings has significantly come down because of effective arrests executed and winning the hearts and minds of the people in the Naxal prone areas by implementation of developmental works under the dynamic leadership of Chief Minister, West Bengal.

Activities of organisations like KLO, GCPA are at very low ebb.

Let me articulate the

following measures which are notable to curb the emerging trend of crime pattern:

- Presence of Police/Civic Volunteers on roads has increased to a great extent.
- Police have become proactive in the collection of actionable intelligence.
- CCS software is being abundantly used to trace and/or match the past records of criminals.
- Co-ordination and camaraderie among agencies have increased

পশ্চিমবঙ্গ অগ্নিনির্বাপন ও জরুরী সংস্থা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার

আপনি কি বাড়ির বাসিন্দা হিসাবে অগ্নিদুর্ঘটনায় কি করতে হবে অথবা কি নয়, সে সম্পর্কে ওয়াকিবহাল?

- ১। লোডশেডিং থাকলে ইলেকট্রিক সুইচ ফ্যান অফ করে রাখুন।
- ২। জ্বলন্ত স্টেভে কখনই তেল ভরবেন না স্টেভে অতিরিক্ত পাম্প করবেন না কেরোসিন বা যেকোন দাহ্য বস্তু স্টেভের কাছে রাখবেন না।
- ৩। ঘরে ঢুকে গ্যাসের গন্ধ পেলে কেনও আলো জ্বালাবেন না বা নেবাবেন না। সমস্ত দরজা-জানোলা খুলে দিন। গ্যাস নব বন্ধ আছে কিনা পরীক্ষা করুন আর গ্যাস পরিষেবার লোককে খবর দিন।
- ৪। মাটির নীচের ঘরে বা শোবার ঘরে গ্যাস সিলিন্ডার মজুত করে রাখবেন না।
- ৫। কাজ হয়ে গেলেই আগুন নিভিয়ে ফেলুন তাতে আপনার গ্যাস ও কেরোসিন তেলের সামগ্র্যের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে আগুন লাগার সম্ভাবনাও কমে যাবে অনেকটাই।
- ৬। রাতে শোবার আগে বা বাড়ি থেকে বইয়ের বের হওয়ার সময় জেনে নিন সবরকম আগুন নেভানো আছে কিনা বা গ্যাস ভালভাবে বন্ধ আছে কিনা।
- ৭। বিছানায় শুয়ে বিড়ি বা সিগারেট খাওয়া কি নিরাপদ? বদ অভ্যাস থাকলে আজই ত্যাগ করুন?

আপনি কি মনে করেন যে আপনি এবং আপনার অফিসের কর্মচারীরা এই অফিস বাড়িতে অবস্থানকালীন অগ্নিদুর্ঘটনা বা প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ থেকে বিপদমুক্ত?

- ১। অফিস বাড়ির উচ্চতা ও আয়তন সাপেক্ষে সুপারিশক্রমে স্থায়ী অগ্নিনির্বাপন ব্যবস্থা থাকে অবশ্যই প্রয়োজন।
- ২। অফিস বাড়িগুলির সিঁড়ি, এবং লিফট সম্বলিত স্থান, করিডর/প্যাসেজ এবং 'অগ্নিনিরাপত্তামূলক স্থান (Fire Refuge Platform)' সর্বদাই প্রতিবন্ধকতামুক্ত রাখতে হবে।
- ৩। আপাতকালীন নির্গমনের পথ 'ধূমপান নিষেধ' সম্পর্কিত বোর্ড, নিকটবর্তী দমকল কেন্দ্রের ফোন নং সকলের দৃষ্টিগোচর হয় এমন জায়গায় অবশ্যই লিখে রাখা জরুরী।
- ৪। অফিস বাড়িতে নিয়োজিত নিরাপত্তা কর্মীদের স্থায়ী অগ্নিনির্বাপন যন্ত্রগুলির ব্যবহার সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ থাকা অবশ্য প্রয়োজন।
- ৫। অফিস বাড়িতে উপযুক্ত পরিমাণের ভূগর্ভস্থ জলাধার সুপারিশক্রমে অগ্নিনির্বাপনের জন্য থাকা একান্ত জরুরী।

for early detection of cases.

- Use of scientific technologies by CID, West Bengal is playing a crucial role in detection of crime.
- Proactive role of Media (both Mainstream Media as well as Social Media) for reporting even a petty case has also become handy.
- Employment and deployment of lady officers to handle crime against women and crimes committed by women.
- Recruitment of more number of investigating officers at the PS level.

Q. 5. Many women police stations have been set up in the backdrop of crime against women. How these police stations have been able to supplement in the process of investigation?

No fewer than 32 women police stations have been setup in the backdrop of crime against women. In future, more would be added.

- Since women police stations are entirely run by women police personnel, an element of fear on the part of the women complainants has diminished.
- So far as crime against women is concerned, the lady officers do have greater and better access to the victim as well as the complainant.

- Lady Officers are by and large sympathetic towards the societal and familial requirements of the victims.
- An Act like Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 has been enacted to protect women from domestic violence.
- Women police stations are close to the district HQs. The lady officers staying there solve the women related issues more humanely thereby decreasing the number of cases unlike the local PSs.
- Women issues are well taken care of and get the attention they deserve.
- Women issues are prioritised.
- They have the bent of mind to work with problemsolving attitude.

Q. 6. Could you please share with us any of your interesting policing experiences?

CID, West Bengal has done a good number of investigations in the recent past. One Md. Mosiuddin alias Abu Musa was arrested from Howrah Railway Station area who was associated with Islamic State (IS), a dreaded terrorist organization. A triple murder case had taken place in the English Bazar PS area of Malda district. In this case, a house owner Mr. Ram Ratan Agarwal, his wife Manju Agarwal and one domestic servant were killed and house was looted. There was no

eyewitness to the incident. CID, West Bengal not only cracked the case in less than 24 hours but also arrested principal accused person Nirmal Singh and his associates and also recovered almost entire looted property in a very short span of time. Similarly, a case of murdering a jeweller and loot of approx. 3.5kgs of Gold was reported in Chomu PS under Jaipur Police Commissionerate in Rajasthan. CID, West Bengal helped them to detect the entire case, recover the entire looted property and arrest of all the accused persons and their associates in this case.

Information on illegal trafficking of newborn babies came to the notice of CID, West Bengal. A team raided Sohan Nursing Home and Polyclinic at Baduria PS area in North 24 Parganas district and recovered three newborn babies from there. In continuation of that, another raid was conducted at Purbasha, Kalagachia, Thakurpukur PS, South 24 Parganas district from where 10 more babies were recovered. A total of 20 accused persons including three doctors were arrested in this case. Based upon the statement of the arrested accused persons, dead bodies of two newborn babies could be exhumed from the ground of Sujit Dutta Memorial Trust, Habra PS, North 24 Parganas district.

CID, West Bengal is committed to achieve its goal of fighting crime and win, in complete dedication to the service of people. ■



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Jungle Mahal Cup is gaining popularity

By Our Correspondent

Jungle Mahal Cup which was started from the first week of December, 2016, has gained popularity in the respective districts since its inception in 2013. Jungle Mahal Cup finale was organised at Midnapore town on January 3, 2017 amidst huge fanfare. Hon'ble Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee distributed prizes to all the 553 successful winners in different events. Total 43,932 youths participated in various events like Football, Kabaddi, Archery and Tribal Dance.

West Bengal Police organises Jungle Mahal Cup as part of its community policing initiatives to involve local people in the Jungle Mahal area through sports. The





participants who took part in various events in Jungle Mahal Cup were from Bankura, Birbhum, Paschim Midnapore, Purulia and Jhargram Police District. Football proved to be most popular among all other sports events as 35,730 players, including 14,760 young women, took part in football

matches. Besides sports events, competitions were also organised in popular dances in the region to encourage artists and more than 2200 participants had taken part in different dance events.

Elaborate arrangements were made to organise the prestigious sports meet in the

region to ensure that large number of youths can take part in the sports and cultural events. The events were organised right from the Police Station level to Block level followed by the district level. A total of 553 winners from different events received prizes from Hon'ble Chief Minister. ■



CID, West Bengal: More than 110 years of service to the nation

By Our Special Correspondent

It is more than 110 years; Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of West Bengal Police has relentlessly rendered service to the nation. Its expertise towards investigation of complicated cases and heinous crimes has earned countrywide recognition. Such reliability is the result of an evolutionary process for years.

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of West Bengal Police functions under the supervision of an Addl. Director General & Inspector General of Police with its headquarters at Bhawani Bhawan, Kolkata. It is a separate and complete investigating agency of the West Bengal Police and has been entrusted to detect

heinous crimes of different categories and nab the culprits. Besides general crime, it deals with crime related to robbery, burglary & theft, cheating & fraud, economic offence, motor theft, homicide, narcotic, railway and highway crime, etc. The CID has a Bomb Disposal Squad, Missing Person Bureau, Naxalite Cell, Women's Grievance Cell, Fraud and Cheating Cell. Apart from these specialized cells, the CID has also specialized units like Finger Print Bureau, Questioned Document Examination Bureau and Photography Section. Due to the change in crime pattern, Cyber Crime Cell was setup in 2005. Sir Edward Henry as IGP, Bengal during his tenure made a revolutionary change in the

field of identification. A Fingerprint Bureau was established in Calcutta in 1897. The importance of forensic serology was also appreciated in India as early as 1910 and a Central Laboratory and Office of Imperial Serologist came into existence. The Chief Inspector of Explosive was appointed in 1898 in Nagpur and the department gradually expanded with regional offices in a number of places all over India.

Prior to 1902, the only central police agency, Thuggee and Dacoity Department, was in existence (1838) and was entrusted to suppress thugs but the branch was abolished in 1904. The Imperial Criminal Investigation Department (CID) headed by an IGP rank

officer was established following the recommendation of the Police Commission (1902). The Commission suggested that the central agency was to collect, collate and communicate information frankly and cordially, while dealing with crime. The most outstanding developments in the history of Indian Police were the creation of CID and the emergence of Intelligence Branch (IB).

The Indian Police Commission in 1902-03 recommended constituting Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in every province and on 21 March 1905 the Government of India accepted the proposal of the Commission. The Government issued instructions to start the department in every province by 1907. In Bengal, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) came into existence on 1st April 1906 under Mr. C.W.C. Plowden. The first head of CID after Independence was Shri H.N. Sarkar, IPJP.

In 1906, when the provincial Criminal Investigation Department was formed, there was no organizational linkage between the Special Branch and the CID. Special Branch was already existent before the official formation of CID. Meanwhile, both the agencies used to function separately - one as part of the office of the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, while the other was headed by a Deputy Inspector General who was in-charge of the CID and Railways. Even during the Swadeshi Movement of 1905 following the Partition of Bengal, the Special Branch which was being headed by Denham at that time, was monitoring the Movement with its meager resources.

The CID was divided into two sections - one, the criminal side, investigating ordinary crimes and the other, the political side, acting as auxiliary unit to the Special Branch and investigating political crimes and offences arising out of political agitation. The Special Branch was so long attached to the office of the Inspector General of Police. In 1908 it had to be shifted to a rented office at 41, Park Street which also accommodated the CID. Denham was then acting as Special Assistant to the Inspector General of Police and was in-charge of the Special Branch. His services were transferred to CID as Special Assistant to D.I.G (CID) in charge of the Special Branch.

Acknowledgement:

1. Study in Police: Administration of West Bengal – Basudev Chatterjee
2. Indian Police – Legacy and Quest for Formative Role – BPSaha





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IS Propagandist Abu Musa in CID net

Sudip Kumar Dutta, OC, ATS

Acting on a tip off, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) officers arrested Abu Musa, a member of dreaded terrorist outfit Islamic State (IS), from Burdwan railway station, who was travelling from Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu, with the intention to kill a person. The Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS), team led by Aneek Sarkar, the then DSP (at present Addl. SP, Murshidabad), arrested Musa on 4 July, 2016 when he was on his way to Labhpur in Birbhum district. Musa's two associates- Saddam Hossain alias Kalo and Amin were subsequently arrested from Birbhum with the help of local police.

Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS) of CID is entrusted with the task of detection of crime committed by terrorist and fundamentalist groups/modules. ATS in close co-ordination with other agencies like IB, NIA, SIB, STF arrests persons who indulge themselves in anti national activities and public incitements and wage war against the country.

The CID officials made the prime catch following secret information that the terrorist would reach at his home town Labhpur for killing a person. The CID officials nabbed Musa with the help of Burdwan district police and recovered a

firearm with three rounds of ammunition & other weapons. A smartphone was seized from Musa which was evidence of his alleged involvement with IS as active propagandist. His mobile phone revealed numerous messaging apps like Telegram, Chat secure, Threema, Surespot. All these were end to end encrypted apps and obtaining data from these app developers by law enforcement agencies was virtually impossible. Musa exchanged nearly 7000 messages via Telegram app where he expressed his allegiance to IS and exhorted persons to kill 'kafirs' with knives.



Mohammad Mosiuddin started using his pseudonym Abu Musa ever since he involved himself in carrying out his IS propagandist role through social media. He had opened his profile in a social networking site and slowly but regularly intensified his activities through the modern communication network. Musa received a communication from Yusuf-al- Hind following his comment in social media and later he was guided by Yusuf over Skype messenger to visit websites related to jihadi activities. He managed to attract attention from different people and used to visit websites such as Jihadology.net and al-shabab media. He developed relationship with some people through such jihadi networks. He also came in contact with the Islamic State Bangladesh and came in contact with one Abu Sulaiman online, who happened to be from his native village. They met together at a wedding function in March, 2015 and had discussions about ways to

continue with the jihad. Sulaiman also tried to make a fake ration card with Musa's help during his stay at Labhpur but failed. Sulaiman told Musa that he was a member of Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB). However most of the JMB cadres had switched over to IS, he being one amongst them. Both Musa and Sulaiman were in touch through Surespot. Sulaiman started motivating him to kill a foreigner; especially an American with an assurance that IS would take responsibility and provide all support to him.

Such motivation continued even when he came back to Kolkata. He did try to get some foreigners as his target and visited Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity hoping to make a good catch which however proved futile. He went back to Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu and lost direct contact with Sulaiman which was subsequently restored by a third person named Royal, who

was active in the 'publishing group' of Telegram app. Musa left Tiruppur following a dispute with his landlord and after living in New Delhi for few days, moved to Kashmir. He visited several places in Kashmir and claimed that he was part of the IS activists, who were holding IS black flag near Jama Masjid in Srinagar.

He was leading normal life in the disguise of a grocer and simultaneously motivating persons to the violent jihad through multiple secretive groups and private channels on Telegram app. In his words Musa aspired to be a "Twitter warrior" to wage a propaganda war and social media was his battlefield.

The case was registered with Howrah GRP under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and Arms Act and CID has handed over this case to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) following an order directed by the Chief Judge-in-Charge, City Sessions Court, Calcutta on 24 July 2016. ■

AHTU: Saviour for the trafficked victims

By Our Correspondent



West Bengal shares international borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. A range of socio-economic factors in the region along with weak regulatory measures have led to burgeoning human trafficking across these borders, particularly in women and children. Two significant factors that currently contribute to trafficking in West Bengal are disparities in

regional socio-economic structures and long, porous borders between India and neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal.

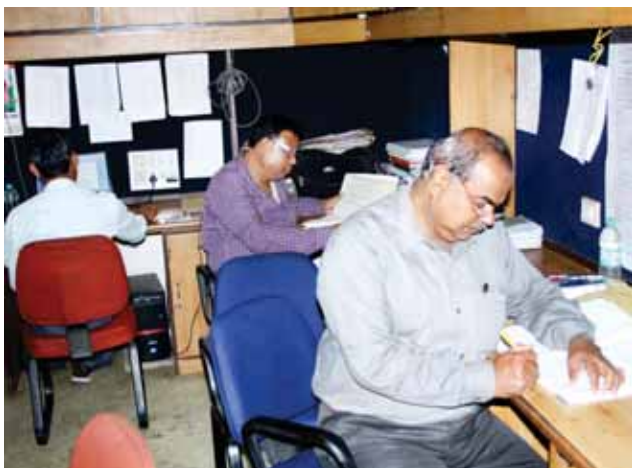
About the Anti Human Trafficking Unit, CID, West Bengal

Concerned with the rising crimes against women and children, especially the growing menace of organized crime in the form of trade in human beings for the purposes

of abuse and exploitation, the Government of West Bengal passed an order establishing a specialized cell to counter trafficking under the aegis of the Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal.

Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) is the nodal agency for rescuing trafficked humans and creating awareness against trafficking in the state. It started functioning in 2011. AHTU has rescued a large number of trafficked girls and arrested many traffickers, international and interstate gangs. In a recent case, AHTU was able to arrange for deposition of two victim girls through video conference who had earlier repatriated to Bangladesh. Such video conference is first of its kind. During recent years, High Court has entrusted AHTU particularly with eight Habeas Corpus writs and this unit has successfully disposed of the same, informed Syed Waker Raza, Special Superintendent. Besides, AHTU organises





sensitisation programmes at regular intervals. Recently, AHTU has been able to submit charge sheet against a person within 15 days in relation to a case under POCSO in Nadia, said Sarbari Bhattacharya, Officer in Charge, AHTU.

Activities of AHTU

The cell functions as a nodal agency combating trafficking crimes in West Bengal. The members of its team are specialists in raid and rescue operations and specifically undertake the following activities:

(a) Compilation of detailed data regarding Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and trafficking cases in West Bengal.

(b) Collects information

covertly through various channels, conducts raid and rescue operations in brothels, hotels, road side “dhabas”, rescues minor/major girls and often boys from being exploited for commercial sex or bonded labour and investigates such cases.

(c) Assumes control of investigation of cases of special interest as notified by superior officers or by the Hon’ble High Court and conducts raid-and-rescue operations.

(d) The unit also monitors trial of special cases.

(e) The unit organises sensitisation courses on investigation of human trafficking cases for police officers of all ranks.

(f) The unit also organizes

sensitisation programs at various schools and villages with the help of NGOs.

(g) The unit liaises with government-authorized NGOs and involves them closely in raid and rescue operations, counseling & rehabilitation of rescued minors.

(h) The unit pursues the closure of make-shift brothels against house-owners who allow commercial sexual exploitation on their premises.

(i) The unit has succeeded in getting closure order of two hotels under Mahishadal police station in Purba Midnapore.

(j) The unit has till now achieved conviction in six cases of Human Trafficking. ■



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ তপশিলী জাতি ও
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CID unearths trafficking racket, rescues 4 girls from Delhi, nabs 3 including kingpin

Abhijit Chatterjee

In a major breakthrough, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) has tracked down a trafficking gang while investigating a missing case. CID team with the help of Delhi Police exposed a gang that used to traffic girls at brothels in Delhi from West Bengal.

A girl of Paschim Hogla village under Joynagar Police Station in South 24 Parganas, went to local market at around 11 AM on 21 June, 2015 but did not return home. After wait for hours, her anxious family members lodged a missing diary with Joynagar Police Station but efforts of the local police were in vain. The case was referred to CID and the control of investigation was assumed by CID on 18 August, 2015. One day a neighbour of the victim girl received a call from one unknown person that the girl had been sold at a brothel at GB Road in New Delhi.

CID officers contacted their sources in Delhi who were able to trace out the victim girl from

G B Road. They sent a photograph of the girl through WhatsApp. The sources later informed CID officers that the girl was shifted to another unknown destination in and around Rohini. Meanwhile, officers of Anti Human Trafficking Unit of CID, rushed to Delhi and they raided several brothels at G.B. Road,

Delhi with the help of officers and men of Kamala Market Police Station, on 4 October, 2015 and the sleuths rescued the trafficked victim girl from the said red light area.

It was a real astonishment for the CID officials when they could discover concealed tunnels in the wall at a brothel



Kashem (Portrait Parle)



Munna (Portrait Parle)



Khairul Sk @ Munna (trafficker)



Abu Kashem Mondal

in Delhi. One Saira Begum, brothel owner of Kotha no. 70, G.B. Road, Delhi was arrested during the raid. Although four victim girls were rescued from the hidden tunnel at the said brothel, still the missing girl of Joynagar was not found there. In the face of interrogation, the brothel owner admitted that the victim girl was there but in apprehension of a raid she was forced to board in Howrah bound Kalka Mail. Immediately sleuths of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of CID rushed to Ghaziabad, halted the train and traced her out.

The victim girl narrated how she was lured and gave

descriptions of physical appearances of two persons involved in trafficking her to brothel. Their sketches were made by the portrait parle artists. CID officers engaged their sources to collect information about those two who were later identified as Munna and Kashem. Sources confirmed that those two touts were allegedly associated with trafficking.

Meanwhile A.H.T.U. team received information that one Khairul Sk had procured one girl from Gosaba Police Station area for the purpose of trafficking her to Delhi. Immediately the team rushed to Gosaba and detained

Khairul Sk. During interrogation the sleuths came to know that Khairul Sk alias Munna had earlier lured the victim girl of Joynagar area with a promise of marriage but sold her to one Kashem. Khairul Sk alias Munna was arrested who was later identified in the T.I. Parade by the victim girl.

In the face of interrogation, Khairul Sk alias Munna confessed that Kashem, the kingpin of the sex trafficking racket was at Surat at that time. He also confirmed that Kashem used to move at different cities like Pune, Mumbai, Surat, Ahmedabad etc. It was learnt that he will be reaching West Bengal via Delhi.

CID team with local police of Joynagar Police Station raided at Kashem's residence on 17 January 2016 and arrested Abu Kashem Mandal. He was identified as Kashem by the victim girl during TI parade.

Charge-sheet has already been submitted against three persons within the stipulated time and the trial is going on. ■



Trafficked minor girl rescued from UP

By Our Special Correspondent

Criminal Investigating Department (CID) has made a remarkable achievement in preventing human trafficking in West Bengal. A team of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of CID rescued a minor girl, from Patna railway station what led to the arrest of six persons from different hide outs in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

A minor girl from Baguihati in Kolkata disappeared on her way to coaching centre in Aswininagar area. Her parents lodged a missing diary with Baguihati Police Station. The case was referred to Missing Person Squad, Bhawani Bhawan and investigation was started. CID officials visited the spot from where the girl disappeared, talked to locals to know about the incident but the locals could not inform anything. Most of the locals

claimed that they did not notice the incident but a hawker shared a faint idea about the incident. This was the only ray of hope for the sleuths in the initial stage of investigation. Meanwhile the mother of the victim girl informed the police that she received a phone call of her daughter from an unknown number. The officers of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of CID started tracking that mobile number to ascertain locations of the culprits. The culprits kept on changing places so that the police could not catch hold of them. But, AHTU personnel of CID did not give up their efforts and kept on chasing the culprits. The intelligence network of CID worked magically. Following arrest of one Rahul Kumar Yadav from Saharsa in Bihar, it was only a matter of time for the cops to

arrest his other accomplices.

Meanwhile, the police rescued the girl from the clutches of the trafficking gang and found her traumatised due to series of fateful incidents happened to her. As her health condition deteriorated, she was taken to a government hospital and examined by the doctors. Her statement was recorded before the judicial magistrate.

Fateful Story of the victim

One Rahul Kumar Yadav had lured a minor girl from Kolkata with the help of his accomplices who trafficked her to Kashipur, Uttarakhand. The victim girl was further sold to many others and was sexually abused repeatedly by those persons.

By the time AHTU team of CID reached at Bijnor in Uttarpradesh for rescuing the girl, the culprits left her at

Raid at Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh



Arrested Subham from Bijnor, U.P.
Identified in T.I. Parade.



Arrested Chitra Sharma from Bijnor,
U.P. Identified in T.I. Parade.



Arrested Bhisham Sharma from Bijnor,
U.P. Identified in T.I. Parade.

Raid at Kashipur, Uttarakhand



Arrested Kamal Sharma from Kashipur, Uttarakhand. Identified in T.I. Parade.



Arrested Sushil Sharma from Kashipur, Uttarakhand. Identified in T.I. Parade.



Arrested Rahul Kumar Yadav from Saharsha, Bihar. He has been identified by victim girl in T.I. Parade.

Kashipur railway station. The victim somehow managed to board a train and later she was rescued by the CID team from Patna.

It was quite a big success for

CID to arrest members of the inter-state human trafficking gang after it took control of the case on 25 February, 2015. The ill-fated girl disappeared on 7 January, 2015 and chargesheet against alleged accused

persons were submitted on 13 August in the same year. Trial of the case was going on under section 363/366A/367/370/370A/371/120B IPC & 3/6 POCSO Act. ■

মা-মাটি-মানুষ -এর কল্যাণে

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উত্তরবঙ্গ উন্নয়ন দপ্তর



South 24 Parganas police: Striving hard to prevent Crime against women



*Protector magazine's team led by Assistant Editor **Abhijit Chatterjee** and Correspondent **Anirban Saha** made a spot assessment of the ongoing project to review the work done under the Swayangsiddha project. They visited **Taldi Surabala Sikshayatan** and **Karanjali Balika Vidyalaya** where interactive sessions with the students of classes 8, 9, 10 and few of the teachers were held laying emphasis on the twin problems of child trafficking and child marriage.*

Human Trafficking and Child marriage have been a major problem in many areas in the country and some districts in the state as well. The matter has caused serious concern among the authorities who were keen to take the cudgel to meet the challenging situation by spreading awareness in the society through intensive campaign by involving all sections of the society particularly the students. After having intensive discussions at various levels, South 24 Parganas police has drawn up *Swayangsiddha* project to address the menace by undertaking campaigns at various girls' schools. Under the project, police officials in South 24 Parganas have started holding interactive sessions with PowerPoint presentations and short documentary films in schools for the first time in the state to make girls aware of human trafficking. According to the plan, this sensitisation programme will be held in 1077 schools and 312 Gram Panchayats across the district. *Swayangsiddha* means a self-reliant woman.





Many girls of different ages go missing who are trapped by the perpetrators. They take advantage of their innocence and poor economic and educational status of their parents. In many cases, the traffickers are generally known to the victims. They are among friends, relatives, neighbours, acquaintances, etc. The motivators establish the ground to take them away, mostly on the pretext of having a good time and in some cases contact the parents of their targets and generally lure them with both monetary incentives and alluring gift items. A large number of families are affected in such manner and by the time they get information about the whereabouts of their children they have been taken away to a faraway place where they are enslaved as brick kiln workers, labourers, beggars, prostitutes, etc. Such incidents create socio-cultural problems for the affected families, who run from pillar to post seeking information about their missing child. The victims are often sold to many people in stages. The traffickers get a substantial amount every time they deliver a victim, and it is one of the reasons why this is so widespread. Child marriage is another major socio-cultural problem in the rural areas in the district which causes serious problem for the society as the tender age and young mind of a child cannot bear the brunt of the biological requirement and responsibilities of a new family. Such situation ultimately makes the life of the young mother difficult which also further develops social imbalance. People in authority as well as the social thinkers feel that this matter cannot be tackled easily and should be addressed properly to prevent erosion in the social value system and retain family structure in tact in the village. After discussions at various levels, South 24 Parganas district police like many other districts has taken up a project to ensure that both



human trafficking and child marriage can be eradicated socially with active participation from the stakeholders including the non-governmental organisations. Additional Superintendent of Police (West) Chandrasekhar Bardhan perceived the need of launching a sustained awareness campaign and launched this project in the district. The project was named *Swayangsiddha*. Additional Superintendent of Police (West), South 24 Paraganas said "There are further plans to form Swayangsiddha School Committees which would

include representatives from various NGOs, schools, police stations and the civil administration. Meetings will be held every two months."

Pinky Ghosh, Officer in Charge of Diamond Harbour Women Police Station, is the nodal officer of this project who maintains liaison with different NGOs and shelter homes for rescued girls. During her speech at Karanjali Balika Vidyalaya, she said 'We are trying to generate awareness among the girl students against the dangers of human trafficking and the problems which arise out of marriages at a tender age.' Slide

shows and documentary films about such socio-cultural problems are screened during the interactive session of this awareness programme. Munmun Choudhury, OC, Canning Women Police Station at Taldi Surabala Sikshayatan said, 'In most of the cases, traffickers are known persons and may be sometime distant relatives, friends and neighbours. But there is no point to believe them if they offer a job or quality life before verifying facts.' The officers advised students to call Child Helpline number 1098 to report missing information about girls. The officers also provide their cellphone numbers to the students so that the students can directly provide them information related to trafficking and child marriage. Both of them explained the modus operandi of the traffickers, who project a very lucrative future for their victims, which turn sour almost immediately after the victims are trapped in their net.

The teaching staffs of the schools where the programmes are held are very supportive of this initiative and eagerly provide suggestions. Rakhi Bhattacharya, Headmistress of Karanjali Balika Vidyalaya after the program ended in her school said "Gaining the confidence of the students is important as many are fearful and are also shy to come forward. They share information among themselves but those hardly reach the concerned authorities." ■





Missing Persons Bureau ushers light in ruined families

Aparna Sarkar, OC, MPB

It is of course an anxious situation for a family if a member goes missing be the person a minor or adult. However, according to records, more than one thousand people including minors and adults go missing every year in the state and they include both male and female population. Although it is not so easy task to find out a missing person, still Missing Persons Bureau of CID does this stupendous job.

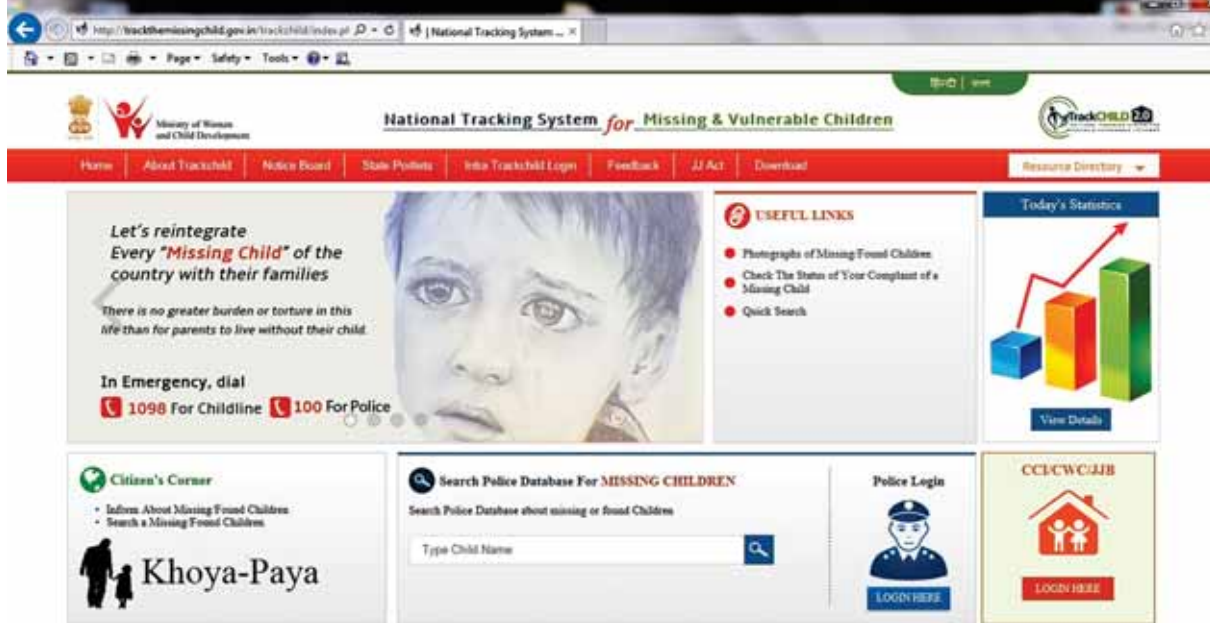
Consider the case of a 17-year old girl who was reported missing from her house in Champaberia under Bongaon Police Station in North 24 Parganas from 11 August 2016. Her missing information was disseminated in a vernacular newspaper as well as television after her family members lodged a missing diary and later an FIR. Acting on a tip of, the team of Missing Persons

Bureau (MPB) with the assistance of OC, Panskura raided the premise at a village in Panskura in East Midnapore where the girl was kept and subsequently rescued on 21 October in the same year. The minor girl was rescued within two months.

Similarly another minor girl aged about 13 years of Sajinatala, PO-Moatgram, PS-Basanti, Dist-South 24-Parganas was reported missing from Canning railway station since 2 August 2016. She was waiting to catch a train for going to school. But an estranged woman sat beside her and started conversation in a very familiar tone. The poverty stricken minor girl agreed to go with the estranged lady when she promised her a quality life. In the mean time MPB officials received a call from an unknown cell phone

number. The women voice informed the CID official that the said girl was travelling near Farraka. Following a missing diary and FIR, missing information was disseminated through print and electronic media. Receiving a call from an unknown number, MPB officials tracked down call details of the mobile number which confirmed Farakka as the location. The CID officials with the help of Officer-in-Charge of Farakka Police Station recovered the missing girl who was forced to work as a domestic help at the residence of that estranged lady. MPB officials of CID handed over the girl to her parents following due process in the court and registered a case against the estranged lady for her misdeed.

The Missing Persons Bureau restored a boy to his mother



who was kept in a child care home at Katni in Madhya Pradesh. The boy, who left home on 4.8.2015, was subsequently rescued by Madhya Pradesh Police and was kept at Shri Shankar Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Katni. Police contacted his mother at her house in Uttar Ramnagar under Ayushgram Police Station in Burdwan district for bringing back her child. However, she expressed her inability to bring her son from Madhya Pradesh because of financial hardship. The boy was brought to Burdwan and was handed over to his mother with the help of Children Welfare Committee (CWC) Burdwan. In many other cases also the MPB restored all rescued persons to their homes after contacting their parents and other immediate family members.

The Missing Persons Bureau of Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal is the nodal agency to keep records of the missing persons in the state and coordinate with the appropriate authorities for recovery and subsequent rehabilitation in their respective families. Being the

nodal agency for Missing Children Tracking Portal (MCTP), it uses the same portal www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in for maintaining records of all missing and found persons, which can be partly used by the members of the public. It also supervises the functioning of Missing Children Tracking Portal (MCTP) at district level.

The functions of MPB are to keep records and prepare statistics of missing persons and publish information and photographs of missing persons in the Criminal Intelligence Gazette. It takes steps for wide circulation of missing person's information through various news media and makes arrangement for rehabilitation of recovered/found children. MPB also assists police of different districts for identification of unidentified bodies. This unit makes correspondence with CID of other states whenever necessary. It also undertakes the matter of child adoption for wide publicity through TV, radio and print media.

According to Special Superintendent of CID, Syed Waker Raza, "the MPB rescues

missing children and adults on a regular basis. It also acts as the nodal agency to provide training on related issues to the various police units and coordinates with other states to bring/send rescued children back to their homes. These are important functions of this unit of CID which also keeps records and prepares statistics of the entire gamut of the situation."

According to statistic of MPB, out of 33,517 missing persons, 20,101 including 12,261 women of different age groups were rescued during 2016. A total of 26,181 persons were rescued in 2015 out of the total 35,517 missing person during the year. The MPB organises workshops-cum-training program for all nodal officers of all districts. It sometimes takes help of the officials of National Informatics Centre (NIC) for holding training to the district level regarding new formation of the Missing Children Tracking Portal's second version. Respective officials, data entry operator and child welfare officers of every police station are also trained to upload data at the portal since 2015. ■



New Age Challenges CID gears up to combat Cyber Crime

Arun Chakrabarty
Addl. OC, Cyber Crime Cell

The world has now become a global village and the crime pattern has also changed with the changing situation. Cyber crimes are emerging challenges for the police in recent times and Cyber Crime Cell in CID, West Bengal deals with such crimes. Social media are very powerful platform of communication but often these are used with an ulterior motive. The Cyber Crime Cell obtains data from social media organisations like Google, Facebook, Twitter, etc. to track cyber crimes. In present scenario, uses of electronic wallets have increased manifold - which leads to the increase of Cyber Crime cases. To cope up with the situation, we are also keeping close liaison with the electronic wallet companies like mPesa, Paytm, PayU money, Freecharge, Mobiquik etc. to

get instant reversal of misappropriated money in case of ATM fraud/financial cases.

Besides dealing with the cyber crimes and creating awareness on cyber offences and its prevention, Cyber Crime Cell felt the need to monitor social media. This cell has also introduced a system of continuous surveillance through its Cyber Patrol Cell to meet the growing challenges of cyber crimes being committed through various technical support systems including the social media. Special Superintendent, CID Syed Waquar Raja said, "Cyber Crime Cell has recently cracked cases relating to a fake website of advertisement for Civic Volunteers, threat and attempt of extortion by using Darknet, busting of a fake

telephone exchange routing VoIP calls to local mobile phones resulting in loss of huge government revenues."

West Bengal Police had started Cyber Crime Cell under CID and this unit was set up in 2005. The state police has already modernised its setup with strong software to deal with various types of crimes committed through most modern technical support system. The cell is now acting as the Nodal Unit of the West Bengal Police to meet the Cyber Crime related cases and has recently unearthed a clandestine telephone exchange in Rishra in Hooghly district and arrested two persons in this connection, who are now in jail. The illegal telephone exchange was being used with Mobile Station Modem (MSM) technology



and received the international calls through VOIP. Department of Telecommunications of the Union government had extended support to the Cyber Patrol Cell to carry out the crucial job.

This cell also takes control of different cyber crime cases from different police stations of the districts and Commissionerates, especially those cases where inter-state/country ramification is involved and carries out the regular investigation.

The officials of the cell also have the expertise to handle cases relating to hacking, spread of virus, cyber pornography, manipulation of accounts, alteration of data, software piracy, creation of false websites, printing of counterfeit currency, forged

visas, theft of intellectual property, email spamming, denial of access, password theft, crimes with cell phones and tablets, cyber stalking, cyber terrorism and the transmission of secret codes. Financial details should not be shared with anybody under any circumstance and unsolicited mails should not be clicked. Besides, good updated antivirus/ softwares should be used for protecting personal data in the system from being hacked, advised Syed Waker Raja, Special Superintendent, CID.

Cyber Crime Cell had also tracked a fake BPO with the help of German Police and apprehended the chairpersons of KAVISH TECHNOLOGIES Pvt. Ltd., those who were making calls to the foreigners by taking the fake name of

Microsoft Support. The employees of the said company impersonated a German nationalist and they used to cheat the people they called. This case is one of the pioneer cases not only in West Bengal but also in India. All the accused persons are in jail till today.

The motto of the cell officers is to serve the humanity at any cost. On 8th November last year, the cell officers recovered one missing laptop and handed over to its owner Dibyadut Roy of Podrah, Andul Road, Howrah based on a single tweet mentioning the twitter handle of West Bengal Police “@wbpolice”.

Meanwhile, new software for storing information of the employees of CID WB has been developed by the software development team of Cyber Crime Cell for installation at RO CID WB. The cell officers believe that there are no escalators in life only steps are there to break the truth.

Cyber Crime Cell is essential to protect people from being victim of cyber crimes and good and updated anti spyware and antivirus softwares minimize the risks of being affected by cyber attacks.





CID keeps bird's eye view on illegal poppy cultivation

By Our Special Correspondent

Narcotic Cell of Criminal Investigation Department (CID) has adopted a zero-tolerance policy to make West Bengal free from the menace of narcotic drugs. Narcotic Cell with its ambitious efforts has been utilizing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) to wipe out poppy cultivation from the respective districts of the state.

Narcotic Cell has decided to go all out against the trade of narcotic drugs by means of trafficking, peddling and obviously consuming. The

sleuths of this cell frequently raid at hideouts of the criminals who deal with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Besides seizure of such drugs and substances, booked hooligans are strongly dealt with punitive action under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act to save the people from the evil effect of the illicit drugs. The cell is keen to do away with illegal cultivation of poppy seeds in some districts in the state including Malda,

Bankura and Birbhum. The cell is utilizing the latest surveillance technology through UAV for monitoring illegal poppy cultivation as well as adopts multiple strategies to get rid of this menace. It creates awareness among the villagers of the vulnerable districts who have a tendency to sow poppy plants for making fast money. The officers and men of Narcotic Cell in co-ordination with Panchayat members hold meetings with the villagers to explain them how such illegal





cultivation affect the younger generation and society as a whole and destroy the economy of the country.

On an experimental basis and for the first time in the state, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) were deployed in the sowing season from November to December for surveying the affected areas in districts such as Malda, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch Behar.

The exercise generated massive public awareness about the issue and projected the seriousness of the efforts of the state Government to have zero tolerance to illicit poppy cultivation. The UAVs also helped in detecting a few instances of such cultivation

which was promptly destroyed. More such surveys are in the offing for keeping a close eye on any instance of illicit poppy cultivation and taking immediate action against it.

The cell had conducted raids in several railway stations including Sealdah, Burdwan, Dankuni, Jalpaiguri besides some hideouts and recently arrested 13 people and recovered 2270 gms of heroine, 1870 kg of poppy straw, 22.5 kg of cannabis buds and 137,000 bottles of cough syrup containing codeine phosphate.

The Narcotic Cell, CID, West Bengal, was established in 1993 and is fighting against the racketeers/dealers/peddlers

of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances keeping liaison with several central agencies like Narcotic Control Bureau, Directorate of Central Excise, Customs Department, and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. It maintains a large network of engaged sources and collect intelligence from them about the criminals who are dealing, selling and illegally trafficking Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances.

As a nodal agency of "Narcotic" in West Bengal, Narcotic Cell also conducts several awareness programs/seminars and imparts training over the procedures regarding research, seizure and arrest and disposal of seized articles in respect of cases under the Act. It also conducts various awareness programmes against illicit cultivation of poppy in the affected districts in the state including Malda, Birbhum and Bankura with the help of District Police and Civil administrations using the latest UAV surveillance technology trying to make a





drug free society for the future generation.

Murshidabad, Nadia, South 24 Parganas, bordering districts of North Bengal, Nepal and Bhutan are also affected with the manufacturing, selling, peddling and consuming of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The dealers are adopting various methods trying to fool the law enforcing agencies. They frequently change their conveyance and carriers on the way after a considerable distance. The women carriers wear trousers with several pockets as inner wears covered by their sarees and smoothly carry the Narcotic Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances. The carriers also don't carry mobile phones. If they do, those are switched off in order to conceal their location from being tracked electronically.

Currently the narcotic crime scenario of West Bengal is quite under control compared to other states, but more steps are being taken against the kingpins of this illegal trade which can be possible by rendering joint efforts through exchange/sharing information among the units/districts/states to finish the evils from their root.

In its attempt to make the state a zero narcotic and poppy cultivation State, the cell has

started collection of data about the actual person involved, the main financiers and supporters of illicit poppy cultivation, understanding the economics behind poppy cultivation. Armed with the correct data, a strategy was evolved and some of the main kingpins in the business were arrested.

According to Syed Waker Raja, Special Superintendent of Police, recent success of Narcotic Cell includes seizure of huge quantity of codine based cough syrup, heroine and other narcotic substances. This apart, Narcotic Cell is keeping eye on illicit poppy cultivation and for this purpose aerial survey has been carried out in affected areas in the state by using UAVs. This has created impact among the villagers/ locals about the government's resolution to get rid of the menace of illegal poppy cultivation. Illegal poppy cultivation has not been evident so far following aerial survey carried out this year. Narcotic Cell has also played a key role in implementation of Supreme Court's directive regarding disposal of seized narcotic substances. ■

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QDEB plays crucial role in probe, verifies genuineness of documents

Biplab Kumar Majumdar, Director, QDEB



The pattern of crime has changed in modern days with the advent of modern technology, internet and different media of communication. White collar crimes are on the rise with the changing situation. Offenders and criminals forge documents and use those for the purpose of committing crimes. International smugglers, criminals/terrorists in the guise of common men also produce fake documents in order to secure their residency in this country. These are causing serious concern in the society. Questioned Document Examination Bureau (QDEB) in

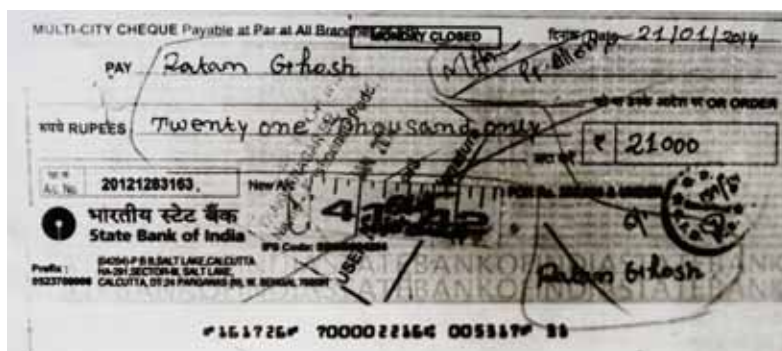
Criminal Investigation Department (CID), West Bengal has geared up its strategies to meet this challenge and is using modern equipments to examine the originality of the documents sent by the police stations and the courts.

The documents and records are crucial evidences in criminal justice delivery system. Documents like Birth Certificate, School Leaving Certificate, residential certificate, ration card, Aadhaar Card, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), succession certificate etc. are forged with modern tools and

techniques often create serious problems for the authorities to verify. Such situation leads to difficult problems for the present day complex society. In order to determine the fate of all economic offences and white collar crimes where crores of rupees are involved, expert's assistance is essential. QDEB is the only savior in identifying the genuineness of the document which actually helps law enforcer and the court.

Questioned Document Examination Bureau, which was previously known as Handwriting Bureau, is carrying out the most crucial

job to determine the genuineness of documents. Persons with forged birth certificates will automatically become citizens in the country and enjoy all rights and privileges which may turn into dangerous consequences. Similar will be the case if someone manages to get a false succession certificate and enjoy the others property hoodwinking natural owners. Other documents also are crucial for the lives of the common people. These situations cause not only individual problem but also endanger security of the country. Forged documents can create havoc in almost all areas of national life. Documents are now very important and nothing would



work in the present day world without appropriate documents and attempt to forge documents are often made by the criminals who operate at various levels particularly in the international border for the smuggling purposes.

The QDEB deals with crucial jobs like verification of actual signatories, different types of

forgeries, deciphering of erased and obliterated writings and determination of writings in folded papers, among other specialised work in the area. The bureau earns handsome revenue for the government. The department has handled many sensational cases, mostly criminal in nature, and currently handles on an average more than 700 cases annually.



The remarkable job being done by QDEB is headed by a Director in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by five inspectors and two sub-inspectors to deal with the pending cases. Meanwhile a proposal for restructuring the existing bureau with increased strength is now under consideration of the government. The department has one of the best laboratories in the country having modern scientific gadgets including Video Spectral Comparator (VSC-6000), Stereoscopic Microscope with Camera Attached (Leica), Foster & Freeman Trace Analysis equipment, Hand Held Magnifying Lenses of various magnifications and Stereoscopic Microscope. ■

Security concerns make Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad ever vigilant

Tapas Kumar Roy
Director, State Bomb Data Centre

Bomb is an explosive device, which when explodes, the temperature created due to explosion may reach at 3000 °C and the pressure thus released, creates a thrust which can draw a maximum limit of 15,000 PSI of its original volume and a storm of shock wave is formed which travels up to 1 km/sec.

The Bomb Technicians risk their lives while combating the threat of bomb menace in the line of duty, tackling the challenges to dispose/diffuse the bombs. In the process, BDDS (Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad), CID, West Bengal lost four precious lives of well-trained Bomb Technicians, since its inception, in 1992.

With the emerging trend of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) implant technology there

has always been an "element of surprise." It is always changed while choosing the method of plantation of IED which are preferred by the perpetrator. This imposes a challenge by itself, to unravel.

In one such account, the Left Wing Extremists (LWE) planted an Improvised Explosive Device (Bomb) in the abdomen of a martyred CRPF Jawan, who died in an encounter with the LWEs in Katiya jungle at Kumandih village, Latehar, Jharkhand on 7 January, 2013. The body of the deceased was airlifted from the war-site to Rajendra Institute of Medical Science, Ranchi, for a post mortem.

It was beyond imagination of the Security Forces that a dead body could be used as 'Human Bomb' to inflict severe casualty

on the forces by explosion. In the post mortem room, Doctors while dissecting the body discovered the stitch on the abdomen which raised their suspicion about the presence of a foreign body. It was confirmed after the body was scanned through X-ray by the expert of Bomb Squad. The Bomb Squad personnel found image of an IED which was implanted in the body with a digital timer delay mechanism, intended to explode at a preferred time.

The experts of Bomb Squad, was assigned to diffuse the IED and they prepared another bomb "shaped-charge" and disposed the planted mechanism by means of controlled explosion, which saved lives of others in the hospital premises.

Nowadays “High / Dynamic” Technologies are being used by the perpetrators to carry out such rebellious activities. The Security Forces need to be trained about such types of mechanism. We learn about such technology and tactics, study and review the same only when an incident occurs, but this traditional practice needs to be reversed.

'State Bomb Data Centre' - a specialised ancillary unit has been established in CID as per the order of the then DG & IGP, WB, in 2016 under supervision of a DSP, designated as Director, SBDC. Officers of this unit collect, collate, analyze and evaluate every terrorist and criminal bombing activities reported in the state and pass on relevant information to concerned law enforcement agencies. They also develop concepts for tackling bomb threat situations normally terrorists and criminals create. The officers and men of State Bomb Data Centre keep themselves abreast with the latest technologies of bomb making in the country and abroad. They compile, disseminate periodic statistical data and analytical information on terrorist / criminal bombing activities and carry out research and innovation in the field of bomb disposal equipment that suits local needs and conditions.

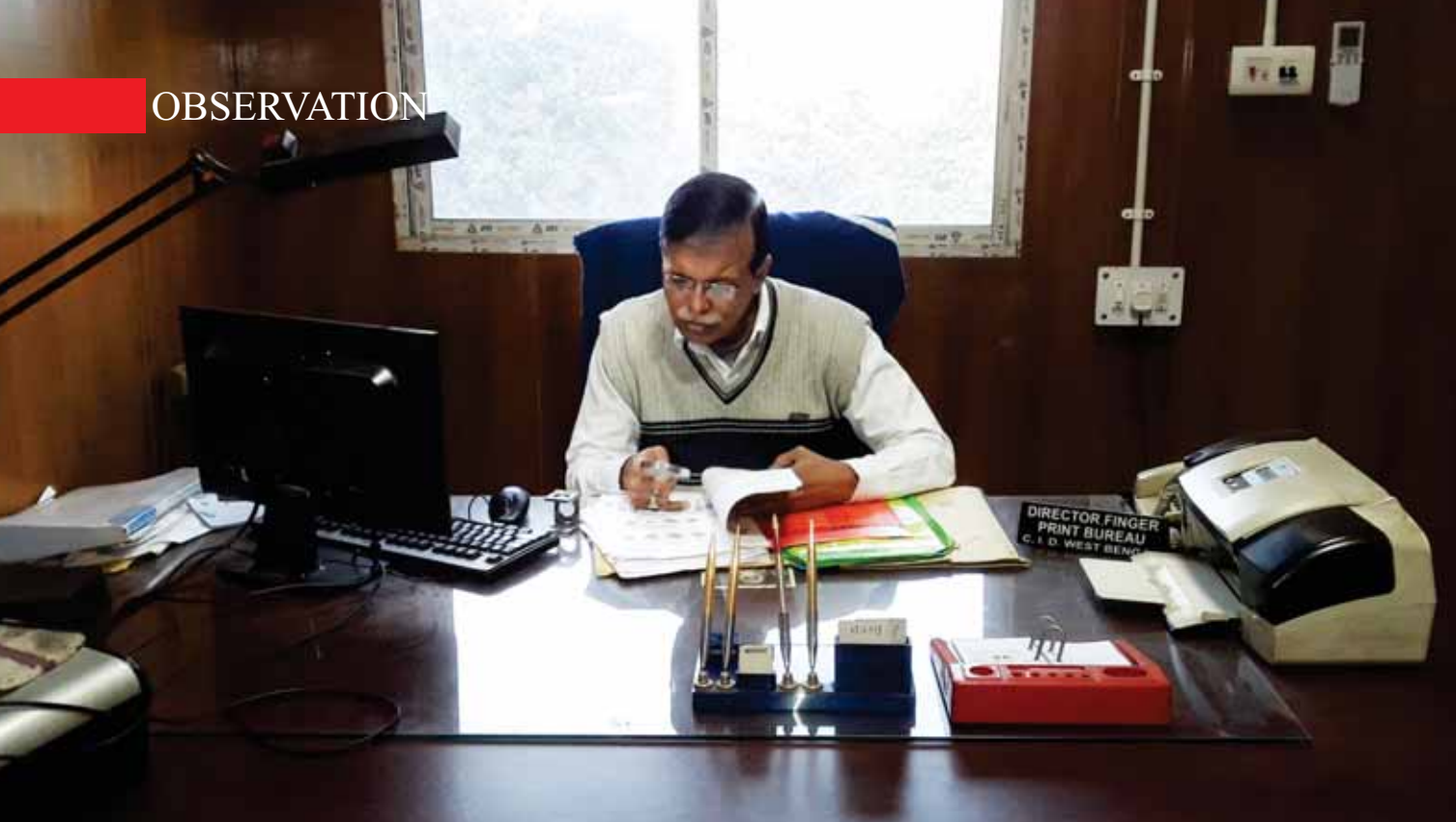
A workshop for repairing of various bomb disposal equipments is run by State Bomb Data Centre (SBDC) at



CID headquarters, Bhabani Bhawan. At present 128 well trained Bomb Technicians are working 24X7 in 12 units. Existing BDDS units are located at CID, Head Quarters, Bidhannagar Police Commissionerate, Howrah GRP, SVSPA Barrackpore, Behrampur, Malda, Siliguri, Alipurduar, Purulia, Midnapore, CIF-Durgapur and Durgapur. Five more BDDS units will be functional in 3 GRPS and one CIF in near future.

The Bomb Technicians of BDDS are trained from national and international level security organizations like

NSG, BSF, ITBP, FBI, USA etc. BDDS organises training programmes at regular basis for WBP, RPF, SSB personnel as to sensitise and familiarize them with various types of Bombs and IEDs. The specially trained unit based at SVSPA, Barrackpore, regularly imparts training on different aspects of bomb detection & disposal to officers in all rank of West Bengal Police. Besides, BDDS also imparts training to personnel of airport security, oil industry, leading IT companies and premium educational institutions and universities for safe disposal of bombs. ■



Faces can lie, Finger Prints never

Debasis Ghosh, Director-in-Charge,
Finger Print Bureau, CID, West Bengal

Crime does not pay. It is just not a saying but a proven fact. A criminal no matter how clever he is, usually leaves some clues. Besides, each person has identifiable physical features particularly fingers. So, the finger prints became considered as one of the tools for the detection of crime.

The first Finger Print Bureau in the world was formed under the leadership of Mr. E.R. Henry on 12th June, 1897 the then Inspector General of Police, Lower Province of Bengal at Writers' Building. The practice of using finger prints as a method of identifying an individual has been in use since late

nineteenth century when Sir Francis Galton (Pioneer of Finger Print Science) defined some points or characteristics from which finger prints can be identified. These 'Galton points or characteristics' are the foundation for the science of finger print identification. He proved it scientifically. It is an infallible science, conclusive





evidence and the cheapest way which plays an important role in establishing identification of an individual in the field of detection of crime. Since the inception of Finger Print Bureau, the first detection of crime through finger print was established in the case of “State vs. Kandalicharan” in 1898. It was ended with the conviction which was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Finger print rests on two basic principles, (a) A person's friction ridge doesn't change ever in his lifetime, (b) No individual has same friction ridges with another. Even monozygotic twins have different fingerprints.

Opinion of finger print is accepted by the court in identifying a fake deed, in heinous crimes and all such impersonification activities. Finger Print Bureau performs all such activities laid down in Police Regulations of Bengal, mainly examination and comparison of finger prints of criminals whose ten-digit prints and exhibits come from courts and police stations in West Bengal and other states. The documents of various cases from different courts and police stations are sent here for ascertaining genuineness of those. Several heinous crimes are solved with the help of Finger Print Bureau.

Consider the case of a brutal

murder which took place in a house under Phansidewa police station where finger print experts developed two chance prints, one of which developed on the handle of a steel almirah measuring “1cm/2cm”. The size of the chance print was too small because the handle of the almirah was divided by a thick horizontal line, which breaks the print into two parts. One of the parts was identical to the right thumb impression of the miscreant.

No two finger prints are alike unless they are produced from the same finger of the same person. “Faces can lie but finger print never”. ■



Jungle Mahal Cup 2017



- 1 Hon'ble CM giving away prizes
- 2 Participants and spectators at Jungle Mahal Cup
- 3 Dance competition at Jungle Mahal Cup
- 4 Football match being played
- 5 Archery competition during the event
- 6 A glimpse of a Kabaddi match



Himal Tarai Dooars Sports Festival



- 1 Hon'ble CM addressing during Himal Tarai Dooars Sports Festival
- 2 Prizes being given at the event by Hon'ble CM
- 3 CP Siliguri welcoming footballer Baichung Bhutia
- 4 Young participants in the event of martial arts at Alipurduar
- 5 Introduction before the start of a football match at Jalpaiguri
- 6 A football match at Siliguri



Kolkata International Book Fair 2017



1 West Bengal Police stall at Kolkata International Book Fair 2017. 2 Hon'ble CM inaugurating the West Bengal Police stall
3 Hon'ble CM visiting the stall. 4 Visitors at the stall. 5 Safe Drive Save Life campaign during Book Fair

1st All India Police Judo Cluster Championship 2016



1. DG & IGP taking the salute along with ADG (AP). 2. A contingent at the opening ceremony parade. 3. Two participants in action during Judo. 4. A Glimpse of Taekwondo. 5. Gymnasts during their stunts aiming for glory. 6. DG & IGP presenting Trophy to winners. 7. CP Bidhannagar giving away medals to winners.

Community Policing Programmes



1



2



4



3



6



5



8



7



9



10

1 DG & IGP interacting with senior citizens of Sanjibati scheme at Bidhannagar

2 Boat Race on Bhagirati organised by Murshidabad District Police

3 Awareness program on Human Trafficking and Child Marriage organised by Nadia District Police

4 CP Howrah & SP (Rural) Howrah presenting trophy to winners of Sampriti Cup

5 Jalpaiguri District Police conducting Self Defence training for girl students

6 Eye Checkup Camp organised by Bankura District Police

7 Girl students of Kanyashree scheme participating in a rally at Purulia

8 Awareness program on Human Trafficking and Child Marriage organised by Dakshin Dinajpur District Police

9 Awareness campaign Swayangsiddha on Human Trafficking and Child Marriage organised by South 24 Parganas District Police

10 Tree Plantation by SP Hooghly

Safe Drive Save Life Campaign



1. Safe Drive Save Life. 2. At Purba Medinipur.
3. At Jalpaiguri. 4. At Purulia.
5. At Jhargram. 6. At Siliguri.
7. At Coochbehar. 8. At Bankura.
9. At Howrah. 10. At Barrackpore.
11. At Bidhannagar.

Darjeeling Marathon



At the start of Darjeeling Marathon



SP Darjeeling Giving Prize to the Winner of the Marathon



Participants in Darjeeling Marathon

Blood Donation



Jalpaiguri



Bankura



Darjeeling



EFR Jawans



Purba Medinipur



Murshidabad



SAP 7th Battalion

Annual Sports in Districts



Asansol Durgapur Police Commissionerate



Bankura



Bidhannagar



Birbhum



Burdwan



Dakshin Dinajpur



Darjeeling



EFR Unit

Brigade Sports at Barrackpore



SAP 1st Battalion



SAP 2nd Battalion



SAP 3rd Battalion



SAP 6th Battalion



SAP 8th Battalion



SAP 9th Battalion

Ganga Sagar Mela 2017



SP South 24 Parganas monitoring situation



Aerial survey through UAV



Huge crowd at the beach



Congregation of pilgrims at Kapil Muni Ashram



Senior police officers keeping eyes on the crowd



Pilgrims taking holy dip at Ganges

51st West Bengal Police Annual Sports



DG & IGP and other superior officers taking salute



Parade during opening ceremony



Hon'ble MIC Food & Supplies Jyotipriyo Mallick and MoS Sports and Youth Services Lakshmi Ratan Shukla meeting with sports officials



Cricketer Manoj Tiwary giving prize to a participant



DG & IGP presenting trophy to a winner



Justice served in a heinous crime

By Our Correspondent

Case: 893/13 dt. 28.6.2013 and 893A/13 dt. 10.7.2013 at Barasat PS under section 376A/376D/302/120B/201/342/109 IPC

Brief Facts: On a rainy noon on 7th June 2013, a 20 year old BA 1st Year student of a college was returning home. She had gone to her college in the morning for an examination. After alighting from a bus stop at Kamduni near Barasat in North 24 Parganas at around 2.30pm, she waited for her younger brother who used to accompany her to their home. She was seen waiting by her uncle, who was selling *Chhatu* there. After around 15 minutes of wait, with no sight of her brother, she decided to walk home. As it was raining heavily, her brother reached the bus stand at 3.20pm and learnt from their uncle that she had left for home on foot.

The road she used to take was quite deserted because of heavy downpour. The brother of victim girl went along to trace his sister but couldn't find her anywhere on the way. After frantic search by her family members and local villagers, she was found lying dead in a pool of blood near a fishery late evening. The body was brutalized and mutilated. When the news reached her other family members, they broke down in grief and were equally angry at how could

anyone do such heinous act. They had their suspicions on some villagers.

Modus Operandi: The culprits were reportedly drinking hooch at a nearby project site where one of them worked there as a caretaker. When they saw the lonely girl passing, they pulled her in by force. She succumbed to injuries as she was raped by the miscreants and brutally murdered. Her body was then dumped near the boundary wall of a fishery.

Investigation: The victim girl's brothers reached at the spot around 8.30 pm. After reaching there the family members informed the police. Based on the written complaint by the victim's elder brother, the police registered the case. The investigation was entrusted upon the Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal. The Investigating Officer, Inspector Anandamoy Chatterjee started the investigation along with a team of officers. The CID officials arrested nine persons in connection with the case after recording statements of the witnesses. After thorough interrogation of the accused

persons, they admitted they were guilty before the Judicial Magistrate. The statements of two accused persons were judicially recorded under section 164 CrPC. Medico-legal examinations and DNA analysis also confirmed their involvement.

Chargesheet and Trial: The investigation laid the path for filing the chargesheet of the nine accused persons and their offences were taken into cognizance on 28.6.2013 and 10.7.2013 under sections 376A/376D/302/120B/201/342/109 of the Indian Penal Code. While one accused person died on 31.7.2015, two were acquitted from the case on January 28, 2016 due to want of proof.

Judgement: The trial was conducted at the Session Court at Barasat, and the Ld. Judge on January 30, 2016 passed the order of death sentence to three accused persons whereas three others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The convicts appealed to the Hon'ble High Court for the review of the judgement. The case is now pending in the High Court. ■

West Bengal Police

Effective arrangement during Gangasagar mela

Abhijit Chatterjee & Anirban Saha

“Sob Tirtha bar bar, Ganga Sagar ekbar” (All pilgrimage can be done more than once but it would be enough to visit Ganga Sagar once in a lifetime) goes the saying primarily to indicate the kind of trouble one had to take to visit Ganga Sagar, which is around 130kms from Kolkata. Now things have however improved phenomenally as the pilgrims can now reach the holy shrine Kapil Muni Ashram without much hardship. Travel to the holy place used to be a nightmare until some years back when the pilgrims had to walk all the way to the otherwise secluded place close to the Bay of Bengal.

The origin of the Holy Shrine has a long history from the bygone era which speaks volumes about the existence of the Kapil Muni Ashram and the Holy Ganga reaching the Ashram site crossing a number of states including Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal finally reaching close to the Bay of Bengal. Lakhs of pilgrims from all over the country, cutting across their age barriers, visit the Sagar Island, in the Kakdwip sub-



division of the South 24 Parganas, seeking to get the blessings from the Holy Dip at the point where Ganga mingled with the Sea on the auspicious Makar Sankranti day. The island is surrounded by the Holy Ganga on the west,

Baratala or Channel Creek on the east and the Bay of Bengal on the southern side while the northern side is known as the mud point.

South 24 Parganas Superintendent of Police Sunil



Kumar Choudhary said "Elaborate police arrangement had been made to manage the lakhs of people from different parts of the country and abroad. Police personnel from all over West Bengal were deployed to ensure everything remained under control as the event is virtually next only to the Kumbh Mela on participation scale. More than 5,000 police personnel and 4,000 home guards and civic volunteers were pressed into service for tackling the number of people who arrive almost 6-7 days prior to the actual time of taking the Holy Dip at the confluence of the Ganges and the Bay of Bengal. Actual

preparation for the massive police arrangement for the Ganga Sagar mela starts almost immediately after the Durga Puja celebration."

He added "Police did not take any chance and took up all possible measures to ensure safety and security of the lakhs of pilgrims. The entire area was divided into 12 sectors for better coordination and management." Altogether 15 police launches and five intercepting boats were pressed into service to ensure safe movement of the pilgrims, and also for patrolling the sea water to prevent any unforeseen problem. 55 CCTV

cameras and 36 watch towers were installed for surveillance of the entire region from Lot no 8 to Kachuberia and further on the way at various locations to the mela site. For aerial survey, a drone was also utilised to take note of the overall situation of the area. At the ground level, plain clothed officers of the anti-crime patrol party were pressed into service in 16 groups to prevent cases of theft, snatching and other crimes which normally take place where large number of people assemble. Eight criminals of a snatcher gang from UP had also been arrested after reports of snatching and stealing were coming in during the program.



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Ganga Sagar Coastal police station had set up a camp at the mela site to carry out night patrols and apprehend criminals. People lodged their complaints and grievances there which were looked into.

Lady Constables were posted in certain areas where women visitors could manage their affairs smoothly. Apart from the main control room, five separate control rooms were formed to ensure full-proof arrangement for safety and security. They had ensured that crime; more particularly against the women do not occur during the journey to the mela ground.

The SP also said that alternative communication arrangements were made to ensure that there was no blockade or interruptions in case their handheld radio sets and manpacks did not receive signals. He said one helicopter was kept at stand by for emergency rescue operations.

The annual event is so important for the authorities in the South 24 Parganas district that it had sent its advance party of the officials for the Ganga Sagar Mela as early as January 2nd to make full proof arrangements for holding the 7-days mela, which started on 10th January, in connection with Makar Sankranti festival. The district authorities also made necessary arrangements for the mela as lakhs of pilgrims from faraway places of the country reached the Sagar Island to be part of this historic event.

The congregation on the island especially at the beach and the Kapil Muni Ashram reaches its peak from 10 January which continues till the 16th of the month. However, maximum crowd accumulates on the 14 January when the auspicious Makar Sankranti is generally observed. Authorities have made special arrangements for the pilgrims to reach Ganga Sagar and



back by buses and trains to ensure that their journey remains smooth. Exact fare structure for their journey was also displayed to prevent any attempt to extract more money from the visiting pilgrims.

Elaborate police arrangements were made to ensure law and order situation in the area. Close Circuit TV cameras were placed at all the vantage points at different sectors of the Temple, Beach and Exit points, besides in all other strategic areas to monitor the event on all the mela days. Extensive anti-crime drives were organised throughout the area for a trouble-free event. Several control rooms were set up in different places like Bishnupur, Diamond Harbour, Kakdwip, Namkhana, and Sagar Main bus stand, besides the main control room at the mela ground under the charge of an Additional Superintendent of Police to make everything smooth. ■

Effective measures to reduce accidents

By Our Correspondent

The Safe Drive Save Life campaign which was launched on July 8, 2016 in West Bengal is a significant step towards inculcating a sense of safe and responsible driving among motorists and also to remind other road users to follow the traffic rules. It is also an effective step towards reduction of road accidents that causes deaths and injuries of many people. The sheer number of deaths caused due to road accidents every year in India is alarming and have led the authorities to take effective measures. The various state governments and the central government are amending rules and increasing fines to discipline motorists and pedestrians alike.

Roads take us everywhere. And everyone from VIPs to the common people uses them to reach their destinations. Traffic conditions affect everyone. Accidents are caused by many factors – poor road design, rash driving, immature drivers committing mistakes, jaywalking, jumping signals, etc. Special emphasis on surveillance through CCTV

Cameras to cover traffic movement round the clock has become a key in monitoring accident prone areas. Initially National Highways & State Highways, all the blind spots & accident prone areas are being covered. Watch towers are being setup at all the blind spots and accident prone areas.

These watch towers will be manned 24 Hrs. and will have surveillance cameras which will act as extra eyes for the cops.

Speed limits have been imposed at various sections, especially at accident prone areas and blind spots at highways to control erratic driving. Development of a user friendly traffic application is also underway to inform the user about traffic congestion on the roads, location of nearest petrol pump, hospital, police station, restaurant, place of interest, names of different roads, nearby places etc. For proper analysis of each traffic



accident, four civic volunteers from every police station under West Bengal Police are being trained by Traffic Headquarters who will ensure accurate filing of accident related data. This will lead to better understanding of the cause. To improve monitoring of highways, each Highway patrol is being provided with a body camera & two sets of vehicle mounted cameras. Through this, the CP/SP concerned can monitor activities of Highway patrols under their respective jurisdictions.

To prevent the menace of

drunken driving, additional breath analyzers have been provided to all the Commissionerates and districts in West Bengal. To reduce accidents at and around blind spots on State Highways and National Highways throughout the state, immediate short term measures such as removal of obstructions, providing sufficient lights, providing proper signage etc. are implemented. To ensure nonstop driving and to minimize the chances of accidents, cut outs throughout the State on National Highways are being blocked and construction of

underpasses has started. This is being done after consultation with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Illegal hoardings along the National Highways are being removed which distract drivers along stretches of National Highways.

Lane driving is one of the key features of responsible driving. Zig - Zagging through traffic leaves motorists in a vulnerable position. One misjudgment and that might result in a pileup. Moreover, maintenance of one's vehicle is essential in reducing road accidents. Worn out or poorly inflated tires, broken headlamps or tail lights, and

some other mechanical and electronic parts require regular checkups. And behaviors like not using indicators, driving at full beam at night unnecessarily, etc. also add to chances of accidents.

In an effort to detect the owner's identification in hit and run cases involving unknown vehicles, the portal 'VAHAN' acts as a pathfinder. One can enter the vehicle registration number on the portal or send a text message to '7738299899' typing VAHAN*space**vehicle number* and get the ownership details.

Road Safety awareness programmes are conducted from time to time in various organizations, which see participation of school children, drivers, and other stakeholders for reducing accidents. Collection of traffic fines are being carried out through Government Receipt Portal System (GRIPS) and website of traffic headquarters which has been integrated with the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) platform. ■



8th Battalion Cares about Health, Looks after Hospitals

By Our Special Correspondent

The Police are always on their toes particularly the personnel who are posted in Battalions. The personnel in Battalions have to report at various locations across the state for various assignments. They are deputed according to the need of police arrangement in

different situation. West Bengal Police formed 8th Battalion of State Armed Police on April 1, 1976. The Battalion is spread over the area of 7.69 acres at Mangal Pandey Park, Barrackpore on the bank of Ganges. The battalion has two separate



buildings facing each other which accommodate the entire force. There are seven companies – A, B, C, D, E, F and HQ in this Battalion. Like others, this Battalion is also headed by Commandant. There are seven Inspectors, 26 Sub Inspectors and 169 ASIs and as much as 700 constables in the force. A few personnel belong to their original units- Disaster Management Group (DMG) and STRACO. DMG personnel have the skill to hold



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rescue operation during, flood, tremor, land slide and other natural calamities. They hardly care about their lives and rescue marooned people. They rescue people from the debris

of collapsed building and scuba divers of DMG fished out bodies from water. The personnel from this Battalion are also deployed for VIP and VVIP security. They are also

deputed at Bomb Disposal Squad. Apart from law and duty the personnel of this Battalion are deputed at 37 camps across the state. Few such camps are at Chhurimara under Belpahari Police Station in Jhargram police district, Chhendapathar under Barikul Police Station, Binpur under Binpur Police Station in West Midnapore, Andal Airport, ONGC under Pandua Police Station in Hooghly etc. S. Selvamurugam, the Commandant of 6th Battalion who has an additional charge of 8th Battalion said, "Our Officers and men are always committed to protect people and they perform their duties with most dedication. We provide safety and security in the best possible manner. Two platoons of STRACO- the specialised force to combat terrorist activities are deployed at various camps in West Midnapore district. Dakshineswar temple is a religious place which is one of



the destinations for the pilgrims across the country. A few personnel of this Battalion are deputed at Dakshineswar Camp to assist and protect the devotees." Eighth Battalion looks after health care matters of the brigade personnel. Brigade Police hospital is maintained by 8th Battalion which offers 24 hours service for all the police personnel and

their families. A welfare centre is also run by this Battalion where Doctors and Physiotherapist are available for treatment of police personnel and their families. Local civilians can also avail the facilities on payment of minimum charges, he added. Commandant said, there is a provision for the personnel to express their needs and

suggestions during *Darbar*- the open forum meeting of the Battalion. There is a Library, Multi-Gym, a Table Tennis board, T.V. and Canteen in the Barrack for the recreation of the personnel for keeping the force physically and mentally fit and stress free despite their grueling duties. The Battalion organises Blood Donation Camp, Health Check up Camp every year. The personnel of this Battalion participated in cleanliness drive- Nirmal Bangla. It also organises Annual Sports, cultural programmes during Tagore's Birthday, Netaji's Birthday, Vijaya Sammilani and picnic where family members of the police personnel participate. The 8th battalion Volleyball team bagged awards for the best State team during past years. A parade ground is situated beside the barrack buildings where all the police personnel of this battalion indulge in their physical exercise and sports activities. S.A.P 8th Battalion is renowned as the vital training centre in the list of STCs in West Bengal Police. ■

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Maipith Coastal Police Station Policing to prevent Poaching and Piracy

By Our Correspondent



The island of Maipith lies in the Sundarbans region of South 24 Parganas district in West Bengal. It is a village surrounded by rivers and with vast natural reserves of both flora and fauna. The village being close to the border with Bangladesh, Maipith Police Station was created and it started functioning since 2009. The police stay extra vigilant. Apart from land patrolling, they also patrol the waterways day and night to counter smuggling, piracy, poaching and other activities.

Jurisdiction:

North: Kultali Police Station

South: Thakurani River

East: Matla River

West: Thakurani River

Area Profile: Maipith Police Station has a jurisdiction of 131.875 Sq. Kms. land area apart from waterways. Maipith is one of the 22 deltas in Sundarbans. According to 2011 census, Maipith has a population of 48,220 of which 24,654 are males and 23,566 females. Majority of the population are Hindus. Three

rivers flow along the area—Thakurani, Matla and Bitta, which cause floods during the rainy season. There are six high schools including one for girls and four higher secondary schools. There is however no college in the area, the nearest one being the Kultali Dr. B R Ambedkar College. One primary health



centre is located at Bhubaneswari. There is no commercial bank in the area. Only a kiosk is operated by State Bank of India and two Krishi Samabaya Societies are functional at Devipur and Gurguria. People are generally poor and survive with agriculture and fishing. Honey collection, crabs and their sale are two of the main sources of income for the villagers.

Policing: Police work is tenacious and the personnel of Maipith Police Station work in conjunction with the Coast Guard when necessary, to deter smuggling, piracy being committed. River patrolling is done in a scheduled manner

through Fast Interceptor Boats (FIB) throughout the year. Wildlife protection is another responsibility. Poaching has stopped because of stringent action taken by regular patrolling by the police. Tiger attacks often occur in and around the surrounding areas. The police station maintains regular interaction with the forest department and rehabilitates tigers away from human population. One such case happened on 19 December, 2015 in which four deaths and one injury were reported in the wake of the tiger's entry in the village. The man eater was captured on the 21st after intensive search and

was handed over to the forest officials. The police were the first to respond and thus saved further loss of human lives.

Challenges: Preventing piracy, poaching and crime against women are major challenges for this police station. They also keep track on the fishing trawlers, as it's strategically important for Maipith being a coastal area.

Beyond Policing: Traffic awareness - **Safe Drive Save Life** campaigns are organised on a few occasions. As bites of stray dogs can cause Rabies, this is major concern in the area. An awareness campaign on prevention and cure of Rabies is

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Officerspeak

Our job is very hectic but at the same time it is adventurous. I am happy to be a police officer as I can directly serve the people during their need. It has helped me to earn respect from different sections of the society.

Avijit Paul

Officer in Charge, Maipith PS

organised at Gurguria village by this police station. Police assistance booths are setup in the remotest regions from where people find it difficult to travel to the police stations to lodge their complaints.

Present Strength:

SI - 3, ASI - 5, Constable - 9,

HG-1, Driver-1, CV-58

Trivia: A 2008 batch officer, SI Avijit Paul completed his training in March 2009. He was first posted in Raidighi. He served there for more than three years. In 2012, he was transferred to Kultali, where he served until 2015. Then he was

transferred to Mathurapur for a year. In August 2016, he joined Maipith police station as the Officer in Charge.

Maipith Coastal Police Station

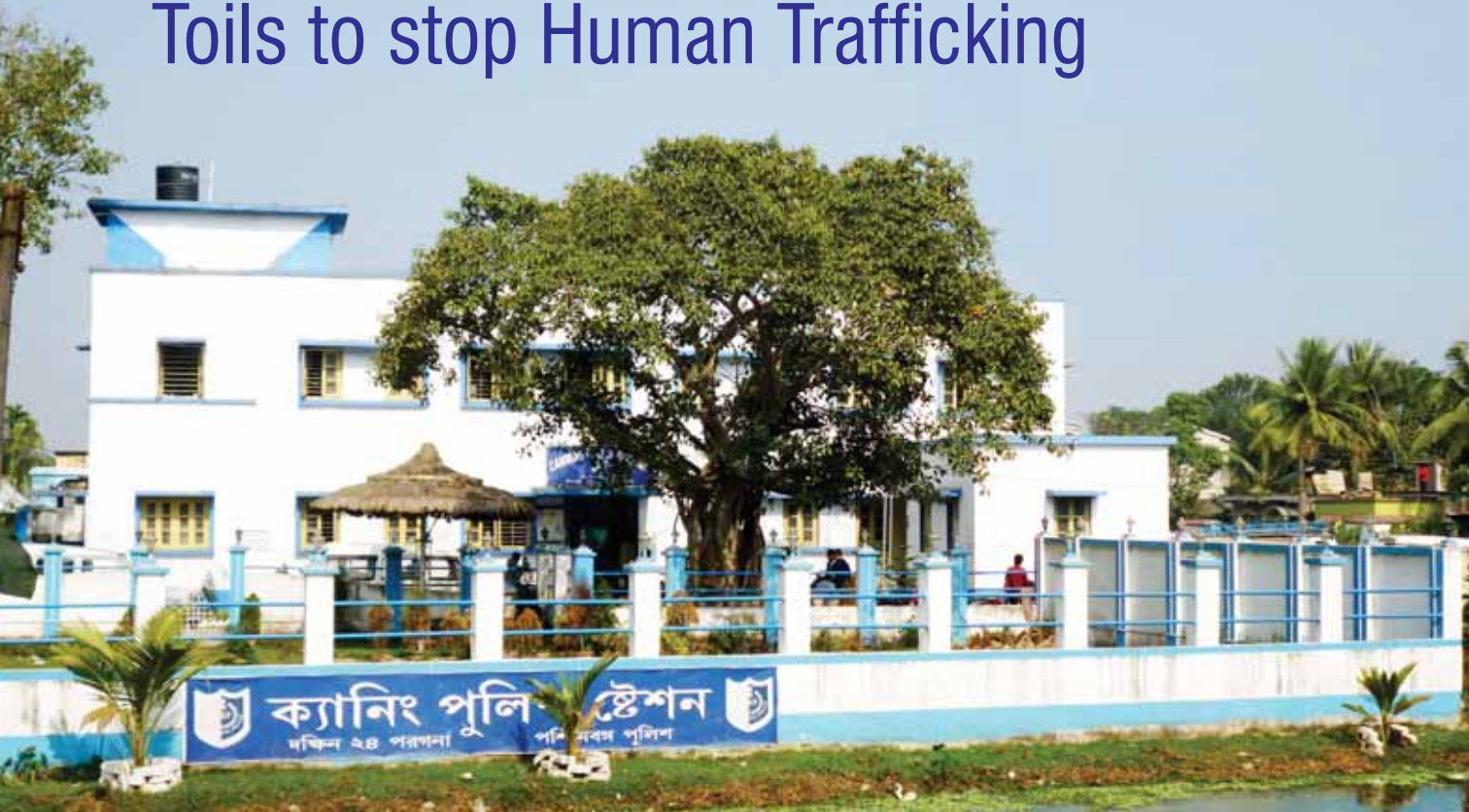
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Canning Police Station

Toils to stop Human Trafficking



Jurisdiction:

North: Taldi (Jibantala PS)

South: Herobhanga, Golabari (Kultali PS)

North West: Rajapur (Baruipur PS)

South East: Matla Bridge (Basanti PS)

Area Profile: Canning police station consists of nine Gram Panchayats (GPs) having a population of 3,04,704; of which 1,55,389 are males, 1,49,304 are females and 11 are others. Canning is an important place in South 24 Parganas district. The nine GPs which come within the jurisdiction of Canning PS are

Matla-I, Matla-II, Dighirpur, Nikarighata, Taldi, Gopalpur, Itkhola, Daria and Hatpukuria. The area is of pre-dominantly rural and semi-urban outlook in some pockets. It has a mixed population of Hindus,

Muslims and Christians. While more than 55 per cent of the population is Hindus, about 44 per cent belong to the Muslim community and rest others belong to other communities who live amicably.





Officerspeak:

Impact of liquor has made the area crime prone. So we stay extra vigilant. We hear out the grievances of people patiently and attend to them accordingly. The faith of the public on the police is very important as it helps to reduce crime rates.

Ashis Das
Officer in Charge,
Canning PS

There are eleven schools including two for girls, and two colleges Bankim Sardar College and Tangrakhali Engineering College. Two railway stations—Canning and Taldi connect the area with Kolkata through Sealdah. There are 22 branches of commercial banks functioning in the 204.34 Sq. Kms. jurisdictional area under Canning Police Station. Canning Sub-Division Hospital is the only

government run health care establishment in the area. Apart from that six nursing homes are run by private owners. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI) has been set up here to examine the salinity of the soil.

Policing: The cops of Canning Police Station patrol the area in shifts round the clock. Special patrolling is done at night to prevent any untoward incident on the road. More emphasis is put to stop the menace of

human trafficking. The cops also keep an eye on the dacoits and robbers who usually come over from nearby places and commit crime at Canning. Last year a number of locally made illegal firearms and manufacturing tools and machineries were seized from a location. They were reportedly to be used for robbery and dacoity purposes.

Challenges: Canning police station is rather crime prone. Human trafficking is the major issue which is being tackled with regular awareness programmes in schools and colleges in association with NGOs, and also by taking strict action against traffickers. Girl child are vulnerable targets so the police station takes every possible step to stop this menace. Munmun Choudhury, Officer in Charge of Canning Women police station have been visiting numerous schools to aware the girls students about human trafficking and child marriage.





Apart from these, the area also has problems like robbery on some roads and dacoity in houses and shops. Jibantala, Basanti and Baruipur are key hotspots of criminal activities.

Beyond Policing: Planting of saplings, awareness campaigns about road safety, drug abuse and human trafficking, are some of the many community welfare activities carried out by the police personnel of Canning PS. Police assistance booths are setup from time to time at different locations which help people living in remote places to come and lodge their grievances. There is also a separate Women Desk and a Child Friendly Corner at the police station premises.

Present Strength: SI - 8, ASI - 10, Constable - 13, Lady Constable - 3, Driver - 2, National Volunteer Force - 6, Lady Home Guard - 1, Village Police Force - 8, Civic Volunteer - 246

Trivia: After passing out from the state police academy in 2001, SI Ashis Das started his stint at Cooch Behar PS. Before taking over the charge as OC in Canning Police Station he served at various police stations. Mathabhanga, Dinhata, Kasba, Ghutiari Sharif, Kultali, Magrahat, Bhangar police stations are few of those he served.

Canning Police Station

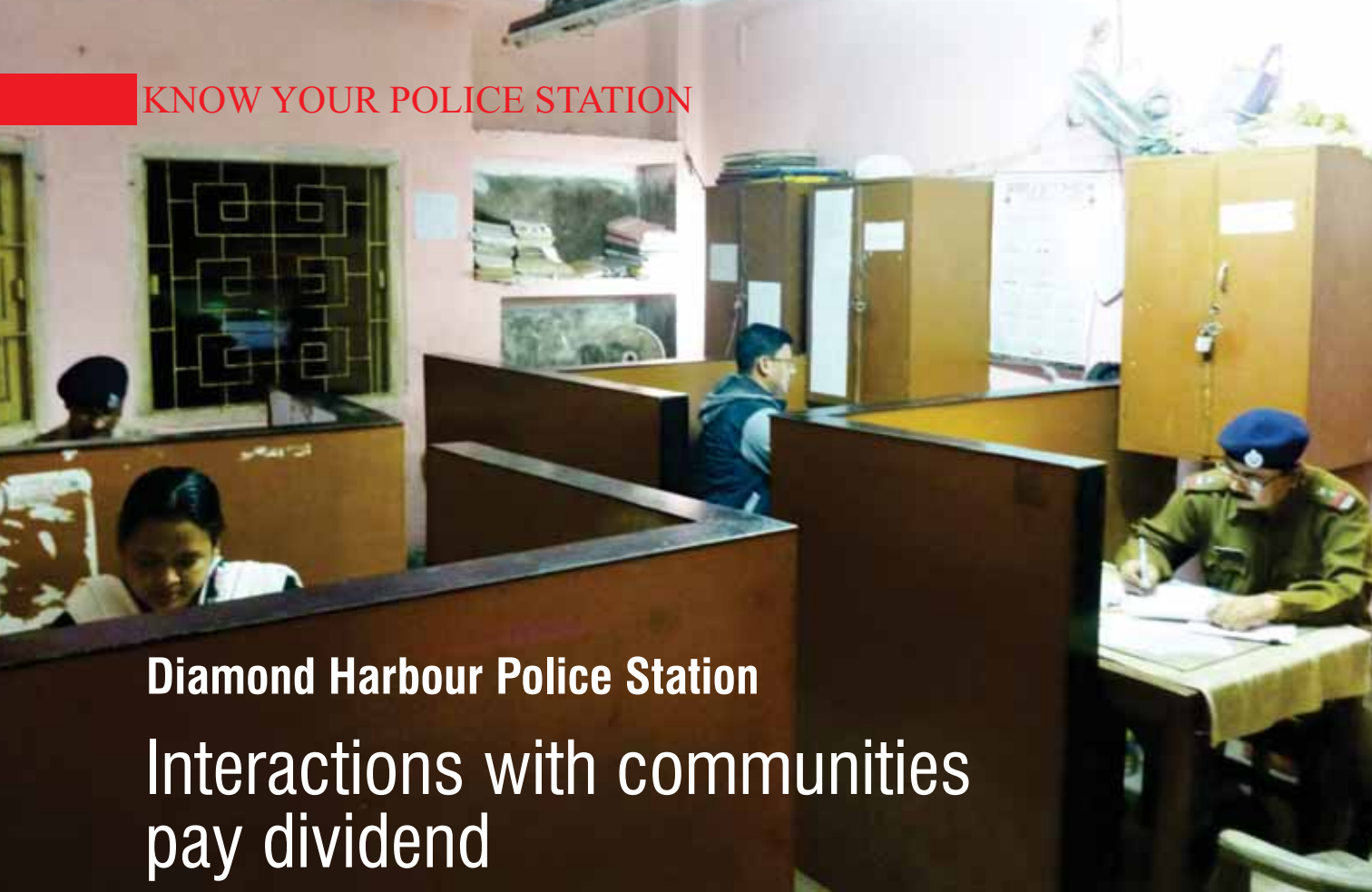
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Diamond Harbour Police Station

Interactions with communities pay dividend

Earlier known as Hajipur, Diamond Harbour used to be a stronghold of Portuguese pirates. The name Diamond Harbour was coined by the British when they started their trade operations in the area which is closer to the Bay of Bengal. The harbour served as a safe resting spot for the oceangoing ships and also a key loading and unloading dock for commodities. Now, the area has also become a popular tourist destination.

Jurisdiction:

North: Falta Police Station

North-West: Ramnagar Police Station

South: Kulpi Police station

East: Usthi Police Station

West: Parulia Coastal Police Station

Area Profile: Diamond

Harbour is a sub-divisional town having two blocks—Diamond Harbour I & II, and nine Gram Panchayats - Netra, Basuldanga, Masat, Dearak, Kanpur Dhanberia, Harindanga, Bolsiddhi Kalinagar, Patra and Sarisha in South 24 Parganas district. The area is well connected with the state's capital city Kolkata by both rail and road. There are four railway stations—

Diamond Harbour, Gurudasnagar, Basuldanga and Netra within its jurisdiction. Its area is spread over 107 Sq. Kms.

Diamond Harbour being a popular tourist spot, there are many hotels in and around for accommodation. It is a weekend holiday spot with several places of tourist attraction. Chingrikhali Fort, Lighthouse, Kellar Math,





Officerspeak:

There is no alternative of patience as well as continuity. There is no room for frustration either in our job. We curb petty crimes through regular monitoring of the situation.

Gautam Mitra
Officer in Charge,
Diamond Harbour PS

Rabindra Bhawan, South Bengal Museum, Naval Camp, and Swiss Gate see many visitors. One of the largest fish markets in Asia is situated here.

Diamond Harbour police

station serves a population of over 234600. About 66 per cent people are Hindus and remaining 34 per cent are Muslims. 85% are literates. Health care facilities in the area are available in the area

through a district hospital, four primary health centres and 20 private nursing homes. There are 115 Primary Schools, 40 High Schools, 10 Higher Secondary Schools and 5 private schools which provide education to the local children. Diamond Harbour is upcoming education hub with the set up of lone Women University in the state and another private university and few colleges have brought higher education in reach for the students of neighbouring areas. There are 25 branches of various banks and two post offices in the area.





Policing: Police undertake patrolling in the area regularly both by motor cycle and RT vehicles. Local Police station takes extra care because the area is very sensitive in the matter of women trafficking and takes appropriate preventive steps in association with the women police station in the area. The police station holds regular meetings with all stakeholders in the area to maintain law and order situation. They had taken the leaders of both Hindu and Muslim communities in confidence through interactions for smooth conduct of Durga Puja and Muharram processions in 2016 followed by a community lunch together. This strategy paid off well.

Challenges: The area is very sensitive in terms of crime. Problem of women trafficking is rampant in the area which has posed a serious challenge for the police station. As such, 'Swayangsiddha', the campaign piloted by South 24 Parganas police is carried out extensively. Officer - in - Charge of Diamond Harbour

Women police station, Pinky Ghosh has visited many schools with her team to aware the girl students and parents alike about human trafficking and child marriage. Moreover, incidents of dacoity and robbery which are reported to the police are dealt with stern measures.

Beyond Policing: Diamond Harbour police station plays an important role in the Swayangsiddha project in rescuing the trafficked girls and prevents child marriages in the area. They also try to develop awareness by organising seminars and discussion programmes in the girl schools. There is a separate child friendly corner managed by Child In Need Institute (CINI) at the police station premises which help in rehabilitation of the rescued children. Bharat Sevashram Sangha also carries out its social activities in the area. The police station organises anti-drug rallies in the area in close cooperation with the excise department. Other community development initiatives include conducting blood

donation camps, tree sapling plantation, and distribution of sweets and clothes to the underprivileged during festivals.

Present Strength:

Inspector - 1, Sub-Inspector - 9, Asst. Sub-Inspector - 4, Lady Asst. Sub-Inspector - 1, Constable - 14, Lady Constable - 3, Home Guard - 5, Lady HomeGuard - 3

Trivia: 1996 batch officer, Gautam Mitra served as a probationary officer at Sandeshkhali, Hasnabad and Baduria for one and half years. He was then posted as Sub-Inspector at Titagarh in 1999 and at Noapara and Barasat in 2002. He has been OC of several police stations. In 2009, he received the State Police Medal. He became Inspector in Charge of Basirhat PS in 2014, and subsequently took charge of Diamond Harbour PS.

Diamond Harbour Police Station

Address: NH 117, Rabindra Nagar, Diamond Harbour,

West Bengal 743331

Phone: 03174255223

Magrahat Police Station

Restoring peace with continuous surveillance

By Our Correspondent

Jurisdiction:

North: Bishnupur – 1 PS

North East: Baruipur PS

South: Joynagar PS

South West: Mandir Bazar PS

West: Usthi PS

Area Profile: Magrahat Police Station has a jurisdictional area of 137.25 Sq. Kms. It provides service to about 320,000 people who live in the two community development blocks – Magrahat – I and Magrahat – II. Males constitute 51 percent and females 49 percent, of which 55 percent are Muslims, 43 percent are Hindus, 1.5 percent are Christians and 0.5 percent are Buddhists. Gram Panchayats of Magrahat – I are Iyarpur, Ektara, Hariharpur, Kalikapota, Lakshmikantapur, Rangilabad, Sherpur, Sirakol, Srichanda, Usthi and Uttar Kusum. Whereas Magrahat – II consists of Amratala, Dhamua North, Dhamua South, Dhanpota, Dihikalash, Gokarni, Hotor Maryada, Jugdia, Magrahat East, Magrahat West, Mohanpur, Multi, Nainan and Urelchandpur Gram Panchayats. Magrahat East Assembly seat comes under its



jurisdiction. One Block Primary Health Centre is situated in Magrahat – II block. As many as 17 High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, 2 Madrassas and 187 Primary Schools cater to the education needs of the children in the area. Literacy rate is around 65.36 percent.

Challenges: Crimes against women are the major problem in Magrahat where both polygamy and polyandry are prevalent. Cases on domestic violence under section 498A are rampant. Elopements, abduction under section 363/363A cases are very frequent which had become major challenges. Besides, women and girls trafficking are also a major concern. “We are doing our best to stop the trafficking of young girls and women, and also provide support to those rescued for their rehabilitation” said

Himanshu Biswas, officer in charge of Magrahat Police Station.

Policing: Police patrolling is done in a regular manner. Meeting with community leaders are done to take stock of the prevailing situation. Civic volunteers and village police also patrol the area to take immediate corrective actions. These measures have led to comparatively lower crime rates than earlier times. Instances of mob violence had been recorded in the past, as the area is communally sensitive. Reports also come in of robbery and dacoity; offences against property. Kalash and Nainan are vulnerable places under the jurisdiction of Magrahat Police Station. Seven police camps are located at – Radhanagar, Rongonberia, Multi, Jhinkarhat, Moukhali, Fankerbazar and Bakipur. One

Officerspeak:

We maintain liaison with all sides, and listen to everyone's grievances and complaints because of the sensitive nature of the area. We take pro-active action to ensure that everything remain under control and ensure that no excess or special inclination is shown to any sides. We strive to keep a tab on crime largely by proper handling of the situation. We are alert and careful every moment to retain normalcy.

Himanshu Biswas

Officer in Charge, Magrahat PS



camp is in the premises of the police station. Last year, in connection with the seizure of 280gms of Heroin from Madhyamgram, the accused was hiding at Magrahat. After receiving a tip off, the cops tracked him by intercepting his location by his mobile number and nabbed him. One was a Bangladeshi national among the total three arrested.

Beyond Policing:

Conventional and community policing go hand in hand for the betterment of the society. Various community initiatives such as blood donation camps, anti-drug rallies, traffic

awareness and tree plantation programs are organised throughout the year. Awareness about traffic rules and disciplined driving is carried out extensively among the younger generation. "Swayangsiddha", the pilot project of South 24 Pargana police is being implemented across Magrahat in girls' schools to prevent trafficking and child marriages.

Trivia: An officer of 2004 batch, Himanshu Biswas was posted at Kasba PS as probationary officer in 2005 after completion of training and worked there for two months. Later he was

transferred to Kakdwip police station after completion of probation period and worked there till the end of 2008. In the beginning of 2009 he was transferred to Gholia and worked there for six months as a Sub-Inspector. In the latter half of 2009 he was again transferred to Kakdwip police station. In early 2010 he was posted at Bishnupur police station in South 24 Parganas. In June 2012 he was transferred to Sundarban Coastal police station and served there for three and a half years. In mid 2016 he was posted as officer in charge of Magrahat police station.

Present Strength: OC - 1, SI - 7, ASI - 7, Lady Constable - 6, Lady Home Guard - 1, Constable - 23, Computer Assistant - 1, Home Guard - 2, Civic Volunteer - 409, Village Police - 13.

Magrahat Police Station

Address: Magrahat Road,
West Bengal. Pin: 743329
Phone: 9073343552



Can't ignore calls from Mountains

Abhijit Chatterjee



Edmund Hillary once said 'Mount Everest, you beat me the first time, but I'll beat you

the next time because you've grown all you are going to grow... but I'm still growing!'

Rudraprasad Halder, an Assistant Sub Inspector in Wireless Department in West Bengal Police could not spell out anything after a miraculous escape even being trapped in the devastating tremor and landslide on 25 April, 2015 during Mt. Everest expedition. Following earthquake with such magnitude Rudraprasad had to return from the base camp at Lobuche East (6094 metre) at that time but his feeling and determination was no different than the British mountaineer Edmund Hilary, the first conquerer of Mt.



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Everest with Jamling Tenzing Norgay.

The devastating tremor took slives of 22 people and following the incident, Nepal government banned expeditions in Himalayan region for the year. It is always a dream for any mountaineer to conquer Mt. Everest. Being undone for the first time Rudraprasad neither lose his heart nor gave up the effort although such summits demand huge monetary involvement. He however, tried to find a way out for accumulating fund from various sources because he had no considerable amount of money for the summit in 2016. He had to spend all his savings and sell out a major portion of inherited family property for the summit in 2015 but it all went in vain due to natural calamity. When the Director General of Police enquired



about his mission Mt. Everest, Rudraprasd informed the top cop that it required nearly Rs 20 lakh and the money was the hindrance. Then it is the West Bengal Police which came forward with a fund to the tune of ten lakh rupees and later additional amount of Rs 2.5 lakh was further allotted by the department, informed Rudraprasad. According to

him "I was instructed to meet ADG (Welfare) Sumanbala Sahoo at her office on a scheduled day. I followed the instruction and accordingly went to her office. She wanted to know the details about the expedition and advised me to make preparation with an assurance of funding from the department. I was so excited that I could not believe my ears.





Last time the department allotted Rs 5.5 lakh to me for the Everest summit which was one fourth of the total expenditure but this time department assured to sponsor almost the total amount. Meanwhile the Nepal government announced to exempt peak royalty amounting to Rs 9.5 lakh. Once the financial arrangement for the summit had been completed, I started taking preparations for the Everest summit.”

While describing his horrific experience during Everest summit 2015, Rudraprasad said, 'We were all set to move forward for climbing up from the base camp but when it shuddered we decided to climb down immediately. We were not crazy and did not dare to wait for good weather because a few aftershocks were common, we knew. The weather became worst within a moment. I slipped a little bit while assisting a fellow climber but somehow managed to get hold of myself and evade the frost bite which could have taken my life.'

In his word, if anybody is bit adventurous, may prefer trekking and mountaineering but he or she will feel an urge within himself or herself to go in for an expedition further. Rudraprasad who hailed from Raidighi in South 24 Paraganas at Sonarpur for his study, became associated with local club-Sonarpur Arohi. Some members of that club used to go for trekking and rock

climbing. Influenced by adventure of this sort Rudraprasad joined them following a rock climbing course at Gojaburu hill in Purulia in 1999. Then he pursued Basic, Advance, Search & Rescue, Alpine Mountaineering Course with “A” grade from Nehru Institute of Mountaineering. 'My first expedition was at Joginparbat (6348 metre) at Gadwal range. Since then I have participated in 19 expeditions of which two are for rescue. I was overwhelmed to receive the award which was conferred to me in memory of Tenzing Norgay and Radhanath Sikdar after I conquered Mt. Everest in 2016. Although I have conquered the highest peak Mt. Everest still want to go in for other summit because every peak is interesting and has its own characteristic. Now I plan to go for Kanchenjunga summit,' said Rudraprasad. 'I cannot ignore the call of the mountains because it is not the mountain we conquer but ourselves', he exclaimed. ■



কৃষিতে সাফল্য

আজ বাংলার ঘরে ঘরে

কৃষি বিপণন ব্যবস্থার এক নতুন দিগন্ত

রাজ্য জুড়ে একটি সুসংহত কৃষি বিপণন ব্যবস্থা গড়ে তুলে কৃষকের উৎপাদিত কস্যের ম্যাক্স মুদ্রা প্রাপ্তি সুনিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে কৃষি বিপণন সঙ্ঘের নিরলস প্রয়াস করে চলেছে।

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- রাজ্যে কৃষিক শস্যের বিপণন ব্যবস্থার লক্ষ্যে ও কৃষি-বাণিজ্যে কৃষকের গতিতে আনন্দপ্রদ নির্মিত করার উদ্দেশ্যে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের ১১টি জেলায় প্রায় ৪০,০০০ কৃষককে নিয়ে ৪১টি কৃষক উৎসাহক সন্থ ইতিমধ্যে গঠিত হয়েছে
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- কৃষক বিপণনের সামগ্রিক প্রসারের লক্ষ্যে কৃষিক শস্য বিপণন (প্রতিবন্ধন) আইন পাশেদান করা হয়েছে, যাতে রাজ্যে বিভিন্নধরনের পণ্য প্রায় ৪৫%





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SWAMI VIVEKANANDA STATE POLICE ACADEMY, W.B.

SVSPA: The Seedbed where Future Cops Grow

By Our Correspondent

Training is an important tool for cops to meet any new challenges with more competence and professionalism. Imparting training to police personnel by competent trainers in a suitable learning environment helps to cultivate right values, develop positive attitude and confidence to equip them and consequently serve

the society better. The qualities that associate with *Men in Khaki* are discipline, acumen and sacrifice. But those values do not inculcate in one day. It is the training and schooling of these people that sets them up. Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy (SVSPA) is such an institution situated at Barrackpore which is the seedbed for future cops.

Origin and Development of SVSPA, West Bengal

The Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy (SVSPA) is the state level police training institution catering to the training needs of West Bengal Police and Kolkata Police. The Academy conducts basic training for DSP Probationers, Cadet Sub-Inspectors of both Armed & Un-Armed branches and Recruit Constables for





West Bengal Police and also for Warders and Inspectors of Correctional Services, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants of Kolkata Police. The Academy also conducts Pre-promotional training for Constables, Asst. SI's and SI's for their promotion to the next rank besides conducting various short in-service training courses on different professional issues.

The Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861) laid the foundation of organized and formal policing in the pre-independent India. In around 1893, experimental course of instructions limited to a period of two months was tried in Dhaka. Later in the Police Training School at Bhagalpur (now in Bihar) was approved. As per recommendations of the Indian Police Commission 1902-03, a Police Training School was set up at Mill Barracks, Dhaka

which functioned till 1913.

Partition of Bengal in 1905 and its annulment in 1911 resulted in a newly created province of Bihar and as the police training college at Bhagalpur was left out of Bengal province, a new Police Training College at Sardah (Rajshahi district, now in Bangladesh) was established in 1912 which continued to be the main training institution for police in Bengal till the country's Independence. A small set up known as Barrackpore Training Centre (BTC), located within present campus at Barrackpore Police Lines functioned as an adjunct to the main training institution.

After the Independence, Police Training College for West Bengal Police was sanctioned in 1948 to function from the present location at Barrackpore and the previous Barrackpore Training Centre (BTC) was

merged with it in 1949 and subsequently Police Training College (PTC), Barrackpore came into existence. Later the Police Training Centre at Bankura was also amalgamated with the Police Training College. Every year, 11th April is celebrated as the Foundation Day. The PTC Barrackpore was renamed as Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy in August 2011.

The need for additional training capacity paved the way for setting up of Subsidiary Training Centres (STCs) at EFR Salua, SAP 4th Bn. Kasba and SAP 9th Bn. Sandhya. Subsequently separate setup for these STCs within the same campus was sanctioned. Further, the STC at Barjora within the campus of SAP 13th Bn, STC at Charra within the campus of SAP 11th



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Bn, and PTS at Salua within the campus of EFR 1st Bn are also undergoing completion.

According to Director K Jayaraman, "SVSPA is in the endeavour of shaping young minds into police professionals ever since it emerged as Police Training College in the year 1948. We have packed training activities throughout the year and conduct various in-service training courses in association with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and UNICEF."

Police Training Manual

Previously the functioning of SVSPA was guided by the Bengal Police Training Manual 1936, which was outdated and archaic in nature. This Academy is now entrusted to organize and conduct various types of training courses including basic training, pre-promotional and in-service training for different ranks of state police and other knowledge related subjects.

Administrative and other miscellaneous affairs of this institution have also been changed with the demands of the time. Considering this aspect, the Bengal Police Training Manual 1936 was thoroughly revised and Police Training Manual 2014 was introduced for the effective functioning of SVSPA.

Functional Status of Training Branch

Director General of Police (Training), West Bengal, heads the Training Branch of West Bengal Police, which is entrusted to deal with matters of police training administration subject to Rules, Government Orders, standing orders, etc. DGP (Training) exercises functional supervision over all police training institutions in West Bengal Police assisted by the ADGP (Training) and the IGP (Training). DGP (Training) is the chief inspecting officer of the police training institutions

in West Bengal Police and along with ADGP (Training) and IGP (Training), plans the annual inspection programme for these institutions. SVSPA, Barrackpore, headed by the Director is the main training institution of West Bengal Police. Subsidiary Training Centres (STCs) have been set up at different places for decentralization of institutional training facility and also for capacity building of constables. These STCs are under supervision & control of Director of SVSPA, Barrackpore. Supervisory officers of the Training Branch continuously endeavour to promote and strengthen the vision, mission, objective & policy of police training in the state.

SVSPA is well equipped with in-house faculty members both for academic indoor training and outdoor training. Besides, a number of eminent faculty members from different disciplines take classes for the training programs. These include academicians, experts from Forensic Science Medicine, scientific officers/experts from Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) & Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), lawyers, judicial officers and senior police officers. ■



Online FIRs - A Citizen Centric Approach

By Our Correspondent

Adhering to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court for uploading FIRs, CID has facilitated access to its website: www.cidwestbengal.gov.in to Malda and Jalpaiguri districts and Sealdah, Siliguri, and Howrah GRP. The people can have access to the CID portal to know about the details of FIR. They can also download the same in PDF format by clicking at 'Citizen's Corner' in

the same portal. Recently the apex court ordered the police in all the states and union territories to upload copies of First Information Reports (FIRs) into the respective websites of the districts within 24 hours of their filing. Police in most of the districts in West Bengal have already started uploading FIRs in their respective websites but those who have no provision of

uploading to their own portals can do the same with the access of CID West Bengal's website. However, uploading of FIRs in sensitive cases was exempted. The deadline for uploading those FIRs can be extended up to 72 hours where internet access is limited. This move has been implemented to usher in transparency in policing and has been lauded by the people. ■

CID Nabs Fabricators of Fake Certificates

By Our Correspondent

CID busted a fake certificate racket in Jalpaiguri, under Kotwali Police Station in West Bengal. Two people were arrested including a High School teacher who was involved in making fake certificates of reputed universities. They used to take a considerable sum from different individuals promising them a certificate as per

their requirements. Several fake certificates were seized from their possession along with a laptop computer, printer, and other stationeries. They also managed to get hold of fake holograms. CID team is investigating the case and checking bank details of the arrested persons. ■

Cop Turns Santa Claus

By Our Correspondent



The people of Belpahari were surprised to see Deputy Superintendent of Police Dipak Sarkar on Christmas in 2016. He set camp just outside Belpahari Police Station in full Santa Claus attire with bags full of goodies. Children being naturally of inquisitive nature were attracted to such a sight. They were gifted little toys, balls, hair bands, candies, etc. With a smile he asked every child about his or her aim in life and advised them to study well to realize their dreams. Even some adults received gifts as no one could be turned away on that special day. ■

BP Poddar Hospital Ensures Patient Care with Latest Medical Innovation and Technology

Supriyo Chakraborty, Director



BP PODDAR HOSPITAL is a 205-bed multi-specialty state of the art institute providing crucial Cardiac care, Critical care, Onco care and General Surgery in Kolkata. The premier health care institute in the city has become a tertiary care centre providing most modern health care services to the people across several states including West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and the sister states of the North Eastern region.

The hospital is equipped with most high end technology in all the specialised departments, which are being provided by on site Full Time Medical Consultants who handle all medical, surgical, emergencies, preventive care services and advance diagnostic services round the clock. The hospital is providing all advance and latest services to the people at a very affordable rate so that common people can avail of those super speciality services within their means.

This hospital has introduced several new methods to provide ailing people get quicker relief with less pain. It has brought **Bloodless Radial Approach Advanced Coronary Angiography for the first time in the eastern region**. Any catheter placement into a blood vessel is associated with the risk of bleeding and pain. After removal of the catheter of the femoral artery the patient will need to lie flat without bending the leg for two to six hours for the artery to heal. In some cases, even with prolonged immobility, internal bleeding can occur and can be so severe enough to require blood transfusion or surgery to repair femoral artery. These complications are rare, but they may be less common, if the catheter is inserted in the wrist. Because radial artery is much smaller and located closer to the skin surface, internal bleeding is eliminated and any

external bleeding is easily compressed. After the catheter is removed from radial artery, a compression device is placed around the wrist to apply pressure on the artery, and there is no need for the patient to remain immobile. In general patient find radial catheterization more comfortable than femoral catheterization, as they are able to sit up, work and eat immediately and also it becomes **"Day Care"** procedure due to this advance approach.

It is also performing the PTCA with this advanced approach and the patients are discharged on the next day with less complication.

Revolutionary technique of CABG IN B.P. PODDAR HOSPITAL

B.P. PODDAR has also introduced the 4-inch cut/incision in coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), which is becoming a revolutionary technique in cardiac surgeries, for the first time in the eastern part of the country. Cardiac operation is traditionally being carried out through the medium sternotomy approach and cardio pulmonary bypass. However, the procedures are associated with complications such as infections, dehiscence, mediastinitis and neurological problems, some of which have an unexpectedly high mortality rate. Cardiopulmonary bypass, in particular is responsible for the diverse objective problems, such as hemolysis, heparin rebound phenomena, complement activation and deterioration of the immune system, as well as subjective factors related to the degree of surgical invasiveness, such as poor appetite, insomnia, depression, visual memory, intellectual deficit and loss of sexual ability.

The experience gain through less

invasive surgery in other specialities has influenced clinical thinking regarding minimally invasive cardiac surgery (MICS), a term initially used to describe small incision approaches to the heart. Limited access was initially used only in coronary artery bypass graft surgery, an alternative to conventional medial sternotomy. While the advantages of MICS have been well documented it remains clear that a successful outcome require a close working relationship between surgeons, anesthetist, and perfusionists. Supporters of minimally invasive technique in cardiac surgery claim significant improvement in patients comfort, lower procedural cost and decreased operative methods.

Benefits of minimally invasive cardiac surgeries

- 1) Less damage to tissue and muscle.
- 2) Reduced risk of infection.
- 3) Less bleeding.
- 4) Less pain and trauma.
- 5) Shorter hospital stay (four to five Days), quick return to home.
- 6) Easier mobility and walking.
- 7) Faster return to normal life (often in two weeks).

The hospital is also known as the inventor of **"Single Key Hole Technique"** in general surgeries. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy has traditionally been performed using multiple small sites. But **"Single Key Hole Technique"** has emerged as an alternative technique to improve cosmesis and minimize complications associated with multiple incisions.

Benefits of **Single Key Hole Technique**:

- 1) Less incision
- 2) Less bleeding
- 3) Next day discharge
- 4) Quicker recovery after discharge.

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Trauma Care management needs more awareness

Dr. Indraneel Dasgupta



Trauma is one of the dreaded night mares that we encounter in our society. Kolkata is one of the densely populated cities in the world and in this jungle of concrete and automobiles, the death toll of victims of trauma are only increasing. The lack of awareness and promptness of response is a major cause of rise in the number of fatalities.

Like many other states, West Bengal also faced increase in number of accidents during recent past. The mortality rate was 29.1% in road accidents. In West Bengal, out of 13208 of all road traffic accidents 6234 are fatalities, 11794 were injured. It was also noted that 15 years to 34 years was most common for accidents.

In all countries the incidence of death from injury increases more than threefold with increasing poverty. For the 90% of patients who survive the initial trauma, the burden of ongoing morbidity from

traumatic brain injury, loss of limb function, and ongoing pain is even more significant.

Major causes of death in trauma are head injury, chest injury, and massive vascular injury. There are only few countries or regions in the world who have a comprehensive system of trauma care, from roadside to rehabilitation, and that incorporate effective injury prevention strategies.

At present the awareness among doctors about how to approach a trauma victim is still lacking leave aside

awareness among the general population. Only few institutes have come up with a proper emergency and trauma care. Peerless Institute of Emergency and Trauma Care hosts a number of courses in the hospital including Masters and DNB in Emergency Medicine.

The deaths that occur in trauma have a trimodal distribution. The first peak occurs within few hours and it occurs mostly due to extensive head and vascular injuries. The victims usually die even before reaching the hospital. The second peak usually occurs



minutes to hours after reaching the hospital and these deaths are mostly due to Major Head, chest, and abdominal injuries. The third peak occurs due to Systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis, multi-organ failure and occurs mostly in the intensive care units.

The main stay of trauma management would be perhaps to go for preventive measures and if encountered with a true scenario of trauma a doctor goes by primary and secondary surveys followed by proper management steps. The first peak of death due to

trauma can be prevented by safe road construction, wearing seat belt, helmet, airbag, stringent drunk driving laws etc. Rapid transport to appropriate hospital, prompt resuscitation and identification of injuries needing surgical intervention prevents secondary deaths and Evidence-based resuscitation practices prevent the third.

In conclusion the major route to prevent deaths due to trauma would be perhaps to achieve a basic level of awareness in our society. All modalities of trauma should be scanned and feasible implementation of

primary, secondary and tertiary levels of prevention should lead our society towards a better future. ■

Author Dr. Indraneel Dasgupta is MRCS (Edinburgh), MRCS (Glasgow), MCEM (U.K.) Clinical Director, Department of Emergency Medicine, Peerless Hospital and B.K. Roy Research Centre, Kolkata Course Director, Masters in Emergency Medicine at Peerless Hospital Examiner, Royal College of Emergency Medicine, U.K. Editor-in-Chief, Indian Journal of Emergency Medicine (IJEM)



পশ্চিমাঞ্চল উন্নয়ন পর্ষদ

পশ্চিমাঞ্চল উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার

"উন্নয়নের পথে - মানুষের সাথে"

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WBP Personnel won Prizes in All India Police Judo Cluster Championship

By Our Correspondent

Another feather was added in the hat of West Bengal Police when three police personnel, including two women, from West Bengal Police won prizes in the first All India Police Judo Cluster Championship organised in the Sports Authority of India complex at Salt Lake from January 3 to 7.

Monimala Day of the Rapid Action Force and Kakali Dey of the Alipore Women Cell won the silver medal in Taekwondo while April Thapa of the Eastern Frontier Rifles received the bronze medal in the same discipline. Three other disciplines included in the meet were Judo, Gymnastics

and Wushu. Five participants of Kolkata Police also won prizes. Altogether 30 national police teams, including RPF, CISF, CRPF, BSF, SSB, and ITBP participated in the five-day long competitions.

Taekwondo being an Olympic sport, both Monimala Day and



Monimala Day



Kakali Dey



April Thapa

Kakali Dey selected it at their teenage. Monimala, of 2011 batch competed at the All India Police Judo Cluster Championship under the 62Kgs category and Kakali, a constable of 2006 batch competed in the 73Kgs and above category. Both of them have their goals set to compete at the Olympic Games and earn glory. Their family members are very supportive of their endeavour and encourage them in every step.

The All India Police Sports Control Board oversees such police sports events. Senior officials including ADG & IGP of the Armed Force Ranvir Kumar and IGP of the West Bengal Armed Force Tripurari Atharv supervised the event. Debobrata Dubey, the sports officer of West Bengal Police,



said that their participants had practiced twice a day during the last three months before the opening of the championship. He said "our participants are targeting to go to the next world police sports meet slated to be held later part of the year." Sudipto Sadhukhan of

the Bengal Taekwondo Association was the departmental coach for their training. Entire event was jointly organised by the West Bengal Police and Kolkata Police very efficiently, in association with the Sports Authority of India. ■

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|--|-------------------|
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| 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 Department | |
| ADG & IGP, CID | 2479-1330 |
| IGP CID-I | 2479-2955 |
| IGP CID-II | 2448-8288 |
| DIG CID | 2479-1586 |
| DIG CID, Spl. | 2479-1830 |
| DIG CID (Operation) | 2479-1093 |
| SS CID-West | 2479-2341 |
| SS CID-Ops. | 2479-2834 |
| SS CID-Spl | 2479-0162 |
| SS CID HQ | 2449-9075 |
| SS CID South | 2479-1409 |
| SS CID-North at Siliguri | 0353-2574576 / 78 |
| | |
| Zonal ADG & IGP | |
| ADG & IGP North Bengal | 0353-2546553 |
| IGP Western Range | 0343-2562787 |
| IGP South Bengal | 2479-1573 |
| | |

| Designation | Tel : Off |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Range DIG | |
| IGP, Burdwan Range | 2681-1488 |
| DIG, Midnapore Range | 03222-225440 |
| DIG, Malda Range | 03522-255505 |
| DIG, Jalpaiguri Range | 03561-220881 |
| DIG, Presidency Range | 2479-1940, 2448-746 |
| DIG, Murshidabad Range | 033-2582-7679 |
| DIG, Darjeeling Range | 0354-2257732 |
| DIG, Bankura | 03242-251252 |
| | |
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| CP, Siliguri | 0353-2511210 |
| CP, Asansol -DGP | 0341-2257260 |
| CP, Barrackpore | 2592-0030 |
| CP, Howrah | 2641-2626, 2640-4001 |
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