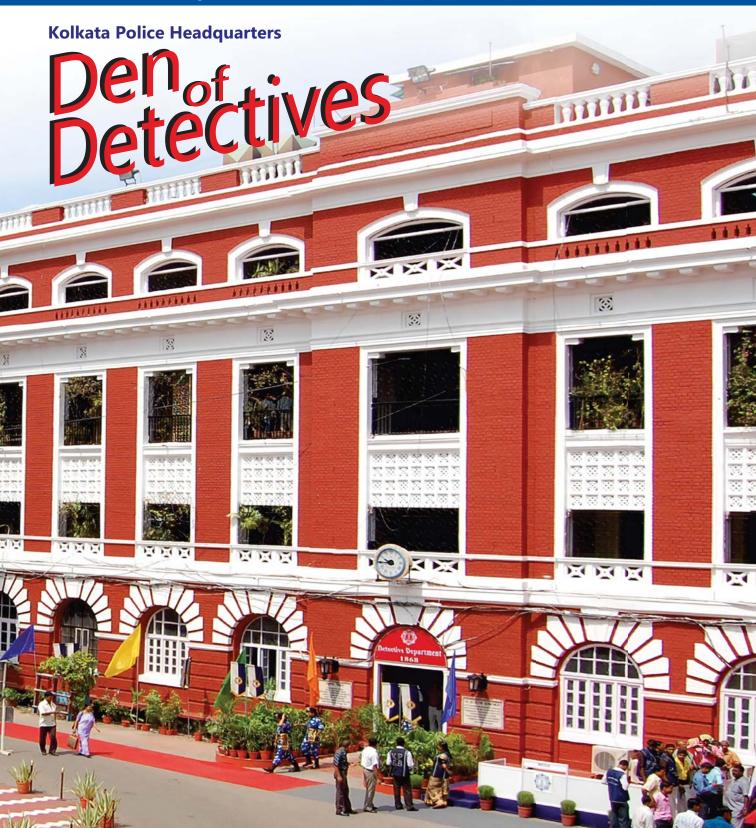
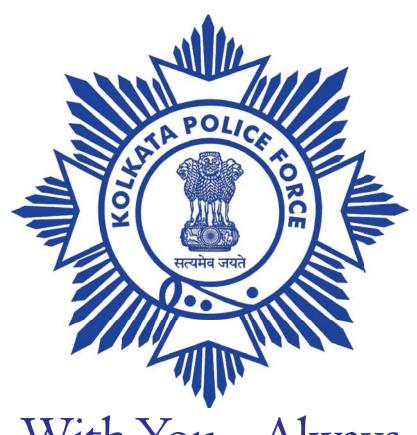
A Magazine for the Kolkata Police

PROMOTING PEACE







With You - Always



An Initiative of







COMMISSIONER'S COLUMN

Yes, We did it



Kolkata is safe, we work to make it safest





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iLEAD becomes Ground Zero for Cyber Security Awareness in the city







Founder Chairman Late Shri. R.K. Prasad

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EDITORIAL



Dear Readers,

Let me take this opportunity to wish you all a Happy and Prosperous 2017.

Kolkata Police did a remarkable job in handling mega festivals during October when both Durga Puja and Diwali festivals were celebrated with great enthusiasm without any incident, which has brought fresh laurels for the city police force.

City police earned kudos from the Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, who had complemented the efficient work done by the police force during the first ever special Immersion Carnival of the selected large Durga idols on the prestigious Red Road in the city. It was a proud moment for the city police that the chief minister had appreciated the special arrangements made for the first-ever such procession. As a first experiment it was a 101 percent success, the Chief Minister has announced, and that, such programme would be repeated every year with the hope that it would draw the attention of a sizeable tourist population from both home and abroad. It was a brilliant decision of the Chief Minister to showcase the creative activities that are associated with the popular festival. Every single idol had its specialty which represents the thinking process of the organizers in the contemporary society.

The week-long Kolkata International Film Festival was an important cultural programme which brought key film personalities from around the world particularly from China. It was completed with great enthusiasm when critically acclaimed international films were screened in ten prestigious halls in the city.

There is no doubt that there are innumerable opportunities to attract tourists as more and more people are going to different places seeking to explore new ideas and such initiatives are well comparable with other programmes elsewhere in the world. The job of the city police has always been very challenging and its scope is enlarging steadily with the emerging situation in the expanding city. In tune with the changing horizons of the state, massive developmental programmes are now underway. As we have stepped into 2017 let us pledge for ensuring safety-security, growth and development for every citizen and in the process make people's life easier, better and friendlier. Wish everyone well.

Happy reading,

Satya Swaroop Managing Editor

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VIEW FROM THE TOP



After hectic time with Durga Puja, Kali Puja, Diwali and Chhat Puja, Kolkatans have shifted to the soothing cultural arena, which has always been very rich in this cosmopolitan city. With the onset of winter, several events have been organized, which have both national and international standing making Kolkata an important destination for the people, who matter in the field of art, culture and sports. Ensuring the events ran smoothly; Kolkata Police earned another feather in its hat, receiving appreciation from the public.

Kolkata Police has always stood guard in all such important moments in the city's life and is committed to continue its endeavour to support such important ventures in the future. In this issue of Protector, Joint CP (Crime) in an interview emphasized on cyber security measures in accordance with the rising number of internet users and online transactions taking place. The cover story throws light on the renowned Detective Department with its several sections and specialised squads, which are housed at Lalbazaar, the Headquarters of Kolkata Police. With its impeccable track record of solving cases, it continues to receive appreciation from all quarters.

Kolkata Police, in an attempt to build a strong bond with the younger generation has been organizing a Football Tournament - Friendship Cup for the past few years. Friendship Cup 2016 has been covered which is very popular among the youngsters as well as football lovers of the city. There is an article on Traffic Computer Cell of Kolkata Police which handles the technicalities of the traffic department. There are illustrated photo feature-Police Panorama and regular Health and Legal Column.

The South West Traffic Guard which is covered in this issue brings out the fact how the personnel posted manage both road and river traffic efficiently in Kolkata Port area.

Kolkata 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 job is certainly challenging but there is no reason to worry as Kolkata Police personnel are well trained in handling any unusual situations. Kolkata Police stands firmly safeguarding the lives and properties of the people, and will never compromise on the safety and security of the city.

Wish you all a Happy and Prosperous 2017.

Happy reading

Rajeev Kumar

Commissioner of Police, Kolkata

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Rajeev Kumar, IPS

New Year is the harbinger of new hopes and brings in fresh ideas, resolutions to make new moves and introspection for ensuring better tomorrows in a rather comfortable surrounding with people.

City police encounters growing challenges round the year. However, we have successfully managed every situation during 2016. As always, the last twothree months of the outgoing year was quite hectic for this megacity as it witnessed several important events like the grand Durga Puja festival, Eid and Diwali. Kolkata Police received a special pat from the Chief Minister for successful arrangement of first-ever Durga idol immersion carnival at Red Road. This vibrant city witnessed another bravura event - 22nd Kolkata International Film Festival which was attended by many celebrities from Bollywood, Tollywood and foreign delegates.

Commitment follows, responsibility grows as we surge ahead in this challenging world. We are vigilant enough; still a minor lapse or human error can fuel the situation and a small incident may at times turn into a bigger problem. Thus, there is no room for resting with the situation which has to be nipped in the bud. And we did it.

It is worthwhile to mention that colleagues of Ultadanga Traffic Guard have made us proud by facilitating a 'Green Corridor' for transporting delicate cadaveric organs from a private hospital at E M Bypass to SSKM

Hospital and Disha Eye Hospital. They reached the destination within record time of 13 minutes, covering a distance of about 18kms.

Some recent arrests, detection and tracking have enhanced the glory of Kolkata Police. Drug dealers with contrabands arrested by the sleuths of Narcotic Cell, the arrest of four accused within 48 hours of the killing of a construction worker in Beniapukur area are praiseworthy. These are in a nutshell, result of the round the clock efforts put in by the men in uniform.

I am confident that the Men in White will continue to hold its flag high in the coming days. Let us all join hands in ensuring the well being of the city.

Jai Hind!



Kolkata is Safe, we work to make it Safest

Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime) Vishal Garg shared his views and thoughts with our Asst. Editor Abhijit Chatterjee on the overall situation in this mega city. He says that while there are very nominal cognizable offensive cases in the city, they are laying more emphasis to deal with the cyber crimes with the support of the internet service providers and multi-service providers and by manning a 24x7 helpline to deal with the fraudulent money transfers. Following are the excerpts of the interview:

What is the crime scenario in Kolkata? Is it less crime prone in comparison to other metropolis?

Crime is relatively low for a major city like Kolkata which has over 141.1 Lakh populations. According to the data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there had been a total of 23990 incidents of cognizable crimes under IPC in the year 2015 in Kolkata. This is a nominal 3.5% of the total national figure. Even the percentage share of crime in Kolkata is lower than that of the state percentage which stands at 6.1%

In the year 2014, Kolkata was awarded the best city award in the category of crime and safety by *India Today*. The award was given after a rigorous survey of 30 state capitals and metro cities and 20 emerging cities judging on 12 parameters. This speaks a volume about the city.

What are the vulnerable areas in the crime map of



the city? How do you manage to tackle the situation in those areas and maintain law and order there?

For a peace loving city like Kolkata there are no as such marked 'vulnerable areas' which are crime prone. A brief perusal of crime in Kolkata is made by plotting the data and information regarding some selected crime types on the city map, thereby trying to apply simple geographical techniques in recognition of crime pattern in the city. Certain crime types are common than others and spatial disparity in crime numbers is clearly identifiable with an intimate relation with road network and some socioeconomic aspects.

Maintaining law and order is done round the clock through public awareness and interactions, pickets, plain cloth surveillance, deploying radio squads and any-other occasion needed arrangements.

What measures you have taken to check crime rates in the city?

By using the data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the overall trends and characteristics of crime, crime rates and crime control techniques in each stage of the criminal justice system in the city are examined. From the data

analysed, it is perceived that economic, political, and societal factors play a crucial in the occurrence of crime and crime control practices. Recent phenomena, like the financial crisis and the current political stalemate in India, seem to have contributed to this disturbing increase in crime. If these factors can be stabilized, then we can anticipate the improvement of crime situation in the country.

Have you noticed any significant change in crime patterns in recent times? If yes, what are those?

The trends of crime keep changing with the growing population and rapid development of the society. With the increasing demand and popularity of the internet, the world is at the fingertip. In recent times, the pattern of commission of a crime has changed wherein the use of internet, electronic gadgets and social media has crept in keeping the criminals in anonymity. Some such crimes are: a) Net oriented banking fraud by entering into the system and stealing the password and bank details to siphon off the money (b) Forgery/cloning of cheques and other instruments of bank like credit/debit cards (c) Hacking social media accounts to post derogatory/obscene languages and pictures (d) Black-Mailing over the social media with intention of extracting money or for some other gains etc.

To counter crime over the virtual world, various steps are taken by us. Some of those are:

Organising seminars and workshops with the help of ISPs, MSPs, Bank officials to create public awareness such as use of reputed anti-virus software in the system, not to click unrecognised fictitious links, etc.

Manning a 24X7 helpline for public assistance and quick response in cases of fraudulent money transfers.

Asking general public not to share identification numbers and passwords of social networking sites, online banking IDs etc.

Suggesting netizens that if you are setting a profile on social media, be very vague about your description and don't disclose your personal information, pictures.

Are Kolkatans aware about crime against environment? How Kolkata Police deal with such crime?

We are proud to say that

Kolkatanas are very much aware about crime against environment. As per the Crime Data sheet of NCRB for the year 2015 there has been not a single incidence of crime reported against environment under the Forest Act or even the Wild Life Protection Act.

We have a dedicated Section of Wild Life and Environmental Offence to look after and curb any threat to the flora and fauna of the city. Besides, Kolkata Traffic Police has an Anti-Pollution Cell whose responsibility is to randomly check and prosecute vehicles that are polluting the city air. Getting the emission level checked at an interval of every 6 months is mandatory to ply in the city roads. We do not allow vehicles over 15 years of age to ply on city roads.

Do you think crime against women and children are rising? If yes, then what are the steps that have been taken to combat those crimes?

It is a fact that crime against women and children are on the rise in the entire country. The possible reason behind this can be the awareness of women and children, a bigger presence of media and the eagerness of Police to curb such crimes.

Kolkata Police is well equipped to help women and children in the hour of their need. We have certain dedicated sections in Detective Department, like the Women Grievance Cell, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Missing Person Section, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit besides substantial presence of lady police officers and staffs in all the 69 Police Stations of the city to solve the problem of deprived women and children by giving special importance.

Requisite steps are taken to curb crime against women and children. Some of them are:

Assigning 24X7 toll-free helpline no 1090, 1091 for Women in need and 1098 for Children in need.

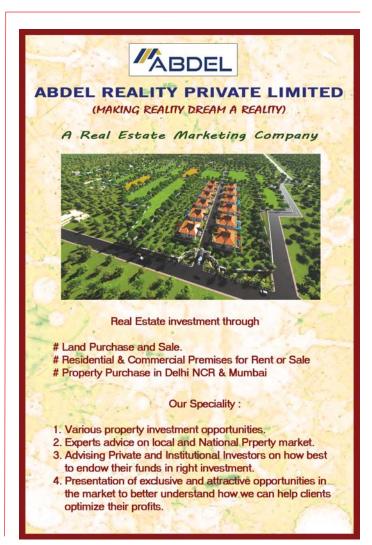
Concerned departments of Kolkata Police

continuously engage in making awareness programs through print and electronic media, FM channels on important issues like dowry death, domestic violence, sexual harassment, harassment at work place, immoral trafficking, child trafficking, sexual exploitation of children etc.

Hoarding at important road crossing, notices in PS notice boards are displayed on issues like child marriage, legal right of women and children etc

On different issues of crime against women including domestic violence, a lot of sensitisation and awareness program are arranged from time to time. All officers and forces, including men are imparted training from time to time to handle cases regarding crime against women and children

We have four (4) dedicated all-women police stations in different corners of the city where women and children can have the ease to get addressed.



DD deters crooks to commit further crime

By Our Bureau

Sherlock Homes, Feluda, Kiriti Roy and many others like them are not imaginary characters created by the authors. Even it is not that they are sketched just to create an impression about the detectives or to make the most entertaining thriller movies. But the detectives are very much around us whom we hardly notice.

Familiar Feluda and other private detectives used to help the police for detecting important cases. However, in real situation detectives in the police department perform similar acts to crack, track and control crimes. The Detective Department (DD) of Kolkata Police not only detects crime but also creates a situation for the habitual criminals who think twice before committing any crime. This is how Kolkata Police ensures safety and security for its residents, visitors and tourists.

Collecting true and authentic information is the key to detecting crimes and solving cases. Kolkata Police had felt the need for setting up a separate wing way back in 1868 on 28 November to investigate an unnatural death in Amherst Street area which had raised huge public outcry around that time.

The department was set up primarily to investigate that special case when Sir Stuart Hogg was Commissioner of Police who appointed an Inspector A. Younan to take charge of the department, which has since then contributed positively in extending support in the functioning of Kolkata Police. There was no looking back for the department. Rather its activities went on increasing with the changes in the socioeconomic and cultural scenario in this ever growing cosmopolitan city. Detective Department has grown in scale over the years and plays a very crucial role in solving various criminal cases. Because of its expanding activities in different sectors, the DD has been divided into different sections, each focusing on a particular type of crime.

Evolution

By virtue of recommendations of Patton Committee appointed in 1845, the Commissionerate system in the lines of London Police was introduced in Calcutta on November 1, 1856 when the then Chief Magistrate, Sir Samuel Wauchope became first Commissioner of Police. But the recommendation for a detective force in Calcutta was disapproved by the Governor of Bengal. The seeds of an idea had however been sown and bore fruit two decades later following a gruesome murder of a young lady in Amherst Street on April 1, 1868.Sir Stuart Hogg, the then Commissioner of Police issued Circular No 149 on November 28, 1868 by which he set up a Detective Force in Calcutta police with Mr. A Younan as its Superintendent. In reducing its strength in 1873, Sir Hogg transferred Superintendent Younan and put in charge Inspector Richard Reid who solved the Amherst Street case. Detective force under Stuart Hogg worked satisfactorily in conjunction with regular police. But in early 1870s, Mr. Wauchope was brought back in Calcutta police for the second term in place of Sir Stuart Hogg. Mr. Wauchope abolished the Detective Force. He however kept his chosen men for detective purposes under his personal direction. At the close of second term of Mr. Wauchope in 1873, Sir Hogg returned to Commissionership.

In 1876, Inspector Richard Reid was promoted to officiate as the Superintendent of both Detective Force and Reserve Force. In 1879, the unit was divided into two establishments - one at Lalbazar with Reid and the other at 34, Sooterkin Lane with inspectors Sree Nath Pal and Kisto Chunder Banerjee. In November 1884, the premises at 34, Sooterkin Lane were vacated and a portion of the building at 5, Halliday Street was occupied by the detectives. Later the detective office was set up at Kenderdine Lane before it was finally shifted to Lalbazar.

It was in 1898 when Jogendra Chandar Mitra headed the detectives as the first Indian. He was succeeded by Kisto Chunder Banerjee. By 1908 Detective department came to be known as the Criminal Investigation Department on the pattern of Bengal Police. But 1910 onwards the department came to be known by its old name. A separate and independent cell was set up in 1908 to collect political intelligence and to deal with the militant nationalists. Between 1906 and 1916 Sir Charles Tegart remained in charge of both detective department and city criminal investigating department.

Following the partition of Bengal and formation of different revolutionary groups, there raised a need for a separate department in Calcutta Police. A surveillance scheme was prepared in 1911 and at the initiatives of Sir F L Halliday, Commissioner of Police and Sir Charles Tegart, a separate department called Special Branch, with a Deputy Commissioner of police and sufficient staff, was created.

In 1916, Mr. L N Bird became the first Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Detective Department and remained for almost a decade in the office. In 1918, the post of Superintendent was upgraded to Assistant Commissioner and J Malcahy assumed charge as first Assistant Commissioner of Police in the department. In view of increase of robbery cases as well as *Goonda* activities in 1920, Special Goonda Department was created. Besides supervision of all robbery cases, *Goondas* were grouped according to their gangs and area of operation and surveillance was also maintained. This may be called the precursor of the present Anti Rowdy Squad.

In May 1940, Mr. Hirendra Nath Sirkar took over the charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department as the first Indian DC and he introduced the Atcherly's 10-point analysis of the mode of operation of criminals. In March 1948, one post of Assistant Commissioner of Police and a few subordinate posts were sanctioned for the Criminal Intelligence Section. Shri Chandra Sekhar Burman was the first Assistant Commissioner of this section.

Pursuant to the recommendations of Hazra Committee, first overhauling of the entire organization including Detective Department was done in 1951. Strength of Detective Department was then considerably raised. Meantime, the Special Goonda Department was replaced by an Anti Rowdy Squad in the Enforcement Branch which came into being just before the World War. In 1964, the squad came under the control of Detective Department to tackle the serious communal riots in the city. This squad presently deals with all anti-social activities including gambling, rowdyism, extortion, ransom, abduction etc. Similarly, the Missing Persons Squad, earlier a part of Enforcement Branch also started functioning since 1970 in this department. This squad not only tries to locate all missing persons but also keeps track of all unidentified dead bodies.

In June 1966, the post of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police was sanctioned by the government. The legendary Shri



Debi Prasad Ray was the first officer to hold this post on promotion. Subsequently this post was redesigned as DC II, DD.

With the extremist violence rocking the city in 1969-70, Bomb Squad was created in the Department in November 1970. This squad has now adapted to the task of detection and investigation of suspected different types of bombs and other explosives keeping in tune with the fast changing scenario of extremist activities and their operations. The Bomb Disposal Squad which was set up in the later part of 1993 deals with detection, removal and disposal of explosives. With the increased use of high explosives, this squad is now equipped with various specialized equipment.

Detective department is housed in a building at the western side of the compound at Lalbazaar, the Headquarters of the Kolkata Police. The DD Building was finally completed in 1929 and had been utilising the site of the present Central Lock-up since 1918. This building was initially used as the quarters for married European Inspectors and Sergeants. Now this building is occupied by the Detective Department with its expansion in the form of various sections, squads, cells and wings.

At present, the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime) is the Head of the Department and is assisted by Deputy Commissioner, DD (II) and Deputy Commissioner, DD (Special). It is a specialized unit and investigates important cases, collects criminal intelligence, studies the crime pattern of the city, initiates and monitors preventive steps and

follows up criminal trials. The department has meticulously investigated several complicated cases and solved them.

There are 33 units with specific responsibilities working under this department. It consists of a number of sections including Homicide Squad, Anti-Dacoity and Robbery Squad, Anti-Burglary Squad, Anti-Snatching Squad, Watch Section, Anti-Motor Theft Section, Immoral Trafficking Section, Anti-Cheating Section, Anti-Fraud Section, Special Cell, Bomb Squad, Missing Persons Squad, Women Grievance Cell, Narcotic Cell, Anti-Bank Fraud, Anti-Rowdy Squad and Wildlife and Environmental Wing each focusing on a particular type of crime. In effect this department has become the most important arm of the city police force providing security cover for different types of situation, which is becoming multifarious in nature.

Apart from those major sections, there are also supportive sections like – Criminal Records Section, Bomb Disposal Squad, Scientific Wing, Dog Squad, Finger and Footprint Squad, Photography Section and Plan Making Section. All these sections provide security net to the city as well as help in finding

clue and detecting crimes like murder, robbery-dacoity, bomblandmine blast etc. Police personnel working under its umbrella work round the clock to keep the city life peaceful.

Homicide Squad

Established on 28 November 1868, Homicide Squad deals with the homicidal cases and unnatural death cases other than road traffic accidents in the city. Homicide Squad itself investigates the most important and sensational cases of the city. Due to their highly efficient investigation abilities, the officers of Homicide Squad receive appreciation not only from the Judiciary but also from the Press and general members of the public. Some of the important cases investigated by the Homicide Squad which ended in conviction were reported to All India Reporter -Supreme Court Cases. Acquittal of the accused persons from the cases investigated by Homicide Squad is a rarity.

Anti-Dacoity and Robbery Squad

Anti-Dacoity and Robbery Squad has been functioning since the inception of the Detective Department in 1868. The section performs multifarious jobs apart from its main objective of prevention and



detection of dacoity and robbery in the city and ensuring justice to the victims of the crimes by achieving conviction. The section maintains sources, continuously monitors old and jail out criminals and their families and associates as well. Intelligence regarding habitual receivers is collected by this Portrait Parle and utilisation of source network.

Anti-Snatching Squad

Anti-Snatching Squad is also in operation since the formation of the Detective Department and deals with various types of modus operandi of snatching. Common types of snatching are on foot, with the help of a

places. Initially, this section undertake parallel investigation in such cases recorded by the police station and tried to find out the miscreants involved with a view to recover the stolen properties. As soon as the miscreants were located, the section took full control of the cases for investigation.



Out of several sections of the Detective Department, Anti-Motor Theft Section is entrusted with the prevention and detection of motor-vehicle theft in the city. It maintains an updated criminal database and maintains liaison with NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau), SCRB (State Crime Records Bureau), State FSL (Forensic Science Laboratory), CFSL (Forensic Science Laboratory), RTOs (Regional Transport Offices) and other agencies for detection of motor theft cases. The section also assists the officers of police stations in detecting such cases. Further, for the purpose of quick assimilation of important information, a close link is maintained with the BSF authorities posted in the Indo-Bangladesh border of the North 24 Parganas district.

Immoral Trafficking Section

The Immoral Trafficking Section specially deals in combating sexual exploitation of women



section. Also regular raids are conducted by this section in the criminal hideouts.

Anti-Burglary Squad

Operating since formation of the Detective Department in 1868, Anti-Burglary Squad deals with the crimes like house or shop theft, unauthorised trespassing at day or night for the purpose of theft, theft by domestic servants and the employees, and criminal breach of trust by them. The section mainly uses the methods of detection - study the modus operandi, preservation of foot and finger prints, technical operation like examination of mobile phones, tracking of mobile phone numbers, footages of CCTV cameras, utilisation of motorcycle, from bus, taxi, or an auto rickshaw. Personnel of this squad collect intelligence inputs from their regular sources about the activities of various gangs who operate in the city. They are keeping watch on the activities particularly on the criminal gangs from Uttar Pradesh, Kalyan, Mahi, Kurla from Maharashtra and Motihari from Bihar.

Watch Section

Functioning since 1950, the personnel of Watch Section are mainly assigned to prevent and detect crimes like pocket picking, bag cutting, lifting articles in different markets, public transport, banks, fairs, exhibitions and other public

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and children in the form of trafficking for commercial purposes. This cell also keeps a close watch on trafficking of minor girls and women for the prostitution. It works hand in hand with NGOs for recovery and rehabilitation of trafficked victims. Besides, this section organises awareness and sensitization programmes for the public.

Anti-Cheating Section

Formed in the British Era, this Anti-cheating section was formed with a view to provide relief to the people of Kolkata from cases of exploitation of funds, embezzlement, and cheating. This Section deals with the cases of cheating, fraud, criminal misappropriation of funds, criminal breach of trust, falsification of accounts and cases which are indexed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Complaints in respect to cheating in the form of employment, chain business and facilitation of loans are also dealt with by this section.

Anti-Fraud Section

The Anti-Fraud Section is specialised in dealing with white collar offences pertaining to cheating, impersonation, forgery, falsification of accounts, etc. This section records and investigates cases under the penal section of 120B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477A IPC under

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Fraud cases, where public money or Govt. exchequers are involved, are investigated by this section. A large number of sensational cases like Kolkata Police constable recruitment scam, Monozyme Blood Test Kit scam, impersonation in Joint Entrance/SSC Examinations etc. have recently been successfully investigated by this section.

The Anti-Fraud Section also investigates cases pertaining to home loans; cash credit loans, sanctioned through forged documents. Cases of forgery by errant businessmen in connivance with bank officials, using counterfeit credit cards, and unlawful activities on behalf of collection agents appointed by the banks causing annoyance to the bona fide customers are also being looked after by the section. Cases pertaining to medical negligence by doctors, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. are also looked into.

Bomb Squad

With the extremist violence rocking the country, a separate unit called Bomb Squad was created in November, 1970. The squad deals with collection of information regarding illegal possession of arms, ammunitions, and explosives. Seizure of sound crackers is also carried out, especially before Durga Puja and Kali Puja, keeping in tune with the fact of

changing crime scenario.

Missing Persons Squad

Missing Persons Squad (MPS) in the Detective Department at Lalbazar works centrally for all the Police Stations. Generally the first information of a missing person is not acknowledged directly in the office of MPS. The same is accepted at the respective police station of the area where the missing subject was last seen.

On receipt of information of a person reported to have been missing, the same is endorsed to an officer of MPS for follow up action. The officer performs the required formalities for wide circulation throughout the state besides carry out inquiry for seven years towards tracing out of the missing subject.

Women Grievance Cell

With changing scenario, Kolkata Police felt the need to set up a special cell for redressing the grievances of women. Women Grievance Cell under the Detective Department has been functioning since 1988 to combat crime against women. Women Grievance Cell monitors and supervises the investigation for the cases like Dowry Death (under section 304B of IPC), Abetment to commit suicide (under section 306 IPC), Rape (under section 376 of IPC and POCSO Act), Torture against wives (under section 498A IPC),





Molestation (under section 354 of IPC), Eve Teasing (under section 509 of IPC) and others cases related to women. Sometimes aged persons particularly women are physically and mentally tortured by their son/daughter-in-law as to grab their property. Such complaints are also addressed by Women Grievance Cell.

This Cell helps women to record complaints and cases and also takes action for proper investigation. It also monitors different cases related to women registered with the police stations of all divisions. The aggrieved women are provided with necessary assistance to contact Protection Officer for getting relief within a short period. Women Grievance Cell plays a key role in getting such assistance.

Narcotic Cell

The Narcotic Cell is one of the most important sections of Kolkata Police and its primary aim is to ensure public welfare and guard against danger to the public health. The officers of Narcotic Cell engage sources for keeping a bird's eye in the different Night Clubs, Discos and Pubs in and around the city of Kolkata. Regular clandestine visits are being made to those places and after the officials manage to earn the trust of the drug dealers, they are nabbed.

The Narcotic Cell tries to plug the supply chain of Drugs and Psychotropic substances and carry out campaigns and workshops in educational institutions and local clubs of the city. It also observes International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. It conducts extensive campaigns and workshops in various Schools and Colleges and students, teachers and guardians of those institutions made aware of the ill effects and fatal consequences of the Narcotic Drugs. Detoxification Camps are also opened in association with the NGOs where free medical treatments are being provided to the poor and destitute addicts.

Anti-Bank Fraud Section

Anti-Bank Fraud Section has been functioning since 5 August, 2005 in

accordance with the concurrence from the Government of West Bengal. This section records cases on their own and takes up important cases from police stations with due approval from Jt. CP (Crime) relating to cheating, forgery, criminal conspiracy, criminal breach of trust, etc. where mostly banks and their customers are the victims and where loss of public money occurs.

Anti-Rowdy Section

Anti-Rowdy Section (ARS) was initially under the control of the Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement Branch), but subsequently it was transferred to the Detective Department in 1994. The section collects intelligence reports about the activities of firebrands and registers roughs and also those roughs in the making, prevents rowdy activities, extortion, detects kidnapping cases specially those for ransom. Apart from these, the section also prevents gambling, collect intelligence inputs about illicit distillation of liquor, making enquiries into the complaints relating to law and order problems that hamper tranquility.



Wildlife and Environment Offences Wing

Created in 2005, the Wildlife and Environment Offences Wing combats organised crimes relating to trade in wildlife, thus protecting endangered species and wildlife. This section also renders active assistance to the State Pollution Control Board in implementing the provisions of the Environment Protection Act.

Bomb Disposal Squad

Created in 1993, the Bomb Disposal Squad (BDS) deals in detection, removal and disposal of explosives. With the increase use of high magnitude explosives by terrorists, BDS is now equipped with many specialized equipments for handling such objects. The personnel are specially trained for this purpose.

Scientific Wing

Footprint and Fingerprint Section has of late evolved into Scientific Investigation Wing of Kolkata Police. Footprint and Fingerprint Section collects footprint and fingerprint of the alleged accused and habitual criminals for keeping records and evidences. This wing also incorporates the Photography and Plan Making Section. Photography Section captures various photographs from place of occurrence of crime and Plan Making Section makes the drawing for reconstruction of the incident viz. how the crime is committed. Scientific Wing is being equipped with various specialized gadgets like lie detector which is very helpful for investigating unusual crimes.

Cyber Police Station

Cyber Police Station is now functioning as an independent police station since 24 August



2010. However it is an integral part of the Detective Department as Cyber Crime Cell had started functioning in 2005. This section, which is first of its kind in the eastern part of the country, was formed in the wake of increased cyber crimes in the city. Cyber Police Station covers the area comprising all the 69 police stations of Kolkata Police and has jurisdiction related to offences committed under the Information Technology Act 2000 with relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code and other laws within the Kolkata Police area. The investigating team of Cyber Police Station is well equipped for handling different kinds of Cyber Forensic hardware and software and quite capable of analysing various seized digital evidences. The seized exhibit which normally contains Hard Disks, Mobile phones, SIM Cards, Data Cards, Memory cards, etc. are sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory for forensic examination.

A Cyber Lab was set up in 2011 at Kolkata Police Headquarters in association with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), a self regulatory body of NASSCOM (National Association of Software and Services Companies) for imparting training to the police personnel. The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of different police

stations of Kolkata Police undergo a five-day basic training programme regarding investigation of cyber crime cases. Apart from investigation, the officers of this PS take part in seminars at schools, colleges, science fairs, etc. to make people aware about cyber crimes and take preventive measures.

Dog Squad

The journey of Dog Squad in Kolkata Police began in 1971 when Scotland Yard gifted one German Shepherd dog to its Kolkatan counterpart. She was Pavlavo. Later, three dogs were inducted in the squad within a few years. However, Dog Squad was officially sanctioned with six dogs in 1976 under the supervision of an Inspector. Dog Squad of Kolkata Police undertakes breeding programmes at regular intervals to fill up the vacancies. The dogs of KP Dog Squad are deputed for specialised tasks and are trained accordingly. The various tasks they do are crime tracking, explosive detection, search & rescue, guard & assault and narcotics detection. The dogs are trained at the National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD) at the BSF Training Academy at Tikampur, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. The centre is supervised and run by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Increasing use of mobile/smart phones/tablets for financial transactions has increased the rate of cyber crimes and the need for cyber security as no computer is safe.



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Combat Battalion puts emphasis on additional Training Infrastructure

Lt. Colonel Nevendera Singh Paul Deputy Commissioner of Police, Combat Battalion

Kolkata Police has put emphasis on additional training infrastructure for the training of its personnel. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Combat Battalion Lt. Col Nevendera Singh Paul has already proposed for creating additional training infrastructure to train its officers and men for improving their capacity to combat with the ever challenging task and situation.

According to DC (Combat), the overriding thrust of the training should essentially be to create "a discipline, industrious and innovative individual" that would be able to operate in a dynamic situation. The operational role of police in law and order duties and disaster management demands a high degree of preparedness which called for a "realistic, progressive, imaginative and cohesive" training for meeting new challenges in the society. Creation of additional training infrastructure should include upgradation of firing range at Police Training School (PTS), converting its pond into a Swimming pool, provision of Kill hut for reflex shooting for Special Operation Group (SOG)/Commando and Gymnasium with latest machines at Body Guard Lines. Effective training should also include Martial Arts and Adventure training among others.

There is "no short cut when it comes to training. Fresh ideas, creativity and constant improvement in training methods should be followed to generate interest in the training", opined DC (Combat). According to him, "Concern for the safety of our officers and men will be of paramount importance as well as to ensure cohesiveness and to develop deep respect for

the country's democratic tradition. At the same time officers and men of the police force must learn to develop respect for the people's rights. A high degree of preparedness is required for the police force because of its multifaceted role in the society. The training should be able to increase the level of mental flexibility and awareness situation at all levels, establish moral ascendancy by building up confidence in the superiority of the value system, technological competence and discipline. It said that good shooting standard to be achieved besides training of recruits and refresher cadres to







enmesh them into training philosophy."

It calls for systematic methodology for training needs for specific areas. Personnel of Kolkata Police needs to be trained on individual training cycle of four to six weeks duration combined with on the job training. The concept of training will be based on honest introspection of the state of training and emphasis should be made to develop all round personality to include physical fitness, skill at arms and handling of specialised equipment. There is need to enhance cohesiveness at sub-unit/unit level due to a mix of combatants home guards and civil work force and the training must be realistic, progressive, imaginative and in consonance with the force's role and task.

Changing socio-economic scenario has brought a dynamic situation when loyalty and obedience of

men can no longer be taken for granted; which has to be earned and there is "need to adopt measures to improve relations and insist on inculcation of professional integrity, intimate and genuine knowledge and understanding and sharing their problems", feels DC (Combat) Navendera Singh Paul. It is observed that the relationship in any force between the middle ranking officer and jawans play an important role and this will largely depend on the working environment in any unit. Leadership, Character, Personal example and Inter-personal Communication are vital for ensuring a better understanding and perform in a cohesive environment. It calls for establishment of a stress free atmosphere where the approach would be adopting the ethos of "NISHKAAM KARMA" by doing the duty to the best of ability and for setting the rest to preserve.

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Kolkata is thriving with economic boom. Nevertheless, its society is riddled with many problems, and it is still carrying the burden of colonial legacy. Thus to sweep away traditional mistrust and prejudice, it was very obvious to select a universal language as a medium to communicate with city people, and what else it could be other than football. Therefore, the concept of Friendship Cup Football Tournament has been conceived by Kolkata Police. In India, football is played and followed with a lot of passion, zeal and enthusiasm. Kolkata Police wanted to put forward something new for a larger section of underprivileged youth and Friendship Cup made it possible to reach out to

Amid many community policing schemes of Kolkata Police, Friendship Cup Football Tournament which is popularly known as Para Football has been one of the most successful and talked about initiatives in building community

relationships. Since there has been a fan fiesta about soccer in many European and Latin American countries and thus initiative of Kolkata Police can be a replicable model for any other countries in the world to adapt.

In fact, its tagline goes as 'Para Football at its best'. In appreciation of its immense popularity, corporate sectors have associated themselves with this tournament, thereby dovetailing with Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR). As a furtherance of this, School-Footers, an Inter School Football Tournament and College Footers, an Inter College Tournament comprising have been added to the sporting calendar of Kolkata Police and serve as a major means towards improvement of the policecommunity relationship. This project was started in 1997 with the participation of very few numbers of teams. Participation of local clubs in this tournament has increased in incredible numbers from the time of its inception and it has attained immense popularity. This tournament had been referred in Limca Book of Records in 2007 as there had been participation of 518 teams and 7770 players in such a single tournament. Such a constructive initiative was whole-heartedly welcomed by everybody especially younger generation, the future of the nation. It is our motto to channelise their energies and vigour for the larger good of the society.

The winners of this tournament over the years have received prizes galore ranging from trips to England, Germany & Singapore to motorcycles as individual prizes. Chosen players are given free vocational training so that they can establish themselves in their life. Best players of the tournament were taken for a trip to Germany and had the opportunity to train with FC Bayern Munich in Germany.

Every year new summits are scaled. In 2015, 755 local teams, 52 Schools and 24 Colleges



participated in the tournament which involved 15100 local youth between 16 to 25 years and 1520 students. This tournament is the largest tournament organized in the world, so far participation is concerned. Police Commissioner Rajeev Kumar inaugurated Friendship Cup Tournament this year in which 826 clubs participated in 69 police stations' areas. It was organised at 35 venues across

the city. The Usha Fans Factory playground encountered 55 clubs under ten different police stations of South Suburban Division. This tournament drew a huge crowd of players and spectators alike. The tournament was conducted in the knockout format, and took around two months to end. In 2016, School Footers & College Footers football matches were not organised due to short time frame and overlapping of

examination schedules.

The beneficiaries of Friendship Cup Football help to strengthen hands of the police by providing information about local antisocials, unwarranted persons and similar activities. Inputs from them help the cops to prepare more people friendly policies as they serve as an important feedback mechanism. Their voluntary assistance is worthy for helping critical patients during emergencies, during crisis management such as fire, water logging and similar situations. This unique model which involves common people to work hand in hand with police has the potential of evolving as a replicable model in community policing anywhere in the world.





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TCC: The Backbone of Traffic Department

By Our Correspondent

Smooth traffic movements in any city depict its liveliness and Kolkata despite limited roads and all other odds has established its vivacity. It has earned citation as the City of Joy and Kolkata Police has brought remarkable changes in traffic management. Traffic Control Room (TCR) of Kolkata Police at its headquarters Lalbazar is the central nervous system of traffic operation in the city.

Meanwhile, Traffic Computer Cell (TCC) is the backbone of Traffic Department which provides technical back up and updates information relating to Traffic department. Computerised database is very important for the smooth functioning of Traffic Department. Traffic Computer Cell was set up with the objective of computerisation for day to day operation of Traffic

Department. This cell has number of high end servers for keeping various data of Traffic Department and Motor Vehicle Department.

Website of any establishment especially in government is no more decorative now but a need of the hour. Kolkata Police like many other government establishments has its websites. Kolkata Traffic Police has its

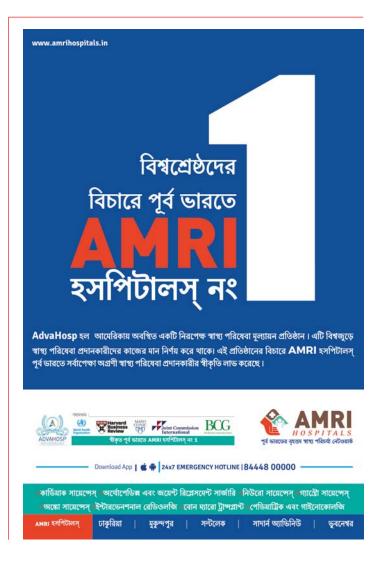




separate website "kolkatatrafficpolice.gov.in". This website of Kolkata Traffic Police is maintained by TCC. Besides, providing various traffic related regulations, accident information and traffic news, this website also facilitates people to deposit fines for traffic rules violation. Traffic Computer Cell keeps data of traffic cases and fine on offending vehicles in Kolkata Police jurisdiction. Lok Adalat is being organised at regular interval by Traffic Department for the disposal of huge traffic cases, said Tridip Datta, the Officer in Charge. TCC provides all the technical support for organizing Lok Adalat. It prepares notices for Lok Adalat and informs stake holders. Traffic Computer Cell (TCC) also updates database on basis of disposal of cases in various courts as well as Lok Adalat.

TCC is responsible for extending technical and software support to all 25 Traffic Guards and other related section. It also keeps record of Pre-paid Taxi Booths at Sealdah and Kolkata Station Complex. This cell maintains liaison with GPO for serving Citation Notices to the owner of offending vehicles. *No Case Pending Certificate* is necessary for obtaining duplicate documents of any vehicle or any update in ownership details from Regional Transport Office (RTO). TCC issues such *No Case Pending Certificate* to

the stakeholders. It is also entrusted for organizing some special events on traffic safety. Meanwhile, for a greener tomorrow, all the communication between Traffic Guards, Sections and Headquarters have been made paperless.



Cops pin down Online Fraudsters

By Our Correspondent

Case: Patuli PS/DD; Case no. - 113, Dated 15.12.12 u/s 120B/419/120/467/468/471 IPC & 14 Foreigner's Act

Internet is a boon for the present age, yet it brings some factors along with it which when not taken care of properly may lead to serious damage and destruction. This new medium allows people to communicate with one another, consume stuff, and carry out financial transactions within a few minutes. Until few years back, everyone had to queue up at the teller counter of a bank to

withdraw, deposit or transfer funds. But now, more and more people are opting for ATM and online banking transactions through internet facility, which is very convenient. And due to this changing scenario, antisocial elements are also trying to take the technical route to rob off bank account holders.

Earlier, many bank robbery cases in the physical form came



to light. The miscreants had to plan everything meticulously, from conducting the operation to chalking out an escape route. But in over crowded cities, escaping becomes a hindrance. Thus, as more people are opting



online mode of transactions, miscreants are getting tech savvy as well. The following case gives a l picture of how online robbery takes place and how the cops managed to nab the culprits.

Brief Facts: Debashis Dutta, a resident of Garia, Kolkata, lodged a complaint on 15th February, 2012 at Patuli Police Station stating that he was robbed of INR 3.94 lacs from his SBI account. As per the complainant, he had no clue how such a big amount was withdrawn. The miscreants hacked into the internet banking account of the victim via a phishing mail and procured his

User ID and Password, after which they somehow managed to get a duplicate SIM card with the same number as the victim for the OTP (One Time Password). Simultaneously, a bank account was opened with forged documents to transfer the robbed amount into that.

Modus Operandi: In this case, the victim was sent a phishing email. Being not so tech savvy, Debashis Dutta clicked on it and subsequently the login credentials of his internet banking account were sent to the Nigerian fraudsters. Their associates then got hold of a SIM card with the same number as that of the victim's. They also

forged documents to open a bank account, where the loot was transferred electronically.

Investigation: The investigation was conducted by Cyber Police Station, Kolkata and the Investigating Officer was Suman Sadhukan. After receiving the copy of the complaint, the investigating team first traced the trail of the funds transfer to an account held at the name of Sanjay Shah. After further queries with the bank, they found out that the account was opened at SBI Hazra branch with fake ID and address proof. Acquiring the photograph of the suspect, the police started looking into



CCTV footages to identify the accused and came to know that his real name was, Santosh Banerjee. The CCTV footages also showed other people who were suspected to have partnered with him. After getting his cell phone number, the police nabbed him at Sovabazaar Metro Station after tracking him by tower signal locations. Several fake IDs with his morphed photograph on them were recovered from him. After interrogation, Santosh revealed the names of some of his co-conspirators and other vital information which helped in cracking the case. They were arrested from different locations at Howrah, Bhatpara and Jagatdal.

One of the arrested, Bikash Sahu disclosed the names of the kingpins of their operation who were Nigerian nationals. They hacked the User ID and Password of the victim's account. Bikash also gave the cellphone number of the two suspects Chinweoke Kingsley Egbulefu aka King and Okwara Chinedu Ferdinand aka Mike. The investigating team travelled to Mumbai to nab them but they didn't have any address. To pinpoint the location a trap was laid and on the instruction of the cops, Bikash called Mike on the pretext of another such job and asked for a meet up but Mike was reluctant. With Mike's location traced at Kharghar Road, the cops started extensive surveillance of the area. After three days, Bikash identified King and then he was followed to his residence. Early morning,



the team from Kolkata with the assistance of Mumbai Police, conducted a raid at the apartment where King was apprehended. Initially King refused to give whereabouts of Mike, but after thorough search Mike was arrested from the bathroom where he was hiding. The cops seized several laptops, internet dongles and sim cards from their possession. Their passports and visas were forged.

Chargesheet and Trial: King

and Mike were produced at the local court at Khargarh and they were remanded for transit to court in Kolkata. The case was heard by 5th Judicial Magistrate at Alipore Court. Chinweoke Kingsley Egbulefu (King) and Okwara Chinedu Ferdinand (Mike) were convicted under sections 120B/419/120/467/468/471 IPC & 14 Foreigner's Act and were sentenced to three and half years of rigorous imprisonment. The accused Indians were released on bail.





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New Alipore Police Station Redefining Police Public Relations

Abhijit Chatterjee

New Alipore in south Kolkata is one of the posh areas in the city. Naturally there has been a lack of so called *Para Culture*, which is evident in north Kolkata. Yet, it is the need of the hour to be alert enough and the police station appreciates alertness of the locals.

Jurisdiction:

North: Diamond Harbour Road, Eastern Railway track towards Budge Budge

South: Tollygunge Circular Road (upto Tolly Nullah)

East: Circular Railway track at Majherhat (partial and one side)

West: S. N. Roy Road (excluding street)

Area Profile: The area of New

Alipore Police Station is only 1.75 sq. k.m but of immense important for its demographic pattern. The population of the area is approximately two lakhs but is very important because of the habitation of the elites and sophisticated people. New Alipore is considered as one of the loveliest place to live in the southern part of the city because of its clean and unruffled environment. The locality here is planned unlike north and central part of the city. Town Planning for modern age has been manifested here as this neighourhood is developed much later than the north, central and south Kolkata. Most of the residents are not only well educated, cultured and well placed but also very influential

because of their individual identity. A few of such high profile residents are Minister Arup Biswas, Supreme Court Judge Justice (retired) Ruma Paul, actor-actresses like Jeet, Indrani Halder, Sabitri Chatterjee, Saharukh Kapoor, soccer coach Subhas Bhowmik. Besides, many retired IPS, IRS; renowned doctors are the permanent residents of this area. Although there are Sahapur Colony and slums near Durgapur Bridge and Chetla in the area, still there has been no major law and order problem so far. Majority of the population are by faith Hindu but there are other communities too live in the area. Communal harmony, peace and democratic fabric prevail in the locality and people

live here in amity. There is a mosque and mazaar in Masjid Para and people of the minority communities actively participate in Durga Puja- - the biggest festival in the city. There is one Radhagobinda Temple of Mondal Community at Temple Lane. DAV Public School, Vidyabharati High School, New Alipore Multipurpose School, Savitri Vidyapith and Sarada Ashram Balika Vidyalaya and New Alipore College are some of the renowned educational institutions located in the jurisdiction of this police station. B P Poddar Hospital, Geeta Bose Memorial Blind Hospital and Hope Foundation are located there.

Challenges: It is a major challenge for New Alipore Police Station to prevent crimes like snatching and eve teasing particularly when a good number of residents go for morning and evening walk. Ruffians from Ekbalpore and Mominpur gather here to commit such crimes. However, they could not be successful due to rapid patrolling and surveillance. No major crime is reported from the area. However, complaints regarding Domestic Violence, crime under Sec 498A and eve teasing are recorded and the complaints are accordingly dealt with. Crowd management and maintenance of law and order during Durga Puja is another challenge for New Alipore Police Station as most of the pandal hoppers hardly want to miss visiting Suruchi Sangha puja every year.

Policing: Night Patrolling is being carried out by the personnel of this police station and sometimes even in unusual

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ways, which act as a surprise for the anti-socials. Besides, patrolling through Rapid Control Patrol (RCP) and motor cycle team, plain-clothed policemen also keep eyes on the elements those have criminal antecedents. They also gather intelligence input through their local network and act accordingly. Regular morning and evening patrols prevent snatching, burglary, eve teasing, speed biking and other notorious activities. Recently, Officers of this police station arrested goons from Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh for kidnapping a citizen and demand of ransom. Claiming that they were members of the D Company, the hoodlums called up the victim



Officerspeak:

We give our 100 per cent and always are on our toes. Obviously it is all about teamwork, dedication and sincerity. Public Relations is our Mantra. I always advise my colleagues to attend anybody who comes here to seek our help. At least we ensure no one should go back unattended or aggrieved. I will appeal to local residents to socialize in the locality as well as to submit profiles of tenants and domestic helps to this police station. This will enhance your security and enable us to prevent crimes like burglary, dacoity and murder. During various occasions, we also suggest residents to install CCTVs at their housing complex for the sake of their security.

Kaushik Das, Officer in Charge, New Alipore PS

and threatened to face dire consequences if not their demand fulfilled. There is a Kiosk near Majherhat Bridge which is manned by police personnel 24x7. There has been a plan to set up a shelter for birds (*Pakhiralaya*). Talks are on with the KMC in this connection.

Beyond Policing: The blood donation camp - Probaho is organized as usual. An ASI is delegated to attend phone calls of senior citizens and *Pronam* members and extend assistance to them. We do help and extend our assistance to elderly persons even though some of them are from other police station areas. During Durga puja this police station makes all possible arrangements for local senior

citizens and *Pronam* members to visit pandals. A sit and draw competition on Road Safety was organised. A rally on Anti Drug Day and a detoxification camp was organised in association with a NGO.

Trivia: Kaushik Das - a 1993-94 batch Sub Inspector after training at Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy erstwhile Police Training College joined Muchipara Police Station and worked there for four and half years and then he had a routine transfer in 1998 and joined at Jorasanko Police Station. After one and a half years he was transferred to Shyampukur Police Station in 2000 and worked there for more than four years. In 2005, he was

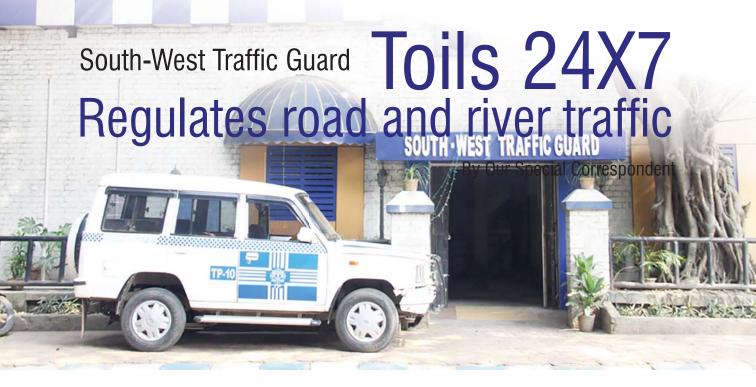
transferred to Tala Police Station and worked there for a year and in 2006 he was transferred to Port Division and worked at West Port and South Port Police Station respectively for another three years. In 2009 he was posted at Motor Theft Section under Detective Department, Lalbazar and discharged his duties for a year. He became Inspector in 2011 and was posted at Special Task Force (STF). Then he was transferred to Garfa Police Station with the charge of Addl. OC and worked there for a year. In 2014 he joined at Jorasanko Police Station as Addl. OC and in March, 2015 he was transferred to New Alipore Police Station as Officer in Charge.

Present Strength: Inspector -2, Sub Inspectors -9, Lady Sub Inspector - 1, Sergeant - 1, Assistant Sub Inspector -17, Lady Sub Inspector -1, Constable - 48, Lady Constable - 3, Home Guard - 21, Lady Home Guard -3, Civic Volunteer - 6, Lady Civic Volunteer - 5

lunteer – 5

New Alipore Police Station
494 & 495 Block- M,
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Phone No: 2400-2943





Presence of a large number of important commercial organizations including Kolkata Port, Headquarters of the South-Eastern Railway, Hindustan Lever, Britannia Industries, Braithwaite, ITC and Coca-Cola make the job of the South West Traffic Guard very crucial for maintaining normal traffic flow primarily because of the plying of large number of heavy vehicles.

Movement of heavy goods and machineries from the port, warehouses, container traffic and the large manufacturing companies create huge congestion and blockade of the roads in the area, which had become a major challenge for smooth flow of normal traffic in the area. A general estimate suggests that about 10,000 heavy goods vehicles on an average ply in the area daily making things difficult. Parking space is very limited leading to severe congestion. Besides, presence of important commercial organizations, the area is also known for the Mint and the state's only marine engineering college. There are two bridges, including a swing bridge, located here. Construction of the Joka - BBD Bag Metro and Ramnagar - Majerhat Bridge are currently going on making things more difficult for smooth

flow of traffic in the area.

Boundary:

North: Ekbalpur Crossing

South: Taratala

East: Durgapur Bridge (Excluding crossing)

West: Taratala Road and Ramnagar crossing

Area Profile: The area is commercially very important because of the presence of Kolkata Port and many other big engineering and manufacturing companies making the region most crucial for steady flow of traffic. Movement of huge commercial cargo particularly the container traffic cause severe



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OFFICERSPEAK:

I have taken up the challenge to normalize the traffic movement in this important commercial zone in the city. Teamwork is the key for ensuring success and by that we were able to find a separate parking lot for the heavy vehicles which has resulted in improving the overall scenario in the traffic flow in the area. Efficiency and hard work do play positive roles in the society and we feel good when people appreciate the improved situation.

Samir Kumar Panja

Officer in Charge, South West Traffic Guard



road blockades which lead to regular traffic snarls. This congestion and movement of important commercial traffic had become the cause of major worries for the officials of the traffic guard. They however managed to make a breakthrough by finding a new parking space for nearing 350 vehicles which was achieved by holding negotiations with the Kolkata Port Trust authorities. This has helped reducing congestion and simultaneously solved the parking problem to some extent resulting in the improvement of the traffic flow through the area. Mint is one of the important vital installations in the area. This apart there is Headquarters of South Eastern Railway. Indian Institute of Cerebral Palsy, CMRI and B P Poddar Hospital are some health and child care institutions. Besides Marine Engineering & Research Institute, a few other educational institutions including Lakshmipat Singhania Academy, Vidya Bharati Girls' High School and Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition are also located in the area.

Challenges: Because of the very important commercial zone, the South - West Traffic Guard deploys special round the clock

vigil for ensuring smooth traffic flow particularly in the night hours when large container and other heavy vehicles carry valuable import and export cargoes. This round the clock deployment and patrolling is unique in the area, which has gone a long way to help improve the process of economic growth not only for the area but also for the country. Challenges include dissolving the mayhem when accidents of heavy good vehicles occur. A loaded overturned truck might block a stretch of the road creating traffic snarls, so extra vigilance at night time is essential.

Policing: This is the only traffic guard among 25 in the jurisdiction of Kolkata Police that regulates both road and river traffic. There have been two bridges - Bascule Bridge and Swing Bridge- in this area. The bridge swings when the ships in Kolkata Port unload their shipments. Although it generally happens during the night still sometimes it takes place in the day time. Since the area is adjacent to Port with some factories and warehouses





various commercial activities take place round the clock. The traffic police have to keep eyes on the situation so that these activities do not hinder traffic movements. This traffic guard has two outposts, one at Taratala and another at Ram Nagar near Garden Reach.

Trivia: Samir Kumar Panja, who is a 1990 batch Sergeant, had joined the South-west traffic Guard in 1993 after training. He had the distinction to serve almost all the traffic guards in the city in different capacities. He was posted as Additional OC of the South Guard in 2010. He held the same position in the Purba Jadavpur Traffic Guard and became the Officer-in-Charge in the same office in the next year. He was then transferred to Kasba Traffic Guard, followed by Sealdah Traffic Guard, East Traffic Guard and came back to South West Traffic Guard in the current year.

Present Strength:

Inspectors – 3, Sergeants – 27, ASI – 16, Constables – 109, Home Guards – 40, Civic Volunteers – 13.





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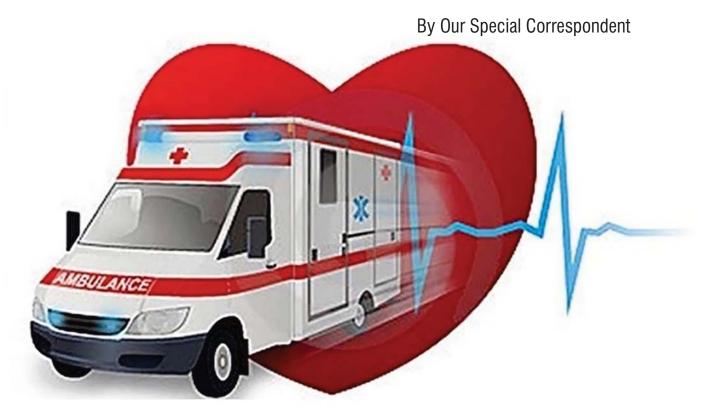
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Green Corridor laid out for safe passage of retrieved organs



Rational thinking, commitment and devotion to duty worked wonder by saving three lives, creating a historic moment in the medical history in Kolkata. One life was lost but it supported five lives following an unprecedented gesture of the parents of a brain dead teenager. It all started when a young man was killed in a road accident in a far off place from the city but his exceptionally rational parents showed the true spirit to donate their loving son's active organs to save lives of three bed-ridden patients. Besides, corneas of the road accident victims would be transplanted in the eyes of two blind men. This might bring a

ray of hope in their lives to see this nice world.

Eminent doctors from New Delhi and Kolkata jointly made a mark in retrieving organs and implant those on the desperate patients. Cadaveric transplantation in our country and particularly in Kolkata is rare. The reasons behind this are social stigma, lack of infrastructure and logistic support. But, this time Kolkata Police has done a remarkable job. Traffic Sergeants did spectacular run to clear 17km stretch of road for safe passage of the most precious organs within 13 minutes to ensure that those organs could be transported and

preserved safely for their proper use. Ultadanga Traffic Guard of Kolkata Police laid the special Green Corridor in consultation with doctors of Apollo Gleneagles for smooth passage of the retrieved organs transporting them safely within least possible time. The Sergeants of Ultadanga Traffic Guard lead special convoy for transporting organs to Seth Sukhlal Karnani Memorial Hospital popularly known as SSKM before those could be implanted safely to the three separate patients, who were in need for kidney and liver. While retrieval of organs was done at Apollo Gleneagles on Eastern



Metropolitan Bypass, their implants had taken place in the government-run SSKM hospital.

It was a question of fighting with time to keep the retrieved organs in good condition before they could be implanted in the recipients' bodies. Concerned police officers did not take any chance and laid out all possible arrangements including alternative routes to ensure that the organs remain safe for the transplantation. From Apollo Gleneagles Hospital, the vehicle carrying the retrieved organs had to pass through Maa flyover, Circus Avenue, AJC Bose Road flyover before reaching SSKM where doctors carried out the crucial operation without loss of time. Those retrieved organs were kept in Custodiol HTK fluid - a frozen, icy liquid to keep them fresh.

Officer in Charge of the Ultadanga Traffic Guard Tanmoy Upadhyay said "Our plan was ready" adding that the officers of other traffic guards were also on the different roads along the way for a full proof transportation.

While kidney and liver were brought to SSKM Hospital for implant, two corneas were sent to Disha Eye Hospital located in Barrackpore, about 15kms away, for their appropriate use.

The organs were retrieved from the body of the teenager Swarnendu Roy, who was the victim of a fatal road accident in Basirhat in North 24 Parganas. After initial treatment in the locality, the teenager was brought to Apollo Gleneagles where he succumbed to his

injuries. His father, Chandrasekhar Roy offered to donate organs of his loving son after he was declared brain dead by the hospital authorities. His decision has become a trend setter and will pave the way for such rational thinking which has saved three precious lives. His two corneas would help two more people to see



the world. One death brought back five lives. A wise decision follows a determined action with rational thinking.



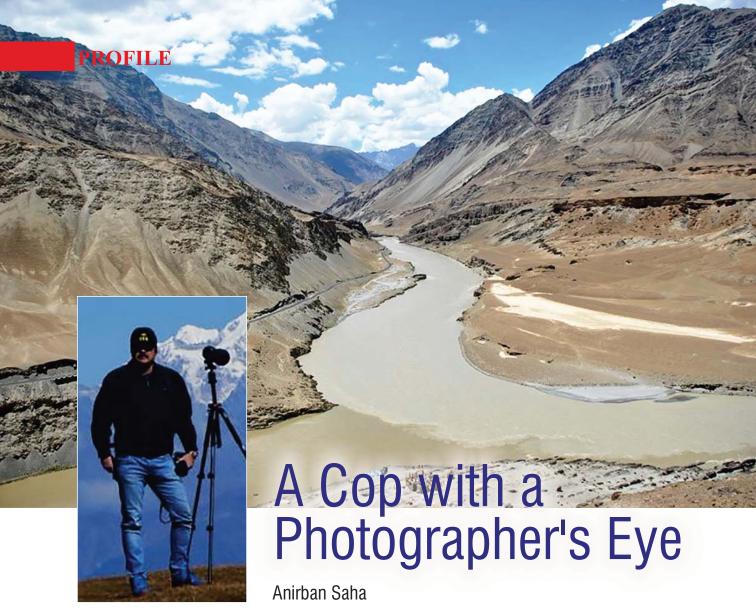
(1819 - 2016 still going strong)



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Art is a manifestation of emotion which people understand, admire and indulge. In some cases emotion is passed on to the younger generation. As the case of Pulak Kumar Dutta, who is cop by profession but a lens man by passion.

Photographers are visual artists whose creative impulses are replicated through their cameras and their creations with light and shadow create a mystic grandeur. Lensmen either instantly catch the moment of expression or wait for the right moment. As the painter creates his or her work of art on the



Chitkul Kinnor Dist



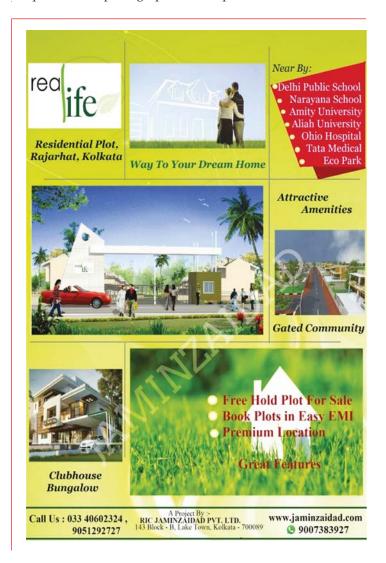
Kausani Nainital Dist at the time of sun set

canvas, a photographer decides the subject and accordingly manipulates the elements of the camera to capture the images seen by their eyes into their cameras, believes the Officer in Charge of Watgunge Police Station.

There are around 40 types of photographic fields, and people choose them according to their interests. Some are amateur photographers while the professional photographers capture images to earn a living. Further, a professional photographer might be a photojournalist who sends the images to a newspaper or a magazine. A good photographer requires diligence, determination and many other qualities to capture the perfect moment. Such qualities are embossed in Pulak Kumar Dutta, who also happens to be an eloquent amateur photographer.

A 1991 batch officer, Pulak Kumar Dutta has been serving in Kolkata Police since the age of 22. He first started using his father's camera at the age of 15 and then garnered his interest in photography from him. His father also had huge interest in this field and so could mentor him well. He learnt a lot from him, from handling the camera to clicking the perfect pictures. Reminiscing that day, he said "In 1998, my father gifted me a camera, a Nikon F55, and my happiness knew no bounds. I used to take various

shots with that camera and experimented with it. I loved clicking pictures of different bird species. It helped in raising my learning curve." He wishes to train himself with a professional photographer to sharpen his skills. He consults





Bumla Pass, Tamang, Arunachal Pradesh



Sandakphu, near Darjeeling



Key Monastery, Kaza, Himachal Pradesh

his photographs for reviews with Ujjal Ghose, a forest officer and his friend.

He travels with his family and friends every year during the holidays to experience the beauty of nature. He has trekked in Sandakphu and other places. He uses a Canon EOS 7D Mark II camera for his photographic ventures. He goes through many photographic publications as well. He said "In my years of experience, I have learnt that light is the key in photography. A good photographer must have a sound concept in mannerisms of light. Additionally, there are other aspects like Depth of Field and Depth of Focus, shutter speed, aperture, etc. to put emphasis on."

Apart from capturing natural scenes, especially forests, hills and mountains, he also clicks photographs related to work occasionally, such as blood donation camps organized by the Kolkata Police and co-ordination meetings. He carries his camera with him and at times at his office. Whenever he gets leisure time, he switches his camera on and starts capturing. Such is his zeal for photography, he has received many compliments from his peers and friends for his skills. He has plans to take up digital videography after his retirement. When he was posted at Karaya Police Station, he visited the Ice Skating Rink regularly with his camera for capturing the events organized there.

The seasoned police officer said "My son is very much interested in photography as well. When he was just growing up, he wanted to borrow my camera for his ventures but I seldom handed the device to him. But now I have bought him a camera and we don't have to jostle with one camera." He laughs. Photography interests run in his family according to him. His wife too occasionally advises him during his shoots, pointing out what to capture.

Cardiac Problem First symptom is too late..!!

Dr. Kunal Sarkar Sr. Vice Chairman & Chief Cardiac Surgeon MEDICA Superspecialty Hospital

It is worrying yet true, that heart problems are becoming as commonplace, as to effect one in five adults. The warning bells were sounded more than a decade back, but we seemed to bit casual about prevention. The heart is the only organ that never gets a moment's rest. Consider the herculean job done in pumping five litre of blood per minute, - hundred thousand times an day across blood vessels that can go around the world three times! That is the sheer power this little 300gm machine packs itself, more enduring and efficient than any device so far designed by man... and thank fully does not need to recharge every 8 hours!

This bundle of power runs on its muscles which require 300 ml of blood per minute. Carelessness with our diet causes deposition of fat and 'dirt' on the walls of the blood vessels that supplies blood to the heart. As the blood vessels clog up the severe deficit of blood is a drought situation for the heart. The muscle weakens...and at the most severe stage causes sudden disasters- the dreaded Heart attack!

We need to enjoy our food but with caution. Excess of carbohydrates, fat and oils will eventually lead to the process of deposition. Have rice no more than once a day and no more than half a litre of oil per person, per month. Avoid heavy meals late in the evening. Heart problems go hand in hand in diabetes (affecting every third Indian).

After 30 years of age have the blood sugar and lipids checked twice a year. Do remember that 75% of Indian becomes diabetic in adult life. I am sure that smoking gives some pleasure but that comes at a high cost later in our lives. Do implore the youngsters in senior school and college to stay off tobacco. It is harmful in any form-cigarettes, bidi, paan masala, the whole lot.



Sadly, heart diseases in women are detected very late. So if a lady at home complains of chest pain or breathlessness please pay as much heed as you do for anyone

We do love to be lazy, but 15-20 minutes of daily exercise is invaluable in keeping us in good shape. Try not using lifts till the third floor and sweat it out for 20 min every day. Let us not wait for the symptoms. The first twinge of pain does not mean the beginning of problems. It signals the end of tolerance. It had started much earlier than we think it did.

Yearly catch up with our nearest doctor with blood tests/ ECG and Echo will save us many a disaster. If further tests are required, I am sure the doctor will advise. For diabetics it is as important to have a cardiac, kidney, eye, checkup every year, as it is to control sugar. Finally I will suggest everyone, "Eat to live and not live to eat".



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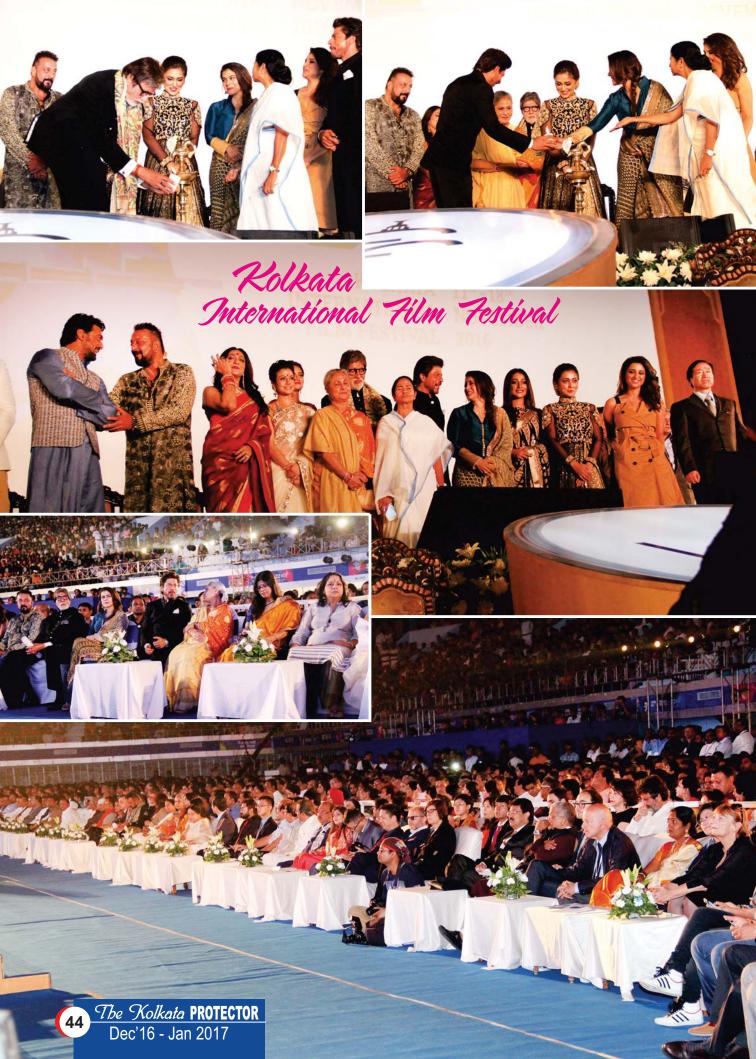




Police Panorama



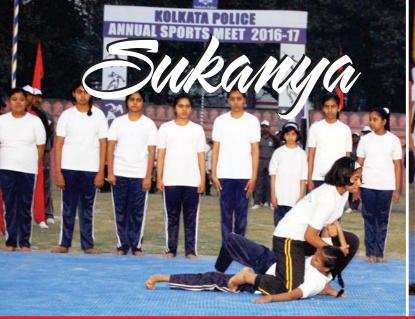






















iLEAD becomes Ground Zero for Cyber Security Awareness in the city

Samrat Dey

Editor and Faculty - Media Studies, iLEAD

Much of the data that used to be stored on paper, is now stored exclusively on hard drives so that it can be accessed faster, more easily and from remote areas. Hackers are constantly on the alert looking for chinks in the defenses you put up as protection; if your company chooses to forego computer network security, you can severely damage your reputation as a company.

In today's cashless economy with the increase of mobile phones and tablets it is important to know - How social media accounts are hacked and how to secure them, Basics of android security and how to secure them, managing business risks in today's cyberspace and much more. One should also be aware of preventive measure that can resist huge financial and personal data losses and cost effective cyber security products.

A Real Threat to India

As per the Global Risks 2015 Report from the World Economic Forum (WEF), "90% of companies worldwide recognize they are insufficiently prepared to protect themselves against cyber-attacks." In India more than 4000 cases of major hacking of open source networks came up in 2015 and this makes India one of the most hacked countries in the world. Companies such as Black Duck Software are having talks with the Indian government to address the latter's cyber security concerns. Currently the Indian cyber security market is worth Rs 1500 crore. More than 50 companies from US and Israel are interacting with IT firms in India for tie ups aimed at boosting cyber security. According to KPMG Cyber Crime Survey Report 2014 cybercrime has seen a great increase of frequency in India. It



is not only seen to cause disruption of IT but also financial losses. Financial services sector is most prone to cybercrime. Increasing use of mobile/smart phones/tablets for online banking/financial transactions has increased the vulnerability to cyber-crimes. The attacks are mostly targeted against general staff, IT staff, managers and directors of various organizations.

Cyber Attacks Today

The rate of illegal activities enabling extraction of sensitive information from the Internet has grown by leaps and bounds and every working professional today is extremely vulnerable to such attacks. They can also be victims of cybercrimes like cyber stalking, hacking, phishing and cybersquatting. The major types of cybercrimes reported in India which has gravely affected many working professionals are denial of







services, defacement of websites, spam, pornography, computer virus and worms, cybersquatting, hacking, cyber stalking and phishing. Anyone can also face cyber-attacks like harassment via emails, defamation, corporate espionage, e-banking frauds and service disruptions that impact business revenues.

Cyber-attacks are also happening in the form of data security breaches and sabotage of information. The former usually includes infiltration into official/personal data, information on bids, prices and mergers. Sabotage on the other hand takes the form of denial service attacks, resulting in a plethora of messages and other efforts to disable systems and infrastructure. Cyber-attacks can be carried out by organized cybercrime syndicates, unhappy employees, hackers, enemy government or activists and in the current Indian context its importance is paramount. Safeguarding the cyberspace is also a matter of national security as various terror units also use it to influence and attract the youth.

iLEAD Initiates Massive Awareness Campaign on Cyber Security

In order to sensitize everyone on the need for Cyber Security iLEAD in association with Cyberdefencely firm of Information Technology Dept and Folks Deal (an e-commerce company) organized a seminar on Cyber Security. In a digital and cashless India protection of wealth, data and personal information is growing in importance and the seminar enlightened the audience with a complete knowhow on protection from all forms of cyber attacks. The chief guest and speaker for the event was Prof Dipankar Dasgupta, a professor at the University of Memphis and the founding Director of the Centre for Information Assurance. He has more than 200 publications to his name and is also a recipient of Willard R. Sparks Eminent Faculty Award. He is also one of the founding fathers in the field of Artificial Immune Systems. iLEAD Chairman, Mr.Pradip Chopra addressed the audience by mentioning how important the security measures are becoming in the digital economy.

The Current State of the Risk and the Challenges

The seminar started with a video on India's weak state of cyber security. India is the most hacked country in the world and it is increasingly becoming a haven for cyber criminals due to little or no precaution or action taken. Prof Dasgupta mentioned how India has one of the highest number of cyber attacks in the world and the least amount of cyber defense systems. He continued by explaining how privacy has become a relic of the past and how wealth, information, intellectual property are all vulnerable.



Indians form the highest amount of IT workforce in the world, yet India has one of the weakest cyber security. Due to the social media boom, cases of information theft, hacking, stalking and many heinous crimes are on the rise. He mentioned cases of robbery via hacking and how the internet enabled world has already become underworld's marketplace, a hacker's playground and a nation state battleground. Some of the challenges mentioned by him were Understanding Information and Misinformation, how open source news will lose credibility (news will become membership based) and how the world is already being partitioned in the digital space. Immediate precautionary measures like use of multiple accounts instead of one social media account or one mail account interlinked to many electronic platforms (which can be disastrous), checking authenticity of URLS of every website being visited, non-disclosure of any sensitive information on social media platforms were also discussed with famous examples. After talking about cyber security programs and course structures at the University of Memphis he also discussed about the expected market growth in cyber security.

Anurag Prasad from Folksdeal spoke about the problems of the cashless economy and addressed issues like number of citizens versus number of citizens connected to the internet, availability of reliable internet connectivity, time taken for transactions, battery issues, shutting down of digital wallet remotely and the difficulties of language.

Mr BA Khan from Cyberdefencely spoke about how Social Media Accounts are hacked and how to secure them, some of their achievements like protection of Howrah Police Website, basic concepts of ethical hacking and much more. The audience enlightened and aware about the threats in the digital world carried back sufficient amount of knowledge

about cyber security, the most important security above all other security systems today. In a world prone to rising amount of cyber-attacks, the 4th Best Media School in the country, iLEAD, The Institute of Leadership, Entrepreneurship and Development prepares everyone with tools for Cyber Security and offers a course.

Cyber Security Course at iLEAD

iLEAD in association with Cyberdefencely is also organising a crash course on Cyber Security in February, aimed to enable and empower participants with defense strategies and protect themselves and their organizations from all forms of cyber-attacks. The course will cover topics like Introduction to Ethical Hacking, Email Security, Mobile Security, Social Media Security, Password Security, Defense against Cyber Abuse and much more. Cyberdefencely founded in the year 2015 aims to create awareness among people deprived of the knowledge of Cyber Security.



India tightens its Anti - Hijacking Law

Vikrant Pachnanda, Advocate

Terrorism has been an age-old phenomenon. Current day conditions have however turned terrorism into a much more international phenomenon. The hijacking of an Indian Airlines flight on 24th December 1999 from Kathmandu, Nepal to Kandahar, Afghanistan and the brutal and gruesome hijacking incidents in the United States on 11th September 2001 when hijacked civilian aircrafts were used as missiles for causing mass destruction in addition to numerous other threats to hijack aircrafts by outlawed groups/organizations in the recent past, necessitated a fresh and thorough examination of the country's preparedness to face such exigencies. The Anti-Hijacking Bill was introduced in the RajyaSabha on 2nd December 2014 and finally passed by the LokSabha on 9th May 2016. The said Act repealed the Anti-Hijacking Act, which goes back to 1982 and to give effect to The Hague Convention of 1971, and the Beijing Protocol of 2010.

The Anti-Hijacking Act of 1982 was last amended over two decades ago in 1994. The aim of this Actis to (a) extend the scope of the anti-hijacking law in India as stated in the Current Act; (b) to widen the scope of certain definitions and to insert a new definition 'in-service' to cover the offence against aircraft even when it were on the ground or under preparation for departure;

(c) to widen the scope of 'hijacking'; (d) to include the confiscation of movable and immovable property as part of punishment; (e) to widen the jurisdiction and to widen the provisions relating to extradition by insetting new sub-sections (3) and (4) to section 3 in the Current Act.;(f) to provide procedures for seizure and forfeiture of property; (g) to provide for powers of investigating officers for forfeiture of property and appeal against the order of the designated authority and (h) to empower the Central Government to make rules in this regard.

Some of the notable features of this Act include bringing several acts within the definition of hijacking including (a) making a threat to commit an offence of hijacking or unlawfully and intentionally causing any person to receive such threat under circumstances that indicate that the threat is credible; (b) attempt to commit hijacking or abetment of hijacking; (c) organizing or directing others to commit such an offence as mentioned above in clause (a) or clause (b); (d) participates as an accomplice in such an offence or the offence as mentioned above in clause (a) or clause (b); and (e) unlawfully and intentionally assists another person to evade investigation, prosecution or punishment, knowing that such a person has committed any such offence of



hijacking or an offence as mentioned above in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) or that such person is wanted for criminal prosecution by law enforcement authorities for such an offence or has been sentenced for committing such an offence as stated above.

The Act goes a step ahead by even defining the term 'inservice'. An aircraft shall be considered 'in service' from the beginning of the pre-flight preparation of the aircraft by ground personnel or by the crew for a specific flight until twentyfour hours after any landing. Furthermore, in case of a forced landing, the flight shall be deemed to continue until the competent authorities take over the responsibility for the said aircraft and for the persons and property on board such aircraft. The said Act provides for stringent punishments such as death penalty where the offence results in the death of a hostage or security personnel and life imprisonment in all other cases. It also provides for the confiscation of moveable and immoveable property of the accused.

For any acts of violence committed in connection with the hijacking, the accused shall be punished with the same punishment as provided under the laws in force if such act had been committed in India. Another notable inclusion in this Act has been that of a designated

court on order to provide a speedy trial while trying the offence of hijacking as stated above. The accused person shall be tried by a Sessions Court, which is notified to be a designated court by the concerned state government. In case the investigation is carried out by the National Investigation Agency, such designated court shall be a court set under the provisions laid down in the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

Such a designated court shall as far as practicable, hold the trial on a day-to-day basis. The offences as mentioned aforesaid shall be deemed to have been included as extraditable offences and provided for in all extradition treaties made by India with countries that are party to the Hague Convention. The Central Government may confer powers of investigation, arrest and prosecution on any officer of the Central Government or the National Investigation Agency.

However, the Act has its own set of flaws as well. The term 'aircraft' is identified as any aircraft whether or not it is registered in India. This excludes a military aircraft or an aircraft that is used in customs or police service. The term 'military aircraft' has been defined but the term 'aircraft' used in customs or police has not been defined in the Act therein leading to ambiguity. One of the major shortcomings in the Act is the exclusion of the word 'preparation'. The term 'preparation' is an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code 1860 in case of inter alia (a) preparation to wage war against the Government of India and (b) depredation against any nation which is at peace with the Government of India.

A new provision should be also inserted in the Act to cover 'hoax calls' with a proportionate punishment. This is because instances of receiving hoax calls only creates panic and scare resulting in serious complications for passengers. It also causes a nightmare for security agencies that end up wasting their resources and time to verify the authenticity of the hoax calls. Moreover even the terms' hostage' and 'security personnel' have not been defined in the Act. The Act as stated above, only prescribes a punishment with death where the offence of hijacking results in the death of a hostage or security personnel. In the case of an intervention especially an armed intervention by security personnel, there is a possibility of the death of other persons.

This may be by way of cross-fire or throwing of explosives or crashing of the aircraft. Therefore in case of any such event, the maximum prescribe penalty should be imposed on the offender that results in death of any person as a direct consequence of the offence of hijacking. Another noteworthy omission we feel is that there has been a non-mention of any ground staff and security personnel at the airport. While the aircraft is on the ground or is being prepared for departure at the airport, the hijacker may commit the act of violence against any of the ground staff or security personnel at the airport. The Act does not have a provision which provides for taking appropriate measures, when any of the acts that come within the purview of hijacking are committed, in order to restore control of the aircraft to its lawful commander or to preserve the commander's control of the aircraft.

The incident of September 9, 2001 in the United States of America or 9/11, where aircrafts were used as weapons also played a key role in the imposition of capital punishment. However one problem may confront the Indian Government during a hostage crisis because of this inserted provision of capital punishment. This is that ensuring death penalty for all hijacking related offences might close opportunities for negotiation and settlement to save lives of passengers caught in the middle of such hijacking incidents. It is regrettable that the Act does not provide for some kind of extraterritorial status or immunity from jurisdiction for the benefit of the passengers and the crew in the State to which the aircraft has been hijacked. This type of rule, which should also apply to all cases of unscheduled landings in a foreign country, is urgently needed, particularly in the event of an unlawful seizure of an

However, on the whole, this new legislation is a welcome move as India tightens its stand on dealing with hijacking incidents. Hijacking has become a significant area of international aviation law causing great concern globally. India has showed its concern for this by bringing its legislative machinery in order by establishing an effective means of combating hijacking.

About the Author: He is an Advocate practicing in New Delhi and is also the Founder & Managing Editor of India Law Journal. He is a graduate of Gujarat National Law University, Cornell University and Leiden University.

Compassion turns goon to a Responsible Citizen

Tapas Kumar Palit



In the afternoon of this summer in sweltering heat, I was exiting from Tollygunge Post office, after collecting quarterly interest of deposits. At that time a well dressed young man of average height in late thirties, immaculately clad in branded attire, wearing costly sneaker, appeared before me, near the gate of the post office. Folding his hands, he bowed his head with reverence, and uttered "Namaskar Sir." I returned his greeting affectionately and said "I am sorry, I could not recognize you". At this he said "I am Polu of Chetla".

On hearing his name I tried to recollect, looked back in retrospection. A deep cloud of oblivion cleared gradually. An image of a turbulent boy of 17 or 18 years appeared before me and memories of the days of my tenure at the New Alipore Police Station as Officer-in-Charge came back to my mind. I saw him as a budding rough of Chetla, close to the vicinity of Tolly's Nulla (Adi Ganga), where he was terrorizing the business of Chetla Railway Sidings, shop owners in charge of the construction sites of the area, and complaints of extortion, bullying, assault, etc. were pouring in the PS against him and his associates. As such his name as well as names of his friends was entered in the Rough Register of the PS as budding ones. The personnel of the PS were looking for him. He was on the run to evade arrest, and finally he was nabbed from a hideout near his residence, while he was engaged in gambling. He was treated in the PS in the manner the rough boys were dealt with in those days of late eighties when application of third degree torture was not completely abolished. He was in police custody for several days. During his stay in the lock-up, one night I brought him to my office for questioning. In course of interrogation, I studied his socio-economic condition. I learnt that he hailed from a poverty stricken family, who resided at a slum that have sprung up along the bank of Tolly's Nulla in an unauthorized manner. His father was a daily wage worker who had to feed six members and being the only bread earner had a hard time. He could hardly provide food to them. Polu had studied until class IV and chose to leave Calcutta Corporation School out of abject poverty and took to petty crimes due to frustration. I could feel his potential; and his way of life could be changed if he was offered an employment for the survival of his family. I cautioned him if he did not mend his ways he would drift towards the world of crime and society would look down upon him as a dreaded criminal in future. After prolonged questioning, cajoling, I told him that I would arrange for his employment, but he must promise that he would lead a normal life, work sincerely and abandon the path he was pursuing then. He assured that if he was given an opportunity for his livelihood he would work hard to establish himself as a responsible citizen.

In those days, the business of real estate developing was gradually heading its way in Calcutta and its vicinity, though at a nascent stage. I summoned a property dealer cum developer at the police station who was constructing a building in the area and was facing trouble from the rough elements of the locality. I cited the name of Polu and requested him to collect building materials from him. On hearing his name, the property developer became scared and stated that he himself was the victim of Polu's activities. Initially, he refused to oblige, but on my insistence he however agreed on learning that I would stand guarantee for his misdeeds. The developer kept his assurance and agreed to buy sand, stone chips and allied materials from Polu at a reasonable rate and Polu on the other hand supplied. The developer at the initial state of transaction offered credit facilities. Polu devoted himself as a supplier of building materials and gained confidence of the developer. Thereafter, no further complaints against Polu were lodged at the New Alipore PS during my tenure there. I left the PS after around 6 months. The matter submerged into oblivion and I met him after a couple of decades, and in the meantime I retired from the service.

This is Polu, now standing before me. He narrated the story of his graduation to an established civil contractor in the rural areas of South 24 Parganas and how he stabilized himself by his hard work and sincerity. He still remembered me with high esteem and was grateful to me for that day. He said that I had turned the flow of his life in the right direction at an appropriate time by offering him that opportunity. He repeatedly requested me to visit his home and sought my blessings for his prosperity. He came to the post office to collect the matured amount of his Fixed Deposit in his chauffer driven car which was parked at a little distance from the post office. He offered me a lift to my house, but I politely declined as I was going for some work in Central Kolkata.

He bade farewell and as he walked towards his car, I gazed towards him. It faded away from my vision. I stood there for a while amazed over the meeting, and simultaneously my heart filled with joy for doing a little good towards the society by setting the path of that young man in the right direction, ultimately him becoming a successful businessman. There are immense opportunities for the policemen to serve the society and earn regards and respect from the public. This sort of good work brightens the image of police in the eyes of the public, who reckon the police as friend, and not as an adversary.

About the author:

Tapas Kumar Palit is a retired Assistant Commissioner of Police who served in the Kolkata Police from 1966 to 2001 and currently is the Secretary of Ex Police Officer's Guild.



Citizens' Candid Comment

With the commencement of a new year, the Protector asked a cross section of the society about their views on the multidimensional work of Kolkata Police. They were also asked to put forth their suggestions if they had any. Here's what they said-



Arun Lama Security Guard

Kolkata Police being in service of the city for so many years is quite an expert in handling any kind of situations, be it managing huge crowds and dense traffic during festivities, providing security cover as and when required, or solving a crime. Apart from these, police personnel do immense social work through their many community initiatives. Such activities help in boosting people friendly relations and also lower crime rates.



Swapna Bose Home-maker

The job of a policeman or policewoman is varied, and of immense responsibility. Success is attained only when he or she receives cooperation from the public. Policing is a team work and I believe if all the people abide by the law then the job of police becomes less tedious.

As told to Anirban Saha



Bhola Shaw Shop owner

In general, police is the first contact with the public in case of any incident, and being in a metropolitan city, Kolkata Police's job is multifaceted. The police personnel do an admirable job in crowd management, traffic management and in the policing part as well. With passage of time, I see modern technologies being employed in traffic management which is a positive development.



Lumbini Saha Student

n spite of several measures like organising regular awareness campaigns and booking violators with fines, there are some who are arrogant enough to care less about obeying traffic rules. This is the case for motorists and pedestrians alike. If the adults are not abiding by the rules, then this sets a poor example to the younger generation who look up to them. On way to school, I see kids riding with parents without helmets, pedestrians crossing the roads from any point they want, etc. Kolkata Police do their best in imposing fines on those violators but if the people are not themselves concerned about their valuable life, then it is hard for situations to improve.



Manoj Kumar Choudhury Retd. Government Employee

With the implementation of newer technologies, the job of police has become a bit less tiresome. Recently, I noticed Kolkata Police Traffic sergeants have started using body cameras fitted to their uniforms which is a fantastic tool. Now violators would think twice before arguing with the official. Presence of CCTV cameras mounted on various intersections is another boon for traffic management in the city. Traffic offenders must be heavily fined, so that they don't violate any rule again. People should be aware that on a road, many lives are at stake.



Kaushik Paul Teacher

One of the things which I admire and appreciate about Kolkata Police Traffic personnel is that whoever asks them about directions, they readily guide the person towards the shortest route and provide instructions accordingly. Also implementation of modern technologies like illuminated displays for traffic alerts, CCTV cameras, improved communication devices, etc. are a positive approach towards better traffic management in the city. Further, many people are unaware about the various traffic violations and their corresponding penalties. This should be publicised in a broad manner to the public so that they don't violate. A comprehensive subject should be included in the school syllabus about road safety and traffic rules so that children are aware from an early age.



LIST OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF KOLKATA POLICE

Designation	Name of Officer	OFFICE		
		AUTO	CENTREX	EPABX
Commissioner of Police	Sri Rajeev Kumar, IPS	2214-5060 2214-5424 (FAX)	1001	
Spl. C.P. (II)	Sri Jayanta Kr. Basu, IPS	2214-5476, 2250-5170	4567	LB-5170
Addl. C.P. (I)	Sri Vineet Kumar Goyal, IPS	2214-1696, 2250-5085	1003	LB-5085
Addl. C.P. (II)	Dr. R Sivakumar, IPS	2214-1515, 2250-5173	1004	LB-5173
Addl. C.P. (III) & (Charge hold	Sri Supratim Sarkar, IPS		3456	LB-5149
Spl. Addl. C.P. & Jt. C.P. (Hqrs.)		2214-3970	3430	LD-314)
Addl. C.P. (IV)	Sri Hari Kishore Kusumakar, IPS	2214-5799		
Addl. C.P. (V) (charge Jt. C.P. (Crime)	Sri Vishal Garg, IPS	2214-5737		
Addl. C.P. (VI) (charge Jt. C.P. (AP)	Sri Satyajit Bandopadhyay, IPS	2479-3554		
Jt. C.P. (Admn)	Dr. Hymayun Kabir, IPS	2214-1836	8911	
Jt. C.P. (O)	Sri Champak Bhattacharyya, IPS	2214-5509	5678	LB-5262
Jt. C.P. (Establishment)	Sri Sujay Kr. Chanda, IPS	2214 1354, 2250-5088	2345	LB-5202
	Sri Dilip Bandyopadhyay, IPS (Retd.)	2282-5957, 2283-7014	2436, 2417	LD 3000
OSD, SB		ŕ		
D.C. Wireless Branch	Ms. Joyeeta Bose, IPS	2283-7656 (R St.)	4103	
		2283-7674 (R St.)	4130	LB-5088
		2214-5557 (LB)	2345	
	Sri Praveen Kr. Tripati, IPS	2250-5088 (LB) 2281-3467, 2283-7057	2104, 2105	
D.C. S.D.	Sii Fiaveeli Ki. Ilipau, iFS	2289-3816	2104, 2103	
D.C.C. D.	Sri Akhilesh Chaturvedi, IPS	2228-1403, 2228-5210	2803, 2804	
D.C.P. D.	Sri Sudeep Sarkar, IPS	2439-7174, 2409-3118	4401 4402	
D.C. E.S.D.	Smt. Debasmita Das, IPS	2409-3103 2374-5645, 2374-6431	3203, 3204	
D.C. E.S.D.	Sri Subhankar Sinha Sarkar, IPS			
D.C. N.D. D.C. S.E.D.	Sri Gaurav Sharma, IPS	2360-5650, 2360-6403 2290-4660, 2290-4664	3803, 3804 3105, 3106	
D.C. S.E.D.	Sri Meeraj Khalid, IPS	2499-4702, 2499-4291	2903, 2904	
D.C. S.W.D. (Behala DIVN.)		2499-4120	2908	
D.C. S.S.D. (JDV. DIVN.)	Sri Badana Varun Chandra Sekhar, IPS	2499-4711, 2499-4070 2499-4287	3303, 3304 3308	
D.C. D.D. (II)	Smt. Neeloo Sherpa (Chakraborty), IPS	2214-1516, 2250-5233	2233	LB-5233
D.C. D.D. (Spl.)	Sri Rupesh Kumar, IPS	2214-1057, 2250-5222		LB-5222
D.C. S.T.F.	Sri Murli Dhar, IPS	2214-1720, 2250-5164	6010	LB-5164
D.C. S.B. (Security)	Sri Dip Narayan Goswami, IPS	2282-0631, 2282-1931	2433, 2413	
D.C. S.B. (II)	Sri Anjan Chakraborty	2282-2090, 2282-3601	2532, 2533	
D.C. S.B. (III)	Sri Subhasish Bhaumik	2282-0031, 2282-9678	2540, 2512	
D.C. S.C.O. (II)	Sri Tenzing Bhutia	2287-5881, 2283-7033	2605,2606	
D.C. T.P. (I)	Sri V. Solomon Nesakumar, IPS	2214-5403, 2250-5087	5800	LB-5087
D.C. T.P. (South)	Sri Kalyan Mukhopadhyay, IPS	2499-4703, 2499-4294	5830, 5831	
D.C. R.F.	Sri Biswajit Ghosh, IPS	2214-3366, 2250-5348 2214-1952 (Nabanna)	5871, 5886	LB-5348
D.C. E.B.	Sri Rabindra Nath Sarkar, IPS	2283-7700, 2283-7800	4204, 4205	
D.C. H.G.O.	Sri Nilanjan Banerjee	2262-1671, 2262-1673	2300,2301	22621671
D.C. Women Police		2214-1953	5633	LB-5370
Sr. D.C. & D.C. 3 rd Bn. A.P.	Sri Nilanjan Biswas, IPS	2409-9054, 2409-9215	7010, 7011	
D.C. 1 st Bn. A.P.	Charge hold by DC RF	2409-9096, 2409-9208	7100, 7034	
D.C. 2 nd Bn. A.P.	Sri Nimbalkar Santosh Uttamrao, IPS	2557-5050, 2530-0804	3403	
D.C. 4 th Bn. A.P.	Sri Surya Pratap Yadav, IPS	2337-3320, 2334-1054	3703, 3704	
D.C. 5th Bn. A.P.	Sri Debasis Sarkar, IPS	2355-9007, 2355-5411	3603, 3604	
D.C. 6 th Bn. A.P.	Sri Dipankar Chakraborty	2409-9055, 2409-9200	7300, 7301	
D.C. 7 th Bn. A.P.	Sri Sunil Hazra	2409-9056, 2409-9190	7400,7401	
D.C. Combat Bn.	Lt. Col. Nevendera Singh Paul	2262-5222, 2262-3091	7534, 7101	
	Sri Pratip Kr. Ghosh, W.B.C.S. (Exe.)	2214-3059, 2250-5234		



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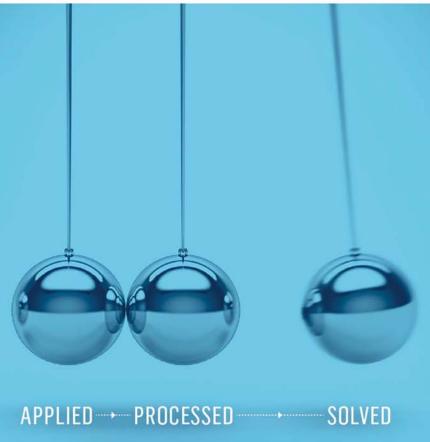












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