

The Mumbai

Vol 3 Issue 6

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Late Shri R.K. Prasad

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Saluting the Spirit of Excellence

Passage of time has further deepened our reverence for your memory. On the third anniversary of The PROTECTOR magazine, we at New Media pay a tribute to your vision, which has been our guiding spirit as we strive to carry on your mission. A tinge of grief that still lingers in our hearts over your passing away into the realm of eternity six years ago on 12 October 2006, strengthens our resolve to reach the goals you had set for us. What began 10 years ago as a tiny outfit with a single magazine, New Media has grown into India's largest bilateral trade magazine publishing house today, mainly because of the strong foundation you had laid for the organization. You had shared with us the sense of dedication and discipline with which you had served the Indian Defence Ministry with distinction, and you had inspired us to inculcate the same values as we strive to excel in our work.

You had also passed on to us your passion for perfection. New Media's motto is Excellence has no Parameters. We rededicate ourselves to the task of carrying forward your legacy.



Dear Reader,

Greetings. The current issue of The Mumbai PROTECTOR marks the magazine's third anniversary. In the last three years, the magazine has scaled new highs with each issue, striving to living up to its motto of Connecting Cops with Community and Promoting Peace. This year, the magazine's Anniversary coincides with the conclusion of the 26/11 saga, with the hanging of the lone surviving Pakistani terrorist Ajmal Kasab in Pune's Yerwada Jail on 21 November 2012. The cover story presents a complete picture of the unprecedented tragedy, which the resilient Mumbai has since relegated to the dustbin of history and moved on nonchalantly with its characteristic din and bustle. The issue pays a tribute to the martyrs of the 26/11 attack, remembering their sacrifice with gratitude. The year 2012 ended for India on a tragic note. The nation was shocked with a sense of shame in December, following the rape and death of a young girl with a promising life and career, which triggered country-wide outrage. Sharing this sentiment in an exclusive interview, former supercop D.Sivanandhan calls for a mass movement across the country to curb crimes against women, children and senior citizens. The same sense of shock was shared by creative film personalities, in an article by veteran film journalist and author, in which they refuted the popular notion that cinema promoted violence and crime against women. The issue carries the recommendations of the Fifth National Conference of Women in Police (NCWP) as well as a report by Dr. P.M. Nair, Spl. DG, (CRPF) on the innovative police initiatives to curb human trafficking. In an analytical article, Tejdeep Kaur Menon, Addl. DGP, Andhra Pradesh, stresses on the need for breaking the gender barriers for women to move upwards. Social activist Aruna Roy tells cops to be pro-active in dealing with women but urges them to show care and concern. A write-up suggests that Public-private Partnership (PPP) mechanism is crucial to ensure cyber security. The magazine traces the glorious past of 310 years of policing in Nagpur. Dr. Rukmani Krishnamurthy and Ms Nisha Menon present a study on the challenging role of forensic science in unravelling the 21st Century Crime. The magazine carries plenty of police news and a photo feature of the 25th Maharashtra State Police Games 2013. An excerpt from the forthcoming book, titled "Dawood Ibrahim and the Gang Wars", written by veteran crime reporter Sharafat Khan, traces the origins of the Mumbai underworld and its bitter and bloody gang wars. A feature on the 100 years of Indian cinema celebrates the spirit of creativity. We trust the anniversary issue of the Mumbai PROTECTOR, with its varied content and high quality of designing, meets the standards of a collector's number.

Wish you happy reading

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Satya Swaroop'.

Satya Swaroop
Managing Editor
satya@newmediacomm.biz

K. Sankaranarayanan
GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA



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06 November 2012



MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Protector Magazine is bringing out its 3rd anniversary issue covering various issues related to policing.

During the last three years, Protector has tried to highlight the genuine problems faced by the police force and find solutions to some of these problems through informed debate and by eliciting the views from experts and senior police officers.

I congratulate the Protector Magazine and convey my best wishes for the success of the 3rd anniversary issue.

मुख्य मंत्री
महाराष्ट्र



Chief Minister
Maharashtra

22th November 2012



MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Protector magazine is celebrating its third anniversary. My congratulations to the Protector Magazine on this occasion.

In the past three years, the publication has rendered immense service in sensitising the public on the issues of safety and security and fight against terrorism. The magazine has been successful in bridging the gap between the Police and the Public.

By presenting thought-provoking and analytical articles on policing, security preparedness, crime investigation, traffic management, forensic science, etc., the Protector has been a great source of the much-needed information on the above-mentioned issues.

I am happy to know that the third anniversary issue of the magazine is devoted to the various challenges and issues facing the Police Department.

I wish New Media, publishers of the magazine, and its editorial team all the success in this venture so that it continues to serve both the Police and the Public as an effective source of information.

(Prithviraj Chavan)

Shri Satya Swaroop,
Managing Editor,
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Marol, Andheri - (East), Mumbai-400 059



प्रा.अ.मा. गृहमंत्री/मुंबई/मुंबई/अभिलेख/२०१०६, २०१२

HOME MINISTER MAHARASHTRA STATE

Date : 06 December 2012



I take this opportunity to convey my best wishes to The Protector magazine on its third anniversary. Since its launch it has been able to establish itself as one of a kind magazine that has dedicated itself to connecting cops with communities. Every issue of the magazine endeavours to cover issues that are most critical to the country's safety and security.

In November 2008, the city witnessed its worst ever terrorist attack. The city's safety and security suddenly became a talking point. It was necessary at this juncture to make the people of the Mumbai city feel safe and secure. Protector was launched in 2009, and since then the magazine through its content has been consistently highlighting the work and the dedicated effort of the home department and the state police to ensure peace and harmony across Maharashtra and especially in Mumbai.

All the police initiatives to ensure round the clock preparedness of the safety and security of India's commercial capital are effectively covered by the magazine and apprised to the readers through its pages. This makes the content of the magazine markedly different. It is a first of a kind initiative that focuses on the positive contributions of the police.

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HOME MINISTER MAHARASHTRA STATE

Date : 06 December 2012

In order that the security mechanisms of the country function smoothly we need to have a strong police force. Here, I can say with pride that Maharashtra and Mumbai police is one of the best and finest in the country. Modernising policing methods and upgrading the skills of men and women in the police is of paramount importance to remain one of the finest forces of the country and this is what we are continuously working at.

Time and again PROTECTOR through its issues has been putting on spotlight issues like Women in Police, Community Policing and Police Reforms. I congratulate PROTECTOR for delving into such crucial topics and creating an informed reader base.

A lot of sweat goes into putting in place the editorial content and I take this opportunity to commend the publishers, New Media, and the editors of the magazine for their painstaking research and hard work put in.

(R.R.Patil)

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**MINISTER OF STATE FOR
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FOOD AND DRUGS
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Date



Firstly, I would like to congratulate the Protector Magazine on its glorious Third Anniversary and for emerging as one of the pioneering publications in the country that focuses on the unseen achievements and sacrifices of the police force in the State of Maharashtra and all over India.

It's really good to see how The Protector Magazine helps in highlighting the work and achievements of the police force and how they tackle issues on a daily basis. And in providing vital information and news that would help general public in a big way.

As a Minister of State I am proud of the courage and dedication that is put in by our brave men and women of the police force and their relentless effort in keeping things in order. Most of all I would like to thank The Editorial Team of Protector and everyone who contributes in making The Protector Magazine for what it is right now, as your team helps to motivate interest and inspire people to take an interest in the police force of our nation.

Your contribution to our society is commendable and I only hope and wish to see much more glorious years for The Protector Magazine in the future.

(Satej alias Bunty Patil)

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From the Desk of
Pravin Dixit
 DGP & MD (Maharashtra State Police
 Housing & Welfare Corporation Ltd.)



Greetings!

My congratulations to the team of Protector and Publisher, New Media Communication on completion of three years of publication of the magazine. In the last three years of its existence the magazine has made a dedicated effort to spotlight the positive contribution of police. A co-ordinated effort between the police and the public is a must to counter crimes of these times. The nature of crimes has changed due to changes in external and internal environments. In addition to petty crimes the police face challenges of tackling terrorism and left wing extremism. And in doing so they need community help which comes handy. All that is possible however, only if the public has faith and trust in police. Most people are intimidated to even approach the police stations. Unless the public develops an implicit faith in police that they are their guardians and friends in resolving their problems it is difficult to solicit their support.

Protector as a magazine has gone a long way in projecting the police in a positive perspective by bringing to the fore issues that have been most crucial to the functioning of the police organization and while doing so helped in strengthening the bond between the cops and the communities. The magazine has gone from strength to strength and has been touching upon issues through its meaningful content. I too have been associated with the magazine several times. I am sure the magazine will continue the good work and enlighten the readers with its content.

(Pravin Dixit)



From the Desk of
Satyapal Singh
Commissioner of Police, Mumbai



Dear Friend,

Greetings, I am delighted to announce that the third anniversary issue of the Mumbai PROTECTOR, the magazine brought out exclusively for our Police force by New Media, is getting ready.

The objective of the Mumbai PROTECTOR is to act as a platform of connectivity between the police and the public. The magazine has invoked an overwhelming response and in turn has proved that it is fulfilling its objective.

I firmly believe that information is vital to promote peace and harmony in the society. I trust that the Mumbai PROTECTOR has helped to bridge the communication gap existing between the police and the public. The magazine has also consistently highlighted the various initiatives of the Mumbai Police in building confidence among the people.

It is now time for celebration as well as reflection. It is the matter of celebration because the Mumbai PROTECTOR has carved a niche for itself in the world of media. Today, the magazine is circulated among the decision makers in the government and the corporate sector at both state and national level.

For the Mumbai Police, it is a matter of reflection as to what the force has achieved so far, and I can say with immense satisfaction that the police force today is better trained, well equipped and highly motivated to protect this throbbing city of 16 million people, which we proudly call the commercial capital of India. We got accolades and all round appreciations for superb bandobast on the last journey of Shri Balasaheb Thackeray on 18th November 2012 and the secretly executed special operations for the transport of convicted terrorist Kasab for his ultimate destination a day later. We have made a pledge to keep Mumbai safe and we have kept the promise.

You are well aware that every publication needs both substance and sustenance. While the Mumbai Police provides the substance for the Mumbai PROTECTOR, it is the public and corporate leaders that offer the necessary sustenance to the publication.

In this context, I request you to enrich the magazine's content through contribution of articles and support so that the Mumbai PROTECTOR carries out its avowed mission of helping the Mumbai Police in serving the society better.

With warm regards,

Dr. Satyapal Singh



From the Desk of
K.P. Raghuvanshi
 Commissioner of Police, Thane



Greetings!

The Maharashtra State Police Games are a much looked forward to annual event. This time around the Thane Police played host to the Police Games in its 25th year. It was indeed a matter of great pride and privilege to be a host to such a grand event. The entire event involves a lot of co-ordination effort. We had several committees working very closely with each other in putting the entire event in place. It gives me satisfaction that the event was very successfully organized and I congratulate the various committees for making the event so spirited and memorable. The participating teams had come from all over Maharashtra and it was important that they were well taken care of. The enthusiasm of the participating teams was palpable and spirits very high. My congratulations to all the winning teams and all the individual participants. It was an indeed action packed last few months but really worth all the effort.

Thane City police did not have any infrastructure for organizing games particularly of State level. In 2006, the games were organized at different private places and the inauguration and closing ceremonies were organized at Dadoji Konddev Stadium. DGP Maharashtra State – Shri. Sanjeev Dayal desired that Thane Police should develop the sports facility so that all the games may be organized at one place. Team Thane took it as a challenge and within a period of 70 to 75 days developed this present sports complex at Saket, Thane. And all the 14 sports events could be conducted here successfully including the Opening and Closing functions. For making this sports event a success, Team Thane is especially thankful to DGP- Sanjeev Dayal and all the other officers of DG office for their support and help. Team Thane is also thankful to all government agencies particularly, Municipal Commissioner, Thane Collector and PWD for extending all their support. I would also like to be thankful to people representatives - all the MP's, MLAs, MLC's, Corporators and other Hon'ble citizens of Thane for extending all their help.

Special mention needs to be made about the contribution of Shri. Prabhu (Architect) who had prepared the blue print of the ground and Shri. Ninad who designed and constructed the entrance gate. The Thanekars deserve

to be thanked for their overwhelming support and presence. The endurance shown by officers like Joint Commissioner of Police- Bipin Kumar Singh; Additional Commissioner of Police – Milind Bharambe and Additional Commissioner of Police - D. M. Phadtare and all the committee members who took an active interest in organizing the event was truly commendable. The infrastructure developed at Saket ground was so appreciated that Hon'ble Home Minister declared that we should try to develop it as a Sports Academy. This will be a test of endurance for Thane Police to complete the task in phase II.

It gives me an immense sense of pride to be a part of Maharashtra Police which is rated as one of the best among the country. The commitment of our police force towards their duty despite all odds is praiseworthy. It is their hard work and determination that makes the functioning of the entire force smooth and efficient.

Crime has been scaling new heights in recent times and job of policing is getting more challenging by the day. To take on these challenges with police efforts alone is not an easy task. It is being increasingly realized that community support is equally necessary. Improving cop-community relationship is therefore a continuous process and our constant endeavor. A feeling of safety and security is what we always seek and the only way we can achieve this is through healthy cop community interactions. Crimes will continue but through better community interactions it becomes simpler to bring the offenders to books since it is a difficult task to match the capacity of the police force to the population and the magnitude of crimes that occur in the city.

I congratulate the Editorial team of Protector (www.theprotector.in) and the publishers of the magazine and my best wishes to them on the occasion of the 3rd Anniversary issue of the magazine. Protector has through its content done a commendable job of spotlighting important subjects that are of concern to police and to the public. I am sure they will continue their good work of strengthening the bond between the police and the public.

K.P. Raghuvanshi

Special Cells to Probe Crime against Women

Sanjeev Dayal, DGP (Maharashtra)



The DGP (Maharashtra) - Sanjeev Dayal has announced the setting up of special units at Nashik, Aurangabad and Amravati to investigate crimes against women and ensure transparency in investigations of crime. The unit commanders will go to these places and try to understand their problems. Appropriate action will be taken to handle the problems.

In a circular to all the police stations the DGP (Maharashtra) has issued guidelines to all the police stations across the states to control harassment of women and make them feel safe in public places. Referring to the Supreme Court guideline, the DGP said the police should be deployed at all public places

like railway stations, bus stands, malls, schools, colleges, parks and places of worship and all data should be collected about their numbers. Based on this data the proposal for additional manpower would be made. Police patrolling will have to be enhanced and anyone caught harassing women should be publicly named and shamed. Moreover, women police constables should be posted in shifts at these places to make them safer round the clock.

The circular also emphasized the need for installation of CCTVs at educational institutions, places of worship and advised senior policemen to hold meetings with the management of educational institutions, places of worship, theatres and malls etc. and convince them about their utility as safety measure. The circular also advises providing of complain booths and encouraging women to report complains. Such drives should be conducted on a regular basis to create awareness among women. The circular also directs the police commissioners/superintendent of police to establish women's helpline within three months. Having said this it is also the responsibility of the passers by as responsible citizens to report such crimes either to the helplines or to the nearest police station. ■

A Victory for Mumbai Police &
India's Judicial System

Curtain Drawn on Kasab Saga

Death of a Terrorist

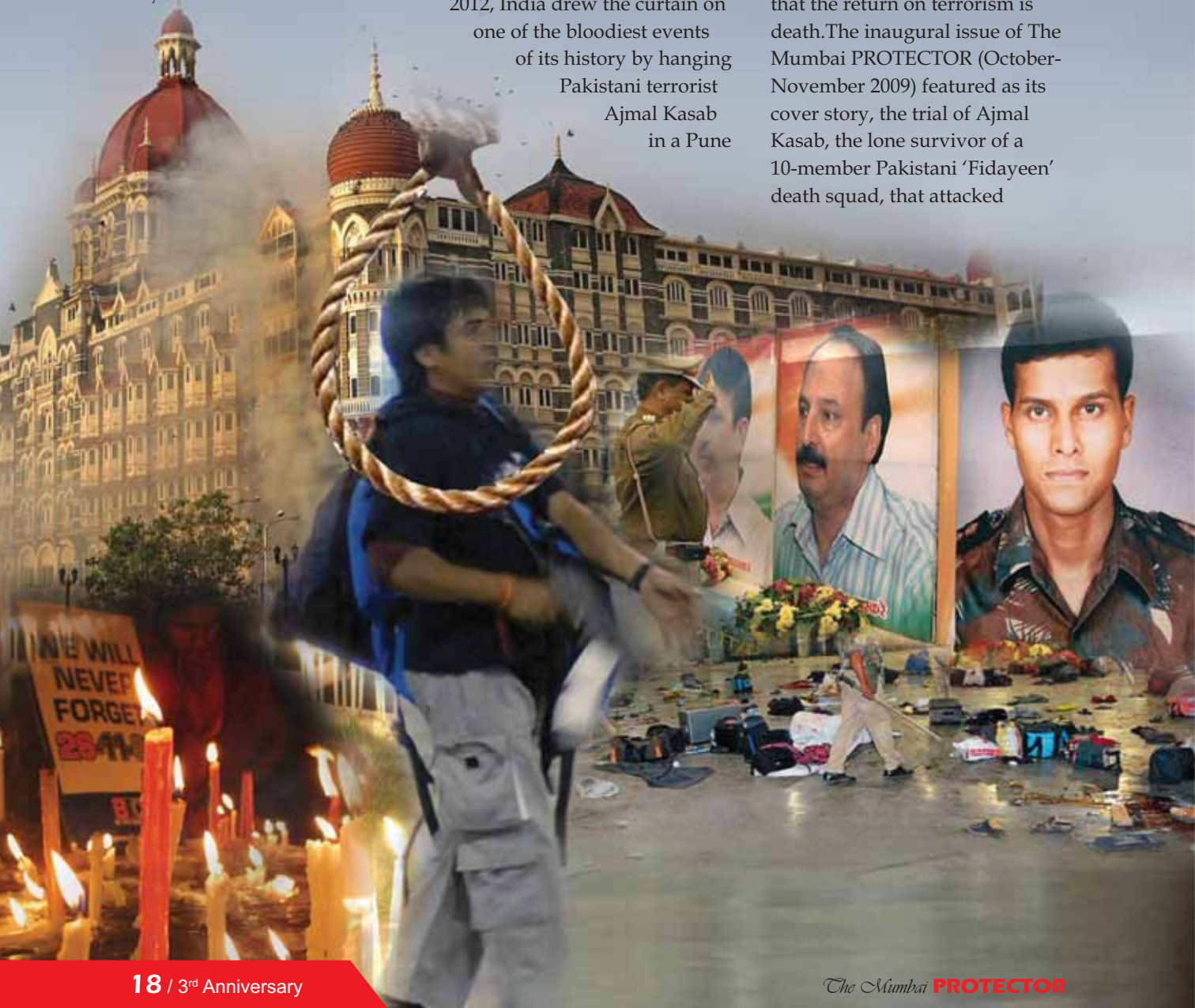
By Dev Varam



By Dev Varam

At 7.30 AM on 21 November 2012, India drew the curtain on one of the bloodiest events of its history by hanging Pakistani terrorist Ajmal Kasab in a Pune

prison, sending out a message that the return on terrorism is death. The inaugural issue of The Mumbai PROTECTOR (October-November 2009) featured as its cover story, the trial of Ajmal Kasab, the lone survivor of a 10-member Pakistani 'Fidayeen' death squad, that attacked





Mumbai on the night of 26 November 2008, killing nearly 166 people over a horrifying 72-hour gun battle with Indian security forces. Nine other Pakistani men were killed during the fighting. Kasab's trial, which began in April 2009, lasted full four years culminating in his hanging after he was awarded a death sentence. The wheel of justice has come full circle with Kasab's execution almost coinciding with the fourth anniversary of the worst-ever terrorist attack on Mumbai and the third anniversary of the magazine. Kasab's execution, coming five days before the fourth anniversary of the Mumbai attack and carried out in the hush of winter chill at Yerwada Jail, echoed in Mumbai, where the survivors and relatives and friends of the victims, celebrated the grisly event. Events during the



last days of Ajmal Kasab's life moved quickly. On 29 August 2012, the Supreme Court rejected Kasab's plea seeking that the death sentence handed to him by the Bombay High Court be commuted to life imprisonment. The court observed that it was "left with no option but to uphold the sentence." Some 20 days later, as a last resort to cling to his dear life, the Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist appealed to President Pranab Mukherjee for mercy. On 23 October, the Union Home Ministry urged the President to reject the mercy petition. On 5 November, 2012, President Mukherjee rejected Kasab's mercy petition. After that the entire sequence of events was kept secret till the announcement of Kasab's hanging and his burial within the Yerwada Jail premises. A week after President's rejection of his mercy petition Kasab was told about the decision to hang him. He expressed the desire that his mother in Pakistan be informed about it. On 19 November, Kasab was moved out of Mumbai's high-security Arthur Road Jail to Pune's Yerwada Jail, one of two in Maharashtra equipped to handle execution by hanging. Two days later, on 21 November 2012, the 25-year-old terrorist was hanged and a few hours later, he was buried in an unmarked grave, unsung and unwept.

In the history of Mumbai Police, stretching past 150 years, the chapter containing capture of Ajmal Kasab and his trial will be written in the letters of gold. As Mumbai Police and the citizens observed the fourth anniversary of the 26th November terrorist attack, five days after Kasab's hanging, the occasion was not without poignancy, as

the memories of the bravehearts who laid down their lives fighting the attackers. Notable among them were Ashok Kamte, Additional Commissioner of Police and Hemant Karkare, Chief of the Anti-Terrorist Squad. Kasab, who faced 86 charges, was also identified as the man who shot dead Assistant Police Inspector Tukaram Omble, who overpowered the killer, taking in as many as 30 bullets. A wounded Kasab was subsequently captured.

On 25 February, 2009, Mumbai Police filed a voluminous chargesheet running up to 11,280 pages against the lone captured terrorist Kasab and 37 others, most of them Pakistani nationals including two suspected army-men, for crimes ranging from waging war against the country to murders. A total of 2,002 people including FBI officials have been named as witness in the terror strikes in which 183 people were killed. The 10 terrorists were selected out of a group of 32 and were given training by LeT commanders in Pakistan for more than a year. The bulky document has also named the nine terrorists who had been killed in the standoff with security forces during the nearly three-day siege.

Special Public Prosecutor Ujjwal Nikkam, who argued for the state said the chargesheet contained transcripts of telephonic conversations between the terrorists and their handlers in Pakistan during the nearly three-day siege. The 38 accused have been charged under various Sections of IPC, including waging war against the nation, murder and criminal conspiracy. According to the chargesheet, the attack



by terrorists on November 26 killed civilians from India, UK, USA, Israel and other countries. Besides, four sailors from the 'M.V. Kuber', an Indian trawler were also mercilessly killed by the terrorists, who sneaked into Mumbai by sea route.

The chargesheet made it clear that the intention of the attack by the suicide squad was to prove that India was an enemy country and it could enter the financial capital at will and carry out its plan. The ingress of the terrorists into the city of Mumbai is conclusive proof of the meticulous preparation, planning and training, the chargesheet said.

The terrorists targeted and attacked iconic targets in Mumbai, the Financial Capital of India.

These attacks were nothing but an offshoot of the programmed and undeclared proxy war against India by terrorist organisations and their support agencies, it said.

The attacks were carried out simultaneously by different teams on locations where the citizens of Mumbai as well as foreign nationals moved around, like the five star hotels of Taj and Trident, the former bearing the brunt of it.

These attacks were launched through indiscriminate and random firing from deadly AK-47 assault rifles and by lobbying lethal hand grenades. The iconic CST station was the scene of devastation, where scores of innocent people waiting for trains

died. The terrorists also planted RDX-based IEDs, of which two were placed in taxis in which they had travelled to the targeted sites.

In a transparent trial, Kasab was given a lawyer to represent him, in a case that was lost right from the start, though the accused denied all the charges. Subsequently, Kasab was sentenced to death by the special anti-terror court, headed by Judge M. L. Tahilyani on 6 May 2010, which was affirmed by the Bombay High Court on 21 February 2011. Finally, on 29 August 2012, the Supreme Court confirmed the death sentence on Kasab, refusing to commute it to a life term.

A bench of justices Aftab Alam and C K Prasad said, "This is a case of terrorist attack from across the border. It has a magnitude of unprecedented enormity on all scales. The conspiracy behind the attack was as deep and large as it was vicious. The preparation and training for the execution was as thorough as the execution was ruthless."

The court held 25-year-old Kasab guilty of waging a war against the country, saying the November 26, 2008 Mumbai attack in which 166 people were killed





"Isko kaho padhai mein
time **invest** karey."



"**Face value** par mat jao,
ladka accha hai".



"Ab toh doh-doh **assets**
manage karne hongey."



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showed a degree of depravity on his part seen in very few cases. In terms of loss of life and property, and more importantly in its traumatising effect, the case stands alone, for awarding death penalty to Kasab who showed no remorse for his devilish act, the court observed.

"It is at least the very rarest of rare to come before this court since the birth of the Republic. Therefore, it should also attract the rarest of rare punishment," the bench said. The court dismissed Kasab's contention that the trial was not fair because the government did not provide him advocate during the time when he was arrested and put on trial.

Refusing to show any mercy to Kasab on account of his young age and illiteracy, the apex court observed, "The offences committed by the appellant show a degree of cruelty, brutality and depravity as in very few other cases. It is already seen above that the appellant never showed any repentance or remorse, which is the first sign of any possibility of reform and rehabilitation."

"I am more than certain that the planning and conspiracy to commit the crime were hatched in Pakistan, the perpetrators of

crime were Pakistani trained at different centres in that country, and the devastation which took place at various places in the city of Mumbai, were executed by the appellant in furtherance thereof," Justice Prasad writing a separate but concurring judgement said.

The apex court noted that the primary and foremost offence that Kasab and his co-conspirators committed was the offence of waging war against the Government of India. "It does not matter that the target assigned to the appellant and Abu Ismail was CST Station where they killed a large number of people. What matters is that the attack was aimed at India and Indians. It was by foreign nationals. People were killed for no other reason than they were Indians; in case of foreigners, they were killed because their killing on Indian soil would embarrass India.

"The conspiracy, in furtherance of which the attack was made, was, inter alia, to hit at India, to hit at its financial centre; to try to give rise to communal tensions and create internal strife and insurgency, to demand that India should withdraw from Kashmir, and to dictate its relations with other countries," the bench said.

It was in furtherance of those objectives that the attack was made, causing the loss of a large number of people and injury to an even greater number of people. "Nothing could have been more

in like manner and by like means as a foreign enemy would do," the bench said.

Upholding the sentence, the court said, "We can even say that every single reason that this court might have assigned for confirming a death sentence in the past is to be found in this case in a more magnified way. "The route from Karachi to Mumbai, the landing site at Mumbai, the different targets at Mumbai were all predetermined," it noted.

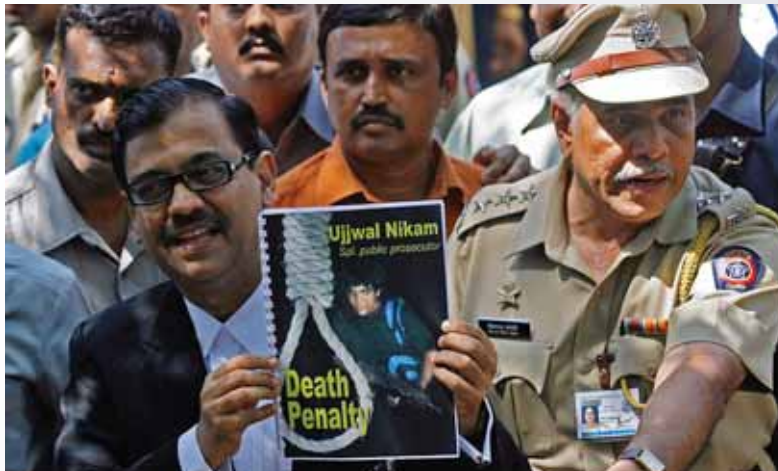
Senior advocate Raju Ramachandran, who defended Kasab in the apex court as amicus curiae, said he "bows down" to the apex court's verdict.

"I bow to the verdict of the court.... I took it (the opportunity to defend Kasab) as a sacred duty and I performed it to the best of my ability," said Ramachandran, who was asked to assist the court.

Former Solicitor General Gopal Subramaniam, who had appeared for the Maharashtra government, also welcomed the verdict saying it is "a victory of justice and the Constitution of the country."

Special Public Prosecutor Ujjwal Nikam, who had argued for Ajmal Kasab's death sentence in the special court in Mumbai, described the terrorist's hanging as the victory of India's impartial judicial system. In an interview with the Hindu, Nikam remembered Kasab as an intelligent, but shrewd criminal, someone like he had never witnessed in his career.

"He was not only intelligent,



paid a tribute to the memories of those who died in the 26/11 attack on the country," he said. Countering the claims of delay in executing the death penalty to Kasab, Nikam said that such criticism would be unfair to the hundreds of Indians who tirelessly worked and helped in his hanging. "This time span should not be called as delay, because the trial was on. We have delivered the justice," said Nikam.

but was specially trained to face death penalty the country has worse of the situations here. His case was the most crucial case in my career as I have never seen a criminal as shrewd as him," said Nikam. "We have exposed Pakistan's hand in the terror attacks against India through Kasab's trial, which is our biggest of achievement," he said.

"We gave him the fair trial and an opportunity to defend himself. But the truth prevailed in the end and he was hanged only after following proper judicial process. It's a victory for India and its impartial judicial system," said Nikam.

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Apart from his trial in the special court, Nikam also assisted senior counsel Gopal Subramaniam in the Supreme Court.

The chargesheet filed against Kasab was of 14,280 pages and was made available in Urdu also, apart from English, to help Kasab to understand the charges against him. It was put up on February 25, 2009. Around 657 witnesses were examined during the trial, which commenced on April 10, 2009. The trial in the special court was completed on May 6, 2010, consuming 110 working court days.

Rakesh Maria, chief of the Maharashtra Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS), called the entire process of investigation and execution as labouring and painstaking. "To-day he (Kasab) received justice, though he deserved none. This

is the beauty of our legal justice system, sanctity of our democracy and the country," he said.

Refusing to divulge any details of the operation of shifting Kasab from Mumbai to Pune, he said that the legal and religious sanctity was followed during the operation. "The facility to hang a person is available only in two



places in the state, in Pune and in Nagpur and Pune was nearer for us," said Maria.

Inspector General of Police (Law and Order), Deven Bharti, also congratulated the entire team of investigating officers to build a strong case against Kasab. Bharti held a key position in the crime branch during the investigation of the case. ■



Headley, Who Helped Plan 26/11 Attack, Gets 35 Years

David Coleman Headley, a US citizen of Pakistani origin, was sentenced to 35 years in prison



on 24 January 2013 for his role in providing surveillance information and videos laying the groundwork for the Mumbai 26/11 terrorist attack in 2008 in which 166 people were killed and hundreds of others injured.

Headley, who was arrested in October 2009, agreed shortly afterwards to cooperate with US investigators and intelligence officials, and he testified against

one of his fellow co-conspirators, thus gaining a reprieve from what could have been a death sentence.

Among other information, Headley told US officials of a link between the terror operation in India and Pakistan's intelligence service, the ISI. He identified his ISI contact as "Major Iqbal, who helped plan and fund the Mumbai attacks, he said.

In light of his cooperation, prosecutors did not seek the death penalty for Headley. In addition,



instead of a life sentence, prosecutors urged US District Judge Harry Leinenweber to impose a 30 to 35-year prison term.

During the sentencing hearing, Judge Leinenweber called Headley a “terrorist” and rejected suggestions he had reformed his life. “I don’t have any faith in Headley when he says he’s a changed person and believes in the American way of life,” the judge said.

In their sentencing memorandum, prosecutors acknowledged that Headley played “an essential role in the planning of a horrific terrorist attack.” “There is little question that life imprisonment would be an appropriate punishment for Headley’s incredibly serious crimes,” they said. But they added that his extensive cooperation had been of “significant value” to US anti-terror efforts. Headley, 52, is unlikely to emerge from prison until he is well into his 80s.

Headley pleaded guilty in March 2010 to all 12 counts in his indictment. The charges included conspiracy to bomb public places in India, conspiracy to murder and

maim persons in India, and six counts of aiding and abetting the murder of US citizens in India. Among the dead were six American citizens.

Headley attended a series of training camps in

Pakistan in 2002 and 2003. He later decided to change his name from Daood Gilani to David Headley to allow him to conceal his Pakistani ties and portray himself as an American in India.

Headley told investigators that he made five trips to Mumbai in 2006, 2007, and 2008 to survey and videotape potential targets for a planned assault team from the Pakistani terror group Lashkar-e-Taiba. At one point he used a GPS device to pinpoint potential landing spots for the assault team along the shores of Mumbai harbor.

The attacks were carried out from 26 to 29 November 2008 by 10 men trained by Lashkar-e-Taiba. They were armed with assault rifles, grenades, and improvised explosive devices, and they killed indiscriminately. While nine of the terrorist squad were killed in gun fights with the India security forces, one – Mohammad Ajmal Kasab – was captured alive. He was tried and sentenced to death. He was hanged in Pune’s Yerwada Jail on 21 November 2012, after a prolonged four-year judicial process.

The terror targets included the Taj Mahal Hotel, Oberoi Hotel, the Leopold Café, a Jewish center called the Chabad House, and the iconic railway station. Headley had provided surveillance of each of those targets.

Four months after the attacks, Headley returned to India to conduct surveillance of India’s National Defense College in Delhi and Chabad Houses and CST, CST, an iconic railway station.

Headley was also asked to provide surveillance in advance of planned attacks on the Danish newspaper *Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten*, which had published a controversial cartoon depicting the Prophet Mohammed in a derogatory light. The action prompted calls from Islamic militants – including members of Al Qaeda – for retaliation.

Headley travelled to Denmark in January 2009 and produced videos that he turned over to a Lashkar member later that month during a trip to Pakistan. He returned to Europe in July and August 2009 and produced 13 additional surveillance videos in Denmark. Headley was arrested at Chicago’s O’Hare International Airport in Oct. 2009 while preparing to board a flight to Pakistan to deliver the 13 videos.

As part of his cooperation he testified at the June 2011 trial of alleged co-conspirator Tahawwur Rana of Chicago. Rana was convicted of providing material support to the Denmark plot and providing material support to Lashkar. He was sentenced last week to 14 years in prison. ■

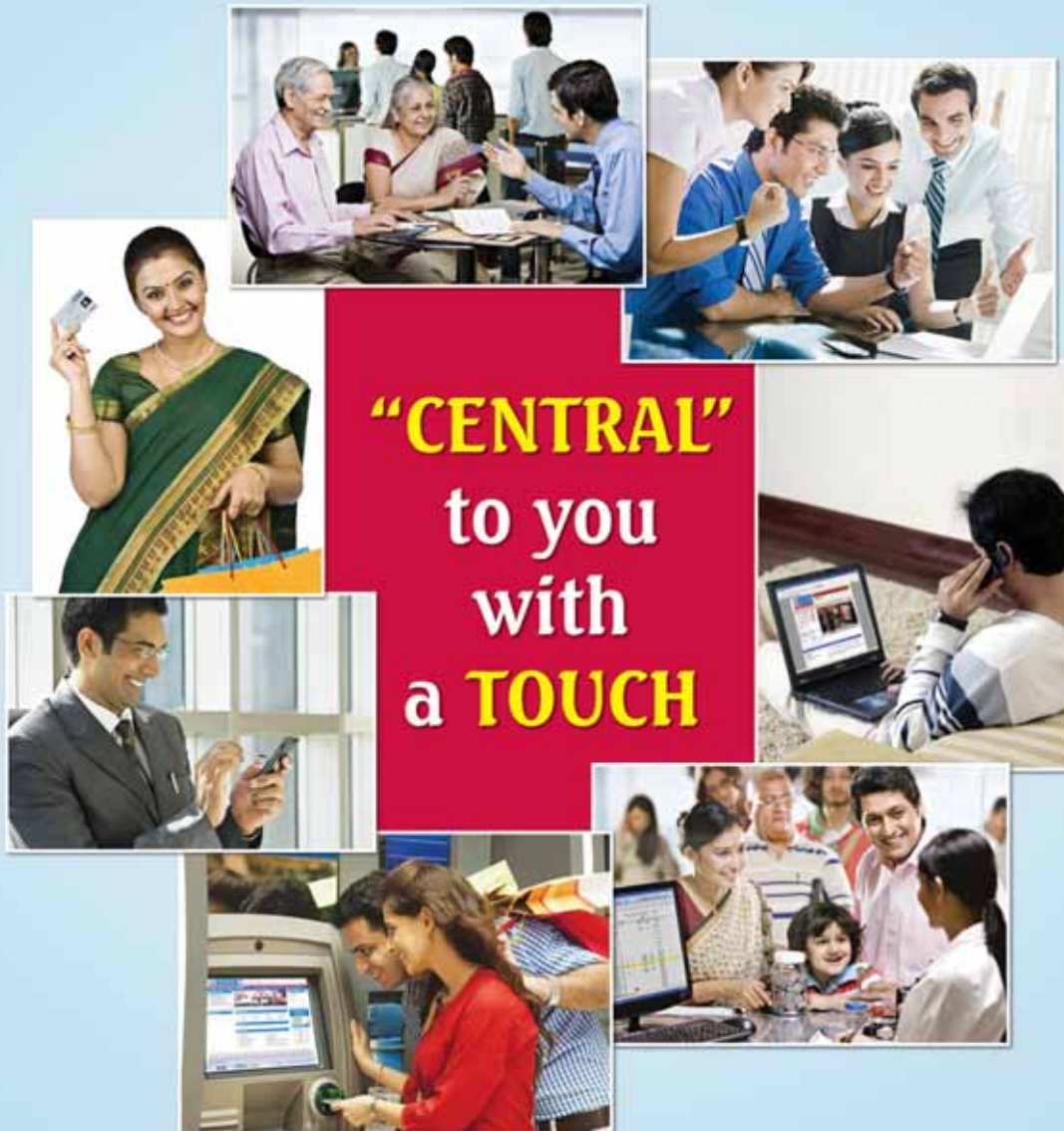
Remembering the Bravehearts...

Mumbai city held several functions on 26 November 2012, marking the fourth Anniversary of the terrorist attack on the commercial capital. Police Gymkhana at Marine Lines where a 26/11 memorial has been erected in the memory of policemen who lost their lives during the attack, too organized a function. At the function floral tributes were paid by Union Home Minister - Sushil Kumar Shinde, Union Agriculture Minister - Sharad Pawar, Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra - K. Sankaranarayanan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra - Prithviraj Chavan, Home Minister of Maharashtra - R.R. Patil, Police Commissioner of Mumbai Satya Pal Singh and family members of victims also paid tributes. A photo feature.....





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Saluting a Brave Hero & Friend

By Salman Sabuani

It has been four years since we are remembering the tragic events in the history of terrorism in India. On the night of 26 November 2008 India witnessed its first major terrorist attack which shook Mumbai and the country for the next three days.

On that fateful day, the terrorists with evil intentions entered India from the sea to hold Mumbai to ransom. However, their evil designs were thwarted by the brave police officers who lost their lives while they put up a brave fight in protecting the city. One of such hero was Ashok Kamte, who was felled by the terrorists' bullets in a narrow lane between St. Xavier's College and Rang Bhavan, opposite Corporation Bank ATM, just a stone throw away from Crime Branch office, along with Vijay Salaskar and Hemant Karkare.



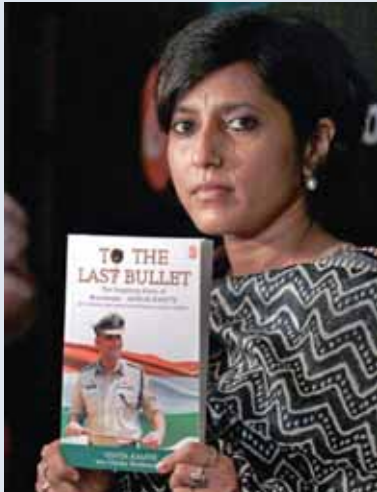
A 1989 IPS batch officer of the Maharashtra cadre, Kamte, known for his daring in crisis situations, was specially summoned on that fateful night to deal with Pakistani terrorists holed up in Mumbai buildings.

During his police career, Kamte had earned substantial following of ordinary citizens as he took on hardened criminals and politicians with criminal backgrounds. Shortly after his taking over the

Sangli police department, the notorious criminal Raju Pujari was killed in a police encounter.

Kamte came into media limelight after an August 2007 incident in Solapur when he arrested Ravikant Patil, a three-time Member of the Legislative Assembly in neighboring Karnataka. Patil and his supporters were celebrating at the residence of Patil's brother Ratikant a Shiv Sena leader. A scuffle broke out when police tried to enforce the law against bursting of crackers late in the night. Kamte sustained hand injuries in the process of arresting Patil, who received multiple injuries. The incident created an uproar in political circles but the people of Solapur supported Kamte, who told The Times of India: "Law is equal for all and nobody has the right to violate it".





During Mumbai's occasional communal violence, the areas under his supervision remained largely free of riots. He was known to be a secular officer and equally loved and respected by all communities.

"He was a daredevil officer who had gained popularity matching, a Bollywood hero. He himself was on the roads maintaining peace after the Khairlanji massacre. While other cities in the state witnessed violence, Solapur remained calm", said Anand Salunkhe, a former member of Solapur Municipal Transport.

Nearly 3,000 people turned up to pay their respects to Additional Commissioner of Police Ashok Kamte who was cremated in Pune with full state honours. Kamte was one of the most respected and admired officers of the Mumbai Police force. News of his death sent shock waves not just across Maharashtra but across

South India, where he had served in Belgaum for a short period.

This is a tribute to one of my closest friends who was flayed by the bullets of terrorists and a man who died fighting for the country. I met him four days earlier on 22 November and he was showing me around his office decorated with his achievements. And just two days before I was to leave for Haj that I got the shocking news that Kamte was killed in action by terrorists. In the process, I lost a truly great friend and the country one of its finest Police officers. Though four years have passed, his memory lives on in my heart and will forever remain there. ■



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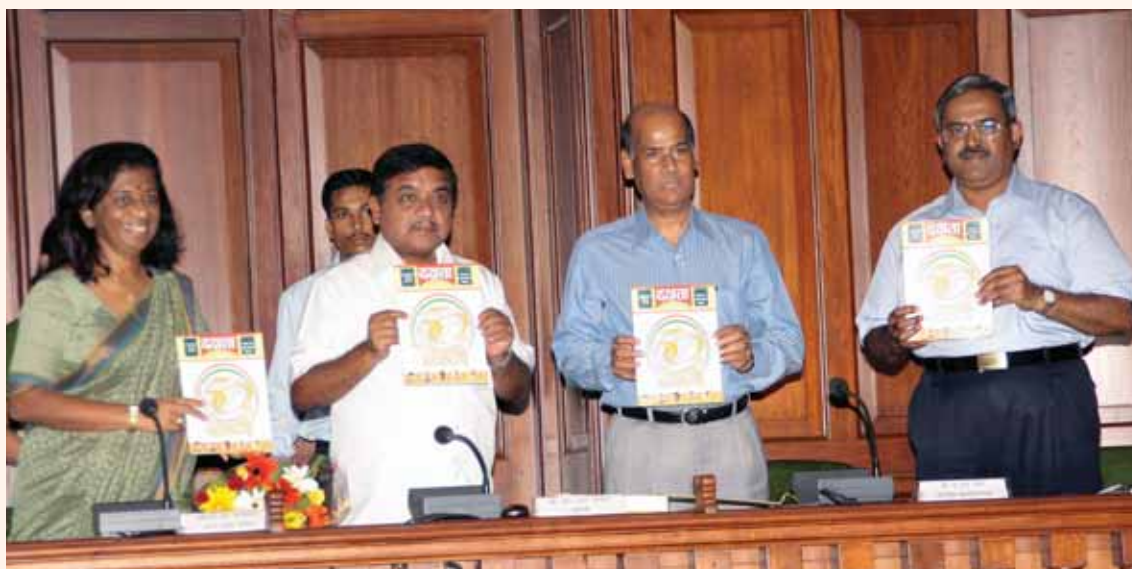


The Mumbai PROTECTOR, ever since its launch on 1 October 2009 on the eve of Gandhi Jayanti at the Police Gymkhana, has actively promoted many initiatives of Mumbai Police & Maharashtra Police.



Significantly, in 2010, New Media, publishers of the bimonthly magazine The Mumbai PROTECTOR brought out a compendium of speeches by eminent personalities and security experts, titled, Fight Against Terrorism, delivered during four anti-terrorism seminars organized by Mumbai Police.

The book has since been in demand from various security agencies, including Maharashtra's Force One, an outfit of combat-ready commandos.



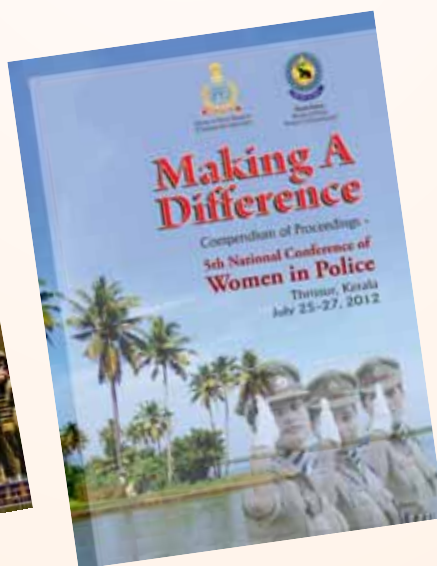
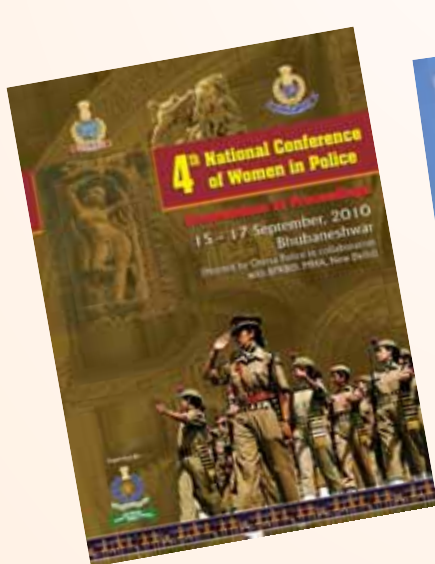
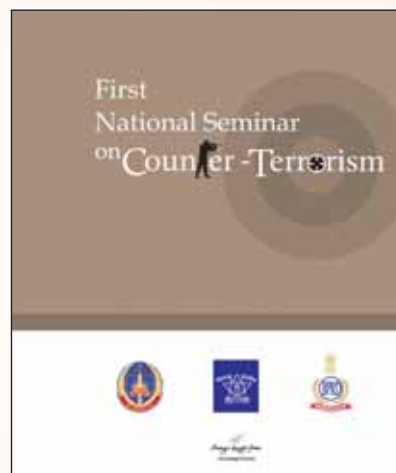
New Media was also bestowed with the honour of re-launching Dakshata, the popular Marathi magazine of Maharashtra Police in May 2010. Home Minister RR Patil unveiled a new look Dakshata to mark the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Maharashtra.

The Mumbai PROTECTOR, which has been identified as an effective communication voice of Mumbai Police, organized a seminar on Security – Towards a Safer Tomorrow – on 6 January 2012, to mark the magazine's second anniversary. The publication also managed the regular Cop-Connect Blog for Commissioner of Police, Mumbai.

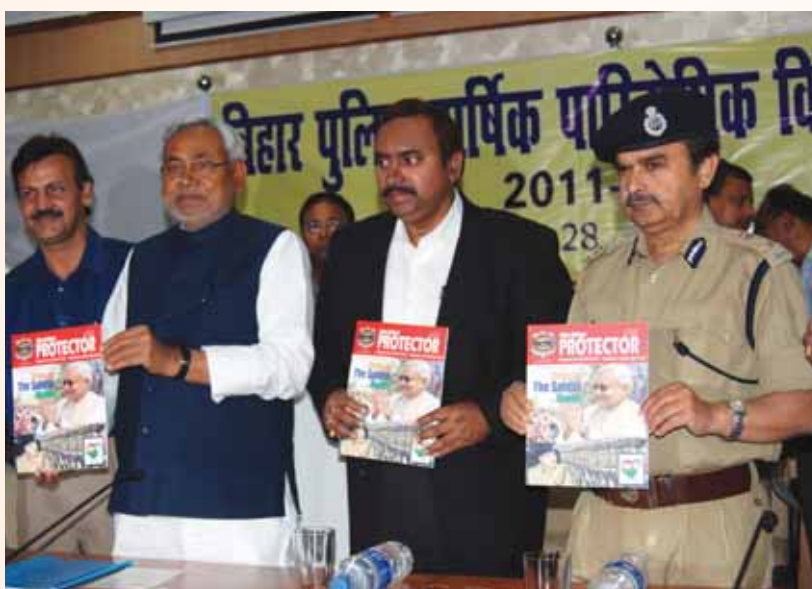
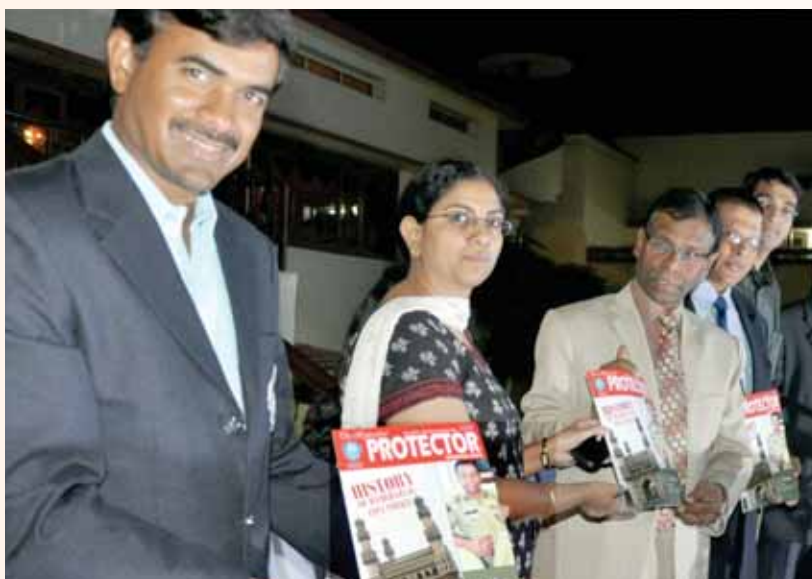


Yet another feather in New Media's cap has been a Coffee Table Book for the Kolkata Police.

New Media, India's largest bilateral trade magazine publishing house, had also been accorded the privilege of designing and printing a Brochure for the First National Seminar on Counter Terrorism, organized by Force One. Besides, New Media also published Minimum Security Requirements Booklets useful for both law-enforcing agencies and common citizens.



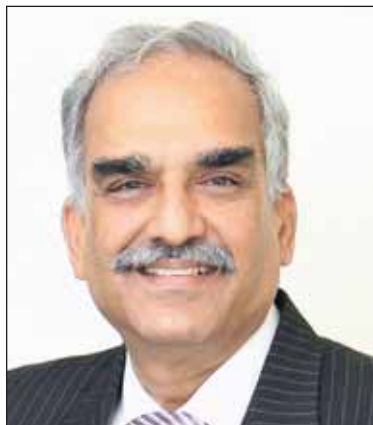
In 2011, New Media designed and printed a Souvenir for Women in Police, followed by a Compendium for Women in Police, during the same year, for the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) and the Union Home Ministry. New Media was entrusted a similar job again in 2012 to bring out a Compendium for Women in Police, which it did to the utmost satisfaction of BPRD.



New Media has also expanded the magazine's operations to other states, by bringing out The Kolkata PROTECTOR, The Hyderabad PROTECTOR, The Bihar PROTECTOR and plans to bring out the magazine at the national level from New Delhi.

Curbing Crime against Children, Women & Senior Citizens

A Caring Supercop Calls for a Mass Movement



Dhanushyakodi Sivanandhan, Mumbai's ex-Police Commissioner, known for breaking the back of the underworld in Mumbai is hailed as the most dynamic IPS officer of his times. Famous for using strategy and intelligence in the effective maintenance of law and order, currently amember of the special task force in the National Security Council Secretariat (Prime Minister's Office) for revamping India's internal and external national security measures, in this in-depth interview with Satya Swaroop, Managing Editor, he reveals the soft core sheathed under the hard-cop carapace. The PROTECTOR salutes Sivanandhan for launching the 'Dial 103' -24-hour Helpline for crime against children, women and senior citizens.

What are the contemporary issues that the police is facing today?

Today all the good work done by the police is swept under the carpet and whatever the failures, are being highlighted by the media. Thus the media is doing incalculable damage in breaking the confidence of the law enforcing agency. But there is no alternative before the police than to enforce the law and order on behalf of the government.

The most contemporary issue that we are facing is that of child abuse – particularly the Norway couple, for abusing the child the parents are behind the bars – the father is given 18 months imprisonment. It is very shocking! In the traditional Indian society, we assume that parents have the right to assault, abuse and correct the child. Now the government has come up with an act to protect the children from being abused by the society – inside or outside the house. I have been visiting 100s of schools and colleges telling that

if a girl child is being molested by relatives, they must approach the school counselors so that they can be protected better and the wrong doers are brought to books. Whatever I have been propagating so far has now become the law. Child abuse is a very serious contemporary issue.

What about crime against women?

Another grave issue is abuse of women, recently in Amritsar a police officer trying to protect the honour of his daughter was shot in the public. He was in uniform when he was shot and when he was taken to the hospital bleeding, the local politician came and pumped two more bullets into him. This kind of blatant abuse under political cover must not be tolerated.

In an Another case in Wadala, Pallavi Purkayastha was murdered in the most cruel and beastly way. The worst thing in the case was that at 1.30 am she went ringing the bells of her neighbours and nobody came forward to help her. Whether it is

Amritsar or Wadala, the society is turning a blind eye towards such mishaps. These are issues to be addressed in an evolving society like ours. Our GDP has gone up, society is developing but with the information explosion there is negative information being pumped through the internet and media. It is time for us to gather and find ways to protect the vulnerable parts of the society – the children, the women and the elderly.

Also a new law has been enforced against sexual harassment of women in work places, such complaints must be dealt with in three months under IPC 505 section which is a small section and it does not include 20 years of imprisonment or some such harsh punishment.

You have always advocated raising social conscience and awareness and then supplementing it with protective measures like the '103 helpline'.

We have to relook at the society

how it is behaving, we have to teach children in schools as to how they should respect children, women and senior person along with teaching them how to be successful, competitive and making pots of money making and driving BMW or Mercedes. We have to launch a movement. I was responsible for launching the Helpline 103 with NGO Akshara. I want to start a movement where it has to be emphasized that one person cannot be fighting alone for the honour of children, women and senior citizens – they have to turn out in multitudes to counter the goondas. If 10 people come forward, what can one or two goons do?

Would you say that the law and order situation in Maharashtra is far better than the other states?

Maharashtra and other states are running parallel in terms of law and order. Maharashtra being a more enlightened state, more and more people are coming out for registrations. But the problem is that the quantity of police force is inadequate. High time they filled the vacancies of over 5000 Sub Inspectors. New graduates must be recruited with fresh set of values, enthusiasm and energy.

What is the face of crime in future?

Maharashtra being the financial

capital of the country more and more cyber-crimes are taking place, more and more economic crimes are being committed – cheating, fraud, where banks and financial institutions are involved. These crimes do not use guns, knives or any weapons but in a bloodless way they take away the money and life of a person. We have to understand study and sensitize the police to the crime committed in the economic and electronic front. They should educate people and encourage them to report cases instead of saying that they are not well-equipped. Then they will be able to do a proactive job than a reactive one. The future crime will be electronic and economic for which we have to improve our capacity and more computer literate persons have to be hired and more cyber-crime cells have to be created. We are going to celebrate cyber-crime awareness week which means that such cases will be registered and taken to logical conclusion through investigation promptly.

What is the best way to keep the police motivated in such adverse conditions?

If we get one good leader, it works like a magic wand, police force looks upto a capable

leader. A good man changes everything; a bad man comes and brings a bad name quickly.

Police has to be cultivated and they should be made to realize that they are a very important part of the society and they should not be a part of power and ego play. They should realize that we are in police service and we are not police authority. Police stations must receive aggrieved people sympathetically and deliver solutions when possible. People should not be afraid of going to the police for help.

It was commendable the way the Mumbai Police and Traffic Police handled the funeral of a big political figure recently.

The good name we earned in managing the traffic and crowd at that funeral was spoilt the very next day with the arrest of two girls for their Facebook post. A senior police superintendent has been suspended in the case.

The murder of the inmate in Yerwada jail also showed the police in bad light.

That alleged terrorist, 7 Quateel was killed in Yerwada jail and the senior ADG was suspended. These are bad examples that police must learn from.

What are your views about the Ajmal Kasab case?

Kasab case was handled most admirably. We have proved that we are no banana republic going in for any hasty revengeful act. We gave him protection, gave him medical support and we gave him a fair trial. The only thing is, it took four years. It



could have been done faster. But we have proved to the international agencies that we are an excellent democracy. The last 'Operation X', executed very quietly – it was done very well.

Is the proposed National Grid about intelligence sharing operational now?

NationalGrid is still being set up; a huge amount of money is being spent on it. Meanwhile they have set up MAC (Multi Agency Co-ordination Committee) which meets in Delhi now and then and sharing intelligence on regular basis. In my time, we started direct recruiting for intelligence. Also there is a state-of-the-art intelligence academy in Pune called MIA. This is a path breaking step taken by the state.

So are we geared up to face and avoid a 26/11 kind of situation today?

YES! A resounding yes! I worked in the National Security Advisory Board for all the states as a part of special task force headed by Mr. Naresh Chandra. We are ready to face any challenge, but we have a long way to go still. In Mumbai and Pune we have taken good steps to avoid 26/11 situation. If Pakistani commandos attack we are ready to tackle them but if there is a bomb blast by anonymous bombers like in Zaveri Bazaar.

But let me emphasize that the next attack by Lashkar E Toiba or Jaishe E Mohammed will not adopt the same modus operandi as 26/11, so the Police force and government cannot be satisfied with the bullet-proof jackets and vehicles they got, our capacity building in all the states for CBR

(chemical-biological-radiation) hazard has to go a long way. We have to invest in that.

Taliban already has access to nuclear weaponry. We should have presence of CBR counter force in Mumbai itself and not in Talegaon, as it is now. They have to be an elite force flying in in helicopters.

Does the Mumbai Police have a helicopter?

The Mumbai Police does not have a helicopter yet, we should have had it 20 years ago. We hire it from Pawan Hans and the helicopter is very useful in saving the lives of policemen in case of ambush and shootout.

How do you perceive the Naxalite problem? Is there any solution at hand for it?

The PM described Naxalism, in a conference four years ago, as the biggest internal security challenge of the country. As of today, 40 per cent of the geographical area of the country is occupied by Naxalites. They have been growing despite all the expenditure on development schemes and police action. We should have dedicated police intelligence – SID – like Andhra Pradesh. The police action has to be carried out in complete co-or-

dination with the CRPF and the local police and local Adivasis.

It is an economic and political problem, not a police problem. Deprived and exploited people must be liberated – that is the only solution.

How is the morale of the police today?

It is very low because the number of police is not keeping in pace with the growing population, the resources available to police are very low – the police station is built and maintained on the generosity of the locals, resources like paper, petrol, electricity are also provided locally. While the Police service is given free, there are no proper funds coming in from the state governments. Even basic problems like how to dispose a dead body, where to get the funds for it – government has to resolve this.

I believe that instead of quantity we should opt for quality of police, more technology and less police force. Investigation should be heavily based on science and technology. Most importantly, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister must be from the same party and not two different parties as in the coalition, to take quick decisions. ■



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Concerted Effort Vital to Curb Corruption

Raj Khilnani, IPS, DG, ACB



After four months' tenure as the Director General, Anti Corruption Bureau, Maharashtra State, Raj Khilnani, IPS, provides an insight into the new techno-savvy and efficiency-driven policies he has implemented. In this interview with Satya Swaroop, he looks back at his 36-year-long IPS career with pride and fondness. He reveals his involvement with the NGO – heartquest (DilKa Prayas) – working for happiness for all. Excerpts from this heart-to-heart interview...

What was the scenario when you took over as the DG, ACB four months ago?

I came at a time when ACB was very much in focus for various reasons so I felt I had a special responsibility to discharge. I was also told by the concerned political leadership that you are taking a seat that is more important than other seats that are traditionally considered more powerful. I am grateful for the opportunity given to me and I would like to measure up to the expectations of the people and the government. That is my commitment.

How did you chalk out your plan of action?

I had to re-evaluate as to where we stand. The challenge before us is that we have to

continuously improve our performance. Ultimately we are a prosecuting agency - so the test lies in the conviction rate we are able to get and the convictions we can show. What I have to say is that corruption is a very complex phenomenon in our society and it is also there in the western world and in the underdeveloped countries as well. It is everywhere and we are not the worst example. But that doesn't mean we won't do anything about it.

How do you perceive the gravity of corruption in India?

Every country has peculiarities about its corruption problem – as we have to consider our legal framework, the working of our governance and the democratic development stage we are in. We

are in coalition politics where no single party has absolute majority, so they make adjustments and two or more parties get together for governance. So we don't operate in isolation, we operate in the context of the political scenario, the way the economy is operating and the way society looks upon the problem, how people from different strata of the society. Corruption is after all a matter of money and finance, everybody has a stake in having it or not having it. There are so many dimensions, we are basically police officers who come and go, we are birds of passage – the only permanent staff is the peons. Sometimes they know the movement of old files better!

Is ACB deputation regarded as a promotion posting?

We come here in on promotion

it's an incentive deputation. We also have experts from other departments like accounts, PWD, forest, sales tax and an ex judge for legal advice, we hire experts for complicated investigations and we also coordinate with judiciary as ACB has designated courts.

Do these designated courts really work faster?

We have a large number of cases so the pendency of cases is large depending on the geographical area, district to district. One of the reasons why our success rate is not high is that cases become old and stale and after a passage of time the sting of the case is gone and the witnesses are not keen to bring culprits to book.

How do you classify cases in your department and which of these is the largest category of offenders?

We have a category of trap cases where we arrange a trap for government employee working for money (bribe).

The maximum number of cases is the trap cases in which offence is registered promptly and the person is arrested, or suspended from government job or even put behind the bars – it has more impact in terms of action and conviction.

In trap cases, we have voice recordings for which forensic verification is required, we have taken this up strongly and we are even going to forensic labs outside the state. We are looking more and more at technology for support.

As far as the law goes we are on a strong footing, Anti-



Corruption Act is a very strong Act. But we also have to be careful because many times people who file a complaint have vested interests, like one person came with a complaint against his father in law as he had some family scores to settle. Revenge for some other purpose is a strong motive and then we also have investigate how true is the accusation.

Disproportionate assets cases are there in large number but they can be long drawn.

What are the other challenges that you face in ACB?

Another issue we battle with is number of vacant posts in the department – right now the post of additional DGP is vacant, we are a small force, specialized police unit comprising 700 members and we are short of 100 of these.

Do you see a strong political will to curb corruption now?

We had a conference on anti-corruption last month where the Prime Minister said we should

look at not only the bribe taker but also the bribe giver. It can be a giver's trap also. One of the main things he highlighted was to look at the bribe giver and it was in the context of the economic development also. He talked mainly about pilferage of public funds especially the welfare measures – like the result of rural development schemes is not commensurate with the huge governmental expenditure - that is one area where we are tying up nuts and bolts to be more effective.

Much more important are criminal misconduct cases like government agency procuring large materials for profit, such cases have to have strong evidence. We also talked about coordination between agencies - CBI is the coordinating agency for all the state ACBs. Resultantly we have been able to look into major money laundering cases. There is always room for improvement, coordination or investigation and charge sheeting. We have been able to getting sanctions for prosecuting.



How is the state government dealing with the menace of corruption?

It's the joint effort – no police officer, political leader – the home minister or the chief minister – alone can get rid of this problem single-handedly. Not possible for an individual – not even the Chief Justice can carry out justice alone – all the elements of society have to come together will determine how well we can go ahead in curbing corruption. We have vigilance weeks. All this shows the need for a spread out mechanism for countering corruption is the only way.

How different is this post from being a cop?

It is very interesting; it requires a lot more reading. In the police job you don't read as much

unless you are in CID, here we not dealing with law and order situation but specialized crime. There is more of reading, a lot more interaction with people. We want to be accessible, we have a website and we get complaints as emails. We also have panchayats where government servant acts as a witness.

Do you think people have more faith in ACB than the police?

Yes, people have more faith in the Anti-Corruption Bureau than the police station. More and more complaints are coming forward as people are no longer tolerating corruption.

The African nation of Rwanda has a zero tolerance for corruption; I was amazed to learn during my recent visit there that they have a

zero crime rate. Isn't that exemplary?

It's their viewpoint, if it can be done nothing like it but it may not be possible every case every place. Like there can programs for zero tolerance for sickness but people will still fall sick!

Are you satisfied with the way ACB is functioning under your guidance?

In terms of efforts being put in – we are satisfied, but by being satisfied I don't mean that we are sitting back and relaxing.

How do you look back at your illustrious IPS career of 36 years?

I joined the IPS in 1977, so I have served for 36 years now. Through my career I have mostly worked in Police and sometimes in the vigilance departments in some states. During this I also took care of Railway security, which is very important. Railway crime is relevant to the passenger on a day-to-day basis – their major concerns are faced - pickpocketing, bag lifting. Terrorist attacks are rare, but a big issue nonetheless.

You are associated with the NGO - DilKaPrayas/ The Heart's Quest. What is the aim of this NGO?

The NGO has a website entitled heart-quest.org – subtitled happiness for all – the aim is to experience oneness because we have so much diversity in the society. Duality to unity is the journey through the heart. What makes you closer – why family unit is close, hearts are together. If whole humanity can operate from heart the world would be one. That's DilKaPrayas. ■





Crime against Women Heroes & Villains in Reel & Real Life

By Uday Tarra Nayar

Is the portrayal and clothing of women in films in any way responsible for the horrifying cases of rape in society is the new debate on social forums. It is in many ways similar to the never ending debate pertaining to the increasing incidents of violence in society. Are films with blood curdling violence in their content responsible for all the violence in society or is it the other way round, where the violence in society provides the inspiration for writers to write scripts incorporating the violent incidents reported in the daily news media?

Director Ramesh Sippy is among the veteran directors who contend that it is unfortunate



that cinema is always a target when reasons are sought for increasing incidents of violence and crime in society. There was a period in Bollywood in the Sixties and Seventies when practically every film had a scene of the villain attempting to

molest the heroine. In most such scenes the hero somehow managed to reach the spot on time and saved the heroine, he points out. The scenes were nowhere close to reality and they were thrown in only to accentuate the conflict between the hero and the villain and between good and evil. In reality the rape cases reported were completely different and horrifying. So where is the question of inspiration coming from films, he asks.

Another veteran J Om Prakash says it is difficult to fathom the logic when films are held responsible for all the evil that erupts in society. On the one hand, it is argued that mainstream films are highly unrealistic and silly




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and on the other hand films are being accused of providing the impetus to crime in society, he laments.

The majority of Bollywood movies being made today have no villains eyeing the heroine lustfully as they did in the yester year films. Like the villain in Ganga Jamuna for instance who chased the heroine through all the rugged terrain of the location after he sees her having a bath in the open enjoying the flowing water in a river. It is a classic scene that whips up the drama and conflict in the script without straying into vulgarity and offensive crudity. The hero hears her calls for help and is alerted by the munim and what follows is an action scene with the hero giving the villain the thrashing he deserves.

In the majority of scenes in the Sixties where the villain laid



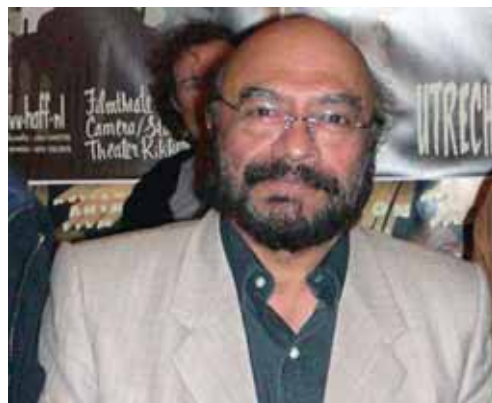
his hands on the heroine, the timely arrival of the hero aborted the attempt of the villain and the heroine escaped with her chastity intact but completely demoralized and dishevelled with the sleeve of her blouse torn.

In the present scenario Bollywood's mainstream films are based on scripts that offer loads of entertainment and laughs. How many films in recent times had rape scenes, asks veteran cinematographer Adeep Tandon. Apart from Agneepath and Gajini there were no blockbusters that had gory violence, he points out. If there have been films with violent content in recent times, they have been films that picked plots and story ideas from true incidents in life, he reasons. It will not be a surprise if the Delhi episode finds its way into a realistic film and the director raises the pertinent questions of safety and security for women and the complete lack of concern in the attitude of the administrators, he points out.

"It is very easy to pin the reasons for all pathological disorders in men that surface in crimes such as rape and murders on the impact of films", says Pahlaj Nihalani. "There are psychological reasons behind every rape committed and it has very little to do with the way a woman or

girl is attired in public. If the finger is being pointed at the depiction of women in films it needs to be stressed that in Indian films women are seldom portrayed dishonourably and the highest pedestal is occupied by the character of the mother in most films. If physical attacks are shown in stories the punishments meted out are also severe. No villain escapes punishment and is killed in the end".

Nihalani, who led the all India Producers body AMPTTP for many years says filmmakers



have always co operated with the censor board when any excess shown in films was ordered to be cut. 'We have makers who are responsible and viewers who are mature today and know that the clothes worn by the actors in item numbers are film costumes and are not fit to be worn in real life. The way of dressing is an individual's personal preference. Nobody is that naïve today.

Rajkumar Santoshi who received high praise for his film Damini has repeatedly argued that his film was a plea for changes to be introduced in legal procedures to book perpetrators of the crime



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of rape. In Damini the victim is a poor maid servant and the perpetrators are from the affluent social strata who have the monetary power to hire a famous, unscrupulous lawyer to argue in defense of the culprits. The heroine is almost ostracized from her husband's family for taking up the cause of exposing the culprits, one of whom is her husband's brother.

Damini's highlight was the court scene in the climatic portions of the film where the loopholes in the law are cleverly maneuvered by the defense lawyer to save his rich clients from conviction.

The film's success at the box office rested in the victory of Damini's lawyer who convinces the court with evidences and passionate arguments that the poor maid was indeed brutally raped.

Santoshi felt the only way to prevent the crime of rape was to revise the ambiguous

laws and it was with this purpose in mind that he wrote and directed Damini.

Indeed, law enforcers and law makers are ever so quick to attribute the increasing incidents of crimes such as rape and murder to anything but the failure of the system to take adequate measures to stem the crime. One failure is

the laxity of law when it comes to the crime of rape. While laws are appropriately harsh for murder laws are not so when it comes to the crime of rape.

Tanuja Chandra's award winning Kajol -Sanjay Dutt starrer Dushman also dealt with a subject that was socially relevant. It narrated the story of a young girl who is watched by a rapist and killer who visits her house frequently as a postman. The film was a suspense thriller in which the brutalized victim's

twin sister takes revenge and seizes the rapist when all her efforts to get the help of the law enforcers fail.

Tanuja's much applauded film was an eye opener that warned young women to be careful and alert if they noticed peculiar behavior in anybody visiting the house or living in the neighborhood. Dr Ron Sanchez the celebrated American psychologist who has written extensively on sex offences says sex offenders who include rapists, eve teasers, lewd men in offices etc who stalk attractive women, do not need any provocation to commit sexual crimes. They are mostly impulsive, though some are planned and calculated. They often just seize an opportunity when a woman is alone or a door is left unlocked and they know that the woman, however old she may be, is alone inside. The real issue he says is not the increasing statistics of rape and who are the victims. The real issue is how to stop them. And the fact is that women all over the world are exposed to the danger as they go out to work, study and get groceries for the home or anything that requires them to get out of the safety of their homes.

Biologists have written about testosterone affecting male attitudes and propensities to violence. But neither psychologists nor biologists have written about films and the male violence depicted in them as the cause for the increase in crimes against women.



Thrust on Women & Children's Safety at 5th NCWP

“Every crime has a social reason and social impact. Development, therefore, will prevent and help in dealing with crime. It is here that the role of police and the role of women police become very important...”

Recommendations

1. Creation of Women and Child Desk in each Police Station to attend to Women and Child complainants.
2. MHA (Ministry of Home Affairs) funded pilot projects pertaining to social development activities carried out by women police may be taken up in each state.
3. A Central Committee in BPR&D may be set up, comprising of a serving police officer (nodal officer) and Senior retired Women Police Officers to:
 - a. Monitor action taken on various recommendations of the NCWP.
 - b. Formulate a National Policy on Women in Police, taking best practice examples from other countries also, including flexible and lateral movement to accommodate life cycle.
 - c. Conduct focused research on best practices within the country and across the globe impacting the performance of women in policing.
4. A Nodal Officer may be appointed within each State/organization to coordinate with and assist the BPR&D Central Committee and to address issues related to women in police of the States/CPOs. All women in police may be made aware of their Nodal officer.
5. BPR&D may identify training seminars and opportunities abroad relevant to women in police and ensure adequate participation.
6. At least 4 women may be posted in each Police station in the country.
7. Open recruitment – All posts to be meant equally for men and women with physical standards differentiated as per recruitment rules.
8. Open structure for Promotion at every rank with seniority cum merit and not gender based criteria for promotions.
9. Gender sensitization programmes should be conducted for both men and women in police periodically and continuously.
10. Plan funds or Modernisation grants may be allocated for development of infrastructure for women in police and for Capacity building of Women in Police (Gender Flagship Programme of Kerala).
11. All Police tasks with public interface may be allotted in equal proportions to women in police and adequate training may be provided for them.
12. Monitoring of enquiries under Vishakha Guidelines to ensure time-bound and effective action. ■

Innovative Initiatives to Curb Human Trafficking

Dr. P.M. Nair, Spl. DG CRPF

Human Trafficking:

The ultimate violation of human rights, gross depravation of human dignity, modern day slavery. Types...

Trafficking for :

- Commercial Sexual Exploitation.
- Exploitative Labour / Other forms of Exploitation.

Trafficking for Exploitative Labour

- Labour- Domestic/ Industrial/ Agricultural.
- Entertainment (circus) etc.
- Camel Racing/ Illegal adoption/ Begging, etc...

Trafficking for other types of exploitation

- Illegal adoption.
- False marriage/ "Mail order bride".
- Organ Trade
- Organized crime
- Drug courier / Arms courier/ Counterfeiting courier
- Militancy Naxalism.

Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- Brothel/Non brothel based/ and
- New Forms & Dimensions
- Sex Tourism/ Façade of Massage Parlor/ Beauty Parlor
- Pornography/ Cyber Sex.

A Girl Child Trafficked Into



Commercial Sexual Exploitation Displaced (Abducted)

- Criminally Confined.
- Criminally Restrained from Thought / Action.
- Physically & Mentally Tortured/ Injured.
- Sold/ Purchased.
- Modesty Outraged/ Raped Repeatedly

Victim Of Sexual Perversions

- Servitude.
- Debt Bondage.
- Privacy Denied.
- Access to Justice Denied – No Redressal.
- Criminal Conspiracy
- Multiple Abuse & Abusers.
- Organized Crime.

The HR Violation of those Trafficked, esp. Across The Borders

1. Deprivation of Right to Life

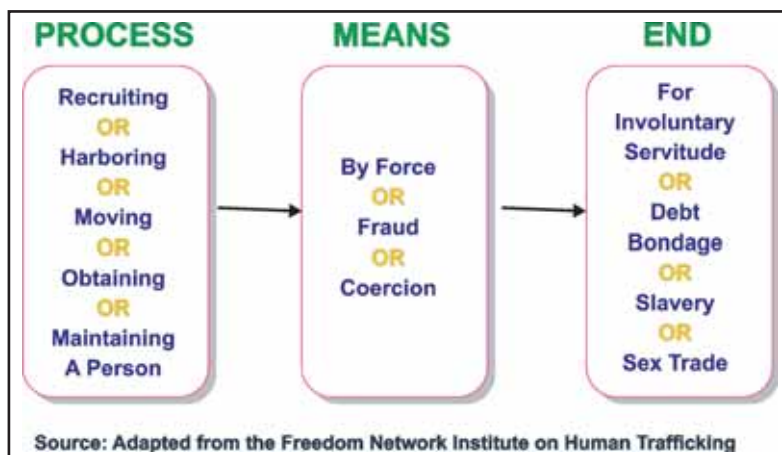
(Slave like conditions).

2. Deprivation of Right to Security (Physical & ECON).
3. Deprivation of Right to Privacy (Bonded Labour).
4. Denial of access to Health Services.
5. Denial of Right to Self Determination (Resold).
6. Denial of Right to Return to Own Community – "Stateless."
7. Denial of Right to Representation (Statelessness).
8. Denial of Right to be Heard before Decision Making.

What is Trafficking?

- Generally misunderstood as PROSTITUTION.
- Needs DE-MYSTIFICATION and Clarification of Concepts.
- TRAFFICKING is not Prostitution.

Basket of Crimes & HR



Violations

- Displaced from Community.
- Transportation.
- Coercion/ Deceit/ Exploitation/ Commercialization/ Commoditization /Servitude.
- Violation of Human Dignity.
- Exploitation of Vulnerability / Organized Crime.

Three Elements of Trafficking Sex Tourism

- High level of demand- both international and National clients- Globalization impact.
- Destinations-not only international tourist destinations, but also local.
- In the name of business promotion? Under the façade of massage/beauty parlours?
- The extent and spread: Case Study of Freddy Peats

How Organized

- Beyond Space and Time
- Borderless Crime
- Multi Stakeholders
- Power and Profit.

Who Organize ?

- Spotter / Recruiter
- Seller / Purchaser
- Transporter
- Abuser/ Exploiter.
- Financier /Custodian Keeper/ Pimp Contractor / Other Conspirators.

Who are The Victims ? (NHRC

Research)

- 70% trafficked victims are from SOCIALLY DEPRIVED SECTIONS.
- 67% brothel owners were erstwhile VICTIMS of trafficking- VICIOUS CYCLE?
- 62% REACHED BROTHEL BEFORE 18 yrs and 23% before 16 yrs. First sexual experience for 74% at less than 18 years of age and for 46% at <16: Alarming level of incest and child abuse within family ambience!!

Why Trafficking ?

- What are the root causes?
- Push & Pull factors.

Vulnerability Factors

- Ignorance of Rights/ Illiteracy.
- Gender Discrimination.
- Neglect/ Abuse of children.
- Economic Deprivation & Unemployment
- Increasing Demand.

Demand Factors

- The very demand/ Commercialization of human beings
- Power / Authority
- Profit
- Anonymity
- Nexus/ Impunity
- Poor/Distorted Law Enforcement.

Distortions in Law Enforcement

- Average 13000 arrested every year, 90% are females!!
- 58 % were "ARRESTED" earlier.
- Most got released by the BROTHEL OWNER.
- 72% victims were "Convicted" earlier on charges of "Soliciting"
- TRAFFICKERS and ABUSERS rarely arrested, easily bailed out, bailers are mostly the group of exploiters themselves.
- Victimization of victims. Situation was indeed vicious, but for certain initiatives which made a difference.a GREAT DIFFERENCE..

Case Studies

1. How one woman DCP (Dy. Commissioner of Police) could make a paradigm shift in anti human trafficking in NCT?
2. How one woman Inspector of Police could transform the lives of many exploited women.
3. How one young police officer addressed the organized racket of traffickers and contained HT.
4. How empowerment of vulnerable women is making a silent revolution in the Anti Naxal front.



Chhaya Sharma, DCP, Delhi
What Chhaya Sharma did ...

While posted as SHO (Station

House Officer) -under training, Kamala Market for six weeks , where victims were being “arrested” for long as “prostitutes” and master trafficker was never arrested!!!

- Chhaya rescued 75 women& 65 children. Arrested Bhakti Ram Pandey, master trafficker.

Bhakti Ram Pandey - A profile

- Master trafficker in action for more than 10 years, he was never arrested nor caught!! (why??). Owns posh house in South Ex-Pt.II and hotel in Nepal. On an average, 500 girls from Nepal trafficked every year, 5000 in 10 years.

Chhaya Sharma's impact...

- Bhakti Ram Pandey convicted in 14 crimes, with minimum seven years RI and in jail since last 12 years. His detention saved 6000 girls from being trafficked- a colossal service to humanity.
- Commendable initiative in the Rule of Law.

Mr. Mahesh Bhagwat- IPS, Jt. CP, Hyderabad



What Mahesh did...

Rehabilitated victims of traditional prostitution / customary practices under ASARA proj-

ect of Nalgonda District 2005-06.

- Opened a Bridge school for children to prevent 2nd generation trafficking.
- Trained vulnerable persons in source area giving them alternative source of livelihood.
- Aggressive law enforcement against offenders.



- Closed down 40 brothels under Section-18 (1) ITPA

Mahesh Bhagwat closed down 40 brothels in Eluru Range in 2010. If business had continued as usual in these 40 brothels...

- Avg. no of women in these brothels = 200 i.e., @5 per brothel
- Avg. “customers” per day in one brothel= 10
- Avg. income generated in these brothels on a day @ Rs.300 per “customer” = $40 \times 10 \times 300 = 1,20,000$ i.e. Rs.1.2 lakhs per day.
- Deducting 10% income going to the VOCET, the trafficker's gang earns Rs.1, 08,000 per day, i.e. Rs. 32,40,000 i.e. Rs. 32 lakhs every month!!!

Closure of 40 brothels means... a lot...

- Monthly loss of Rs.32 lakhs to traffickers. Trafficking to these 40 citadels of organized crime/ human slavery prevented.
- Lives of thousands of women and children saved.

Ensured protection of rights of thousands of children. Ensured prevention of crime/ Commendable work in the Rule of Law.

Laxmi, Inspector, ACB, Hyderabad

What Laxmi did ...

- Detailed interview of one rescued victim, collected intelligence about one trafficker. Systematically followed leads one after another. Source -



Transit - Destination. Led to arrest of 20 traffickers and rescue of 75 women, including 27 children from Vani, Yeotmal, and Chandrapur districts. Personally carried out inter-state searches.

Interstate searches:

- Networked with SP/SHO/ NGO of all States. 27 young women rescued from Yavatmal & Counseled. Obtained their willingness to work, understood their core capability. Liaison with corporate sector, survey of job avenues.
- Trained these 27 women as masons by an NGO, Prajwala at Hyderabad. All employed gainfully on an average of Rs. 8000/- salary per month. Job security. Commendable



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initiative in rescue and rehabilitation.

- Life with dignity after rehabilitation. Sterling performance in the Rule of Law.

Synergizing Anti Human Trafficking & Anti Naxal Operations

- Naxals look for young men and women of very young age. They are recruited by coercion, abduction and force. Large number of men and women trapped by them. It is a saga of exploitation-physical/sexual/emotional and financial.

Anti Naxal Operations

- Encounters lead to losses on both sides. Naxals include many child naxals. Are they child naxals or child victims in need of care and attention? If they are child victims, is encounter the solution?
- We are made strong by the difficulties we face, not by those we evade.

Fighting Naxalism without bullets

- Undertaking market survey of job opportunities.
- Associating with NGOs/Iden-

tifying vulnerable persons. Counseling them/ knowing their core competence. Planning empowerment / Skill building programmes.

Be the change you want to see in the world

- Mahatma Gandhi.

Empowerment / Skill Building Programmes

- Support from MHA, GoI. Associating with State Govts., local administration, local NGOs and potential employers. Professional Training/ Care & Attention/ Skill Development- various vocations.

Employment after Skill Development

- Facilitating employment of trained personnel in Corporate sector/Industrial houses/ Government establishments/ Self-employment.

Impact of the Programme

- Prevented Naxalism & Human Trafficking.
- Skill building of youth & provided sustained livelihood at their door-step.
- Prevented exploitation of

adolescents by militants, terrorists and extremists.

- Empowers and Capacity building of vulnerable sections of society in the most challenging places.
- Winning Hearts & Minds and Mainstreaming of the underprivileged and alienated masses.
- Protection of child rights and women's rights. Ensures life of dignity for the vulnerable.
- Multidimensional, multi stakeholder approach. Synergy between Central & State Govts, NGOs, Corporate/Business houses.
- Rights-oriented paradigm in addressing LWE (Left Wing Extremism) / Militancy from Talkers to Doers; Doers to Performers; Performers to Achievers; Achievers to Trend Setters; Trend Setters to Reformers.
- Bonzai Manager' by Gopalakrishnan(Film 02)
- The liking for sushi in Japan.
- Raw fish, fresh, huge quantity.
- Big trawlers/ ships for transportation. Fish dies during long transportation. Large containers with sea water.
- Static fish tastes no good.
- Solution: Innovative Management
- Shark baby: fish live and mobile, good taste !!
- "Be a shark baby in public service"

Out-of-the-Box initiative

- Sky is the limit, if one has commitment.
- Outgoing approach. Sensitivity to issues of women and children
- Sensitive responders can make a difference. And indeed a tremendous impact in Rule of Law.

Trained and Employed 714 youths in one year's time				
SN	Vocation	Strength		Total
		Women	Men	
1	Security Guards	296	103	399
2	Motor Driving	-	60	60
3	Masonry	-	45	45
4	Nursing	30	-	30
5	Beautician	30	-	30
6	House Keeping	60	-	60
7	Computer Handling	30	-	30
8	Mobile Repairing	-	30	30
9	Industrial stitching	30	-	30
	Grand Total	476	238	714



Breaking the Gender Barriers

Tejdeep Kaur Menon, IPS,
Addl. Director General of Police, Andhra Pradesh

For women to move up the rungs from that of a constable is a continuous struggle. Gender specific recruitment is increasingly a felt need in the Andhra Pradesh Police. There is a growing demand from different unit officers for greater deployment of women police to control law and order situations and allied duties in the police force. But it is well understood that the present women police strength is inadequate to deal with the demands of the present scenario of law and order prevailing in the state.

The current strength of the women police force is skewed in the sense that while there are 0.4 posts for promotion for each civil constable (male PC), there are only 0.05 promotion posts available for each women PC post. Thus the promotion

prospect of constables in the women police is far less than those of their counterparts in men police.

This was causing frustration and demoralization in women police staff and the grievance was brought to the DGP during his field visits. Thus, there was an urgent need to augment the strength of women police in the districts and allied units. According to the service rules, there is a separate cadre for Women CIs, Women SI, Women ASI, Women HC and Women PC and they cannot be promoted against the posts of Men CI, SI, ASI and HCs.

Gender specific recruitment of women began in 1950 when the Hyderabad Police brought on board sixteen women constables, who after training

were called Haseens, and were posted in the crime wing. Later that year, 32 women were taken in as police constables and six as head constables directly.

Thereafter, between 1954 and 1960 nearly 100 women working as Class four staff, as peons and attenders, were converted as women police constables.

No fresh initiatives in recruitment were made until 1971 when 18 women were directly recruited as police constables and after training appointed in the state capital Hyderabad and the two rapidly developing towns of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. The appreciation of the need for women in the police was being felt. In 1974, six were directly recruited as Head Constables and another 48 as constables in the following year. This is largely because recruitment was an adhoc approach without any foresight on womanpower planning which was at that time true of not just the police force but in other fields of human enterprise too. This is why in the next phase of recruitment, four years later; just ten women were taken in as Head Constables in 1979.

The tipping point and the first



semblance of planning in enlisting women came in 1981, when a conscious decision was made to recruit women keeping in mind the role that they can play in a police force. This was a positive fall out of the growing appreciation for gender parity and opening up of new vistas of professional growth for women.

It was also the need of the hour in handling women protestors especially mobs with women, arresting women accused, escorting them to court and jails and handling crime against women and children and protecting women VVIPs. Consequently, for the first time 115 women were directly recruited as women constables in 1982. From among them, 13 who have put in 30 years are still at work. They carry the distinction of being the longest serving women in the Andhra Pradesh Police. But they have had no opportunity in career progression.

A much larger number, 552, were enlisted as women constables in 1984. Just ten of them are still at work. Recruitment was reduced to a trickle with 18 in 1985 and 15 in 1987 joining as women constables. While all 18 of the 1985 batch are posted at Visakhapatnam, only five of the 15 who joined in 1987 are working now.

The biggest ever recruitment was in 1991 – 674 as constables – and smaller numbers every year for the next four years – 28 in 1992, 31 in 1993, 18 in 1994, and 126 in 1995. This was followed by a long lull of 13 years until 31 were taken in as women constables in 2008.



A similar story of adhoc planning is equally evident in the direct recruitment of women sub inspectors. The first was in 1950 – just one and the sole recruit Annamma Mathews – who was posted in Hyderabad, retired as a Deputy Superintendent of Police without having the opportunity to register and investigate even a single case !

Then, no attempt was made for 38 years and, thereafter, recruitment is as they say in fits and start – in 1989 – 12; 1996 – 12; 1998 – Two; 2002 – 31; 2004 – 20; 2007 – Five; and 2009 – 26. The five women sub inspector recruits of 2007 were also the first to join the Armed Reserve.

While no gender specific direct recruitment of women as Deputy Superintendents of Police has been provided for, over the years, some have been enterprising to break the barrier, and become DSPs. Two came

on board in 2000, nine in 2007, 23 in 2010 and three in 2012. In all, there are 37 of them without any preferential reservation for women at all.

The 23 direct recruit DSPs of 2010 share a deep passion to serve the deprived, disadvantaged and the needy. They come from heterogeneous academic and vocational backgrounds. These women are academically highly qualified with 1-Medical Doctor, 3-MBAs, 2-Engineering Post-graduates, 1-Lawyer, 6-Engineers, 1-MCA, 2-Qualified Teachers, 4- Postgraduates and 3-undergraduates. Most of them had flourishing careers prior to joining their present job. They have completed their training at the Andhra Pradesh Police Academy.

During the course of their induction training, they were imparted training in indoor subjects like IPC, Cr PC, Indian

Evidence Act, APPM, Special and Local Laws and Outdoor subjects such as PT, Squad Drill, Arms Drill, Lathi Drill, Mob Operation, Map Reading, Weapon Tactics and Field Craft. They have also completed a fortnight long Military Attachment programme at the Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington. All of them are posted as SDPOs across the state, one in each district and this is a distinction for the first time in the country. This is a bold initiative of the Andhra Pradesh DGP Shri. V. Dinesh Reddy, IPS, to give gender parity.

Vide G.O. No. 412, Home (PSC) Dept, dated 25.09.2009, all women police stations in the districts have been notified and these stations are required to investigate the cases of atrocities against women for the entire police district. Hence there is a need to fix the cadre strength of WGs, WSIs, WASIs, WHCs and WPCs in the units which is in conformity with the requirement of women police in the Police Department. And which brings the promotion prospects of women cadre on par with their counter parts in Civil Police (Men).

On taking charge as the ADGP (Training) I took the initiative under the guidance of the DGP, Andhra Pradesh, Shri. V. Dinesh Reddy to propose to government to fix the cadre strength of women police in each cadre within the total sanction of G.O. Ms. No. 281, Home (Ser. III) dated 20.11.2007.

At the behest of the DGP, the Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed and vide G.O.

Rt. No.84, Home (Ser. III), dated 17.01.2012 fixed the strength in each cadre to adjust the additional strength of Women Inspectors-73, Women Sub-Inspectors-250, Women Assistant Sub-Inspectors-309, Women Head Constables-557 and Women Police Constables-2072, within the total strength of the existing Police Force. This has set right the injustice that has prevailed since 1950.

However, the zig zag pattern in recruitment, be it women police constables, direct recruit Sub Inspectors or Deputy Superintendents of Police, points to a serious policy deficit in woman police career planning. It has never been contemplated to provide a career path for these women and, in turn, these women have never sounded the bugle demanding advancement.

A quantum leap is the recruitment of 2976 civil women constables and 94 as the AR women constables in 2012. However the unproductive pattern can be seen in the recruitment of AR Women -

- 1) 55 for Hyderabad
- 2) 18 for Cyberabad
- 3) 11 for Vijayawada
- 4) 10 for Visakhapatnam

Clearly such recruitment is restrictive and only catering to the lowest rung with no further career advancement laid down for the women in the Armed Reserve. This issue is now being addressed and the anomaly being corrected.

A landmark change, has been the opening up of career ad-

vancement opportunities since 2012. Beginning, this year, the Andhra Pradesh Police has provided for career planning by creating specific strength of women police in each cadre. It will be :

73- Women Inspectors

250 Women Sub- Inspectors

309 Women Asst. Sub-Inspectors

557 Women Head Constables and

2072 Women Police Constables.

This is a major milestone for it has been impressed on the state government that providing specific posts for women police personnel is essential. This is how a government order was issued in January 2012 converting 4646 posts for men in the police as posts in an exclusive for women police cadre. It has also enabled for the first time in the history of the state police to create a cadre of women ASI that motivates the lower rung constabulary to look forward to advancement.

Consequently, women police career progression was set into motion taking up the three months Pre-Promotion training of 637 Women Police Constables in five police Training Colleges in Andhra Pradesh. Of them, 29 are above 50 years of age and 433 are above 40 years of age, languishing without even a single promotion since joining the department. With a glimmer of hope, at last, these 637 proud women Head Constables will come out of the Police Training Colleges on August 7, 2012. ■

Women Police & Social Development

Be Proactive, but Show Care & Concern

Aruna Roy, Political & Social Activist



Aruna Roy is a social and political activist who founded and heads the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (“Workers and Peasants Strength Union”). Born in Chennai, she served in the Indian Administrative Service from 1968 to 1975. She resigned in order to devote herself to social reform. She is a prominent member of many campaigns and one of the founders of the movement for Right to Information in India. The movement has been credited for getting Right to Information laws passed in several states, including the Rajasthan Right to Information Act passed in the year 2000. The RTI movement and campaign also played a crucial role in the passage of strong national legislation for the Right to Information in the year 2005. She was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership. In 2010 she received the prestigious Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award for Excellence in Public Administration, Academia and Management. She has also been a member of different public hearings, tribunals and people’s commissions including the “Concerned Citizens Tribunal”, which investigated the organized violence and killings of innocent people in Gujarat in 2002. Excerpts from her speech at 5th NCWP-2012, Thrissur, Kerala.

The first thing I want to plead with all of you and with everybody is that not all women are tall, some women like me are short too and podiums are always made for men! So I will stand to one side of the podium and speak.

I used to be in the IAS very long ago. Posted in Delhi, in the Parliament Street court, there was a colonial chair and the colonial desk which I am sure that do not exist anymore. If I sit on that chair, my nose will be barely seen! I felt the same behind this podium!

It is a joy to be with women in uniform. Being out of it myself makes no difference. Between you and me- we have many things in common. We are different and that is what makes life so interesting. I remember when I went for my IAS interview, I was asked by the committee that sits in the UPSC, why I haven’t opted for the police. I admit that the thought never even crossed my mind at that time. But thinking about it later, I don’t think there is much difference between IAS or IPS one way or the other. Whether I sit on a dharna, or at a police station to meet a SHO, we in the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan who work in various campaigns in Rajasthan & Delhi, had made friends with the police. Police have understood that we have not come to fight with them and our fight is actually with the persons behind the scene.

I really do feel sorry generally for the police especially for my women friends in the police, that you sometimes become the baton that the government use to beat us with and we all end up

R. SREELEKHA IPS
ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE



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Letter of Commendation

The Compendium of the 5th National Conference of Women in Police, prepared, published and brought out by M/s New Media Communications, Mumbai is of supreme excellence, both in quality and content.

I wish to place on record the deep appreciation and commendations of the Kerala Police and the Organizing Committee of the 5th NCWP to Shri. Satya Swaroop Prasad, Ms. Jyothi Pathak and all the other persons of M/s New Media Communications who worked hard to come out with this Souvenir, which is sure to be treasured by its readers.



R. Sreelekha IPS
3/12/12

R. Sreelekha IPS

**Additional Director General of Police &
Organizing Secretary, 5th NCWP,
Kerala**

To,
New Media Communication Private Limited
Mumbai- 400 059
India

fighting you rather than fighting with the cause. Mazdoor Kissan Sena does not take financial help from anywhere but only from people, so that poor people get rice and wheat. Sometimes we get money from the police constables and other officers in the Police, but they say to us that it should not be publicised. So there is a good side and a bad side to it.

As soon as you mention about the police you think of either police in Bollywood films or of the horror that we have created in our minds about the police. Police is often stereotyped and I think that it is extremely important that we create the image of a protector in police, a person who looks and sounds like a friend, who will be of help to people rather than as somebody from whom people run away. May be because I was in the IAS I never feared police. I always feel reassured seeing police, may be because I have friends among many Dy.SPs and Addl. SPs and SPs. But I do think that the police is a much maligned service and it is criticised for more than it share.

Women Police and Social Development is the topic on which I was asked to speak. I think for anybody now in India social development is getting more and more difficult, it is not just for the police activities, administration, politicians and for private business. We are getting smaller and smaller in our minds. There are so many ways in which one is identified. When I was a young girl in Delhi University we were told the girls shouldn't work and women should never get in to the IAS, and men should not be deprived of the job just because a woman wanted to get it! Now the identity of a woman is shrinking more and more. I am a woman and so



I am a lower being. Somehow in our thinking and attitudes we are getting more and more narrower. I was talking to my friends from Haryana how narrow our identities get, we say not only that we are from Haryana but from a particular caste, from a particular sub caste and then there will be honour killings! Just because a girl ran away with a boy who was of lower caste, her father took her life with a sword and said that he was proud that he did it. He is in jail but the rest of his family say that he did the correct thing.

As police officers you have many children. So you will have to prove not only the power of your 'khakhi' but you have to prove that you are women and to bring the two together and see the world as women is a big task. I am always proud to be a woman; we can feel sympathy and feel compassion. From my mother and my grand mother and many other women in my family I have learnt that women are strong, that women can and always dwell in many layers. As police officers you have something very precious and significant in you that is you were born in this gender, you can understand and preserve all the feminine qualities, understand discrimination. There is discrimination even in the most

progressive states like Kerala where women cannot enter some temples.

In Kerala again, very sorry to say, women get lower wages than men. I am always shocked when I come to Kerala, which I admire so much- it is one of the states I like to be in- but then with all its equality, with all its political understanding and everything else, women for the same work get a lower wage and it is justified and is against the Constitution but still there.

So I think we know what it means to be discriminated against, but as police officers are you discriminated against? You are, that is why such conferences exist. No matter you have this uniform but an understanding has to be developed into something much stronger in terms of political action for us and public statements by you. You have to go to the press and raise the issues. In the way in which you deal with us and the way you listen to us and the way you solve our issues and problems. You should make statements louder than perhaps what the Television says and you know what the problems are.

I am told that you do better than men at job. Why should it be

better than a man, it should be the best women can be at any job. Because men are not the best, some men are absolutely rough and rude. I can say with conviction that all men are not excellent. So I would like you to be better than men in general and in plural, so also to be a good police person. I think you have to define what a good police is. The police person is a friend and stands for the rule of law, is compassionate and helpful.

If you are in police you will have to protect. If we can reaffirm these values in the society, the Indian Police will really change its image and the social development you talk about will be much more possible because when you go into community, you will be welcomed. It does not matter that only a good police officer is recognized. Police is loved in many places, they are looked up, but you need to create an image use its strength to deal with the democracy in the society, to deal with caste issues in the society, to deal with gender issues in the society, to deal with issues of minorities in the society. You really have to break the stereo type and who better than women to break the stereo type. I always remember when the famous Babri Masjid was broken in Ayodhya,

there were riots there. I know the work of one police officer, N. R. K. Reddy who stopped an entire village going up in flames. He himself took out his pistol because all the other cops ran away, his constables ran away and he just took out his pistol and he said to the advancing mob to go away or he will fire. He did not allow them

to harm the minority and stood firm, all alone, with just his pistol and his courage! He showed extraordinary courage because it was the ruling party he was working against, but he did it and because of him the whole town was saved. I think women officers in general are politically neutral and do deeds like these.

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There are issues of great concern for women officers. As young, competent and mature women police officers you can fight effectively against injustices. You can kindle the comparison, the feeling of forgiveness. I don't know how many of you have beaten people. If and when you beat, have you thought why you beat? When I was a district magistrate, at court listening to testimony of women who had been picked up from the street and sent to Nari Nikethan, there were very few women officers or none accompanying the women victims.

Stories that were told to me were horrifying. At such times we have to handle them with care and concern. We should at least listen to the sufferings narrated by women so that that we could do something positive for them. Your social development and your participation in that are also to see that mobs that come together to do the most horrible things on other human beings should be stopped and if it is done on women is doubly worse! In Gujarat when we were on two weeks tour for hearing of the testimonies of people who suffered, we heard that a young woman was gang raped at 11 in the morning on a street in Ahmedabad with 600 people watching it! I consider it most woeful. When paralysis sets in among the public, that's when something horrific happens. We became worse than criminals when we watch crimes taking place in front of our eyes and do nothing to stop it! We became sadists! When you, as police officers have the opportunity to break that crowd you should be brave and do it. I may have the courage but I cannot act. Your position and authority give you the power to act proactively, if there is any

possibility of violence because of caste, of gender or due to social and moral prejudices.

As part of empowering our social development, we should stand strong against moral policing. We could all be victims of moral policing and there is no question whether we are women in the government or women out of government. A section of people cannot decide or plan an attack on another set of people belonging to one caste or based on some norms or culture. What often happens is they make statements such as the state in which I live and in the neighboring state from where you come, so you become an 'X' community or 'Y' community or 'Z' community. Can't women as one community stand together against all atrocities on us? Why should they tolerate people castigating them as feminists?

About feminism there are two wonderful sayings, I like very much. My life is a revolution because as a woman I struggle every minute, I fight for equality in my family I fight for equality in society and fight for equality in the eyes of the law, I fight for equality everywhere. In this revolution all of us are one because we are born women. Your uniform and my activism come much later. My age comes later, your youth comes later, what you first see is that we are women and if that bonding becomes stronger I think many things can be conquered. Feminism has been a wonderful thing and it is also steeped in slogans that do not remain as just slogans. Slogans encapsulated in 4 or 5 words convey great thoughts! The second thing that I like about feminism is the slogan- that personal is

political for a woman. When you are threatened to be burnt by your family, you do not go to a police station to complain against them because this is your personal life. But if you underestimate the political issues you can't be saved. There are so many other things that are personal which become political for us; so we should understand the need for crossing barriers, for breaking and pushing boundaries for stretching things.

We live in a democracy and please remember one thing- don't ever react to something that is truthful because that is the beginning of a great change. Let me quote my favorite writer and the poet who is a South African whose writings influenced Mahatma Gandhi. The 3 sentences have become a mantra for me. He said that democracy is speaking truth to power. Meaning that democracy speaks truth to power, making truth powerful and power truthful. When we speak truth to power, which is an assembly of hundreds and thousands of people on the street, what we do is create power. You may not have the same public face as politicians; you are civil servants behind the barriers. But you too get to come to contact with people and on such occasions, speaking truth is as essential for you as it is for us. Sometimes for the sake of protection, if you use violence, then I understand that, but you should not be forced to be in a violent frame all the time. In some cases you may have to resort to dialogues which will end sometimes in greater unity of women fighting for peace, fighting for change without blood, fighting for change in a manner in which you bring about those lost values that we all stand for. ■

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Nashik Police – A year that was....



A healthy police-public interaction goes a long way in changing the law and order scenario, believes Kulwant Kumar Sarangal, Commissioner of Police, Nashik. In a brief chat Sarangal shares about policing initiatives in Nashik last year with Jyoti Pathak.

A good harmonious relationship with the public paves the way to a better feedback from them and helps in policing. The principle was realized by the Nashik police and several initiatives have been put to action with full gusto. Great success has been achieved in the process and the city has witnessed a sea change in the law and order situation with these initiatives.

The incidence level has also improved. The access of senior police formations to the masses has improved but police station level accessibility needs attention, especially handling of complaints at senior police inspector level. Public has embraced these measures with all the fervor and responded with being more trusting of police.

It has been amply demonstrated

that people have faith in senior formations and once the senior officers look into complaints personally, people feel satisfied and in the process the image of the police improves and now the Nashik police plans to take this forward to Police Sub Inspector level.

Police presence makes all the difference in building confidence of the people and they





feel safe and the importance of community policing need to be reinforced. An All Out operation has been devised where all the police personnel of all the ranks from constable to commissioner of police are on the field for at least four working hours. Police presence on the roads has improved considerably leading to lesser street crimes. Combing and detentions have led to lesser incidents of house breaking and thefts. Police patrolling and nakabandhi has increased, thus a total professional approach has been enforced. Regular public meeting are being conducted in the slums to understand the problems of slum dwellers. These measures have improved public interface.

“Commissionerate system by implication implies a personal touch and involvement of senior formations in managing day to day policing affairs. This is where we feel the need to increase the involvement and positive intervention at the level of PIs, APIs and PSIs”, says Sarangal.

Being competent enough to be able to switch over roles from the office functions to that of supervisory at the DCPs and ACPs level is important. It is pertinent that due importance is given to police station visits, supervision over investigation and prosecution sanctions. Another area which needs attention is to be able to cater to law & order requirements through Special Branch (SB). Intelligence gathering with the help of informers is necessary to improve our source of intelligence on various issues including terrorism.

Service deliveries like character verifications & licence issues need to be addressed expeditiously. Application enquiries and work of pairavi officers is often neglected and needs attention.

Raising Day Celebrations

Raising Day was celebrated between Jan 02- Jan 08 with great enthusiasm in Nashik. Several programmes were organized to mark the occasion. Seminar on the topic Generation Next involving various sections of the

society was organized. Police station visits for school children to familiarize them with the working of police, imparting them weaponry knowledge and other articles of interest to children was also part of the programme. Police Band Displays were also organized for the public. Special drives were organized to meet the complainants in cases pending investigations or trials. College students were apprised by the police officials on traffic, safety & security issues and interactive sessions for the housing societies were conducted. Special programmes were organized to return the muddemal (lost property) to complainants after completing legal procedures.

The celebration of the Raising Day encapsulated the spirit of community policing by Nashik police.

Success of this kind is possible only through good team work and therefore healthy interactions between all the levels will go a long way in achieving the targets. ■



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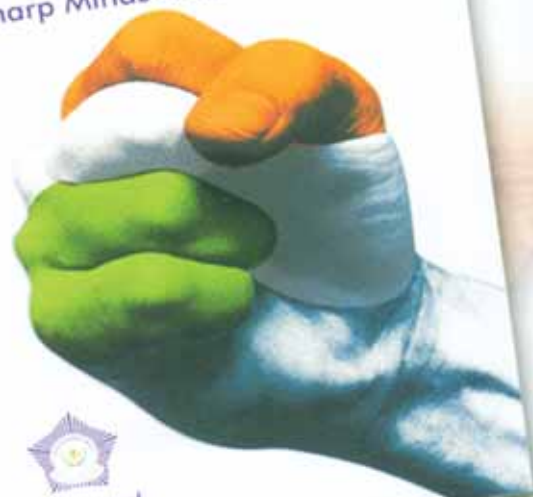
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Dear Shri Sivanandhan,

Thank you for your letter dated 28th Feb 2011 and sending me the well done work "Fight Against Terrorism" with thoughts from multiple minds. The topics discussed will be a good reference. My best wishes for your effort. I wish you all the best for all your future missions. *Hand edited book. 200 pages. 21 pages in 20*

May God bless you.

Yours sincerely,

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Shri D Sivanandhan
No.18, Sunidhi
Gen.Bhosle Marg,
Colaba, Mumbai - 400 021

M. K. Narayanan
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Dear Sivanandhan,

18 March, 2011

Thank you for sending me the compilation *Fight Against Terrorism*. I believe this initiative of yours was highly commendable and has done much to highlight the threat posed by Asymmetric Warfare and the expanding dimensions of this problem. Through your personal effort and influence, you have managed over the years, to bring together several practitioners of counter terrorism and internal security and this has greatly enlarged the volume of information available on the subject. This is a significant contribution of yours towards a better security climate in the country.

On a personal note, having been associated with you in different capacities over the years, I would like to pay a tribute to your capabilities, your honesty and integrity, and above all your dedication, to making our country a safer place to live in. I feel privileged to have been associated with you, and look forward to many more occasions to interact with you on different platforms.

Do keep in touch.

With Regards

Yours sincerely,

M. K. Narayanan
M. K. Narayanan

Shri D. Sivanandhan, IPS (Retd)
18, Suniti, 9th Floor
General J. Bhonsle Marg
Opp: Mantralaya
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Police in News

By Jyoti Pathak

Operation Mrityunjay

On Jan09, 2013 at an event held at Shanmukhananda Hall in Sion, Mumbai Police Commissioner Satya Pal Singh launched Operation Mritunjay an initiative to make the citizens alert and equip them to counter and prevent crimes on the streets. The objective of the initiative was to make youngsters familiar with the rules and methods to prevent crimes on the streets. The police hopes this initiative would be yet another step towards improving its interaction with public making them more accessible. The same programme was successfully implemented by him in Nagpur and Pune. The horrific gang rape in Delhi has set the police machinery in action and several measures are being devised on an ongoing process.



Hi tech gear for Navi Mumbai cops



Navi Mumbai police plans to go for bullet proof jackets and helmets soon if all goes well as per plans. Purchase of 2000 light weight bullet proof helmets and jackets is on the anvil for all police personnel across the state. This would aid the police in counter insurgency operations. All these sophisticated gears will be imported from United States, Israel and Germany based firearm companies.

Millions join Balasaheb Thackeray's last journey

The Mumbai city came to a standstill with the announcement of the passing away of Shiv Sena supremo & patriarch but the adulation that he enjoyed with the masses was evident on his funeral. Millions thronged the streets to pay their tributes to

their departed and much revered leader. The entire Mumbai police of all ranks was in action to make it a very peaceful occasion and they did it with all gusto. They deserve all the praise for managing an unprecedented turnout that became a historical moment.



K.K. Pathak takes over as Commissioner of Police – Nagpur

On December 01, K.K. Pathak who was holding the position of ADGP (Admin) - Maharashtra took over charge as Nagpur CP from his predecessor Ankush Dhanvijay, who retired after three decades of service in the department.



Law Enforcers in Mumbai on an alert mode



The heart wrenching crime incidents against women especially the gang rape incident in New Delhi has set the law enforcers across the country into action and alert mode. The commissioner of police (Mumbai) Satyapal Singh also announced some actions that would

improve safety conditions of women. According to CP- Mumbai, cases which involve women will now be directly supervised by senior officers of the rank of DCP of the respective zone, and action will be taken in a time-bound manner. Assault cases which can be dealt within two/ three days are usually delayed will now have to be expedited. Phone numbers of women officers will also be prominently displayed at police stations and beat chowkies to make them more accessible to women. Women generally do not report crimes against them. In order to encourage them to report crimes around 4000 more complaint boxes will be installed in addition to 1000 that are already installed at all the police stations. Boxes will also be installed in public places and education institutions.

Increased interaction will be encouraged between women's organizations and police officers. DCP of each zone and senior inspectors will periodically meet women's organizations to understand their problems as well as to spread awareness. All these measures should be able to dispel the panic caused by the Delhi incident. Mumbai police aims to deploy at least 5 women constables across all police stations in the city. Following this decision a woman police constable would escort a woman complainant for lodging any complaint. About 8-10 women police constables have already been added in each police station. The additional woman police staff have been pulled out from Naigaon police HQ where about 14000 male and female constables are in reserve. This move shall be a positive step towards countering increasing atrocities on women and more woman complainants will feel encouraged to approach the police stations.

Mumbai to get its own women commandoes

Mumbai police is training its own set of women commandoes an elite group of 43 women at the premises of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre who will tackle crimes against women. The training comprises of Physical Training Preparatory (PTP), training in self defence and in using the body. The trainers will use props like scissors, punching bags, climbing ropes and monkey crawl infrastructure. Based on their capabilities and previous training experience they have been divided into batches and given specific trainings. The Mumbai police hope that these trained women commandoes will be able to teach girls in self defence techniques and they will sent to 262 schools and may even be posted outside schools and colleges. More women constables will be introduced after this batch is successfully trained. The recruits were chosen either by their seniors or chose to be part of it of their own choice. The training focuses on both mental attitude and agility.

Mobiles for Fishermen



In its ongoing effort to strengthen coastal security, security agencies are providing fishermen associations with mobile phones. Coastal Security has always been a matter of grave concern to the authorities following 26/11 terror attacks in Mumbai. All the fishermen associations have been provided with two phones, so that they can help the police as informers. There are about 70 registered associations but of these only 25 are active. Biometric cards which serve as electronic identification cards for individual fishermen has already been supplied to them. The fishermen associations with the cops have regular meetings and have been working towards the security. They have also been trained to conduct security searches. These associations keep a tab on any untoward or suspicious activities of any new person.

Strong bandobast ensures safe New Year Celebrations in Navi Mumbai

A strong bandobast was organized by the Navi Mumbai police along with traffic officials to avoid any untoward incident that may occur in Navi Mumbai during New Year celebrations. As part of the drunken driving campaign Navi Mumbai police officials with traffic officials were stationed at all entry and exit points of the city. There have been many accident cases in the recent past at Navi Mumbai and therefore to ensure utmost safety for the motorists five traffic constables and ten constables from the police department were posted at major junctions like Palm Beach Road, Sion Panvel Highway

and Thane Belapur Road. All nakabandis were supervised throughout the night by all the senior officials of the police and traffic department. Nakabandis were also set up near places like mini seashore, sagar vihar and near big hotels at Vashi. Apart from breath analysis people were also booked for riding without helmet and seat belt. In order to ensure women's safety on the occasion 300 women constables were deployed on the street to check trouble mongers. Two woman constables were deployed at every major nakabandi in the city and near pubs and hotels. All these decisions worked well.

Navi Mumbai traffic police observes Road Safety Week

Road Safety week was inaugurated by the Navi Mumbai Police on January 03, at Agril Kohli Bhavan in Nerul. The event was attended by several city residents, NGO members and school students from 14 schools of Navi Mumbai. The event was inaugurated by Ganesh Naik- Thane Guardian Minister. Also present at the event were A.K. Sharma- commissioner of police- Navi Mumbai, Vijay Patil- deputy commissioner of police(traffic), Fateh Singh Patel, additional commissioner of police and Srikant Pathak, deputy commissioner of police(crime) – and other senior officers of RTO police and traffic department. The objective of the event was to make people more aware of traffic rules and regulations. Often youngsters flout rules causing road accidents and putting their own and others lives at risk. A booklet on road safety along with a CD on traffic acts and laws was distributed among the students and staff of the traffic department. It is important that each and every individual understands the importance of traffic rules and hazards of not following them.

Justice J.S. Verma Committee advocates tough laws on sexual offenders

The outrageous rape of the 23 year old medico in December in Delhi and her subsequent death led to a huge outcry, protests and

demonstrations asking for reforms in archaic rape laws. A three member committee led by Justice J.S. Verma, former Chief Justice of India was therefore formed to review the existing laws. The committee completed its review of the existing laws and prepared its report within a tough 30-day deadline and released it on January 23. The committee received about 80000 suggestions both from India and abroad. The panel came up with some dramatic and tough suggestions for sexual offenders which were applauded by all the sections of the society.

Police officials presented President's Police Medals at Raj Bhavan

At a function at the Raj Bhavan The Governor of Maharashtra K.Sankaranarayanan on January 03, presented the Police medals for gallantry; Police medals for distinguished services and Police medal for meritorious services to 92 police officers and other police personnel.

The recipients of President's police medal were Pravin Dixit, MD-MSPHC Corp.; K.K. Pathak, Commissioner of Police, Nagpur city; Bhagwant D. More, ADGP- Railway, Mumbai; Ashok .G. Dhivire, ADGP-CID, Pune and others.

The Chief Minister (Maharashtra) - Prithviraj Chavan; Deputy Chief Minister (Maharashtra) - Ajit Pawar, Home Minister (Maharashtra) - R. R.



Patil; Minister of State (Home) -Satej Patil, DGP (Maharashtra)- Sanjeev Dayal; Commissioner of Police (Mumbai) -Satyapal Singh and other high ranking serving and retired police officers also graced the occasion. The families of the officers were also witness to this proud moment.

First of the five fast track courts inaugurated



The chief justice of India Altamas Kabir inaugurated the first of the five fast-track courts to deal with cases related to sexual offences against women. Soon rest of the four fast-track courts dealing with sexual offences in the other district courts in the capital would start functioning. The existing cases of sexual

assault pending in the respective courts would be assembled there and trial would continue from their next date of hearing. Adjournments would be for a smaller span such as a day or two and trials will proceed on a day to day basis. Judicial officers have been identified for the fast-track courts.

Raising Day celebrations in Maharashtra

Raising day of Maharashtra Police was celebrated from Jan 02- Jan 08. The celebrations are held to mark the ceremonial handing over of the police flag to the police chief of the state by the first prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru. Several functions were organized to celebrate the occasion in Mumbai & Navi Mumbai. At Navi Mumbai, a series of activities were organized to enhance police & public interaction. At Belapur, in Navi Mumbai school students were invited to the police stations near the school to make

them understand about functioning of police and the different departments of police. The arrangement was in collaboration with Helping to Educate Associate Rehabilitate & Teach (HEART) foundation. The foundation helped the department in arranging students of the school from the neighborhoods like Radcliffe school, DPVN school and Bonny school. Other than that the department had chalked out several other programmes like school visits to impart training on traffic rules to students, and seminars were organized at unit head quarters.

PPP Mechanism Crucial to Curb Crime

Salient Features of the JWG Report on Cyber Security

1. One of the primary challenges facing both government as well as industry is to ensure the security of their computer networks and systems. Cyber security cannot be achieved in isolation by either government or industry alone. It requires joint efforts and collaboration. Following discussion with representatives of the private sector on their role in enhancing cyber security, it was decided to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG), under the chairpersonship of the Deputy National Security Advisor, to work out the details of the Roadmap for cyber security cooperation that needed to be evolved.

This JWG included representatives of both government and private sector.

2. The JWG had constituted five Sub-Groups to flesh out the details of such engagement. These five Sub-Groups submitted their reports to the JWG on 16 August, 2012, which thereafter finalized its recommendations.

3. Guiding Principles

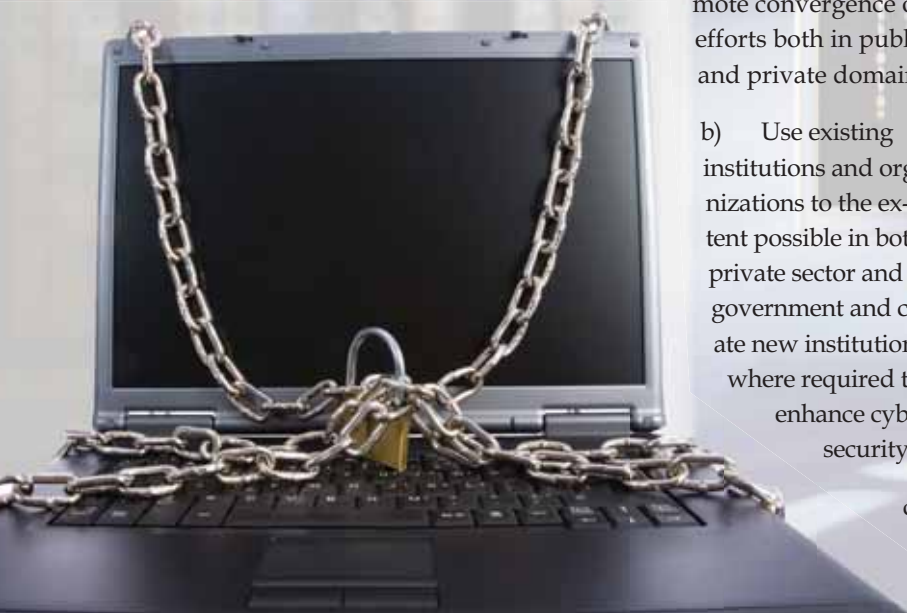
The JWG has identified the following guiding principles and objectives that would underpin the public-private partnership (PPP) in cyber security:

- a) Given the diverse stakeholders in cyber security, institutional mechanisms should be set up to promote convergence of efforts both in public and private domains;
- b) Use existing institutions and organizations to the extent possible in both private sector and government and create new institutions where required to enhance cyber security;
- c) Set up a permanent mechanism for private public partnership;
- d) Identify bodies that can play a wider role in funding and implementation in the public and private sector;
- e) Identify areas where both private and public sector can build capacities for cyber security;
- f) Put in place appropriate policy and legal frameworks to ensure compliance with cyber security efforts;
- g) Promote active PPP cooperation in international forums and in formulating India's position on global cyber security policies;
- h) Establish India as a global hub of development of cyber security products, services and manpower; and
- i) Promote indigenization and work on joint R&D projects to meet the cyber security needs of the country.

4. "Roadmap" for PPP on Cyber Security Issues

(1) Institutional Framework

On the basis of these guiding



principles, the following coordination and oversight structure is proposed:

- (a) There should be a permanent Joint Working Group (JWG) under the aegis of the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) with representatives from Government as well as Private Sector.
- (b) This JWG will act as an advisory body and coordinate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on cyber security.
- (c) A Joint Committee on International Cooperation and Advocacy (JCICA) will be set up as a permanent advisory committee of the JWG in promoting India's national interests at various international forum on cyber security issues.
- (d) The composition of both JWG and JCICA will be finalized in consultation with industry associations.
- (e) The private sector will set up Information Sharing & Analysis Centres (ISACs) in various sectors and cooperate with the sectoral CERTs at the operational level.

(2) Capacity Building

- (a) Critical shortage of cyber security professionals need to be tackled in mission mode with innovative recruitment and placement procedures along with specialized training of existing manpower. This programme may be implemented in PPP mode.

- (b) There has to be a concerted effort to increase the number of cyber security professionals and equip them to efficiently meet the challenges of Cyber Security.
- (c) Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the private sector may jointly establish a cyber security capacity building framework.
- (d) Establishing a competency framework to assess skills required, identify gaps, and devise strategies and programmes for capacity-building. This may include designing security certification schemes for IT professionals and advising cyber security related curriculum for formal sector (B. Tech, M. Tech., MBA etc).
- (e) Work towards establishing a multi-disciplinary Centre of Excellence (COEs) in Cyber security areas including best practices, forensics, cyber crime investigation, studies, research and international frameworks/ institutions.

- (f) MCIT and private sector should jointly run cyber security awareness campaigns for the general public, teenagers, children, etc.
- (g) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and MCIT may setup training facilities for training of Law Enforce-

ment Agencies (LEAs) in cyber crime investigations and cyber forensics. Private sector may be associated with establishment of training facilities and provide basic and advanced level trainings to the LEAs.

- (h) Government and private sector may fund research & development for development of indigenous cyber security products and solutions that meet international standards and address the global market.

(3) Security Standards and Audits

Given the role of security standards and audit in enhancing the level of preparedness and assurance in cyber security, the private sector would be an active partner in undertaking the following activities:

- (a) Define baseline security standards and practices/ guidelines for the critical sector organizations both in the public and private sectors. The standards may be developed by a MCIT led body with active involvement of the industry and academia.
- (b) Define enhanced standards and guidelines for organizations that fall in the high risk category i.e. the critical information infrastructure organisations.
- (c) Laying down of security standards and guidelines for acquisition of IT products and services.

- (d) Develop protection profiles, capturing users' cyber security concerns, to aid the procurement of IT products as well as compliance verification of IT products prior to deployment.
- (e) Work jointly towards the establishment of Institute of Cyber Security Professionals of India (similar to ICAI for CAs). This could be an autonomous institution under the patronage of MCIT.
- (f) Make cyber security audit mandatory by appropriate amendment in the listing requirements under the Companies Act.



(4) Testing & Certification

The following measures may be taken for enhancing testing & certifying facilities to address the growing concerns relating to supply-chain vulnerability:

- (a) Establishment of National Testing and Certification Schemes, under the supervision and oversight of appropriate empowered entities under the MCIT.
- (b) While action is underway for establishment of Telecom Testing and Certification Centre in telecom sector, there is a need for establishment of an independent government certification body for IT products under the MCIT. The certification body should be separate from the testing facilities. In the interim, Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) may be authorized

as certificate issuing body for IT products.

- (c) Development of skills and competence of evaluators, validators and certification body personnel for successfully running the National Testing and Certification Scheme.
- (d) Establishment of private owned testing labs, duly accredited by the certification body; Government may provide the necessary incentives for the private sector for opening testing labs.
- (e) Encourage active participation in the communities of interest for defining protection profiles for addressing the security requirements of specific sector.
- (f) Take necessary steps to transition from a 'Common Criteria Certificate Consum-

ing Nation' to a 'Common Criteria Certificate Authorizing Nation'.

5. Pilot projects

As the first step towards the implementation of the above recommendations, four pilot projects have been identified for early implementation:

- (a) Setting up of a pilot testing lab,
- (b) Conducting a test audit,
- (c) Study vulnerabilities in a sample Critical Information Infrastructure, and
- (d) Establishment of a multi-disciplinary Centre of Excellence (COE).

6. The permanent JWG (to be constituted) will work out the Action-Plan for implementation of the recommendations. ■

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Cyber Safety Month in Mumbai

ICE Software Launched at Umang

By Jyoti Pathak

With the increasing usage of internet, popularity of social networking sites and e commerce websites, cyber crime has been growing manifold. The menace of crime has been spreading its wings all over and the vulnerable and the innocent people fall an easy prey. It is very important that the internet users of all age groups are aware and educated enough about the cybercrimes that may occur anytime. Keeping all this in view since the last few years Mumbai Police has been observing one week of January as Cybersafety week when intense training and awareness workshops are carried out. This time around the one week programme has been extended to one month. On Jan 05, 2013 at the star

studded event for Mumbai police called Umang the Mumbai commissioner of police, Satyapal Singh announced the launching of one month of Cyber Safety Initiative month in association with NASSCOM – (National Association of Software and Services Companies), to spread awareness about cybercrime in the month of January 2013.

The initiative will involve participation of major IT companies, police force, general public, BPO's, schools, colleges, travel companies, e commerce websites etc. Booklets and brochures will be distributed at all public places. Messages will be aired on public forums like cinema halls, to highlight the 'Do's and Don'ts in order to fight

cyber crime. Awareness, training and e-learning initiatives will be organized for housing societies.

A detailed programme has been chalked out (table on next page)

The gruesome and outrageous rape of the 23 year old medico at Delhi has exposed the vulnerability of women to crimes. The large scale protests regarding the safety and security of women has become the talking point for the nation. Several measures are being devised by the law enforcement agencies to protect women and Mumbai police too has been working on it.

Almost always we are caught off guard by emergency situations and exposed to being



Sr. No.	Date	Day	Time	Event Title	Venue	Audience	Responsibility
1	05/Jan/13	Saturday	07 pm – 12 pm	Umang	Sports Complex, Andheri	Police / Celebrities	Mukund Pawar
2	09/Jan/13	Wednesday	02 pm – 05 pm	Sr. Police officers training	Prerna Hall, Police Club	Police	Vijay Mukhi
3	11/Jan/13	Friday	10 am – 01 pm	Cyber Safety Awareness (Service Tax officers)	Prerna Hall, Police Club	Service Tax officers	Rajiv Vaishnav
4	16/Jan/13	Wednesday	10 am – 01 pm	Training Program Sr Police Officers for school / college	Prerna Hall, Police Club	Police officers	Vijay Mukhi
5	17/Jan/13	Thursday	04 pm – 06 pm	Police interaction with ethical hackers	Prerna Hall, Police Club	Closed door meeting between Police and Hackers	Vijay Mukhi
6	18/Jan/13	Friday		Cyber Safety Awareness (SNDT students)	Patkar Hall, SNDT campus	SNDT students	Rajiv Vaishnav
7	18/Jan/13	Friday	10 am – 01 pm	Cyber Safety Awareness Schools / Colleges	Schools / Colleges	Students	Police team
8	18/Jan/13	Friday	4:30 pm – 06 pm	Discussion with CGs	Shayadri State Guest House	Consul Generals	AIAI
9	19/Jan/13	Saturday	05 pm – 06 pm	Housing Colony	Kalpataru Society	Society Residents	Vijay Mukhi
10	28/Jan/13	Monday	04 pm – 06 pm	Discussion with Tourism industry	Prerna Hall, Police Club	Tourism Industry	Manoj Gursahani
11	01/Feb/13	Friday	04 pm – 07 pm	Cyber War / Social Media interaction			AIAI
12	01/Feb/13	Friday	07 pm – 09 pm	Closing Ceremony	Shayadri State Guest House	Police & Industry	Rajiv Vaishnav, Vijay Mukhi

victims of crime as they befall on us without warning. As first responders to any emergency situation until the arrival of Law Enforcement Agencies and Emergency Response agencies we have to react. If we have aids to counter attacks or response procedures to protect ourselves we can minimize the impact of any assault.

Another important announcement at the Umang therefore was the launch of mobile app ICE (In case of emergency) software of Mumbai Police in association with KPMG India by Sri. Amitabh Bachchan. The launch of this software is part of the Cyber Safety month initiative of the Mumbai police. KPMG India is the Knowledge Partner for the Cyber Safety Month initiative organized by

NASSCOM and Mumbai Police. The mobile app ICE (in case of emergency), developed by KPMG, is a great step and one of the many other measures by Mumbai police towards ensuring safety of women and children. The objective of the app is to create public awareness about the preparations for the first response in case of identified emergency situations. This app will allow a person in distress to send out immediate text alerts to specified contacts. The BlackBerry and iOS versions will be released soon.

Key Features of 'ICE - Mumbai Police' include:

- It is a first of its kind multilingual app which is available in English, Hindi and Marathi.
- With just one touch one can

send SOS distress message.

- It provides tips on personal safety and cyber safety.
- It provides easy access to guidelines for disaster preparedness, first aid, police and ambulance phone numbers.
- It helps in finding nearest hospital automatically based on your GPS location and hospitals across major cities in the country.
- Stores critical information useful during emergency such as:
- Contact details of Family members, Doctors and SOS contacts.
- Current and past medication, Blood group, Allergies etc. ■

ADVENTURES OF HAWKEYE INSPECTOR MARUTI

Script: Deepa Ranade





Illustrator: Ramnath Patil

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Those who say that Police as an institution had been started all over India by the Police Act of 1861 and therefore, was a gift of the British Raj, need to read our ancient texts. In ancient India, there used to be 'Swadanda' (King's personal army) and 'Oandabal' (State Police). The latter received orders straight from the Sabha (representative body) and not the king, to punish criminals and prevent the king from interfering with the liberty of the people. Indians had the ingenuity of coining specific terms for specific function or office.

'Nara' (as different from Pुरुष, Manushya etc.) were local police and 'Narapati' was Magistrate in Vedic Constitution. The problem of balancing state power and individual liberty has been a perennial issue and the ancient Indians had their own peculiar solutions. 'Paripalan' (protection) was the very basis of a state. Its power was tolerated because it 'hindered the hindrances' to good life, including self realization and 'swaraj'. Even today, we are struggling to transform Ruler's Police to 'People's Police', emphasizing that police is an essential instru-



ment of society for its development and maintenance of human rights.

The purpose of this small article is to examine the police organization and structure in the City of Nagpur for the last 300 years. History of Nagpur Police has been divided in three parts. Nagpur Police upto Bhonsale Raj and Annexation, Nagpur Police after 1861 and after 1903, these being the important landmarks.

Police in Gond and Bhonsale Kingdoms

'Policing in Gond Kingdom and Bhonsale Raj had five elements based on ancient Indian and medieval police tradition, viz. police under revenue authorities, village kotwals and city Kotwals. community responsibility, penal provisions suitable to social structure and espionage. Medieval political structure was feudal in nature, and economy was purely agricultural. Society was hierarchical with little religious or caste conflicts. There was a practice of dividing the whole territory into Parganas consisting of a number of villages. In each of them Gonds had zamindari establishment of Deshmukhs and Deshpandes. Bhonsales had replaced them with their own revenue administrators called Kamavisdars and Patels including 'Bara Baluties' with a Kotwal. In big villages Havaladar was appointed under Patel to deal with police matters. There used to be a large establishment of Harkaras scattered over the Nagpur Province. along with 'See bandies' a small army at impor-



tant places. The duty of Harkaras was to contact Kamavisdars and Patels to prevent crime and apprehend offenders.

Kotwal was the corner stone of Police establishment. He used to be employed by the Patel though, normally, his post was hereditary. His services could be terminated if any default was committed by him. He knew the name and rent of each field, house owners and could identify strangers coming to his village. He was also utilized to call people to feasts, marriages, etc. He would invite people for 'panchayat'. wait on the travelers, arrange supplies they needed and, also report to Patel. He used to summon the people if and when Patel so required. He or some member of his family was expected to be on night watch to protect people from thieves. He was adept in tracking thieves from one village to another and catching them. He was given assistants in larger villages called Tarar. Emoluments of Kotwal were mostly in kind, i.e. he was given a small piece of land as enam, a 'Kudao' grain from each plough. 'Khursoot' or the privilege of collecting sweepings from Khallas or thrashing floors, as well as hides and carcasses of dead animals. In some districts he used to get some pies at festivals or marriages and enjoyed the right of taking a handful from

each basket carried to Bazar.

Tarar had a petty grain allowance from each Kisan. Patels were responsible to see that these officials were not careless and that they were punctually paid for their services. Patels used to have shares in the revenue collection. Kamavisdars used to receive Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per year and also received Nuzzurs and various contributions from their Parganas. In particular the collections and disbursement of Burguns were a great source of profit to him. Havaldars and Harkaras were paid by the Government About the police machinery, Richard Jenkins, the Resident at Bhonsle's Court remarks, that there were "ample means for preventing crimes and apprehending offenders, had

they been properly supported by their superiors, in this branch of their duty". This is a remark coming from the Imperial ruler who was more interested in taking over the reins of Bhonsale power. On various other testimonies. even from British agents, it can be said that the people of Nagpur province in general, were satisfied with the prevailing law and order and dispensation of justice. People enjoyed liberty of their times under the feudal and hierarchical system.

Jenkins has favourably commented on the prevalent criminal justice and has given a list of crimes and the nature of punishment. It seems, in times of great need and in exceptional cases, Bhonsles exploited rich people. They were orthodox believers

in the caste system so much so that if a Brahmin was found in public place without applying the 'Gandha', i.e. Tilak on forehead, he was fined Rs. 5. Once in 1771, a Sahookar (Money lender) named Naroba Naik Kanade had employed a cook in his house who was later found to be an untouchable. Naik used to make offerings to his deity from the food so cooked, perform the rituals of 'Vaiswadev and Naivedya' before taking meals. When this news reached the Raja, Naik was fined Rs. Three, to hush up the matter. George Foster, a visiting British Diplomat, narrated another story. The kingdom was highly indebted to one Udepuri Gosai to the tune of Rs.50 Lakhs. When Udepuri started nagging for the return of loan, one of his disciples was deliberately

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implicated in the murder of his keep. Mudhoji sent sepoy to arrest him and in the ensuing scuffle the disciple was killed. Mudhoji thereafter threatened Udepuri of dire consequences and demanded back the promissory note to settle the matter. The note was returned unpaid and Udepuri had to leave the City. Such tactics to fill in the empty coffers of the State were certainly objectionable but the same diplomat also described Mudhoji as "known to be highly judicious and very popular amongst the farmers, the entrepreneurs and the traders. But in politics he was very cruel and treacherous"

The Problem of Pindharies

In Indian history, mention of Pindharies is found as early as 1689 but they attracted attention quite later. They were so called due to their plunder of shops of intoxicating drink Pinda. Marathas, mainly Scindias and Holkars, used these freebooters to annihilate their enemies by giving them grants of land north of Narmada river. Pindharies proliferated by recruiting men with the sole qualification of having a horse, a sword and united with the sole purpose of

looting. They used to suddenly attack weaker states and plunder wealth. In Nagpur territory, mud forts were built in most of the villages to ward Pindharies off. In 1809, a Pindhari Chief Karim Khan with 15000 men and 50 guns had moved towards Nagpur, and only the combined army of the British and Bhonsale could repulse them. They continued to attack Nagpur every year. Many a time, markets in Nagpur were plundered, houses burnt and territories devastated. In 1817 the Governor General decided to curb the evil with the help of Scindias and Bhonsale. A big cavalry operation was launched and by 1819 Pindharies were exterminated.

Pindharies had created a law and order problem that had to be settled with the help of a combined army. Their menace was one of the causes that forced Bhonsales to sign Subsidiary Alliance with the British in 1816. Jenkins, the first British Resident, suggested reforms in administration including introduction of Police to tighten the grip over Bhonsale Raj. Appasaheb Bhonsale revolted but was defeated in the Battle of Sitaburdi in 1818 and had to flee from Nagpur to continue his fight against the imperial power from outside.

British 'Superintendency' and Police Reforms (1819-26)

Thereafter for about 7 years, the British Resident Jenkins took over the reins of administration. The Company Government in England was not in favour of immediate annexation of the territory for political reasons and directed the Resident to look after administration pending take over by Raghuji the III who was

a minor. Bankabai was recognized as the Regent and guardian of the adopted son during his minor status. The Resident was advised against "sudden innovations". Officers of the Bhonsale regime in the Paraganas were retained but British officers called Superintendents were appointed to supervise the working of the districts including that of the Patels. For imparting criminal justice, Kamavisdars continued trying offences, but of minor description with specified powers. Superintendents and the Resident's powers were also specified.

For capital punishment a written order from the Raja was essential. Such punishments as mutilation which had been common in Bhonsale Raj were abolished. Provisions of criminal code of Bengal were adopted to define various crimes and prescribe punishments. Administration of the City as the capital was kept separate for revenue collections, policing and judicial matters.

There existed a system of 'Khan-sumari', i.e. census in Bhonsale Raj. It was annual enumeration of houses in each district with the specification of castes, profession and other particulars for adjusting the Pandhari dues (House Tax) to Government. In 1819 the Resident conducted census and it is on record that mainly, the police officials were employed for the task. The Superintendent of Police. Nagpur was entrusted with census for Nagpur City.

Nagpur Police After Restoration of the Territories to Raja, Raghuji, the III

When Raghuji III became major in 1826, he was seated on the throne



and British officers were withdrawn. Raja appointed his own ministers and for Police Dept. he appointed Salauddin, who had worked in the same Dept. under British Superintendence and was "a very active man in that Dept." In the places of British Superintendents, natives of the rank, called Soobahs or Ziledars were appointed in Chanda, Bhandara, Chindwara and Chattisgarh Districts. The same officers who had worked under Jenkins were employed under them maintaining continuity in administration. Indian officers of status and capacity were appointed in the Courts for dispensing justice. The area where the Resident lived and the adjoining army area, viz. Sitaburdi was outside the jurisdiction of the Raja. They had their own police. The crimes committed in this area were tried by the Resident and his assistants, even if the criminal was from outside the jurisdiction of the Residency. There used to be large number of counterfeiting cases. There were deaths in prison, but no inquiry was ordered. However, old records show that a Fouzdar who had used third degree methods

to obtain confession was terminated from service and fined on public complaints. There were cases of persons voluntarily approaching the British police and confessing crimes. Such persons were convicted and sent to jails without further enquiries.

The Raja did not disturb the police establishment. Nagpur Police received high praise from the British officers. On 12th March, 1833, the Resident reported to the Governor General. "It is to the credit of Raja's administration that the tranquillity has not in any material degree - even partially disturbed. Security to person and property is better than Nizam's territory. The policing is very efficiently conducted and that the victims of public outrages within the Nagpur territories are very rare." Later in 1839, Resident Cavendish wrote, "The police of this country is excellent... I have never seen a better Police even in our own provinces..." However he added that because of the sinking finances, the Police were not paid regularly and there was a danger of deterioration in the

police force unless some corrective measures were adopted. It was feared that the Police might 'recompose themselves at the cost of the people and might connive at robberies, when their own situations would not be worth holding for the wages'.

The forecast did come true and the police became slack and corrupt. The Sanskrit proverb, 'Raja Kalasya Karanam' explains the situation. Raghuji had almost become desperate for being unable to beget an heir to the throne. He fell into bad company, developed bad habits as well as sickness in later years and neglected administration. After his death, adoption of a male child by his queen was not accepted by the British rulers and the Company Government annexed Nagpur Kingdom.

The Thuggee and Dacoity

A French traveler in the 17th Century wrote that the 'most cunning' robbers in the world were living in India. It is believed that the thuggee was introduced into India by some wild Mohammedan tribes of

Persian origin. But it enveloped within its fold people of diverse religions and castes. The Thugs claimed divine origin from the order of Goddess Kali or Fatima, wife of Ali. They used to waylay travelers, strangle them and bury in remote places. For eradicating this menace a special officer was appointed by the Govt. of India. Since these criminals did not necessarily belong to a particular state, they were considered as International criminals and their trial was taken over by the British agents. All the States were required to contribute to meet the expenses incurred on apprehension and subsequent imprisonment of the thugs and dacoits. In Nagpur, agent Frazer was appointed on a consolidated pay of Rs.390 for which sanction of the Nagpur Darbar was obtained. The Thugs and Dacoits were initially tried at Calcutta and after 1849 by the British agents at Nagpur. If the subjects of the Raja of Nagpur were involved, permission of the Raja was sought and granted "to hold sessions for the trial of Thugs and dacoits arrested and convicted at Nagpur".

The City of Nagpur had population of about 1,40,000 and the police force (excluding the area of Sitaburdi directly under the Resi-



dent) about 700 in number, was divided into seven Companies each commanded by a Subedar. All of them worked under Kotwal or Daroga of the City. The City Jail under Kotwal was in the immediate charge of Subedar of the 2nd Company. The Jail guard was composed of 100 men deputed from the seven companies.

Mofussil Police had more than 400 men distributed in 25 Parganas in the Nagpur Collectorate and presided over by a Kamavisdar, equivalent to Tahsildar on an average pay of Rs. 61.50 p.m. The District Police and the fouzdari duties of the collectorate were generally under the Daroga on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. with a large establishment of Mutsaddies. Station houses and outposts were located at convenient places. There was near total lack of su-

pervision which led to rampant extortion and corruption. Beams inform us, "the Daroghas of the old type, ruled as little kings in their own jurisdiction and reaped a rich harvest of bribes from all classes. He describes a good specimen of Darogha," a tall portly Mohammedan, grey beard, with smooth sleek look, crafty as a fox, extremely polished in manner, deferential to his superiors, but haughty and tyrannical to his inferiors. With his huge scarlet turban laced with gold, his sword, long riding boots, he bestrode a gaunt roan horse with gray eyes, a pink nose, and a long flowing tail". There were 112 Thanas and Nakas and the rates of pay varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 a month. (Grains were sold at the rate 18 or 20 sears or about 14-15 KG for a Rupee).

To be Continued...

Mission Statement...

COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE

Dear Esteemed Citizens of Nagpur City,

Thanks for the overwhelming response given to our website. This new channel of communication between the Police and members of the society has established new bonds between us. Today we are giving a new look to our website www.nagpurpolice.org and introducing new features making it more interactive and informative.



Shri. K. K. Pathak

Commissioner of Police, Nagpur

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Unravelling 21st Century Crime A Challenging Role for Forensic Science

The word forensic originated from the Latin word "Forensis" which means deliberations "In Open Court". In modern use the term "Forensic" is effectively a synonym for "legal" or "related to courts" and is now more closely associated to the scientific field which equates to the word "Forensic Science".

Forensic Science is the application of various physical and social sciences to provide scientific evidences to the court of law. It involves using of all the available scientific techniques in solving crimes and ensures providing the best possible evidences to pin down the actual culprit.

One of the most important figures in the history of Forensic Science was Sir Edmond Locard who established the unique concept of "Principle of Exchange" which forms the basis of forensic examination of the clue materials. The principle states that "Whenever two objects come into contact, they always leave a trace on the other" and it is impossible for a criminal to act, without leaving traces of his presence considering especially the intensity of a crime. Hence

every criminal can be connected to his crime by contact traces carried from the scene of crime or left by him at the scene of crime.

Evolution of Forensic Science

While forensic science has evolved and improved over the years, forensic analysis has been documented at least as far back as Archimedes (287 - 212 BC). The "Eureka" legend of Archimedes can be considered an early account of the use of forensic science. In his case, by examining the principles of water displacement, Archimedes was able to prove that a crown was not made of gold (as was fraudulently claimed) by its density and buoyancy.

(1847-1915)

During this era of 1847- 1915 forensic science was mainly confined to criminal investigation and examination of chemicals. During the same time a Spanish born scientist Mathieu Orfila founded the science of toxicology and wrote an exhaustive book on poisons describing its effect on the living body, the symptoms of illness they produce, the signs

they leave in the dead body and ways of identifying them.

(1877-1966)

During this period many important principles were discovered by the scientists the most important being the "Principle of Exchange". During this period the first forensic science laboratory was established at Lyon in 1910 by Sir Edmond Locard.

(1970's)

This period witnessed increase in crime rate and growth in forensic science laboratories as well. Many laboratories were established in various parts of the country to counter the increased crime rates.

(1980's)

This period saw one of the major breakthroughs in the form of DNA fingerprinting technique developed by Sir Alec Jeffrey. The technique since its introduction in the mid-1980s, has revolutionized forensic science and the ability of law enforcement to match perpetrators with crime scenes. Thousands of cases have been closed and innocent suspects freed with guilty ones punished because of the power of a silent biological witness at the crime scene. The first computerized database was established for recording and storage of forensic evidences during this period.

(1990's)

With constant advancement and progress forensic science emerged as an important and powerful scientific tool in the criminal justice system,

enabling the nabbing of original perpetrators and acquittal of the innocents. Various chemical methodologies along with latest instruments were employed for finding the nature and components of the materials found at the crime scenes. For example, gas chromatography and mass spectrometry for separation of volatile substances, high pressure liquid chromatography for the separation of drugs combined with mass spectrometry. The concept of reconstruction of crime scene was also started by the investigation agencies during this phase.

(2001-2008)

During this period Mumbai city became a major target for the terrorists and witnessed a number of attacks at public places which killed hundreds of innocent people raising serious concerns about the safety and security of the common public.

Because of these attacks, The Government of India sanctioned funds for immediate modernization of the forensic laboratories and the police force. All the major FSL's in the country like Gujarat DFSL, Maharashtra DFSL, HP FSL, AP FSL were modernized under this scheme with remarkable achievement. The main target was to develop and modernize forensic investigations related to explosives and terrorists.

(2003-2006)

The phase saw rise in white collar crimes, day to day criminal activities like frauds, forgeries and usage of technology to dupe

common man. Forensic services thus became the need of the hour to counter and control these crimes.

(2006)

Scams running into crores of rupees with the use of high end technology to cheat the common public with fake schemes on the internet, phones and other available media were exposed during this phase. All this pointed towards the extreme need for forensic experts.

These scams gave rise to new forensic techniques like BEOS profiling, polygraph, forensic voice analysis, tape authentication, digital and cyber forensics to counter these high tech crimes.

Dr.(Mrs.) Rukmani Krishna-murthy, Director, Directorate of Forensic Science Labs, Home Dept. Govt. of Maharashtra was awarded the Best Director by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India for utilizing the modernization funds to establish six world class FSL's in Maharashtra. Within a span of two years these FSL's provided techniques like DNA testing, Brain Signature Profiling, Narco-Analysis, Lie Detection, Cyber Forensic, Tape authentication, Speaker identification & Forensic Clinical Toxicology to counter hi-tech crimes.

21st CENTURY:

The increase in scams and crimes called for urgent need to upgrade the quality of forensic services with intense research to substantiate laboratory conclusions and reach out to the

masses. All this was facilitated with national and international conferences on forensic science.

The increased awareness led to greater public acceptance of forensic techniques which in turn called for better funding to the forensic laboratories and additional experts in order to stem the mounting back logs.

The general public became aware of forensic science through media, newspapers, television serials, movies etc. An utter need for education accompanied with R&D in Forensic Sciences with advanced technology and skilled experts was felt.

Dr.J.M.Vyas, Director General-Gujarat Forensic Science University, established one of the first Forensic University catering to the urgent need of skilled Forensic Scientists. Govt. of Maharashtra took this as a challenge and appointed Dr. (Mrs.) Rukmani Krishnamurthy as Technical Adviser to The Institute of Forensic Science, Higher & Technical Education Dept. Maharashtra State, in 2009.

She has started Diploma Course in Forensic Science & Related Laws; Digital, Cyber Forensic & Related Laws. Three years B.Sc. and two year M.Sc in Forensic Science at Mumbai, Aurangabad and Nagpur, Board of Studies for Forensic Science have been approved by the Academic Council of Mumbai, Aurangabad, and Nagpur University and the courses are affiliated to the Universities.

ERA of Preventive Forensic

This tenure saw a new chal-

lenge when the forensic scientists observed constant advancement of the crimes and decided to develop techniques not only to control these crimes but to prevent them from happening in future. This branch of forensic science, which aimed at preventing crimes rather than just solving them, is called Preventive Forensic. Increasing incidents of crime has set an alarm to the entire forensic fraternity across the country to take a step forward in educating masses about forensic, not only its use but its misuse in the society as well.

Preventive forensic dealing with terrorist attacks in our country should start creating database of the terrorists which could help reveal their future plans through different technological progress made in the field wherein a complete psychological profiling using various tests could be prepared along with tapped voices, the explosives used, modus operandi, DNA profiles and other different forms of evidence which can be stored to prevent further terrorist attacks.

Increasing incidents of crime such as terrorist activities, financial crimes, white collar crimes, scams of huge magnitude have set a strong challenge to the entire forensic fraternity across the country to take a step forward in educating masses about forensic- its use and misuse in the society.

Preventive forensic has a major role to play in developing countries like India where population

is on the rise and security aspects are at a very nascent stage.

Screening every individual at major places is almost an impossible task and simultaneously vulnerability to terrorist activities increases due to lack of negligence and awareness amongst the common masses. However this branch has a huge challenge of dealing with all these issues thus hoping to avert any further attacks by the terrorists.

Forensic Need of Common Man

Considering the huge pendency in the Government lab the common man has to struggle for the forensic services. This pendency also affects further research and development in this field keeping the experts busy in solving pending cases. Hence there is fast growing need for public private forensic science institutes for individuals and organizations who wish to resolve their internal disputes without police intervention and also due to the difficulty in approaching Government laboratories due to set procedures.

Taking this concept further HELIK Advisory Ltd., the first premier ISO certified organization in forensic and allied sciences was formed. The organization has come up with an innovative combination of forensic solutions and technologies for the corporate houses, medium/small scale enterprises, institutions, entrepreneurs, businesses, judiciary, police, defense and individuals with its latest technology and equipments.



Helik at a Glance

The very concept of these innovative services was conceived and imbibed keeping in mind the standard practices of forensic and allied sciences in developed countries, where high grade private research institutes are the main source for providing forensic and allied services to the potential clients including law enforcement agencies and judiciary.

Helik is spearheaded by an eminent and renowned forensic scientist Dr. (Mrs.) Rukmani Krishnamurthy, Ex-director, Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratories, Govt. of Maharashtra; Ex-Technical Advisor, Institute of Forensic Science, Higher & Technical Education Dept., Govt. of Maharashtra. Academic Council Member, Gujarat Forensic Science University, responsible

for setting up of six world class Govt. forensic laboratories and three Govt. Institutes of Forensic Science in Maharashtra.

Helik Forensic Experts are core Forensic scientist who have worked in Govt. Forensic Labs and trained in most of the Central Forensic Science Labs, MHA, Govt. of India.

New technologies and methods are transforming the field of forensic science. Given the sensitivity and complications involved in applying forensic science to solve cases, forensic scientists need to adhere to rigorous procedures and standards to ensure that their results are valid and reliable- and can withstand scrutiny in courts of law and public opinion. Used carefully and evenhandedly, the new forensics

can help uncover hidden crimes, convict the guilty, and exonerate the innocent. Sophisticated science now plays a key role in identifying victims of crimes, accidents, disasters, and wars- and provides reassurance, closure, and emotional support for bereaved survivors.

Technological advancements are the key to success and moving aggressively to bring latest forensic technology to India is the prime motive of Helik. Some of the new technologies and area where Helik did a path breaking upgradation in solving complicated cases are highlighted below :

RSBY has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. In view of the gaps prevalent in previous systems of delivering health insurance schemes to the poor, various insurance companies has partnered with third party vendor for enrollment of BPL families and issue biometric cards.

Fraud has been reported, in the form of false enrolment, fake persons; duplicate biometric and demographic details at places



HELIK EXPERTS AT CRIME & FIRE SCENE RSBY
(Forensic De-duplication of large database of Biometric - identity)



Helik Digital Finger Print Dept

where enrollment is done by a third party vendor. These fake enrollment results into false insurance claims and causes enormous loss to govt. Fake claims have affected the actual beneficiaries who have been deprived of their facilities.

There is an utter requirement of forensic services which is required to cater to these special segment which the ministry of labor addresses. Helik has unearthed major frauds related to RSBY enrollment through forensic De-duplication and data sanitization with latest forensic technology which has assisted the govt. to curb the fake claims

Fake ration card

Fake ration card is a big racket, and is probably robbing many needy people of their share of ration. The biggest problem is that the number of fake ration cards is much more than the estimated number of poor households of

over six crore (60 million). Bogus/ ghost card is a big menace in the PDS which needs to be tackled effectively to ensure food security for the needy and to stop large scale diversion in PDS.

Issues of concern include the veracity of the information regarding applicant's income, residence and number of family members, category and criterion of people to who ration cards are issued, continue the ration card even after the person's death and lift commodities in his/her name at cheaper rates from the public distribution system and sell it at a premium in the market.

Helik has developed a unique design and methodology to curb this menace by incorporating a fully scientific and automated system, with forensic de-duplication of demographic and biometric entries at enrollment level and on-site verification

Fake Marksheet

The malpractice of fake and forged academic certificates is creating a menace in the education sector. Frequently incidences of fake mark sheet are busted. It not only harms the education system but also hinders the growth of eligible students and individuals who take education as a way forward in their career. The authenticity of the education due to such malpractices is at stake if not curtailed immediately.

Helik in the process of curtailing this menace has come up with new solutions and methodologies which is being considered by various state govt. which include quick Forensic screening of the mark sheet, digitalization and database management of the existing records, categorization of the existing security feature, detailed forensic analysis of dubious marksheets - Mark sheets can be examined to detect alterations, additions, erasures and obliterations, and the paper,

ink and printing substrate can be examined to distinguish between fake and genuine.

Simultaneously, for new mark sheet Helik has designed formats and templates where incorporation of digital fingerprints, biometric identity on the mark sheet of the individuals, forensic authentication stamp of genuine mark sheets and certificates with an electronic format is saved with a secured server.

Forensic Stylometry

Email has become the most popular internet application and with rise in its use, there is an inevitable increase in the use of email for criminal purposes. It is possible for an email message to be sent anonymously or through spoofed servers. Forensic stylometric authorship analysis is a new and upcoming field with the application and development of techniques which can determine whether two samples of text were written by the same author or, conversely, whether a sample of text attributed to one author is the genuine work of that author. Helik with the help of this new technique has solved various cases related to anonymous emails received by various corporate.

Research on actual working method and efficiency of biometric base live scan acquisition devices

Helik, in the process of developing a digitalized process of fingerprint based biometric identity was to generate a database of available biometric devices, their actual working method and

efficiency for a research study during the FRR test conducted for Certification of Aadhaar Authentication Devices.

During the research study it was observed that there were various shortcomings and lack of technicality in the testing procedures which appeared inappropriate as per the standard norms. The investigation proceeded in two stages -where the documentation elaborating the testing with its methodology and specifications were analyzed and compared with standard international procedures and second was the site visit where actual tests were being conducted.

Social Media Investigation

Social Networking websites are growing rapidly and they have proven to be a great way for friends, families and business colleagues to connect. Not only has the popularity of social media websites dramatically increased, they also store a tremendous amount of data and detailed information on the people who use them. Social network services are increasingly being used for legal and criminal investigations. This data is being mined and information reviewed to provide valuable insight on a person's whereabouts, their families, friends, lifestyle, work history, social schedules, etc. All this aids in background, civil and criminal investigations.

Performing investigations on individuals through social networks alone does not guarantee 100% accuracy; however this will help start background check by learning where clients or case

targets frequently go. This may seem like trivial information, but actually has a great impact in a private investigators' process of investigation. Starting your investigation with social network intelligence can help minimize costs before going out immediately on surveillance. Similarly, social network intelligence uncovers useful data if you are completing an asset investigation, due diligence, or a background investigation.

Forensic Psychology for corporate and individual frauds

There have been various instances where thefts and corporate frauds were unearthed using forensic psychology technique, which not only maintain the confidentiality of the clients but also deeper problems were identified and rectified. Some case work types include:

- A 37 years old female was referred for forensic psychological evaluation by her husband seeking help to find out about missing jewels and cash from home. Case related interview was conducted to seek details about the sequence of the events that occurred. During the Forensic Psychological Evaluation, client confessed of giving away her jewels to a person with whom she had developed a relation which was emotional and trustworthy in nature. The family was suggested remedies to the client to deal with feelings of guilt, betrayal, sadness, fear and marital counseling to help the couple resolve the issue effectively.

- In an another case a leading



Helik Psychology Dept.

security company whose one of the main roles was to feed cash in ATM machines found that a few of their employees have indulged in cash mismanagement while transferring cash from security van to ATM Machines.

- They suspected one employee and referred him for Polygraph Examination. Psychological Profiling and Polygraph Examination was conducted on the subject who was found to be guilty and also gave leads to the company. The Company took forward the results and adapted psychological profiling and polygraph examination during the recruitment phase

of the candidates into the company. Currently Helik is well equipped with technology of psychological profiling and polygraph examination and is in the process of initiating newer technologies such as silent talker, integrity testing for profiling and preventive forensic.

Scope of Digital Technology

Digital forensic is a broader concept which is mainly related to the illegal crimes happening on computer. Various laws have been imposed to check the crimes but they still exist. It becomes difficult to trace the criminals due to lack of evidence.

All these difficulties can be overcome with the help of digital forensic. The right use of latest tools and techniques help us to resolve such crimes in digital world and also helps to prosecute the offenders in the court of law.

Most of the time there is difficulty in solving cases either due to insufficient evidence or poor evidence collection. The blend of latest tools and technologies and the finest professional talent helps us to tackle these kinds of difficulties.

At Helik Advisory Ltd we received a case with digital evidence which was unsuitable for forensic examination and it was difficult to analyze and process the evidence further. The case was accepted as a challenge and due to the highly capable experts and their capability to think out of box, we were successful in solving such a case without violating forensic rules. Techniques for noise reduction, recovery of deleted data, e-mail communication from smart phones, forensic face recognition, authentication of audio/video recordings, voice identification, image enhancement etc were used. ■



Helik Digital Dept (Cyber, Voice, Mobile, Tape etc)

25th Maharashtra State Police Games-2013

By Jyoti Pathak

The much awaited event- The 25th Maharashtra State Police Games kicked off this year on January 07, 2013 and was hosted

by the Thane police at the Thane Police Commissionerate, Saket this year. The games were formally declared open at a well

organized event on Jan11, 2013 by Ajit Pawar- Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The other guests of honor included





Satej Patil-MoS- Home, Rural Development and Food & Drug Administration and Ganesh Naik- State Excise and Non Conventional Energy Minister. The well organized event was also attended by the families of the police officers and other guests. A warm welcome speech by Sanjeev Dayal, DGP Maharashtra followed the march past by players. The ceremonial arrival of torch, lighting of sports flame and oath by athletes marked the opening of the games. Cultural programmes enthralled the spectators adding to the flavor of the event.

The entire event was a co-ordinated and collaborative effort of several committees that worked successfully in making the event memorable and a grand success. All the committees were introduced at the opening ceremony. Each of the committees had a chairman with members to support and are as stated below : The organizing committee was chaired by Sanjeev Dayal, DGP Maharashtra and included , K.P. Raghuvanshi , C.P.Thane city; Rakesh Maria, Addl. D.G., ATS, Mumbai; R.R. Mangaoankar, Addl. D.G SRPF; Sukhawinder Singh, Spl.IG, Konkan range; Pramod Sail, Asst. Sports officer, M.S. Mumbai- as members; Bipin Kumar Singh, Jt. CP., Thane city as organizing secretary & Archana Tyagi, Spl IG, Admin, Mumbai as joint organizing secretary.

The other committees that assisted in organizing the event were inauguration, accommodation/ transportation and reception committee, food & entertainment committee with Bipin Kumar Singh, Jt.

C.P. - Thane city as chairman. Dnyaneshwer Phadatare, Addl. C.P. Admin- Thane city looked after and was the chairman of -sports ground, sports equipments and prize distribution committee. Prabhat Kumar, C.P Railway Mumbai was the chairman – competition committee. The jury and appeal committee had Rakesh Maria Addl. DG -ATS as chairman. The shooting competition committee had Sattyanarayan Chaudhari, Asst. Commandant SRPF- Group 8, Goregaon as chairman. Organizing committee (for invitees and their family) had Milind Bharambe, Addl. CP, Crime, Thane city as chairman. Advertising and external liaison committee had Dr. Shrikant Paropkari, DCP, Traffic Branch, Thane city as chairman.

Participating teams were from all over Maharashtra and included teams from: 1). Amravati Range 2).Aurangabad Range 3). Kolhapur Range 4). Konkan Range 5).Mumbai City 6).Nagpur City 7).Nagpur Range 8).Nanded Range 9). Nashik Range 10). Pune City 11).Railway Range 12).S.R.P.F. Range13).Thane City and 14). Training Directorate.

The spirited 25th Maharashtra Games came to an eventful end on Jan 13, 2013. A grand ceremony marked the closing of the event at the Thane Police Commissionerate Sports Complex, Saket, at the hands of R.R.Patil, Home Minister -Maharashtra in the presence of Ganesh Naik, Minister of State -Excise & Non Conventional Energy and Guardian Minister, Thane; Vasant Davkhare-





Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council- M.S. and Satej Patil, Minister of State for Home, Rural Development & Food and Drugs Administration. Police band display, march past, laser show & fire works were the highlights at the event. Spl. IGP (Admin) apprised the guests on the details of the police games. DGP Maharashtra and the Chief Guest also addressed the invitees, congratulating the winners and the organizing committee for the team effort. The event concluded with the prize distribution ceremony. Mumbai Police walked away with the trophy at the Police games. The event thus closed in high spirits, leaving beautiful memories and a promise of yet another eventful year.



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE		
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. SANJEEV DAYAL, D.G., M.S. MUMBAI.	CHAIRMAN
2	SHRI. K.P. RAGHUVANSHI, C.P., THANE CITY	MEMBER
3	SHRI. RAKESH MARIA, ADDL. D.G., ATS, MUMBAI	MEMBER
4	SHRI.R.R. MANGAOANKAR, ADDL. D.G., SRPF, M.S. MUMBAI	MEMBER
5	SHRI. BIPIN KUMAR SINGH, JT CP., THANE CITY	ORGANIZING SECRETARY
6	SMT. ARCHANA TYAGI, SPL IG, ADMIN, M.S., MUMBAI.	JT.ORGANIZING SECRETARY
7	DR. SHRI. SUKHWINDER SINGH, SPL. IG, KONKAN RANGE	MEMBER
8	SHRI. PRAMOD SAIL, ASST. SPORTS OFFICER, M.S., MUMBAI	MEMBER
1)	INAUGURATION COMMITTEE	
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. BIPIN KUMAR SINGH, JT CP., THANE CITY	CHAIRMAN
2	DR. SHRI. SUKHWINDER SINGH, SPL. IG, KONKAN RANGE	MEMBER
3	SHRI. MILIND BHARAMBE, ADDL. C.P., CRIME, THANE CITY	PRESIDENT
4	SHRI. S.D. KUMBHARE, S.P. THANE RURAL	MEMBER
5	SHRI. SHRIDHAR NIKAM, DCP, H.Q. THANE CITY	MEMBER
6	SHRI. SANJAY YENPURE, DCP, NEW MUMBAI	MEMBER
7	SHRI. ASHOK DUDHE, DCP, ZONE - 1, THANE CITY	MEMBER
8	SHRI. CHENIGUNDA, PRINCIPAL, SRPF, TRAINING CENTER, NANVIJ, PUNE	MEMBER
9	SHRI. R.S. MHASAKAR, ACP. H.Q. 2, THANE CITY	MEMBER
10	SHRI. B.G. YASHOD, ACP, CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
11	SHRI. Y.R. BAGWAN, P.I. THANE RURAL	MEMBER
12	SHRI. S.H. PANHALE, P.I. S.B. THANE CITY	MEMBER
13	SMT. SURADKAR, P.I. MUMBRA PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
14	SMT. BANSODE, P.I. WAGLE ESTATE, THANE CITY	MEMBER
15	SHRI. DHUMAL, API. THANE RURAL	MEMBER
2)	ACCOMMODATION/TRANSPORTATION AND RECEPTION COMMITTEE	
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. BIPIN KUMAR SINGH, JT CP., THANE CITY	CHAIRMAN





2	SHRI. DNYANESHWER PHADATARE, ADDL. C.P., ADMIN, THANE CITY	CHAIRMAN
3	SHRI. S.D. KUMBHARE, S.P., THANE RURAL	MEMBER
4	SHRI. ASHOK DUDHE, DCP, ZONE - 1, THANE CITY	MEMBER
5	SHRI. P.M. MOHITE, S.P. HSP, M.S. MUMBAI	MEMBER
6	SHRI. M.K. BHOSLE, DCP. ZONE - 2, THANE CITY	MEMBER
7	SHRI. BALASAHEB PATIL, ZONE - 5, THANE CITY	MEMBER
8	DR. SHRIKANT PAROPKARI, DCP, TRAFFIC, THANE CITY	MEMBER
9	SHRI. SANGRAMSING NISHANDAR, ADDL. S.P. THANE RURAL	MEMBER
10	SHRI. B.N. KAMBLE, ACP, NAUPADA PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
11	SHRI. SHIVRAJ PATIL, ACP, BHIWANDI, THANE CITY	MEMBER
12	SHRI. C.N. THORAT, SR. P.I., THANENAGAR PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
13	SHRI. ASHOK JAGTAP, SR. P.I. NARPOLI PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
14	SHRI. C.B. PAWAR, MTO, THANE CITY	MEMBER
15	SHRI. C.V. JOSHI, P.I. CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
16	SHRI. DABADE, P.I. TRAFFIC, THANE CITY	MEMBER

3) SPORTS GROUND, SPORTS EQUIPMENTS AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. DNYANESHWER PHADATARE, ADDL. C.P. ADMIN, THANE CITY	CHAIRMAN
2	DR. SUDHAKAR PATHARE, DCP. EOW., THANE CITY	MEMBER
3	SHRI. SHRIDHAR NIKAM, DCP, H.Q., THANE CITY	MEMBER
4	SHRI. ASHOK DUDHE, DCP, ZONE - 1, THANE CITY	MEMBER
5	SHRI. BALASAHEB PATIL, ZONE - 5, THANE CITY	MEMBER
6	SHRI. NIRANJAN VYANGANKAR, COMMANDANT, SRPF GROUP 11, MUMBAI	MEMBER
7	SHRI. ANIL PATIL, ACP, TRAFFIC, THANE CITY	MEMBER
8	SHRI. V.B. MORE, ACP, VARTAK DIV., THANE CITY	MEMBER
9	DR. SANDEEP PAKHALE, ACP, BHIWANDI, THANE CITY	MEMBER
10	DR. RAMESH POSAM, DIST. SPORTS OFFICER	MEMBER
11	SHRI. S.H. PANHALE, P.I. S.B, THANE CITY	MEMBER
12	SHRI. A. MULLA, P.I. THANE NAGAR PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER

13	SHRI. KULKARNI, P.I. RABODI PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
14	SHRI. VILSAN SIRIAL, RPI, HQ, THANE CITY	MEMBER
4)	COMPETITION COMMITTEE	
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. PRABHAT KUMAR, C.P., RAILWAY, MUMBAI	CHAIRMAN
2	SHRI. DNYANESHWER PHADATARE, ADDL. C.P., ADMIN, THANE CITY	MEMBER
3	SHRI. SHRIDHAR NIKAM, DCP, H.Q. 1, THANE CITY	MEMBER
4	SHRI. SANJAYSING YENPURE, DCP, NEW MUMBAI	MEMBER
5	SHRI. SATTYANARAYAN CHAUDHARI, ASSTT. COMMANDENT, SRPF GROUP- 8, GOREGEON	MEMBER
6	SHRI. B.N. SHIRSAT, DCP, RAILWAY, MUMBAI	MEMBER
7	SMT. ASHWINI SANAP, ADDL. S.P., RAIGAD	MEMBER
8	SHRI. VILAS SHINDE, ADDL.C.P., SID, MUMBAI	MEMBER
9	SHRI. JAVED ANWAR, ASSTT. COMMANDENT, SRPF GROUP - 4, NAGPUR	MEMBER
10	SHRI. DIDAAR SINGH, ACP, MUMBAI	MEMBER
11	SHRI. HEMANT PATIL, PRINCIPAL, PTS, MAROL, MUMBAI	MEMBER
12	SHRI. PRAMOD SAHIL, ASSTT. SPORTS OFFICER, M.S., MUMBAI	MEMBER
13	SHRI. VILSAN SIRIAL, RPI, HQ, THANE CITY	MEMBER
14	SHRI. KAILAS NAYANEET, RPI, RAILWAY, MUMBAI	MEMBER
5)	FOOD AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE	
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. BIPIN KUMAR SINGH, JT CP., THANE CITY	CHAIRMAN
2	DR. SHRI. SUKHWINDER SINGH, SPL. IG, KONKAN RANGE	MEMBER
3	SHRI. MILIND BHARAMBE, ADDL. C.P., CRIME, THANE CITY	MEMBER
4	SHRI. S.D. KUMBHARE, S.P., THANE RURAL	MEMBER
5	SHRI. PRAVIN PAWAR, DCP, CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
6	SHRI. P. G. KENDRE, ACP, CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
7	SHRI. ASHOK JAGTAP, SR. PI, NARPOLI PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
8	SHRI. NILEWAD, SR. P.I. KALWA PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
9	SHRI. VILSAN SIRIAL, RPI, HQ, THANE CITY	MEMBER





6) JURY AND APPEAL COMMITTEE		
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. RAKESH MARIA, ADDL. D.G. ATS, MUMBAI	CHAIRMAN
2	SMT. ARCHANA TYAGI, SPL IG, ADMIN, MS., MUMBAI.	MEMBER
3	SHRI. MILIND BHARAMBE, ADDL. C.P., CRIME, THANE CITY	MEMBER
4	SHRI. SANJAYSINGH YENPURE, DCP, NEW MUMBAI	MEMBER
5	SHRI. R. G. DHABHADE, SP. INTELLIGENCE CELL, ATS, MUMBAI	MEMBER
6	SHRI. PRAMOD SAIL, ASSTT. SPORTS OFFICER, M.S., MUMBAI	MEMBER
7) SHOOTING COMPETITION COMMITTEE		
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. SATYANARAYAN CHAUDHARI, ASST. COMMANDANT, SRPF GROUP- 8, GOREGEON	CHAIRMAN
2	SHRI. GHUGE, SR. P.I. VARTAKNAGAR PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
8) ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (FOR INVITEES AND THEIR FAMILY)		
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SHRI. MILIND BHARAMBE, ADDL. C.P., CRIME, THANE CITY	CHAIRMAN
2	SHRI. S.D. KUMBHARE, S.P. THANE RURAL	MEMBER
2	SMT. SURADKAR, P.I. MUMBRA PS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
3	SMT. BANSODE, P.I. WAGLE ESTATEPS, THANE CITY	MEMBER
4	SMT. ANDHALE. API, CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
5	SMT. ADNIAK, PSI, CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
9) ADVERTISING AND EXTERNAL LIAISONING COMMITTEE		
S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	DR. SHRIKANT PAROPKARI, DCP, TRAFIC BRANCH, THANE CITY	CHAIRMAN
2	SHRI. P.G. KENDRE, ACP, CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
3	SHRI. C.V. JOSHI, P.I. CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
4	SHRI. RAUT, P.I. CRIME BRANCH, THANE CITY	MEMBER
5	SHRI. FATTESING PATIL, P.I. , LCB, THANE RURAL	MEMBER
6	SHRI. SAMBHAJI KHARAT, DIST. RTI OFFICER	MEMBER

GAMES RESULTS (MSPG 2013)

Dt- 07/01/2013

1) FOOTBALL

THANE CT BEAT ABAD R By (7-6 goals)
PUNE CT BEAT RAIL.R By (1-0 goals)
NAG.R BEAT TRG.DIR, (BYE)
NAG.CT BEAT KOP.R By (4-2 goals)
NAND.R BEAT KOKN.R, (8-6 goals)
AMR.R BEAT NSK.R, (2-1 goals)

2) HANDBALL

NAG CT BEAT ABAD.R By (40-29 goals)
PUNE CT BEAT SRPF.R By (36-32 goals)
KOP.R BEAT KOKN.R By (37-31 goals)

3) KABADDI (Men)

NAG.R BEAT RAIL.R, (19-9 pts)
ABAD.R BEAT AMR.R, (40-19 pts)
KOKN.R BEAT NAG.CT, (21-11 pts)

4) KABADDI (Women)

NSK.R BEAT ABAD.R, (31-22 pts)

5) WRESTLING (55Kg)

1st MUM CT- Mhatre Lakhan
2nd MUM CT- Jadhav Dipak
3rd SRPF R- Mali L. D.
4th SRPF R- Sonawane Sandip

6) WRESTLING (60 Kg)

1st KOP.R- Patil Dilip
2nd MUM CT- Patil Yuvraj
3rd SRPF R- Kudle K. D.
4th SRPF R- Sul U. N.

Dt- 08/01/2013

1) BASKETBALL

PUNE CT BEAT KOKN.R, (77-38 pts)
KOP.R BEAT AMR.R, (77-16 pts)

2) HOCKEY

RAIL.R BEAT ABAD.R, (10-0 goals)
NPUR.CT BEAT AMR.R, (6-0 goals)
KOP.R BEAT KOKN.R, (6-0 goals)
NAG.R BEAT THANE CT, (7-0 goals)

3) VOLLEY BALL

KOP.R BEAT NSK.R, (3-2 Sets)
NAG.R BEAT THANE CT, (3-0 Sets)
PUNE CT BEAT ABAD.R, (3-0 Sets)
RAIL.R BEAT SRPF.R, (3-0 Sets)

4) HANDBALL

THANE CT BEAT NPUR.R, (40-24 goals)
NAND.R BEAT RAIL.R, (14-10 goals)

5) KABADDI (Men)

PUNE CT BEAT NAND.R, (31-20 pts)
THANE CT BEAT SRPF.R, (27-15 pts)

6) KABADDI (Women)

RAIL.R BEAT KOKN.R, (19-11 pts)
PUNE CT BEAT AMR.R, (26-22 pts)
KOP.R BEAT NAND.R, (63-14 pts)

7) KHO - KHO (Men)

SRPF.R BEAT RAIL.R, (1 pt, 7.5min)
PUNE CT BEAT TRAI.DIR, (1 pt, 7min)

ABAD.R BEAT NAND.R, (10 pts, 3.2min)

8) KHO - KHO (Women)

ABAD.R BEAT NSIK.R, (1 ing, 20 pts)

9) ATHLETICS

(Men) 5000 Mtr

Gold- THANE CT- Tanaji Gade
Silver- NAG.R- Vinod Chavan
Bronze- SRPF.R- Shatrughna Dharav

(Women) 5000 Mtr

Gold- KOP.R- Jayshri Borge
Silver- NAG.R- Seema Akhtar
Bronze- KOP.R- Meenatai Desai

(men) HIGH JUMP

Gold- KOP.R- Kiran Jadhav
Silver- MUM CT- Bhaskar Gaikwad
Bronze- KOP.R- Chetan Mahajan

(Women) SHORT PUT

Gold- KOKN.R- Rupali Patil
Silver- NSK.R- Swati Pardhi
Bronze- KOP.R- Sarika Deshmukh

(Men) HAMMER THROW

Gold- PUNE CT- Malhar Daundkar
Silver- KOKN.R- Hemraj Diware
Bronze- SRPF.R- S.L. Pawar

10) WRESTLING

(60Kg)

Gold- KOKN.R- Kishor Gaikwad
Silver- MUM CT- Rajaram Mote
Bronze- PUNE CT- Sachin Kumbhar
Bronze- KOKN.R- Amol Thakare

(74Kg)

Gold- MUM CT- Pradip Jadhav
Silver- THANE CT- Tanaji Shinde
Bronze- NAG CT- Mohammad Ansari
Bronze- MUM CT- Jaywant Patil

(120Kg)

Gold- PUNE CT- Tushar Dimble
Silver- NAND.R- Sambhaji Shinde
Bronze- PUNE CT- Pravin Gade
Bronze- KOP.R- R.B. Patil

11) SWIMMING

50 Mtrs. Breast Stroke.

1st MUM CT- Shrikant Palande (33:23)

2nd MUM CT- Vishal More (35:53)

3rd THANE CT- Satappa Barge (38:51)

100 Mtrs. Free Style.

1st MUM CT- Vishal More (1:02:86)

2nd MUM CT- Shrikant Palande (1:04:98)

3rd TRG DIR- Junaid khan (1:05:79)

1500 Mtrs. Free Style.

1st TRG DIR- Junaid khan (21:41:07)

2nd MUM CT- Harshal Gaikwad (22:22:75)

3rd MUM CT- Ajinkya Palande (23:02:14)

100 Mtrs. Breast Stroke.

1st MUM CT- Shrikant Palande (1:20:57)

2nd THANE CT- Satappa Barge (1:24:91)

3rd TRG DIR- Junaid khan (1:24:94)

50 Mtrs. Back Stroke.

1st MUM CT- Jagdish Kasdekar (34:30)

2nd MUM CT- Vinayak Kadam (34:97)

3rd THANE CT- Satappa Barge (35:27)

100 Mtrs. Butterfly.

1st MUM CT- Vinayak Kadam (1:12:11)

2nd MUM CT- Sameer Patil (1:16:05)

3rd TRG DIR- Junaid khan (1:16:66)

200 Mtrs. I. M.

1st MUM CT- Sameer Patil (2:42:98)

2nd TRG DIR- Junaid khan (2:46:41)

3rd MUM CT- Shrikant Palande (2:48:66)

4 x 400 Mtrs. Medaly Relay

1st MUM CT- (5:12:87)

2nd SRPF.R- (5:26:14)

3rd AMR.R- (5:41:12)

Dt- 09/01/2013

1) BASKETBALL

• MUM.CT BEAT NAG.R, (58 - 40 pts)
• NAG CT BEAT THANE CT, (44 - 40 pts)
• NAND.R BEAT NSK.R, (60 - 55 pts)

2) HOCKEY

• NSK R BEAT NAND.R, (10 - 5 goals)
• SRPF R BEAT RAIL R, (5 - 2 goals)
• MUM CT BEAT NAG CT, (3 - 2 goals, Tiebreaker)

3) VOLLEY BALL

KOKN.R BEAT AMR.R, (3 - 1 Sets)

4) FOOTBALL

MUM CT BEAT THANE CT, (3 - 0 goals)
NAG R BEAT PUNE CT, (3 - 0 goals)
NAG CT BEAT NAND R, (2 - 1 goals)
SRPF R BEAT AMR R, (2 - 1 goals)

5) HANDBALL

MUM CT BEAT NAG CT, (40 - 26 goals)
KOP R BEAT PUNE CT, (29 - 28 goals)
THANE CT BEAT NAND R, (15 - 9 goals)
NSK R BEAT AMR R, (26 - 7 goals)

6) KABBADI (Men)

• MUM CT BEAT NAG R, (15 - 4 pts)
• KOKN R BEAT ABAD R, (28 - 10 pts)
• PUNE CT BEAT THANE CT, (9 - 4 pts)
KOP R BEAT NSK R, (26 - 17 pts)

7) KABBADI (Women)

MUM CT BEAT NSK R, (52 - 17 pts)
NAG CT BEAT RAIL R, (15 - 12 pts)
PUNE CT BEAT NAG R, (17 - 15 pts)
THANE CT BEAT KOP R, (29 - 16 pts)

8) KHO- KHO (Men)

THANE CT BEAT NAG.R, (1 pt, 7.5 min)
NSK R BEAT NAG CT, (1 ing, 6 pts)
KOP.R BEAT AMR.R, (1 ing, 6 pts)

9) KHO - KHO (Women)

KOP R BEAT NAND.R, (1 ing, 2 pts)

KOKN R BEAT THANE CT, (1 ing, 4 pts)
PUNE CT BEAT AMR R, (1 ing, 4 pts)

ATHLETICS

10) (Men) 10,000 m Run

1st RAIL.R - Umparikar
2nd KOKN.R - Surve
3rd SRPF.R - Dharav

11) (Men) 110 m Hurdles

1st KOP.R - Yenapure
2nd RAIL.R - Arbhavi
3rd KOP.R - A. Patil

12) (Women) High jump

1st KOP.R - Jadhav
2nd NAG.R - Birju
3rd KOKN.R - Tadv

13) (Women) 100 m Run

1st NAG.R - Birju
2nd KOP.R - Jadhav
3rd KOKN.R - Panchgane

14) (Men) Shot Put

1st KOP.R - D. Patil
2nd SRPF.R - Khopde
3rd MUM. CT - More

15) (Men) 400 m Run

1st SRPF.R - Lingde
2nd SRPF.R - Yadav
3rd RAIL. R - Lahange

16) (Women) 400 m Run

1st RAIL. R - Bhanga
2nd MUM. CT - Morde
3rd NAG. R - Shiganjude

WRESTLING

(84 Kg)

1st PUNE CT - P. Patil
2nd SRPF R - Chavan
3rd PUNE CT - Shinde
3rd SRPF R - Dhadass

(96 Kg)

1st PUNE CT - Jadhav
2nd KOP R - K. Patil
3rd PUNE CT - Redke
3rd KOP R - Powale

SWIMMING

400 m - Free Style

1st TRG DIR - Junaid Khan (5:18:71)
2nd MUM CT - Ajinkya Palande (5:29:25)
3rd MUM CT - Harshal Gaikwad (5:46:51)

50 m - Breast Stroke.

1st MUM CT - Shrikant palande (0:33:32)
2nd MUM CT - Vishal More (0:35:53)
3rd THANE CT - Satappa Barge (0:38:51)

100 m - Back stroke.

1st NAG CT - Ashi Dakhore (1:19:50)
2nd MUM CT - Jagdish Kasdekar (1:20:01)
3rd THANE CT - Satappa Barge (1:22:41)

50 m - Butterfly

1st MUM CT - Vishal More (0:29:50)
2nd MUM CT - Sameer Patil (0:30:13)
3rd AMR R - Amit Gore (0:30:42)

Spring Board Diving

1st SRPF.R - Ganesh Mane (158:95)
2nd SRPF.R - Anup Chavan (133:50)
3rd NSK R - Shirish Chavan (120:50)

High Board Diving

1st SRPF.R - Ganesh Mane (141:40)
2nd SRPF.R - Yogesh Ghadge (48:85)

4 x 100 m - Free Style Relay

1st MUM CT - (4:38:24)
2nd SRPF.R - (4:44:85)
3rd KOKN R - (4:46:20)

Dt- 10/01/2013

1) BASKETBALL

RAIL.R BEAT ABAD.R, (83 - 57pts)
KOP.R BEAT PUNE CT (76 - 42 pts)
MUM.CT BEAT NAG.CT, (66 - 19 pts)
SRPF.R BEAT NAND.R (90 - 49 pts)

2) HOCKEY

KOP.R BEAT NAG.R, (4 - 1 goals)
PUNE CT BEAT NSK.R, (8 - 1 goals)
SRPF.R BEAT MUM.CT, (2 - 1 goals)
KOP.R BEAT PUNE CT, (5 - 2 goals)

3) VOLLEY BALL

MUM.CT BEAT KOP.R, (3 - 1 Sets)
PUNE CT BEAT NAG.R, (3 - 0 Sets)
RAIL.R BEAT KOKN.R, (3 - 0 Sets)
NAG.CT BEAT NAND.R, (3 - 0 Sets)

4) HANDBALL - Semi Final

KOP.R BEAT MUM.CT, (43 - 40 goals)
NSK.R BEAT THANE.CT, (45 - 30 goals)

5) KABADDI (Men) - Semi Final

KOKN.R BEAT MUM.CT, (7 - 6 pts)
KOP.R BEAT PUNE.CT, (4 - 3 pts)

6) KABADDI (Women) - Semi Final

MUM.CT BEAT NAG.CT, (20 - 15 pts)
PUNE.CT BEAT THANE CT, (18 - 12 pts)

7) KHO - KHO (Women)

MUM.CT BEAT NPUR CT, (1 ing, 21 pts)
KOP.R BEAT ABAD.R, (1 ing, 4 pts)
KOKN.R BEAT RAIL.R (1 ing, 4 pts)
PUNE CT BEAT NAG.R, (1 pt, 2 min)

8) KHO - KHO (Men)

MUM.CT BEAT SRPF. R, (1 ing, 4 pts)
NSK. R BEAT THANE CT, (1 pt, 2.1min)
KOKN.R BEAT KOP.R, (5 pts)
PUNE CT BEAT ABAD R, (2 pts, 3.2 min)

8) WRESTLING

(55 Kg)

1st MUM CT - Mhatre
2nd MUM CT - Jadhav
3rd SRPF R. - Mali
3rd SRPF R. - Sonawane

(60 Kg)

1st KOKN R - Gaikwad
2nd MUM CT - Mote
3rd PUNE CT - Kumbhar
3rd KOKN R. - Thakare

(66 Kg)

1st KOP R - D. Patil
2nd MUM CT - Y. Patil
3rd SRPF R. - Kudle
3rd SRPF R. - Sul

(74 Kg)

1st MUM CT - Jadhav
2nd THANE CT - Shinde
3rd NAG CT - Shaikh
3rd MUM CT - J. Patil

(84 Kg)

1st PUNE CT - P. Patil
2nd SRPF R - Chavan
3rd PUNE CT - T. Shinde
3rd SRPF R - Dhadass

(96 Kg)

1st PUNE CT - Jadhav
2nd KOP R - K. Patil
3rd PUNE CT - Redke
3rd KOP R - Powale

(120 Kg)

1st PUNE CT - Dimble
2nd NAND R - Shinde
3rd PUNE CT - Gade
3rd KOP R - R. Patil

09) Judo

1) - 60 KG (Men)

- Gold - AMR.R - Yogesh Karendikar
- Silver - AMR.R - Naresh Kalami
- Bronze - KOP.R - sachin kumbhar
- Bronze - SRPF.R - V.M.Shimpi

2) - 66 KG (Men)

- Gold - NAG.R - Abhay Dano
- Silver - NSK.R - Satypal Shinde
- Bronze - Pune CT - B.Dhapse
- Bronze - NSK.R - Shriram Warangase

3) - 73 KG (Men)

- Gold - TRG DIR - Santosh Mane
- Silver - MUM CT - Jayant Patil
- Bronze - PUNE CT - S.Waghmode
- Bronze - AMR.R - S.Ramesh Halme

4) - 48 KG (Women)

- Gold - TRG DIR - Soniya Raghvan
- Silver - THANE CT - Adika Salunke
- Bronze - NAND.R - Reshma Jamadar
- Bronze - PUNE CT - Shridevi Falke

5) - 52 KG (Women)

- Gold - THANE CT - Shital Kamble
- Silver - KOKN.R - Swapnali Gavas
- Bronze - MUM.CT - Vrushi Rajpure
- Bronze - KOP.R - Jaysri Mali

6) - 78 KG (Women)

- Gold - KOP.R - Sangita k
- Silver - TRG DIR - Varsha.B
- Bronze - NSK.R - Meenakshi.T

7) +78 KG (Women)

- Gold - NSK.R - Shabnam Shaikh
- Silver - THANE CT - Anita Patil

Dt- 11/01/2013

FOOTBALL, (Semi Final)

MUM.CT BEAT NAG.R, (5 - 4 goals, Tiebreaker)

BASKETBALL, (Semi Final)

KOP.R BEAT RAIL.R (74 - 58 pts)

SRPF.R BEAT MUM.CT, (68 – 64 pts)

HOCKEY, (Hard line)

PUNE CT BEAT MUM.CT, (2 – 1 goals)

VOLLEY BALL (Semi final)

MUM.CT BEAT PUNE CT, (3 – 0 Sets)

RAIL.R BEAT NAG.CT, (3 – 2 Sets)

HANDBALL,

NSK.R BEAT KOP.R, (28 – 27 goals) (Final)

MUM.CT BEAT THANE CT, (39 – 25 goals) (Hard line)

KABADDI (Men),

MUM.CT BEAT PUNE.CT, (18 – 12 pts) (Hard line)

KOP.R BEAT KOKN.R, (16 – 5 pts) (Final)

KABADDI (Women),

NAG.CT BEAT THANE CT, (28 – 8 pts) (Hard line)

MUM.CT BEAT PUNE.CT, (36 – 9 pts) (Final)]

KHO – KHO (Men), (Semi Final)

MUM.CT BEAT PUNE CT, (1 ing, 10 pts)

NSK.R BEAT KOKN.R, (1 pt, 2.10 min)

KHO –KHO (Women), (Semi Final)

MUM.CT BEAT KOP.R, (1 ing, 19 pts)

PUNE CT BEAT KOKN.R, (4 pts)

JUDO

– 81 kg (Men)

1st - AMR. R – Bhagat

2nd - THANE CT - Kale

3rd – SRPF. R - Nandgude

3rd – KOP. R. – S. Patil

- 90 kg (Men)

1st - KOP. R - Trimbake

2nd - SRPF. R - Liman

3rd – AMR. R - Thorat

3rd – NAG. R – Lende

– 57 kg (Women)

1st - PUN.CT - Goranti

2nd - THANE CT - Chate

3rd – KOP. R - Desai

3rd – MUM.CT - Uttekar

ATHLETICS

CROSS COUNTRY – 12 km (Men)

1st SRPF. R - Dharav

2nd RAIL.R - Gurav

3rd RAIL. R – Umparika

CROSS COUNTRY – 8 km (Women)

1st KOP. R - Desai

2nd KOP.R - Borge

3rd NAG. R - Akthar

TRIPLE JUMP (Men)

1st KOKN. R - Bhoir

2nd THANE CT - Sawant

3rd KOP. R - Jadhav

200m RUN (Men)

1st SRPF. R - Lingde

2nd THANE CT - Yedde

3rd NAG CT – Kutti

200m RUN (Women)

1st RAIL. R – Bhanga

2nd PUNE CT – R. Patil

3rd PUNE CT – Vharga

DISCUS THROW (Women)

1st AMR. R – Bendre

2nd KOKN. R – Patil

3rd KOP.R – Pawar

400m HURDLES (Men)

1st RAIL. R - Hatkar

2nd KOP.R – Yainapure

3rd SRPF.R – Yadav

400m HURDLES (Women)

1st NAG. R - Akhtar

2nd MUM CT – Ghadge

3rd KOP.R – Borge

800m RUN (Men)

1st MUM CT - Dagde

2nd KOKN. R - R. Patil

3rd NSK. R – Pawar

800m RUN (Women)

1st KOP. R – Borge

2nd NAG. R – Akhtar

3rd KOP.R – M. Patil

400 x 100 m RELAY (Men)

1st - MUM CT

2nd - SRPF. R

3rd - KOP.R

400 x 100 m RELAY (Women)

1st - MUM CT

2nd - PUNE CT

3rd - RAIL.R

Dt- 12/01/2013

FOOTBALL, (Semi Final)

NAG.CT BEAT SRPF.R, (2 – 0 goals)

BASKETBALL

RAIL.R BEAT MUM.CT,(59–58pts) – Hard Line

KOP.R BEAT SRPF.R, (78 – 59 pts)

– Final

HOCKEY (Final)

SRPF.R BEAT KOP.R, (3 – 2 goals, Tiebreaker)

VOLLEY BALL

NAG.CT BEAT PUNE CT, (3-1Sets) – Hard Line

MUM.CT BEAT RAIL.R, (3 – 0 Sets)

– Final

KHO – KHO (Men)

KOKN.R BEAT PUNE CT (1pt,6.40 min)–Hard Line

MUM.CT BEAT NSK.R, (1 pt, 7 min)

– Final

KHO –KHO (Women)

KOP.R BEAT KOKN.R, (1 ing, 3 pts) – Hard Line

MUM.CT BEAT PUNE CT, (1 ing, 10 pts) – Final

5km WALKING (Sr. Officers)

1st – Shri. Prasad – ASP, Sangli

2nd - Shri. Rathod – DCP, Thane

3rd - Shri. Dhumal – P. DySP,

Chandrapur

ATHLETICS

1500 m RUN (Women) Final

1st - KOP. R – Borge

2nd - NAG. R – Akhtar

3rd MUM CT – Sul

1500 m RUN (Men) – Final

1st - SRPF. R – Dharav

2nd - THANE CT – Gade

3rd RAIL. R – Umparika

LONG JUMP (Women) – Final

1st PUNE CT - Vhargar

2nd RAIL. R – Bhanga

3rd KOKN. R – Pachangane

JAVELIN THROW (Men) – Final

1st KOP. R – Shirtode

2nd SRPF. R – Benke

3rd RAIL. R – Warute

WEIGHT LIFTING – (Men)

56 kg

1st PUNE CT – Sapkal

2nd MUM CT – Jagtap

3rd NAG. R – Chaware

62 kg

1st MUM CT – Chaudhari

2nd KOP. R – Padwale

3rd MUM CT – Pawar

69 kg

1st MUM CT – Salvi

2nd MUM CT – M. Mahajan

3rd THANE CT – V. Mahajan

77kg

1st MUM CT – Ghagre

2nd THANE CT – R. Patil

3rd MUM CT – Gaikwad

85 kg

1st MUM CT – Barge

2nd RAIL. R – Kadam

3rd THANE CT – Budhakar

94kg

1st RAIL. R – D. Patil

2nd THANE CT – Mhatre

3rd KOKN. R – R. Patil

105kg

1st MUM CT – Mohite

2nd SRPF. R - Gaikwad

3rd MUM CT – Shinde

\$105kg

1st MUM CT – More

2nd MUM CT – Gonjari

3rd SRPF. R – Bahirgunde

BEST WEIGHT LIFTER

Rajendra Ghagre – MUM CT

BEST TEAMS

1st MUM CT

2nd THANE CT

3rd RAIL.R.

4th PUNE CT

BOXING – (Men)

49 kg – L.W.

1st MUM CT – Thakur

2nd MUM CT – Metkari

3rd SRPF. R – Gaikwad

3rd KOKN. R - Dike

52 kg - F. W.

1st NAG. R – Dhalse
2nd MUM CT – Baviskar
3rd SRPF. R. – Taldalekar
3rd KOKN. R - Mhatre

56 kg – B. M.

1st MUM CT – Bhalerao
2nd NSK. R – Pand
3rd NAG. R – Ramdhan
3rd MUM CT - Tadvi

60kg – L. W.

1st THANE CT – Pagare
2nd KOP. R – D. Swami
3rd KOKN. R – Satambekar
3rd SRPF. R - Satpute

64 kg – L. W.

1st KOP. R – Jagtap
2nd MUM CT – Gharwadne
3rd MUM CT – S. Shinde
3rd SRPF. R - Pradhan

69 kg

1st MUM CT – Sonawane
2nd MUM CT – Chaudhari
3rd KOP. R – Kamble
3rd SRPF. R – Patil

75kg – M. W.

1st SRPF. R – Bhoite
2nd KOP. R – Prakash
3rd NAG. R – Zuware
3rd MUM CT – Thakre

81kg – L. W.

1st PUNE CT – Sathe
2nd THANE CT – Ambawne
3rd SRPF. R – Shaikh
3rd MUM CT – Gaikwad

91 kg – H. W.

1st KOP. R. – Mulla
2nd MUM CT – Sarwade
3rd KOP. R – Kokne
3rd KOP. R – Jadhav
+ 91 kg – S. H. W.

1st TRG. DIR – Gaikwad
2nd MUM CT – Avhad
3rd KOKN. R – Tayde
3rd NAG. R – Mahale

BEST BOXERS.

Jagtap – KOP. R
BEST TEAMS

1st MUM CT
2nd KOP. R
3rd SRPF. R
4th KOKN. R

JUDO – (Men)

- 60 kg

1st - AMR.R – Kardilkar
2nd - AMR.R - Kolami
3rd – KOP.R – kumbhar
3rd – SRPF.R – Shimpi

- 66 kg

1st - NAG.R – Dandi
2nd - NSK.R - S. Shinde
3rd – PUNE CT – Dhapse
3rd – NSK.R – Waranguse

- 73 kg

1st - TRG.DIR – Mane
2nd – MUM CT - J. Patil
3rd – PUNE CT – Waghmode
3rd – AMR.R – Halame

– 81kg

1st AMR. R – Bhagat
2nd THANE CT – Kale
3rd SRPF. R – Nandgude
3rd KOP. R – S. Patil

– 90kg

1st KOP. R – Trimbake
2nd SRPF. R – Liman
3rd AMR. R – Thorat
3rd NAG.R – Lende

- 100 kg

1st NAG. R – Golar
2nd SRPF. R – Hajare
3rd MUM CT – Dige
3rd PUNE CT – Landge

+100 kg

1st NSK. R – Malode
2nd NAND. R- S. Shinde
3rd MUM CT – Avhad
3rd SRPF. R – S. Kadam

JUDO (Women)

- 48 kg

1st - TRG.DIR – Raghvan
2nd - THANE CT - Salunkhe
3rd – NAND.R – Jamadar
3rd – PUNE CT – Palke

- 52 kg (Women)

1st - THANE CT- Kamble
2nd - KOKN.R – Gavas
3rd – MUM .CT – Rajpure
3rd – KOP.R – Mali

– 57 kg (Women)

1st PUNE CT – Goranti
2nd THANE CT – Chate
3rd KOP. R – Desai
3rd MUM CT – Uttekar

-63 kg (Women)

1st TRG. DIR – Tule
2nd KOP. R – S. Patil
3rd NSK. R – S. Sable
3rd THANE CT – S. Salunkhe

-70 kg (Women)

1st TRG. DIR – Jaybai
2nd MUM CT - Valke
3rd KOP. R – G. Salunke
3rd MUM CT – Indulkar

-78 kg (Women)

1st KOP. R – S. Kamble
2nd TRG. DIR – Bambe
3rd NSK. R – Tonde

+78 kg (Women)

1st NSK. R – Shaikh
2nd THANE CT – A. Patil
3rd PUNE CT – T. Bhalerao

Dt- 13/01/2013

FOOTBALL

NAG.R BEAT SRPF.R, (2 – 0 goals)
(Hard line)

MUM.CT BEAT NAG.CT, (1 – 0 goals)
(Final)

ATHLETICS

Marathon (Men)

1st NSK. R – S. shinde
2nd MUM CT – U. Gavhane
3rd NAG. R – V. Tadvi

3000 m Stipple Chase.

1st SRPF. R – S. Dharav
2nd NSK. R - U. Rote
3rd SRPF. R – B. Bhoir

4 x 400 RELAY (Men)

1st SRPF. R
2nd KOKN. R
3rd KOP. R

4 x 400 RELAY (Women)

1st NAG. R
2nd MUM CT
3rd KOP. R

SENIOR OFFICERS SHOOTING COMPETITION

1) OVER ALL BEST SHOOTER

Shri Milind Bharambe - Addl.C.P.,
Thane City

15 Yard SQUATING

1st. Shri Milind Bharambe - Addl.C.P.,
Thane City
2nd. Shri.P.K.Jain - Addl.D.G, MS Mumbai
3rd Shri.Somnath Garge – DCP,
Aurangabad

25 Yard QUICK REFLEX

1st Shri N. B. Vaingankar – Commdt,
SRPF Gr XI
2nd Shri Milind Bharambe - Addl.C.P.,
Thane City
3rd Smt. H. Varayeeet - D.C.P., Mumbai

50 - 30 Yard ATTACK FIRE

1st Shri.Vivek Phansalkar - Jt.C.P.,
Mumbai
2nd Shri Milind Bharambe - Addl.C.P.,
Thane City
3rd Smt. Arti Singh - S.P., Bhandara
50 Yard SNAP

1st Shri Milind Bharambe - Addl.C.P.,
Thane City
2nd Smt. Arti Singh - S.P., Bhandara
3rd Shri.Chaitanya
S. Dy. S.P.,Chandrapur

25 m CENTER FIRE

1st Smt. H. Varayeeet - D.C.P., Mumbai
2nd Shri Milind Bharambe - Addl.C.P.,
Thane City
3rd Shri. Bipin Kumar Singh - Jt.C.P.,
Thane City

25 m DUELLING FIRE

1st Shri Milind Bharambe - Addl.C.P.,
Thane City
2nd Shri Sanjay Kumar – C.P.,
Aurangabad
3rd Shri.P.K.Jain - Addl.D.G, MS Mumbai

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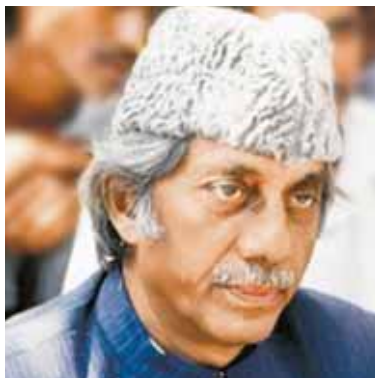
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Stories from the Mumbai Underworld

Smuggler King- Haji Mastaan gave Mumbai's first-ever killing contract and Dongri's famous don, Karim Lala executed it. However, in a botched attempt, the targeted victim, Yusuf Patel, then a rising star in the smuggling world, escaped with a bullet wound while his bodyguard was killed. That was the first of the Mumbai underworld gang wars. Then many more followed. The gangs bitterly fought for the control of shady businesses such as smuggling, extortion, liquor, matka, etc., fiercely guarding the areas they controlled in India's richest metropolis. Gangsters and shooters killed each other and those victims who refused to pay. Younger dons seized control from the older ones. Then there was the rise of a gangster called Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar, son of a humble Mumbai police constable, who became India's most feared don of all time. And Dawood Ibrahim, who lives abroad, is India's most wanted criminal today. Veteran crime reporter and magazine editor, Sharafat Khan, in his forthcoming book 'Dawood Ibrahim and the Gang Wars', presents, the darkest shades of the city's underbelly, their origins and growth, through a lucid account of the stories within stories of the Mumbai underworld.

'Crime Reporting is My Passion'



Sharafat Khan

In an interview with The PROTECTOR, Khan, who is the Editor of the weekly Hindi magazine, The BOMBAY PRESS, devoted to the coverage of crime, talks about his passion, namely crime reporting. Excerpts...

Why does crime reporting appeal to you and why did you choose it over political or general reporting?

Since the beginning I was interested in crime reporting. As a youngster, I was inspired by a senior journalist Usman Ghani and used to in fact read his crime stories since childhood. I was so impressed by his writings that I decided to take up the profession of crime reporting.

For which paper was Usman Ghani writing?

In those days Usman Ghani was writing for a paper called Aaj. He was a freelance journalist and used to write for many publications, including Hindustan, Urdu Times and Akbar-e-Alam. And his writing style was very good and unique. I would read his every report very enthusiastically.

You have opted for a dangerous profession. In your writing you might have occasionally angered the underworld or the police. Isn't crime reporting, a dangerous field?

Yes, it is. But it is also thrilling and adventurous. Sometimes I had to talk to the police and at other times to the underworld. Sometimes the underworld would get angry. Of course some crime reporters lost their lives. I remember one incident. Natiq, the editor of the Urdu paper Rajdaar, who published reports against the Pathan gang, was killed. Another crime reporter, Baljeet Parmar was shot at. He escaped with a bullet wound in the hand. More recently, there was the murder of J.Dey, an ace crime reporter. He was shot dead by the Chota

Rajan gang, for writing against the don, based in Malaysia.

Did Dey cross the Lakshman Rekha, by getting closer to the underworld?

No. The reporting is dangerous in itself. If you write the truth, it can go against the police or the underworld. That is why sometimes police get angry and sometimes the underworld over some report or the other.

These days, Dawood lives in Pakistan or Dubai. Chota Rajan lives in Malaysia or Thailand. Is the underworld in Mumbai or not? Or has it become history as some people think?

It is totally wrong to think that the underworld is inactive in Mumbai, as some people may think. Underworld is very much there in Mumbai. The proof is the activities of Chota Rajan, for instance. Only a few days back, Chota Rajan had reportedly demanded Rs 50 lakh extortion money from a builder in Navi Mumbai. He was given two telephone numbers. When the Crime Branch investigated the numbers, they turned out to be the old telephone numbers of Chota Rajan. This means, that even today, Chota Rajan's gang is active and underworld is present in Mumbai, and it is getting extortion money from the build-

ers, industrialists and people from Bollywood.

So, the underworld will remain forever...

Yes. Extortion will continue; either by small hoodlums or big gangsters like Chota Rajan. Another gangster- Chota Shakil based outside of India is also extorting money these days.

You have named your book- Dawood Ibrahim and the Gang Wars. But there are no more gang wars like they used to be in the past.

Yes. That's true. In the 80's when the gang wars started, there were many. And such gangs are not there anymore. The gangs have become extinct. Some died fighting among themselves, and some died in police encounters. And some well known underworld dons have settled down abroad like Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia etc. That is why the gang wars ended.

What is next after this book? Will you continue with crime reporting?

Even after the book is published, I will continue with crime reporting. I have my weekly- BOMBAY PRESS, which is crime-based, I will develop it and take it forward. It is my duty, wish and passion. ■



Following is a chapter from the forthcoming book – Dawood Ibrahim & the Gang Wars by Sharafat Khan.

Gang Wars

in the Mirror of the Past

Mumbai's Byculla is a thickly populated area. Dagdi Chawl is situated in the very neighborhood of this locality; so also Rama Naik's 144 Tenement Building. Arthur Road Jail is also very close. It's this area that gave birth to many a dreaded don of Mumbai- Amar Naik, Babu Resham, Arun Gawli, Kundan Dubey, Bada Rajan, Parasnath Pandey, 'Hayward', Salim Gurda and many more gangsters like them. The two brothers- Jabbar Zabardast and Sattar Zabardast were the first in the Byculla area who together formed a gang. There were many members in that gang, whose job was to pick pocket and steal. In Byculla, their operations spread up to Hains Road, Saat Rasta and Esbridge and they intimidated and threatened the people in that locality. For a long time these hoodlums ruled the locality like lords. But the Rama



company came and fought with them and started to demand 'Hafta' (extortion money) from them. Until then nobody in that area had ever paid any extortion money to gangsters nor had there been any such tradition. Even intimidation was limited to their lanes and the neighborhood.

In those days, Amar Naik had a liquor and matka joint in Byculla's Cross Lane. Close to this joint was Lal Jetha Chawl, in which Rama Naik and his four brothers – Shekhar, Hari, Dinesh (alias) Dhanya and Suresh - lived. Rama Naik was the youngest of the brothers. One of Rama Naik's elder brothers, Suresh, had for some reason developed enmity with the Tardeo hoodlum, Kundan Dubey. Due to this enmity, Dubey killed Suresh Naik. Even after this, Dubey would come

from Tardeo to Byculla and stand in front of Lal Jetha Chawl and abuse Rama Naik and his family members.

Fed up with this everyday intimidation, Rama Naik formed his own gang. with Hayward, Babu Resham, Ashok Choudhury (alias) Chota Babu, Bada Rajan and Arun Gawli and started looking for Dubey, Shashi Rashim and Parasnath Pandey. One day when Rashim was buying sugarcane pieces from a hawker at Bombay Central, Rama Naik's gang hacked him to death with swords and choppers. Parasnath Pandey too lived in Byculla. He was a dreaded gangster in his area. Even the tough hoodlums were scared of him.

However, Arun Gawli did not want anyone else to lord over in his area. One day, Pandey was to meet a man named Usman Ghani





at Leslie Cement Chawl in front of the Church. This news reached Rama Naik's company. Rama Naik, along with Hayward, Arun Gawli and Babu Resham reached the spot and killed Pandey. Police arrested Rama Naik and his associates and after a trial, they were sentenced to life and Rama Naik gang became famous with this. Now, the Rama Naik gang did not want any of its enemies to be in this locality. When Rama Naik and his associates came out on a parole, they targeted a man called Gopi Kanjari and slit his throat.

After this, Rama Naik gang started extortions. They killed Sudhir Shetty, a hotel owner, in front of Palace Cinema, for refusing to pay the extortion money. Soon after, Solanki, a former corporator, was killed. Then they killed Yusuf Lamba, a resident of Saat Rasta. Lamba was in the 'havala' (money laundering) business. Noora



Kelewala, who ran a matka joint was also killed. And after that, Salim Gurda in Moreland Road and Salim Gardwale in Madanpura. They sold brown sugar and refused to pay the extortion money to Rama Naik.

Amar Naik gang was blood thirsty. They used to kill people even over small matters. Meanwhile, one hoodlum, Prabhakar Dhuri, from Rama Naik's gang went to Amar Naik to demand extortion money. Instead of paying the extortion money, Amar Naik killed Dhuri and fled.

When Rama Naik was in jail doing life time, police inspector Lomte, arrested Dawood Ibrahim and his associates Iqbal Tempo and Sher Singh in some connection and put them in the Crime Branch lock-up. In the same lockup, friendship developed between Dawood Ibrahim's gang and Rama Naik gang.

In the meantime, two gangsters - Amirzada and Alamzeb - killed Dawood's brother Sabir at a petrol pump in Prabhadevi. The same people kidnapped film director-producer Mushir Riaz and demanded a hefty ransom. In connection with both Sabir's murder and Riaz's kidnapping, police arrested Amirzada.

In due course, Dawood and his gang were released on bail and Amirzada was shifted to jail, where he had a confrontation with Rama Naik over some issue. Amirzada slapped Rama Naik. From here onwards enmity between Amirzada and Amar Naik started. When Dawood came to know of this, he made efforts and secured the release of Rama Naik and his associates.

After coming out of jail, Rama Naik, trained a man called David Pardesi in firing a pistol and got him ready to kill Amirzada. During the hearing of the Sabir's murder case, Amirzada was brought to the sessions court. He was standing in the dock at the sessions court when Pardesi shot him. Pardesi tried to run but sub-inspector Ishaq Bagban shot him in the leg and arrested him.

During police interrogation, Pardesi revealed that the contract money and the pistol were given to him by Bada Rajan to kill Amirzada. Police arrested Bada Rajan from Chembur. After presenting him in the Esplanade Court, the police were bringing Bada Rajan back to the Crime Branch lock-up, when Chandrashekhar Shefali from the Pathan gang, wearing a Naval uniform, made him his target. Police had no suspicion about Shefali and Rajan was dead on the spot.

During the interrogation, Shefali revealed the name of Abdul Kunju, who lived in Chembur. Police arrested Kunju. An attempt was made on Kunju's life when he was in police custody, but he escaped. After a few years, Abdul Kunju was released on bail. One day Kunju was watching a football match in Chembur when he was murdered by the Rama Naik gang.

Now, Rama Naik gang's search for Alamzeb began. But Alamzeb left Mumbai and started living in Ahmedabad in Gujarat state. After Alamzeb had left the field, Rama Naik and Dawood Ibrahim became the uncrowned kings of Mumbai's underworld. ■

(Translated from Urdu by Dev Varam)

100 Years of Indian Cinema

Celebrating the Sprit of Creativity

By Uday Tarra Nayar

The year 2013 is likely to be Bollywood's very special year in more ways than one. Being the hundredth year of Indian Cinema, which began its journey as a feature film industry on May 3, 1913, when Dada Saheb Phalke released his film *Raja Harishchandra* at the Coronation Theatre in Bombay to an awe struck overflowing house, Bollywood is going to be at the centre of attraction world over.

Secondly, befitting the occasion, the 60 odd films lined up for release are going to be watched avidly by cinema buffs as some of them are really big in terms of star cast, budget and technical wizardry and some of them are innovative and arresting in terms of content and some of them are likely to break new paths in mass entertainment.

Thirdly, it is going to be a year of celebrations galore to mark the hundredth year and event organizers are going to have a field day putting up shows and felicitation ceremonies that will compete with one another in glitz and glamour.

Once again it will be Ranbir



Kapoor's year of surprise triumphs. The choosy actor has three exceptional starrers lined up for release this year. They are *Yeh Jawani Hai Deewani* directed by Ayan Mukherji, another directed by Abhinav Kashyap and one more by Anuraag Kashyap.

As far as the releases of the year are concerned, the year is likely to get a kick start from the January release, *Race 2*, slated for Republic day opening. Its producer Ramesh Taurani who heads the large music company, Tips, says; "We are looking forward to our film earning Rs 100 crores which has become the benchmark for a big star cast film. It is not a make believe situation. The business is now transparent and it is evident in the collections of films. When a film is released with a huge number of prints, say 3500 prints, it is possible to garner that kind of collections in 6 weeks."

Race 2, is directed by Abbas and Mustan who are known to be masters of the mystery and suspense genre. The star cast is led by Saif Ali Khan and Deepika Padukone who proved to be lucky as a pair twice—first in *Love Aajkal* and second in *Cocktail*.

February will usher in the first Akshay Kumar starrer of the year—Neeraj Pandey's *Special Chhabis* produced by the rising Corporate production house, Viacom 18. The month will also see the release of *ABCD (Anybody Can Dance)* an experiment in giving dance loving audiences a full fledged dance filled film featuring Prabhu Deva, Ganesh Acharya, Remo D'Souza and other dance experts. In the sixties, it may be recalled V.Shantaram had tried a similar experiment with the brilliant *Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baaje* featuring Sandhya and Gopi Krishna, the Kathak exponent. The difference is that Shantaram filled his fabulous colour film with classical dance and gorgeous classical music while *ABCD* is appropriately filled with modern dance forms.



March will have the screens sizzle with *Himmatwala* starring Ajay Devgan. The film's highlight will be its action directed by Jai Singh Nijjar, a protégé of the legendary Action Director Veeru Devgan. According to Nijjar it will be after a long gap of time that a hero will be fighting a live tiger in a film. Years ago, Dharmendra wrestled with a lion.

The next big releases are lined up in August, which will see three mega budget films opening with much fanfare. The first, *Once Upon A Time in Mumbai*, is the second part of the highly admired first part with the same title starring Ajay Devgan. The second part will be a continuation of the same story and director Milan Luthria assures that it will be as good if not better than the first part. The second release, *Sher Khan* stars the current Bollywood Badshah Salman Khan and it is directed by Sohail Khan. The third stars Amitabh Bachchan and Ajay Devgan and Kareena Kapoor. Titled *Satyagraha* it has director Prakash Jha at the helm for UTV Motion Pictures.

November will have the excitement of the release of *Krrish 3* and December will have the thrill of the release of *Dhoom 3*.



While all the above mentioned films have their release dates blocked in cinema houses there are around 25 films that are progressing towards completion and heading for release in 2013. They include the Shah Rukh Khan starrer Chennai Express, Salman Khan starrer Kick, Aamir Khan starrer PK, Ajay Devgn starrer Singham 2, Sunny Deol starrer Ghayal 2 and Saif Ali Khan starrer Bullet Raja.

From the point of view of bigness therefore 2013 is sure to be remembered as the year of big film releases. It will also be noted for the films that will once again prove that good content is all that viewers want. If the year 2012 had 8 directors giving the viewers the pleasant experience of watching unusual content and hailing the brilliance of their actors and technicians, the year 2013 will have as many if not more directors and actors

treading the unbeaten path.

Promising new directors of 2013 are Aditya Datt who directs the formidable actor Paresh Rawal in Table No 21 and Vinnil Markan who directs Vivek Oberoi in Jayantabhai Ki Luv Story while already established directors like Tigmathshu Dhulia, Ayan Mukherji, Rajkumar Gupta, Anurag Kashyap, Abhishek Kapoor, Sujoy Ghosh and Soorjit Sarkar also are in the fray for recognition once again.

In many ways 2013 is also a year of star directors releasing their ambitious films. Like Sanjay Leela Bhansali is expected to release Ram Leela, Raj Kumar Hirani will release PK, Rohit Shetty will release Chennai Express and Singham 2, Subhash Ghai is expected to release Kaanchi and Raj Kumar Santoshi will come up with Phata Poster Nikla Hero.

Interestingly, Amitabh Bachchan and Jaya Bachchan will be seen together in Garden House directed by Soorjit Sarkar if it gets ready by year end. Mira Nair is said to be trying to get cinemas for releasing The Reluctant Fundamentalist.

It is now well known that 2013 is going to witness the opening of maximum number of sequels. The fact, however, is that practically all of them are merely called sequels while all of them are new films with new story lines. They are simply labeled as sequels for marketing purposes as the success of the first part invariably helps to get the audience in on the first day.

Once again an array of new talent is expected to come to the fore in at least forty of the sixty films lined up for release. ■

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