



# POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL —2017—



MAWROH, SHILLONG

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**OFFICERS OF PTS**



**INDOOR INSTRUCTORS**



**OFFICE STAFF**



**MINISTERIAL STAFF**



## *From the Desk of the Principal*

*The Police Training School, Shillong has completed 40 years and 7 months in a long and chequered history starting as a school, training policemen of various ranks to an institution which has evolved as a premiere institute of Training of the Meghalaya Police. The success of Police Training School has not come overnight but has been the hard work put in by the previous Principals of this Training School as well as the staff, faculty and instructors posted to this training institution over the years. We also owe our gratitude to all the retired police officers as well as professionals from different fields who have contributed to the success of Police Training School as guest lecturers and imparting their knowledge, skill and experiences to the trainees over the years. Police Training School is also indebted to the office of the ADG/IGP (Training Armed Police) as well as Police Headquarters for the support to this Training School and helping it grow into a mature institution. Though we have miles to go in imparting quality training to the Officers and men of Meghalaya Police we are confident that with all the help and support given to us by all we will be able to achieve our objective.*

*Last year we could bring out a small activity report highlighting the various activities of Police Training School. While this year with the support and hard work of my colleagues in Police Training School we have been able to bring out this magazine comprising of the activities of Police Training School during the year 2017 as well as articles from a few of our esteemed guest faculty. We hope you enjoy reading this small and humble attempt by us.*

**Jai Hind!**

**Lakador Syiem, MPS**  
Principal  
Police Training School,  
Mawroh, Shillong.





## GUEST FACULTY OF POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL 2017

1. Shri J. Rymmai, IPS,( Retd)
2. Shri W. Shabong, MPS (Retd)
3. Smti Joy Grace Syiem (NEN)
4. Shri K. Prasad, MPS
5. Shri D. K. Prasad, MPS
6. Smti Balarisha Lyngdoh (NEN)
7. Smti D. P. Shadap, (FSL)
8. Smti Iaraphunlin Diengdoh (SRES)
9. SI Sagar Sharma, (CID)
10. Insp D. Nongpluh (SB)
11. Insp B. Nongsiej (BDDS)
12. Smti G. C. Langstieh, Asst Professor Lady Keane College.
13. Smti C. Malngiang, DCPO
14. **Smti K. E.Nongpiur, Programme Officer SCPS**
15. Smti I. S. Rapphap, Programme Manager SCPS,
16. Shri Sujit Dey, Advocate, Shillong High Court.
17. Shri Uttam Rai, Director L.F.A.
18. Smti A. M.Warbah, FA
19. Smti Rebina Subba, Advocate
20. Smti N. G Shylla, Advocate, High Court of Meghalaya.
21. Shri Vivek Syiem, MPS.
22. Smti M. G. T. Sangma, MPS.
23. Shri. G. K. langrai, MPS.
24. Dr. T. Jamir, EMRI
25. Smti B. L. Pakyntein, MCS
26. Mr K. Khan, Sr. Advocate, High Court of Meghalaya.
27. Miss Pooja Agarwal, Govt Advocate.
28. Miss Eudora W. Warjri, (VHAM).
29. Smti G. Phanbuh (NEN)
30. Shri C. Noraonha, Bethany Society, Shillong
31. SI B. Mishra, (BDDS)
32. Insp N. Khan



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## **POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, SHILLONG**

***Shri.Lakador Syiem, MPS,***  
*Principal PTS, Mawroh.*

The Meghalaya Police Training School (PTS), near Golf Links, Shillong was established on April 18, 1977 at the old three storeyed building meant for Grade IV Secretariat employees, since handed over to the Police Department.

Initially the Institute started with one Principal and a UB Inspector, three UB Sub-Inspectors, four Havildars, ten AB Constables, one UD Assistant and LD Assistant-cum-typist, two cooks, one water carrier, sweeper and barber.

Subsequently the school has been expanded and the strength of the staff increased. In addition to the faculty, retired police officers are engaged as guest lecturers, in indoor subjects alongwith guest lecturers from various fields.

Beginning with Shri D. Diengdoh, APS, as the first Principal, the Police Training School has so far had 30 incumbents in succession, including those who held the post more than once, and those who took charge of the office in the absence of a full fledged Principal.

Staff and trainees of the Police Training School are being accommodated in building available at the campus or nearby ones made available to the Police Training School. While some buildings were constructed by the PWD between 1964 and 1982 others were constructed by the MGCC from 1982 onwards in various phases.

The main campus accommodates the Principal's and Assistant Principal's offices, welfare canteen, reserve office, general branch, library, CDI's office, 'Q' Stores, class room, RCs barracks, guard room and motor garage in one portion. The other portion houses the constables barracks, dining hall, gymnasium, ration store, carpenter's workshop, instructors' mess and sanitary facilities.

Three numbers of 4 units RCC building constructed by the Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation in 1985 (two in PTS campus and one in MPRO Complex) are being used as family quarters, while women police trainees are being accommodated in 2 units of one of the buildings. A longer barrack constructed on self-help basis, with bamboo poles and tarpaulin roof is being used by RCs. Fourteen Assam type family quarters, handed over by the Excise Department since 1987, are used for family accommodation of a UB Inspector, an AB Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspector and 10 Constables.



## THE PRESENT SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL IS AS FOLLOWS:

1.	Principal	01 (one)
2.	Asst. Principal	01 (one)
3.	UB Inspector	03 (Three)
4.	AB Inspector (CDI)	01 (one)
5.	UB Sub- Inspector	04 (four)
6.	AB Sub-Inspector (Vice CDI)	01 (One)
7.	Havildar	08 (eight)
8.	Naik	02 (two)
9.	L/Naik	10 (ten)
10.	AB Constable	30 (thirty)
11.	Driver Constable	07 (seven)
12.	Armourer	01 (one)
13.	Nursing orderly	01 (one)
14.	Handyman Constable	01 (one)
15.	UD Asst-cum-Accountant	02 (two)
16.	LD Asst.-cum-typist	01 (one)
17.	Stenographer Gr-III	01 (one)
18.	Cook	05 (five)
19.	Sweeper	03 (three)
20.	Water carrier	01 (one)
21.	Dhobie	02 (two)
22.	Barber	03 (three)
23.	Tailor	02 (two)
24.	Mali	01 (one)
25.	Cleaner	01 (one).

The present strength of Police Training School is not sufficient to impart quality training to the Officers and men of the Meghalaya Police, hence in addition to the sanctioned staff we have the following staff of other police units attached to PTS. (as on 31/12/2017).

1.	ABASI	02 (two)
2.	Havildar	10(ten).
3.	WPBnc	04(four).
4.	Follower	01(one).



## COURSES CONDUCTED BY PTS

- (a) For Cadet Sub-Inspector (CSI) 6 (six) batches had completed their basic training during the period 1979 to 1987 at Police Training School. However, Cadet Sub-Inspectors are now attending their basic training at North-Eastern Police Academy, Umiam, since 1988. Besides the Basic Training, this Institution is also conducting the Refreshers' Courses and Cadre courses from time to time.
- (b) For Cadet Assistant Sub-Inspectors (CASI), 7(seven) batches had completed their basic training during the period 1979 to 1988 at Police Training School.
- (c) For Recruit Constables (RCs) 39 batches have completed their Basic Training since 1979 till date from Police Training School.
- (d) (i) Cadre Course-I For Promotion from the rank of UB Constable to UB Head Constable.  
(ii) Cadre Course-II For Promotion from the rank of UB Head Constable to UB Sub-Inspector (SI).
- (e) Every year, In-Service Courses on various topics and subejcts is being conducted for various ranks of the police department, prison department and home guards and civil defence department.





## LIST OF PRINCIPALS OF POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG SINCE 1977 ALONGWITH THEIR DATE OF JOINING AND DATE OF HANDING OVER CHARGE.

Sl. No.	Name	Date of joining	Date of Handing over charge
1.	Shri D. Diengdoh, APS	01.06.1977	31.05.1979
2.	Shri S. R. Shangpliang, IPS	31.05.1979	29.05.1980
3.	Shri R. Chongthu, IPS	29.05.1980	13.09.1980
4.	Shri W. R. Marbaniang, IPS	13.09.1980	14.06.1981
5.	Shri E. N. Ram Mohon, IPS	14.06.1981	12.08.1981
6.	Shri L. Sailo, IPS	12.08.1981	29.12.1984
7.	Shri B. K. Dey, IPS	29.12.1984	09.07.1985
8.	Shri A. Pradhan, IPS	09.07.1985	27.10.1986
9.	Shri R. Solanki, IPS	27.10.1986	08.02.1988
10.	Shri B. Kezo, IPS	08.02.1988	16.01.1989
11.	Shri A. K. Mathur, IPS	16.01.1989	21.12.1990
12.	Shri Y. C. Modi, IPS	21.12.1990	07.02.1991
13.	Shri B. Kezo, IPS	07.02.1991	19.03.1991
14.	Shri S. B. Singh, IPS	19.03.1991	18.04.1991
15.	Shri R. K. Sharma, IPS	18.04.1991	06.03.1992
16.	Shri R. Awasthi, IPS	06.03.1992	25.06.1992
17.	Shri P. S. Purohit, IPS	25.06.1992	01.10.1993
19.	Shri S. K. Jain, IPS	01.10.1993	10.02.1994
20.	Shri R. Mehta, IPS	10.02.1994	13.05.1994



21.	Shri S. K. Jain, IPS	13.05.1994	31.10.1994
22.	Shri. H. Marbaniang, MPS*	31.10.1994	29.02.1996
23.	Shri. A. Sunn, MPS*	01.03.1996	04.08.1996
24.	Shri P. S. Purohit, IPS	04.08.1996	30.05.1998
25.	Shri F. G. Kharshiing, MPS*	30.05.1998	24.11.1998
26.	Shri G. H. P. Raju, IPS	24.11.1998	14.04.1999
27.	Shri M. S. Syiem, IPS	14.04.1999	20.04.2001
28.	Shri F. D. Sangma, IPS	20.04.2001	06.03.2002
30.	Shri F. G. Kharshiing, MPS	07.03.2002	31.07.2002
31.	Shri B. R. Rana, IPS	31.07.2002	14.11.2002
32.	Shri D. K. Rapthap, IPS	21.11.2002	09.10.2006
33.	Shri A. Sunn, IPS	09.10.2006	06.03.2009
34.	Shri A. R. Mawthoh, MPS	06.03.2009	27.03.2009
35.	Shri A. R. Mawthoh, IPS	27.03.2009	20.10.2009
36.	Shri L. B. S. Rapthap, IPS	20.10.2009	20.09.2010
37.	Shri S. S. Kynjing, IPS	20.09.2010	15.01.2016
38.	Shri Lakador Syiem, MPS	27.01.2016	

*N.B. : \*There was no incumbent to the post during the following period. However the above noted Vice Principal took charge of the Police Training School.*

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## **COURSES CONDUCTED AT P.T.S**

**Insp. B. P. Joshi (L. I.)  
Police Training School, Shillong**

### **CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**

The course on Crime against Women was conducted at Police Training School, Mawroh, Shillong on the 30th and 31st January 2017 from the level of Constable to Inspector with the collaboration of North East Network (NEN) an NGO organization of Shillong. Ms Joy Grace Syiem, Programme Manager, Smti Balarisha Lyngdoh, Programme Co-ordinator of North East Network (NEN) and Smti Rebina Subba, Advocate Shillong Bar Association actively participated in arranging the entire programme.

The Programme was conducted to enable the Participants gain knowledge and understanding on the various forms of Violence against Women/girls prevalent in Meghalaya and the North East Region of India, and also to identify which forms of violence against women is the highest.

The problem of Crime against Women is not new. Women in Indian Society have been victims of humiliation, torture and exploitation for as long as we have had written records of Social Organization and Family life. There are many records and episodes of abduction, rape, murder and so forth, of women. But significantly, female victims of violence have not been given much attention in the literature of social problems or in the literature on criminal violence. No attempt has been made to explain why both the Public and Scientific communities alike ignored for so long the fact that women were greatly exploited in our society. A woman's life lies between pleasure at one end and danger at other end. More than 100 cases of sexual assault have been reported in Meghalaya in recent times and they are mostly rapes, gang rapes and attempted sexual harassment and murder. With a view to deal with such menace, the trainees were trained on various sections of law of IPC, POCSO Act & other local acts, etc.

### **SENIOR CADRE COURSE FOR PROMOTION OF NAIK/LANCE NAIK TO HAVILDAR.**

The Senior Cadre Course 2017 for promotion of Naik/ Lance Naik to the rank of Havildar was conducted at Police Training School w.e.f 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2017. Total 80 numbers of Naiks and Lance Naik have undergone rigorous training course. The course was inaugurated by Shri Lakador Syiem, MPS, Principal, Police Training School, Shillong in the presence of Shri N.Thohrem, MPS, Assistant Principal, Police Training School, Shillong, Inspector B.P.Joshi, Sr Law Instructor and AB Inspector N.Sheikh Chief Drill Instructor (CDI) Police Training School, Shillong. The trainees were imparted training on outdoor activities which included Physical Training, Drill, Weapon handling and others sports activities. The trainees were also engaged in VIP and Law and Order duties. Awareness programme and workshop on gender Sensitization Programme was also conducted for the interest of the trainees. At the end of the course, final examination on Outdoor Subjects have been conducted and the trainees successfully completed the course and were released from Police Training School, Shillong on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2017.





## P.T & DRILL COURSE FOR HOMEGUARD PERSONNEL

A Drill and PT course for the Home Guards department was conducted w.e.f 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 at Police Training School, Shillong and 20 Home guard officers and men had undergone rigorous training for 44 working days . The trainees passed out on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2017.

During the training they, have been given classes on physical training and drill along with the various techniques of Unarmed combat by the outdoor instructors of Police Training School, Shillong .

## HUMAN RIGHTS

The Human Rights Course was conducted at Police Training School Shillong w.e.f. 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 from the level of Sub- Inspector to Inspector. The resource persons were Shri G.K.langrai, MPS, AIG (E) Meghalaya, Shillong, Shri K.Prasad MPS, Dy SP Hqr Shillong. Smti N.G.Shylla, Advocate. Smti Rebina Subba, Advocate, who shared their views on Human Rights issues with the Participants.

The Objective of the course is to teach and give general awareness emphasizing certain rules and guidelines to be followed by law enforcing agencies regarding the concept and code of Human Rights. As every law enforcement official is a part of the Criminal Justice System, which aims to prevent and control crime, the conduct of the functionary will have an impact on the whole system. There is a need to have ethical standards through a well conceived and confined Code of Conduct, which would help the law enforcement agencies to administer self-discipline. The criminal justice process is initiated by the police. Unless police are sensitized to issues of human rights, they are not likely to give high priority to the rights of others and consequently Criminal Justice System will fail.

## GENDER SENSITIZATION FOR POLICE PERSONNEL.

The term "Gender" is used for the socially assigned/ constructed roles given to men and women and "Sensitization" is the process of understanding how this socialization creates inequalities between men and women. Therefore, Gender equality is the political equality bestowed to men and women by the constitution of India. However the lack of social and economic equality means that we have to work towards "gender equity" and "gender justice" in the force department in India that will help in creating a more just progressive society.

Police personnel who are " Gender- Sensitive" are best able to prevent gender based violence, as police are an integral part of the Community; who have special responsibilities and Power to Protect the community. Therefore there is a need for direct positive and pro- active interventions.

Every police officer, every police station, is the first step in the criminal justice system in a democratic state, this mean that the police is accountable to the people and the state. The Police System exists to



implement laws in such a way that the faith of the people in the delivery of justice system is maintained. It is well said that "A change in attitude leads to a change in action". It is very crucial and essential for every police officer to understand the nature of the people he or she works for and works with. All police men should understand the issues concerning almost half the population they work with i.e. women.

Thus to motivate and to impart training on the issues of gender sensitization a two days course was conducted w.e.f. 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2017 at Police Training School, Shillong from the level of Constable to Inspector including the cadre course trainees.

## SELF DEFENCE TRAINING FOR WOMEN POLICE PERSONNEL.

Violence occurs when someone tries to gain power at the expense of someone else who is less powerful. All over the World, individuals, organisations and Governments understand and accept the need to combat violence of any kind, particularly against women and children, though it is true that the incidence of violence by men towards women is not identical in all groups and communities, and that moral and social beliefs and family arrangements differ from group to group, yet instead of examining these group differences and analyzing the sub-cultural and social ethical beliefs of these groups, we should concentrate on violence against women as perceived in general terms.

There is no woman who has not suffered harassment at one time or another either it may be in the society or at the work place where humiliation, exploitation and violence shadow her sex. A woman's life lies between pleasure at one end and danger at the other end. In daily life, woman is routinely defined by sex, even if not all men are potential kidnapers, rapist, batterers and murderers of women, but all women are potential victims.

In order to overcome such menace, lady police officers are trained to combat for their Self Defence, so that they can protect their life and live with dignity and can play a constructive role in the society as well. Self defence training was conducted at Police Training School (PTS) specially for women police officers and women police constables of Meghalaya Police w.e.f 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>, April, 2017 which was actively initiated by Lieutenant Colonel (Retd.) Rajesh Pawar.

The training was formally inaugurated by Shri Lakador Syiem, MPS, Principal, Police Training School (PTS), Shillong in the presence of Shri N.Thohrem, MPS, Asst Principal, Police Training School (PTS) and Inspector B.P.Joshi, Sr LI of Police Training School, Shillong.



## PROFICIENCY COURSE ON FINGER PRINT

Finger Print is the most conclusive medium for the identification of a human being. Such a conclusion is based on two principles, viz. – (i) no two finger prints are identical, and (ii) a finger print persists in a human being from birth till death. These rules are known as the principles of dactyloscopy (i.e. identification by finger prints). It is thus evident that finger prints vary with individuals while these remain the same till death (decomposition to be more precise) of a person.

The Chinese are credited with the early use of finger prints. They used the same as monarchical emblem. Sir Francis Galton first published his book in the year 1890 on prints containing the aforesaid principles. Sir E.R. Henry devised in the year 1896 the system of classification of finger prints in India. This led to the recording of finger prints and their search for necessary comparison.

In criminal investigation, it is deemed necessary to study finger printing for identification of suspect which may lead to arrest of the suspected accused in which Investigating officer should understand the importance of the finger print while investigating the cases.

As such the proficiency course on Finger Print was conducted for 21 days at Police Training School. This course was conducted w.e.f 11th April, 2017 so that an officer, investigating the cases may not face hurdles while dealing in Investigation.

## COMMUNITY POLICING

This course was conducted at Police Training School, Mawroh, Shillong w.e.f 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 from the level of UB Constable to UB Inspector. The various topics were deliberated as per the content and syllabus of the course by Shri W.Shabong, MPS (Retd), Insp D.K.Prasad, O/C Sadar Police Station with the collaboration of North East Network (NEN).

Police –community relationship is an art as well as a science, the need of which devolves upon the police a desire to understand and deal with the problem of the community. It pre-supposes community awareness of the role and difficulties faced by the police and of the honest efforts by both the police and the community to share the common goals in the understanding of related problems in a spirit of harmony and co-operation. In addition to a problem-solving device, it has to be a problem avoidance methodology which, when scientifically organised, can create healthy community attitudes. Broadly speaking, police-community relations cover the entire gamut of relationship between members of the police force and all sections of the community as a whole. This may include human, sectional public and press relations. This relationship can be bad, indifferent or good depending upon the attitude, action and demeanor of every member of the force both individually and collectively. The police-community relations device and methodology is helpful in evolving a positive image of the police and maximum service benefit of the community. It is a scheme of bringing the community and the police closer by enabling them to respect and interact with each other in harmony, congeniality and appropriateness, so that a healthy and appreciative outlook of mutuality may develop.





It is said that 'Public support is vital for police work' and that, 'what grammar is to language, police is to society'. The two are interdependent on one another. The police exist for the regulation and service of society by preventing offences and bringing the offenders to book. Likewise, the police require assistance, co-operation and help of the citizenry day in and day out for the efficient and effective discharge of their official function. Police problems can be solved only when mass public support is forthcoming. In police work like investigation of cases, prevention of crime, intelligence collection and maintenance of law and order, the need of public co-operation is always urgent and even inevitable. Police work, being social and socially critical, can not be performed in a vacuum. Rather, the policemen reflect the values and attitudes of the public they tend to serve. Actually, the police-community relation programmes strive to achieve the following objectives: (i) encouragement of police citizens partnership in the cause of crime prevention, (ii) to foster and improve communication and mutual understanding between the police and the community, (iii) promotion of inter-professional approaches to the solution of community problems on the principle that administration of justice is a total community responsibility, (iv) to enhance co-operation among the police, prosecution, the courts and corrections, (v) assistance to police and other community leaders to achieve an understanding of the nature and causes of complex problems regarding people to people relations and especially to improve police- minority relationship and to strengthen implementation of equal protection under the law for all persons.

## Ethics in Law Enforcement and Principles of Police Conduct

Police Officers are sworn to protect and serve, the fact remains that ethical behavior and practices are at the forefront of the law enforcement profession.

As a law enforcement officer, the fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safe guard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception; the weak against oppression or intimidation; and the peaceful against violence or disorder and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and police integrity and ethics are fundamental to effective policing and help build trust within communities.

As the time and situation changed in the system of policing adopted by law enforcement agency in early decades, the relation between police and public was below average that resulted in the harassment and delayed justice meted out to public which was the main root for degrading Police image. Therefore to improve good policing it is necessary to understand the various ethical issues for the law enforcement agencies.

It is said that without public backing no force can hope to do its work successfully. It takes a long time to gain such confidence but it could be lost very quickly on the part of few officers.

As a matter of fact, in most situations the effectiveness of the police would directly hinge upon the measure of public good will and co-operation they enjoy. It is therefore necessary to impart training on ethical issues to the law enforcement agencies emphasising certain Principles of police conduct for the betterment of the police image.

This 1 (one) day course was conducted on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 with guest faculty from the department itself.



## MPDA/ UAPA

The "Meghalaya Prevention Detention Act 1995," is an act to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith. It is deemed to have come into force on the 6th October, 1994. It is a detention order from the state Government or a District Magistrate for preventing any person from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of the state or maintenance of public order.

The term "Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967", is an Act to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individual and association connected there with. It was published in the Gazette of India on 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1967 and subsequently amended in 2004

The course on MPDA and UAP Act was conducted for 2 (two) days on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 with the resource persons from Police Training School and from the Shillong Bar Association.

The objectives for conducting the course is to equip the Police officers in an effective way so that individual or association who are a threat to the security of the country get convicted in the court of justice, and to prevent any threat from terrorist organisations and uphold maintenance of public order in any manner prejudicial to the security of the state.

## DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

In recent years, India has been facing a huge problem in transit and trafficking in illicit drugs. The spill-over from traffic has caused problems of abuse and addiction. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 provides deterrent punishments for drug trafficking offences.

A two days training on Drug Law Enforcement for the Excise officers was conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 by Narcotic Control Bureau(NCB) Guwahati Zone at Police Training School, Shillong Thirty officers from Excise Department of Meghalaya from the Level of Assistant Inspector of Excise to Inspector of Excise participated during the two days course, in addition to officers from the Police department.

Shri Rakesh Chandra Shukla, Zonal Director, NCB, Guwahati and Shri Ruskin Talukdar, Intelligence Officer, NCB Guwahati were the resource persons during the course. The Principal PTS, Shri Lakador Syiem, MPS formally inaugurated the course in the presence of Shri Rakesh Chandra Shukla, Zonal Director, NCB Guwahati, Shri N.Thohrem, MPS Asst Principal Police Training School, Shillong and Inspector B.P.Joshi, Sr Law Instructor.

During the course the following Topics was imparted to the participants.

- (1) Classification and Identification of Drugs, Drugs Scenerio in North East States.
- (2) Precursor Control and Pharmaceutical Drugs.
- (3) Basic Provisions and Slient Features of NDPS Act, 1985
- (4) Search, Seizure and Arrest, Powers and Jurisdiction of Enforcement Officers Under NDPS Act,1985.
- (5) Sampling and Storage.



## AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potential life threatening condition caused by Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) damaging the immune System.

India's first cases of HIV was diagnosed among sex workers in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Most of the initial cases had occurred through heterosexual sex, but at the end of the 1980's a rapid spread of HIV was observed among Injecting drug users(IDU's) in Manipur and Nagaland, the three North Eastern states of India bordering Myanmar(Burma)

It is a fact that in India men in uniform are affected with such virus, hence to overcome from such menace, an awareness programme on HIV/AIDS was conducted at Police Training School, Shillong for force personnel of Meghalaya Police w.e.f 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2017. The resource persons were from the NGOs, working in the field of awareness on HIV/AIDS and faculties from Police Training School.

## COURSE ON ACCOUNTS/AUDIT AND OFFICE PROCEDURE

**Accounts:** - Legal definition of accounts is a record of debit and credit entries to cover transaction involving a particular item ( as cash or notes receivable) or particular person or concern. A statement of transaction during a fiscal period showing the resulting balance.

**Audit:** - It is to be noted that auditing and investigation have a fact finding character. Both involve a systematic and critical examination of the available evidence, yet these are quiet distinct from each other as follows:

- (1) Meaning:** Auditing is an independent and systematic examination of the evidence underlying the accounting or other data in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices to ascertain the true and fair view of the financial statements of an enterprise. An investigation may be defined as an examination of accounts and records with a view to ascertain any fact for some special purpose which varies from assignment.
- (2). Scope :** The audit has a wide scope. The scope is determined by the relevant law and in case a private audit (e.g. Management audit) by a client. The scope of investigation, on the other hand, is limited as regards the period or areas to be covered.
- (3). Objectives:** In audit, the accounts and records are verified as to their truth and fairness, whereas, investigation is for special purpose (e.g. investigation on the behalf of incoming partner)
- (4). Audit Procedure:** The audit is conducted in accordance with the generally accepted auditing procedure but investigations involve an extended auditing procedure.
- (5). Evidence:** An investigator can draw his conclusions only on the basis of substantial or sometimes conclusive evidence while an auditor will evaluate the accounting records predominantly based on persuasive evidence.
- (6). Approach:** Auditor is skeptical and not suspicious whereas an investigator starts with suspicion and collects evidence to either confirm or dispel that suspicion.





**(7). Periodicity:** Auditing is a routine exercise (Normally conducted annually) but its investigation may spread over a period longer than one year.

**Office Procedure:** Office procedure set the standard for how a staff works together in the office. It is often a set of rules or policies guiding the operation of an account in the government Institution or in the private business firm. Office procedures are necessary to ensure efficiency in the work place by knowing office procedure and allowing them to become a part of a job description.

This course is necessary for the ministerial staff of the Government departments as well as for Police personnel to familiarize them with the concept of maintenance of accounts and to follow the office procedures.

This course was conducted for 3 (three) days w.e.f. 21st to 23rd August, 2017 at Police Training School, Shillong from the level of UDA/LDA's and other establishment staff of Police and Home Guard department.

The resource persons namely Smti A.M.Warbah, F.A., Smti F.D. Phanbuh, FA and Shri Uttam Rai, Director L.F.A Government of Meghalaya, Shillong delivered lectures.

## INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CASES

The term investigation connotes an enquiry with care and accuracy. A Crime is the infringement of the codified law of a country. The work of investigation relating to a crime thus rests with the guardians of law and order. It is the statutory obligation again on the part of a Police Officer to maintain peace, prevent the commission of an offence and bring offenders to justice. But as per the Code of Criminal Procedure it is the State Government which uses discretion to vest officers with this power. As a matter of fact this power of investigation is not enjoyed thus by the police officers in general. Naturally, an investigating officer, in the real sense of the term has to bear certain qualities.

When a cognizable offence is reported to police, an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector (generally) starts investigation (sec 157 Cr. P.C) consequent on the drawal of F.I.R. (sec. 154 Cr.P.C). He is empowered to require attendance of witness (sec 160 Cr.P.C), record their statements (sec 161 Cr.P.C), arrest the accused person (sec. 41 Cr.P.C), and search him (sec 51 Cr.P.C) as well as his house (sec 165 Cr.P.C). He is also authorized to pray to the magistrate for detention of the accused beyond 24 hours (sec 167 Cr.P.C) pending investigation. On the completion, he forwards the accuse to the court (sec 170 Cr.P.C) along with the case diary (sec 172 Cr.P.C) and the charge sheet (sec 173 Cr.P.C) for facing trial. The investigation is thus terminated. Only after the trial is over, the worth of the investigation can be properly assessed. The whole episode of investigation thus lies within the confines of a legal prescription.

The duty of the police is to bring home the charge against the accused person. On its basis the Court determines the liability of a person. This is the basis of criminal law which is divided in three parts- substantive law, adjective law, and the law of criminal procedure. While the definition of an offence and the description of its punishment are provided in the substantive law (Indian Penal Code) and the prosecution proceeds against the accused in pursuance of the Code of Criminal Procedure towards the establishment of the charge, it is the adjective law (Indian Evidence Act) which furnishes relevancy and the extent of admissibility of an evidence. Hence the necessity of a thorough understanding of the



Evidence Act but for which the I.O. is likely to cut a sorry figure of his laborious task notwithstanding.

An I.O. should bear in mind that evidence can only be given of fact in issue and relevant fact. For prosecuting any accused person in the court of Law, the duty of the I.O is to gather and accumulate enough evidences against the accused person. The procedural aspect of investigating the cases, should be followed very cautiously in various way i.e. recording the statement of the accuse U/S 164 Cr.P.C, and the statement of the witnesses, taking the finger print, TIP etc and there after supervision of cases by court officer or GP/APP before filing the charge sheet.

A three days course was conducted at Police Training School, Shillong w.e.f 28th to 30th August, 2017 with the resource persons Shri K. Prasad, MPS. Mr K. Khan Advocate, Shri Sujit Dey Advocate, S.I. Sagar Sharma and Inspector B.P. Joshi, LI, PTS, Shillong. The course was formally inaugurated by Principal, Police Training School, Shillong.

### **BASIC COURSE OF 39TH BATCH UB/BN/AB RCS.**

Police Training School, Meghalaya, Shillong is the training institution which is recognised by BPR&D. This training institution was set up mainly to impart training to newly recruited UBRC of Meghalaya Police for their Basic Course for a period of 9 months. In the 39th Batch Basic Course of UB&AB RCs a total of 11 numbers of RCs were trained who were recruited on compassionate ground. The training started w.e.f 5th July, 2016 at Police Training School, Shillong. They had undergone training on Physical Fitness, Drill, Weapon handling and range firing practices in the outdoor activities. The UB recruit Constables were imparted training on Indoor subject related to various laws apart from outdoor activities. In indoor subject they were taught major acts subjects which included IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act and minor acts which includes, M.V. Act, Arms Act, NDPS Act, ITPA Act and other local laws and Assam Police Manual. Apart from Indoor subject, they were given practical training on VIP duties, Law and order duties etc

The Recruit Constables were also given the scope for playing games and library for the study of News Magazines and other books. The resource persons for the course were mainly the Officers and Instructors of Police Training School and also guest faculty from other Districts and Organisations. The Recruit constables passed out from this institution on 29th August, 2017.

### **CADRE COURSE-I FOR PROMOTION OF UNARMED BRANCH CONSTABLE TO UNARMED BRANCH HEAD CONSTABLE.**

The Cadre Course-I was conducted for the UB constables for onward promotion to the rank of head constable. The course was for a period of 6(six) weeks of 6(six) working days a week. The minimum attendance required for the candidates to attend the cadre course was 87% in the indoor classes and 87% in outdoor classes, as per the approved guidelines of Meghalaya Police. A total number of 132 trainees from different districts and organisations had undergone the cadre course w.e.f 5th September, 2017.

The trainees were imparted training on outdoor activities which included physical training, drill, weapon handling and other sports activities with facilities of the studies room i.e library and also imparted training on indoor subjects which included major acts, i.e (IPC, CrPC and Indian Evidence



Act), minor act, professional subject, Assam Police Manual and other local laws. The trainees were also engaged in VIP and Law and order duties. Some awareness programmes and workshops on different topics was also conducted for the interest of the trainees during the course. At the end of the course, a final examination on both outdoor and indoor subjects was conducted and the result prepared as per seniority cum merit basis. The course was completed and the trainees were released from Police Training School, Shillong on 4th November, 2017.

## ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON PROVIDING TIMELY HELP TO VICTIMS OF ROAD ACCIDENT.

**Introduction and Cause:** A Road Traffic Accident(RTA) lead to any injury due to crashes originating from, terminating with or involving a vehicle partially or fully on a public road. Road traffic injuries are leading cause of death among young people, aged 15 – 29 years.

Road accidents are undoubtedly the most frequent and, overall, the cause of most damages. The reasons for this are the extremely dense road traffic and relatively India has the highest road traffic accident rate world wide with 1,40,000 deaths annually, beating even china. Every hour, nearly 14 lives are lost due to road accident in India.

Accidents could result in many injuries or damage to the property. There are various factors which come into account which can be the reason of accident that is design which can cause serious and most dangerous types of accident.

There is a tremendous increase in the number of vehicles and subsequently, there has been an increase in road accidents too. Another cause of accident is when driver fail to understand or obey road signs. Sometimes bad road and bad weather may also cause accident on the road.

### How to Avoid Accidents

1. Keeping eyes on the road while driving.
2. Use of cell phone should be avoided while driving.
3. Do not change CDs/Music while driving.
4. Never ever drink and drive.
5. Avoid construction areas.
6. Follow speed limit.
7. Follow the rules of road.
8. Ignore aggressive drivers.

Further, this is highly vital, as wearing seat belts would reduce the chances of injuries in road accidents. Not only drivers, passengers including adult and kids are also recommended to put on seat belt.

**Remedies:** Some remedial measures are needed to be taken in order to overcome this problem. Firstly, the Government and the Traffic Police should take strict action to control these types of offences. Judicial Commission should be set up to monitor steps taken to control road accident on a weekly basis. For the safety of the victim they should immediately be evacuated to the nearest Hospitals.

### How to help victims of Road Accident:

1. Keep the injured person as still as possible talking to a victim can go far in calming the person.





2. Pack clothing or bandages around the spine or broken bones to prevent movements.
3. Stop any bleeding by applying direct pressure to the injury with bandage or clothing.

It is critical that a person injured in a road accident is provided with basic first aid to enable him/her to survive until they reach a Hospital. The crucial time between the accident and getting the victim medical attention can often be the difference between life and death.

**Aim:** The aim of the workshop is to sensitize the Police personnel to approach the victims at the time of need and prompt action needs to be taken.

The workshop was conducted at Police Training School, Shillong on 6th September, 2017 which was formally inaugurated by Shri Lakador Syiem, Principal, Police Training School, Shillong in the presence of Inspector B. P. Joshi, Sr LI Police Training School, Shillong. The traffic officers of East Khasi Hills, Shillong were the resource persons of the workshop.

## **THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT – 2012**

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was passed by the Lok Sabha on, 22nd May, 2012. The Bill was earlier passed by Rajya Sabha on 10th May, 2012.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has been drafted to strengthen the legal provisions for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation. For the first time, a special law has been passed to address the issue of sexual offences against children.

Sexual offences are currently covered under different sections of IPC. The IPC does not provide for all types of sexual offences against children and more importantly, does not distinguish between adult and child victims.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. These offences have been clearly defined for the first time in law. The Act provides for stringent punishments, which have been graded as per the gravity of the offence. The punishment range from simple to rigorous imprisonment of varying periods. There is also provision for fine, which is to be decided by the Court.

An offence is treated as “aggravated” when committed by a person in a position of trust or authority of child such as a member of security forces, police officers, public servant, etc.

The training on POCSO Act, 2012 was conducted for two (2) days on the 12th and 13th Sept, 2017 at Police Training School from the level of SI to Inspector and the following resource persons were actively involved to deliver lecture to the participants

- (1) Smti G.C.Langstieh, Asst Professor Lady Keane College on the topic Child Psychology.
- (2) Shri Vivek Syiem, MPS on Investigation and Case Study on POCSO Act.
- (3) Smti C.Malngiang on Introduction to the Crime of Rape.
- (4) Smti K.E.Nongpiur, Programme Officer SCPS Shillong on Fundamental Rights/ Need of children.
- (5) Smti I.S.Rapthap, Programme Manager SCPS, on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015 and Model Rules 2016.
- (6) Shri K.Prasad, MPS on Human Trafficking & ITPA Act 1956.
- (7) Shri Sujit Dey, Adv, Shillong High Court on POCSO Act 2012.



## COURSE ON INVESTIGATION OF HOMICIDE/ SUICIDE AND DROWNING CASES.

**Homicide** :- A grievous violation against a person i.e. causing death by doing an act with intention of causing death or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death or with the knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death.

The Investigation of homicide case is the most important assignment given to an investigation officer. It is the most heinous crime in our society. It needs skill, experience, intelligence and the ability to win confidence of common Public to get information and co-operation from them as well as from the Crime Scene

**Suicide** : The most common situation in life events that might cause suicidal thoughts are grief, sexual abuse, financial problems, remorse, rejection, relationship break up and unemployment. Psychiatric factors linked to a higher risk of suicidal tendencies also include adjustment disorder.

**Drowning**:- It is a form of violent asphyxia death. It prevents entry of air into lungs; however, water/fluid enters the lungs. It is not necessary that the whole body is submerged in water to cause death in drowning case. Children, epileptics, alcoholics, drug addicts are often victims in such cases, as they are unable to raise their heads above water. External signs on the dead body are pale flaccid face, eyes either closed or half open, froth usually found in the mouth and nostril, contraction of penis in males and contraction of nipples in females. Goose skin – a granular surface of the skin, is characteristic feature of anti mortem drowning, or when a body is thrown into water within 2-3 hours of death. Bleached, sodden, corrugated hand and feet, commonly known as “Washer women” hand and feet are common features. Presence of weeds, sand, gravel and other materials firmly grasped in hands due to cadaveric spasm could also be seen in some cases of anti mortem drowning.

As far as internal signs are concerned, presence of foreign bodies present in the water could be found in the stomach as well as in the lungs. Detection of diatoms from the liquid collected from internal organs like respiratory tract and lungs indicate that drowning is ante-mortem. However the investigating officer should take care before deciding whether drowning is accidental, suicidal or homicidal.

Further, to conduct the investigation of Homicide, Suicide and Drowning cases, the Investigating Officer should be very thorough to the facts and circumstances of the cases. As such this course was conducted from the level of Sub Inspector to Inspector w.e.f 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2017 at Police Training School, Shillong. The training was formally inaugurated by Shri Lakador Syiem, MPS, Principal, Police Training School (PTS), Shillong in the presence of Shri N.Thohrem, MPS, Asst Principal, Police Training School (PTS) and Inspector B.P.Joshi, Sr LI of Police Training School, Shillong and the following resource persons delivered their lectures as per the topic mentioned below.

1. Smti D.P.Shadap, Sr Scientific officer, FSL, Meghalaya, Shillong on the topic on Scientific Aids to Investigation and Procedural aspects of sending Exhibits to FSL.
2. Shri K.Prasad, MPS, on the topic , Procedure of Inquest in Homicide/Suicide and Drowning Cases, Disposal and Discover of Murdered Body etc
3. Inspector N.Khan on the topic on Inspection of Scene of Crime in Homicide Cases.
4. Case Study from Police Training School (PTS) faculty.



## JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND HUMAN RIGHT

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 received the assent of the president on 30 December, 2000 and published in the Gazette of India. In 2006 this act got amended. This is an act to consolidate and amend the law relating to juvenile in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by providing for proper care, protection, shelter and treatment by catering to their developmental needs, and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudicating and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation.

A two days Juvenile Justice Act and Human Rights Course was conducted at Police Training School Mawroh, Shillong on 12th to 13th October, 2017 with Shri J. Rymmai, IPS (Retd), Smti M.G.T.Sangma, MPS and the Police Training School faculty as resource persons. The course aims to impart training on the issue of Juvenile in conflict with law in the aspects of rights of the child, while dealing with the law.

During the training session the officers were trained about how to deal with a juvenile pertaining to their proper care, protection, food and shelter

## TRAINING ON TRAFFIC RULES FOR HOME GUARD VOLUNTEER

The traffic congestion in present scenario in Shillong City is becoming a menace for the safety and security of the people where the traffic personnel could hardly manage to control the traffic and road accident. To assist the traffic personnel, Home Guards Volunteers are embodied for the management of the traffic duties. The present Superintendent of Police East Khasi Hills, District, seriously felt necessary to impart training on traffic Rules for Home Guard volunteers with an idea to provide relief from traffic congestion and accidents. In view of the facts and circumstances, the training for Home Guard Volunteers were imparted in 3 (three) batches consisting of 35 (thirty five) volunteers in each batch. The training session was of 3 (three) hours a day and 2 (two) days training including theory and practical classes were taken for each batch which commenced from 17th October, 2017. The theory part mainly focused on M.V. Act 1985 and the topics on timely help to Victims of Road Accidents.

## CADRE COURSE-II FOR PROMOTION OF UNARMED BRANCH HEAD CONSTABLE TO UNARMED BRANCH SUB-INSPECTOR.

The Cadre Course-II for Promotion of UB Head Constable to the rank of UB Sub-Inspector began w.e.f 23rd October, 2017. A total of 51 trainees reported for undergoing the promotion course.

The trainees were imparted training as per syllabus approved by The Director General of Police, Meghalaya and undergone rigorous training on Outdoor and Indoor classes.

It may be reiterated that the Cadre Course-II is an important training programme in the career of officers who would ultimately be the investigating officers on various criminal cases as well as man the Police Station, Outpost, Beat Houses as officers-in-charge and as In charge. Therefore it is very essential for the trainees to equip them from investigation point of view. Apart from Central law, the subject on the local laws including Assam Police Manual was also taught. They have been given practical exercise of investigation in various criminal cases.

The examination in both Outdoor and Indoor subjects was conducted and the list of successful candidates for promotion was prepared. On the completion of the examination on 2nd January, 2018, they were released from this training Institution to their respective Districts and Organisation.





## DEPARTMENTAL PROCEEDING

Our Constitution provides for equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc. The Fundamental Rights as given in Part III of the Constitution are binding as directly valid law and legislation and no administrative edict or governmental prescript which is in violation of them can have legal force or validity. The equality of opportunity in the matter of service from initial appointment to its termination including promotion, applicable to all members of classified group. Employees under Government are entitled to equality of treatment both at the time of appointment and at all material stages during continuation of their service.

Article 311(2) of the constitution which guarantees reasonable opportunity to a public servant, who comes within clause (1) of Article 311, ensures -

- (i) an opportunity to deny his guilt and establish his innocence which he can only do if he is told what the charges levelled against him are and the allegations on which such charges are based; and
- (ii) an opportunity to defend himself by cross-examination the witnesses produced against him and by examination himself or any other witnesses in support of his defence.

This constitutional guarantee, which is based on well-settled principles of natural justice, given to a public servant under Article 311(2) cannot be taken away either by Legislature by any law or by any rule made under Article 309.

Further, Departmental Proceeding is a quasi judicial process and before proceeding for any departmental actions, preliminary enquiries against the delinquent is made. All enquiries, judicial, departmental or other into the conduct of individual must confirm to certain standards. The basic requirement is that no person should be condemned unheard i.e. the person proceeded against must be given a fair and reasonable opportunity to defend himself and that the person charged with the duty of holding the enquiry must discharge that duty without bias and without vindictiveness. He must conduct himself objectively and dispassionately not only during the procedural stage of enquiry, but also in dealing with and appreciating the evidence and material on record when drawing up the conclusion and the final orders. A further requirement is that the conclusion must rest on the evidence taken in the back of the charged official or on matters outside the record. It should not be based on misinterpretation of the evidence. These are the basic requirements and cannot be dispensed with even in a departmental enquiry.

The two days course on Departmental Proceeding w.e.f 26th to 27th October, 2017 was conducted to impart training for the level of Inspector to Additional SP with the resource person being Shri.J.Rymmai, IPS (Retd).

## ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DISABLED PERSONS

Being disabled or meeting or dealing with disabled person or child, usually refers in some way to an aspect of our self that has not developed its full potential. Those feelings are usually due to something that has hurt our feeling or self esteem in some way, so is shown as disability. It usually refers to an illness in real life, but it doesn't have to be physical illness, but can be mental. It can also refer to a difficult period ahead, or some unpleasant encounters.

In our Society there are many handicapped, disabled or physically born handicapped and some others are mentally ill persons. To help such person we may approach him/her and ask if they would like assistance. If a person needs our help we should offer them our assistance. They can be helped with educating and informing the public of the rights of disabled persons and we should always treat people with disabilities as equals.

This workshop was conducted at Police Training School, Shillong on 6th November, 2017 in collaboration with Bethany Society keeping various topic on Introduction, understanding of disability, model of disability, Basic communication skill, for interacting with person with hearing impairment, barriers faced by persons with disabilities and interaction between participants and persons with disabilities from different parts of Meghalaya.

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# THROUGH THE LENS



## GENDER SENSITIZATION





**ACCOUNTS & AUDIT COURSE**



**CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**



**CADRE COURSE - 1 UBC TO HC**



**DEPARTMENTAL PROCEEDING**







**DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT**



**ETHICS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**



**HIV / AIDS**



**MPDA**



**HOMEGAURD VOLUNTEER TRAINING ON TRAFFIC RULES**



**HOMICIDE COURSE**





**HUMAN RIGHTS**



**JUVENILE JUSTICE**



**INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CASES**



**POCSO**





**SUICIDE PREVENTION DAY**



**TIMELY HELP TO VICTIMS OF ROAD ACCIDENTS**



**WORKSHOP ON DISABLED PERSONS**



**PT & DRILL COURSE**



**CADRE COURSE - II**



**CADRE COURSE LN, NK TO HAV**





## AN INTRODUCTION TO FIRE SAFETY

*Smti. M.G.T. Sangma, MPS*

*Superintendent of Police (F&ES), Meghalaya, Shillong.*

Fire Safety is the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire. Fire safety measures include those that are intended to prevent ignition of an uncontrolled fire, and those that are used to limit the development and effects of a fire after it starts.

It is important to have a basic understanding about how a fire occurs and behaves within a building. Essentially, fire is a chemical reaction. When a carbon-based material (fuel) mixes with oxygen (usually a component of air) and comes in contact with something hot enough to heat this mixture, so that combustible vapours are produced. If these vapours dissipate, then nothing happens. However, if they come in contact with an ignition source-such as open flame-a fire results. Depending on the combustibility of the ignited fuel, the fire may start as a slow-growth scenario with a long smouldering period or it may grow rapidly with almost no smouldering time. In either instance, once visible flames appear, the fire's destructive forces increase exponentially.

Fire prevention activities therefore focus on limiting the interaction of fuels and ignition sources. This should start with a complete fire risk analysis survey of the property to identify all combustibles and potential heat-producing devices. The next step is to eliminate all unnecessary fuels and heat sources. Recognizing the reality that total elimination is impossible, therefore precautions should be taken to make sure that the two elements do not come together.

### WHY FIRE SAFETY IS IMPORTANT

Fire safety information saves lives. Whether it's in your own home or in your place of employment, education etc, clear markings of important fire hazards and mitigation to prevent injuries and save structures is required as long as people are well aware of hazards and mitigation of hazards. The environment where we are living or working in, will dictate how much communication is needed. Larger buildings, including tall apartment buildings, require more complexity and greater clarity, in order to keep everyone safe in the event of an emergency.

Fire safety is a crucial issue for everyone, especially at home. Reports about home fires are on the news all the time, and unfortunately we continue to suffer significant damage to properties and tragic loss of life. Threats to fire safety are commonly referred to as fire hazards. A fire hazard may include a situation that increases the likelihood of a fire or may impede escape in the event when uncontrolled fire occurs.

People should also be aware of any fire hazards. This includes basic electrical equipment that many homes and offices have such as a coffeemaker. These devices can generate a large amount of heat and cause fires if left operated. Devices like these should be indicated as hazards and turned off when not in use. Certain work environments and homes also include possible fire hazards in the form of open flames and large electrical equipment that can catch fire. Elucidate these to everyone who lives and works around them. Good housekeeping and sensible fire precautions will reduce the possibility of a fire occurring, otherwise the outbreak becomes more likely and more difficult to stop its spread.

In the event of a fire, one of the basic requirement for the safety of everyone is that there should be adequate means of escape to exit the building in a safe and orderly manner by which all are



able to reach a safe place without being over powered by smoke, toxic gases, heat or fire. It must be ensured that everyone should be aware of locations of all the fire exits and other means of escape which can be reached safely at all times. There should also be an unobstructed means of escape beyond the exits to a safe place. The exit doors should be kept unfastened or unlocked at all times when people are in the building, or otherwise fastened in such a manner that they can easily be opened from inside the workplace without using a key. At each doorway providing exit from the workplace, there should be a conspicuously placed illuminated sign bearing the word "EXIT" in English. The means of escape should be clearly and accurately illustrated in floor plans. The floor plans should be properly displayed at prominent places in the workplaces, easily viewed and understood by all. Regular checks should be made on fire doors and all self-closing devices fitted to them to ensure they function correctly. The use of wedges or any other device to keep fire doors open, even for a short while, must not be allowed.

All fire safety equipment should be clearly labelled and easily accessible. Whether at home or at work, everyone who is inside a building, even visitors, should be immediately able to see where fire extinguishers, other fire safety products as well as instructions on how to use them are placed. These can prevent major structures fire. Finally, proper safety protocol such as stop-drop-and-roll manoeuvres should be taught to everyone, these too can save lives. Posters explaining the proper response to such emergencies should be clear and available for everyone to see. Regular training of family or personal should be imparted to keep the information fresh in their minds and prepare them for dangerous emergency.

Fire safety policies apply at the construction of a building and throughout its operating life. Building codes are enacted by local, Sub- National, or National Governments to ensure such features as adequate fire exits, signage, and construction details such as fire stops and fire rated doors, windows and walls. Fire safety is also an objective of electrical codes to prevent overheating or wiring or equipment, and to protect from ignition by electrical faults. At present National Building Code of India 2016 is being followed throughout the country. Fire codes regulate such requirements as the maximum occupancy for buildings such as theatres or restaurants, for example. Fire codes may require portable fire extinguishers within a building, or may require permanently installed fire detection and suppression equipment such as a fire sprinkler system and a fire alarm system.

Owners and managers of a building may implement additional fire safety measures. For example, an industrial site may designate and train particular employees as a fire fighting force. Managers must ensure that buildings comply with evacuation, and that building features such as spray fireproofing remains undamaged. Fire policies are designed to accommodate training and awareness of occupants and users of the building to avoid obvious mistakes, such as the propping open of fire doors. Buildings, especially Institutions such as schools, hospitals etc. are mandated to conduct fire drills at regular intervals in a year.

Safety is priority and Training ourselves constantly will help us in ensuring safety, let us make safety our habit.

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## Human Rights & Policing

*Shri.G. K. langrai, MPS,  
Asstt. Inspector General of Police (E), Meghalaya, Shillong.*

The rights of people have been a matter of grave concern for all civilizations from time immemorial. The respect for human rights lies in the heart of good governance. All State institutions whether the police department, the army or civil administration are bounded by duty to respect and promote human right regulations and punish the culprits. The police play a significant role in this respect as they are charged with the responsibility of maintaining order and enforcing laws. Unfortunately, at times, when discharging their duties, the actions of the police conflict with the human right regulations. The NHRC has been established under a Special Act of Parliament to protect and promote the human rights of the citizens. It addresses the violations of human rights by recommending registration of criminal cases against the culprits, disciplinary actions against errant officers and prevents the culprits to walk away scot-free. The Commission strongly opposes custodial violence.

Therefore, ideal policing involves respecting human rights and upholding the Rule of Law which has been strongly emphasised by the Supreme Court of India and the NHRC.

### WHAT IS MEANT BY POLICING?

Policing is one of the most important requirements of a peaceful coexistence of the society. Policing is a practice put in place to maintain social order in the society. It is basically installing ways to control crime in the community. It concentrates on the maintenance of law and order and the prevention and detection of offences.

The purpose and objectives of police in a democratic society are:

- Prevention and detection of crime
- Maintenance of public order
- Respect for rule of law
- Respect dignity of humans
- Respect for freedom, liberty and rights of citizens

### HUMAN RIGHTS IN MODERN WORLD

Human rights are based on the principle of respect for the individual. Each person is a moral and rational being who deserves to be treated with dignity. They are called human rights because they are universal. While nations or specialized groups enjoy specific rights that apply only to them, human rights are the rights to which every human being is entitled—no matter who they are or where they live. Human rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions by Governments that interfere with a fundamental freedoms and human dignity. The law governing Human Rights obliges Governments to carry out certain specific manner and it also prohibits them from performing certain acts.





## POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability is a crucial aspect of the ethics of policing. It is not about controlling the police but about the responsibility for which the control is exercised. The accountability is threefold — accountability to the people, accountability to law and accountability to the organization.

## CORRELATION BETWEEN POLICING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Police functions are mostly prohibitive and regulatory in nature and this leaves an impression on the individual citizen that the police interfere with life, liberty and freedom of the people. It is the duty of the police to uphold/enforce preserve order and prevent crime. When there is a violation of law, it is expected of the police to apprehend the offenders and produce them before the court to be dealt with the procedures established by law. Whenever violation of human rights by police are reported, it is still an overall loss of faith in the police as the protector and upholder of citizens' rights. Similarly, corruption erodes public faith in police and undermines the rule of law, leading directly or indirectly to violation of human rights. It further affects the image and reputation of the individual police personnel and the police organization.

## CONCLUSION

In India, policing must be efficient, lawful and humane. Police are required to abide by the human right regulations to ensure human dignity and involvement of society in policing. This will not only strengthen the bond between the police and society but also create a police-friendly environment. Before I conclude, I would like to add that police should not be the ruler but guardian of the people and there should be no political intervention.

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## DRUGS SCENARIO IN MEGHALAYA

**SHRI K.PRASAD, MPS,  
Addl. Superintendent of Police (HQ),  
East Khasi Hills, Shillong**

Meghalaya is having close proximity with Golden Triangle which includes Myanmar from where the major inflow of drugs take place has proved to be detrimental to the state as witnessed from the ever increasing cases registered under the NDPS Act in the state. Meghalaya is the gateway to many States and connecting link to Silchar, the grey area of drug trafficking via Jaintia Hills, the movement of trafficker is very active and many find its way to the state from States like Mizoram, Manipur. Considering the fact that Meghalaya has a large population of students and it is the educational hub coming from all across the region, drugs smuggler and peddlers have found their way to lure the large students community into its ambit. Police statistics have depicted that drugs trafficking is gaining ground in the state which is evident from the number of seizures made by the Police in the last couple of years. During the year 2009 to 2013 as many as 88(eighty eight) cases were registered under NDPS Act in the state which itself speaks the volume of drug menace prevalent in the state. As per the 2009 NEIDAC survey Meghalaya is facing a magnitude of the problem of drug abuse. The survey stated that within 10(ten) years from 1999 till 2009 the problem increased 32 times which marked as increase of 300% annually. It also stated that in the year 1999 there were 556 drug users and the number rose to 17,833 in 2009. In the capital city alone, 55 cases under NDPS Act were registered during 2009 to 2014.

Being the lifeline of drug traffickers from all across the region, Shillong city is perhaps vulnerable to drug abuse and it leads to commission of many crimes. The city has witnessed spurt of crimes committed by the drug users including murder, robbery dacoity and other heinous crimes for money. The concentration of drug use is very common amongst the students. A series of crimes are linked to drug abuse as drug users spend thousands of rupees just to purchase a gram of drugs and the addiction involved is so grave that they are forced to commit crime just to satisfy their needs. A study has shockingly revealed that the North-East states and the state of Meghalaya has the highest substance abuse (Tobacco and other drugs) amongst children in the country followed by some other North Eastern States.

To deal with the drug related cases, the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 is amended and many stringent provisions are made to give exemplary punishment to the peddlers, suppliers and users. The act has even made provisions to award death penalty to a person who is convicted twice for carrying commercial quantity of drugs. Though the provision is very stringent in law, still the crime is unabated and it has posed challenge before the law enforcement agency as well as the society to deal with the menace.

In order to check the growing rate of drug abuse in city, the district Police formed the Anti-Narcotic Task Force (ANTF) to deal with the situation. The ANTF with its proficient team by and large are successful in detecting the cases and the peddlers, but still the menace is prospering and it needs



the societies' cooperation and support to counter with the menace and need to be a partner with the law enforcement agencies.

The district Police organized number of awareness programmes concerning the drug abuse among the school/college students and in the locality and the response was overwhelming. The law itself is not enough to counter with the menace which is a social problem and need to be dealt in partnership with the society. It is high time that routine medical check- up of every students need to be done periodically by the medical experts and if possible counseling at the community level as well the family level should be arranged to identify the drug users. The drug abuse is not a crime by birth but it is contributed by psychological disorder like depression and frustration. So far the suppliers have not been convicted, only the small time peddlers have been convicted and have little impact on the growing menaces. Recently the district Police have unearthed 500 grams and 100 grams of heroin from the person transporting the same from the bordering state of Manipur to the capital city and the Police are more vigilant to curb this crime with their sincere professionalism. Let us work in tandem in partnership with the society to give new light to our youths who are the future of the society and help them to contribute by becoming more vigilant in nation building so that the drug abuse do not find a space in the society.

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## **“POLICE PUBLIC RELATIONS/COMMUNITY POLICING”**

***Shri D. K. Prasad, M.P.S.  
Asstt. Commandant 1st MLP Bn, Mawiong, Shillong***

The three pillars of British imperial rule were the Civil Service, the Army and the Police. The basic principle of British rule was to create a system in which absolute supremacy can be maintained over small kingdoms in India by British crown. The small kingdoms were constantly fighting among themselves and the British took full advantage of this by creating a force that were fully loyal to them and were the watchdogs of Zamindars/ Nizams etc. However, the police force had virtually no powers to prevent crimes as the sole aim of British was to Divide and Rule and Police force was a tool for them. The fundamentals of British government were extremely clear i.e. to maintain supremacy and that Imperial police force remain unsympathetic to Indian population. They were not supposed to maintain law and order and to promote interest of Indian masses but to create horror of British colonial system and drain the wealth of our country to so called “merchants of World-The Great Britain”. Roots of corruption started when British formed the Police force.

Even after India gained its independence, the police force continued to function with the same imperialistic style and attitude using sheer force and the gap between the police and the public remains wide. However, with all the problems and challenges that the police is facing, numerous steps are being taken to bridge the gap between the police and public. With the aim to erase the hatred and mistrust of the public against the police, various initiatives were undertaken to establish community citizens work together in creative ways to address the contemporary community problems. The Police-public partnership has yielded positive and encouraging results in the sphere of crime prevention and detection as well as law and order.

The main objective of community policing is to bring down crime rates by improving police-public partnership to ensure crime prevention, maintenance of law and order and curbing crimes against women and weaker sections of the society. Community policing also aspires proper co-ordination among various departments and agencies to ensure safety and security of the society. It is said that every citizen is a police without uniform and every policeman is a citizen in uniform as a result of which it can be said that community policing is a philosophy of bringing out the policeman in every citizen and citizen out of every policeman.

It is very encouraging to see that in our own state of Meghalaya, a lot of people are accepting community policing by extending their helping hands to the police as and when it is needed to control the ills plaguing the society at large. During my tenure as Officer in Charge of Shillong Sadar Police Stations, students from various schools and colleges of Shillong were invited to visit the police station as part of the “Visit Your Police Station- Safe Shillong Project”. This visit by the school and college students is aimed to bridge that divide between the police and the public. The students were given a first-hand account of the functioning of the Sadar Police Station, Police Control Room, Women Police



Station, Traffic Branch, etc. The interaction between the students and the police personnel proved to be very fruitful and this will surely boost the principles of community policing. Taking into consideration the rising rate of crime against women and children, cyber related crimes and drug and substance abuse, Shillong Sadar Police Station has been visiting schools and colleges to sensitize students on these burning issues. This initiative received positive response from the students who appreciated the sincere efforts of the police in tackling such crimes. The increasing cases of substance abuse among children prompted us to swiftly act upon it by organizing programmes to sensitize people particularly traders in Police Bazaar, Shillong on Section 77 of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 which stipulates seven years of imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 1,00,000/- to any person giving any tobacco product, intoxicating beverage or any other narcotic or alcoholic products to children below the age of eighteen years. Shillong Sadar Police Station from time to time organises awareness programmes on various issues like drugs and illicit trafficking of women and children. It can be said that most of the initiatives of Shillong Sadar Police Station are aimed towards the youth, for instance a bike rally was organised in collaboration with Royal Enfield Riders of Meghalaya (RERAM) to spread awareness on the menace and dangers of drugs abuse and illicit trafficking.

The holistic approach adopted by Sadar Police Station, Shillong is not confined to tackling crimes and maintenance of law and order but also in keeping the surroundings clean. The police station is one of the first in the state of Meghalaya to conduct cleaning drives in various localities within its jurisdiction in collaboration with the local durbars and this is an outstanding example of Police-Public partnership. It is interesting to note that Shillong Sadar Police Station initiated the cleaning drives even before the Honorable Prime Minister launched cleanliness in areas within its jurisdiction received widespread appreciation from the general public and was even recognized by the District Administration of East Khasi Hills District on 15th August 2017. The personnel of the police station has been working very closely with groups like the Shillong Reach Ministries and Robin Hood Army to ensure the welfare of street and underprivileged children. Pamphlets prepared by the personnel of the police station containing the do's and don'ts on issues related to drugs, cyber crime and safety of women and children were also distributed from time to time in prominent locations such as Khyndai Lad, Bara Bazaar, etc.

It may be said though the image of the Police has extensively improved with the various initiatives taken to establish a strong community policing but much more is to be done in order to reach the Zenith of a people friendly police force. There is no doubt that such a day is no longer far but we need to burn the midnight oil and run the extra mile.

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## IDENTIFICATION AND NEUTRALIZATION OF BOMBS/IEDs

*Insp. B. Nongsiej, Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (SB HQ), Shillong*

The Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) are assembled by terrorist from easily available household and Industrial chemicals which is used to obtain explosive. The Main Objectives of the bomb maker (terrorist/militant/criminal and Anti-Social Elements) etc are: (i) Killing (ii) Damage to Property and (iii) to terrorize. So it is a homemade improvised bomb constructed and deployed in ways other than in conventional armed forces action. These devices are the weapon of choice of the terrorists/militants/criminals and anti social elements, because they require limited skills to build and provide dramatic results for very little investment of time, money and effort. Presently, due to easy access and availability of Internet training, commercial technologies and the capability to derive explosive materials, it has become an easy task with maximum result.

It is very difficult to identify an Improve bomb, even by an expert in this field, since an IED/ bomb will invariably be disguised as innocent looking articles of daily use like a transistor, brief case, hand bag, thermos, tiffin carrier and so on. But all unidentified articles must be treated as a potential bomb until proven otherwise and all clear has been given by authorities. Hence, the only method of identifying a bomb by the public is to suspect all unidentified articles, which may or may not turn out to be a bomb. However, in case an open bomb is found, then the articles can be identified as a bomb if the following type of components is/ are visible:-

- Power/battery cells of any type and size.
- Wire.
- Burning safety fuse.
- Clocks, watches, timers.
- Dynamite sticks or putty/clay piling, either pale yellow or black in Colour.
- Printed Circuit Boards, etc.

However, in order to avoid any unpleasant incident and to be aware about such kinds of improvise bombs and explosive devices, following steps should be followed by all concerned citizens:-

### **A. SHOULD NOT (DON'T'S)**

- (i) Do not touch or handle any suspicious objects.
- (ii) Do not assume only one device is planted.
- (iii) Do not believe the suspected device to be harmless.
- (iv) Do not rush near the suspected object.
- (v) Do not pick up attractive items lying at odd places like transistors, toys, balls and so on.
- (vi) Do not cut, open or puncture the suspicious object.
- (vii) Do not use mobile phone near the suspicious object.
- (viii) Do not take photographs of the suspected object.
- (ix) Do not operate the electrical mains and switches in enclosed areas and buildings
- (x) Do not panic but remain cool.





- (xi) Do not obstruct the passage of Security/Bomb Squad Personnel / Ambulance.
- (xii) Do not spread rumors.
- (xiii) Do not submerge the suspected device in water.
- (xiv) Do not assemble in a group to watch the Bomb Disposal process.
- (xv) Do not use lifts and elevators for evacuation in buildings and enclosed areas.
- (xvi) Do not bring suspected device to the Police Station.
- (xvii) Do not place a suspected device inside a cupboard, drawer or safe.
- (xviii) Do not enter the area where blast has taken place until "all clear" has been given.

## **B. SHOULD DO (DOs)**

- (i) Move away as far as possible from suspicious object in a quite manner (At least 500 Mts. from the spot) to a holding area behind thick wall, hillock or thick wall shield and restrict others approaching in its direction. Follow instruction of guides in case of a Bomb Threat.
- (ii) Inform the nearest police on seeing any suspicious object and dial 100. Inform the Special Branch Headquarters, Shillong Phone No. 0364- 222855, 2227050. For Western Range inform the Police Control at Tura, 03651-222111.
- (iii) Depending on the location of an IED, the matter should be brought to the notice of the concerned Official or Office head. For example, if an IED is located in a bus, immediately inform the conductor and driver, who will inform the nearest Policeman.
- (iv) Carry your own personal belongings in case of an evacuation.
  - a. Help ladies, old people and children during evacuation.
  - b. All vehicular movement should be stopped immediately at least 500 Mts from the spot.
  - c. Assist the Security Agencies when asked for
  - d. If IED is in a building or house, open all doors, windows and ventilators.
  - e. Switch off gas lines.

The future IED threat consists of an overlapping consortium of networks spanning the entire threat continuum (range) from criminal gangs to militants/terrorists with wider reach, for which the IED is the common weapon of choice. The violent extremist organizations that use IED are sure to evolve overtime and the threat will not be limited to operations against the extremists in the country. It is the synergy of rapid acquisition and fielding operations and intelligence fusion and analysis, training the security forces, etc and a whole of government approach coupled with a single focus on the country IED threat that ensures our ability to overcome this threat.

Above all, we must remain agile and responsive to the needs, proactive in our approach and tireless in our pursuit of comprehensive and timely solutions to the IED threat.

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## CYBERCRIME AND HOW TO TACKLE

*Inspector U.K. Das,  
Police Training School, Shillong*

Cybercrime is an activity in which a computer is used as a medium or a target to implement illegal works. The illegal actions can be credit card frauds, phishing, espionage, child pornography, stalking and kidnapping etc. In general, it covers all the crimes that are associated with a computer.

### **Types of Cybercrimes seen in India:**

#### **Unauthorized Access and Hacking:**

As the title suggests, unauthorised access refers to all access that is performed by someone else without the permission of the rightful person who is in charge of the computer. Hacking is the act of illegal intrusion to someone computer with an intention to steal personal details, credit card details for monetary gains, transferring money from user's account to self-account as well as stealing exclusive and confidential data from someone.

#### **Denial of Service Attack:**

A denial of service attack i.e. DoS attack is made by the criminal to create a blockage for the user to access information. This attack is technically done by flooding the email box or the bandwidth of the victim's network with various spams so that their network will crash with the attack of useless traffic. Another type of DoS attack is "Distributed Denial of Service" attack in which the user's network is attacked by attackers from various parts of the world. In DDoS attack, the perpetrator is widespread throughout the world compared to Dos where the attack comes from the same source. There are many DoS attack like Ping of Death and Teardrop attacks that manipulates the limitation of the user's TCP or IP protocols.

DoS attacks can be tackled or limited by the user by updating the software fixes regularly as the hacker always find a way to get through a system, so be updated to stay secure.

#### **Virus attacks:**

**Virus:** They are programs with an ability to infect other programs and create a clone of itself and then spread inside other programs.

**Worms:** They are similar to viruses, but instead of spreading from software to software, they spread from computer to computer.

There are other categories of malicious viruses such as Trojan horses, logic bomb, time bomb, bacterium and rabbit. These viruses cling with other software and affect the data of the computer by corrupting or altering it.

**Trojan horse:** A Trojan horse usually looks like an application worth using for, but when executed it generates a damping effect on the computer. A Trojan comprises of two parts- client and server part. When the victim unknowingly runs the server, the attacker then connects to the server using the client.

**Software Piracy:** It refers to the illegal replicating of genuine programs or counterfeiting them to earn money illegally by selling them at low prices to people. Copyright infringement, patent violations, source



code violations etc. are some of the violations that are attached with software piracy.

#### **Phishing:**

Phishing is a process in which an attacker will send a fake e-mail or link to the victim, claiming it as a genuine email and ask the users to provide private information. After retrieving private information from the user such as his/her credit card details, banking details, passwords and social security number etc., the scammer exploits the information for its gain.

#### **Online gambling:**

You will find millions of websites that host online gambling for users. In reality, most of these websites are fake ones and used for money laundering.

#### **Email Spoofing:**

It is the type of email that appears to come from a particular source, but in reality, it has originated from some different source. Such kind of email spoofing may cause a significant monetary loss for victims. It is advised that the user always thoroughly check the email address of the senders. It may exactly look like certified mail, but there might be a slight difference in spelling.

### **CYBERCRIMES CONDITION IN INDIA:**

#### **Unstoppable cybercrime:**

In the initial six months of 2017, at least one cyber crime has been reported in every 10 minutes in India compared to 2016, where one cyber crime was reported in every 12 minutes. Indian Emergency response team has confirmed that 27,482 number of cyber crime cases have been reported within the first six months of 2017, i.e., from January to June.

All the cyber crime included are phishing, probing, scanning, defacements, malicious code, virus, DOS attacks, defacement and let's not rule out therecent ransom ware attack.

#### **National Statistics:**

In India, the total number of cyber crimes during the last three and half years are accounted for a total of 1.71 lakh. The number of such cyber crimes in the first six months of 2017 in India is 27462, it is expected that the number will reach beyond 50000 until December.

While India is still struggling with phishing and defacement kind of cyber crimes, the attack of ransom ware puzzled everyone. According to the data from 2013-2016, around 6.7% of cyber crime cases have come from network scanning and probing issues while 17.2% of cyber crimes are accounted from virus and malware attacks.

It's time that all the major organisation should take cyber security very seriously and rather than looking it as a secondary task they should do their best to protect their systems.

#### **Cybercrime detection:**

As per reports, the detection rate of cyber crimes has dropped below 15%.

There are many cases seen in India where customers are getting scammed and duped due to the increase of cyber crimes and lack of awareness among citizens.





Last year a retired Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) got an anonymous call, and the person identified himself as a marketing executive from his bank. Pretending to be a part of the routine call and with a promise to enhance his benefits the scammer took the victim's card details. Within 10 minutes of the incident, the scammers withdraw Rs.60, 000 from the victim's account. This is not just one case, but you will find multiple of similar cases like this.

### **The rise of cyber crime :**

If we take an example of any city in India, let's say in Visakhapatnam, from the data of last four years, 2016 tops the chart with 400 cases of cyber crimes. While the data were as small as 148 cases in 2013, 195 in 2014 and 266 cases in 2015. According to the statement of cyber crime Inspector K.Satyanarayana Rao, from last five years, Bengaluru is the number one city in India that faces cyber crimes while Vishakhapatnam is ranked at number two.

Of all the 1080 cases in 2011, only 120 cases are those against whom a charge sheet has been filed while the remaining cases are under investigation. Out of all the cyber crimes, the significant level of crimes happening in India is Phishing and Vishing covering over 50 percent of cybercrimes while other cyber crimes such as job frauds and online lottery are also increasing day by day.

### **Lack of infrastructure :**

Most of the place requires infrastructure. For example, a full-fledged cyber crime police station along with a cybercrime lab is required to take action against the criminals. Unless successful implementation of infrastructure are available all over the country the situation is bound to continue. Moreover, acquiring data regarding call records from mobile operators is a headache. According to officials, obtaining the data take a lot of days, and even though they received the data, the address provided by the scammer turns out to be fake and they operate their activity with pre-activated SIM cards.

### **Conclusion:**

With the rise of online users and online usage, it is crucial for a user to have proper knowledge about maintaining security while operating the financial transaction and while sharing confidential data on the internet. Apart from that, in India, it is high time that Major Corporation and government should establish a special anti-cybercrime department to tackle such atrocities and promote cashless transaction for a prosperous India.

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## SCIENTIFIC AIDS TO INVESTIGATION

*Smt i . D. P. Shadap , S c i e  
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Whenever there is a crime, which may be a simple theft or major crimes, such as murder, the follow up action is investigation on such incidents. Primarily, the suspects are rounded up by the law enforcing authorities, such as the police and the suspects are generally remanded to custody, and in some cases are being released on bail by the courts. Those who are convicted are sentenced to jail, according to the degree and gravity of the crimes, which can be life imprisonment, or even hanged to death. But all these punishments should be backed by convincing proof, which then the law of the land can be applied.

Crimes are committed either by individuals or a group of people having various reasons motives, their actions being against the society. Crimes are being planned, or committed at the spur of the moment. Self defence is however not generally considered to be a criminal act, as the person is only protecting one's life.

The law enforcing authorities are not only the general police, but also organisations, such as the secret police, of the government itself, who carry out criminal investigations which can therefore be a tricky affair and are carried out, by specially trained personnel on the matter.

Over the years, the methods of investigations have become more sophisticated with the application of forensic science or scientific methods. The methods are reliable and give a clear picture of the evidence, such as blood stains, finger prints, which can be traced from a gun or other weapons, or any object that matter, like a telephone, even a single hair or fibre, recovered from the scene of crime. The strong physical evidence can associate or eliminate a person with sufficient reliability, and this is only possible with the help of scientific methods for examination. In this age of computer and other scientific devise, the truth cannot escape, as the subject matter can be pin pointed with accuracy. Therefore, there cannot be any guess work in the process of detecting a criminal act.

Crime can be physical, or done in a secret manner such as poisoning. There was a case in 1978, when the exiled Bulgarian writer Giorgi Marker, who was an outspoken critic of the Bulgarian Communist regime, was poisoned, when his assassin, stabbed him in the leg, with the tip of an umbrella which contained a capsule of ricin poison.

While some people committing crime are caught red handed on the spot. On Wednesday May 13, 1981, Pope John Paul II, was shot point blank by a Turkish – 23 years old Mehmet Ali Agia, at Rome's St Peter Square hitting the Pope in the lower abdomen. The assassin was caught red handed and the Pope was rushed for surgery which saved his life.

Crime can be detected, even at the planning stage, if the anti – crimes agencies are on the alert. With every crime, there is a punishment and most importantly when detected, which should catch up with methods that can bring about foolproof results.

Thus, we can say, that our courts have become increasingly dependent on the application of forensic science in the assessment of evidence for criminal prosecutions.

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## GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

*S.I Bhalchand Mishra*

*Meghalaya Police Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad*



## USE OF GPS IN POLICE WORK

### WHAT IS GPS? AN INTRODUCTION:

The Global Positioning System (GPS), originally Navstar GPS, is a space-based radio navigation system owned by the United States and operated by Department of Defence (DOD). It is a navigation satellite system providing geo location time information to a GPS receiver on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites.

The GPS does not require the user to transmit any data, and it operates independently of any telephonic or internet reception, though these technologies can enhance the usefulness of the GPS positioning information. The GPS provides critical positioning capabilities to military, civil, and commercial users around the world. The United States government created the system, maintains it, and makes it freely accessible to anyone with a receiver.

India and China has also launched some of their own Geo- Synchronous GPS Satellites for GIS Mapping and Military use.

### A VERY PRECISE POSITIONING SYSTEM

With 24 satellites placed 20,200 Kms. in the Orbit of the earth and with 03 (Three) spare satellites, its free for use, precise and can be operated in all weather conditions (almost barring some violent weather conditions) anywhere on the earth.

### USE IN POLICE FORCES

Our law enforcement exists to protect and serve the citizens. They risk their lives in order to do their duty. It's a tough and dangerous job, but one tool can help them ease the job—the GPS technology for police officers. Although not all police stations in Meghalaya are using it, the advantages of using the GPS tracking technology cannot be denied. It offers numerous benefits for the maintenance of our society's law and order.

### USING GPS TO MANAGE A POLICE FORCE

There are multiple ways that police can make use of GPS technology in their day-to-day work. GPS units in police cars can help the police department provide better service to their local community. The GPS data can identify which police vehicle is closest to a crime scene and ensure that



police officers stay within their assigned zone. These type of vehicle tracking can also be helpful if a police officer ever goes missing on the job. A GPS unit can provide directions and up-to-date traffic information, helping police officers get to the scene of a crime or emergency sooner. Although some officers balk at the prospect of their activity being monitored by their superiors, the benefits of this technology outweigh those possible objections.

GPS technology can be used as a useful tool for navigation and location of target inside deep jungles where mobile towers are not available. GPS data can also be used for detection of stolen/missing vehicles if the former is fitted with a GPS tracking system. Latest GPS devices and PDS are getting popular in car and come with voice guidance.

### **USING GPS TO LOCATE CRIMINALS AND GATHER EVIDENCE**

Not only are GPS trackers useful in police cars, but they can also be used as weapons in the fight against crime. Police officers can affix a GPS/Car tracker suspect's vehicle (sometimes called a slap-and-track operation); with this device in place, it's easy to monitor every move a suspect makes. GPS devices allow a degree of long-term surveillance that would normally be impossible to conduct without being detected. In some states, police use GPS in an innovative new technique for chasing suspects: A cannon attached to the grill of the police vehicle shoots "bullets" that are actually adhesive GPS units. These units stick to the back of the car being chased. Once this occurs, the police car can slow down and avoid the accidents that are occasionally associated with car chases.

Police officers can also use GPS devices for purposes that don't involve tracking vehicles. For example, GPS units can be used to track suspicious cargo, providing valuable evidence for the prosecution.





## HARASSMENT OF WOMEN IN WORKPLACE

***Smti. Iaraphunlin Diengdoh, Joint Mission Director,  
State Rural Employment Society.***

Harassment is a term that is poorly interpreted and not clearly understood by the society in which we live in. It is generally associated with the character of the person involved and usually backfires without giving much due consideration to the events that culminate in such a circumstance. But what actually is harassment? Examining the Oxford dictionary, Harassment is defined as the aggressive pressure and intimidation. This broadly gives us an understanding on the use of external pressure to instill fear on person as harassment. Further examining into the Legal Dictionary, Harassment is termed as "The act of systematic and/ or continued unwanted and annoying action of one party or a group, including threats and demands. The purpose may vary, including racial prejudice, personal malice, an attempt to force someone to quit a job or grant sexual favor, apply illegal pressure to collect a bill, or merely gain sadistic pleasure for making someone anxious or fearful". This gives clarity to the term and it is essential to note that harassment is related to anything unwanted, unjustified or anything done without the consent of the person involved.

**Broadly, harassment can be categorized into four important types:**

1. Verbal harassment: It involves constant pestering, offensive jokes, threats, intimidation, insults, repeated and unwarranted interfering with a person's ability to do his/ her work, unwelcome conduct from a superior, subordinate, co-worker, clients, etc., constant behavior that mocks, demeans and devalues a person's capability.
2. Physical: The term itself signifies any inappropriate physical move on a person without consent. It may be merely a touch or acutely an assault.
3. Visual: It includes staring or looking at a person in inappropriate places creating uneasiness.
4. Digital: Living in a digital world where just about anything is available at the finger tips, numerous undesired and untoward SMS, IM, jokes, pictures, videos and the likes which disrupt the mind are being rampantly circulated. If a person is disturbed by such instances, it is tantamount to harassment.

### **Why women?**

Patriarchy and its deep seated belief create a perception that men are superior and that it is alright to instill a certain amount of violence on the woman. These actions are considered natural and harmless. To a certain extent, the actions go overboard and the rights of a woman are stripped off manifesting sex discrimination at the workplace.

Working in various sectors for almost nine years, I have witnessed and encountered a lot of glaring incidences where the woman has been treated as an inferior being despite having the equivalent qualification as her counterparts, or even considered inferior, despite holding a higher post. She was sidelined! Major decisions that should have included her opinion were brushed aside and she had no say in it. Her voice was only an "ink" of agreement in the pages of the paper when she had to put her signature on.





Meetings were judged as “cold and without proper directions” when there was no male equivalent present during the course of the decision even though no evident changes can be contributed if they were there. Sometimes her opinion would not even be accepted as her contribution- it would be taken right from her statement and the male counterparts claimed it to be their bright idea. Ironic- perhaps because the males have a louder and deeper voice?

I recall an incident when a female colleague was assigned a difficult task and my other male colleagues saying, “She will never be able to complete it in the assigned time”. Who are we to judge her capability? Who are we to question her commitment and dedication towards the task? She had been just assigned the work and it was already certified that she will not be able to achieve it? The fact that she’s a woman having added responsibilities at home towards her parents, her husband her children deserves our greater respect. She works double shift- and full time at it.

Initially, she may not have been able to express herself or her ideas or her capabilities. Apparently her colleagues gave her that needed push. So, when she succeeded, you claim it to be your work, your ideas and you gloat about it in a way to make her inferior, to make her feel that what she achieved was in fact not hers to celebrate or be proud of! Is it because it is unacceptable that she’s proving to be better than her male colleagues? Is it because the male class can not tolerate a female being confident? In power? Being successful? Voicing out her opinion?

Or is it even considered that a woman is only a figure for the males to appease their carnal desires? The way she dresses, the way she is being friendly is being interpreted as inviting the males to attack her or that she flirts. So much so that her modesty is being stripped right off in her workplace, the place where she should be given the respect she needed for her professional capabilities. Interestingly, the female superiors equally contribute towards harassment of women in workplace. The person who is supposed to understand a fellow woman better, devalues her, looks down on her and harasses her verbally. Are we but a class of people who cannot direct, instruct and encourage our subordinates? Are we but a race of people who clearly fail to understand that power should not be abused? The female bosses command and demand the lower grade female staff in a voice that belittles whatever they had to express or impress on. Their voices were not heard and their opinions do not matter at all.

I would not deny that some of my superiors are also a pillar of strength and encouragement during the journey that leads me to where I am today. So it would be fair for me to state that there are always two sides to a coin. I deeply appreciate them and I would dare all men to replicate such genuine and sincere efforts.

Numerous examples of harassment have been provided by the Government of India when it enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and it has also paved a way for women to come forward at such instances. But was that enough? Are women speaking up on these issues? Women are being singled out, unjustifiably criticized,



monitored, controlled and devalued. Her proficiency is associated to the fact that she is a woman and that women are inferior to the opposite gender in all ways. Sometimes, opportunities are being held back for the fact that she's a woman and at times she's being sexually harassed because her body appeals to the sexuality of the opposite sex. Harassment of a woman in workplace results in the violation of her Fundamental

**Rights to:**

- Equality (Article 14 and 15)
- To practice any profession or to carry out any occupation, trade or business (Article 19)
- Right to live with dignity (Article 21)

Is this too enough? Does she move to the Supreme Court to protect her rights? Is she even made aware of her rights? Or are the fears of the negative impacts of such complaints enough to shut her mouth?

One might say, why this issue in our State where matrilineal society exists? That was more of a set of archaic belief, framed in our hall of fame. The fact remains- our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters are being harassed in one way or the other at her workplace. And I cannot fathom out the facts knowing that a thick invisible tape has been slapped across her mouth- she chose to be silent! Silence for reasons best known to her.

Breaking stereotype is one of the greatest challenges faced today and this is an area which demands a complete overhaul. The woman is not only one who gives life to generations to come; she is also the first teacher, mentor, supervisor, doctor, counsellor and anything you want her to be for our children. Be the tower of strength that she needs. Give her a chance to voice her opinion and give her room to practice her profession peacefully. Walk in her shoes and understand the challenges of being a working woman. Be an agent of CHANGE towards the cause of the WOMEN in your life.

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## WELFARE ACTIVITIES

### Workshop on World Suicide Prevention Day

World Suicide Prevention Day (WSPD) is an awareness day observed on 10th September every year, in order to provide World Wide commitment and action to prevent Suicide with various activities around the world since 2003. Suicide occurs across all age, economic, social and ethnic boundaries with people around the world, join others who are working towards common goal of preventing suicide. It is an annual awareness raising event organised by International Association for Suicide Prevention (IASP) which is dedicated to preventing suicidal behaviour.

On 9th September, 2017 a workshop on Suicide Prevention was observed to commemorate the day with active initiative by SANKER at Police Training School, Shillong. A large number of participants from various organizations, officers and men from the police department actively participated in this programme.

### Children's Day Celebration

Children's Day celebration was held at Police Training School, Mawroh on 14th November, 2017 and its motive is to access to justice connecting to serve. Organised by the District Legal Service Authority East Khasi Hills (under the aiges of) National Legal Services authority. Members of the Organising Committee were :- 1. Mr A. Kharumnuid (DSJ) District Legal Services Authorities, Chairman, 2. Mrs D.R. Kharbteng (Assistant DSJ), 3. Mrs A.M. Warjri (DCPO), 4. Mrs A.M. Pariat (Secretary DLSA), 5. Mr R.Nath -Public Prosecutor, 6. 27(twenty seven) students from Lady Keane College, 7.10(ten) members (Lawyers), 8.12(twelve) social welfare department, 9.5(five) from DIPR, 10.6(six) members from DALSA, 11. Radio Mirchi Group.

There were 170 (one hundred and seventy) street children from different shelter homes i.e Reach Shillong Ministry Jowai, Nongmensong and Mawlai who participated in the Children's day celebration which was held at Police Training School from 10:30 am-04:00 pm. Programmes were as follows:- Arrival of children, snacks, fun and games, music show, lunch, painting and drawing, skit by children and dancing.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### Republic Day 2017

The 68th Republic Day of the country was celebrated on 26th January 2017 at Police Training School at 7:30 AM in presence of the retired staff, officers, trainees, children and families of Police Training School staff. In the presence of approximately 200 staff Retired DSP and guest faculty Shri T.R. Biswas hoisted the National Flag and all those present sang the National Anthem. The Chief Guest addressed the gathering with a very patriotic speech of sacrificing life during the time of our freedom struggle and inspired the trainees and staff to serve for the state and country. The Principal of Police Training School Shri Lakador Syiem, MPS then gave the vote of thanks to the Chief Guest for his participation on the occasion of the Republic Day this year at Police Training School and after the celebration a light refreshment was given to everyone present on the occasion.





## Independence Day 2017

On the 71st Independence day Celebration at Police Training School, Meghalaya Shillong, Principal PTS, Shri Lakador Syiem welcomed all the Officers, teachers, staffs, students of Meghalaya Police Public School and the children of the staff of Police Training School. The national Flag was hoisted by the Children of the staff viz. (i) Ashiana Adorisha Kharpor (ii) Shahil Hasan Sheikh, (iii) Abednego Kharjana (iv) Jiya Kumari and a student of MPPS viz. Dingchikkim R.M. Sangma. In the mean time the National Anthem was sung by all who attended the function. After hoisting the National flag the school children of Meghalaya Police Public School performed few patriotic songs. The Principal, PTS thanked all the invitees present at the function and a light refreshment for tea and snacks followed.

## Meghalaya Police At. SARAS

The second edition of SARAS organized by the State Rural Livelihoods Society commenced from 21st November till 30th November, 2017 at Madanlewrynghep, Shillong. The motto for this year's SARAS fair is "Towards Equality and Growth". It's a platform for rural-urban marketing through promotion of Self help Groups, Micro-Enterprises and Young Entrepreneurs. A number of stalls were built at lewrynghep ground and were allotted to showcase and market variety of products such as hand crafted utility and decorative, handloom and hand-woven traditional attire, locally brewed spirits, indigenous and organic produces.

Interestingly, this year one stall was allotted to the Meghalaya Police for the exhibition of its weapons, equipments and activities. A number of different units from Meghalaya Police had participated in the exhibition. On the first two days i.e. on 21st Nov. and 22nd Nov., 2017 Police Training School (PTS) did the inaugural exhibition with the display of the Second World War weapons. A collection of weapons were displayed which includes Bren gun, .303 both mark II and mark IV, M1 carbine, 2" mortar, Webley and Eley revolver, Sten gun to name a few. On the 23rd and 24th, Meghalaya Police Fire and Emergency Services took part in the exhibition by showcasing all the modern fire extinguisher and fire fighting equipments which are currently being used to combat any kinds of fire outbreak in and around the city. Cyber Crime Wing of Meghalaya Police also participated in the exhibition on the fourth day i.e; 25th Nov. where they conducted an awareness workshop about the current issues related to cyber crimes which are occurring in this State and also globally. They also made the public aware about this new technologically related crime which is very frequently adopted by criminals to commit crime with the use of computers and social media. They also distributed hand bills which contained information in connection with the cyber crimes and how to remain safe in today's world from cyber criminals. Following which the next day, Police personnel from East Khasi Hills District Police took part in the exhibition by giving awareness to the general public regarding traffic rules and road safety and



familiarisation on police station functioning. On 28th, Meghalaya Police Radio Organisation (MPRO) did the exhibition by displaying different kinds of communication devices which are used by the police organisation for communication purpose. On the last two days, the Special Force – 10 (SF-10) of Meghalaya Police participated in the exhibition by displaying modern weapons which are presently used by the commandos and the police personnel of Meghalaya Police in maintaining law and order and fighting militancy. During the exhibition the public were very much interested in viewing, photographing and enquiring about the equipments and weapons which were displayed. They were also given access to touch and handle some of these weapons.

The SARAS Fair came to an end on the 30th November, 2017 on a good note since this type of exhibition create a good platform for establishing police-public relation which is a must in ensuring a good law and order scenerio in a state like Meghalaya and country as a whole.

### **Advance Christmas Celebration 2017**

Principal and staff of Police Training School, Shillong invited family members of staff to take part in the Pre-Christmas celebration followed by lunch on 22nd December, 2017 at P.T.S. Various programmes like songs, dance were presented by family members of staff and Cadre Course-II trainees at the celebration.

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## Course Conducted at Police Training School, Shillong in 2017:

Name of The Course	Duration	Rank	No Of Trainees	Total
Basic Course 39th Batch UBRC's	05th Sept, 2016 To 29th Aug.2017	AB/BN/UBRC	Bnc-3,UBRC- 2,WPRC-6	11

### 2. Cadre Courses:

Name of The Course	Duration	Rank	No Of Trainees	Total
Senior Cadre Course Nk/Lnk to Havildar	15th Feb,2017 to 18th Aug, 2017	Naik/Lance Naik	Nk-18,Lnk- 64	82
Cadre Course-I UBC to Head Constable	4th Sept, 2017 to 4th Nov, 2017	Unarmed Branch Constable	WPC-4, UBC-132	136
Cadre Course-II Head Constable to UBSI	24th Oct,2017 to 2nd jan,2018	Head Constable	WPHC-1,HC-50	51

**Grand Total = 269**

### 3. Drill & PT Course:

Name of The Course	Duration	Rank	No Of Trainees	Total
Drill & PT Course For Civil Defence & Home Guard	Undergoing Training	Guardsmen - SI	SI -3, Lnk-3, Guardmen-11	17

**Grand Total = 17**

### 4. In-Service Course:

Sl.No	Name Of The Course	Duration	Rank	No Of Trainees	Total
1	Course on Crime against Women	30th – 31st Jan, 2017	Const – Inspr	Insp – 1, SI – 12, HC – 1, Const – 16.	30
2	Course on Human Rights	22nd – 24th Feb, 2017	SI – Inspr	Insp – 5, SI –8.	13
3	Course on Gender sensitization for Civil Defence/Home guard	20th -21st Mar, 2017	Guardsmen - SI	SI -3, Guardmen-14.	17
3	Gender Sensitization for Police Personnel	21st – 22nd Mar, 2017	SI – Inspr	Insp -3 SI – 6.	9
4	Course on Gender Sensitization	28th – 29th Mar. 2017	Lnk -NK	Nk -10.Lnk -35	45





5	Self Defence for Lady Police Officers & Women Constable	11th -13th April, 2017	Const – Dy SP	G.O-2, WPSI-5, Const-37	44
6	Community Policing	17th – 19th April, 2017	Const-Inspr	Inspr-1,SI-9, H/C-3,UBC-8.	21
7	Ethic in Law Enforcement & Principle of Police Conduct	24th April, 2017	Const –Insp	Inspr-8,SI-10, H/C-1,Const-10	29
8	Course on MPDA/UAP Act	16th-17th May, 2017	SI-Dy SP	GOs-4,Insp-5, SI-13.	22
9	Drug Law Enforcement	13th – 14th July, 2017	SI- Insp	Insp-8, SI-13, AIE-20	41
10	Course on HIV/AIDS	27th -28th July, 2017	Const - Insp	Inspr-5,SI-5,ASI-1,HC-6, Const-25	42
11	Course on Accounts/ Audit and Office Procedure	21st -23rd Aug, 2017	RI/RO,UDA/LDA	Insp-1,SI-4,Cn-5,UDA-5,LDA-20	35
12	Investigation and Prosecution of Cases	28th -30th Aug, 2017	SI- Insp	Inspr-3, SI-22	25
13	Providing Timely Help to Road Accident	6th Sept,2017	Const - Insp	Inspr-1, SI-7, HC-4, Const-18	30
14	Workshop on Suicide Prevention	9th Sept, 2017	Const – Insp	Insp-1,SI-9, ASI-1,HC-1,C-5	17
15	Course on POCSO Act 2012.	12th -13th September, 2017	Const –Insp	Insp-1,SI-14,HC-2,Const-12,	29
16	Course on Homicide/ Suicide and Drowning Cases	19th-20th September, 2017	SI-Inspr	Inspr-4, SI-15	19
17	Course on Juvenile Justice Act & Human Rights	12th -13th October, 2017	SI-Inspr	Inspr-2,SI-23.	25
18	Traffic Regulation and Road Safety for Home Guard Volunteers	17th-18th, 23rd-24th & 26th-27th October, 2017	Home Guard Volunteers	HGV-98	98
19	Course on Departmental Proceeding	26th -27th October, 2017	Insp – Addl SP	GOs-14,Insp-11	25
20	Workshop on Security & Safety of Disabled Persons, in collaboration with NGOs	6th November, 2017	Const – Insp	Inspr-2,SI-7, HC-1,Const-14	24

**Grand Total = 640**



### Seat Utilisation of Different Units/Organisation for In Service Courses conducted at Police Training School(PTS) during 2017

Sl. No	Course conducted by PTS	Unit/Organisation	Seat Allotted	Participant Attended	Utilisation 2017	Utilisation 2016
1.	17 Courses	East Khasi Hills	135	114	84.5%	71.25%
2.	16 Courses	Ri-Bhoi	50	32	64%	90 %
3.	16 Courses	West Khasi Hills	42	24	57%	67.5%
4.	16 Courses	South West Khasi	28	15	53.5%	75%
5.	16 Courses	West Jaintia Hills	43	28	65%	81%
6.	16 Courses	East Jaintia Hills	36	9	25%	25%
7.	16 Courses	West Garo Hills	45	23	51%	44.7%
8.	16 Courses	East Garo Hills	38	6	15%	22.5%
9.	16 Courses	South Garo Hills	27	12	44%	20%
10.	16 Courses	South West Garo	27	3	11%	25%
11.	16 Courses	North Garo Hills	30	7	23%	30.7%
12.	17 Courses	CID	52	21	40%	81.5%
13.	17 Courses	SB Organisation	53	23	43%	20.5%
14.	17 Courses	INFIL	40	30	75%	76.1%
15.	4 Courses	1st MLP Bn.	18	15	83%	85.7%
16.	3 Courses	2nd MLP Bn.	6	4	67%	14.2%
17.	3 Courses	3rd MLP Bn.	6	2	33%	42.8%
18.	3 Course	4th MLP Bn.	6	5	83%	71.4%
19.	3 Courses	5th MLP Bn.	4	4	100%	50%
20.	3 Courses	6th MLP Bn.	10	10	100%	0%
21.	2 Courses	SF-10	8	8	100%	
22.	4 Courses	MPRO	10	4	40%	100%
23.	4 Courses	F&ES	10	9	90%	100%
24.	3 Courses	HG&CD	9	6	66%	100%
25.	1 Course	Prisons	1	1	100%	25%
26.	1 Course	PHQ	4	4	100%	-
27.	1 Course	Excise Department	30	26	86.6%	-
28.	1 Course (3 Batches)	Home Guard Volunteers	-	98	-	-



**OUTDOOR INSTRUCTORS**



**POLICE OFFICERS' MESS  
STAFF**



**MAGAZINE GUARD**



**NON COMBATANT  
EMPLOYEES**





**REPUBLIC DAY**



**INDEPENDENCE DAY**



**PASSING OUT PARADE**



**SWACCH BHARAT**



**DEBATE COMPETITION**



**CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATION**



**PRE-CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION**

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