

[RESTRICTED]

MEGHALAYA POLICE

HAND BOOK

OF

POLICE CIRCULARS

W.E.F. 2004 UP TO JULY, 2010

FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY

FOREWORD



Departmental circulars issued from the Police Headquarters and important orders and notifications issued by the Government provide us good guidance to deal with issues that we come across in our day working. In absence of such departmental circulars some issues do not receive timely attention and they tend to persist. This results either in arbitrary decision or time is wasted in throwing the issues around. In either case, public service suffers.

Departmental circulars provide guidance in dealing with issues as they arise about which the departmental manual or statutory rules give inadequate redress. The circulars are issued to provide guidance to the controlling officers to meet new challenges and where hitherto professional situation was not anticipated.

I hope this compilation will be of immense professional use to the officers and men across all formations particularly at the field level.

Shillong
June 18, 2010.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S.B. Kakati'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

S.B.Kakati,IPS
Director General of Police
Meghalaya.

PREFACE

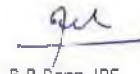
Some useful circulars have also been retrieved from old files and included in this volume of circulars.

I welcome suggestions to improve the content of the compilation or its format.

I am grateful to the Director General of Police for his support and guidance in completing this task.

Shillong

June, 2010



B.R. Rana, IPS

Inspector General of Police, Meghalaya.

br_rana@rediffmail.com

TABLE OF CONTENT

Sl No	SUBJECT	HIGHLIGHTS	PAGES
1	Administration		<u>1 - 11</u>
	Mission Statement	Adoption	1 - 2
	Police Reforms	Guidelines on Governance	3
	Organization & Management of Police	Renewed emphasis on Police Reforms	4 - 6
	Creation of Post of SDPOs	Govt. Notification	7
	Up-gradation of Outposts and Police Stations and creation of Posts.	Govt. Notification	8 - 11
1A	State Crime Record Bureau		<u>12 - 13</u>
	Head of SCRB	Government Notification	12
	Computer Integrated Police Application (CIPA)	Phases of Implementation	13
1B	Rules & Discipline		<u>14</u>
	Consumption of intoxicants on duty	Controlling Officers to keep check	14
1C	Inspection & Reviews		<u>15 - 18</u>
	Annual Inspection	Guidelines on routing Inspection notes	15
	Quarterly Reviews by IGP & Dy.IGP	Guidelines	16 -17
	Patterns of Inspection	Specified for various Supervisory Officers	18
2	Investigation		<u>21 - 34</u>
	Weekly Diary	Investigation Officers to submit Weekly Diaries of Investigation to Super indent of Police	19
	Officers in Charges to issue Notice	Production of Reports	20
	Investigation of Offences under National Investigation Agency Act, 2008	Standard Operating Procedures	21 - 23
	Proper attention to investigation of cases	Circular 7 of 1994 reiterated	24

	Investigation of Cases under NDPS Act	Approach to In-service Courses	25
	Acquittal in NDPS Act	Strict adherence to the mandatory provisions of the law	26 - 27
	Registration of FIR	Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India	28
	Child Rape Cases	NHRC Guidelines	29 - 32
	Prosecution witnesses	Investigation Officers to get their proper addresses.	33
	Case Registration	Cases to be registered in connection with agitation after following Legal Provisions.	34
2A	Motor Vehicle Acts & Rules		<u>35 - 39</u>
	Drunken Driving	The Provisions of MV Act to be strictly enforced.	35
	Medico Legal Advisory Committee	Government Notification	36
	Immoral Traffic	Government Notification	37 - 39
2B	Court Matters		<u>40 - 41</u>
	Service of NBW	Provision of Law revisited	40
	Police Remand	Guidelines to Investigation Officers & Officers In-charges of Police Stations	41
2C	Matters arising from various Court Judgements		<u>42 - 85</u>
	Relief & Rehabilitation of Rape victims	Revised guidelines by Committee of Secretaries	42- 52
	Effectively dealing with Sexual Offences	Directions of the Delhi High Court	53 - 59
	Cases of Sexual Crime Against Women	Principle of Punishment Enunciated	60 -61
	Dowry Crimes	Duty of Courts Explained	62
	Cases of Sexual Molestation	Principle Explained	63
	Rape	A Crime Against Basic Human Rights Explained.	64
	Bandh	Enforcement of Guwahati High Court Order	65
	D.K. Basu Vrs. State of West Bengal	Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to be strictly followed	66- 67

	State Human Rights Committee	Order of Guwahati High Court	68 - 82
	Supreme Court Judgement on Narcotic Test	Compulsory Administration	83 - 85
3	Directorate of Prosecution		<u>86</u>
	Setting up of the Directorate of Prosecution	Government Notification	86
3A	Trial Monitoring		<u>87 - 90</u>
	Monitoring of progress of prosecution of trial	Guidelines from CID	87 - 90
4	Social Legislation and Police		<u>91 - 94</u>
	Security and safety of disabled persons	Maintenance of data on crimes against disabled persons and guidelines for district Superintendents of Police and other functionalities	91
	National policy on old persons	Legal provision awareness	92- 94
5	Anti Corruption		<u>95 - 98</u>
	Weeding out of corrupt officers	Constitution of committee – Government notification	95
	Earmarking officer	District SP to earmark officer for ACB inquiries	96
	ACB inquiries	Govt directives	97
	ACB Inquiries	Procedures	98
5A	Child Welfare and Crimes committed against them		<u>99 - 116</u>
	Missing children	Extract of guidelines from NHRC Committee on suo moto cognizance of medical reports regarding sexual abuse and killing of children in Nithari, UP	99- 106
	Child Welfare Committee	Government notifications regarding constitution, powers and functions of the committee	107 - 116

6	Training and Personnel Management		117 - 141
	1 st MLPBn notified as armed police training centre	Government notification	117
	Small Arm Firing range	Government notification	118
	Transfer and Posting	Guidelines for transfer and posting of police personnel	119 - 120
	Promotion of armed Branch ASI to ABSI	Procedures of such promotion	121 - 124
	Promotion of Havildar to armed Branch ASI	Procedures of such promotion	125- 127
	Promotion of non-gazetted police personnel of armed branch to various ranks	Procedures of such promotion	128 - 133
	Promotion of non-gazetted police personnel of unarmed branch to various ranks	Procedures of such promotion	134 - 139
	Earned leave	Subsidiary rule 72 to be followed	140
	Nomination for in-service courses	Nominated officers to be spared for the courses	141
6A	Police Welfare		<u>142 - 144</u>
	Unit Funds	Measures to streamline and keep a check on unit funds	142
	Bright Student stipend	Deadline of submission of application	143
	Grievances of personnel	Effective redress mechanism of <i>Darbars</i>	144
7	Armed battalions		<u>145</u>
	Temporary location of 5 th Battalion	Government notification	145
7A	Finance and Accounts		<u>146 - 154</u>
	Drawl of festival advance	Notification of the Finance Department	146 -147
	Money rewards	Amendment in DFP Rules, 2000	148
	Timely submission of pension papers	Guidelines on time line of preparation thereof	149
	Economy Measures	Government directions (F/Y 2006-07)	150 - 153
	Pension benefits	Expeditious payment to be made	154
7B	Village Defence		<u>155 - 156</u>

	Organization		
	Village Defence Organization	Guidelines on improving its functioning	155 - 156
7C	Arms and weapons		<u>157</u>
	Carrying of charged weapons	Avoidance of accidental firing	157
8	Police Station Notifications		<u>158 - 212</u>
	Baghmara Police Station	HPL.154/87/Vol1/657 dt 1 st Sept, 2009	158 - 162
	Revised boundaries of Baghmara Police station	HPL.154/87/556 dt 8 th August , 2007	163 - 167
	Dadenggre Police Station	HPL.154/87/555 dt 8 th August ,2007	168- 169
	Ampati Police station	HPL.154/87/553 dt 8 th August ,2007	170 -174
	Songsak Police Station	HPL.154/87/552 dt 8 th August ,2007	175 - 182
	Williamnagar Police Station	HPL.154/87/557 dt 8 th August , 2007	183 - 187
	Chockpot Police Station	HPL.154/87/551 dt 8 th August ,2007	188 -193
	Rongra Police Station	HPL.154/87/550 dt 8 th August ,2007	194 - 196
	Madanryting Police Station	HPL.154/87/547 dt 8 th August ,2007	197 - 199
	Sohra Police Station	HPL.154/87/545 dt 8 th August ,2007	200 - 203
	Saipung Police Station	HPL.154/87/543 dt 8 th August ,2007	204 - 206
	Amlarem Police Station	HPL.154/87/541 dt 8 th August ,2007	207 - 209
	Shella Police Station	HPL.154/87/540 dt 8 th August ,2007	210 - 212
8A	Right to Information		213 - 219
	Priority fixed to process applications under Right To Information Act	Information sought to be processed on top priority basis	213
	The designated of officer under the Right To Information Act.	Government Notification.	214 - 219
9	Miscellaneous		<u>220 - 227</u>
	Car Flag	Specification of the car flag of the DG &IGP, Meghalaya	220
	Filing of affidavits in courts	Role of supervisory officers	221
	Official dealing between administration and MPs and state legislators	Notification of Govt .of India	222 -224
	Advisory Loan Guarantor	For awareness and guidance	225 - 226

	Protection of Human Rights	Appointment for duty	227
10	Police Establishment Board		<u>228 - 230</u>
	Representation from officer rank	Order and Office Memorandum	228 - 230
10A	Police and Media		<u>231 - 234</u>
	Media access to under trial prisoners	Guidelines governing such access	231 – 232
	Communication with electronic media	Guidelines of interface reiterated	233
	Press Release	Officers authorized to issue	234
10B	Police Medals		<u>235 - 236</u>
	Governor's Police Medals	Government Notification	235- 236
10C	Some Professionally useful Guidelines		<u>237 - 240</u>
11	Rajasthan Police	Prosecution of criminals and tracking criminal their activities	237 – 239
	Concealed weapons	Hints on checking them	240

Administration

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG**

C I R C U L A R N O. 4/2006

Sub : MISSION STATEMENT

As informed vide letter No.MG/VI-7/2004/103 dated 27.1.2006, we have since adopted the Model Mission Statement prepared; by the Padmanabhaiah Committee.

On new Mission Statement can be broken down into the following objectives :-

1. To uphold the Law fairly and firmly.
2. To prevent and detect crime honestly, expeditiously and effectively.
3. To adopt scientific approach to investigation and detection of crime.
4. To instill a sense of fear of Law in the minds of law breakers.
5. To maintain public peace.
6. To provide a sense of safety and security in the minds of law abiding citizens.
7. To discharge our duties and exercise our powers with utmost integrity, impartiality, common-sense and good judgement.
8. To protect and maintain internal security of the country.
9. To be courteous and patient in our behaviour towards our subordinates juniors as well as towards the public.
10. To act without fear, favour or prejudice.
11. To be compassionate towards the victims of crime especially women and weaker section of society.
12. To acquire the requisite skills and to perform our job with professional competence.
13. To be calm and restrained in the face of violence and to apply that much force which is necessary to accomplish our lawful duty.
14. To strive to inculcate a positive and citizen-friendly attitude.
15. To the extent possible, reflect the priorities of the public in our actions.
16. To respond to well-founded criticism with a willingness to change and improve.
17. To provide quality and reliable service by working in partnership with the community.

While discharging our duties and exercising our powers under the law, all our actions must be guided by the objectives listed out above, It is absolutely imperative that we do not allow the Mission Statement to be reduced to an empty rhetoric but we must instead make it our guiding philosophy and a living

document to be practiced by each member of the Meghalaya Police at all times. This, I am sure, will go a long way in making the Meghalaya Police a thoroughly professional organization.

Copies of the Mission Statement circulated earlier as also a copy of this Circular should be sent to all our field formations and it must be ensured that all our personnel have fully understood and assimilated its contents.

Encl : As above.

Sd/- W.R. Marbaniang,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.MG/VI-7/2004/106

Dated Shillong the 7th March,2006

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 3/2006

Sub : **POLICE REFORMS / POLICE WERFARE.**

Police is a very important instrument of governance which has a crucial role to play in creating an atmosphere conducive to growth and progress of the society and indeed of the nation as a whole. But if the police has to give a good account of itself, as indeed it must, then it needs to be efficient, effective, impartial, people friendly and, above all, corruption free. There is need for an increased transparency in its functioning as well as an enhanced accountability for all its acts of omission and commission, an increased and better interface with the public, greater sensitivity and responsiveness towards the community's needs and aspirations and a thoroughly professional approach towards its work.

Towards the end, we need to make police reforms a continuing, ongoing process particularly in area where reforms can be initiated from within the police organization itself. Keeping this in mind, several instructions have been issued from this office in the recent, past on various aspects of police reform / police welfare. There is an imperative need on the part of all our Heads of Offices to ensure that these instructions do not remain buried in some obscure files but are actually translated into practice. All the supervisory officers of and above the level of DIG also have an important role to play in ensuring strict compliance of the instructions so issued by closely monitoring the position regarding the action taken from time to time. All the Heads of offices as well the senior supervisory level officers should ensure submission of quarterly reports on action taken on all such instructions to the Addl. Director General of Police (R/PR), to enable him to monitor position in this regard and also to keep the undersigned informed about the same from time to time.

Sd/-
(W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.MG/XIX-44/2004/Vol.I/25 Dated Shillong, the 13th February 2006

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 1/2006

Sub : **Need for Police Reforms**

Following are the findings of the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) on the basis of a consultancy assignment done by them during the year 2000 as a part of UNDP's project on "Improving the Organisation and Management of the Law Enforcement" in India:-

1. Overall image of the police that emerges is not good for which the major factors are the lack of professionalism and misuse of power by the police, police brutality, corruption and partiality towards the rich and influential people and discriminatory treatment towards weaker sections of the community. The public do not think highly of the integrity of the police personnel.
2. Development of nexus between the PS staff and politicians at local levels leading to erosion in the effectiveness of police leadership.
3. Falling into disuse the traditional system which laid emphasis on regular inspections, field visits, night halts, scrutiny of records, etc. Officers have neither the time nor the will to exercise close supervision. There is an imperative need to revert to the traditional system.
4. Sense of dissatisfaction among the lower rank on account of the fact that while the seniors keep on getting their promotions, they do not bother about the career of the lower ranks and also due to the senior officers' harsh, rude and abusive behaviour towards the lower rank. In fact, the abusive behaviour starts right from the training ground itself. The police recruits during the training period are subjected to constant barrage of harsh and abusive language. All these factors combine to lower their esteem in their own eyes as well as in the society's eyes. A policeman with low esteem cannot be a community's friendly policeman.
5. Over a period of time, though the number of supervisory ranks in the police has proliferated, the quality of supervision exercised by the police leadership at various levels over the work and behaviour of police personnel operating at the grassroots level has declined.

In view of the above, following instructions are issued for guidance and strict compliance :-

1. Given the nature of duties that the police is required to perform, it necessarily has to function in partnership with the community. Conscious and determined efforts must be made by the police to woo

the community. The full and willing public cooperation to the police will be forthcoming only when the police is able to project an image of professionally competent, clean and incorruptible and impartial police force. Also, in order to be able to project a wholesome image, the police must refrain from misusing or abusing its power or from taking recourse to third degree methods. Besides, the police being an agent of law, it must function with absolute impartiality, unaffected by the narrow castes or communal consideration or by consideration of social or economic status.

2. Any nexus between the PS staff and politicians at local levels is bound to adversely affect the discipline of the police force leading to the weakening of police leadership at various levels. It is therefore absolutely imperative to ensure that no such nexus is allowed to develop.
3. There is an urgent need to lay a lot of emphasis on regular inspections, frequent field visits and night halts and strict, close, continuous and effective supervision by supervisory officers at various levels over the work and behaviour of police personnel down the line.
4. There is also an imperative need to ensure timely promotion of police personnel in the subordinate ranks. This is bound to go a long way in keeping their morale high which, in turn, will help them to perform to their optimum best. IGP (T/AP) and his staff and the concerned officers and staff in the PHQ can and should play a very important role in the timely career advancement of the police personnel as well as of the ministerial staff.
5. The stigma of corruption attached to the police has the effect of undermining public faith in the effectiveness of the police to perform their job in just and effective manner. Police personnel who indulge in corrupt practices need to be exposed to risks of detection and consequential punishment and honesty should be suitably rewarded. Vigilance within the police department at all levels needs to be stepped up. The objective should be to develop attitudes within the police department which are intolerant of corruption. A determined, dedicated, enlightened and an honest leadership can achieve a lot in this direction.
6. There is an urgent need to improve the quality of communication between the seniors and juniors in the police department. The seniors must stop being harsh, rude and abusive in their behaviour towards the lower ranks. It is only when the policeman is treated with respect within the department that he will respect the community.
7. Police ethics should be integrated into training programmes of different ranks not so much as a set of moral code but as a set of issues

concerning corruption in the Police department, its harmful effect on the image and reputation of the whole department ultimately leading to the alienation of the public from the police.

Sd/-
(W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. MG/XXIX-13/2002/20

Dated Shillong, the 27th January, 2006

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

No.HPL.154/87/517

Dated Shillong the 29th March,2007.

From : Shri. G.S. Marbaniang,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya

To : The Director General & Inspector General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Sub : Creation of 4 (Four) Posts of Sub-Divisional Police Officer –
Sanctioned thereof.

Ref : Letter No.MG/XIX-71/2005/38 Dated 23rd Feb,2007.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the sanctioned of the Governor of Meghalaya to the creation of 4(four) posts of Sub Divisional Police Officer at Amlarem, Ampati, Dadengiri and Mawkyrwat Sub-Divisions in the scale of pay indicated below with effect from the date of entertainment up to 29th Feb, 2008

Posts	Scale of Pay
Sub-Divisional Police Officers – 4 (four)	Rs.6350-225-7700-EB-240-9380-250-11130/-

The expenditure is debitable to the Head of Accounts “2055-Police-109-District Police –(01)-District Executive Police-01- Salaries-Sixth Schedule (Pt.II) Areas Non-Plan” during the current Financial Year 2006-2007

This sanction issues with the concurrence of Finance (E.C.II) Department vide their I/D.No.FC(II)/1240/06 Dated 15th Dec, 2006.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department.

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

No.HPL.154/87/516

Dated Shillong the 29th March,2007.

From : Shri. G.S. Marbaniang,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya

To : The Director General & Inspector General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Sub : Upgradation of Out Posts/Police Stations and creation of Posts –
Sanctioned thereof.

Ref : Letter No.MG/XIX-71/2005/38 Dated 23rd Feb,2007.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to accord sanction to the upgradation of Out Posts/ Police Stations falling under the Sub-Divisional Headquarters and Block Headquarters, along with creation of the following 189 posts from the date of entertainment up to 29th Feb, 2008 :-

Sub Divisional Headquarters (Unarmed Branch)

Name of the OPs/ PSs Jaintia Hills District	Posts	Scale of Pay
Amlarem	- SI(UB)- 3 (Three)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable – 1(one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) – 1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
West Garo Hills District		
1. Ampati	SI (UB) – 1 (one)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -1(one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
2. Dadengiri	SI (UB) – 1 (one)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -1(one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-

Block Headquarters (Unarmed Branch)		
East Khasi Hills District		
Shella PS	SI (UB) – 1 (one)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -1(one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -7 (seven)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
South Garo Hills District		
Rongara	SI (UB) – 1 (one)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -1(one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -6 (six)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
East Khasi Hills District		
Mawrykneng	SI (UB) – NIL	NIL
	Head Constable -2(two)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -4 (four)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
West Khasi Hills District		
Ranikor	SI (UB) – 3 (three)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -2 (two)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
Jaintia Hills District		
Saipung	SI (UB) – 3 (three)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -2 (two)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
East Garo Hills District		
Songsak	SI (UB) – 3 (three)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -2 (two)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
South Garo Hills District		
	SI (UB) – 3 (three)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-

Chockpot	Head Constable -2 (two)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
West Garo Hills District		
Tikrikilla	SI (UB) – 3 (three)	Rs.5100-140-5940-EB-150-7140-160-8740/-
	Head Constable -1 (one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Constable (UB) -5 (five)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
Sub-Divisional Headquarters – (Armed Branch)		
Jaintia Hills District		
Amlarem	Havildar (AB) – 1 (one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Naik – 1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Lance Naik – (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Constable – 12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Cook – 1 (one)	Rs.2440-40-2680-EB-50-3080-60-3680/-
West Garo Hills District		
1. Ampati	Havildar (AB) – 1 (one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Naik – 1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Lance Naik – 1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Constable – 12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Cook – 1 (one)	Rs.2440-40-2680-EB-50-3080-60-3680/-
2. Dadengiri	Havildar (AB) – 1 (one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Naik – 1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Lance Naik – (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Constable – 12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Cook – 1 (one)	Rs.2440-40-2680-EB-50-3080-60-3680/-
Block Headquarters (Armed Branch)		

East Khasi Hills District		
Shella P.S.	Havildar (AB) – 1 (one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Naik – 1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Lance Naik – (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Constable – 12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Cook – 1 (one)	Rs.2440-40-2680-EB-50-3080-60-3680/-
South Garo Hills District		
Rongara	Havildar (AB) – 1 (one)	Rs.3450-80-3930-EB-90-4650-100-5650/-
	Naik – 1 (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Lance Naik – (one)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Constable – 12 (twelve)	Rs.2900-60-3260-EB-70-3820-80-4620/-
	Cook – 1 (one)	Rs.2440-40-2680-EB-50-3080-60-3680/-

The expenditure is debitible to the Head of Accounts “2055-Police-109-District Police –(01)-District Executive Police-01- Salaries-Sixth Schedule (Pt.II) Areas Non-Plan” during the current Financial Year 2006-2007

This sanction issues with the concurrence of Finance (E.C.II) Department vide their I/D.No.FC(II)/1240/06 Dated 15th Dec, 2006.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department.

State Crime Record Bureau

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 29th September, 2009

HPL.24/86/119 – Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to declare the Superintendent of Police (SCRB) Meghalaya, Shillong as the head of SCRB, Meghalaya, Shillong with effect from the date of taking over charge and until further orders.

This supersede this Deptt. Notification No.HPL.24/86/114 Dated 14.3.1989.

Sd/- B.Dhar,
Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

Memo No.HPL.24/86/119-A

Dated Shillong the 29th September, 2010

**OFFICE OF THE ADDL. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE ::: CID
MEGHALAYA:::SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR NO. 1/2007

**SUB :- IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPUTER INTEGRATED
POLICE APPLICATION(CIPA)**

In first phase of the Computer Integrated Police Application (CIPA), 7 (seven) Police Station within Shillong City, including CID PS, have been covered. Implementation of project would bring about a significant reduction in manual register maintenance, eliminates duplication and inconsistency record keeping, ensure availability of crime and of criminal data, keeps track of the status of cases, bring about transparency in the working of the police and faster response time of the police.

In the second phase, 11(eleven) Police Stations will be covered by this project. It is now mandatory for all police officers, of an above the rank of Sub-Inspector to acquaint themselves with the use of the computers. Their performance will also be assessed on their ability to operate the C.I.P.A. project on their own.

Superintendents of Police of all districts will ensure that officers, of an above the rank of Sub-Inspectors, learn the use of computers. The officers should be nominated on rotation to attend various computer-related courses. This will set in motion a process of preparing them to handle the C.I.P.A project efficiently and independently.

Sd/-
(B.K. Dey Sawian, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No. PMS/106-2K5-61/52

Dated Shillong the 1st June, 2007

Rules & Discipline

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 5/2007

Subject : Member of the Police Force not to consume intoxicants on duty

Instances have come to the notice of the Police Headquarters that policemen on duty tend to consume intoxicants and thereafter indulge in acts of misconduct. Such behaviour on the part of policemen on duty tarnishes the image of the Police in the eyes of the public besides attracting penal provisions under various sections of the law and of the Conduct Rules. Attention of the Superintendents of Police and Commandants of Armed Battalions is invited to Rule 351A of Assam Police Manual, Part III, as adopted by the Government of Meghalaya, which prohibits members of the police force from consuming intoxicants during the course of their duty or when they may be called upon to perform an official duty.

Superintendents of Police and Commandants of Armed units, Principal, PTS and Director, FSL should take particular care to advise their officers in clear terms that violating of this rule will invite severe departmental action of the offending policemen.

Sd/-
(B.K. Dey Sawian) IPS
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. MG/XII-1/2007/451

Dated Shillong, the 31st March 2007

Inspection & Reviews

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 6/2007

Sub : MATTER RELATING TO ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Henceforth, the Inspection Notes of the rank of Officers of SPs & DIGs, the concerned IGP (Zones) should forward the Inspection Notes to the ADG (L&O) along with their comments and instructions on the issues/points raised in the Inspection Notes. Similarly, Supdt. of Police should forward the Inspection Notes of the Officers subordinate to him along with his views/instructions issued by him on the points raised in the Inspection Notes.

Sd/-
(B.K. Dey Sawian, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. MG/INSP-8/L&O/WZ/2007/3

Dated Shillong, the 19th April, 2007

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R N O. 3/2007

Sub : Quarterly review to be done by Inspectors General of police and Dy. Inspector General of Police (CID)

Henceforth, a quarterly review should be done by Inspector General of Police (SB) and Dy. Inspector General of police (CID) in respect of their own offices and by Inspectors General of police, ER/WZ/TAP/F&ES)/C in respect of Units under their control. Apart from other things, the review should include the following, as may be applicable :-

1. Welfare measures taken during the quarter.
2. Details of utilization of Unit Fund and other private funds.
3. Position regarding filling up of Nomination Form for pension, DCRG and GPF.
4. Position regarding payment of pension, gratuity, leave encashment, GPG/Final withdrawal cases & LIC claims and holding of pension parades.
5. Position regarding pending DPs and suspension cases.
6. Position regarding drinking water supply and electricity connection in family quarters.
7. Position regarding periodic inspection and follow up action on Inspection Notes.
8. Actions taken by District Superintendents of Police to minimize corruption.
9. Holding of Staff Council meetings for grievance redressal.
Position to be reviewed after every six months as these meetings are required to be held twice in a year.
10. Functioning of complaint cells.
11. Visit to family lines by GOs in order to see the living condition of personnel.
12. Action taken on various instructions on police reforms & welfare.
13. Position regarding holding of quarterly Durbars for grievance redressal.
14. Position regarding GOs & CIs looking into grievances of personnel during their field visits.
15. Position regarding holding of Grievance Redressal Days.
16. Position regarding holding of quarterly crime conferences.

17. Officers wise number of cases in which investigation was supervised by each officer including CIs during the quarter (only those cases in which supervision note was given should be taken into consideration).
18. Monthly coordination meetings held with DM/ADM regarding cases pending trial.
19. Setting up and functioning of Citizens' Committees at District Sub-Divisional/ Police Station level.
20. Position regarding fixation of targets for disposal of cases District wise & number of cases disposed of during the quarter, district wise.
21. Review of all pending cases of murder, dacoity, robbery and rape and other long pending cases.
22. Position regarding writing of ACRs by Superintendents of Police, Commandants, etc.
23. Position regarding holding of quarterly meetings by Officer-in-charge of Police Stations with complainants in heinous case in order to explain the progress in the investigation of cases to them.

After each review, a report may please be submitted to the undersigned. In case of CID, after the Dy. Inspector General of Police (CID) has carried out the quarterly review, he should submit report to the undersigned through the Addl. Director General of Police (CID)

Sd/- W.R. Marbaniang,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.MG/VI-47/2006/4-A

Dated Shillong the 8th March, 2007

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 1/1998

The following inspection pattern will be followed :

1. Inspectors General of Police will inspect at least 2(two) State/District level offices within their respective jurisdiction during the calendar year.
2. Dy. Inspectors General of Police will inspect at least 2(two) District offices and 3(three) Police stations during the calendar year.
3. Dy. Inspectors General of Police will ensure that Supdts of Police of the District and other Gazetted officers and Inspectors carry out regular inspection as per the Police Manual.

Completion report should be submitted by all officers in the month of January of the subsequent year. Inspection programmes should be submitted within the month of April for perusal of the Director General of Police.

The above inspections will be supplemented by visit notes by the Senior Officers whenever any Police establishments are visited. The Inspectors General of Police and Dy. Inspectors General of Police may comment on the following points whenever relevant.

- a) General administration of the office.
- b) Performance of the staff.
- c) Number of cases registered/pending for investigation and reasons for pendency.
- d) Quality of investigation.
- e) Intelligence collection.
- f) Any other matter that comes to notice worth noting.

Sd/- I.T. Longkumer
Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.MG/XV-17/93/117

Dated Shillong the 28th April, 1998.

Investigation

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG.

ORDER

All District Superintendents of Police are hereby directed to issue instructions to all the Officers of their respective Districts to submit their weekly diaries. The weekly diaries should clearly mention, the brief details of the work attained to by each of them on any particular day. If the work attained to by them is in connecting with the investigation of case then the reference of the case with CD No. and date should also mentioned. The days availed as leave or gazette holidays should also be mentioned.

The Superintendents of Police should go through the weekly diaries and ensure that all field officers are performing their duties with due dedication and fruitfully utilizing the time available to them on job. In case any investigating officer is not devoting available time to pursue the investigating effectively and expeditiously appropriate remedial measures should be taken and the officer be given memo with suitable advice. The Headquarters may call for weekly diary of any officer for review by the Director General of Police or other senior officer. It is therefore directed that the weekly diaries should be punctually received and their record is properly maintained.

This order should be complied with strictly.

Sd/- S.B. Kakati, IPS
Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.MG/XV-184/2010/1

Dated Shillong the 17th May, 2010

OFFICE OF THE ADDL. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE :::: CID
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 1 OF 2010

It has been observed that a large number of cases under investigation are kept pending for long, due to non receipt of Post Mortem and injury reports from the medical authorities despite correspondences made to them by the Officer-In-Charge of Police Station to expedite reports. It should be noted that submission of charge sheet without the requisite report may invite adverse comments from courts. Under the circumstances therefore, all Superintendents of Police should ensure that the officers in charge of the Police Stations obtain such reports by invoking section 91 CrPC where the court or the officer-in-charges of the Police Station concerned may issue summon or written notice respectively, directing the person in whose possession such report is believed to be, to attend or produce the report at the time and place as stated in the written order or notice as the case may be. Such person is legally bound to produce the documents or reports as required by the court or the Investigating Officer concerned and failing which such defaulting authorities will be liable for punishment as laid down U/S 175 IPC.

Sd/- S.B. Kakati, IPS
Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. M/CID/Cell-VI/D-77/Pt/2004/270-85 Dated Shillong the 9th March, 2010

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG.

CIRCULAR NO. 21/2009

Subject: - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in connection with the investigation of the offences as per the provisions the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

1. The attention of the district superintendents of Police is invited to the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 which has constituted an investigation agency to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of state, friendly relations with foreign states and offences under Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

1.1. The provisions of Sec 6 of NIA Act, 2008 are as follows

Sec. 6. INVESTIGATION OF SCHEDULED OFFENCES

1. On receipt of information and recording thereof under Sec 154 of the code relating to any scheduled offence the Officer-in Charge of the police station shall forward the report to the state government forthwith.
2. On receipt of the report under Sub Sec (1), the government shall forward the report to the central Government as expeditiously as possible.
3. On receipt of the report from the State Government, the Central Government shall determine on the basis of information made available by the State Government or received from other sources, within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the report, whether the offences is a scheduled offence or not and also whether, having regard to the gravity of offence and other relevant factors, it is a fit case to be investigated by the Agency.
4. Where the Central Government is of the opinion that the offence is a Scheduled Offence and it is a fit case to be investigated by the agency, it shall direct the agency to investigate the said offence.
5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the section, if the Central Government is of the opinion that a Scheduled Offence has been committed

which is required to be investigated under this Act, it may, Suo Motu, direct agency to investigate the said offence.

6. Where any direction has been given under Sub- Sec (4) or Sub- Sec (50), the State Government and police officer of the State Government investigating the offence shall not proceed with the investigation and shall forthwith transmit the relevant document and records to the Agency.
7. For the removal of the doubts, it is hereby declared that till the Agency takes up the investigation of the case, it shall be the duty of the Officer – in – Charge of the police station to continue the investigation.”

2. OPERATING PROCEDURES

In view of the above provisions of Sec 6 of The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, the following procedures should be adopted with immediate effect and until further orders, in handing the case(s) to the National Investigation Agency, hereto in referred as NIA in short.

When any offence relating to any scheduled offence is registered and investigated, the Officer-in-Charge of the concerned police station shall bring the case to the notice of the district Superintendent of Police through Circle Inspector of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police. (Crime).

The District Supdt of Police after making due assessment of the case to be investigated by the NIA, shall forward it to the Range DIG or IGP with photo copies of the CDs and all connected documents.

The Range DIG or IGP shall thoroughly study the case and on his assessment that the case needs to be investigated by NIA shall forward the case to Spl Supdt of Police, Crime Investigation Department (CID) with photo copies of FIR, case diaries and all documents connected with the case in the **Proforma attached to this Circular**.

The case will further be scrutinized and processed at CID and after the case is found in order, the approval of the Director General of Police shall be obtained following the single file system procedure and the case shall be forwarded to the Government of Meghalaya in Home (Police) Deptt. for consideration of taking up the case by NIA for investigation.

Once the central Government decides to hand over the investigation of the case to NIA and instruction thereto is received, CID will send the copy of the order to the concerned district Superintendent with the quickest means for taking appropriate action in handing over the case to NIA.

On receipt of the order, the district Supdt of police will ensure that the case is supervised up to date till it is handed over to the Investigating Officer appointed by the NIA.

The Investigating Officer of NIA will be guided by the CID to report to the concerned dist Superintendent for taking over the case.

The original CDs, and all connected documents of the case should be handed over to the Investigating Officer of the NIA under proper challan with intimation to the SSP, CID accordingly for keeping the data of such cases in CID.

After the case is handed over to the NIA for investigation, the Range DIG/IGP and the Dist Supdt of Police concerned shall ensure that all assistance and cooperation is extended to the Investigating officer (I.O. of the NIA) in the investigation of the case.

Take note that till the Agency takes up the investigation of the case, it shall be the duty of the Officer – in – Charge of the police station to continue the investigation.

The district Superintendents of Police shall ensure that the supervision of the case is conducted by a GO on day to day basis until it is handed over to the NIA, besides conducting supervision of such cases himself once in a week.

Sd-
(Kulbir Krishan,IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya,Shillong.

Memo No. MG/MG/XII-878/2009/1

Dated Shillong the 18th May, 2009.

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALYA :::: SHILLONG**

Letter No.MG/XII-876/2009/02

Dated Shillong the 4th May, 2009'

From : Shri.O.Passi, MPS
Asstt. Inspector General of Police, (E)
Meghalaya, Shillong.

To : 1) The Superintendent of Police,
East Khasi Hills, Shillong.
2) The Superintendent of Police,
Jaintia Hills, Jowai.
3) The Superintendent of Police,
Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh.
4) The Superintendent of Police,
West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin
5) The Superintendent of Police,
West Garo Hills, Tura.
6) The Superintendent of Police,
East Garo Hills, Williamnagar.
7) The Superintendent of Police,
South Garo Hills, Baghmara.

Sub : PROPER AND TIMELY INVESTIGATION AND DISPOSAL
OF CASES.

Sir,

With reference to the above, I am directed to inform you that Director General of Police, Meghalaya, Shillong has observed with concerned that Investigating Officers have not been paying enough attention to investigation and disposal of Cases.

The Court have also passed remark on the Police for our lethargy and lack of professionalism in Crime Investigation. Henceforth, Director General of Police, Meghalaya, Shillong desires that you give proper attention to this important field of policing so as to ensure proper administration of justice and bring the culprit to book.

Enclosed is Circular No.7 dated 21st April, 1994 issued from this office which may be referred to for guidance and observance.

Encl :- As stated above

Yours faithfully,
(Asstt. Inspector General of Police, (E)
Meghalaya, Shillong.

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA::SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR NO. 17/2009

In a recent N.D.P.S. Case investigated by the Officers from CID Organization which ended in F.R, the Hon'ble Court of the Special Judge, Shillong vide order dated 14.3.2009 has expressed anguish and displeasure at the way the investigation of the case was handled by the police resulting in an innocent facing hardship and falling victim to the situation. Such mishandling of the investigation has come to the adverse notice of the Hon'ble Court and has led the Hon'ble Court to direct this office to take immediate remedial steps to organize special training in investigation and drug testing forthwith.

In pursuance of the Hon'ble Court's directions and with a view to improve investigation of cases especially in drug related cases, the following training courses will be organized by CID in co-ordination with Principal, PTS in addition to the Annual Courses in Scientific Aids to Investigation and courses on NDPS Act already issued by the Inspector General of Police (Trg/AP) vide Memo No. TAP/F/11-3/Vol-X/4-33 dated 22.2.2008:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Courses	Rank	Date of Courses to be organized	Venue
1	Search, seizure and Identification of NDPS	SI to DySP	6.4.2009 to 8.4.2009	Police Training School, Mawroh.
2	Vertical Interaction on seizure, testing, packing, sealing and drawing of Panchnama on NDPS.	-do-	4.5.2009 to 6.5.2009	-do-
3	A discussion / seminar on legal implications of faulty seizure of NDPS	-do-	7.5.2009	-do-

(Sd/- Kulbir Krishan, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No. M/CID/Cell-VI/A-37/2008/ 120-42 Dated Shg the 20th March, 2009.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 2/2007

The statutory control over Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances has been exercised in India through NDPS Act, 1985. With the passage of time and the developments in the field of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse at national level, many deficiencies in the investigation of NDPS case has been observed. Subsequently it has been noticed in recent past in Meghalaya that most of the culprits of NDPS cases have been acquitted by the Trial Court due to poor investigation lapses committed by the police, which Hon'ble Court has taken seriously and viewed with a remarks to senior police officials that superior officer in future should guide and supervise the case under NDPS Act and if necessary I/O should be sent for specialize training, otherwise the criminals involved in Narcotic Drugs will remain at large which is a social menace and fatal blow to the society.

Citing example with the reference to Rynjah PS Case No. 81(11)2004 U/S 21 NDPS, the following deficiencies in investigations are found from the Judgement copy of Honourable Session Court, Shillong, which led for acquittal of the culprit named Lucy Kuki and Others.

1. The prosecution failed to establish the information of seizure which was not forwarded to the superior officer as mandated U/S 42(2) of NDPS Act.
2. The accuses were not informed by police of their legal rights either to be searched before a gazetted officer or magistrate as mandated U/S 50 of NDPS Act.
3. Search and recovery was done by a lady constable against the provision of section 42 of NDPS Act. This section mandate that entry, search and seizure authorizations are to be done by and empowered officer of Central or State Govt. but they should be superior in rank to a peon, sepoy or constable.
4. When search witness entered the Police Station on the night of seizure, at 11:00 PM, the master packet was in the hands of Police. So from the deposition of the seizure witness it is understood that prior to arrival of witness, the contraband items had already been recovered by the police. The witness had not seen the actual recovery of the contraband items.
5. Under 42(2) empowered officer who take down any information in writing or records the grounds under the proviso to section 42(1), he should immediately send a copy of such information to his immediate official Superior. This was not done.

6. The prosecution case suffered from serious doubt about the recovery. The police did not comply with provisions of section 42 and other mandates of law.

Henceforth, all District Superintendents of Police should pay due care and attention while supervising the cases under NDPS Act and strict instructions to be given to the all OCs / ICs and officers dealing with NDPS case for proper investigation which should have full compliance with appropriate section of law and the procedure adopted at the time of search, recovery, seizure, arrest should be mandated as per section 41, 42, 43, 50, 57 NDPS Act as far as practicable and the I/Os should have thorough knowledge about the sections of law under NDPS Act to avoid lacuna and loopholes during investigation. Packing, labeling and forwarding of NDPS exhibits to FSL should be done in proper manner by adopting legal procedure leaving no lapses / flaws from the part of the I/O and before proceeding with the investigating I/O should bear in mind the benefit always goes to accused, so doubt should have no place in investigation.

Further, whenever training is conducted by CID (Orgn), all the district SPs should depute active, energetic officers to take part in the NDPS training course.

Sd/-
(W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.MG/XII-674/2006/14

Dated Shillong, the 1st Feb, 2007

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALYA :::: SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR NO. 1/2009

Henceforth, the Superintendent of Police of all the districts will issue necessary instructions to the Officers Incharge of Police Stations within their respective jurisdiction to ensure strict compliance of law and rules relating to registration of FIRs and providing copies of the same free of cost to the complainants. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued directions in this regard and it has directed that if steps are not taken for registration of FIRs immediately and copies thereof are not made over to the complainants, the erring Officer (s) concerned may face severe consequences, such as the complainant may move the concerned Magistrate for getting directions, issued to the Police to register the FIRs and to provide its copy to the complainant within twenty four hours of receipt/production of such orders. The Magistrate may further issue directions to take immediate steps for apprehending the accused persons and recovery of kidnapped/abducted persons and properties which are subject matter of theft/dacoity. In case FIRs are not registered within the aforementioned time and or aforementioned steps are not taken by the Police, the concerned Magistrate (s) would be justified to initiate contempt proceedings against such delinquent Officers, punish them for violation of their orders if no sufficient cause is shown and to award stringent punishment. Further, the Disciplinary Authority would also be quite justified in initiating Department Proceedings and suspending them in contemplation of the same.

All the Superintendent of Police of the districts are further directed to take immediate action against the defaulting officers, within their administrative powers with intimation to Police Headquarters.

Sd/-
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.MG/XII-839/2008/2-A

Dated Shillong the 4th Aug, 2008

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

No.POL.65/2005/214

Dated Shillong the 6th August, 2007

From : Shri. C. Dkhar
Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya

To : The Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong

Sub : GUIDELINES FOR SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF CHILD RAPE
CASES

Sir,

In continuation of this Department's letter No.POL.65/2005/209 Dated 25.6.2007, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of D.O. No.8/3/2003-PRP&P dated 12-7-2007 received from Joint Secretary, National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, on the above subject for favour of information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Political Department

National Human Rights Commission

Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg. New Delhi -110001 INDIA

Phone : (O) 011-23382263

Aruna Sharma

Fax : 91-011-23384863/ 23386521/ 23382911

Joint Secretary

E-mail : js-nhrc@nic.in

Website : www.nhrc.nic.in.

D.O No.8/3/2003-PRP&P

July 12, 2007.

Dear Ms.Suchiang,

This is with reference to our previous letter of even no. dated 25th of August, 2006 where in the Commission had forwarded a set of guidelines regarding speedy disposal of Child rape Cases and sought your comments/ suggestions.

Thank you for your comments/ suggestions. After a thorough review of your recommendations we have tried to ingrain some of them into our guidelines and redrafted the same.

It is hoped that these guidelines will serve the purpose that they have been designed for and that no victim of such a heinous crime is left without adequate relief.

We look forward to your co-operation and hope that the effect envisioned by us is fulfilled.

Regards.

Yours faithfully,

Encl : Guidelines.

(Aruna Sharma)

Ms. R.V. Suchiang
Home Secretary
Government of Meghalaya
Civil Secretariat
Shillong.

GUIDELINES FOR SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF CHILD RAPE CASES.

- (i) The complaint relating to child rape cases shall be recorded promptly as well as accurately. The complaint can be filed by the victim or an eyewitness or anyone, including a representative of non-governmental organization, who has received information of the commission of the offence. The case should be taken as follows :
 - (a) Officer not below the rank of SI and preferably lady police officer.
 - (b) Recording should be verbatim.
 - (c) Person recording to be in civil dress
 - (d) Recording should not be insisted in police station, it can be at residence of victim.
- (ii) If the complainant is the child victim, then it is of vital importance that the reporting officer must ensure that the child victim is made comfortable before proceeding to record the complaint. This would help in ensuring accurate narration of the incident covering all relevant aspects of the case. If feasible assistance of psychiatrist should be taken;
- (iii) The Investigating Officer shall ensure that medical examination of victim of sexual assault and the accused is done preferably within 24 hours in accordance with Cr.PC Sec.164 A. Instruction be issued that the Chief Medical Officer ensures the examination of victim immediately on receiving request from I.O. The gynecologist, while examining the victim should ensure recording the history of incident.
- (iv) Immediately after the registration of the case, the investigation team shall visit the scene of crime to secure whatever incriminating evidence is available there. If there are tell-tale signs of resistance by the victim or use of force by the accused those should be photographed;
- (v) The Investigation Officer shall secure the clothes of the victim as well as the clothes of the accused, if arrested, and send them within 10 days for forensic analysis to find out whether there are traces of semen and also obtain report about the matching of blood group and if possible DNA profiling;
- (vi) The forensic lab should analyze on priority basis and send report within couple of months;
- (vii) The investigation of the case shall be taken up by an officer not below the rank of S.I. on priority basis and, as far as possible, investigation shall invariably be completed within 90 days of registration of the

- case. Periodical supervision should be done by senior officers to ensure proper and prompt investigation;
- (viii) Wherever desirable, the statement of the victims U/S 164 CrPC shall be recorded expeditiously;
 - (ix) Identity of the victim and the family shall be kept secret and they must be ensured of protection. IOs/ NGOs to exercise more caution of the issue.

TRIAL COURT

- i) Fast Tract courts preferably presided over by a lady judge and trial to be held in camera;
- ii) Atmosphere in the court should be child friendly;
- iii) If possible, the recordings be done in video conferencing/ in conducting manner so that victim is not subjected to close proximity of accused;
- iv) Magistrate should commit case to session within 15 days after the filing of the charge sheet.

**OFFICE OF THE ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE ::: CID
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR NO. 6/2006

It has been observed that the investigating officers do not obtain permanent residential address of prosecution witnesses during the investigation. Non availability of the permanent residential address of prosecution witnesses leads to under delay in trial of cases as summons to such witnesses are not served on time or their summon are misdirected due to lack of addresses. The Criminal Justice System will suffer immense damage, if there is delay in justice delivery. Henceforth all IOs will ensure that at investigation stage itself not only the official address of witnesses but also the permanent and present residential address shall be recorded at the time of recording their statement under section 161 CrPC for use at stage of trial of the cases.

Sd/-
(W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. MG/XII-652/2006/2

Dated Shillong, the 26th July 2006

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE :
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R N O . 3 / 2 0 0 5

It has been observed that during the current agitation sponsored and spearheaded by KSU in the Eastern Range and by Garo Hills Citizens' Forum (GHCF) in the Western Range, miscreants have committed serious criminal offences like assault, mischief, destruction and damage of private and public properties but in some instances, it is viewed with concern, that few cases have been registered by the Police Stations concerned on the plea that no FIR was lodged at the Police Station or the victim was not interested to lodge any report.

ii. In this regard, the attention of all District Superintendents of Police is brought to the **Sections 154 & 157 Cr.PC**. These provisions of the law should be evoked and Suo-Moto cases may be taken up immediately after proper enquiry. Section 157 Cr.PC which begins with the wording "*If, from information received or OTHERWISE*", is a significant section of law and it provides that offences can be investigated without a formal FIR.

iii. All District Superintendents of Police shall bring this to the notice of all officers in charge of Police stations and In charges of OPS/BHs.

iv. Any lapse on the part of any officer will be viewed seriously and necessary departmental actions shall be initiated against the defaulting officer.

Sd/-
(W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.M/CID/Cell-VI/D-1/Pt/2005/1926 Dated Shillong, the 18th July 2005

Motor Vehicle Acts & Rules

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R N O. 4/2007

Sub : Strict Enforcement of Provision Under Section 185 MV Act,1988

Sub : Drunken Driving.

Drunken driving is a criminal offence. A drunken driver is a potential murderer, as he cannot perform his task of driving without gravely endangering the lives of others. Needless to say, drunken driving results in road mishaps. After drinking, the judgement power of the driver is impaired and the relative probability of causing road accidents increases with the rising blood alcohol levels.

Superintendent of Police of District are reminded that according to Section 185 MV Act, 1998, driving by a drunken person who has blood alcohol exceeding 30 mg per 100 ml of blood detected by a breath analyzer, shall be punishable at the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or both. For a second or subsequent offence, if committed within three years of the commission of previous similar offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees or with both.

The offences under section 185 MV Act, 1988, fall in the category of offences for Which Only Court Challans Shall Be Made.

Pending directions of the concerned authorities in the Transport Department, Government of Meghalaya, relating to the provision of punching licenses for each traffic violation, the provision of Sec. 185 MV Act, 1988 should be strictly enforced on road to make it punitive and prohibitive.

Sd/-

(B.K. Dey Sawian) IPS
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No. MG/XII-1/2007/46

Dated Shillong 31st March, 2007

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

HPL.218/2007/9

Dated Shillong the 15th January, 2008

On the recommendation of the Committee on Police Reform constituted by the Government of Meghalaya vide Notification HPL.181/2003/100 dated 17th Jan, 2007, a Medico Legal Advisory Committee is hereby constituted with the following members with immediate effect with a view to strengthen criminal justice system in terms of timely rendering of proper aid in medico legal services to the investigation of crime and its due prosecution in courts of law :-

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner | - | Chairman |
| 2. District Superintendent of Police | - | Member Secretary |
| 3. District Medical & Health Officer | - | Member |

The Chairman may co-opt Director, Forensic Science Laboratory, Meghalaya, Shillong or his representative as member of the committee, in case of requirement.

The following shall be the terms of reference of the Committee :

- i. To review the cases under investigation which are pending due to non submission or delayed submission of medical and postmortem reports and issue necessary instructions to the department concerned to expedite the reports within a fixed time frame. The committee may also fix a time frame for submission of the following reports :
 - (a) Injury Report
 - (b) Postmortem Report
 - (c) Medical examination Report of accused persons
- ii. To resolve the differences of opinion, if any, between the Medico Legal professionals and forensic experts;
- iii. To oversee that the medico legal experts eschew any tendency to reserve their opinion as to the cause of death etc., pending receipt of the reports of FSLs on toxicological examination even in case where it is possible for them to give a definite opinion about the case of death.
- iv. To make adequate arrangement for availability of medical experts for rendering medico legal services as per the legal requirements.
- v. Any other matter which the members of committee deemed fit in the interest of strengthening of Criminal Justice System.

Sd/- W.M.S. Pariat

Addl. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME(POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 1st June, 2004

No. HPL.152/78/105 :- In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 13 of the immoral traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to appoint the following Inspectors of Police as Special Police Officers for the purposes of the said Act for the respective areas as noted below against each.

SL NO	OFFICERS TO BE DESIGNATED AS SPECIAL OFFICERS	DISTRICT
1	Circle Inspector (Sohra)	East Khasi Hills
2	Circle Inspector (Rural)	-do-
3	Inspector Investigation	-do-
4	O/C Laitumkhrah PS	-do-
5	O/C Lumdiengjri PS	-do-
6	O/C Laban PS	-do-
7	O/C Rynjan PS	-do-
8	O/C Mawlai PS	-do-
9	O/C Sadar PS	-do-
10	O/C Madanryting PS	-do-
11	O/C Sohra PS	-do-
1	Circle Inspector (West)	West Khasi Hills
2	Circle Inspector (East)	-do-
3	O/C of all Police Stations	-do-
1	Circle Inspector (Sadar)	Ri-Bhoi
2	Circle Inspector (North)	-do-
3	Circle Inspector (South)	-do-
4	O/C of all Police Stations	-do-
1	Circle Inspector (West)	Jaintia Hills
2	O/C of all Police Stations	-do-
1	Circle Inspector (Sadar)	East Garo Hills
2	Circle Inspector (North)	-do-

3	O/C of all Police Stations	-do-
1	Circle Inspector (Sadar)	West Garo Hills
2	Circle Inspector (West)	-do-
3	Circle Inspector (South)	-do-
4	Inspector Investigation	-do-
5	O/C of all Police Stations	-do-
1	Circle Inspector (South)	South Garo Hills
2	Circle Inspector (North)	-do-
3	O/C of all Police Stations	-do-
1	All Inspectors of CID/ACB	Meghalaya

This supercedes this Department's Notification No.HPL 152/78/97 dated 6th May, 1994

(R.V.Suchiang)
Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Memo No.HPL.152/78/105-A

Dated Shillong the 1st June, 2004

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 14th October, 2009

No. HPL.176/2008/27 - In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (s) of Section 2 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Act 2 of 1974) the Government of Meghalaya hereby notifies that there will be a Women Police Stations for dealing with the Crime Against Women & Children in each District Headquarters of the State in the interest of Public Services having jurisdiction over the respective District boundary with immediate effect.

The existing Women Police Cells functioning in the seven Districts will now functions as the Women Police Stations in each District and will work under the jurisdiction of the concerned Superintendent of Police.

The Crimes against Women (CAW) Cell in the CID will monitor the work of the Women Police Station and the Superintendents of Police shall send regular monthly reports, as specified by the CAW Cell in the CID or more frequently whenever such a need arises.

Cases shall be initially registered with the local Police Station having jurisdiction in the place of occurrence and the concerned Police Station shall take all the necessary preliminary steps after which such cases shall subsequently be transferred to the concerned Women Police Station for investigation and prosecution if they fall under any of the categories mentioned herein.

The Women Police Station will investigate the following listed crimes against women :-

- (i) Rape
- (ii) Molestation
- (iii) Kidnapping/Abduction
- (iv) Eve teasing
- (v) Murder for Dowry by burning
- (vi) Murder for Dowry by other means
- (vii) Attempt to commit murder for Dowry by burning
- (viii) Attempt to commit murder for Dowry by other means
- (ix) Cruelty by husband/relative
- (x) Abetment to suicide
- (xi) Importing of girls below 18 years
- (xii) Importing of girls between 18 to 21 years
- (xiii) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act
- (xiv) Indecent representation of Women as per provision of Women (Prohibition) Act
- (xv) Cases of Missing children

Barkos Warjri
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Court matters

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

ORDER

CIRCULAR NO. 14/2009

The Hon'ble Sessions Judge, Shillong has taken serious note that NBW AS issued against the absentee accused are being returned to the court by the OC of Police Stations concerned simply with a note "returned to the issuing Court with prayer for fixing another date" without giving any reason thereof.

Section 70 CrPC makes it clear that every Warrant remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which has issued it or until it is executed. Non execution of the Warrant / Summon by the Police in time, causes delay of disposal of case which is not proper and cannot allowed.

Henceforth, Superintendents of Police will direct all the officers in Charge of Police Stations within his district to execute the Warrants / Summons in time.

Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. MG/XII-871/2009/2

Dated Shillong, the 19th March 2009.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE :::: CID
MEGHALAYA::::SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R

Of late Instance of rejection for Police remand by the Court have come to the notice which can be attributed to lack of seriousness and superficial approach made by the I/Os while presenting the case before the Court. The intention of the law is that the Police custody is not to be resorted to as a matter of course, but is should be done only after close perusal of the dairy and after nature consideration backed by good reasons. The following guidelines may be followed for remand to police custody.

- (1) When an investigation officer requires authority to detain an accused person in police custody beyond the limits prescribed in Sec.57 CrPC he shall make an application therefore in accordance with the provision of Sec.157 CrPC and shall attach the case dairies or copies thereof.
- (2) No application for remand to police custody shall be made on the ground that an accused person is likely to confess. Ground for such an application should be of the following nature.
 - (a) That it is necessary to take the accused to a distance that he may be shown the persons likely to identify him as having been seen at or near the scene of crime.
 - (b) That it is necessary to have his footprints compared with those found in or near the scene of offence.
 - (c) That the accused has offered to point out stolen property or weapons or other articles connected with the case.
 - (d) Any other good an sufficient special reason. Sec.309 CrPC on the other hand shows that investigation has already begun and sufficient evidence has been obtained raising a suspicion that the accused person may have committed the offence and further evidence may be obtained to enable the police to do which a remand to jail custody is necessary.

Henceforth, all O/C's and I/O's should strictly be adhered to the aforesaid guidelines and see that strong and convincing evidences are put up before the court while moving for remand to police custody and should there be no any scope for the court to reject the plea on tenuous ground.

Sd/- F.D. Sangma, IPS
Spl. Superintendent of Police, CID
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.M/CID/Cell-IX/30/97-98/85

Dated Shillong the 30th June, 1998

**Matters arising from
various Court Judgements**

**REVISED SCHEME FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS
OF RAPE (18/8/2008)**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. union of India and others write petition (CRL) No.362/93 had directed the National Commission for Women to evolve a "scheme so as to wipe out the tears of unfortunate victims of rape". The Supreme Court observed that having regard to the Directive Principles containing in the Article 38(1) of the Constitution, it was necessary to set up criminal Injuries Compensation Board, as rape victims besides the mental anguish, frequently incur substantial financial loss and in some cases are too traumatized to continue in employment. The Court further directed that compensation for victims shall be awarded by the Court on conviction of the offender and by the Criminal Injuries compensation board whether or not a conviction has taken place. The Board shall take into account the pain, suffering and shock as well as loss of earnings due to pregnancy and the expenses of child birth if this occurs as a result of rape.

Accordingly, to give effect to the aforesaid direction of the Hon'ble Court, the National Commission for women sent a draft scheme to the central government in 1995, thereafter the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary gave the following guidelines in this regard :-

1. That a plan scheme would be prepared by the NCW/DWCD for disbursing compensation to the victims of rape and the scheme should also provide for interim compensation.
2. The quantum of compensation is to be worked out by the DWCD in consultation with the NCW.
3. Provision for budgetary requirements for the scheme, which would be transferred to the State as Grants-in-Aid.
4. Setting up of District Level Committee headed by District Magistrate, to consider the claims.
5. Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to monitor the implementation of the scheme by the State Government and attending to any complaint received in this regard.
6. The MHA would issue suitable directives to state governments for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims.
7. Monitoring of the scheme by the National Commission for Women.

The NCW has redrafted the scheme in the light of the above guidelines and in formulating the scheme, the Commission is guided by the parameters given by the Supreme Court as well as its own assessment of the needs of the victims of rape.

SCHEME FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR VICTIMS OF RAPE.

1. The Scheme may be called the “Scheme for relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape, 2005”.
2. The scheme shall apply to the whole of India.
3. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in Official Gazette, appoint.
4. The scheme shall cover all cases where an application has been filed either by the rape victim herself or by any person claiming on her behalf;
5. “Rape”, will have the same meaning as defined in Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code;
6. **Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board (CIRRB):**
 - (a) Upon the notification of the scheme, there shall be established at every District, a Board called the District Criminal Injuries relief and rehabilitation Board;
 - (b) The board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with applications received under the scheme in that District;
 - (c) The board shall headed by the Collector or the District Magistrate by whatever name he/she is called who shall be the President and comprise of four other members nominated by the State government, where one of them has expertise in matters relating to criminal law, one has experience in the field of empowerment of women, a Medical doctor and a representative of Panchayati Raj Institution or Municipality in the District, out of which at least three members would be women.
7. **FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT CIRRB –**
 - (a) The Board shall consider the claims and award financial relief/ rehabilitation as the case may be in all cases of rape in accordance with the procedure prescribed under this scheme.
 - (b) The Board shall coordinate and monitor the activities of the District Monitoring Committee (DMC), as provided under the Scheme, and /or with the Governmental and non-Government organizations for rendering assistance to the victim, in the form of any legal, medical, psychological or any other form of aid/ assistance.
 - (c) Implement any Scheme for rehabilitation of rape victims framed by the State or National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board.
 - (d) The Board shall in accordance with law recover the cost and relief amounts from the accused after his conviction in the case.
8. **POWERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD –**
 - (a) The board shall be the authority to consider the claims and award financial relief in all cases of rape and order such other relief and

rehabilitation measures as deemed fit in the circumstances of the case.

- (b) The Collector or the District Magistrate as the President of the Board shall exercise the powers conferred upon him under the CrPC or under any other law by the State Government, for carrying out the functions under the Scheme;

9. **DISTRICT MONITORING COMMITTEE** - The State Government shall establish in every District, a Monitoring Committee, which shall be headed by the Superintendent of Police of the District. The Committee shall comprise of the following other members, whom the District Collector/ District Magistrate would nominate :

- (i) A police officer, preferably a woman.
- (ii) A woman social activist or a counselor;
- (iii) A Lawyer
- (iv) A Medical doctor;
- (v) A representative of the Panchayati Raj Institution or Municipality.

10. **FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT MONITORING COMMITTEE** :

The District Monitoring Committee shall perform the following functions;

- (a) To arrange for psychological and medical aid and counseling to the victim.
- (b) To arrange for legal aid to the victim n filing the FIR till the conclusion of the trial;
- (c) To initiate suitable measures to ensure the protection of the victim and witnesses till the conclusion of the trial.
- (d) Monitor and expedite the progress of the investigation.
- (e) To aid and assist in opposing bails, filing appeals and making application for protection of the victim.
- (f) In cases of young victims, to see that they receive education or professional training or training for self-employment.
- (g) To assist them in securing employment.
- (h) To provide the required psychiatric treatment/counseling.
- (i) To facilitate the victims' rehabilitation.
- (j) Initiate action so as to ensure Anonymity of the victims.
- (k) Ensure that Interrogations of the victim be conducted by female police officers. During all stages of interrogation and examination of the victim or the applicant, at least one member of the DMC is present.;
- (l) To arrange shelter to the victim, for such period as the circumstances warrant.

- (m) And such other functions as may be deemed expedient and necessary by the committee given the peculiar facts and circumstances of each case;

11. **PROCEDURE FOR TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS BY THE DISTRICT BOARD (CIRRB):**

- (a) A victim, or her legal heir or any person/ voluntary organization espousing the cause of women, or DMC may apply to the District Board for financial relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.
- (b) Where the legal heir is :-
 - (i) A child, the application may be made on his behalf by a parent or guardian or by any voluntary organization.
 - (ii) A mentally ill person within the meaning of the Mental Health Act, the Application may be made by the person with whom the victim normally resides or a duly authorized medical officer or a voluntarily organization; or by a parent/ guardian.
- (c) An applicant shall submit the following documents, as applicable, with the application :
 - (i) Medical Certificate, where the application is being made by or on behalf of the victim; or
 - (ii) The Death Certificate of the victim, where the application is being made by a legal heir.
 - (iii) Copy of FIR/Complainant.
- (d) On receiving the application and after having been *prima facie satisfied* that the case of rape has been made out, the Board shall order an interim financial relief of Rs.20,000/-.
- (e) The Board shall as far as possible grant the interim relief within a period of three weeks from the date of receipt of the application;
- (f) Before awarding the interim and other relief's the Board shall satisfy itself about the claim, make a preliminary assessment about the nature of the claim as well as well as take into account the medical report and other evidences;
- (g) The Board shall take the assistance of the District Monitoring Committee before arriving at any decision.
- (h) The Board may take other measures for the purposes of the rehabilitation or any special needs of the victim in addition to the financial relief;
- (i) In case of victims who belong to schedule caste/ schedule tribes, the provisions of the scheme shall be in addition to the provisions prescribed for grant of relief under the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act 1989. However, the

District Monitoring Committee while deciding the relief under this scheme shall take into account the compensation payable to the SC/ST victim under that Act.

- (j) The Board shall dispose the application for relief and rehabilitation within one month from the date on which the complainant gives her evidence or within one year from the date of receipt of the application whichever is earlier;
In deciding the application for financial relief, the Board shall be guided by but not completely controlled by, the stand of the applicant in the trial.
- (ja) The Board shall release balance amount of Rs.1.30 lakh and any amount unspent towards relief and rehabilitation measures to the victim subject to the fixed limit as prescribed.
- (k) The Board shall as far as possible, award financial and other relief's as per the heads specified in the scheme.
- (l) Award the compensation to the victim in lump sum subject to a maximum of Rs.2,00,000/-. While awarding the final relief, the Board shall take into account the interim and other relief's granted.
- (m) The Board shall be guided by the peculiar needs of the victim in deciding the amount of compensation to be granted in each case;
- (n) The financial relief that is awarded by the Board is in addition to rehabilitation measures that the Board may suggest/ administer in each case.
- (o) In cases where the victim is a minor, the amount shall be paid to her guardian or next friend after satisfying itself about the legitimacy of the person for relief and rehabilitation of the victim;
- (p) The Board shall keep the Best interests of the victim in mind at all times;
- (q) The Board may reject any application where it is of the considered opinion that :-
 - (i) The applicant failed to take, without delay, all reasonable steps to inform the police, or other body or person considered by the Board to be appropriate for the purpose, of the circumstances giving rise to the injury; or
 - (ii) The applicant failed to co-operate with the police or other authority in attempting to bring the accused/ assailant to justice; or
 - (iii) The applicant has failed to give all reasonable assistance to the authority or other body or person in connection with the application;

12. The application before the Board has to be as soon as possible and without undue delay from the date of incident. Provided that upon showing due cause, the Board shall have the powers to condone the delay if any;
13. Sitting of the Board – (i) The Board shall hear the application at such times and in such places as the Board may determine.
 - (ii) The Board shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing of the relevant application.
 - (iii) Where the Board makes a decision to hear the applicant it shall be entitled to call and examine any other person.
 - (iv) The Board shall reach its decision on the basis of evidence and other information available to it at the hearing.
 - (v) The victim and/ or her agent shall have a right of oral hearing;
14. **PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION TO THE VICTIM.**

The Board shall while determining the compensation and other relief's be guided by the following Parameters :-

 - (i) Where Death results as a consequence of rape :
 - (a) Non-earning member of the family – Rs.1,00,000/- (One lakh) towards relief after the post mortem report establishes a prima facie case.
 - (b) Earning member of the family – Rs.2,00,000/- (Two lakh) payment after the post mortem report establishes a prima facie case for the benefit of minor children
 - (ii) **IN OTHER CASES :**
 - (a) Interim relief – Rs.20,000/-
 - (b) Rehabilitation and other expenses if any – subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/- which may include :-
 - (i) Type and severity of the bodily injury suffered by the victim and expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on medical treatment and psychological counseling to the victim.
 - (ii) Expenditure consequential on pregnancy, if resulting from rape including expenses connected with abortion, if it is resorted to, in consequence to rape.
 - (iii) Expenses incurred or likely to be incurred in connection with any education or professional or vocational training or training for self employment to the victim.
 - (iv) Loss caused to the victim by cessation or interruption of gainful activity or employment on the basis of an assessment made by the Board and / or the district monitoring committee.

- (v) Non pecuniary loss or damage for pain, suffering mental or emotional trauma, humiliation or inconvenience.
- (vi) Expenses incurred in connection with provision of any alternate accommodation in cases where the victim belongs to any other place other than the place where the offence took place.
- (vii) Expenses likely to be incurred in connection with the court trial – the Board and DMC shall arrange for legal aid under the Legal Service Authorities Act 1987 and may if so considered necessary, engage any other lawyer to assist the victim and pay honorarium and traveling allowance as may be determined by the state Board.
- (viii) While determining the financial and other relief, the Board shall have due regard to the victim being a child or mentally challenged and may consider higher financial relief and the special relief measures to be provided.
- (ix) The Board shall not be guided by the outcome of the trial in allowing the application for relief and rehabilitation;
- (x) The Board shall as far as possible make use of the schemes, facilities provided by the State or Central Government and also the organizations funded fully or partly by the Government for relief and rehabilitation measures.
- (e) Subject to provisions of Rule 11, Relief's and rehabilitation shall not be granted under this Scheme in the following circumstances:
 - Where the applicant has previously lodged any claim in respect of the same criminal injury under this scheme for the relief and rehabilitation of the victim of crime; or
 - Where the incident is so belated that no evidence would be forthcoming.
 - Where the applicant after having filed the complaint deliberately turned hostile in the trial and has not supported the case of the prosecution;

Circumstances under which relief amounts may be denied.

The Board may reject any application where it is of the considered opinion that :

- (1) The applicant failed to take, without delay, all reasonable steps to inform the police, or other body or person considered by the Board to be appropriate for the purpose, of the circumstances giving rise to the injury; or

- (2) The applicant failed to co-operate with the police or other authority in attempting to bring the accused/ assailant to justice; or
- (3) The applicant has failed to give all reasonable assistance to the authority or other body or person in connection with the application.
- (4) Where the applicant has previously lodged any claim in respect of the same criminal injury under this scheme for the relief and rehabilitation of the victim of crime; or
- (5) Where the incident is so belated that no evidence would be forthcoming;
- (6) Where the applicant after having filed the complaint deliberately turned hostile in the trial and has not supported the case of the prosecution;
- (7) In cases of elopement of girls above 16 years of age where a prima facie of case of rape is not made out the Board shall not reject the application but may await outcome of trial, before disbursing any compensation.

ENHANCEMENT OF RELIEF IN SPECIAL CASES – The State Board may in appropriate cases enhance the relief amount in the following cases:-

- (i) Offences against children below 13 years of age, which may involve specialized treatment and care.
- (ii) Offences against mentally challenged, handicapped Women and Children which may involve specialized treatment and care.
- (iii) Cases in which victim becomes infected with diseases including STD and HIV positive;
- (iv) Cases where victim gives birth to the child of the abuser;
- (v) Cases where severe medical problems in faced by the victim including both physical and mental.
- (vi) Any other ground as prescribed.

15. CONSTITUTIN OF THE STATE BOARD –

- (i) The State Government shall constitute by notification in the Official Gazette State Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board at state level.
- (ii) The State Board shall consist of –
 - Secretary, of the department of Women and Child Development/ Department of Social Welfare who shall be the President.
 - The Member Secretary or any member of the State Women Commission.
 - An officer of the Law Department of the State or the Union territory.

- Three Representatives from amongst Women Activists and eminent lawyers working in the field of empowerment of Women.

16. **FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE BOARD** – (i) The State Board shall coordinate and monitor the functions of the District Board;

- (ii) The State Board shall ensure proper disbursement of the funds allocated to it by the Central Government and any additional amount supplemented by the State Government, to the District Boards.
- (iii) Issue directions to the appropriate authorities under the Act for ensuring proper medical, psychological and legal assistance to the victim.
- (iv) The Board may inquire, suo moto or otherwise on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on her behalf into any complaint alleging rape and/ or with respect of any matter in connection with the provisions of the scheme and refer the matter to the District Board.
- (v) The Board shall entertain all appeals against the decision of the District Board and in deserving cases of extraordinary circumstances, enhance the compensation amount subject to a maximum limit of Rs.3,00,000/- with prior approval of the National Board.

17. **CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL CRIMINAL INJURIES RELIEF AND REHABILITATION BOARD**

- (i) The Central Government shall by notification constitute a body to be known as National Criminal Injuries Compensation Board;
- (ii) The National Board shall consist of :-
 - The Chairperson, National Commission for Women who shall be the President of the Board, ex-officio.
 - An officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Central Government in the Department of Women and Child Development.
 - One Woman Member to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of or practical experience in matters relating to criminal law.
 - Two women representative of NGOs or women Activists working in the field of empowerment of Women.
 - Member Secretary of NCW who shall be the Member Secretary of the Board, Ex-officio.

18. **FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD** –

The National Board shall administer the Scheme and to that effect :-

- (i) Lay down policies and procedures for the effective implementation and administration of the scheme.
 - (ii) Review, from time to time, and advise the Central Government on the quantum payable and other relief's provided under the Scheme.
 - (iii) Advise the Ministry to issue suitable advisories to state Government for directing the public prosecutors to plead before the competent court to award suitable compensation to the victims and appraise the court on the actions initiated as per the scheme.
 - (iv) Estimate the requirement of the funds/budget. Administer and Allocate funds to the State Boards.
 - (v) Issue directions to the appropriate authorities under the scheme for ensuring proper medical, psychological and legal assistance to the victim.
 - (vi) Frame and issue guidelines on the rehabilitation schemes in consultation with the Central and State government.
 - (vii) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the scheme and seek periodical reports.
 - (viii) Co-ordinate and Monitor the functioning of the state and district authorities constituted under this scheme for the implementation of the Scheme.
 - (ix) The Board may inquire or cause to be inquired suo moto or otherwise or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on her behalf or by an Ngo, into any complaint alleging rape and/ or with respect to any matter in connection with the provisions of the scheme and refer the matter to the appropriate District or State Board.
19. Finance / Grant in Aid.
- (i) The Central government shall provide the budgetary requirements for the implementation of the scheme, to the DWCD which would be transferred to the National Board as Grant in Aid.
 - (ii) The budgetary allocations shall be made in consultation with the National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board.
 - (iii) All fines/ costs compensation, collected from persons convicted of offences of rape by a competent court would be credited to the National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board, if so ordered by the Court.
 - (iv) National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board would allocate fund to State Criminal Relief Rehabilitation Boards depending upon their requirements. The State Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board would in turn allocate funds to District Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards.

- (v) The Budgetary allocations shall be used for meeting :-
 - (a) The cost of assistance provided under this scheme, including grants made to State CIRRB.
 - (b) Any other expenses required for functioning of National, State & District Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards including the funds required for rehabilitation of the victims which are required to be met by the district monitoring committee.
- 20. Accounts and Audit – The Central, State and the District Boards shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts including the income and expenditure account and the balance sheet. These Accounts will be audited by the C&AG of India.
- 21. Term of Office of the Members of the Board, shall be for 3 years. The President and the Members of District, State and National Criminal Injuries Compensation Board would work on honorary basis. Non official Members of National, State and District Boards will be eligible to get a sitting fee of Rs.200/- for each meeting. Non-official Members of District Monitoring Committee will be entitled to an honorarium or Rs.500/- for each case. Members of the National, State and District Boards who are government servants would work on honorary basis and would be entitled to TA/DA as per rules applicable to them from their regular head of account.
- 22. The applications under this schemes will be in addition to any application that may be made under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

&&&&

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELH AT NEW DELHI
W.P.(CRL) 696/2008

DELHI COMMISSION FOR WOMEN Petitioner
Through Ms. Aparna Bhat, Ms. Madhulika Mohta, Advocate.
Versus.
DELHI POLICE Respondent
Through Ms. Mukta Gupta, Standing counsel for the State.

CORAM :
HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUTICE NEERAJ KISHAN KAUL

ORDER
23.04.2009

Pursuant to the order dated 10.9.2008, Delhi Commission for Women has filed draft guidelines to enable the authorities too effectively tackle sexual offences including incest and child sexual abuse offences. The guidelines have been prepared in consultation with all departments. Police and the Judges of Delhi Higher Judicial Service. A modified draft has also been placed on record keeping in view the suggestions made by the state as well as the Registry of the High Court. Having considered the modified draft and also the submissions made at the Bar, we issue the following guidelines to Police, Hospitals/ Doctors, Child Welfare Committees, Sessions Court, Magistrate Courts, Prosecutors and other concerned authorities. The guidelines enumerated hereinafter shall be read in the context of the following definitions :-

- a. "Crises Intervention Centre" means a recognized agency, appointed by the Delhi Police and the Delhi Commission for Women for responding to calls of sexual assault at the police station to provide counseling and other support services to victims of rape;
- b. "Expert" means a person who qualified and has experience in dealing with cases of sexual violence.
- c. "Guardian" includes besides the natural guardian, support person on any person appointed by the Child Welfare Committee for a specified period to take care of the victim during the pendency of the trial;
- d. "Rape Crises Cell" means a cell established under the Delhi Commission of Women to provide legal assistance in the cases of sexual assault who would coordinate the Crises Intervention Centers and provide legal support to the victim and her family;

- e. "Support Person" means a person who working in the capacity of a counselor working with a recognized and registered Crises Intervention Centers, approved by the Delhi Commission for Women.
- f. The expression "Offence" for the purpose of these guidelines shall means and include offences of rape, attempt to rape and unnatural offences.

II) POLICE

- b) Every Police Station shall have available round the clock a lady police official/ officer not below the rank of Head Constable.
- c) As soon as a complaint of the offence is received, the duty officer receiving the complaint/ information shall call the lady police official/ officer present at the police station and make the victim and her family comfortable.
- d) The duty officer, immediately, upon receipt of the complaint/ information intimate to the "Rape Crises Cell" on its notified helpline number.
- e) After making preliminary inquiry/ investigation, the Investigation Officer along with the lady police official/ officer available, escort the victim for medical examination.
- f) The Assistant Commissioner of Police shall personally supervise all investigation into the office.
- g) The Statement of victim shall be recorded in private, however, the presence of family members while recording statement may be permitted with a view to make the victim comfortable. In incest cases where there is a suspicion of complicity of the family members in the crime such family members should not be permitted.
- h) The Investigating Officer shall bring the cases relating to "Child in need of care and protection" and the child victim involving in incest cases to the Child Welfare Committee.
- i) The accused should not be brought in the presence of victim except for identification.
- j) Except the offences which are reported during the night no victim of sexual offence shall be called or made to stay in the police station during night hours. The Social Welfare Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi shall ensure that Superintendents of the Foster Home for Women will provide necessary shelter till formal orders are secured from the concerned authorities.
- k) The Investigating Officer shall endeavour to complete the investigation at the earliest and he shall ensure that in no case the accused gets the undue advantage of bail by default as per the provisions of Section 167 CrPC. It is desirable that in cases of incest the report Under Section 173 CrPC is filed within 30 days.

- l) Periodically Training to deal with rape cases should be provided to the Police Officers, Juvenile Police Officers, Welfare Officers, Probationary Officers and Support persons. A Training Module be prepared in consultation with the Delhi Judicial Academy;
 - m) The Police should provide information to the Rape Crisis Cell regarding the case including the arrest and bail application of the accused, the date of filing of the investigation report before the Magistrate;
 - n) The police should keep the permanent address of the victim in their file in addition to the present address. They should advise the victim to inform them about the change of address in future.
 - o) Subject to the outcome of the W.P(C) 2596/2007 titled Rajeev Mohan Vs. State, pending before this Hon'ble Court in cases where the victim informs the police about any threats received by the accused family, the concerned DCP should consider the matter and fresh FIR must be registered Under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code;
- II) DOCTORS/ HOSPITALS/ HEALTH DEPARTMENT
- a) Special rooms to be set up in all government hospitals for victims to be examined and questioned in privacy;
 - b) A sexual assault evidence collection kit or sexual assault forensic evidence (SAFE) kit consisting of a set of items used by medical personnel for gathering and preserving physical evidence following a sexual assault should be available with all the government Hospitals. A sexual assault evidence collection kit should contain commonly available examination tools such as :-
 - Detailed instructions for the examiner
 - Forms for documentation.
 - Tube for blood sample
 - Urine sample container
 - Paper bags for clothing collection.
 - Large Sheet of paper for patient to undress over
 - Cotton swabs for biological evidence collection.
 - Sterile water.
 - Glass slides.
 - Waxed dental floss
 - Wooden stick for fingernail scrapings
 - Envelopes or boxes for individual evidence samples
 - Labels.Other items needed for a forensic/ medical exam and treatment that may be included in the rape kit are :
 - Woods lamp

- Toluidine blue dye
 - Drying rack for wet swabs and/ or clothing
 - Patient gown, cover sheet, blanket, pillow
 - Needles/ syringes for blood drawing
 - Speculums
 - Post- It Notes used to collect trace evidence
 - Camera (35 mm, digital, or Polaroid), film, batteries
 - Medscope and/ or coloscope
 - Microscope
 - Surgilube
 - Acetic acid diluted spray
 - Medications
 - Clean clothing and shower/ hygiene items for the victim's use after the exam.
- c) A details description of "Assault/ Abuse History" be mentioned by the attending doctor on the MLC of the victim; The doctor must ensure that the complete narration of the history of the case detailed by the victim and her escort is recorded.
- d) After the examination is complete the victim should be permitted to wash up using toiletries provided by the hospital. The hospital should also have clothing to put on if her own clothing is taken as evidence.
- e) All Hospitals should be cooperate with the police and preserve the samples likely to putrefy in their pathological facility till such time the police are able to complete their paper work for dispatch to forensic lab test including DNA.

III) CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

- a) In cases of incest and child in need of care and protection, the Child Welfare Committee shall examine the victim to ascertain the nature of support she is getting from her family and initiate steps for ensuring best interest of the child. In such cases the Child Welfare Committee shall conduct a home study to assess and ensure the safety of the victim.
- b) In cases where the child is placed in the shelter, the Committee shall monitor the condition of the victim closely.
- c) In cases of incest, while the victim strays in the foster home the family members should be allowed to meet the victim only in the presence of the support person and care be taken by the staff of the home that the meeting be not used to pressurize/ influence the victim to change for statement.
- d) Child Welfare Committee shall ensure that rehabilitation facilities are provided to the victim in appropriate cases. In cases of a prolonged

stay, the victim should be given educational and vocational training in order to enable the victim to support herself after she leaves the foster home. The Social Welfare Department and Child Welfare Committee will develop and implement Foster Care Services within two months

- e) Before passing any order of restoration of custody of child to the family, the Child Welfare Committee shall conduct an inquiry to assess the suitability of the victim being restored to the family. The custody of the child will be altered by the Child Welfare Committee only after consultation with the stake holders.
- f) Child Welfare Committee shall ensure that the victim is provided with necessary medical and psychological and during her stay in foster home for the purpose of her rehabilitation.
- g) Child Welfare Committee shall maintain a list of all registered Foster Homes providing residential support, special services and rehabilitation facilities to the victim.

IV) PROSECUTORS

- a) IN case where the child is placed in a shelter following the orders of the Child Welfare Committee or a Metropolitan Magistrate, the application seeking custody of the child made by the parents/ relatives of the victim should not be acceded to till such time, the Public Prosecutor gets the status of the applicants verified with the Rape Crisis Cell and also call for the records of the Child Welfare Committee if it is not available.

V) COURTS

- a) The Magistrate unless there are compelling reasons shall record the statement of the victim under Section 164 CrPC on the day on which the application is moved by the Investigation Officer. The Magistrate before proceeding to record the statement shall ensure that the child is made comfortable and she is free from any extraneous pressure.
- b) An endeavour shall made to commit such cases of offence to the Court of Sessions expeditiously and preferably within 15 days.
- c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women Forum Vs. Union of India, 1995 (1) SCC 14 and reiterated by this Hon'ble Court in Khem Chand Vs. State of Delhi 2008 (4) JCC 2 497 had directed that the victim be provided with a counsel. The existing practice of the victims being represented by a counsel from the Rape Crisis Cell may continue. In cases where the victim has a private lawyer, she may be allowed to retain the private lawyer.
- d) That as far as possible chief examination and cross examination of the victim must be conducted on the same day.
- e) The Additional Session Judge/ District Judge shall maintain a panel of psychiatrists, psychologists and experts in sign language etc. who

would assist in recording the statement of witnesses as and when requested by the Session Courts.

- f) If it is brought to the notice of the Court from a support person/ Rape Crises Cell Advocate/ Victim, regarding threats received by the victim or her family members to compromise the matter, the judge shall immediately direct the ACT to look into the matter and provide an action taken report before the court within 2 days. The court must ensure that protection is provided to the victim and her family.
- g) In cases in which the witness is sent back unexamined and is bound down, the Court shall ensure that at least the traveling expenses for coming to and from for attending the Court are paid.

VI) SUPPORT SERVICES

- a) A 24 hour helpline that can be contacted by the victims, police or any member of the public will be created. The Commission shall notify and widely publish its existing telephone number and that number will be used till such time a toll- free number is made available.
 - b) The Rape Crisis Cell will have with them accredited support services for shelter, social workers, counselors, mental health professional, lawyers;
 - c) The list of these accredited support services will be provided to the Prosecution Branch, the Commissioner of Police as well as to the Registrar of this "Hon'ble Court".
2. The Commission shall prepare a brochure which will contain these guidelines along with summary and directions passed by the Supreme Court and this Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India 1995 (1) SCC 14, Sakshi Vs. Union of India, (2004) 5 SCC 518, Chairman Railway Board Vs. Chandrima Das, (2000) 2 SCC 465, Sheeba Abidi Vs. State & Anr., 113 (2004) DLT 125, Khem Chand Vs. State of Delhi , 2008 (4) JCC 2497, X(Ms.) Vs. State of NCT and Anr., 149 (2008) DLT 194. The brochure shall be prepared in consultation with the Registrar General of this Court and learned Standing Counsel for the State Government so that it may be circulated to all the Departments/ Police/ Courts/ Child Welfare Committees/ Hospitals/ Doctors/ Prosecutors to enable effective implementation of the guidelines.
 3. The brochure shall be maintained and kept with all the agencies/ authorities dealing with the victims of sexual assault and the guidelines contained therein shall be strictly followed and implemented.
 4. A copy of this order shall be circulated to all the Delhi Government Hospitals/ Central Government Hospitals and MCD Hospitals for enforcement of the guidelines and directions contained in part II of the guidelines. The concerned Medical Superintendents of the respective Hospitals shall submit an action taken report to the Registrar General of

this Court within a period of two months. In so far as the Child Welfare Committees are concerned they shall file quarterly action taken report(s) to the Juvenile Committee of Delhi High Court.

5. Women's Commission shall prepare a training module for training of police officers, juvenile police officers, welfare officers, probationary officers and support persons in consultation with the Delhi Judicial Academy. The Principal, Police Training College, Delhi shall hold periodical training programmes and ensure that all concerned persons under training/ sensitization programme within one year.
6. Learned Standing Counsel for the State Ms. Mukta Gupta states that the draft rules for the foster care services have been prepared and the rules will be notified within a period of two months from today.
7. We are informed by the counsel for Delhi Women Commission that pursuant to the directions issued by the Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India (supra) the Commission has submitted a draft scheme to the Delhi Government for payment of compensation to victims of rape which is under consideration of the State Government. The State Government is directed to consider the draft scheme submitted by the Commission and file a status report in this Court within a period of two months.

List on 29th July, 2009 for further directions.

CHIEF JUSTICE
NEERAJ KISHAN KAUL, J

APRIL 23, 2009

Dk

CRIMINOLOGY

- Punishment – Concept of, stated – Duty of the court to impose on the person found guilty, the punishment prescribed by law, emphasized -

Factors relevant in determining the quantum of punishment, restated – Further held, cases of sexual crimes against women should be dealt with sternly and severely and a person convicted for rape should be dealt with a heavy hand – Penal Code, 1860 – Sections 375 and 376 – Rape – Sentence, Ss. 376 and 375 – Considerations while awarding sentence.

X, a married woman, was living with her husband in the respondent's house situated in a village. One noon when she was washing a drum on the respondent's tapir, the respondent caught her from behind and threw her on the ground and committed rape on her. In the evening, she told about the sexual assault to her husband and her mother-in-law. On the next day, X and her husband lodged FIR at the police station. After investigation, charge-sheet was submitted under, inter alia, Section 376 IPC. The accused denied the charge and averred that the husband of the prosecutrix had taken advance money from the employer towards labour charges and since he had no intention to return the said amount, the prosecutrix had falsely implicated the accused. The trial court rejected the said defence, and on evidence held that it was proved beyond reasonable doubt that the accused had committed the offence of rape. Rejecting the respondent's plea for grant of probation, the trial court imposed on him the minimum sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment in terms of Section 376(1) and also a fine of Rs.2500.

In an appeal to the High Court, without challenging the conviction, the respondent – accused prayed for mercy and leniency in sentence. The High Court accepted the same. Observing that the accused was an "illiterate agriculturist from rural area" and that a fine of Rs.2500 was also imposed on him, the High Court held that on the facts of the case, the imprisonment for two months and three days which the accused had already undergone could be said to be "just and proper". Accordingly it allowed the appeal partly. The State then filed the present appeal by special leave.

Before the Supreme Court, the appellant State contended that in view of the minimum sentence prescribed in Section 376(1), IPC, the High Court erred in reducing the sentence and that too when the accused had undergone imprisonment only for two months and three days. That moreover, no "adequate and special reasons" were recorded by the High Court for reducing the sentence.

ON the other hand, the respondent- accused supported the High Court's order.

Allowing the appeal,

Held :

Punishment is the sanction imposed on the offender for the infringement of law committed by him. Once a person is tried for commission of an offence and

found guilty by a competent court, it is the duty of the court to impose on him such sentence as is prescribed by law. The award of sentence is consequential on and incidental to conviction. The law does not envisage a person being convicted for an offence without a sentence being imposed therefore. (Para 23) aggravating-in which it was committed, prior criminal record of the offender, if any, age and background of the criminal with reference to education, home life, social, adjustment, emotional and mental condition, prospects of his reformation and rehabilitation, etc. All these and similar other considerations can, hopefully and legitimately, tilt the scale on the propriety of sentence. (Para 27)

Moreover, social impact of the crime, particularly where it relates to offences against women, cannot be lost sight of and per se requires exemplary treatment. The courts are, therefore, expected to try and decide cases of sexual crime against women with utmost sensitivity. Such cases need to be dealt with sternly and severely. Once a person is convicted for an offence of rape, he should be treated with a heavy hand (Para 28 to 30) *State of M.P. v. Babulal*, (2008) 1 SCC 234 : (2008) 1 SCC (Cri) 188 : AIR 2008 SC 582 : 2008 Cri LJ 714 : (2008) 1 KLJ 551 (SC).

Bench Strength 2. Coram : C.K. Thakker and Altamas Kabir, JJ. [Date of decision : 3-12-2007]

Halsbury's Laws of England (4th Edn., Vol.11, Para 482); Salmond on Jurisprudence (2004), p.94, referred to

Madan Gopal Kakkad v. Naval Dubey, (1992) 3 SCC 204 : 1992 SCC (Cri) 598, referred to B.G. Goswami v. Delhi Admn., (1974) 3 SCC 85: 1973 SCC (Cri) 796; Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan, (2006) 3 SCC 771: (2006) 2 SCC (Cri) 1, relied on

[Search Text : "Crime against women"]

PENAL CODE, 1860

SECTION 302 - - MURDER TRIAL

DOWRY DEATH/ BRIDE BURNING

- Ss.302 and 304-B – Dowry deaths – Duty of courts in trying cases of – *Social remedies to combat the evil of dowry suggested*

Of late there has been an alarming increase in cases relating to harassment, torture, abetted suicides and dowry deaths of young innocent brides. This growing cult of violence and exploitation of the young brides, though keeps on sending shock waves to the civilized society whenever it happens, continues unabated. There is a constant erosion of the basic human values of tolerance and the spirit of “live and let live”. Lack of education and economic dependence of women have encouraged the greedy perpetrators of the crime.

Awakening of the collective consciousness is the need of the day. Change of heart and attitude is what is needed. If man were to regain his harmony with other and replace hatred, greed, selfishness and anger by mutual love, trust and understanding and if woman were to receive education and become economically independent, the possibility of this pernicious social evil dying a natural death may not remain a dream only. The legislature, realizing the gravity of the situation has amended the laws and provided for stringent punishments in such cases and even permitted the raising of presumptions against an accused in cases of unnatural deaths of the brides within the first seven years of their marriage.

The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961 and has been amended from time to time, but this piece of social legislation, keeping in view the growing menace of the social evil, also does not appear to have served much purpose as dowry seekers are hardly brought to book and convictions recorded are rather few. Laws are not enough to combat the evil. A wider social movement of educating women of their rights, to conquer the menace, is what is needed more particularly in rural areas where women are still largely uneducated and less aware of their rights and fall an easy prey to their exploitation.

The role of courts, under the circumstances assumes greater importance and it is expected that the courts would deal with such cases in a more realistic manner and not allow the criminals to escapes on account of procedural technicalities or insignificant lacunae in the evidence as otherwise the criminals would receive encouragement and the victims of crime would be totally discouraged by the crime going unpunished. The courts are expected to be sensitive in cases involving crime against women. The verdict of acquittal made by the trial court in this case is an apt illustration of the lack of sensitivity on the part of the trial court. It recorded the verdict of acquittal on mere surmises and conjectures and disregarded the evidence of the witnesses for wholly insufficient and insignificant reasons. It ignored the vital factors of the case without even properly discussing the same. *Kundula Bala Subrahmanyam v. State of A.P.*, (1993) 2 SCC 684 : 1993 SCC (Cri) 655 : 1993 Cri LJ 1635.

Bench Strength 2. Coram : Dr. A.S. Anand and N.P. Singh, JJ.[Date of decision : 26-3-1993]

[Search Text : “Crime against women”]

PENAL CODE, 1860

- S.376 – Cases involving sexual molestation – Duty of court to deal with such cases with utmost sensitivity – *Minor contradictions or insignificant discrepancies in the statement of the prosecutrix should not be a ground for throwing out an otherwise reliable prosecution case*

Of late, crime against women in general and rape in particular is on the increase. It is an irony that while we are celebrating woman's rights in all spheres, we show little or not concern for her honour. It is a sad reflection on the attitude of indifference of the society towards the violation of human dignity of the victims of sex crimes. A rapist not only violates the victim's privacy and personal integrity, but inevitably causes serious psychological as well as physical harm in the process. Rape is not merely a physical assault – it is often destructive of the whole personality of the victim. A murderer destroys the physical body of his victim, a rapist degrades the very soul of the helpless female. The court, therefore, shoulder a great responsibility while trying an accused on charges of rape. They must deal with such a cases with utmost sensitivity. The Courts should examine the broader probabilities of a case and not get swayed by minor contradictions or insignificant discrepancies in the statement of the prosecutrix, which are not of a fatal nature, to throw out an otherwise reliable prosecution case. If evidence of the prosecutrix inspires confidence, it must be relied upon without seeking corroboration of her statement in material particulars. If for some reason the court finds it difficult to place implicit reliance on her testimony, it may look for evidence which may lend assurance to her testimony, short of corroboration required in the case of an accomplice. The testimony of the prosecutrix must be appreciated in the background of the entire case and the trial court must be alive to its responsibility and be sensitive while dealing with cases involving sexual molestations. *State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh*, (1996(2 SCC 384 : 1996 SCC (Cri) 316 : AIR 1996 SC 1393.

Bench Strength 2. Coram : **Dr A.S. Anand** and S. Saghir Ahmad, JJ.[Date of decision : 16-1-1996]

State of Maharashtra v. Chandraprakash Kewalchand Jain, (1990) 1 SCC 550 : 1990 SCC (Cri) 210, followed

[Search Text : "Crime agaisnt women"]

PENAL CODE, 1860

SECTION 375 AND 376 –RAPE

GENERAL

- **S.376 – Rape – Nature of crime – Considering serious effects and consequences of, held, is a crime against basic human rights – Is violative of victim's fundamental right under Art.21 – So court should deal with cases of sexual crime against women sternly and severely – Constitution of India – Article 21 – Right to life, Art.21 – Rape violates the victims right under Art.21.**

Sexual violence apart from being a dehumanizing act is an unlawful intrusion on the right of privacy and sanctity of a female. It is a serious blow to her supreme honour and offends her self –esteem and dignity- it degrades and humiliates the victim and where the victim is a helpless innocent child or a minor, it leaves behind a traumatic experience. A rapist not only causes physical injuries but more indelibly leaves a scar on the most cherished possession of a woman i.e. her dignity, honour, reputation and not the least her chastity. Rape is not only a crime against the person of a woman, it is a crime against the entire society. It destroys the entire psychology of a woman and pushes her into deep emotional crisis. It is a crime against basic human rights, and is also violative of the victim's most cherished fundamental rights, namely, the right to life contained in Article 21 of the Constitution. The court are, therefore, expected to deal with cases of sexual crime against women with utmost sensitivity. Such cases need to be deal with sternly and severely. A socially sensitized judge is a better statutory armour in cases of crime against women than long clauses of penal provisions, containing complex exceptions and provisos. (Para 6) *Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan*, (2006) 3 SCC 771 : (2006) 2 SCC (Cri) 1: AIR 2006 SC 1267 : 2006 Cri LJ 1679 : (2006) 1 KLT 1006.

Bench Strength 2. Coram : **Arijit Pasayat** and S.H.Kapadia, JJ.[Date of decision : 28-2-2006]

Bodhisattwa Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty, (1996) 1 SCC 490 : 1996 SCC (Cri) 133, referred to

[Search Text : “Crime against women”]

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R N O. 4/2005

This is to bring it to attention of all Superintendents of Police that the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court in PIL No.50/2005. Shri. H.S. Shylla Vrs. State of Meghalaya and Others has issued the following directives as interim measures :

1. That the State Govt. among others, is directed to ensure that each and every citizen should abide by the decision of the Hon'ble Superime Court in Communist Party of India (M) – Vrs – Bharat Kumar and Others (Reported in 1988) 1 SCC 201.
2. In case of violation thereof, take appropriate action in accordance with provisions of law.

The Judgement of the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court in the above noted PIL has reiterated the contention decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the aforesaid case. The Judgement cited above have to be fully implemented an all the Superintendents of police are required to take stern action in case of violation of those directives mentioned above as per provisions of Law.

Sd/-
(R.P.Agrawal, IPS)
Inspector General of police, CID
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.M/CID/Cell-VI/E-3/2005/2381-93

Dated Shg the 30th Sept, 2005

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR NO.2/2005

**SUBJECT : ORDERS OF THE SUPREME COURT IN D.K. BASU Vrs.
STATE OF WEST BENGAL 1997 (1) SCC-416-STRICT
ADHERENCE THERETO.**

Instances have been brought to my notice, that in spite of the instructions passed from Police Headquarters as well as CID, with regard to the implementation of the orders of the Supreme Court in D.K.Basu Vrs. State of West Bengal, the same are not being scrupulously followed at level of Police Stations and Police Outposts. List of instructions sent to all Districts/ Units in appended with this circular.

Some Police Stations maintain "Arrest Memo" but the names of the relatives or friend to whom the information was conveyed about the arrest has not been mentioned in the General Diary. The General Diaries entries filled up in the arrest Memo and maintained at Police Stations regarding the time of forwarding of accused persons do not conform to the corresponding entries in the General Diaries entries of the Outposts/ Beat House under the concerned Police Stations. Secondly, no Interrogation or Detention Register is being maintained in the Police Station for the detainees when they are again brought back under police custody. The "Inspection Memo" is not being maintained at some Police Stations. Even some Districts have not started Police Control Room. The names of the arrestees are not displayed in the Notice Board of the Police Control Room as per the guidelines mentioned in the said order of the Supreme Court. The Arrest Memo format is also not properly filled up by the Investigating Officers who affect arrest.

In CID Shillong teams have been formed vide Order No.M/CID/HR/3/2003/177-92 dated 28th Feb, 2003 to conduct surprise checks of PS/OP/BH to find out illegal detection and abuse of authority.

It is a matter of serious concern that the orders of the Apex Court as aforesaid are not being followed strictly. It is reiterated here that the failure to comply with the requirements, as stipulated by the Honourable Supreme Court of India in the aforesaid case shall render the official concerned liable for departmental action. For such failure, he may be liable for contempt of Court in any High Court in the country having territorial jurisdiction over the matter.

All the Superintendent of Police should personally ensure that the requirements of the efforts and order of the effects Court are strictly followed.

They will be held accountable in case of failure to comply with the said requirement on the parts of the officers subordinate to men.

Sd/-
(W.R.Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. M/CID/Cell-XIV/HR-3/2005/85
the 3rd June, 2005.

Dated Shillong

LIST

- 1) Memo No.A 11/207/Cell-VI/CID/92 Dated 25th Dec,
- 2) A-11/2097/Cell-VI/CID/92 Dated, 23rd Dec, 2004.
- 3) M/CID/HR-3/2003/305-16 Dated, 13th March, 2004

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT

(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MEGHALAYA, MANIPUR,
TRIPURA, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

ORDER

Dated Guwahati, the 28th February, 2003.

In view of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court issued in Criminal M.P. Nos. 4201/97, 4105/1999, 2600-2601 / 2000, 480/2001 and 12704/2001 in writ petition (Crl.) Nos. 539/86 and 592/87 (Dilip Kr. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal) and the warrant of precedence issued by the Govt. of Meghalaya vide Memo No.GAB. 126/ 86/ 331 dated 17th Dec, 1994 and in partial modification of order dated 18.1.2002 (order issued vide Memo No.HC.VII. 126/2001/446-95/A dated 5.2.2002. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High court is pleased to reconstitute the following committee for the State of Meghalaya to ensure proper compliance and to monitor the 11 'requirements' spelt out in D.K. Basu's case, besides other statutory safeguards. The Committee, so constituted, shall oversee and ensure that those requirements aforesaid are carried out in letter and spirit.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. District and Sessions Judge, Shillong | - | Chairman |
| 2. Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong | - | Member |
| 3. Addl. Deputy Commissioner (Senior) Shillong- | | Member |
| 4. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shillong | - | Member |
| 5. Superintendent of District Jail, Shillong | - | Member |
| 6. Head of Department of Sociology, St. Edmunds-
College, Shillong. | | Member |

Further, it shall be opened to the Committee so constituted to make surprise checks with a view to see actual implementation.

The Committee shall submit its report about the action taken on the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India within 3(three) months with intimation to this Registry of the Principal Seat of the Gauhati High Court at Guwahati.

By Order

(S.H. SINGH)

REGISTRAR (ADMN)

GAUHATI HIGH COURT, GUWAHATI

REPORT OF THE NHRC COMMITTEE ON MISSING CHILDREN

Presented by :

**P.C. Sharma
Member, NHRC &
Chairman of the Committee.**

C O N T E N T S

FOREWORD

1. Constitution of the Committee at NHRC to Examine the Problem of Missing Children.
2. Missing Children.
3. Situational Analysis of Missing Children in India.
4. Procedure Adopted by the NHRC Committee for Evolving Guidelines to Deal with Cases of Missing Children.
5. Issues Concerning Missing Children Dealt by the NHRC Committee.
6. Recommendations/ Suggestions of the NHRC Committee.
7. Conclusions.
8. Supreme Court Guidelines.
9. Write-up on Missing Children by CBI.

FOREWORD

Children are the nation's assets. A happy child will make the home and the country happy. The future of any country depends upon their right upbringing for which a congenial environment and adequate opportunities for wholesome development are essential.

According to UNICEF's (2006) report "The State of the World's Children," one-third of the world's children lack adequate shelter, 31% lack basic sanitation and 21% have no access to clean, protected water. Illness, malnutrition, and premature death are harbored when children lack the most basic protection. The brutal killing of several innocent children in Nithari sparked off nationwide indignation on the abuse and gross violations of human rights meted out to children. It was a national shame that shook the conscience of mankind. In order to put an end to this callous indifference and insecurity with regard to the protection of children and to prevent more lives from being lost to crimes of this nature in future, the National Human Rights Commission constituted a Committee to look into the issue of Missing Children. The Committee was to examine the problem of Missing Children and to bring this issue to the forefront as a national priority. At present Missing Children remains a neglected, low-priority intervention area to everyone other than those who have lost their children

It will be NHRC's endeavor to see this grave human rights violation is prevented. It is hoped that this effort will involve everyone, be it the State Government, the concerned departments and society as a whole.

I take this opportunity to thank all Committee Members and those who have contributed to strengthening the dialogue on this vital concern and enabled us to identify imperatives and formulate action plan in various levels. I would especially like to place on record my thank and gratitude to Dr. Savita Bhakhry, Senior Research Officer, NHRC who marshaled the entire data that has gone into the making of this report. My thanks are also due to Shri. Ajai Bakshi, who recorded the minutes of the meetings held by the Committee in this regard.

I do hope that the recommendations find their meaningful worth in preventing perpetration of these heinous crimes against children.

(P.C. Sharma)
Member, NHRC.

CHAPTER – I

Constitution of the Committee at NHRC to Examine the Problem of Missing Children

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has been concerned about the problem of missing children ever since it was constituted in October, 1993. It has sent notices and called for reports on actions taken from many State Governments/ Union Territories.

In addition, the manner in which young children went missing from one of the neighbouring villages of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, namely, **Nithari in NOIDA**, which falls under the overall jurisdiction of the State of Uttar Pradesh, had a deep impact on the Commission. While taking *suo motu* cognizance of the matter on the one hand, the Commission noticed, “the phenomenon of missing children is not confined to Nithari or Uttar Pradesh alone. The Commission has come across media reports of similar incidents from other parts of the country as well. The problem of missing children has thus become an issue of grave concern to the nation and more so, to the National Human Rights Commission of India. It is deeply concerned and it has the mandate for better protection and promotion of human rights and also to deal with cases of human rights violations that come to its notice and make appropriate recommendations in that regard, including giving relief to the victims. The Commission is, therefore, of the opinion that this issue should be examined in depth and guidelines should evolved to deal with such cases effectively and meaningfully to protect and promote human rights of children and also take appropriate steps where violations of human rights are found in this regard”.

Accordingly, on 12th of February 2007, the National Human Rights Commission constituted a Committee to examine the issue of missing children in depth and evolve simple, practical guidelines so that appropriate recommendations may be evolved by the Commission and forwarded to the concerned authorities across the States/ Union Territories as well as to the Government of India that would facilitate in tracking and restoring missing children back to their families or to agencies/ support systems where they could be taken care of and protected. The constitution of the Committee was as follows:

- 1) Shri. P.C. Sharma Chairman.
Member NHRC.
- 2) Shri. Damodar Sarangi Member.
Director General (Investigation)
NHRC.
- 3) Shri. A. K. Garg Member
Acting Registrar (Law)
NHRC.
- 4) Dr. Savita Bhakhry Member

Senior Research Officer
NHRC.

- 5) Shri. P.M.V. Siromony Convener
Chief Coordinator (Training)
NHRC.

The Committee co-opted the following experts as co-opted members for advice and discussions during the deliberations.

- 1) Dr. P.M. Nair IPS, Project Coordinator, Anti-Human Trafficking, UNODC, New Delhi (pm.nair@unodc.org).
- 2) Prof B.B. Pande, Retd. Professor of Law, Delhi University & Consultant, NHRC.
- 3) Ms. Shanta Sinha, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child's Rights.
- 4) Prof. C. Raj Kuma, School of Law, City University of Hongkong, Kwaloon, Hongkong.

The Committee also held wide consultations with various stake-holders in Government, including, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Women & Child Development, the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Welfare, the Government of Delhi, The Crime Bureau of India, the Delhi Police, the National Crime Records Bureau (under the Ministry of Home Affairs), UNICEF and several leading NGOs in India working in this field as well as expert persons having intimate knowledge of the subject. We also received inputs from Ms. Ritu Sarin, Indian Express, Shri. Gerry Pinto, Advisor, Butterflies, Delhi (NGO), Shri. Sanat Sinha, Balasakha Trust, a Patna based NGO.

The Commission did not set-up any specific Terms of Reference for the Committee. However, the Committee on its own decided to use the following Terms of Reference.

- To make an overall assessment of the role played by the police and local administration in different States/ Union Territories across the country in locating/ tracing missing children;
- To make an in-depth study and analysis of Rules, Guidelines, Circulars and Orders being followed by the Police in locating/ tracing missing children;
- To examine the good practices being followed by States/ Union Territories, if any, in finding/ tracing missing children as well as study important rulings/ guidelines issued by the Apex and other Courts in the country for protecting or searching for missing children;
- To study the role play by other governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the media and the civil society in finding/

tracing missing children as well as cooperation extended by them to the families of missing children;

- To study the role of the Panchayati Raj institutions;
- To evolve practical guidelines for police and other stakeholders for initiating standardized measures that would not only facilitate in tracing and restoring missing children back to their families but also hold all the stakeholders accountable.

The Committee was given the option of obtaining assistance and help from other experts and organizations as it deemed proper. The Committee was directed to submit its report within a period of eight weeks, which falls on 09/05/2007.

CHAPTER – II

Situational Analysis of Missing Children in India

Children and childhood across the world have broadly been construed in terms of a 'golden age' synonymous with innocence, freedom, joy, play and the like. It is a time when one is spared the rigours of adult life, responsibility and obligations. At the same time, it is also the period when children are most vulnerable, especially when they are very young, because they need to be cared for and protected from 'the harshness of the world outside'. This being so, the adult-child relation, with respect to parents in particular, should be to provide 'care love and protection' – serving thereby the 'best interests of the child' and meeting their day-to-day 'needs of survival and wholesome personal development'. Society's as whole and the adults in particular are to act as the guardians of children and in that respect are expected to take the responsibility of the child's welfare and development. In reality, this is an ideal very difficult to fulfill as not a single day passes without a case in which a child has either been exploited, abused or found to be missing or killed. This being, so, children as a category are susceptible to a range of crimes.

The Problem of Missing Children

India is home to more than 400 million children below the age of 18 years, and is considered one of the countries in which youth children make up more than 55% of the population. These children represent diverse cultures, religions, castes, communities & social and economic groups. The Government is undoubtedly committed to doing its best for children. However, despite its best efforts, there are innumerable children who are subjected to exploitation and atrocities of various kind. Moreover, countless children go 'missing' every year. These cases of missing children represent a conglomeration of a number of problems including abduction/kidnappings by family members, abductions/ kidnappings carried out by non-family members or strangers, children who run away on their own or are forced to run due to compelling circumstances in their families and extended surroundings, children who face unfriendly and hostile environment and are asked to leave home or who are abandoned, children who are trafficked or smuggled or exploited for various purposes, and children who are lost or injured. Undoubtedly, each of these groups of children exemplifies different social problems. Since, as a group, missing children – are so heterogeneous, there is no adequate data or consistently applied set of definitions to describe them. In addition, many cases of missing children are not reported to the police at all for various reasons, and police involvement in the resolution of different kinds of cases also varies widely across the country. All this poses a serious problem. The NHRC Action Research on

Trafficking, published by Orient Longman in 2005, has shown that in a year, an average of 44000 children are reported missing and out of them 11000 remain untraced.

The revelations at Nithari exemplify that a missing child may end up in a variety of places; killed and buried in a neighbour's backyard, working as cheap forced labour in illegal factories/establishments/homes, as sex workers in the sex market, as camel jockeys in the sport industry, as an exploited gizmo in the child-porn industry, a part of the begging mafia, a victim of illegal adoption or forced marriage, or perhaps worse than any of these, a victim of organ trade or even cannibalism as reported in Nithari.

The Committee observed that there are some studies conducted by both governmental and non-governmental organizations which bear testimony to the fact that a large number of girls and boys who run away from their homes or are said to have run away from home are mainly school dropouts or children fed up with conditions at home. The glamour and lure of big cities often blind their vision towards the stark realities of urban life. Being vulnerable, they often fall prey to promises of jobs or careers in films of modeling and eventually end up as sex workers in the sex industry or as domestic helps/labourers in homes, small hotels/restaurants, tea shops/stalls and unorganized establishments. Many of the runaway boys and girls become victims of the organized begging racket or pick-pocketing/drug peddling racket etc. Most of these girls and boys are also trafficked and further abused, physically or sexually, and their cases are not even brought to the knowledge of the police. These vulnerable children come from the poor and deprived sections of the society remain voiceless. The Action Research /Study on Trafficking by NHRC has brought out several case studies to establish this linkage between "trafficking" and "persons reported missing."

The Committee observed that the juvenile justice system too has failed to provide due care and protection to children in India. Despite the relevant provisions in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, there were still many States Governments/Union Territories that had till date not framed Rules under the principal Act. In a majority of places, Special Juvenile Police Units had not been set up. All this has eroded the confidence of the general public in the system.

When a child goes missing, nobody, except the perpetrator, knows the real intent behind it. It could be quite possible that the child for various reasons has run away on his or her own from home, a relative's home, or an institution which the parents/caretakers construe as 'missing.' On the other hand, it is also possible that the child may have gone missing from the scene for a different motive altogether, which could be sexual gratification, sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, profit making, or personal vengeance and the like. In these cases the person(s) directly or indirectly involved in the incident may resort to crimes of various kinds ranging from kidnapping, abduction, grievous hurt, assault, rape, unnatural offences, and

even murder of the child. In fact, even a child who has run away on purpose is also susceptible to being kidnapped, abducted, abused or assaulted. This instantly raises to the forefront the question of why reports of missing children are not treated as cognizable offence.

General Pattern of Investigation Followed for 'Missing Children'

Normally, the investigation of a crime commences with the registration of First Information Report (FIR) in a police station. The registration of an FIR presupposes a cognizable offence. However, in the case of a missing child, there is no system of registering an FIR across the country. Complaints of missing children, by and large, are treated as any other non-cognizable offence and only an entry is made in the General Station Diary (GD) that is followed by an enquiry. In other words, just as in the case of a missing person, no FIR is registered but only an entry is made in the GD of the concerned police station, the same procedure is followed in the case of missing children. The follow-up procedure thereafter entails the Station House Officer in the police station forwarding the information to all concerned, as well as to the Superintendent of Police or to the Deputy Commissioner of Police who in turn forwards it to the Chief of Police. At the field level, local police officials publicize the particulars of the missing child in the media by circulating the available identification details and photographs.

The message concerning missing child/children that reaches the Police Headquarters normally is taken care of by the Missing Persons Bureau. At the State level, this Bureau is often a wing of the CID of the State police. While taking action, they also forward the message to the State Crime Records Bureau who, in turn, transfers the information to the Missing Persons Wing at the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at New Delhi, which operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The NCRB, at best, transmits this message to the Chiefs of Police in other States. The 'Search Wing' of the NCRB coordinates this information and further transmits it to other places.

The NCRB, under the TALASH Information System, maintains a national level database of missing persons under the following broad categories – 'missing', 'kidnapped', 'arrested', 'deserted', 'escaped', 'proclaimed offender', 'wanted', 'unidentified dead body', 'unidentified person', and 'traced/found'. Earlier, the data on missing children under the broad category of 'missing' was not available. However, the same is now available for both the sexes under the age group 0 – 12 and 13 – 18. The NCRB, by and large, functions as a 'Documentation Centre' or at best a 'Transfer Desk' because as of today the NCRB neither investigates, or monitors or facilitates the recovery of missing children as a pro-active organization. The Police Stations too generally do not give any feedback to the NCRB when the missing child is rescued, traced or returned. Hence the data also

lacks accuracy. Thus, despite being the national repository of 'crime data', the NCRB is unaware both of children who are traced or those who remain untraced.

Interestingly enough, though the category of missing children has come to be reflected in the TALASH Information System, there is no mention or analysis of it to date in the Crime in India Report being published by the NCRB. This is in spite of the fact that chapter Six therein titled 'Crime Against Children' categorically affirms that "Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as Crime Against Children". It then goes on to highlight crimes committed against children that are punishable under the Indian Penal Code 1860 and crimes committed against children that are punishable under the Special and Local Laws.

As per the latest Crime in India Report – 2005, a total of 14,975 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2005 as compared to 14,423 cases during 2004, signifying an increase of 3.8. percent. The highest crime rate was reported from Delhi (6.5) followed by Chandigarh (5.7) and Madhya Pradesh (5.6) as compared to the national average of 1.4. A total of 4026 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2005 as compared to 3542 in 2004 accounting for a significant increase of 13.7% during the year. The State of Madhya Pradesh reported the highest number of cases (870) followed by Maharashtra (634). These two states together accounted for 37.3% of the total child rape cases reported in the country. Highlighting cases related to kidnapping and abduction, the Report mentions that a total of 3518 cases were reported during the year as compared to 3196 cases reported in the previous year accounting for an increase of 10.1%. Delhi reported the highest percentage of such cases among children up to 15 years. The analysis of data clearly reveals the increase of number of crimes against children in the country.

The aforesaid data reveals the predicament of missing children in many ways. Apart from the NCRB, there are some regional police websites like the Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) and a few State Police websites, which provide data on missing persons, including data on missing children. But the information provided therein remains largely incomplete. Since awareness about these database- particularly, among police personnel – is low, it has not drawn adequate attention in the investigation and tracing of missing children.

It is pertinent to mention that sending "look out" notices and publishing photographs and other details in local visual and print media is somehow not mandatory in every State/ Union Territory. In addition to this, there are a host of other factors – absence of effective supervision and follow-up, lack of interest on account of low priority accorded to the problem of missing children, lack of resources, lack of coordination and lack of national strategy to deal with the challenge – due to which cases of missing children do not receive the desired attention that they really deserve. With the gradual passage of time, routine efforts to locate missing children have also been abandoned. As a result, a large number of

missing children remain untraced. Sustained efforts to locate the missing children are rare.

Status of interventions by other Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies on the issue of Missing Children.

The overall status of governmental and non-governmental interventions concerning missing children across the country shows that except in a handful of States, most of them do not pay any heed to the problem of missing children. The Police Department in the State of Tamil Nadu has a Modus Operandi Bureau that maintains a list of missing persons. This list of missing persons is compiled alphabetically from the First Information Report of missing persons received from police stations. All cases of missing children, kidnapped women, children and activities of professional traffickers of women and children are reported directly by Station House Officers to the Modus Operandi Bureau. In order to streamline the process of monitoring and supervision of such cases, Special Cells have been formed at the Range and District Level for missing persons. Correspondingly, there is a Missing Child Bureau under the Department of Social Defence, set up by Government of Tamil Nadu. It renders services related to missing children in collaboration with organizations like the Police, non-governmental organizations working for rights of children and CHILDLINE, a 24 hours Helpline for children having a toll free telephone number 1098 that can be accessed by anyone, even children themselves. It has a website that displays simple but important tips to prevent the occurrence of missing children under the caption 'Do's and Don'ts' and whom to contact in respect of missing children.

Taking a cue from the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India on 14.11.2002 for missing and kidnapped minor girls and women, in Writ Petition (Cri.) No.610 of 1996 (Horilal vs Commissioner of Police, Delhi & Ors.), the Maharashtra Rajya Police Mukhyalaya, time and again, through its Circulars has reiterated the need to implement the same. Except for Guideline No.5(e) therein, the State of Maharashtra has issued instructions that the same be followed in cases of missing person, too, by all the Unit Commanders. A copy of the Guidelines issued by the Supreme court is at Annexure I. In addition, it has stressed the need to implement the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act), 2000 and Sections 97 and 98 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Crime Branch of Orissa Police has from time to time issued strict instructions for recording all missing reports and subsequent follow-up action on them to trace missing children. Wherever necessary criminal cases are being registered against the culprits to bring them to book. The State has further set up Mahila and Sishu Desks that are headed by Sub-Inspector/Assistant Sub-Inspector in 210 police stations. The State proposed to set up these Desks in all police stations. To monitor cases of trafficking in women and children, Organized Crime

Units have been set up in the CID CB which is headed by I.G of Police, CID and at the District level by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime. In fact, the IGP, CID CB, has been nominated as the Nodal Officer of the State for looking into cases of trafficking in women and children. A State Level Co-ordination Committee has also been formed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary consisting of 15 members including officials from different Departments of the State and representatives of prominent non-governmental organizations so as to coordinate on anti-trafficking matters. Other than this, emphasis is being laid on training of all police personnel in the State on issues concerning children.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, all cases of missing children are registered as FIRs. Regular review meetings are simultaneously held from time to time along with 'special drives' to locate missing children. The State has a website of missing children too.

A disturbing trend observed by the NHRC committee while reviewing the functioning of several States in addressing the issue of missing children was that parents and relatives of missing children, who returned home, did not inform the police stations where they had registered the case. This in a way complicated the problem. In many cases involving missing girls, police noticed that the concerned family had shifted home and it was the neighbours' who later informed that the missing girl had returned.

The Committee is of the opinion that several non-governmental organizations have been doing commendable work in this field. Among them was CHILDLINE, the country's first 24 hour, toll-free tele-helpline that operates in over 73 cities and towns in India. Bal Sakha, Patna has done commendable work in locating several hundred missing children, counseling them, identifying the cause, and returning the children to their parents as well as documenting the good work done. The National Centre for Missing children, a non-governmental organizations in Madhya Pradesh has launched a website, *missingindiankids.com*, that seeks details of missing children from parents and police stations and then posts them on the site with photographs. However, funding has been a serious issue with non-governmental organizations like these.

The Committee thus observed that missing children is a veritable black hole in law enforcement. The police and State/ UT govt. including local administration until now have failed to even acknowledge the problem. The urgent need is to have a system where all of us have to be vigilant towards the missing children so that they are restored back to their families/ caretakers as quickly as possible.

CHAPTER – III

PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY THE NHRC COMMITTEE FOR EVOLVING GUIDELINES TO DEAL WITH CASES OF MISSING CHILDREN.

Keeping in view the overall Terms of Reference set-up by the Committee, Chairman and other Members of the Committee, first and foremost, convened and in-house preliminary meeting with various experts on the subject. The deliberations of this meeting facilitated the Committee to decide its future course of action. Accordingly, it summoned relevant information from all the States and Union Territories across the country by writing to the concerned Director General of Police and Commissioners. It called for the Report of the Committee that was specifically constituted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, to investigate allegations of large scale sexual abuse, rape and murder of children in Nithari village of NOIDA. Simultaneously, it also held a series of meetings with other stakeholders in the National Human Rights Commission and outside.

The Committee also deputed its staff to interact with parents, family members and relatives of the missing children from Nithari and other parts of the country who had gathered at Janpath, New Delhi to protest against the authorities for their lackadaisical attitude and behaviour in tracing their children. The sole aim of this was to gather qualitative information from them about the police as well as local administration's response to reports of missing children.

CHAPTER – IV

Issues Concerning Missing Children Dealt by the NHRC Committee.

The situational analysis of missing children in India in Chapter I of this report clearly exemplifies that the phenomenon of missing children is not an isolated problem. There are many other issues interwoven with it. Moreover, in the absence of any homogeneous and comprehensive definition of missing children in India or for that matter in the world. The task of bringing together authentic data concerning them is a challenging task. This is primarily because when a child is found to be missing, nobody knows the real intent or purpose behind it. It could be quite possible that the child for various reasons may have run away on his or her own from home or a relative's home or an institution and the like which the parents/ caretakers may construe it as 'missing'. On the other hand, it could be relatively possible that the child may have gone missing from the scene for a different motive altogether, which could be sexual gratification or sexual exploitation or labour exploitation or profit-making or personal vengeance and the like. And, for this purpose, the concerned person(s) directly or indirectly involved in the incident(s) of missing children may resort to crimes of various kinds ranging from kidnapping, abduction, grievous hurt, assault, rape, unnatural offences, and even murder of the child.

The Committee felt that unless and until a child had not been abducted or kidnapped, missing children, on the whole, did not come under the purview of criminal act. But, the fact that missing children as a category encompassed run away children who left home and then gave no notice about their whereabouts; lost and separated children; kidnapped children or children abducted or lured away by an acquaintance, stranger, or organized gang of criminals; trafficked children who were sold for various exploitative purposes; children who were sold, abandoned or who had their life ended by a parent or lawful custodian unknown to the other parents who considers them missing; the Committee decided to study in depth each category of these children before it embarked on the task of evolving suitable and practical guidelines for tracing missing children.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
Criminal Appeal No. 1267 of 2004

Smt. Selvi & Ors. ... Appellants

Versus

State of Karnataka ...Respondent

With

Criminal Appeal Nos. 54 of 2005, 55 of 2005, 56-57 of 2005, 58-59 of 2005, 1199 of 2006, 1471 of 2007, and Nos.987 & 990 of 2010 [Arising out of SLP (Crl.) Nos. 10 of 2006 and 6711 of 2007]

CONCLUSION

para 221. In our considered opinion, the compulsory administration of the impugned techniques violates the 'right against self-incrimination'. This is because the underlying rationale of the said right is to ensure the reliability as well as voluntariness of statements that are admitted as evidence. This Court has recognised that the protective scope of Article 20(3) extends to the investigative stage in criminal cases and when read with Section 161(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 it protects accused persons, suspects as well as witnesses who are examined during an investigation. The test results cannot be admitted in evidence if they have been obtained through the use of compulsion. Article 20(3) protects an individual's choice between speaking and remaining silent, irrespective of whether the subsequent testimony proves to be inculpatory or exculpatory. Article 20(3) aims to prevent the forcible 'conveyance of personal knowledge that is relevant to the facts in issue'. The results obtained from each of the impugned tests bear a 'testimonial' character and they cannot be categorized as material evidence.

222. We are also of the view that forcing an individual to undergo any of the impugned techniques violates the standard of 'substantive due process' which is required for restraining personal liberty. Such a violation will occur irrespective of whether these techniques are forcibly administered during the course of an investigation or for any other purpose since the test results could also expose a person to adverse consequences of a non-penal nature. The impugned techniques cannot be read into the statutory provisions which enable medical examination during investigation in criminal cases, i.e. the Explanation to Sections 53, 53-A and 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Such an expansive interpretation is not feasible in light of the rule of 'ejusdem generis' and the considerations which govern the interpretation of statutes in relation to scientific advancements. We have also elaborated how the compulsory administration of any of these techniques is an unjustified intrusion into the mental privacy of an

individual. It would also amount to 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment' with regard to the language of evolving international human rights norms. Furthermore, placing reliance on the results gathered from these techniques comes into conflict with the 'right to fair trial'. Invocations of a compelling public interest cannot justify the dilution of constitutional rights such as the 'right against self-incrimination'.

223. In light of these conclusions, we hold that no individual should be forcibly subjected to any of the techniques in question, whether in the context of investigation in criminal cases or otherwise. Doing so would amount to an unwarranted intrusion into personal liberty. However, we do leave room for the voluntary administration of the impugned techniques in the context of criminal justice, provided that certain safeguards are in place. Even when the subject has given consent to undergo any of these tests, the test results by themselves cannot be admitted as evidence because the subject does not exercise conscious control over the responses during the administration of the test. However, any information or material that is subsequently discovered with the help of voluntarily administered test results can be admitted, in accordance with Section 27 of the Evidence Act,

1872. The National Human Rights Commission had published 'Guidelines for the Administration of Polygraph Test (Lie Detector Test) on an Accused' in 2000. These guidelines should be strictly adhered to and similar safeguards should be adopted for conducting the 'Narcoanalysis technique' and the 'Brain Electrical Activation Profile' test. The text of these guidelines has been reproduced below:

(i) No Lie Detector Tests should be administered except on the basis of consent of the accused. An option should be given to the accused whether he wishes to avail such test.

(ii) If the accused volunteers for a Lie Detector Test, he should be given access to a lawyer and the physical, emotional and legal implication of such a test should be explained to him by the police and his lawyer.

(iii) The consent should be recorded before a Judicial Magistrate.

(iv) During the hearing before the Magistrate, the person alleged to have agreed should be duly represented by a lawyer.

(v) At the hearing, the person in question should also be told in clear terms that the statement that is made shall not be a 'confessional' statement to the Magistrate but will have the status of a statement made to the police.

(vi) The Magistrate shall consider all factors relating to the detention including the length of detention and the nature of the interrogation.

(vii) The actual recording of the Lie Detector Test shall be done by an independent agency (such as a hospital) and conducted in the presence of a lawyer.

(viii) A full medical and factual narration of the manner of the information received must be taken on record.

224. The present batch of appeals is disposed of accordingly.

.....CJI
[K.G. BALAKRISHNAN]
.....J.
[R.V. RAVEENDRAN]
.....J.
[J.M. PANCHAL]
New Delhi

May 5, 2010.

**Directorate of
Prosecution**

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

No.HPL.171/94/128

Dated Shillong the 15th April, 2008

The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to convey approval to the setting up of the Director of Prosecution in the State of Meghalaya with Headquarters in Shillong to maintain effective co-ordination between prosecuting and investigating agencies for toning up the system of criminal justice in the State.

Sd/-

Addl. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

Trial Monitoring

OFFICE OF THE ADDL. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE :::: CID
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

L/No.M/CID/Cell-VI/H-115/2008/655-662/2165-72 Dated the 23rd Sept, 2009

To,

1. The Spl. Superintendent of Police, CID
Meghalaya, Shillong.
2. The Superintendent of Police,
East Khasi Hills, Shillong.
3. The Superintendent of Police,
West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin.
4. The Superintendent of Police,
West Garo Hills, Tura
5. The Superintendent of Police,
East Garo Hills, Williamnagar
6. The Superintendent of Police,
Ri-Bhoi, Nongpoh.
7. The Superintendent of Police,
Jaintia Hills, Jowai
8. The Superintendent of Police,
South Garo Hills, Baghmara

Sub : MONITORING OF PROGRESS OF PROSECUTION OF
PENDING – TRIAL CASES

With reference to the above, I am to furnish herewith the below
noted points for strict adherence :-

1. It has been observed that a very large number of cases are pending trial in various court in all District of Meghalaya. It is emphasized here that success of Criminal Justice Administration heavily depends not only on successful investigation of criminal cases but also on the effective and successful prosecution of the cases. If prosecution is not properly handled at the trial stage, there is every probability that despite proper investigation we may fail to seek conviction of accused persons and thereby defeating the purpose of criminal justice system.
2. While prosecution is conducted by public prosecutors who are directly working under the Directorate of Prosecution, it is observed that Prosecutors very seldom take police department in confidence in preparing strategy for conducting the prosecution. The interaction of the APP/PP

with IOs is found to be almost none existent. As a result there is high risk of failing in achieving the desired result in the trial. The performance of police department is also judged on the basis of rate of conviction in criminal cases, whereas the trial largely depends on how prosecution is conducted.

3. It is therefore felt necessary that the police department cannot solely depend on prosecutors for ensuring effective prosecution of cases in the courts. At least the department can monitor the progress of prosecution of cases and take up the effective measures for professional prosecution and ensure appropriate outcome of the trials. For this purpose, the District Superintendents of Police are hereby directed to instruct their respective PI/PSI to maintain a regular record of progress of criminal cases being tried in various courts as per given proforma. On the basis of data so collected suitable measures are required to be taken by the District SsP for ensuring effective prosecution of cases. This exercise is to be done in two parts which are explained below :

- (a) It is important to monitor day to day performance of prosecution of each criminal case. For this purpose **Proforma – “A”** should be used and PI/PSI should submit weekly report to the District SsP who in turn should send fortnightly compiled report to respective IG/DIG and to IGP(CID) with his comments for the purpose of record and supervision. At his level he should also take appropriate steps as deemed fit to improve the prospects of the trials. He should also take follow up action as per the guidelines provided by the senior officers from time to time in this regard.

It may be noted that while recording the facts about hearing of a case on a particular day it should be specifically mentioned whether **“effective hearing”** had taken place or **“adjournment”** had occurred. If effective hearing had taken place then brief of the proceedings such as submission/ examination of documents, examining of witnesses (by name), arguments etc. be mentioned and the stage of the trial be indicated. If adjournment is granted then it should be specifically mentioned as to whether the adjournment is granted on the request of the prosecution or the defence (with reasons in either case) or on any other account. In case of important and high profile cases this report should be submitted by the PI/PSI on day to day basis instead of weekly basis.

- (b) This exercise is required to be done in respect of all the cases pending trial and the details should be sent to respective DIsG/IGsP/IGP(CID)

for the purpose of records and supervision. For this purpose **Proforma –“B”** is being supplied. The SsP should also take appropriate steps to ensure proper, effectively, expeditious trial of the cases.

4. It may be noted that it is important to pursue the cases pending trial by the respective I/Os by briefing the PP/APP/PI/PSI ant to present the PP/Court various documents etc. if required. For this purpose it is necessary to appoint “The case parvi officer” to follow up the cases in the courts. Wherever the same I/O is available who has filed the charge sheet he should be nominated as “The case Parvi Officer” also. Where the original I/Os are not available due to their transfer, superannuation or death etc., the cases may be equally (as far as possible) distributed among the available I/Os in the capacity of holding I/Os as “the case Parvi Officer” of the cases. It should be responsibility of the I/Os/ holding I/Os to ensure that the cases are tried properly and responsibility of the I/Os/ holding I/Os to ensure that the cases re tried properly and expeditiously in the courts. If they come across any situation where the accused in using unfair means or adopting any dilatory tactics or the prosecution/ defence is seeking frequent adjournments without any proper justification or the courts are not able to hear the cases on regular basis and long dates of hearing are granted resulting in prolonged proceedings in terms of period of the trial or any official or private witness is not attending the Court causing undue delay in the proceedings, the matter should be promptly reported to the District Superintendents of Police who in turn should take necessary remedial measures to ensure that proceedings take place smoothly and expeditiously. The District Superintendents of Police should not hesitate in taking resource to the remedies available in the law of this purpose in the interest of prosecuting it therefore requires alertness on the part of PI/PSI and the Case Parvi Officer in consultation with the respective PP/APP. Such matters should also be reported to his higher ups as and when the situation occurs and at least while submitting the details in the form of return so that appropriate steps can also be taken, if any at the higher level and PHQ level.
5. It is equally important for the police to monitor the outcome of each trial.
 - (a) In case any accused person is already discharged at the charge framing stage as no charge could be framed against him, the police has to review the matter to find out the reasons and to do the needful for resubmission of the Charge Sheet against him, if possible.
 - (b) All those accused persons against whom the charges are framed are going to face the trial. Care is required to be taken at this stage also.

The prosecution has to ensure that the proper charges are framed as per the charge sheet.

- (c) Each trial results in either conviction or acquittal unless the prosecution is withdrawn or the case is abated due to death of the accused person the prosecution should take note of the quantum, of punishment awarded to any of the convicted accused. If the quantum of punishment is found to be very less as compared to the guilt, the matter for appeal against such quantum may be considered in appropriate cases in consultation of the PP/APP and Senior Officers. However in every case of acquittal, the judgment should be critically examined to find out the reasons of failure of the prosecution seeking conviction and also whether the case is fit for filing appeal against the judgement of acquittal. From each judgement/ final order proper lesson should be drawn for future.

The District Superintendents of Police are required to gear up their machinery and streamline the field work for achieving desired result. They should hold regular meetings of the field officers with PI/PSI and review the matter frequently. They should be briefed appropriately. The reports/returns to all concerned should be sent regularly and timely.

Enclo : As stated.

Sd/- A.K. Mathur, IPS
Addl. Director General of Police, CID
Meghalaya, Shillong

Social Legislation & Police

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA, SHILLONG
CIRCULAR NO. 19/2009
DATED SHILLONG THE 13TH MAY, 2009.**

With a view to provide and ensure security and safety to the disabled persons and to provide equal opportunities to persons with disability, the following instructions are hereby issued.

1. Superintendent of Police, SCRB will collect and maintain statistics on Crime against Disabled Persons and will publish such statistics on a regular basis.
2. All District Superintendents of Police, will issue instructions to all PS/OP/BH to ensure prompt attendance to complaints by disabled persons. In case the disabled person is not able to visit the P.S for filing F.I.R police personnel from concerned P.S may visit the place of residence of disabled person and then take down the complaint duly registered by the disabled person and register F.I.R.
3. Principal, Police Training School, will organize workshops/ Seminars in collaboration with the NGO's to sensitize the Police Officers at the Thana Level, the need to extend special security and safety to disable persons.
4. All District Superintendents of Police, to issue instructions to the O/C's of PS/OP/BH in the respective districts to identify and maintain a register of disabled persons living in the areas of their respective jurisdictions their security and safety vulnerabilities.
5. O/C's and I/C's of PS/OP/BH should ensure to depute Head Constables/Constables to visit the residence of disable persons in their respective PS jurisdiction on a regular basis.
6. O/C's and I/C's of PS/OP/BH should take the help of local NGO's and Headman in ensuring security of persons with disability living in their localities.
7. Senior Police Officers should conduct periodic inspections on the progress of the investigation of cases of the complaints by disabled persons.
8. Public awareness Programmes should be organized by the District Superintendent of Police for sensitizing the general public about the security needs of disabled persons and their role in preventing any harassment to such persons, providing immediate help to any such victims and promptly reporting any incident of crime or atrocity to the Police.

Sd/- K. Krishan, IPS
Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.MG/XX-102/2006/54-A

Dated Shillong the 13th May, 2009

**OFFICE OF THE ADDL. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE ::: CID
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR

The National Policy on Older Persons in 1999 recognizes the role of the family in providing vital non-formal social security to older persons. In order to prevent neglect of older parents by their children the following existing legal provisions provide succor to older persons in dire circumstances.

1. Section 125 (1)(d) :- “If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself, a Magistrate of the first class may upon proof of such neglect or refusal order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother at such monthly rate, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct.”
2. Section 125(3) :- “If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order any such magistrate may for every breach of the order, issued a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month’s allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extent to one month or until payment if sooner made.”

All district Superintendents of Police, Commandants and controlling Officer of all police units should brief their subordinate officers to be aware of these legal provisions and make older people also aware about these rights and legal provisions.

This issues with the approval of Addl. Director General of Police, CID, Meghalaya, Shillong.

Sd/-
(B.R. Rana, IPS)
Dy. Inspector General of Police, CID/ACB/Vig
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.M/CID/Cell-VI/E-3/2005/2364-80 Dated Shg the 30th Sept, 2005

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 31st October, 2007

No. SW(S)161/2005/186 - The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to notify the following Officials as Protection Officers under Section 8 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (Central Act No. 43 of 2005) in all seven districts of the State with immediate effect and until further orders.

1. District Social Welfare Officer, Shillong as Protection Officer of East Khasi Hills.
2. District Social Welfare Officer, Nongstoin as Protection Officer of West Khasi Hills, District.
3. District Social Welfare Officer Nongpoh as Protection Officer of Ri-Bhoi District
4. District Social Welfare Officer, Jowai as Protection Officer of Jaintia Hills, District.
5. District Social Welfare Officer, Williamnagar as Protection Officer of East Garo Hills, District.
6. District Social Welfare Officer, Tura as Protection Officer of West Garo Hills, District.
7. District Social Welfare Officer, Baghmara as Protection Officer of South Garo Hills, District.

The Protection Officers shall perform duties and function as laid down under the provision of section 9 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (Central Act No. 43 of 2005)

Sd/- Y. Tsering
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Social Welfare Department.

Memo No.SW(S)161/2005/186-A

Dated Shillong the 31st October, 2007

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME(POLICE) DEPARTMENT

No.HPL.176/2008/32

Dated Shillong the 1st March, 2010

From : Smti. D.Kharpuri
Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya

To : The Asstt. Inspector General of Police, (E)
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Sub : PROPOSAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF THE OFFICER-IN-
CHARGE OF WOMEN POLICE STATION AS DOWRY
PROHIBITION OFFICERS.

Ref : L/No.MG/III-41/99/147 Dated 2nd Feb, 2010

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the letter cited on the subject above and to convey the approval of the Govt. on the proposal for appointment of the Officer-in-Charge of Women Police Station as Dowry Prohibitioin Officer in each District.

Yours faithfully

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Anti Corruption

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong, the 27th September, 2007

No.HPL.56/98/Pt/249 – The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to constitute a Committee for weeding out unfit/ corrupt police personnel in respect of officers of the Meghalaya Police Services with Chairman and Members as follows :-

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Addl. Chief Secretary, I/c Home (Police) | - | Chairman |
| 2. DGP/ Addl DGP | - | Member |
| 3. Commissioner & Secretary, Home (Police) | - | Member |
| 4. Deputy Secretary, Home (Police)
Secretary. | - | Member |

The Committee will review the performance of police personnel after completion of 20 years of service. During the review, performance of the officers during his service as reflected in service records as well as general reputation of officer as regards his integrity will be considered and recommendation will be made accordingly.

W.M.S. Pariat
Additional Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Memo No.HPL.56/98/Pt/249-A

Dated Shillong, the 27th September, 2007

ORDER

All Superintendents of Police should earmark a Deputy Superintendent of Police or a Senior most Inspector of Police for ACB Inquiries, in addition to the duties allotted to them.

This order is issued in pursuance of Office Memorandum No.POL. 127/96/22, dt. 18.05.2004 (copy enclosed).

(L. SAILO)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.MG/VIII-49/99/53

Dated Shillong, the 28th May, 2004

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

No.POL.127/96/22

Dated Shillong, the 18th May 2004

Subject: ACB Inquiries.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that ACB Inquiries often get delayed due to the fact that papers and other relevant documents required in the course of investigation are not made available to the ACB by the concerned Department. Henceforth the following instructions should be strictly followed by all concerned in matters relating to ACB cases.

- (1) All cases to be inquired into will henceforth be referred by the State Vigilance Commissioner to the Director General of police for inquiry by the ACB.
- (2) All Departments concerned should submit all the necessary documents, pertaining to cases being investigated, within two weeks from the date of ACB requisition. If there is any difficulty in obtaining required documents from the Department concerned by the ACB within 2 weeks, Director General of Police will bring it to the notice of the State Vigilance Commissioner for suitable direction.
- (3) Anonymous/ pseudonymous complaints will normally not be entertained.
- (4) Complaints where names and address of the complainant cannot be identified would not be normally entertained. However, if such complaints contain verifiable information, they may be inquired into if referred to the ACB by the State Vigilance Commissioner.
- (5) All Superintendent of Polices at the District level should earmark a Deputy Superintendent of Police or a very senior Inspector of Police for ACB inquiries, in addition to other works-allotted to them.

Sd/- P.J. Bazely

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
and
State Vigilance Commissioner

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT**

No.POL.128/2001/3

Dated Shillong, the 19th July, 2001

From : Shri G.P. Wahlang, IAS
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt.
Of Meghalaya, Political etc. Deptts.

To : 1. All Principal Secretaries/Commissioner & Secretaries/
Secretaries.
2. All Heads of Departments.
3. All Deputy Commissioners.

Sub : Enquiries into cases of corruption by the State Anti-Corruption
Branch.

Sir,

I am directed to state that corruption in State Government Departments and Government Undertakings have been reported from time to time in the media or through various complaints, petitions etc. some cases have been allowed by various Departments to develop into scandal; since no proper enquiry or investigation is done in time. It is therefore, necessary to stop the tendency forthwith.

For this purpose, the State Anti-Corruption Branch under the control of the Chief Secretary as the State Vigilance Commissioner has been functioning in the Political Department. All complaints of corruption, mis-conduct etc. of public servants which required investigation by the State Anti-Corruption Branch should be referred to the State Vigilance Commissioner by all concerned Departments/Offices. On the order by the State Vigilance commissioner, the cases/complaints etc. will be enquired into by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the State Police Department under the over-all supervision by the Inspector General of Police (CID). All enquiries/reports by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the State Police will be submitted by the Commissioner for further necessary action.

All concerned may please be instructed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

(G.P. Wahlang)

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt.
Of Meghalaya, Political Etc. Deptts.

Memo No.POL.128/2001/3-A

Dated Shillong, the 19th July, 2001

**Child Welfare &
Crime committed
against them**

Most Immediate
By Speed Post

Case No. 39250/24/2006-2007-WC/FC
National Human Rights Commission
(Law Division-FC Branch)

Sunil Arora
Asstt. Registrar(Law)
Phone No.2338 6932
Fax No.2338 6521

Faridkot House
Copernicus Marg
New Delhi – 110001.

Dated : 6.8.2007

Subject: Suo-Motu cognizance of medial reports reg. Sexual abuse and killing of children in Nithari, Noida, UP.

.....

To,

**The Home Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Govt. of India,
North Block, New Delhi.**

2. **All the Chief Secretaries (As per list)**
3. **All the DGP's as per lit (-do-)**

Sir,

The case above mentioned was placed before the Commission on 2.7.2007 when it directed as under :-

“ On 12th February, 2007, the Commission had appointed a five- Member Committee headed by Shri. P.C. Sharma, Member, NHRC to study the problem of missing children in detail and to give suggestions so that appropriate guidelines may be drawn. The Committee has submitted its report. The report has been thoroughly examined by the Commission and it is approved.

Let the report be forwarded to the Home Secretary, Government of India, Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all the States and Union Territories for necessary action. The Commission hopes that the guidelines suggested by it shall be sincerely followed by the concerned authorities so that a uniform mechanism to tackle the problem of missing children is followed throughout the country and effective exchange of information takes place amongst the various States and the problem receives the priority and attention it deserves.

As noted in the earlier proceedings of the Commission, 19 criminal cases have already been registered in Nithari and the investigation has been entrusted

to CBI. Twenty other complaints were received by the Commission in which children were reported to be missing and police inaction was alleged. The Commission has received reports from the concerned Districts. It has been reported that cases have been registered regarding the said incidents and investigation is in progress. The Commission is neither legally competent nor otherwise inclined to intermeddle with investigation. It hopes that the investigating agencies understand the seriousness of the problem and are also alive to the mental trauma through which the parents of the affected children have to pass. Nothing more is required to be done by the Commission in this matter. The case is closed."

A copy of the report of the Committee on Missing Children; submitted by Shri. P.C. Sharma, Member & Chairman of the Committee is enclosed herewith for necessary action as per Commission's directions above.

Enclo : As stated.

Yours faithfully,

Asstt. Registrar (Law)

**Extract of the Recommendations and Suggestions of the NHRC Committee
headed by Shri. P.Ch. Sharma**

The Member NHRC on suo moto Commissioner of Medical
Reports regarding sexual abuse and missing of children in Nithani, U.P.

1. **PRIORITY ISSUE** : Irrefutably, the problem of 'Missing Children' is a grave matter which is also a human rights issue. It is acknowledged that it has not been received the attention it deserves from the government and the society at large. Therefore, this issue needs to be placed as a " priority issue" by all stakeholders, especially the law enforcement agencies. The DG Police of States orders/circulars/standing instructions etc., sensitize all officers in this regard and also make them accountable.

2. **MISSING PERSONS SQUAD/DESK IN POLICE STATIONS.**
The Committee recommends that every Police Station across the country should have Special Squad/Missing Persons Desk to trace missing children. This Squad Desk should have a Registering Officer who should be made responsible of registering complaints of missing children. He/She should maintain complete records of efforts made by them as well as by the Special Squad. The Registering Officer should also write incident reports and keep them on record in Station Diary/case diary, as the case may be. In addition to this, the Registering Officer should also work as an Enquiry Officer whereby he/she should be made responsible for following up the entire procedure of tracing/tracking the missing child. The JAPU (Juvenile Aid Police Unit) can, if required, be utilized for addressing the issue of missing children, even though the children who are missing can never be labeled as juveniles, but are in fact, children in need of care and attention. The functioning of this unit/squad should be regularly monitored/reviewed by Senior Officers and wherever necessary timely instructions and assistance should be provided to the Registering-cum-Enquiry Officer.

3. **COURT DIRECTIVES** : There is a need to reiterate the implementation of the Supreme Court Guidelines given on 14/11/2002 in Writ Petition (Cri) No. 610 of 1996 filed by Horilal Vs Commissioner of Police, Delhi & Ors in all police stations across the country. This would entail prompt and effective steps for tracing out missing children.

As per the directions given by the Delhi High Court, a Cell relating to missing persons/children was set up in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). This Cell has been functioning ever since but due to lack of adequate resources, desired results could not be achieved. Since the CBI is a Central

Investigating agency having powers and jurisdiction to take up cases of inter-state and international ramifications, it would be desirable to strengthen this Cell to enhance CBI's capacity to coordinate and investigate criminal cases relating to missing children and persons.

4. **ROLE OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION** : The legislation enjoins upon the district administration in the country to get places where children are employed, periodically inspected. The Committee notices with deep anguish that in this task the district administration all over the country has failed. This is evident from the fact that even today, the number of children found engaged as domestic help and bonded/ child labour is enormous. Again, it is a matter of concern that in the identified cases of child labour and bonded labour in which prosecutions are launched against the employer the conviction rate is not even 1 per cent which obviously has resulted due to lack of supervision. Such an apathy towards this vital issue has to be curbed and condemned in favour of a proactive approach. The Committee urges the authorities concerned to hold district administration accountable for dereliction in discharging this responsibility.

The Committee is of the opinion that this exercise of regular inspections, if undertaken with all earnest, will ensure linking back a large number of children missing from their homes.

5. **MANDATORY REPORTING** : The State Police Headquarters should evolve a system of mandatory reporting whereby all incidents of missing children across the country should be reported to the newly constituted National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) within 24 hours of occurrence. Failure to report promptly would give rise to the presumption that there was an attempt to suppress the incident. The reporting should be done promptly and the procedure could be the same as is being followed by the concerned authorities for reporting custodial death cases to the NHRC.
6. **INVOLVING PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIs) ETC** : In order to make the investigate procedures concerning missing children more transparent and user-friendly, it would be preferable for the Police investigating team to involve the community at large, such as representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Municipal Committees/ Neighbourhood Committees/ Resident Welfare Associations, etc, in addition to existing the help lines. This will enable community to get fully involved along with the police in tracing missing children. The Director-Generals of Police should seriously consider taking full advantage of these agencies in the task of not

only investigating crimes relating to children but also in tracking down missing children. The role of Panchayats and such bodies should be extended to :

- Prompt reporting of missing children;
- Prompt dissemination of intelligence, if any, to the law enforcement agencies;
- Rendering assistance to law enforcement agencies for tracing children;
- Provide timely feed-back to the law enforcement agencies about the return of the child.

7. **INVOLVING NGO'S** : In place where vulnerable groups of children are found in large numbers, there is need for enforcement agencies to evolve some kind of a mechanism in partnership with non-governmental organizations and social workers, whereby apart from rendering counselling to them, awareness raising activities are also carried out. This would not only in still confidence in them but also strengthen them and give them special protection so that they are in no way lured by external agencies/ factors. This initiative could be taken by the Missing Children Squad/Cell in the Districts. The DGPs need to ensure to action on this initiative.

8. **NATIONAL DATABASE AND MONITORING** : NCRB should establish a National Tracking System that would encompass the grass-root level in locating and tracing missing children. There should be prompt reporting of not only missing children cases, but also of return/rescue/ recovery. All instances where children are rescued from places of exploitation including places of sexual exploitation and also exploitative labour, should be dovetailed into the NCRB data base. The database be updated on a regular and systematic basis. This also involves revising the reporting format with respect to the rescue and recovery of persons who have been trafficked. The Director NCRB should liaise with the Project Coordinator, Anti Human Trafficking UNODC, New Delhi and workout the format as the UNODC is working in the field of empowering law enforcement agencies and developing appropriate projects etc, with respect to Anti Human Trafficking and related issues. This could be made effective through web-based and other intra and inter State networking linkages. The information that is gathered ought to be appropriately disseminated. It is suggested that the NCRB evolve one-page useful position papers that has information with regard to various crimes, including the relevant statistics. This could be useful and accessible tool for different agencies that are dealing with a particular problem. For example, relevant information relating to missing children, if it is put in a page or two will be far more accessible and readable for all stakeholders than information compiled as part of a voluminous report prepared by the NCRB.

9. **SCRB/DCRB** : There is an urgent need to revive State/District Crime Records Bureax. The database on missing persons, their return and the processes involved should be properly documented. The State Missing Person's Bureax (MPB), needs to be revamped, made functional and strengthened. The officers should be well trained and knowledgeable to address the issues in an analytical manner and from the perspective of Human Rights. The SCRБ and the MPB should have proper liaison between them, so that the database of SCRБ and NCRB are dovetailed to the functioning of MPB and the Special Cell/ squad to be set up in the Police Stations. The MPB data should be specifically updated with the data of rescued children from trafficking crimes.
10. **HELPLINE** : There is a need to establish a Child Helpline through NGOs/PRIs/other agencies with adequate support from Government in all the districts. The Minister of Women and Children, Govt of India, may take the initiative to set up such a national network.
11. **OUTSOURCING PRELIMINARY INQUIRY TO NGOs** : The NHRC Committee came to know about several instances where NGOs are actively functional, delivering the best results, in tracing missing children and also documenting them. Such efforts and initiatives have supplemented the work of the law enforcement agencies. The synergy of police and NGOs can be of immense help in addressing this issue and in providing tremendous support to the police agencies who are preoccupied with several other tasks, especially in those places where the police station strength is very poor. Therefore, Preliminary Inquiry into missing persons could be outsourced the NGOs, who are willing to undertake this task. MHA may issue appropriate guidelines to the States in this regard. Each state can identify a few such NGOs and notify them if required. As of today nothing stops NGOs from causing such inquiries and many are already doing this work. Therefore, the best option, in the given situation, is to develop synergy between the law enforcement agencies and the NGOs and institutionalize this partnership.
12. **COGNIZABILITY OF THE EVIDENCE** : As of now the issue of missing children is not a cognizable offence and the very fact of missing of a child does not convey occurrence of a crime. However, some States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu allow police to register FIRs and take up investigation. In order to facilitate proper enquiry/investigation, it is advisable that an FIR is registered by the Police with respect to the issued of missing children. However, experience shows that in many cases a child may not have gone missing and the panic reaction of the parents or wards lead to such reporting. Therefore, all such issues may not warrant registration of an FIR immediately. Nevertheless, it is advisable to register FIR if a missing child does not come back or is not

traced within a reasonable time. The State Governments are advised to consider issue of appropriate directions to the law enforcement agencies to set a time limit of 15 days from the date of reporting that if a missing child is not traced back within 15 days a presumption may be made of some malafide and an FIR registered with respect to all such issues of missing children.

13. **SENSITIZATION OF STAKE HOLDERS** : There is a need to sensitize all ranks of police personnel and other stakeholders to the issue of missing children. For this a two-day module be designed by BPRD, so that uniform training is imparted to all concerned. Along with this, there is a need to prepare suitable reading material that includes good practices about missing children from other States/ Union Territories as well as other countries.
14. **RESCUE OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION** : There is a need to identify “run away children”, “abandoned children”, “neglected children” and such “valuable children” who are often found roaming around places where they are particularly exposed to abuse and exploitation such as railway stations, traffic junction etc. Their vulnerability increases due to a lack of support structures- family or otherwise. Proper identification, provision of care and support, and a “safe place’ is vital for them. These children are, under the JJ Act, children in need of care and attention and they should be given all care under the JJ Act. This can be achieved by producing them before CWC and ensuring proper care in the concerned Homes. If Government Homes are not available, Government agencies should support appropriate NGOs to set up such Homes. The State Governments are called upon to notify such NGOs immediately so that they can become functional without delay. States should ensure that such notifications are done on a time frame of one month from the date of application by the NGOs.
15. **I CARD FOR CHILDREN** : The Local administration should facilitate the schools to keep a watch on their children, especially when they become untraced or become dropouts. Schools and old teaching institutions should introduce photo identity cards of children, so that tracing is possible. All such photos with identity particulars, be documented and data base be developed urgently. The State Governments and the Central Government should take initiatives in this regard. Schools should embark on a programme of empowering the children on their rights, legal strengths and defence mechanisms in case of need.
16. **ROLE OF STATE COMMISSIONS** : There is a need to involve State Human Rights Commissions, Women Commission of State/Centre etc., with

regard to the issue of missing children. Such bodies have tremendous overarching influence on all Stakeholders in addressing the issues appropriately in their respective jurisdictions.

17. **ROLE OF MEDIA** : In view of the current dreadful situation, the media can play an important role in increasing public awareness of missing children and the plight of the thousands of hapless families whose children are listed as untraced.
18. **ATTENTION TO TRANSIT POINTS OF TRAFFICKING** : There is a need to keep special vigils at railway stations, bus-stands, airports, sea-ports and such other places, which act as transit points for missing children, including children who run away or are made to run away. In this context, the General Railway Police, the Railway Protection Force, Airport and Seaport authorities needs to be oriented about the issue of missing children.
19. **MISSING CHILDREN FROM ACROSS BORDER** : This is a grey area, which largely remains unaddressed. It has been reported that several foreign children who have been trafficked into India have been punished as illegal immigrants and are made to suffer. NHRC recommends the state governments to undertake review of all such cases and provide relief to such children, as all trafficked children, irrespective of their nationality, are children in need of care and attention. Moreover, there is a need of developing a Protocol on this issue. It is learnt that UNODC in its anti human trafficking project can provide the required technical assistance. In this regard the Ministry of Women and Child Development can utilize the technical assistance of UNODC and in close coordination with the MEA, develop a protocol on this topic. The Project Coordinator, UNODC may provide the required technical assistance.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SHILLONG

NO.SW/SD/3/87/Pt/5310-11

Dated Shillong the 1st August, 2007

From : Shri. C.C.M. Mihsil, MCS
Director of Social Welfare
Meghalaya, Shillong

To : The Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Sub : GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION ON CHILD WELFARE
COMMITTEE

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Government Notification No.SW(A)27/2001/268 Dated 13-06-2007 which is self explanatory and to request you to kindly issue necessary instruction to all the Police Stations to extend necessary cooperation to the Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Director of Social Welfare
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.SW/SE/3/87/Pt/

Dated Shillong the 1st July, 2007.

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 13th June, 2007.

SW(S)27/2001/268 – In pursuance of this department's notification No.SW(S)27/2001/ 184, dated 17th Sept, 2004 and in exercise of the power conferred with the Rule 24 of the Meghalaya Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children's Rule 2004). The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to re-constitute the Child Welfare Committee for the seven Districts of the State consisting the following members :-

East Khasi Hills District :-

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. District Social Welfare Officer,
East Khasi Hills District. | - | Chairperson & Convener |
| 2. Sr. Judith, WISE, Shillong. | | - Member |
| 3. District Medical and Health Officer
East Khasi Hills Shillong. | | - Member |
| 4. Smti. Fenila Lyngdoh Nonglait
Advocate/ Lecturer | | - Member |
| 5. Director
Child-Line Nodal Organization | | - Member. |

Ri-Bhoi District :-

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. District Social Welfare Officer,
Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh | - | Chairperson & Convener |
| 2. Sr. Mildred Rangthuluh, Secretary
Epiphany Children's Home, Mawbri | | - Member |
| 3. District Medical & Health Officer
Or his nominee | | - Member |
| 4. Miss Rona Khyndait
Advocate. | | - Member. |
| 5. Rev. L. Ryntathiang,
Executive Secretary,
Bethany Children's Home, Nongsder, Umiam | | - Member. |

West Khasi Hills District :-

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. District Social Welfare Officer,
West Khasi Hills District. Nongstoin | - | Chairperson & Convener |
| 2. Smti. Catherine Rymbai
Asstt. Govt. Pleader, Asstt Public Prosecutor | | - Member |

West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin..
M.94361-08060.

3. District Medical and Health Officer
or his nominee. - Member
4. Smti. P. Khyshikhar
Secretary, Greater Nongstoin Women
Social Welfare Organization. - Member
5. Smti. A.K. Lyngdoh,
President, Seng Kynthei Prebyterian
Nonglang, Mawkyrwat. - Member.

Jaintia Hills District :-

1. District Social Welfare Officer, - Chairperson & Convener
Jaintia Hills District, Jowai.
2. Sr. Agatha Shadap, Secretary,
St. Mary Mazzerello
Orphanage, Jowai - Member
3. District Medical and Health Officer
or his nominee - Member
4. Smti. L. Laloo
Secretary, Presbyterian Women
Social Welfare Organization,
Mission Compound, Jowai. - Member
5. Smti. Victoria Kyndiah
Magistrate 1st Class - Member.

East Garo Hills, District :-

1. District Social Welfare Officer, - Chairperson & Convener
East Garo Hills District, Williamanagar
2. Mr. Artues Ch. Marak
Advocate. - Member
3. District Medical and Health Officer
or his nominee - Member
4. Father Amit Chama Lakra
Secretary, Holy Family Mission Home Rongeng - Member
5. Sister. Christine,
Secretary, St. Thomas Girs Home, Resubelpara - Member.

South Garo Hills :-

1. District Social Welfare Officer, - Chairperson & Convener
South Garo Hills District, Baghmara.
2. Sister. Bibiana. G. Momin
Secretary, Morningstar Girls Home, Baghmara - Member

3. District Medical and Health Officer
or his nominee - Member
4. Sister. Perpetra Bara
Secretary, St. Mary's Girls Home,
Chokpot. - Member
5. Sister. Moureen Joseph
Secretary, Holy Cross Girls Home, Nangalbibra - Member.

West Garo Hills District :-

1. District Social Welfare Officer, - Chairperson & Convener
West Garo Hills District, Tura
2. Mrs. Janhabi Chetri,
Advocate. - Member
3. District Medical and Health Officer
or his nominee. - Member
4. Father. Thomas Mankin
Mary Help of Christian Home, Chandmari, Tura - Member
5. Mrs. S. N. Marak,
President, Mothers Union. - Member.

Functions and Powers of the Committee :

1. The Child Welfare Committee shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred in relation to Child in need of Care and protection under the Act.
2. The Committee shall function as a bench of magistrate and shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 on a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.
3. The Committee shall meet at such times and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed.
4. A Child in need of care and protection may be produced before a chairperson for being placed in safe custody or otherwise when the Committee is not in session.
5. The Committee shall have the Final Authority to dispose off cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the children as well as to provide for their basic needs and protection of Human rights.
6. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force but save as a otherwise expressly provided under this Act, the Committee shall have the power to deal exclusively with all proceedings under this Act relating to children in need of care and protection.

Tenure of the Committee

The Committee shall have a term of 3(three) years with effect from the date of issue of notification, and the appointment of members shall be coterminous with the tenure of the Committee.

However, Government may change the composition of the Committee or change member of Committee, anytime if it is considered necessary.

Sitting

The Committee shall hold its sitting in the premises of Children's Home or at such places it may decide and shall meet once in a month or as and when the need for holding the same arises.

Sd/- (L. Diengdoh, IAS)
Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Social Welfare Department

Memo N. SW(S)27/2001/268-A,

Dated Shillong, the 13th June, 2007.

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

**ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION**

Dated Shillong the 16th July, 2009

No. HPL.166/2008/13 – The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to set up a Juvenile Police Unit in all the Districts, with Headquarters in their respective District Headquarters, to deal with children and juvenile related cases under the Act. The Superintendent of Police of the concerned District will head the juvenile Police Unit and will be assisted by one Inspector of Police as well as by two paid Social Welfare who will be appointed by the Social Welfare Department.

BARKOS WARJRI

Principal Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Memo No.HPL.166/2008/13-A

Dated Shillong the 16th July, 2009.

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 16th July, 2009

No. HPL.166/2008/14 – The Governor of Meghalaya is please to appoint Shri B.R. Rana, IPS, Inspector of Police, CID, Meghalaya, Shillong as the Nodal Officer, to Co-ordinate the role of the police on all issues pertaining to the care and protection of children and juveniles under the juvenile Act and to further streamline the functioning of the police in the implementation of this Act.

BAKOS WARJRI

Principal Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Mem No. HPL.166/2008/14-A

Dated Shillong the 16th July, 2009.

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 5th September, 2006.

No.SW(S)27/2001/202 – In partial modification of this Department's Notification No.SW(S)27/2001/83 dated 4.6.2004 and in exercise of the Power conferred by section 29 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to notify the following as Principal Magistrates and members of the Juvenile Justice Board for the 7(seven) Districts.

EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT, SHILLONG

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | a) | Smti S.R. Marak, MCS
EAC Shillong. | -Principal Magistrate |
| | b) | Rev. Fr. Celia
Director, Don Bosco Youth Centre
Shillong | -Member |
| | c) | Smti Hasina Kharbhih
President, Impulse NGO Network
Shillong. | -Member |

WEST KHASI HILL, DISTRICT NONGSTOIN

- | | | | |
|---|----|--|-----------------------|
| 2 | a) | Smti Ibashisha Mawlong, MCS
EAC, Nongstoin | -Principal Magistrate |
| | b) | Smti Selina Shangpliang, President
Greater Nongstoin Women Welfare
Association Nongstoin | -Member |
| | c) | Sr Agatha Shadap, Secretary
St John Bosco Orphanage
Rambrai, West Khasi Hills. | -Member |

JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT, JOWAI

- | | | | |
|----|----|--|-----------------------|
| 3. | a) | Smti Paleisha Lyngdoh Lawai, MCS
EAC, Jowai | -Principal Magistrate |
| | b) | Sr Agatha Shadap
St Mary's Mazzarello Girls Orphanage
Jowai | -Member |
| | c) | Smti I.S., Kyndiat, President
Presbyterian Women Social Welfare
Organization Jowai | -Member |

RI-BHOI

4. a) Smti Aitinolin L. Mawlong, MCS -Principal Magistrate
EAC Nongpoh
- b) Sr Augusta Mathew -Member
Secretary St Michael Welfare Centre
Umsning
- c) Shri F.D. Ryntathiang -Member
Secretary, Bethany Children's Home
Nongsder

WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT, TURA

5. a) Smti A.V.D. Shira, MCS -Principal Magistrate
EAC, Tura
- b) Rev. Father Thomas Mankin -Member
Don Bosco Youth Centre, Tura
- c) Smti Viola G. Momin -Member
Member, Mothers Union Tura

EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT WILLIAMNAGAR

6. a) Shri P.R. Marak, MCS EAC -Principal Magistrate
William Nagar
- b) Rev. Father K.J. Jose -Member
Secretary Sacred Hearth Mission Home
Williamnagar
- c) Smti Lilian W. Momin -Member
President Mothers Federation W/Nagar

SOUTH GARO HILLS BAGHMARA

- 7 a) Shri Zenithsky. J. Sangma, MCS -Principal Magistrate
EAC, Baghmara
- b) Rev. Father Bernard Sangam -Member
Fatima Rani Mission Home
Baghmara
- c) Sr Bibina G. Momi -Member
Secretary Morning star Girls
Home Baghmara

Powers and functions of Juvenile Justice Board

1. The Board shall function as a bench of Magistrate and shall have the power conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 on a Metropolitan Magistrate or as the case may be, a Judicial Magistrate of the first class and the Magistrate on the Board shall function as the Principal Magistrate.
2. The Board shall have tenure of three years and the appointment of members shall be co-terminus with the tenure of the Board. This will

take effect from 4.06.2004 and this Department's Corrigendum No. SW(S)27/2001/199 dated 2.08.2006 may be referred to

3. A Social Worker as a member of the Board shall be eligible for appointment for a maximum of two terms
4. The Board shall meet as and when required in any specified office/place
5. A member of the Board may resign anytime by giving one month notice in writing or may be removed from Office as provided under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Act.

Sd/- Y. Tsering
Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Social Welfare Department

Memo No.SW(S)27/2001/202-A

Dated Shillong the 5th September, 2006

Training & Personnel Management

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION.

No.HPL.297/79/Pt.V/229

Dated Shillong, the 8th March, 2010

The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to notify the 1st MLP Battalion, Mawiong as an Armed Police Training Centre for conducting the various Training for Armed Branch constables/ Battalion Personnel.

Sd/- B.Dhar
Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION.

No.HPL.150/2007/10

Dated Shillong the 31st July, 2009

The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to notify the Small Arm Firing Range at Mawpat currently being used by the Battalion, as Centre for firing practice along with training activities by the Border Security Force on condition that precaution is taken for the safety of the general public.

D. Kharpuri
Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

Letter No.FM/III-25/Vol.III/67

Dated Shillong the 8th March, 2010

From : Shri. G.H.P. Raju, IPS
Dy. Inspector General of Police (Admn.)
Meghalaya, Shillong

To : (1) The Addl. Directors of Police (R/PR)/(CID/TS)/(L&O)
Meghalaya, Shillong.
(2) The Inspectors General of Police
(SB)/(Trg./F&ES/A)/(L&O)/
(TAP)/(R/PR)/(CID)Megh, Shg.
(3) The Dy. Inspectors General of Police (WR), Tura/
(ER)/(Admn), Megh, Shg.
(4) The Director, (MPRO), Megh, Shg.
(5) The Spl. Supdt. Of Police (SB-I)/ (CID), Megh, Shg.
(6) The Principal, Police Training School, Megh, Shg.
(7) The Supdt. Of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong / Jaintia
Hills, Jowai/ Ri-Bhoi, District, Nongpoh/ South Garo
Hills, Baghmara/ West Garo Hills, Tura/ West Khasi
Hills, Nongstoin/ East Garo Hills, Williamnagar, Megh.
(8) The Supdt. Of Police (Infiltration)/ (F&ES), Megh, Shg.
(9) The Commandants, 1st MLP Bn, Mawiong/ 2nd MLP Bn,
Goeragre, Tura/ 3rd MLP Bn. Khliehtyrshi, Jowai/ 4th MLP
Bn. Sohlian, Nongstoin/ 5th MLP Bn Samsong,
Williamnagar, Megh.

Sub : GUIDELINES REGARDING TRANSFER AND POSTING OF
POLICE PERSONNEL.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to enclose herewith guidelines in connection with request for transfer for favour of your information and necessary action. This supersedes the transfer guidelines issued vide No.FM/III-44/06/19, Dated 17th June, 2008.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- G.H.P. Raju, IPS
Dy. Inspector General of Police (A)
Meghalaya, Shillong

**GUIDELINES REGARDING TRANSFER AND POSTING OF POLICE
PERSONNEL**

The Director General of Police exercises his discretionary power in all the transfer cases as follows :-

Sl No	RANK	TRANSFER	TRANSFERRING AUTHORITY
1	Grade – D. Employees.	Within the District	District Supdt. Of Police.
2	A.S.Is/ H.Constable/ Havildar	- Do -	- Do -
3	A.S.I/ H.Constable/ Havildar/ Constable/ Grade-D.	Inter District within the Range	Range Dy. Inspector General of Police
4	A.S.I/ Head Constable/ Havildar/ Constable/ Grade-D	Inter Range	Addl. Director General of Police (L&O)
5	A.S.I./ Havildar/ Constable	Inter Battalion	Inspector General of Police (TAP)
6	AB Havildar/ Constable	From DEF to Bn & Vice Versa	Addl. Director General of Police (L&O/TAP)

1. The transfer order in respect of above transfer should be carried out by the Transferring authority with intimation to Director General of Police for record.
2. All transfers up to the rank of ASI in MPRO may be carried out by the Director, MPRO, with prior approval of the Director General of Police.
3. All transfers up to the rank of ASI in Special Branch may be carried out by Inspector General of Police (SB), Meghalaya, Shillong with intimation of Director General of Police.
4. Whenever any transfer order is issue, it will be incumbent upon the releasing authority to release the transferred personnel within a fortnight and a compliance report submitted along with a Certificate that the service record has been updated and sent to the new Unit.
5. As per rule, the transfer should take place once a year or perhaps twice a year. There could be exceptions like operational reasons or on Compassionate ground where individual transfers could be considered.

Dy. Inspector General of Police (A)
Meghalaya, Shillong

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::::: SHILLONG.**

DGP's CIRCULAR NO. 24/2009

**PROCEDURE FOR PROMOTION OF ARMED BRANCH ASSISTANT SUB-
INSPECTOR (AB-ASI) TO ARMED BRANCH SUB-INSPECTOR (ABSI)
IN THE IRBN.**

1. There shall be a separate Cadre Course for AB-ASI personnel for promotion to the rank of ABSI in the IRBn.
2. Eligible AB-ASIs called for the Cadre Course, would be 3(three) times the number of existing and anticipated vacancies in the rank of ABSI in the IRBn.
3. Eligible AB-ASIs should not have any pending criminal case in the Court of Law or a Departmental Proceeding or a Departmental Proceeding be contemplated against him/her or be under suspension.
4. On completion of the Cadre Course, a Departmental Promotion Board (DPB), duly constituted by the Director General of Police, Meghalaya, will conduct a Final Examination. The results, in order to merit, duly signed by all the members in each page, will be forwarded by the Chairman of the Board to Police Headquarters for declaration of the results.
5. On approval by the Director General of Police, Police Headquarters will issue a promotion order, in order of merit, against the existing vacancies. In case all successful candidates cannot be promoted at one time, those who have not been promoted will be kept in the Waiting List. This Waiting List will be valid for a period of 1(one) year only.
6. Procedure for the Cadre Course will be as follows :
Cadre Course V : For promotion of AB-ASI to ABSI in the IRBn.
 - 1) **Eligibly Criteria** : AB-ASIs who have completed 3(three) years of continuous service in the rank. However, DGP may relax the years of service required in public interest and in the interest of Meghalaya Police.
 - 2) **Duration of the Course** : Duration will be a period of 12 weeks. Minimum attendance required for the candidates attending the course to appear in the Final Examination is 80% in Indoor Classes and 80% in Outdoor Classes.
 - 3) **Syllabus** : The syllabus of the Cadre Course will consist of the following subjects :

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG**

DGP's CIRCULAR No.27/2010

Procedure for promotion of AB-Sub-Inspectors to AB Inspector in the Districts/ Units

The Promotion of ABSIs to the rank of ABI will be on the basis of seniority cum merit. The Selection Board constituted by the Director General of Police, Meghalaya will be set from time to time for selection and recommendation to fill u the vacancies of the said post. Henceforth no cadre course will be conducted for the promotion to ABI. However the Board will go through the records of the eligible ABSIs and personally examine them and their Annual Confidential Report of the past 5 years. The parameters and marks to be worked out for the purpose of promotion shall be as follows :-

1. **The marks of the ACRs are as follows :-**

I.	Outstanding	5 x 5 years	=	25 Marks
II.	Very Good	4 x 5 years	=	20 Marks
III.	Good	3 x 5 years	=	15 Marks
IV.	Average	2 x 5 years	=	10 Marks

2. **Reward Marks :-**

I.	Every 5 Rewards of Illegible Police Officers' Commendation	=	10 Marks
II.	IPM, PPM Governor/ Chief Minister Medal etc	=	15 Marks
III.	Distinguished Service	=	20 Marks
IV.	Gallantry Medal	=	25 Marks

Note : a) The maximum marks will not exceed 25 marks

b) In case an individual is eligible for two or more categories, the higher mark of only one category will be considered.

3. **Punishment minus mark :-**

I.	Each Minor Punishment minus mark	=	5 Marks
II.	Each Major Punishment minus mark	=	10 Marks

Note : The maximum deduction will not be more than 25 marks.

4. **Each Special Training Courses attended except Cadre Course/ In-Service Course :-**

I.	Distinction (D)	=	25 Marks
II.	Higher Above Average (H.A.A)	=	20 Marks

III.	Above Average (A.A)	=	15 Marks
IV.	Average (A)	=	10 Marks
V.	Qualified (Q)	=	5 Marks

5. Personality Test :- = 25 Marks

The Board will prepare the result sheet of the examination in order of merit duly recommended and signed by the Board Members and will submit to Police Headquarters for DGP's approval

Promotion shall be made in order of merit against the existing vacancies of ABIs of the Districts/ Units. The waiting list will be valid for one year and promotions will be carried out as and when vacancy will arise. However, the period of validity of the waiting list may be extended by the DGP, Meghalaya.

Sd/- S.B. Kakati, IPS
 Director General of Police
 Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.FM/XV-14/2010/1/2719-46

Dated Shillong the 6th July, 2010

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG.**

DGP's CIRCULAR NO. 23/2009

**PROCEDURE FOR PROMOTION OF HAVILDAR TO ARMED BRANCH
ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTOR IN THE IRBn.**

1. There shall be a separate Cadre Course for Havildars for promotion to the rank of AB-ASI in the IRBn.
2. Eligible Havildars called for the Cadre Course would be 3(three) times the number of existing and anticipated vacancies in the rank of AB-ASI in the IRBn.
3. Eligible Havildars should not have any pending criminal case in a Court of Law or a Departmental Proceedings or a Departmental Proceeding be contemplated against him/her or be under suspension.
4. On completion of the Cadre Course, a Departmental Promotion Board (DPB), duly constituted by the Director General of Police, Meghalaya, will conduct the Final Examination. The results, in order of merit, duly signed by all the members in each page, will be forwarded by the Chairman of the Board to Police Headquarters for declaration of the results.
5. On approval by the Director General of Police, Police Headquarters will issue a promotion order, in order of merit, against the existing vacancies. In case all successful candidates cannot be promoted at one time, those who have not been promoted will be kept in the Waiting List. The Waiting List will be valid for a period of 1(one) year only.
6. The procedure of the Cadre Course will be as follows :
Cadre Course IV : For promotion of AB/BN Havildar., to AB-ASI in the IRBn.
 - 1) Eligibly Criteria : Havildars who have completed 3(three) years of continuous service in the rank. However, DGP may relax the years of service required in public interest and in the interest of Meghalaya Police.
 - 2) **Duration of the Course :** Duration of the course will be for a period of 6(six) weeks (six days a week). Minimum attendance required for the candidates attending the Cadre Course is 80% in Indoor Classes and 80% in Outdoor Classes.

- 3) **Syllabus** : The syllabus of the Cadre Course will consist of the following subjects :-

Indoor Subjects

Outdoor Subjects.

a) Duties of Platoon Commander & Platoon 21/C

b) Record Branch

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| i) BO | i) CI Operations. |
| ii) Leave | ii) Drill/IP(With and without arms) |
| iii) Movement order/Command Certificate | iii) Field Craft. |
| iv) Pay | iv) Map reading. |
| v) Pension. | v) PT. |
| vi) Returns. | vi) Riot Drill (Mob control) |
| vii) Service Sheet. | vii) Use of VHF sets. |

- viii) Weapon Handling.

c) Q.Branch.

- i. Arms & Ammunition.
- ii. Clothing
- iii. Ration.

d) M.T. Branch.

- i) Condemnation.
- ii) Maintenance of Car Diary/ Log Book/ Stock Ledger.
- iii) Procedure for purchase of spare parts.
- iv) Returns

e) Account Branch

- i. Familiarization of Rules and Preparation of Bills.

f) General.

- i) File Work.
- ii) General Knowledge/ English.
- iii) Message writing.
- iv) Officer Procedures and Draft writing.
- v) Receive/ Dispatch.
- vi) Telephone Procedure.

4) Final Examination of Cadre Course IV

The Trainees will be examined in the following subjects at the end of the course. Minimum Pass Marks will be 50% of the total aggregate, i.e., 125(one hundred twenty five) marks.

Indoor Subject	Full Marks	Pass Marks
a) General Knowledge/ English	50	25
b) Professional & Related subjects	100	50
TOTAL	150	75

Outdoor Subjects	Full Marks	Pass Marks
a) CI Operation	20	10
b) Drill/IP	20	10
c) FC & Tactics	10	05
d) Range Practice	20	10
e) Riot Drill/Tear Gas	10	05
f) Weapon Handling	20	10
TOTAL	100 Marks	50 Marks.

(A.Pradhan, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG.**

DGP's CIRCULAR NO. 21/2009

**PROCEDURE FOR PROMOTION OF NON-GAZETTED POLICE
PERSONEL OF UN-ARMED BRANCH TO VARIOUS RANKS.**

Procedure for promotion to various ranks in Fire & Emergency Service (Non-Gazzeted)

The procedure for promotion of Non-Gazzeted Fire & Emergency Service personnel of Police Department is regulated in terms of executive order issued by Police Headquarter from time to time. In order to institutionalize the system and to ensure selection of the best amongst the eligible candidates in a transparent manner, the same is regulated as follows :

1. CADRE COURSE :

- i) There will be Cadre Course for promotion to the various ranks in the Fire & Emergency Services except for the promotion of Station Officer to the rank of Senior Station Officer/ Asstt. Divisional Officer/Assistant Fire Prevention Officer (AFPO) as follows :-
 - A. **Cadre Course I** – For promotion of Fireman to the rank of Leading Fireman.
 - B. **Cadre Course II** - For promotion of Leading Fireman to the rank of Sub-Officer.
 - C. **Cadre Course III**- For promotion of Sub-Officer to the rank of Station Officer.
 - D. For promotion of Station Officer to the rank of Sr. Station Officer/ Asstt. Divisional Officer/ Asstt. Fire Prevention Officer there shall be viva voce only.
- ii) The Cadre Courses shall be conducted at the Police Training School, Shillong/ appropriate Training Institute as and when required.

2. ELIGIBIITY CRITERIA :

A. Cadre Course I.

1. Fireman (FM)/Driver Fireman (DFM) who have passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate or equivalent examination.
2. Who have passed Basic Training and Elementary Fire Fighting Course.
3. Who have completed 6(six) years of continuous service.
4. Who have been confirmed in the rank of Fireman/ Driver Fireman.

B. Cadre Course II.

1. Leading Fireman who have passed Sub-Officer Course conducted by National Fire Service, College and completed 3(three) years of continuous service.
2. Who have confirmed in the rank of Leading Fireman.
3. In case there may not be sufficient candidates who have passed the Sub-Officer Course for filling up the vacancies, the Departmental Examination upon the approval of Director General of Police, Meghalaya may also be conducted as exceptional measures for those Leading Fireman who are otherwise eligible but for passing of Sub-Officer Course. However, such candidate shall have to undergo and pass the course.

C. Cadre Course III.

1. Sub-Officer who have completed 3(three) years of continuous service as Sub-Officer and confirmed in the rank.
2. Who have passed Station Officer & Instructor's Course conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.
3. In case there may not be sufficient candidates who have passed the Station Officer & Instructor's Course for filling up the vacancies, the Departmental Examination upon the approval of Director General of Police, Meghalaya may be conducted as exceptional measures for Sub-Officer who are otherwise eligible but for passing of Station Officer & Instructor's Course. However, such candidate shall have to undergo and pass the course.

3. DURATION :

The duration of Cadre Course will for a period of 6(six) weeks of 6 working days. The minimum attendance required for a candidate during the period is 87 % for both Indoor and Outdoor classes. Any candidate whose attendance is less than 87% will not be allowed to sit for the final examination.

4. SYLLABUS :-

A. For Cadre Course I -

- a. General English (Essay and Grammar) and General Knowledge.
- b. Technical Subject :

Indoor/ Theory

1. Discipline.
2. Science of fire
3. Rural Fire.
4. Chemical Fire Extinguisher
5. Hose : definition, type, function, care & maintenance, etc.
6. Hose fitting: definition, type, function, care & maintenance, etc.

Outdoor/Practical

1. Foot Drill
2. Turn out.
3. Hose Drill : Practical demonstration.
4. Pump operation & Pump Drill: Practical demonstration.
5. Ladder Drill: Practical demonstration.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. Pump and Pump operation : definition, type, function, care & maintenance, etc. | 6. Rescue Drill: Practical demonstration. |
| 8. Ladder: Extension, Hook & Rope Ladder | 7. Knots and Lines. |
| 9. Practical Firemanship | 8. Hose fitting: Identification etc. |
| 10. Salvage. | 9. Small special gear : Identification etc. |
| 11. Escape: definition, Means of Escape etc. | 10. Standard Test of Pumps, Delivery/ Function Hoses, etc. |
| 12. Duty at Fire Station. | 11. B.A. Set: donning/working/Entrap procedure, care & maintenance etc. |
| 13. Watch Room Procedure | 12. First Aid: Triangular/Rollar Bandage etc. |
| 14. First Aid. | 13. Chemical Fire Extinguisher: Identification, function, refilling, care & maintenance etc. |
| 15. Breathing Apparatus- definition, type, function, care & maintenance, etc. | |
| 16. Small and Special gear: definition, type function, care & maintenance, etc. | |
| 17. Water Relay: definition, type, etc. | |

c. Viva Voce: as per the wisdom of the examiner.

B. For Cadre Course II-

- a. General English (Essay and Grammar) and General Knowledge.
- b. Technical Subject :

Indoor/ Theory

1. Discipline.
2. Science of fire
3. Chemical Fire Extinguisher
4. Hose
5. Hose fitting
6. Pump and Pump operation
7. Ladder
8. Practical Firemanship
9. Salvage.
10. Escape
11. Aircraft fire.
12. Special Service.
13. Watch Room procedure.
14. First Aid.
15. Breathing Apparatus.
16. Small and Special gear
17. Fix Fire Fighting Installation
18. Rural Fire
19. Foam and Foam making equipment
20. Resuscitation.
21. Water Relay
22. Station Administration.
23. Fire Report/occurrence book
24. Hydrant and fitting

Outdoor/Practical

1. Foot Drill
2. Turn out.
3. Hose Drill
4. Pump Drill
5. Ladder Drill
6. Rescue Drill
7. Knots and Lines, testing of rope and line.
8. Identification and function hose fitting, small & special gear, etc
9. Acceptance/Standard Test of various fire fighting equipments, Personal protective equipments etc
10. Acceptance/Standard Test of fire Appliances, e.g. water tender pump, trailer pump, portable pump, ladder etc.
11. B.A. set: Donning/working/entrap procedure, care & maintenance, refilling and testing.
12. Operation, maintenance and testing of foam tender, turntable ladder, sophisticated rescue equipments, etc.

- 25. Fire Tender.
- 26. Ropes and lines.

C. Viva Voce: as per the wisdom of the examiner.

C. For Cadre Course III-

- a. General English (Essay and Grammar) and General Knowledge.
- b. Technical Subject :

Indoor/ Theory

1. Basic Physics and Chemistry of fire
2. Electricity
3. Gas Fire
4. Aircraft Fire and rescue
5. Rural Fire
6. Hydraulics.
7. Hose & Hose fitting
8. Pump and Pump operation
9. Hydrant and fitting
10. Water requirement & Water Relay
11. Fire Tender
12. Ladder: TTL, HP etc.
13. Chemical Fire Extinguisher
14. Foam and Foam making equipment
15. Practical Firemanship
16. Salvage
17. Special Service
18. Escape
19. First Aid and Equipments.
20. Resuscitation
21. Breathing Apparatus
22. Small and Special gear
23. Fixed Fire Fighting Installation.
24. National Building Code with special reference to Pt.IV-Fire prevention.
26. Disaster Management.
27. Disaster Management Equipments
28. Investigation of Fire
29. Map Reading
30. Fire Service Manual
31. Fire Force Act.
32. Acts related to storage of Explosive, Fire crackers, HazMat, Warehouse, etc.
33. Acts related to Public assemblance, Temporary structure, etc.
34. Fire Service Communication.

Outdoor/Practical

1. Foot Drill
2. Turn out.
3. Hose Drill
4. Pump Drill
5. Ladder Drill
6. Rescue Drill
7. Fire Tender Drill
8. Knots and Lines, testing of rope and lines
9. Function and operation technique of various Fire Fighting Equipments
10. Testing of various Fire Fighting Equipments (FFE)/Personal Protective Equipments (PPE)
11. B.A set: donning, entrap, testing, refilling etc.
12. Chemical Extinguisher: Function and operation technique, testing, refilling, advantages and disadvantages
13. Foam and Foam Equipment: Function and operation technique, testing, refilling, advantages and disadvantages
14. Acceptance/Standard Test of various fire fighting equipments, personal Protective equipments etc.
15. Acceptance/Standard Test of fire appliances, e.g. water tender pump trailer pump, portable pump, ladder etc.
16. Operation, maintenance and testing of foam tender, turnable ladder, sophisticated rescue equipments etc

C. Viva Voce: as per the wisdom of the examiner.

5. **Promotion of Station Officer to the rank of Senior Station Officer (Sr.SO)/ Asstt. Divisional Officer (ADO)/Asstt. Fire Prevention Officer (AFPO):**

A. Eligibility Criteria :-

1. Station Officers who have completed of 6 (six) years of continuous service in the rank of Station Officer.
2. Should have passed Station Officer & Instructor's Course conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.
3. Who have confirmed in the rank of Station Officer.

B. Examination :

The Officer will be examined on the following subjects :

1. Turn Out	-	-	10 Marks.
2. Technical Subject (Viva Voce)	-	-	100 Marks.
3. General English & General Knowledge (Viva Voce)-			90 Marks.
TOTAL			- 200 Marks.

C. ACR – The final results shall be subject to consistent satisfactory ACRs of the preceding 5 (five) years. Marks will be warded against the ACR grading as follows :

1. Outstanding	-	4 Marks x 5 years	= 20 Marks.
2. Very Good	-	3 Marks x 5 years	= 15 Marks.
3. Good	-	2 Marks x 5 years	= 10 Marks.
4. Average	-	1 Mark x 5 years	= 5 Marks.
5. Below Average	-	0 Mark x 5 years	= 0 Marks.

6. **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- i) All eligible candidates for the Cadre Course/ Promotion should be cleared from vigilance angle i.e. no DP/Court Case pending or contemplated against the candidate. They should not be under suspension and the eligibility of the candidates is to be considered as per the rules, regulations and Government policy enforce from time to time, in so fare promotion to the next higher rank is concerned.
- ii) The eligible candidate to be called for attending the Cadre Course shall not be less than 3 (three) times of the existing vacancies.
- iii) If any eligible candidate called for Cadre Course cannot attend the course due to any reason or fail to clear the same; a total of 3(three) chances only shall be provided to him during the consecutive Cadre Course.
- iv) However, during the above period, if any candidate fails to avail the opportunity to appear or pass the course, he shall deemed to be disqualified for future promotion.

7. **FINAL EXAMINATION :**

- i) On completion of the Cadre Course, the Departmental Promotion Board duly constituted by the Director General of Police, Meghalaya will conduct Final Examination including scrutinizing of ACRs in the case of Station Officer for promotion to the rank of Senior Station Officer/ Asstt. Divisional Officer/ Asstt. Fire Prevention Officer.
- ii) Question paper for the Final Examination will be set centrally by the Chairman of the Board. The Questions will be descriptive, objective, multiple choices of probable answers etc.
- iii) The trainees will be examined in the following subjects. The minimum pass mark will be 50% in each subject.

Subject	Full Mark	Pass Mark	Duration
1. General English & General Knowledge	80	40	2½ hrs
2. Technical Indoor	100	50	2½ hrs
3. Technical Outdoor	100	50	
4. Viva Voce	20	10	
<hr/>			
TOTAL-	300	150	

8. **RESULT**

The Board will prepare a list of successful candidates in order of merit duly signed by all members and will submit the same to the Director General of Police for his approval and consideration for promotion.

9. **PROMOTION :**

Promotion shall be made in order of merit against existing vacancies. In the event of all successful candidates not being accommodated at one time, the remaining successful ones shall be kept in the panel of waiting list for a period of 1 (one) year. The validity of this waiting list will automatically expire after 1(one) year unless specifically extended by the Director General of Police.

The Circular shall come into force with immediate effect and until further orders and will supersede all the orders issued earlier in this regard.

Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong.

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG.**

DGP's CIRCULAR NO. 15/2009

**PROCEDURE FOR PROMOTION OF NON-GAZETTED POLICE
PERSONEL OF UN-ARMED BRANCH TO VARIOUS RANKS.**

In partial modification of Circular No.3/2002 and 10/2004 and with a view to streamline the procedure of Cadre Course for promotion to the various ranks in the un-Armed Branch Police Department. Selection Tests for these Cadre Course are hereby withdrawn with immediate effect. Henceforth, the following procedure shall be followed :-

- (I) There shall be a Cadre Course of every level of promotion of Non-Gazetted Police personnel in the Un-Armed Branch of the Meghalaya Police.
- (II) All eligible Candidates as per seniority shall be required to attend and pass the Cadre Course for promotion.

If any eligible Candidate on the first call cannot attend the Cadre Course due to any reason of fails to clear the Course total 3 (three) chances only shall be provided to him/her during the consecutive Cadre Course to clear for promotion.

However, during above the period, if any Candidate fails to clear/pass or avail the opportunity to appear in the course, he/she shall be deemed to be disqualified for future promotion.

- (III) The new procedure as regard to the Cadre Courses for promotions from Constable to Head Constable, Head Constable to UBSI and UBSI to UB Inspector will be as follows:

1. The Cadre Courses shall be conduct at the PTS/appropriate Training Institute as and when required.

- (a) **Cadre Course – I -** For promotion from the rank of Constable to Head Constable.
- (b) **Cadre Course – II-** For promotion from the rank of Head Constable to UB Sub-Inspector (SI)
- (c) **Cadre Course- III -** For promotion from UB Sub-Inspector to UB Inspector..

Eligibly Criteria :

- (a) **Cadre Course – I -** Constables who have completed 5(five) years continuous service after passing the Basis Training and who have been confirmed i.e. who

- have completed a total of 6(six) years in the rank.
- (b) **Cadre Course –II -** Head Constables who have completed 1(one) year of service.
- (c) **Cadre Course –III-** Direct SI's who have been completed 6(six) years of continuous service from the date of confirmation and Departmental Promote SI's who have completed 10(ten) years of continuous service in the rank of SI from the date of confirmation, as per Assam Police Manual Part III Rule.39.

Syllabus and Final Examination of the Cadre Course will be as follows :-

Cadre Course I

Duration of the Cadre Course – I will be for a period of 6(six) weeks of 6(six) working days a week. The minimum attendance required for a candidate to attend the Cadre Course is 87% in the Indoor Classes and 87% for Outdoor Classes. The syllabus will be as follows :-

Indoor

- (1) IPC
- (2) CrPC.
- (3) Evidence Act.
- (4) Minor Acts
- (5) Assam Police Manual
- (6) Professional/other related subjects such as :
 - (a) Human Rights.
 - (b) Community Policing.
 - (c) CI Ops & Law & Order duty.
 - (d) VIP Security.
 - (e) Gathering of Intelligence.
 - (f) Protocol in the Department/ Government
 - (g) Wireless & handling of Wireless sets.
 - (h) Traffic Management/ Signals/ Accidents.
 - (i) Fundamental Rights.
 - (j) Gender sensitization.
 - (k) Working knowledge or CIPA.

Outdoor

- (1) Drill/ IP
- (2) Riot Drill & Tear Smoke.
- (3) Weapon handling including Pistol, Revolver, SLR & AK-7/ INSAS Rifles etc.
- (4) CI Ops/Tactics & Map reading
- (5) Firing practice.

Final Examination for Cadre Course I

The trainees will be examined in the following papers at the end of the Course. The minimum pass mark will be 50% of the total aggregate. The questions will be mostly objective type with multiple choice of probable answers in all the Indoor subjects.

<u>Indoor Subjects</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>		<u>Pass Marks</u>
1) Major Acts	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
2) Minor Acts & AP Manual	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
3) Genl. English & Genl. Knowledge	50 Marks	-	25 Marks.
4) Professional/ related subjects	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
<u>Outdoor Subjects</u>			
1) Drill/ I.P	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
2) Riot Drill/Tear Smoke	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
3) Weapons handling	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
4) CI Ops/ Map Reading	20 marks	-	10 Marks
5) Range Practice Firing	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
TOTAL			
	450 Marks	-	225 Marks

Cadre Course II

Duration of the Cadre Course – II will be for a period of 12 (twelve) weeks of 6(six) working days a week. The minimum attendance required for a candidate to attend the Cadre Course is 87% in the Indoor Classes and 87% for Outdoor Classes. The syllabus will be as follows :-

<u>Indoor</u>	<u>Outdoor</u>
(1) IPC	(1) P.T.
(2) CrPC.	(2) Drill with & without Arms
(3) Evidence Act.	(3) Range Classification.
(4) Minor Acts	(4) Mob Control
(5) Assam Police Manual	(5) Firing Fighting Mob Control
(6) Professional/ related subjects	(6) Use of VHF System & making
(7) Modern India and the role of Police	(7) CI Ops.
(8) Human behaviour	(8) UAC
(9) Criminology	
(10) Prevention of Crime.	
(11) Crime Investigation including preparing various documents like CD, FR Charge sheet, Memos etc.	
(12) Use of Dog-squad.	
(13) Medical Jurisprudence and First Aid.	
(14) Anti Insurgency Measure.	
(15) Identification and neutralization of Bombs.	
(16) Principles of Security with Special reference to VIP Security.	
(17) Working knowledge of Court functioning.	
(18) Disaster Management.	
(19) General subject including Gender Sensitization and Working knowledge of CIPA	
(20) Practical Training.	

Final Examination for Cadre Course II

The trainees will be examined in the following papers at the end of the Course. The minimum pass mark will be 50% of the total aggregate. The questions will be 50% objective type with multiple choice of probable answers in all the Indoor subjects and 50% questions will be of essay type.

<u>Indoor</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>		<u>Pass Marks</u>
1) Major Acts (IPC,CrPC,EVA)	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
2) Minor Acts	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
3) Assam Police Manual	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
4) Professional/ related subjects	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
5) Case study/Case Diary writing	50 Marks	-	25 Marks.
TOTAL- 450 Marks			225 Marks.

<u>Outdoor</u>			
1) Drill with Arms	10 Marks	-	5 Marks
2) I.P	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
3) Riot Drill/Tear Smoke	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
4) Weapons	20 marks	-	10 Marks
5) CI Ops/Tactics and Map Reading	20 Marks	-	10 Mark
6) Range Practice Firing	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
TOTAL- 110 Marks			- 55 Marks

Cadre Course III

Duration of the Cadre Course – III will be for a period of 8 (eight) weeks of 6(six) working days a week. The minimum attendance required for a candidate to attend the Cadre Course is 87% in the Indoor Classes and 87% for Outdoor Classes. The syllabus will be as follows :-

<u>Indoor</u>	<u>Outdoor</u>
(1) IPC	(1) Drill/ IP
(2) CrPC.	(2) Riot Drill & Tear Smoke.
(3) Evidence Act.	(3) Weapon handling including Pistol, Revolver, SLR & AK-47/ INSAS Rifles etc.
(4) Minor Acts	(4) CI Ops/Tactics & Map reading
(5) Assam Police Manual	
(6) Professional/other related subjects	
(a) Scientific Aids to Investigation	
(b) Supervision of Case	
(c) SR Cases and Progress Report	
(d) Departmental Enquiries.	
(e) Discipline & Appeal Rules.	
(f) Meghalaya Service Conduct Rules.	
(g) CI Ops & Law & Order duty.	
(h) VIP Security.	
(i) Methods and techniques of interrogation.	
(j) Intelligence.	

(k) Duties of Inspector.

PRACTICAL : Writing of Progress Report of SR Cases.

Final Examination for Cadre Course III

The trainees will be examined in the following papers at the end of the Course. The minimum pass mark will be 50% of the total aggregate. The questions will be 50% objective type with multiple choice of probable answers in all the Indoor subjects and 50% questions will be of essay type.

<u>Indoor</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>		<u>Pass Marks</u>
1) Major Acts (IPC,CrPC,EVA)	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
2) Minor Acts & AP Manual	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
3) Professional/ related subjects	100 Marks	-	50 Marks.
4) Case study/Case Diary writing	50 Marks	-	25 Marks.
TOTAL- 350 Marks			175 Marks.
<u>Outdoor</u>			
1) Drill/IP	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
2) Riot Drill/Tear Smoke	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
3) Weapons handling	20 marks	-	10 Marks
4) CI Ops/Tactics and Map Reading	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
5) Range Practice Firing	20 Marks	-	10 Marks
TOTAL- 100 Marks			50 Mark

ACR's

The final result that be subject to consistent satisfactory ACRs of the preceding 5(five) years.

Marks will be awarded against the ACR regarding as follows :-

Outstanding	-	4 Marks x 5 years	=	20
Very Good	-	3 Marks x 5 years	=	15
Good	-	2 Marks x 5 years	=	10
Average	-	2 Mark x 5 years	=	5
Below Average	-	0 Mark x 5 years	=	0
Viva Voce	-	30 Marks.		

General Instructions :

All eligible candidates for the above Cadre Courses should be clear from vigilance angle i.e., no DP should be pending or contemplated against the candidate, they should not be under suspension, and the eligibility of the candidates is to be considered as per the rules/ conditions and Government orders enforced from time to time. The eligible candidates called for Cadre Course would be 3 (three) times of the existing vacancies.

Result :

On completion of a Cadre Course a State Selection Board for each Cadre Course duly constituted by the Director General of Police, Meghalaya will conduct the final examinations including scrutinizing of the ACRs in the case of SI for promotion to Inspector.

The Board will then prepare a list of successful Candidates in order to merit duly signed by all members and will submit the same to the Director General of Police, for his approval and consideration for promotion of the successful Candidates.

Promotion :

Promotion shall be made in order of merit against existing vacancies. In the event of all successful Candidates not being accommodated at one time, the remaining successful ones shall be kept in the panel of waiting list for a period of 1 (one) year. The validity of this waiting list will automatically expire after 1 (one) year unless specifically extended by the Director General of Police.

(KULBIR KRISHAN, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R N O. 11/2008

Some instances have come to the notice of the undersigned where officers have availed earned leave without sanction of such leave by the competent authority. This is a clear violation of Subsidiary Rule 72 and such violation is construed as a gross misconduct. Further it is noticed that such officers have signed the charge reports without referring to the leave sanction order of the competent authority materially tampering with Form No.54 as prescribed under Rule 149 of Meghalaya Financial Rules. This tantamount to falsifying records, which can attract disciplinary proceedings against such officers who are fond to indulge in the practice of tampering of prescribed official forms.

All officers who come under the ambit of the operation of FR/SR are therefore instructed to strictly adhere to the aforesaid SR 72 and submit their applications for leave well in advance of the anticipated date of availing leave so as to enable the department to process and sanction leave. All offices should inevitably not avail of leave until the same is sanctioned by the competent authority. Violation of these instructions will be viewed seriously.

Sd/-

(Shri. B.K. Dey Sawian, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.FM/XXII-337/89/227

Dated Shillong the 5th March, 2008

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR No.10/2007

It is observed that Districts and Units nominate officers and men for various courses. On several occasions after these cases are processed at Police Headquarters and the nominated officers are to report at the various training institutions, the heads of the District and Units inform that they are unable to spare the officers. This create unnecessary problems and correspondence at the eleventh hour. Henceforth, only those officers and men who are fit, suitable and who can be spared for the training courses, should be nominated. Once their cases are processed, requests for exemption or substitution, will not be entertained.

Sd/-
(B.K. Dey Sawian) IPS
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.FM/X-26/05/308-AC.12/2004/246 Dated Shillong the 24th Oct, 2007

Police Welfare

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 7

**Sub : CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OVER THE UNIT FUNDS
AND OTHER PRIVATE FUNDS.**

As laid down in the Meghalaya Police Relief & Welfare Fund Rules (MPRWFR) concerned Inspector General of Police and Deputy Inspector General of Police are required to exercise supervisory control over the Unit Funds. They should exercise close supervision over the utilization of Unit Funds and ensure that the same are utilized properly and in accordance with the provisions contained in the MPRWFR Rules. They should also exercise supervisory control over all other private funds maintained in the DEFs/Units and ensure proper utilization of the same.

(2) MPRWF Rules also lay down that the inspecting officers, during their inspections, should also inspect records relating to Unit Funds and should satisfy themselves that the same are being kept properly and accurately. They should also inspect records relating to all other private funds maintained in the DEFs/Units and ensure that the same are maintained properly and accurately.

(3) SPs and Units Heads should henceforth furnish details of the utilization of Unit Fund as well as all other private funds to this office once in a quarter regularly.

(4) Superintendents of Police and Unit Heads should not set up private funds, either contributory or non contributory, without the prior approval of the Director General of Police. If such private funds have already been started, they must furnish details of the same to this office urgently and request for ex post facto approval.

Sd/-
(W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. MG/XIX-44/2004/94

Dated Shillong, the 5th December 2005

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR

It has come to notice that applications for the Bright Student Scholarship are being submitted by the Police Units throughout the year.

Henceforth, the applications along with all supporting documents should be submitted to Police Headquarters on or before the 1st of September each year. Applications received after the stipulated date will not be entertained.

Sd/-
(Shri B.K. Dey Sawian), IPS
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No.RW/IV/3/13

Dated Shillong, the 29th October, 2007

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG.

C I R C U L A R N O.5/2006

DATED SHILLONG THE 15-05-2006

Sub : Need for effective grievance redressal mechanism.

Darbars, if held regularly and properly, can be an important grievance redressal mechanism. But unfortunately, the same are not being held regularly and even when they are held, discussion is largely confined to only specific topics without allowing for a detailed discussion on grievances of the personnel thereby defeating the very purpose of holding Darbars.

It is therefore imperative that the Darbars be held once in a quarter regularly in which the personnel present should be allowed to ventilate their grievances without any hesitation. Prompt action should be taken to redress the grievances. In case of grievances that need to be brought to my notice, details of the same should be furnished to this office without any unnecessary delay.

In addition to discussing grievances of the personnel in the quarterly Darbars, whenever the gazetted police officers including those at senior supervisory levels happen to visit various field formations either in connection with inspections or any other official work, they must invariably make it a point to enquire about the grievances of the personnel and must look into their working and living conditions and find out about the difficulties faced by them, if any, and then try to remedy the same to the extent possible. Again, in case of grievance/difficulties which need to be brought to my notice, same should be promptly reported to this office.

It should always be borne in mind that timely and prompt redressal of legitimate grievances is a very important welfare measure and goes a long way in keeping the morale of the personnel high. As a matter of fact, it is one of the primary responsibilities of officers at various levels to keep themselves posted with the grievances of the personnel working under them and then try their utmost to promptly redress the same to the extent possible or to furnish details of the same to this office promptly. This is one of the important pre-requisites to effective management which no police officers particularly those at Senior levels can afford to lose sight.

Sd/- W.R. Marbaniang,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.MG/XXXI-11/2006/5-A

Dated Shillong the 19th May, 2006

Armed Battalions

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT.**

**ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION**

Dated Shillong, the 31st August, 2007

No. HPL.48/2002/169 – In continuation of this Department's Notification No . HPL.48/2002/163 dated 30.7.2007, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to declare that the Headquarters of the 5th MLP Bn (3rd IRB) temporarily located in Shillong, East Khasi Hills be extended for a further period of 1(one) year with effect from 28.8.2007 till further orders.

R.M. Kurbah
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department .

Memo No. HPL. 48/2002/169-A

Dated Shillong, the 31st August, 2007.

Finance & Accounts

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
FINANCE (A.F) DEPARTMENT**

No. FEM. 17/2004/11,

Dated Shillong the 4th September, 2007

From : Shri B.K. Dev Varma, IAS.,
Principal Secretary to the Govt . Of Meghalaya .

To : Director General & Inspector General of Police
All Administrative Departments/All Heads of Departments/
Commissioner of Division/Deputy Commissioners./Sub-
Divisional Officers/Treasury Officers/Officer i/e of Administrative
Units/ Meghalaya House, Calcutta/Delhi .

Sub : DRAWAL OF FESTIVAL ADVANCES ON THE EVE OF
IMPORTANT FESTIVALS.

Sir,

In pursuance of the Govt. resolution of the Recommendation of the Third Pay Commission and in super session of this Department's Letter No.FEM. 84/97/5, dated 6th May, 1998, I am directed to say that the Festival Advance may be sanctioned on the eve of important Festivals during the calendar year to all categories of non-gazetted State Govt. employees whose basic pay does not exceed Rs 7,000/- p.m.

Further, the Governor of Meghalaya is also pleased to enhance the amount of Festival Advance form Rs 1,000/- to Rs 3,000/- subject to the following terms and conditions :-

1. The advance may be drawn not earlier than fifteen days before the actual festival falls due. It is admissible only to those who are either on duty or on leave other than Extra-ordinary leave.

2. The advance is recoverable in 5 equal monthly installments, the first recovery commencing with the next pay bill.

3. The advance is admissible to an employee of any establishment only on one occasion and is entitled to one advance repeat one advance only in a Calendar year. Those Government servants, who would avail the advance once during the Calendar year, will under no circumstances be granted the second advance during the same Calendar year.

4. The advance is restricted to the members of the community who are directly concerned with the Festivals. The sanctioning authority should exercise caution to ensure that advance is sanctioned only to employees who are really connected with the festival and the employees should be forewarned that they should choose only one occasion during the year for taking the advance.

5. The advance may be sanctioned to an employee of any establishment who is eligible to get the advance on their individual application.

6. The sanctioning authority is at liberty to decide if the occasion is suitable for the advance taking into consideration the importance attached to it locally. For the purpose of granting the Festival Advance, the Independence Day and Republic Day will also be treated as Festival Occasions.

7. Temporary Govt. employees who have not rendered at least three years continuous service including casual employees shall have to furnish surety from permanent Govt. employees or any other form of security considered adequate by the sanctioning authority along with their applications. The sanctioning authority should also satisfy himself that temporary Govt. employees or the Casual employee has not the prospect of discharge before the advance is recovered in full.

8. The advance is not admissible to Govt. employees who still have outstanding installment of recovery against them on account of the Festival Advance drawn during the last Calendar year or whose previous year's advance is not fully liquidated.

9. The authority competent to sanction this advance will be the Head of the Office.

10. In case of Gazette Govt. employees who draw pay in the Gazetted pay bill forms, recovery of advance shall be watched by the head of offices/ Controlling Authorities/Treasury Officers concerned and for this purpose suitable register shall be maintained.

The Governor of Meghalaya is further pleased to order that for drawal of this advance the Gazetted Govt. employees who may be entitled, the authority from Accountant General for drawal of the advance will not be required.

11. The advance is debitable to the detailed head "Salaries" below the Major/Minor heads of the respective Department/Offices concerned.

12. These orders will come into force with immediate effect until amended or decided otherwise.

All Subordinate Officers under your control may also informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Finance (A.F) Department .

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
FINANCE (ESTABLISHMENT) DEPARTMENT**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong, the 29th March, 2007.

No. FEG.78/2006/29- In pursuance of clause (3) of Article 166 of the constitution of India and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order that the following amendment shall be made to Schedule IV of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 2000 namely :-

AMENDMENT NO. I

After the existing entries below SI . 13 of Schedule IV (Page 22) under Home (Police) Department add the following:-

SI No	Nature of Powers	Authority	Extent of Powers	General conditions
1	2	3	4	5
14	Grant of Money "Reward to Officer/Men/Police Personnel who are performing Operation duty for Militancy/Insurgency in the State/Outside the State (b) Performing meritorious duty etc, during current calendar year	D.G.P I.G.P DIG of Police SP/Commandant/Supdt. of Police, FS/Spl. SPs. SB/CID/AC B/SCRB/MP RO/Principal PTS	Rs 5,000/- Rs 3,000/- Rs 1,500/- Rs 500/-	Subject to Budget Provision/Availability of Fund.

(Sd/- B.K. Dev. Verma, IAS)
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Finance Department

Memo No. FEG. 78/2006/29-A

Dated Shillong, the 29th March, 2007.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO.7/2006

Subject : Need for timely submission of pension papers to A.G's Office and for sending the same in complete form.

In the minute of the monthly meeting held in A.G's Office recently for reviewing the pending pension cases, following observations were made by the Officer of A.G.

1. It was pointed out that most of the cases are sent 2 months to 4 years after retirement.
2. It was pointed out that most of the Service Books received along with pension papers were found incomplete e.g. in some cases Date(s) of birth was (were) corrected without proper attestation and date of joining service, pay regulation and fixation of pay, period of non-qualifying service were not properly recorded in the Service Book.
3. In some cases, list of family members as submitted in Form-17 was not complete. In many cases, it was mentioned that husband/ wife has expired but no death certificate was furnished with pension papers.
4. In some cases, it was found that Death Certificate of the Government servant was issued by the village headman and not by the competent authority.
5. Cases returned to Department with objection were resubmitted after 2 months to one year.

In view of the above, all Heads of offices are hereby directed to strictly follow the following instructions in future :-

1. As per MCS (Pension) Rules, pension cases should be taken up and prepared at least 2 years before retirement and the same should be sent to A.G's Office at least 12 months before the date of retirement.
2. While submitting pension cases. Service Books should be sent in complete form. If there is any correction made with regard to date(s) of birth and date of joining service, etc. the same should be attested. Fixation of pay and period of non-qualifying service should be properly recorded in the Service Book.'
3. If the husband/wife of the Government employee has died, Death Certificate should be attached while submitting pension papers.
4. Death Certificate of the Government servant should be from the competent authority.
5. Pension papers returned by AG's Office with some objection should be re-submitted within 2 weeks under intimation to this office.

Sd/-
(W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. MG/MPR-20/MISC/2006/43-A

Dated Shg, the 16th August, 2006

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
FINANCE (ECONOMIC AFFAIRS) DEPARTMENT

No.FEA.93/2004/32

Dated Shilong the 26th May, 2006

From : Shri. B.K.Dev Verman, IAS
Principal Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Finance Department.

To : 1) All Principal Secretaries/Commissioner & Secretaries/
Secretaries to Government of Meghalaya.
2) All Heads of Departments
Government of Meghalaya

Sub : ECONOMY MEASURES IN RESPECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE
PLAN AND NON PLAN EXPENDITURES DURING 2006-
2007.

Sir,

I am directed to say that in the context of the uncovered budgetary deficit and the resource constraint being faced by the State Government during the current financial year, it has become imperative to curtail expenditure and observe strict austerity in all areas of expenditure. With a view to achieve this objective, it has been decided to adopt with immediate effect the following economy measures.

1. **Creation of Posts** :- No new posts under Plan should be created without prior specific concurrence of Finance Department. Creation of new post under Non-Plan will not be entertained. Delegation of Powers to Administrative Departments and other authorities in this respect is suspended to that extent.
2. **Re-appropriation of Savings** :- (a) The Powers of all the Departments to re-appropriation of savings shall remain withdrawn in respect of Non-Plan Budget. Proposals for re-appropriation of savings under 'salaries' will not be entertained.
(b) Under State Plan Budget the Powers to re-appropriate savings is allowed to all the Departments strictly as per the Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1981 as amended from time to time. However the re-appropriation of savings from 'Salaries' may be done only with the prior concurrence of Finance Department.
3. **Travel Expenses** :- Instruction to restrict the tours both within and outside the State was issued every year but it is observed that the

expenditure on Travel Expenses has been going up year after year as evident from the Additional requirements submitted by various Departments by re-appropriation or through CF/SC.

It is again reiterated that the tours within and outside the state should be regularized. For tours outside the State prior approval of Chief Secretary/ Minister in-charge may be obtained. Officer who is not entitled to travel by Air should not perform any air journey without specific prior approval of Finance Department.

4. **Leave Travel Concession** :- The LTC facilities admissible to State Government Employees shall remain temporary withdrawn until further orders. However, LTC on the eve of retirement i.e. within 6 months of retirement will be allowed.
5. **Leave Encashment** :- It has been decided to withdraw temporarily the Leave Encashment facility admissible to serving Government Employees for house construction/repairs etc.
6. **Fixture, Furnishing etc** :- Strict Economy should be exercised in purchase of new fixtures/furnishing/furniture/office equipments/electrical appliances. No new fixtures and furnishings should be purchased solely because of change in the incumbent. The approved scale for furnishings should be strictly adhered to.

No order for any purchase of office fixtures and furnishings should be placed after January of the financial year irrespective of the fact that approval of the competent authority has already been obtained. In case the Department feels that the purchase of any items cannot be postponed or deferred till the next financial year, the case should be referred to Finance Department with full justification.
7. **Casual Labour** :- Casual Labour should not be employed for works of a continuing nature. Employment of Casual Labour should not exceed 3 months. Where the work is of limited duration, the feasibility of its being given out on contract basis should be examined. Expenditure in connection with engagement of casual labour should be met from provision under wages only and not from any other head.
8. **Dinners and Lunches** :- Austerity should be observed in hosting meetings involving Dinners and lunches. The number of invitees should also be restricted to the minimum.
9. **Publicity and Publication** :- Publicity programme, including publications should be reviewed and suitable re-adjustment made taking into account the increase in the cost. The expenditure incurred in printing or diaries and calendars should be restricted to the minimum.
10. **Maintenance of Buildings** :- Only essential maintenance of Government buildings may be undertaken within presented limit for such works.

11. **Vehicles** :- (a) Purchase of new Vehicles should be restricted to the requirement of individual Department as assessed by Department of Transport in accordance with its Memo No.TPT.69/90/9-A dated 20th Aug, 1990. No new vehicle should be purchased even for replacement without specific prior approval of Finance and Planning Departments. Purchase of new vehicle should not be made except under extraordinary circumstances.
 - (b) No vehicle to be purchased by/Corporation/Boards/Agency even if approved by Board of Directors without the specific approval of Government and following procedure as per (a) above.
 - (c) Departmental Officers should ensure proper use of Pool Vehicles. Log Books should invariably be maintained, indicating the purpose of the journey and kilometers traveled in each trip.
12. **Purchase of Machineries and equipments** :- Purchase of machinery and equipments should normally be made from 'Plan'. In case when purchase of machinery and equipments from non-plan budget, is absolutely essential, specific prior approval of Finance Department should be obtained.
13. **Purchase of Stores** :- Public Works Department, Public Health Engineering, Forest, Soil Conservation and Agriculture Departments should :
 - (a) Ensure that their divisional officers do not exceed their respective powers in respect of stores under any circumstances. In the case of the PWD and PHE purchase should be made on the basis of funds available under LOC.
 - (b) Purchase of stores from the open market should be stopped unless the same are not available at DGS&D rate contract.
 - (c) Inventory of stores/materials required to be purchased should be prepared with necessary arrangements for procurement in a phased manner.
 - (d) Purchase of stores/ materials should be made only after taking into consideration the immediate needs for the same. Large scale and haphazard purchase of stores and materials should be avoided.
 - (e) No purchases of stores/materials should be made merely to ensure that funds sanctioned for various programmes/schemes do not lapse.
 - (f) Meeting of the Purchase Boards should be held within 31st December and supply order should not be placed after 31st January. The above dates are prescribed to ensure that all supplies

required can be purchased and works can be allotted within the year and payment on this score is made within the financial year.

At controlling officers should strictly ensure that no expenditure exceed the budgetary provision of such provision as prescribed after mandatory budgetary out. The deviation of expenditure from the prescribed ceiling without prior authorization will be directly accountable by the Controlling Officers. Unauthorised expenditure over and above the budgetary provision will be dealt with severely and responsibility fixed.

The Practice of incurring or committing expenditure in a particular year and postponing the actual payment of bills to the subsequent financial year(s) is improper and should be stopped forthwith. The past practice of carry-forward of unpaid bills and other liabilities to the next fiscal year has been in utter disregard of accepted canons of financial propriety and results in foreclosure of budgetary appropriations in the following year without proper authorization.

The above mentioned instructions/measures though specific in certain area of expenditure should also be treated as broad-guide-lines to Government Departments/Officers for effecting economy in other areas of expenditure.

Further, the Head of Departments are requested to bring the above instructions to the notice of their subordinate officers and ensure their strict compliance. Public Sector Undertakings, Municipalities and Town Committee may also be advised to follow the above economy measures.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd/- B.K.Dev Varma)

Principal Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Finance Department

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R N O. 5/2005

Sub : Timely payment of pensionary benefits.

From the periodic review of pending pension cases, it is observed that in most of the cases, inordinate delays are taking place in preparing pension papers and also in the payment of pensionary benefits thereby causing immense financial hardship to the retirees or to their next of kin.

In view of the above all Heads of Offices except in case of SB, Infil, CID, SCRB, ACB and FSL, are directed to hold farewell parade on the date police personnel or ministerial staff retire on superannuation and pay the following pensionary benefits on the same day.

1. Provisional Pension
2. Gratuity/ DCRG.
3. Leave Encashment.

In case of SB, Infil, CID, SCRB, ACB and FSL also the aforementioned pensionary benefits should be paid on the date of superannuation.

An intimation about farewell parade held and name/ rank of retirees and details of pensionary benefits paid should be sent by the Head of Officers to this office the same day. In case any of the aforementioned benefits could not be paid on the date of retirement, reasons for the same should be given.

As regards cases of voluntary retirement and death cases, Head of Offices must ensure that it does not take more than a month from the date of voluntary retirement or death, as the case may be, to pay the above mentioned pensionary benefits. In such cases also, if the pensionary benefits could not be paid within one month's time, reason for the same should be furnished to this office.

Sd/- W.R. Marbaniang,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.FM/II-19/05/Pt.III/8

Dated Shillong the 29th Sept, 2005.

Village Defence Organization

C I R C U L A R N O.

Sub : IMPROVING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE VILLAGE DEFENCE ORGANISATION.

The Village Defence Parties have been rendering valuable service and it is necessary that all efforts be made to make the optimum use of their services as laid down in the Assam Village Defence Organisation Act, 1966 adopted by the Government of Meghalaya (copy enclosed).

Towards the end, the following instructions should be strictly complied with in future :-

1. As laid down in the above mentioned Act, SPs, SDPOs and Os/C of PS are required to function as District Village Defence Officer, Sub-Divisional Village Defence Officer and Thana Village Defence Officer, respectively. SPs and SDPOs should, therefore, discharge their responsibilities with regard to the VDPs with greater sense of sincerity and should closely supervise the functioning of CIs, Os/C of PSs and Is/C of Ops in this regard. They as well as other gazetted police officers of the District should closely supervise the functioning of VDP Honourary Advisors, Circle Organisers and Addl. Circle Organisers wherever such posts exist.
2. Police personnel who do good job with regard to the VDPs as well as VDPs who perform their job well should be suitably rewarded.
3. Honourary Advisors should be asked to hold meetings of VDPs periodically accompanied by the O/C of the concerned PS and I/C of the concerned Ops in which their role, functions and responsibilities should be explained in detail. A detailed report of such meetings should be furnished to the Superintendents of Police.
4. Honourary Advisors should visit the VDPs throughout the District regularly in order to effectively supervise their functioning. They should also furnish their views and recommendations with regard to the functioning of VDPs to the Superintendent of Police regularly.
5. Whenever the Gazetted police officers of the Districts, Honourary Advisory and C.Is visit villages, they should, inter alias, take stock of the working of the VDPs, explain their role and responsibilities to them and motivate them to discharge the same with utmost sincerity.

6. As laid down in Section 4 and 6 of the Assam Village Defence Organisation Act, 1966, following are the duties and functions of the members of the Organisation :-

(a) To assist the police in maintenance of law and order, peace and tranquility and prevention of crime.

Towards this end, if an when they have the following information they should forthwith communicate the same to the Police :-

(ii) Information likely to affect the maintenance of law and order, peace and tranquility.

(iii) Information which might be of help to the police in the prevention of any cognizable offence, safety of life and property;

(iv) Information about the particulars of persons suspected to be involved in or accused of any cognizable offence or other anti-state act or about escaped convicts or proclaimed offenders.

(v) Information about the residence or place of stay or hiding of any receiver or vendor of stolen property.

(vi) Information about the commission of or intention to commit any cognizable or non-bailable offence including murder, dacoity, robbery, theft, mischief by fire, grievous hurt, rioting, house-breaking or kidnapping.

(vii) Information about suspicious or bad characters.

(b) To protect Government and other public properties whenever they are required to do so by the Superintendent of Police in his/her capacity as the District Village Defence Officer.

(c) To carry out patrol and watch or joint patrol with police whenever directed to do so.

(d) Members of the Organisation have power to arrest any proclaimed offender or any person who in their view commits a cognizable and non-bailable offence. Any person arrested shall without any unnecessary delay be made over to the Police Officer or to the nearest Police Station.

(e) To do social work such as construction of roads, cleaning of tanks and pounds and similar other social or welfare activities whenever directed to do so.

Encl : As above.

Sd/-

(Shri. W.R. Marbaniang, IPS)
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.MG/XIX-44/2004/Vol.1/25

Dated Shillong the 13th Feb,2006.

Arms & Weapons

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :: SHILLONG

CIRCULAR NO. 2/2005

All Superintendents of Police/ Commandants/ Unit Heads are directed to ensure that until and unless it is absolutely necessary, no police personnel under their control should be allowed to carry a charged weapon on duty.

If at all, it is necessary to carry the charged weapon (as per the assessment of the officer on duty) then only those weapons should be issued to force personnel which have proven safety mechanism. The above orders are essential to avoid accidental firing of the weapon. This may be followed strictly without fail.

Sd/- W.R. Marbaniang,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. C.30/2005/3

Dated Shillong, the 27th June, 2005.

Police Station Notification

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong, the 1st Sept, 2009

No.HPL.154/87/Vol.I/657 – In super session of this Department's Notification No.HPL.154/87/556, Dated 8.8.2007 and whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya considers it necessary to revise the boundary and jurisdiction of the existing Baghmara Police Station and to include villages of Nangalbibra Out Post under Baghmara Police Station.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order revision of the aforesaid existing Police Station at Baghmara and to describe the revised boundary and jurisdiction of the existing Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification. On revision of Baghmara Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Nangalbibra Out Post.

Description of Boundaries of Baghmara Police Station.

- North – From the forest of Emangiri covering dense forest towards Eastern direction up to Garegittim village along the Eastern boundary of Williamnagar PS and Southern boundary of Nongstoin PS.
- South – From Bugai River along the International Indo-Bangladeshu border towards Eastern direction up to Panda.
- East - Starting from Areng village along the dense forest towards Southern direction up to Alwa Atong village (i.e. along the Souther boundary of Nongstoin PS and Western boundary of Rongara PS exclusively).
- West – Right from Pekamara forest along the river Bugai towards Northern direction up to Mibonpara village (i.e. along the Eastern boundary of Dalu PS and North Eastern boundary of Chockpot PS).

Sd/- D. Syiem

Officer On Special Duty to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department.

**LIST OF VILLAGES WITH THEIR POPULATION UNDER BAGHMARA
POLICE STATION : SOUTH GARO HILLS**

SL NO	NAME OF VILLAGES	POPULATION	REMARKS
1	ARUAKGRE	115	
2	EMANGRE	393	
3	EMAN GATABILGRE	66	
4	EMAN RAMPAGRE	99	
5	RIMRANGGRE	126	
6	SEEL ADUGRE	70	
7	DADUGRE	58	
8	EMAN WARIMA	190	
9	NENGRUTH	109	
10	CHIBE JANTAGRE	158	
11	CHIBEGRE	408	
12	NENKONG SONGMONG	682	
13	NENKONG MANDANGGRE	260	
14	MATMAGITIK	178	
15	BUGAKOL	75	
16	RONGCHECKGRE	145	
17	CHOKLOKGITTIM	232	
18	KARUKOL ADINGGRE	286	
19	KARUKOL JALAIGRE	252	
20	CHIGITCHAKGRE	146	
21	KARUKOL KONAGITTIM	228	
22	TAINANG SONGMONG	412	
23	ALOKPANG SONGMONG	270	
24	KARUKOL TAINANG	156	
25	BALKAL WATREGITTIM	456	
26	GOKA PEPCHANDAL	108	
27	GOKA IMBIKA	118	
28	GOKA SONGMONG	60	
29	RONGRENGPAL	242	
30	DARIT ASIMK	314	
31	CHRAMGRE	175	
32	RUTAGRE	72	
33	GARA SAMKAGRE	80	
34	GARA SONGGITTAL	251	
35	BALKAL ASIM	229	
36	MINDIKGRE	317	
37	ROMPA ASIM	189	

38	UPPER DOSOGRE	254	
39	RONGBATGITTIM	110	
40	LOWER DOSOGRE	316	
41	GANDRAGRE	73	
42	DOKGRE	92	
43	GITTINGRE	639	
44	AGRONGGRE	142	
45	ASOKGRE	201	
46	WAMESENGGRE	48	
47	NAMISIKGRE	190	
48	CHIBRENGGRE	387	
49	BAMON WAKCHOL	90	
50	DIKGRONGGRE	116	
51	BAJRAGRE	126	
52	CHENGBARE	235	
53	BAMONGRE	168	
54	BAMON DIPOGRE	179	
55	CHAMBILGRE	219	
56	BANAJURI	245	
57	CHAMBIL BADIMAGRE	375	
58	CHAMBIL BANIAGRE	216	
59	DOMDOMAGRE	223	
60	ERENGGRE	194	
61	ADAPGRE	194	
62	UPPER RONGDOTCHI	149	
63	LOWER RONGDOTCHI	130	
64	MARAKA CHIRING	210	
65	SIBBARI	134	
66	BEDOLBOI	60	
67	RASNAGRE	222	
68	NILWAGRE	274	
69	NELWA ADINGGRE	273	
70	DABRAM	468	
71	DASANGGRE	247	
72	NETRI	250	
73	RANGCHIKIP	76	
74	DUBAGRE	197	
75	DABIT AMPANGDAMGRE	449	
76	JAKSONGRAM	248	
77	DABIGRE	465	
78	MASHIGHAT	432	

79	GOKA WQAKCHOL	276	
80	ARAPARA	331	
81	DABIT SONGGITAL	120	
82	MALIKONA	116	
83	WAGESIK	150	
84	JONGKOL	212	
85	KONAGITTIM	125	
86	ASIM CHIRING	80	
87	DOPAGRANG	63	
88	RANGDOKRAM	318	
89	BOLSAL ADING	56	
90	BOLSALGRE	95	
91	RESERVEGITTIM	426	
92	GANDIBOR	117	
93	JETRAKONA	256	
94	CHARIAPARA	76	
95	BILKONA	65	
96	DUMNIKURA	89	
97	MINENG	66	
98	KONDOK	154	
99	DURAGRE	150	
100	DANA ADU	79	
101	BATABARI	113	
102	RAMCHENGGGA	302	
103	KAPASIRA	1263	
104	TELEKALI	71	
105	KOLAPARA	300	
106	JADUGRE	83	
107	MANDANGGRE	70	
108	DIMAPARA	500	
109	MANGKENGRE	256	
110	CHERENGPARA	104	
111	BANDAPARA	107	
112	GANDUGRE	82	
113	RUGAPARA	350	
114	RUGA NOKGAT	104	
115	RUGA RONGMAI	108	
116	ALOKPANG	700	
117	RONGRU ASIM	2000	
118	DALENGGITTIM	250	
119	AMPANGGRE	450	

120	BAWANIPUR	250	
121	RANGASORA	650	
122	REWAK MALENGMA	240	
123	MONGMABEL	150	
	TOTAL	26,470	

Memo No.HPL.154/87/Vol.I/657-A

Dated Shillong the 1st Sept, 2009

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/556 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Rongara Out Post and Chockpot Out Post to a Police Station at Rongara and Chockpot in the South Garo Hills District to be known as the Rongara Police Station and Chockpot Police Station by revising the existing Police Station of Baghmara.

And, whereas, after the above upgradation, it is necessary to revise the boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Baghmara Police Station which earlier includes the above Out Posts.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order revision of the aforesaid existing Police Station at Baghmara and to describe the revise boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya.

DESCRIPTION OF REVISED BOUNDARIES OF BAGHMARA POLICE STATION

North :- From Karukol village along the river Rongdik towards Western direction up to Eamangre village i.e. along the Eastern Boundary of Chockpot Police Station on its West and Southern Boundary of Nongalbibra Police Station.

East :- From Chutmang Gonggrot village along the river Panda towards Southern direction up to Panda State Forest Reserve closed to International Border (i.e. along the Western Boundary of Rongara Police Station).

South :- From Rasna village towards Eastern direction along the Border Road up to Bawanipur on the other side river Simsang (i.e. along with the International Indo-Bangladesh Border).

West :- From R.C.C. Bridge over river Bugai near Jatrakona village in the International Border towards Northern direction covering Dimapara Market along the river Bugai up to Ruga Nokgat (i.e. along the Eastern Boundary of Dalu Police Station of West Garo Hills).

(Sd/-R.V.Suchiang),
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

**LIST OF VILLAGES WITH THEIR POPULATIN UNDER BAGHMARA POLICE
STATION : SOUTH GARO HILLS**

SL NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGES	POPULATION	REMARKS
1	ARUAKGRE	115	
2	EMANGRE	393	
3	EMAN GATABILGRE	66	
4	EMAN ROMPAGRE	99	
5	RIMRANGGRE	126	
6	SEEL ADUGRE	70	
7	DADUGRE	58	
8	EMAN WARIMA	190	
9	NENGRUTH	109	
10	CHIBE JANTAGRE	158	
11	CHIBEGRE	408	
12	NENKONG SONGMONG	682	
13	NENKONG MANDANGGRE	260	
14	MATMAGITIK	178	
15	BUGAKOL	75	
16	RONGCHEKGRE	145	
17	CHOKLOKGITTIM	232	
18	KARUKOL ADINGGRE	286	
19	KARUKOL JALAI GRE	252	
20	CHIGITCHAKGRE	146	
21	KARUKOL KONAGITTIM	228	
22	TAINANG SONGMONG	412	
23	ALOKPANG SONGMONT	270	
24	KARUKOL TAINANG	156	
25	BALKAL WATREGITTIM	456	
26	GOKA PEPCHANDAL	108	
27	GOKA IMBIKA	118	
28	GOKA SONGMONG	60	
29	RONGRENGPAL	242	
30	DARIT ASIMK	344	
31	CHRAMGRE	175	
32	RUTAGRE	72	
33	GARA SAMKAGRE	80	
34	GARA SONGGITTAL	251	
35	BALKAL ASIM	229	
36	MINDIKGRE	317	
37	ROMPA ASIM	189	
38	UPPER DOSOGRE	254	
39	RONGBATGITIM	110	
40	LOWER DOSOGRE	316	

41	GANDRAGRE	73	
42	DOKGRE	92	
43	GITTINGRE	639	
44	AGRONGGRE	142	
45	ASOKGRE	201	
46	WAMESENGGRE	48	
47	NAMISIKGRE	190	
48	CHIBRENGGRE	387	
49	BAMON WAKCHOL	90	
50	DIKGRONGGRE	116	
51	BAJRAGRE	126	
52	CHENGBARE	235	
53	BAMONGGRE	168	
54	BAMON DIPOGRE	179	
55	CHAMBILGRE	219	
56	BANAJURI	245	
57	CHAMBIL BADIMAGRE	375	
58	CHAMBIL BANIAGRE	216	
59	DOMDOMAGRE	223	
60	ERENGGRE	194	
61	ADAPGRE	112	
62	UPPER RONGDOTCHI	149	
63	LOWER RONGDOTCHI	130	
64	MARAKA CHIRING	201	
65	SIBBARI	134	
66	BEDOLBOI	60	
67	RASNAGRE	222	
68	NILWAGRE	274	
69	NELWA ADINGGRE	278	
70	DABRAM	468	
71	DASANGGRE	247	
72	NETRI	250	
73	RANGCHIKIP	76	
74	DUBAGRE	197	
75	DABIT AMPANGDAMGRE	449	
76	JAKSONGRAM	248	
77	DABIGRE	465	
78	MASHIGHAT	432	
79	GOKA WQAKCHOL	276	
80	ARAPARA	331	
81	DABIT SONGGITAL	120	
82	MALIKONA	116	
83	WAGESIK	150	
84	JONGKOL	212	

85	KONAGITTIM	125	
86	ASIM CHIRING	80	
87	DOPAGRANG	63	
88	RANGDOKRAM	318	
89	BOLSAL ADING	56	
90	BOLSALGRE	95	
91	RESERVEGITTIM	426	
92	GANDIBOR	117	
93	JETRAKONA	256	
94	CHARIAPARA	76	
95	BILKONA	65	
96	DUMNIKURA	89	
97	MINENG	66	
98	KONDOK	154	
99	DURAGRE	150	
100	DANA ADU	79	
101	BATABARI	113	
102	RAMCHENGGA	302	
103	KAPASIRA	1263	
104	TELEKALI	71	
105	KOLAPARA	300	
106	JADUGRE	83	
107	MANDANGGRE	70	
108	DIMAPARA	500	
109	MANGKENGGRE	256	
110	CHERENGPARA	104	
111	BANDAPARA	107	
112	GANDUGRE	82	
113	RUGAPARA	350	
114	RUGA NOKGAT	104	
115	RUGA RONGMAI	108	
	TOTAL POPULATION	24,220	

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, VITAL INSTALLATIONS AND SCHOOLS UNDER
BAGHMARA P.S.

1. Deputy Commissioner.
2. Superintendent of Police,
3. Public Health Engineering.
4. Public Work Department.
5. Block Development Office, Baghmara.
6. Irrigation.
7. District Medical and Health Officer.
8. Inspector of School.

9. Dy. Inspector of Schools.
10. District Industrial Center.
11. District Agriculture Office.
12. District Fishery Office.
13. Baghmara Satellite Tower.
14. State Bank of India.
15. Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank, Baghmara.
16. DFO, Balpakram National Park.
17. Block Development Office, Gasuapara.
18. Superintendent of Land and Custom, Gusuapara.
19. SBI Gasuapara.
20. Don Bosco High School, Baghmara.
21. Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School, Baghmara.
22. Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Baghmara.
23. Jawaharlal Nehru Navodaya Vidyalaya, Baghmara.
24. Govt. High School, Gasuapara.
25. Deficit High School, Dimapara.

Memo No.HPL.154/87/556-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/555 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Dadenggre Out Post to a Police Station at Dadenggre in the West Garo Hills District to be known as the Dadenggre Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order up gradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Dadenggre and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Dadenggre Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Phulbari Police Station.

DESCRIPTION BOUNDARIES OF THE DADENGGRE POLICE STATION

North :- From Khimdegre village running in a westerly direction covering Mangotchitgre and Dabobonggre village up to Rongdupara village bordering south of Tikrikilla PS jurisdiction and East of Phulbari PS jurisdiction.

East :- From Khimdegre village running in a south easterly direction until it meets Didram river south-west of Silsekgre village and running in a south westerly direction covering Ronngkhengre, Dananggre up to Chibonggre village and running in the southerly direction covering Aphanngre, Demidikgre, Chidekgre, Songkhonggre up to Dodinanggre village area bordering North- West of Tura PS jurisdiction.

West:- From Dodinanggre village running in a westerly direction up to Rongdokgre village bordering North of Tura PS jurisdiction.

South:- From Rongdupara village running in a south westerly direction up to East of Khalchengpara village under eastern direction of Tura PS jurisdiction and again running in a southerly direction covering Gambrigre, Urenggre, Sropgre villages crossing Ranggira Hills upto Rongdokgre village bordering East of Tura PS jurisdiction.

(Sd/- R.V.Suchiang),
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER DADENGGRE POLICE STATION

SL NO	VILLAGES	POPULATION (ACCORDING TO CENSUS 2001)
1	ASIMGRI	
2	DILSIGRE	
3	SATIGRE	
4	DAREKGRI	
5	GIMBILGRE	
6	KATCHENNGRI	
7	KASIGRE	
8	DAMAL-ASIM	
9	DIPOGRE	
10	BALJEK ADIMA	
11	BALJEK SONGITCHAM	
12	DAGALGRE	
13	RONGMASUGRI	
14	RIBUGRE	
15	CHIBONGRI	
16	CHIBONG APAL	
17	DOKRANGRI	
18	ASIMGITEGRE	
19	SADOLPARA	
20	MANDAGRE	
21	CHIBONG SONGITCHAM	
22	DACHIMAGRE	
23	GAMBARIGRI	
24	ROMGRI	
25	RONGCHUGRI	
26	RONGBOKGRI	
27	TOMGRI	
28	RONGMATCHOKGRI	
29	AIGRI	
30	AIGRI- SONGITCHAM	
31	DABAGRI	
32	TEBRONGRI	
33	RONGKONGRI	
34	MAGONGGRE	
35	RONGKONGRI	

Memo No.HPL.154/87/555-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/553 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Ampati Out Post to a Police Station at Ampati in the West Garo Hills District to be known as the Ampati Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order upgradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Ampati and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Ampati Police Station the areas coming under jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Mahendraganj Police Station.

DESCRIPTION BOUNDARIES OF AMPATI POLICE STATION

North :- From the southern bank of the Ganol river near Garobadha bridge in western direction along with Ganol river up to the bank of Kalo river and inter-state boundary of Meghalaya and Assam (slightly southern side of Mankachar PS).

East :- From western bank of Dilni river covering with river Ganol at Misikoma village along the boundary of Tura PS up to Golmangre, Mankingre, Saka Boldamgre, Jebalgre villages and western boundary of Dalu PS.

West :- From Kalo river and Mir Jumilla Mazar of Assam Meghalaya inter-state boundary of eastern side of Mankachar PS jurisdiction up to Jhoon Jhonagri west NEC Road.

South :- From the Jhoon Jhona river towards Eastern side along with northern boundary of Mahendraganj PS covering up to Kambakpara village along with Dampella river up to Northern side of Zikzak POP area and western side of Purakhasia POP jurisdiction.

(Sd/- R.V.Suchiang),
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER AMPATI POLICE STATION

SL NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGES	POPULATION	REMARKS
1	AMPATI SONGMA		
2	KAZINAGAR		
3	CHELLAPARA		
4	CHENGKOMPARA		
5	DUPPRIGAON		
6	SHATI HARI		
7	KHASI GAON		
8	KUTILIGAON		
9	KUTULIGIRI		
10	KULIGAON		
11	JHOON JHONAGRI		
12	KEBOLPARA		
13	KAMBAKPARA		
14	HARAHURA		
15	JOLGAON		
16	BANGKAPARA		
17	SOLGUURI		
18	SHIPRAGAON		
19	LATRIGRI		
20	KUMLIGAON		
21	SAMATI		
22	BATAZOR		
23	CHENGKALI		
24	BOROLATRI		
25	BOLLONGRI		
26	GHASURA		
27	AMJANA		
28	KHATOLBARI		
29	DAMDAMA		
30	BETASING		
31	NILGINI		
32	KHARUGAON		
33	MARPARA		
34	OLUBARI		
35	MORKHATI		
36	MONKONA		
37	BANDIRKONA		
38	THAKUNBARI GARO SONG		
39	THAKUNBARI MUSLIM SONG		
40	RONGRAMGRI		
41	CHIRINGPARA		

42	SOGORKUNA		
43	DINGJOL		
44	DAKUPARA		
45	BORKONA		
46	JOLPARA		
47	BELBARI		
48	KASRA		
49	MONABARI		
50	ISAGURI		
51	BASBARI		
52	BORJUKPARA		
53	CHONDOWNOKAT		
54	CHONDONPARA		
55	RANGAPANI		
56	PARENGPARA		
57	BOKMAGRI		
58	GARODUBA		
59	MOKPARA		
60	LUTUBARI		
61	SAPTOKA		
62	MOSPATANPARA		
63	SOLTABARI		
64	MARAKAPARA		
65	DUGRIPARA		
66	BANSALI		
67	TANGABARI		
68	GANDIPARA		
69	UPPAL TEPOLPARA A,B,C,D.		
70	LOWER TEPOLPARA		
71	KOSPUNAGAR		
72	BOTRAKKIPARA		
73	KATOLBARI		
74	BAISHPARA		
75	RANGATARI		
76	SONAMITE		
77	MISTIKONA		
78	DOMINNIGAON I		
79	DOMINNIGAON II		
80	RANGSHAKONA		
81	JALLUAGRI		
82	GOLMANGRI		
83	GOLAGIRI		
84	BOLLONGGITOK		
85	KHASIBIL		

86	AKINGGRE		
87	SONABILL		
88	RONGSANG ABAGRI		
89	GINDILGRI		
90	MAWKINGGRI		
91	SAKABOLDAMGRI		
92	SOMONPARA		
93	DOPOGRI		
94	WAGEGITOK		
95	AKINGPARA		
96	TOSHAPARA		
97	RANGAPARA		
98	BASULPARA		
99	JEBALGRE		
100	BOLDAKGRE		
101	NOKATGRE		
102	DANGMANGRE		
103	SENDILGRE		
104	OKCHOKGREI		
105	KHEDAPARA		
106	SANTUGRI		
107	DALBOTPARA		
108	BALADINGGRI		
109	JELBONGPARA		
110	MANUWAPARA		
111	JONGSHEPARA		
112	BANGDAPARA		
113	SALMANPARA		
114	NACHILPARA		
115	DARUGRI		
116	WADAGRE		
117	SHIPRAKAMA		
118	RONGCHUNGRI		
119	ANANGPARA		
120	CHIGITCHAKGRI		
121	KHORKATALA		
122	BANDALKONA		
123	MORCHAPANI		
124	HATISHIL		
125	BOLONGGRI		
126	MUJI AGALGRI		
127	A.GALGRI		
128	NEPALGRI		
129	GIMBILGRI		

130	BANDORAJA		
131	ARENGGRI		
132	BANIAPARA GARO SONG		
133	BAINAPARA KOCH		
134	A.JONGGRI		
135	TALANGGRI		
136	BOLSAL DOBOKGRI		
137	SALBARI		
138	BOLSALGRI		
139	GODALGRI		
140	MARCHAPARA		
141	PURASINGGRA		
142	CHELIPARA, A,B,C,D,E.F.		
143	BOKMANGRI		
144	JANGNAPARA		
145	MATKOLGRI		
146	GOLDAKGRI		
147	CHIPPA KOSAK		
148	RONGCHUPARA		
149	PONCHAPARA		
150	BANANGPARA		
151	BOLCHUGRI		
152	MEGAPGRE		
153	AMBARI		
154	TAKTAKI		
155	WATEGRI		
156	SONAMITE KOCH		
157	GARA BOKMANGRI		

Memo No.HPL.154/87/553-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/552 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Songsak Out Post to a Police Station at Songsak in the East Garo Hills District to be known as the Songsak Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order upgradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Songsak and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Songsak Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Williamnagar Police Station and Rongjeng Police Station.

BOUNDARIES DESCRIPTION OF SONGSAK POLICE STATION

East :- From Jamge stream to Wapak Hills up to Bolmora Adap village.

West :- From Gabil Bazaar, Gabil Bollong, Champa Apal village covered by Chidaret Songgital and Balsrigittim village.

North :- From Raja Apal village to Dagal village covering Meru Apal, Elachi Aga, covered by Chijrang river and Nokal stream.

South :- From Rongap stream to Slanang Hills up to Bolmoram Adap village.

Sd/-

(R.V.Suchiang),

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

**NAME OF THE VILLAGES POPULATION – WISE UNDER SONGSANG
POLICE STATION JURISDICTION (AS PER 2001 CENSUS)**

SL NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGES	POPULATION
1	RONGRENG NOKAT	97
2	SOKADAM BALADING	193
3	BONE CHISO	90
4	BONE CHIJANGGRE	198
5	SOKADAM ARUAKGRE	58
6	SOKADAM AALGRE	176
7	SOKADAM RONGKABOK	93
8	SOKADAM BANGGNA	198
9	SOKMITEGRE	59
10	BONE MEGAPGRE	122
11	GERU APAL	136
12	RIMRAM BONEGRE	382
13	BIRIKGRE	435
14	CHINABAT	235
15	DANGKONG SONGGITAL	109
16	RONDONGRE	77
17	BIJASIK SONGMA	157
18	BIJASIK CHISIM APAL	168
19	BOLONGGRE	169
20	JAGISIM	60
21	WARE MANDAL	85
22	DOKI ADING	94
23	SILKOL	91
24	RONGCHEK SONGGITAL	296
25	SAMIN CHAINING	392
26	SAMIN INDIKIM	234
27	SAMIN SILKI	173
28	SAMIN SMBUKOL	55
29	GONGRANG	351
30	RONGCHEK SONGGICHAM	197
31	KOKNAL IMMONG	220
32	SNAL BOLONG	528
33	JAMGE (A)	487
34	JAMGE (B)	170
35	SONGSAK AGALGRE	394
36	SONGSAK AGITOKGRE	810
37	SONGSAK BOLCHUGRE	296
38	SONGSAK JARAPA	297
39	SONGSAK MEGAPGRE	115
40	WAGOPGRE	418

41	BONE SONGGITCHAM	547
42	BONE WATREGRE	193
43	KAKWA BOBNEGRE	273
44	TEBIL BONEGRE(A)	466
45	DIMBIL BONEGRE	345
46	CHERAN BONEGRE	62
47	RONGDOLGRE	211
48	BONE CHEDEKGRE	329
49	RONGENGGRE	258
50	MANDALANG	108
51	MANDALANG AKOKSI	7
52	DANAL SONGGITCHAM	200
53	KANTRA	65
54	ASIL SONGGITAL	259
55	ASIL CHIRING	41
56	ASIL MINDIL	69
57	DANAL APAL	173
58	DANAL DOSIK	54
59	DANAL MAGAPGRE	93
60	DIKKAGRE	150
61	DANAL ATEWAKGRE	94
62	NAPAK TESEK	152
63	NAPAK SONGMA	389
64	NAPAK TANGKAMA	332
65	NAPAK DOGRUGRE	95
66	NAPAK BOKUGRE	319
67	RONGRE BAZAR	48
68	BOLMORAM ANGKEKOL	244
69	BOLMORAM ADAP	206
70	BOLMORAM AGALGRE	224
71	SAWEGRE	145
72	BANSINGGRE(B)	49
73	WAKPAT APAL	173
74	SANEMA	189
75	DAME APAL	189
76	NENGSAPAL	276
77	SKERA APAL	273
78	DAE ABANDA	160
79	BANSINGGRE (A)	183
80	GAMBALGONG	36
81	EALACHI APAL (RABHA)	388
82	MEDU APAL	353
83	RAJA APAL	521
84	BALSIRIGITTIM	89

85	DABA APAL (RABHA)	227
86	CHIDARET SONGGITAL	179
87	ELACI AGA (GARO)	105
88	DOBA AGA	169
89	DOBA APAL	450
90	RONGMAGRE	82
91	CHAMPE APAL	24
92	GALMAKPA	181
93	KONCHIKOL	189
94	DAMEBRA	365
95	MORANADI	273
96	BIJASIK WAGE APAL	165
97	BIJASIK MATWA	322
98	DAGAL SAMITI	294
99	DAGAL ARINGGA	441
100	DAGAL CHIMRAN	629
101	KOKSI RONGKONG	102
102	KOKSI SONGMA	226
103	CHIDIMIT SARIDAM	294
104	CHIDIMIT NAMESA	572
105	CHIDIMIT NENGSAK	920
106	SAMIN WAKSOGITTIM	262
107	KOKSI NENGSAK	702
108	SAMIN SONGKAMA	
109	SAMIN RANGGAL	206
110	DAGAL CHIWATE	93
111	SAMIN DOKA	51
112	SAMIN AKIMGRE	35
113	RONGBALU SONGGITAL	87
114	WATENANGGRE	54
115	DEJUGRE	135
116	BOLSONGCHOK	119
117	RONGRONG ANTIDAM	199
118	RANGRANGGRE	225
119	RANGRANG KANCHIME	118
120	RANGRANG SONGGITCHAM	370
121	ABERAM	219
122	RESAGRE	162
123	DANGKONG DALMADAM	60
124	DANGKONG DORAGRE	107
125	DANGKONG DOKATONG	98
126	DANGKONG SONGGITCHAM	
127	DORAGRE	91
128	DANGKONG CHITOREGRE	99

129	DANGKONG TESEKGRE	61
130	DONGKONG RANGDINGGRE	70
131	BALNANGGRE	46
132	GRA SONGGITCHAM	232
133	GABIL SONGGITCHAM	339
134	MANDE SAPGITCHAM	190
135	WAKAPGRE GABIL	210
136	DALBOT NOKKET	266
137	MANDA CHERANGRE	138
138	DALBOT SONGMA	325
139	MANDA CHACHARGRE	96
140	DOKRUGRE	59
141	GABIL SONGGITCHAM	502
142	GABIL DARENGGRE	101
143	GABIL METCHANGGRE	69
144	GABIL AGRAGRE	86
	TOTAL POPULATION	30,007

**NAME OF THE VILLAGES POPULATION – WISE UNDER SONGSANG
POLICE STATION JURISDICTION (AS PER 2001 CENSUS)**

SL NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGES
1	RONGRENG NOKAT
2	SOKADAM BALADING
3	BONE CHISO
4	BONE CHIJANGGRE
5	SOKADAM ARUAKGRE
6	SOKADAM AALGRE
7	SOKADAM RONGKABOK
8	SOKADAM BANGGNA
9	SOKMITEGRE
10	BONE MEGAPGRE
11	GERU APAL
12	RIMRAM BONEGRE
13	BIRIKGRE
14	CHINABAT
15	DANGKONG SONGGITAL
16	RONDONMGRE
17	BIJASIK SONGMA
18	BIJASIK CHISIM APAL
19	BOLONGGRE
20	JAGISIM
21	WARE MANDAL
22	DOKI ADING
23	SILKOL

24	RONGCHEK SONGGITAL
25	SAMIN CHAINING
26	SAMIN INDIKIM
27	SAMIN SILKI
28	SAMIN SMBUKOL
29	GONGRANG
30	RONGCHEK SONGGICHAM
31	KOKNAL IMMONG
32	SNAL BOLONG
33	JAMGE (A)
34	JAMGE (B)
35	SONGSAK AGALGRE
36	SONGSAK AGITOKGRE
37	SONGSAK BOLCHUGRE
38	SONGSAK JARAPA
39	SONGSAK MEGAPGRE
40	WAGOPGRE
41	BONE SONGGITCHAM
42	BONE WATREGRE
43	KAKWA BOBNEGRE
44	TEBIL BONEGRE(A)
45	DIMBIL BONEGRE
46	CHERAN BONEGRE
47	RONGDOLGRE
48	BONE CHEDEKGRE
49	RONGENGGRE
50	MANDALANG
51	MANDALANG AKOKSI
52	DANAL SONGGITCHAM
53	KANTRA
54	ASIL SONGGITAL
55	ASIL CHIRING
56	ASIL MINDIL
57	DANAL APAL
58	DANAL DOSIK
59	DANAL MAGAPGRE
60	DIKKAGRE
61	DANAL ATEWAKGRE
62	NAPAK TESEK
63	NAPAK SONGMA
64	NAPAK TANGKAMA
65	NAPAK DOGRUGRE
66	NAPAK BOKUGRE
67	RONGRE BAZAR

68	BOLMORAM ANGKEKOL
69	BOLMORAM ADAP
70	BOLMORAM AGALGRE
71	SAWEGRE
72	BANSINGGRE(B)
73	WAKPAT APAL
74	SANEMA
75	DAME APAL
76	NENGA APAL
77	SKERA APAL
78	DAE ABANDA
79	BANSINGGRE (A)
80	GAMBALGONG
81	EALACHI APAL (RABHA)
82	MEDU APAL
83	RAJA APAL
84	BALSRIGITTIM
85	DABA APAL (RABHA)
86	CHIDARET SONGGITAL
87	ELACI AGA (GARO)
88	DOBA AGA
89	DOBA APAL
90	RONGMAGRE
91	CHAMPE APAL
92	GALMAKPA
93	KONCHIKOL
94	DAMEBRA
95	MORANADI
96	BIJASIK WAGE APAL
97	BIJASIK MATWA
98	DAGAL SAMITI
99	DAGAL ARINGGA
100	DAGAL CHIMRAN
101	KOKSI RONGKONG
102	KOKSI SONGMA
103	CHIDIMIT SARIDAM
104	CHIDIMIT NAMESA
105	CHIDIMIT NENSAK
106	SAMIN WAKSOGITTIM
107	KOKSI NENGSAT
108	SAMIN SONGKAMA
109	SAMIN RANGGAL
110	DAGAL CHIWATE
111	SAMIN DOKA

112	SAMIN AKIMGRE
113	RONGBALU SONGGITAL
114	WATENANGGRE
115	DEJUGRE
116	BOLSONGCHOK
117	RONGRONG ANTIDAM
118	RANGRANGGRE
119	RANGRANG KANCHIME
120	RANGRANG SONGGITCHAM
121	ABERAM
122	RESAGRE
123	DANGKONG DALMADAM
124	DANGKONG DORAGRE
125	DANGKONG DOKATONG
126	DANGKONG SONGGITCHAM
127	DORAGRE
128	DANGKONG CHITOREGRE
129	DANGKONG TESEKGRE
130	DONGKONG RANGDINGGRE
131	BALNANGGRE
132	GRA SONGGITCHAM
133	GABIL SONGGITCHAM
134	MANDE SAPGITCHAM
135	WAKAPGRE GABIL
136	DALBOT NOKKET
137	MANDA CHERANGRE
138	DALBOT SONGMA
139	MANDA CHACHARGRE
140	DOKRUGRE
141	GABIL SONGGITCHAM
142	GABIL DARENGGRE
143	GABIL METCHANGGRE
144	GABIL AGRAGRE

Memo No.HPL.154/87/552-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/557 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Songsak Out Post to a Police Station at Songsak in the East Garo Hills District to be known as the Songsak Police Station by revising the existing Police Station of Williamnagar.

And, whereas, after the above upgradaton, it is necessary to revise the boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Williamnagar Police Station which earlier includes the above Out Post.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order revision of the aforesaid existing Police Station at Williamnagar and to describe the revised boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya.

BOUNDARIES DESCRIPTION OF WILLIAMNAGAR POLICE STATION

East:- From Chimabasik forest hills covering the villages Songgital forest up to Nengkhra NH-62.

West :- From Mandalgre hills up to village Rongmalgre and Chinabat stream.

North :- From Bollonggre hills to Dilma Koksi hills, covered by village Rongtinggre, Rongap Bazaar and Bolmoram up to Dobu NH-62.

South :- From Rongregre hills to Rongbogre hills covered by village Merogre up to Pakkregre village forest.

Sd/-

(R.V.Suchiang),

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

NAME OF VILLAGES POPULATION WISE UNDER WILLIAMNAGAR POLICE STATION JURISDICTION (AS PER 2001 CENSUS)

SL NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGES	POPULATION
1	SAMANDA CHINEMGRE	374
2	SAMANDA DOLWARIGRE	257
3	SAMANDA MAGAPGRE	379
4	SAANDA AATEGRE	36

5	SAMANDA DAKILGRE	61
6	SAMANDA PATRANGGRE(NEW)	52
7	SAMANDA RIKWARIGRE	110
8	BAMSAM AWEGRE	212
9	SAMANDA PRAPGRE	228
10	RALAK DOREK	85
11	RALAK SONGGITTAL	87
12	RALAK SONGGITCHAM	57
13	CHIBOLGRE	136
14	RONGRIBO AMALGRE	132
15	RONGRIBO WATEGRE	323
16	RETENGGRE	94
17	CONGMAGRE	179
18	MEGAGRE SONGGITAL	118
19	MEGAGRE SONGGITCHAM	193
20	RONGAKGRE	125
21	MANDAL GIPI	50
22	SUCHILGRE	309
23	BOLKINGGRE	3452
24	NENGMANDALGRE	605
25	CHACHAIGRE	411
26	GANINGBIBRA	270
27	CHACHAT JANGKEGRE	153
28	RONGRIGRE	114
29	CHACHAT KARUBRA	35
30	GANINGGRE	115
31	ASHABIBRA	250
32	JALINGGRE (NEW)	28
33	RONGBINGGRE	426
34	RONGBING BOLDAK	506
35	RONGBING APOL	127
36	RONGBING DALBOL	156
37	RONGREKGRE	236
38	SAMPALGRE	575
39	CHIOKGRE	461
40	CHEKWEBIBRA	432
41	AMPANGGRE	169
42	RONGALGRE	449
43	DILMA DEPRAGRE	184
44	DILMA KAWAK	264
45	DILMA DELSEKGRE	148
46	DILMA SONGGNAI	83
47	DILMA MATCHOK AKAWA	48
48	NENKRAK	158

49	NENKRAK I	170
50	NENKRAK II	231
51	NENKRAK BOSALGRE	334
52	NENKRAK WATEGRE	134
53	CHEMAGRE SONGGITAL	87
54	GRADEKGITTIM	213
55	CHIMA DACHIGITTIM	130
56	RONGCHEK MANDA	134
57	RONGCHEK CHAMBUGONG	62
58	AMPANGGRE (BANDI)	69
59	BANDIGRE	77
60	RONGKINGGRE	143
61	MANDALGRE	448
62	DARIBOKGRE	105
63	RONGREGRE	251
64	DORENGKIGRE	139
65	SABOKGRE	222
66	UDUGRE	73
67	PILGONGGRE	39
68	RAPDIKGRE	253
69	NABOKGRE	135
70	NENSRANG PATALGRE (SONGGITAL)	50
71	NENSRANG PATALGRE (SONGGITCHAM)	90
72	RAMBOGRE	31
73	WANANGGRE	44
74	RONGONGRE	138
75	CHERANGGRE	128
76	KAKWA DARUGRE	134
77	DOMBEGRE	7
78	ASIRAGRE	147
79	KAKWA BAWEGRE	296
80	KAKWA SONGGITCHAM	144
81	JAKOPGRE	137
82	CHIMIN MINGGRE	60
83	KAKWA RONGBOKGRE	168
84	BAWE DURAGRE	79
85	BANGONGGRE	141
86	BANGONGGRE SIMBEGRE	278
87	AKELGRE	202
88	IMSOKGRE	78
89	CONGGRE	295
90	CHISOBIBRA	384
91	KUKAIGRE	137
92	NEW CHIDEKGRE	41

93	DINAMINGGRE	379
94	CHONGGIGRE	62
95	GITOKGRE	302
96	DOLWARIGRE	185
97	JONGMEGRE	147
98	SAWILGRE	133
99	GONGGNANGGRE	341
100	DORAKGRE	180
101	BANSINGGRE (NEW)	175
102	BANSAMBIBRAGRE	27
103	JINAMGRE	65
104	MERONGGRE	35
105	BANSAM KAKWA (NEW)	53
106	DAWA GITTINGGRE	422
107	DAWA SONGGITAL	197
108	DAWA NENKATOK	61
109	DAWA NENGJATA	81
110	DAWA KOKSIGITTIM	169
111	SONGMA ADINGGRE	135
112	SONGMAGRE	202
113	DAWA MATCHAKOLGRE	157
114	DENGGAGRE	71
115	DENGGAGRE SONGGITAL	169
116	RONGSAKGRE	418
117	BANSAMGRE	653
118	ASIMGRE	69
119	RAKIKTIKGRE	14
120	KAKWAKGRE	76
121	MANGRUGRE	205
122	MEJALIGRE	428
123	RANGMALGRE SONGGITAL	325
124	RONGSAK BAZAAR	299
125	RONGSAK SONGGITAL	81
126	NARIGRE	74
127	DEMAGRE	106
128	RONGAKGRE	52
129	NENSIKGRE	51
130	RANGMALGRE SONGGITAL	58
131	BAWEGRE	286
132	DILMA RIMTONGGRE	150
133	DINAJIKGRE	351
134	ENGGOK SONGMA	119
135	TONGBAL SONGGICHAM	362
136	TONGBAL SONGGITAL	216

137	ENGGOKGRE	19
138	RONGAP SONGITACHAM	367
139	DALBOT BOLONGGRE	110
140	RONGAP SONGGITAL	221
141	RONGAP MRINGGRE	191
142	RONGAP MIKILSIN	204
143	RONGAP ASIMGRE	95
144	DALMAGRE	77
145	NOREK NENGSAANGRE	215
146	NOREK MEKAKGRE	308
147	NOREK DALBOT	184
148	NOREK NENGJRING	118
149	DARING APAL	181
150	DOBU AGALGRE	125
151	DOBU RIMDING	660
152	BOLMORAM MISICHIKGRE	148
153	BOLMORAM ADING	112
154	DOBU CHITIMBING	223
155	DOBU RONGMU	442
156	DOBU ACHAKPEK	344
157	DIMIT	111
158	DOBU BAWA RANGGITIM	95
159	DOBU ANCHENGBOK	66
160	DIMIT WARCHI	110
161	DIMIT ANGTALGITTIM	76
162	DOBU BOISALGITTIM	313
163	KUSIMKOLGRE	853
164	NOKIL AWE	210
165	KOLMESOLGRE	169
166	WARIMAGRE	835
167	BOLMARAM DOCHOK	237
	TOTAL POPULATION	32,900

Memo No.HPL.154/87/557-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/551 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Chockpot Out Post to a Police Station at Chockpot in the South Garo Hills District to be known as the Chockpot Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order upgradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Chockpot and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Chockpot Police Station the areas coming under jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Baghmara Police Station.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF CHOCKPOT POLICE
STATION**

North :- From Dana A`dugre village covering dense forests toward Eastern direction up to Paramgre village along with the Nokrek Range in an Eastern Range direction of Durama Range (i.e. along the Western boundary of Nongalbibra Police Station).

East :- From A`sakgre village covering dense forests along the river Rongdik up to Eman Rompagre (i.e. along the South- Western boundary of Nongalabibra Police Station).

South :- From Sawekolgre village covering dense forests towards Eastern direction up to Silkigre village along the river Dareng (i.e. along the Western boundary of Baghmara Police Station).

West :- From Mibonpara village along the river Bugai towards Northern direction up to Deku village (i.e. along the Northern boundary of Dalu Police Station).

Sd/-

(R.V.Suchiang),

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

**LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOTAL POPULATION OF CHOCKPOT POLICE
STATION AREA.**

SL NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGES	POPULATION	REMARKS
1	BOLCHIMDA	136	
2	TEKSAGRE	138	
3	WAI DAGRE	40	
4	DOKANANGGRE	45	
5	RONGTRAGRE	100	
6	ROMBAGRE	88	
7	MAGAPAGRE	70	
8	DIBAIGRE	85	
9	TEJAIGRE	22	
10	ELDIMIRAM	45	
11	BANGGIAGRE	52	
12	IMMARAGRE	46	
13	KAMA-ANIGRE	87	
14	DIKKIGRE	52	
15	WAINABING	41	
16	DEBANDAGRE	82	
17	BITCHISIAGRE	50	
18	SONARAMGRE	84	
19	BAKATGRE	76	
20	BALSIRAGRE	46	
21	MAKBILKOLGRE	56	
22	AGITINGGRE	41	
23	GAGAGRE	54	
24	MIBONPARA	301	
25	DARAMGRE	178	
26	BOLDAMGRE	80	
27	JANEAGRE	50	
28	BABILBANDA	40	
29	GATURAGRE	113	
30	WATREGRE	100	
31	SABEAGRE	73	
32	CHANDIGRE	42	
33	DADINGGRE	30	
34	DENDAMGRE	108	
35	ASIMGRE	45	
36	DALMANGGRE	43	
37	RAMIGRE	45	
38	GURIPATAL	61	
39	CHITTIMGRE	45	
40	MITAP-SONGMONGGRE	116	

41	MITAP- BODOLAGRE	364	
42	MITAP MEGAPGRE	112	
43	TEBILGRE	180	
44	GONGANGGRE	282	
45	RONGJOJONGGRE	68	
46	MON-DOBAKKOLGRE	131	
47	MON-BONGAMGRE	116	
48	MON-ADANGGRE	98	
49	DANGGILGRE	50	
50	DAGALGRE	64	
51	DALDOGRE	84	
52	RONGBILBANGGRE	179	
53	BALWATGRE	40	
54	RINGKAPGRE	50	
55	DABANGGRE	88	
56	RINGKAP-SONGMONG	149	
57	BALWAT-RONGCHONG	80	
58	RINGKAP- SONGGITAL	55	
59	BETRAMGRE	29	
60	SONGGOTAGRE	51	
61	DARAMGRE	149	
62	GILMATKOLGRE	107	
63	NARONGKOLGRE	37	
64	JONGKOLGRE	109	
65	MANDANG- REDINGGRE	183	
66	RADIGRE	94	
67	PALWALGRE	78	
68	DUHINGGRE	41	
69	DASOLGRE	37	
70	KIMDIGONGGRE	50	
71	DAMIKCHIGRE	87	
72	DARIT- BANAJURI	65	
73	NANIL-SONGMONG	71	
74	TEPANTOGRE	45	
75	DASOL- CHIGITCHAKGRE	53	
76	CHAMBUAGRE	81	
77	SILKI-ACHAK CHIRINGGRE	132	
78	SILKI- RONGSI GOGRE	136	
79	CHIGITCHAKGRE	87	
80	SIMKAGRE	45	
81	KENEGRE	284	
82	KENE-ANCHINGRE	39	
83	DAMAL- ASIMGRE	27	
84	DAMALGRE	50	

85	KILBOMAGRE	65	
86	PAPAGRE	100	
87	AKGOLGRE	48	
88	EMON-DARABANDA	120	
89	PAPA- SONGGITAL (ASAKGRE)	70	
90	PAPA- SONGGITAL	55	
91	DAJINGGRE	60	
92	KENE-BADIMAGRE	76	
93	KENE- CHANCHAGRE	48	
94	BIL- NODONGGRE	90	
95	BILGRE	165	
96	JULEGRE	88	
97	TOKROK- ANCHENGGRE	41	
98	BUDU- ASIMGRE	104	
99	BUDEGRE	60	
100	GOPGRE	83	
101	JETRAGRE	299	
102	RONGASIKGRE	175	
103	RUABANGA	65	
104	KALBANGGRE	88	
105	RONGMEGRE	83	
106	RONGU-ASIM	60	
107	DARINGGRE	95	
108	KANTASIGRE	48	
109	DOBAGRE	73	
110	RONGMA-REKMANGRE	138	
111	PAROMGRE	198	
112	DABALGRE	60	
113	DOBAGRE	91	
114	GANCHIKALAK	122	
115	WAKJAPAKGRE	85	
116	DORANGGRE	26	
117	DURAGRE	40	
118	GANDINANGGRE	18	
119	BIKINGGRE	48	
120	CHIBOKGRE	55	
121	CHIANGGALGRE	30	
122	RONGRAKGRE	30	
123	DAJI- ADUGRE	50	
124	SONGMA- MATCHAKOLGRE	45	
125	RONGPAKGRE	128	
126	AN-CHENGGRE	60	
127	DARENGSAGRE	75	
128	AKOKSIGRE	51	

129	ADILMAGRE	70	
130	ROTONGGRE	78	
131	KALBANGGRE	30	
132	BUGIGRE	30	
133	NOKATGRE	80	
134	GANGGUAGRE	70	
135	DEKUBAZAR	88	
136	DOBOGRE	453	
137	CHOKPOTGRE	919	
138	BIBRAGRE	339	
139	BOLCHUGRE	50	
140	WARIMAGRE	268	
141	WARIM-DO OLDU	75	
142	WARIM-DURAGRE	39	
143	CHOKPOT BAZAR	40	
144	DARINGGRE	70	
145	DAJI- BOLDOKGRE	293	
146	DAJI- TEKS RAGRE	57	
147	DINGBINGGRE	55	
148	BUGAKOLGRE	48	
149	CHESENGGRE	34	
150	DAJI- RONGBINGGRE	35	
151	WARO- SONGGITAL	16	
152	WARO- SONGGGITCHAM	48	
153	DAJI- RONGKUAKGRE	24	
154	SONGMA- MATCHOKGRE	30	
155	WARIMA- CHOKKELA	65	
156	DAJI- BOLDIMAGRE	74	
157	DAGAL- WAGEBOKGRE	148	
158	DAGAL- SONGMONG	38	
159	DAGAL- SONGGITAL	134	
160	BOLSAL- ADINGGRE	162	
161	RENE- BADIMAGRE	158	
162	RENE- ADINGGRE	45	
163	RAMPRAGRE	128	
164	SEMBU- RONGSNAGRE	34	
165	SEMBU- SINGRONGGITTIM	30	
166	SEMBU- JAKINGGRE	28	
167	SEMBU- NOKATGRE	19	
168	SEMBU- TONGJAGITTIM	24	
169	MON- SONGMONG	86	
170	MON- RONGSNAGRE	123	
171	DAMET- RONGSNAGRE	90	
172	DAMETGRE	82	

173	SEMBU- JEBONGGITTIM	18	
174	DAGAL- NOKATGRE	226	
175	DOREK- ASIMGRE	30	
176	DASAMGRE	27	
177	DAJIGRE	49	
178	DENDIGRE	28	
179	SEMBU- RONGTALGITTIM	108	
180	RONGKERAGRE	84	
181	RONGRIKKIM	308	
182	TENGI-SONGMONG	130	
183	SILKIGRE	70	
184	TENGI- BADIMA	30	
185	CHIDABETGRE	81	
186	AMPANGDAMGRE	109	
187	BITEGRE	81	
188	BETTAGRE	222	
189	BOLACHIRIMGRE	60	
190	KOKIGRE	174	
191	RONGGANGRE	30	
192	KEMRANGGRE	137	
193	SILKI- CHRISTIAN GITTIM	235	
194	BREMGRE	154	
195	BAMONGRE	74	
196	ASIMDIKGRE	90	
	TOTAL POPULATION	18,444	

Memo No.HPL.154/87/551-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/550 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Rongara Out Post to a Police Station at Rongara in the South Garo Hills District to be known as the Rongara Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order up gradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Rongara and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Rongara Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Baghmara Police Station.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF RONGARA POLICE STATION

North :- From Chutmang Peak covering Balpakram Range towards Eastern direction up to Rongchong village (near Balpakram National Park) along the river Mahadeo (i.e. along the Southern Boundary of Nongalbibra Police Station and Western Boundary of Mawkyrwat Police Station in the East exclusively).

East :- Starting from Balpakram National Park Range along the river Mahadeo covering dense and virgin Forest of Wild Life Sanctuary up to Nekota (Moheshkolla) village (i.e. along the South-Western Border of Mawkyrwat Police Station).

South :- From Imbloka village along the Border Road towards Eastern direction up to Chengni (i.e. along the International Indo-Bangla Border).

West :- From Panda Bridge over Panda Stream (near Panda village) up to Haripur village towards Southern direction along the Eastern Boundary of Baghmara Police Station closer to International Indo-Bangla Border.

(Sd/- R.V.Suchiang),
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

LIST OF VILLAGES AND POPULATION OF RONGARA POLICE STATION

SL NO	NAME OF THE VILLAGES	POPULATION	REMARKS
1	PANDA	144	
2	AGANCHIKONA	72	
3	DAMBUK ATONG	57	
4	DAMBUK AGA	225	
5	WAGEKONA	158	
6	DAMBUK APAL	273	
7	TOKLEKBARI	59	
8	DILSINGGRE	199	
9	GAOBARI	178	
10	WACHAL CHIRING	50	
11	INOLGRE	147	
12	NENGSRA	154	
13	SEELPANG	99	
14	KASARISORA	128	
15	TAIDANG	190	
16	KUNCHUNG	74	
17	CHIMITAP	159	
18	GULPANI SONGMONG	155	
19	AMONGGRE RONGJOL	173	
20	RONGARA TONGTOTMA	565	
21	RONGARA DOBAKKOL	438	
22	MATCHAKOL	118	
23	IMBLOKA	249	
24	NADANGKOL	138	
25	CHAMPA	119	
26	GALASORA	110	
27	KARNAI	108	
28	HATISIA	71	
29	SANBANA	81	
30	RONGCHENG	141	
31	DAMBUK BILMA	130	
32	RONGMIN CHIRING	71	
33	RANTANG SONGMONG	117	
34	RANTANG SORA	54	
35	TEPTEPE	79	
36	BOLCHUGRE	39	
37	ROMPA ADING	129	
38	RANTANGGRE	117	
39	NEKORA	450	
40	NEW ROMPA	87	
41	MAHADEO	102	

42	GULPANIBIBRA	336	
43	HATIBEL	106	
44	ADACHEPA	67	
45	BONBERA	67	
46	PATLABON	162	
47	MAHADEO WARIMA	314	
48	AILATOLI	97	
49	UPPER PAHARGOAN	545	
50	BANDASORA	122	
51	ROMBILGITTIM	176	
52	GULPANI NOKAT	203	
	TOTAL POPULATION	7,847	

Memo No.HPL.154/87/550-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/547 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Mawryngkneng Out Post to a Police Station at Mawryngkneng in the East Khasi Hills District to be known as the Mawryngkneng Police Station.

And, whereas, after the above upgradation, it is necessary to revise the boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Madanryting Police Station which earlier includes the above Out Post.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order revision of the aforesaid new Police Station at Madanryting and to describe the revised boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya.

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES OF REVISED MADANRYTING POLICE
STATION

North :- Along the southern boundary of Rynjah Police Station on the Demthring stream in the north easterly direction meeting the south- west boundary of Rynjah Police Station, westward along the Happy Valley Cantonment and the villages surrounding it.

East :- From the villages surrounding the Happy Valley Cantonment border running southward the (proposed) Mawryngkneng Police Station boundary turning eastward along the Umngot river up to Nongjrong village then southward meeting the northern east boundary of Pynursla Police Station.

South :- From the southern slope of Nongjrong Village westward along the northern boundary of Pynursla Police Station running down the Umngot river till the confluence of the Umsong river with Umngot river.

West :- From the confluence of Umsong river with Umngot river the boundary runs up to a point south of Rasong village (the meeting point of Umprah and Umsong river) then the boundary runs in a northerly direction up to Rasong and Laitummih the boundary runs in the northerly direction to the river Umiew then along the Myllem Syiemship and Khyrim Syiemship borders as follows.

From the village boundary of Iew Pamthiah (Nongkrem Village) to the eastern base of Shillong Peak and then eastward along the ridge of Shillong Peak – range to the source o Demthring.

Sd/-

(R.V.Suchiang),

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER MADANRYTING POLICE STATION

SL NO	VILLAGES	DISTANCE
1	MADANRYTING	0 Km
2	DEMTHRING	0.5 Km
3	LAW-U-SIB	0.5 Km
4	MAWSHUBUIT	3 Km
5	JYNTAH	4 Km
6	LAITKOR	3.5 Km
7	POMLAKRAI	5 Km
8	MAWPYNTHIH	10.5 Km
9	NONGKREM	7 Km
10	MAWMUTHOH	10 Km
11	UMPHRUP	10 Km
12	SMIT	9 Km
13	UMPHYRNAI	8 Km
14	LAMLAYER	12 Km
15	UMTNGEW	9.5 Km
16	LAITKSEH	10.5 Km
17	MAWKATHIER	11 Km
18	THANGSNING	13 Km
19	LAITDIENGSAL	14 Km
20	RAPLENG	15 Km
21	MAWIAPBANG	15.5 Km
22	MAWBLANG	17 Km
23	JONGKSHA	16 Km
24	MAWKYNREW	29 Km
25	MAWLEIN	32 Km
26	UMTONG	38 Km
27	LYNSHING	39 Km
28	MAWLAT	41 Km
29	MAWRASAI	43 Km
30	NONGPYRDI	50 Km
31	MYNRIAH	51 Km
32	WAHLAKHAIT	51 Km
33	MYNSANG	38 Km
34	LAITMYNSANG	40 Km
35	JATAH	45 Km
36	SYNTUNG	52 Km
37	KHLIEH-HASEM	60 Km
38	MAWSNA	55 Km
39	NONGPHULEW	70 Km
40	MAWSIR	65 Km
41	MAWDULOP	66 Km

42	NOHRON	70 Km
43	NONGRYNGKOH	80 Km
44	MAWJATAP	50 Km
45	SIANGKHNAI	51 Km
46	MAWLALI	21 Km
47	THADAN	25 Km
48	THYNROIT	26 Km
49	UMSAW	27 Km
50	MAWBER	29 Km
51	MAWPYRSHONG	33 Km
52	KHARANG	35 Km
53	PINGWAIT	37 Km
54	DIENGLIENG	39 Km
55	SYNNIASYA	44 Km
56	UMSNIANG	42 Km
57	NONGJRONG	48 Km
58	MAWLYNGOT	36 Km
59	RNGIBAH	50 Km
60	KHAPMAW	50 Km
61	PYNKYA	52 Km
62	SILTHAM	54 Km
63	THANGBNAI	52 Km
64	KHWAD	53 Km
65	MAWLANG	51 Km
66	LAITKYRHONG	26 Km
67	NONGKYNRIH	29 Km
68	UMTHLI	34 Km
69	UMKHOI	32 Km
70	TANGLEI	45 Km

Memo No.HPL.154/87/547-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/545 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Shella Out Post to a Police Station at Shella in the East Khasi Hills District to be known as the Shella Police Station.

And, whereas, after the above upgradation, it is necessary to revise the boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Sohra Police Station which earlier includes the above Out Post.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order revision of the aforesaid new Police Station at Sohra and to describe the revised boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya.

BOUNDARIES OF THE RE-DEFINED SOHRA POLICE STATION

North :- From the junction of Umiew and Umduma rivers, the boundary runs in northerly direction up to the Umsha stream to the northern boundary of Makdok village, thence along the Shillong Cherra road in a northern direction up to its junction with the Laitlyngkot path to the northern boundary of Laitlyngkot village and then the boundary runs eastward up to the point on the 26 Kms of Shillong Dawki Road which is the starting point of the northern boundary of Pynursla Police Station.

East :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs in a westerly direction along the western boundary of Pynursla Police Station and turns along the Sohryngkew river till it reaches Sohbar village.

South :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs in a westerly direction till it reaches the junction of Umiam and Umdainthlen rivers.

West :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs northerly direction along the Umiam river till it reaches the junction of Umiam and Umduma rivers which is starting point.

(Sd/- R.V.Suchiang),

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER SOHRA POLICE STATION

SL NO	VILLAGES	DISTANCE
1	SWER	
2	RANGTMAH	
3	MAWRAH	
4	RIKYRSHANG	

5	MAWTHAWTIENG	
6	DEWLVIEH	
7	TYNNIOR	
8	KROHIAWHIAR	
9	KONTHUNG	
10	MAWMANG	
11	NONGTRAW	
12	MAWKABOR	
13	RNGIMAWSAW	
14	MAWPHIR	
15	KSAR	
16	SOHKYNDUH	
17	SARUNG	
18	WAHSHOKAING	
19	MAWBWEIN	
20	PUNSOHMEN	
21	KHLIEHSHNONG	
22	MARAIKAPHON	
23	UMEIT	
24	NONGSTENG	
25	MAWKDOK	
26	DYMPEP	
27	UMDIENGPOH	
28	LAITSOHPLIAH	
29	LADMAWPHLANG	
30	MAWBEH	
31	PYRDA	
32	KUKUN	
33	KSHAIID	
34	MAWTULI	
35	NOHSHUIT	
36	DEWSAW	
37	SOHRARIM	
38	MAWPARONG	
39	MAWKMA	
40	MAWPHU	
41	UMBLAI	
42	MAWSHKEN	
43	LYNGSTENG	
44	SDEER	
45	KHOHBER	
46	NONGSAWLIA	
47	PDENGSOHSAW	
48	MAWKMA	

49	MAWDON	
50	BLEIDIENGKHIET	
51	RNGIDIENGSAL	
52	MAWSTEP	
53	JATHANG	
54	MAWBRI	
55	PUHBSEIN	
56	PHUNG	
57	SHNONGPDEI	
58	KHRANG	
59	MAWSHUID	
60	LAITMAWRAP	
61	LAITRYNGEW	
62	DIENGSONG	
63	WAHSHOHA	
64	MAWMIHTHIED	
65	LAITLYNDOP	
66	MAWLONG	
67	MAWEIT	
68	LAITDUH	
69	RYMMAI	
70	KHOHIAR	
71	WARBAH	
72	DEWIONG	
73	NOHPRIANG	
74	SDERKARIAH	
75	NONGRIM	
76	MAWDIANGUM	
77	KIENG SHYMPET	
78	LYNGKHOTRANG	
79	WAHKALIAR	
80	MAWPUN	
81	MADANBAN	
82	NONGTHYMMAI	
83	KEMRANG	
84	KORBARI	
85	RYNGUD	
86	LYNGAR THAREE	
87	LADSOHBAR	
88	KHLIEHMAWLONG	
89	NONGTHYMMAI	
90	MAWSAHEW	
91	MAWTYNDEM	
92	TYNRONG	

93	MAWRAP	
94	TYNGER	
95	LAITKYNSEW	
96	MAWMLUH CHERRA CEMENT	
97	RYNGKEW	
98	SOHKMIE	
99	MAWSMAI	
100	MAWKLAW	
101	TYRNGEI	
102	MAWSIANGEI	
103	MAWBLANG	
104	KHLIEHURLANG	
105	THANGKHARANG	
106	TYRNA	
107	MAWSHAR	
108	PYNDEMDKHAR	
109	NONGRIAT	
110	UMTLANG	
111	NONGLYNKEN	
112	DEWSAW	
113	SAITSOHPEN	
114	KUTMADAN	
115	LAITIAM	
116	MAWLATANG	
117	DIENGSAR- DEWSAW	
118	SUKTIA	
119	NONGLA	
120	LAITTYRA	
121	SOHBAR	
122	MAWSHAMOK	
123	LUMSOHPHIE	
124	MAWKAWIR	
125	MYNTENG	
126	RAMDAIT	
127	MAWKYNWAN	
128	NONGKROH.	

Memo No.HPL.154/87/545-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/543 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to create a new Police Station at Saipung in the Jaintia Hills District to be known as the Saipung Police Station.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order creation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Saipung and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Saipung Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Khliehriat Police Station.

JURISDICTION OF SAIPUNG POLICE STATION

North :- The Northern boundary starts from the point of “PALA” village. From this point the boundary follows the course of the “KOPILI” river along the Assam Meghalaya border till it reaches the point East of “SANGBAR” village where the river “KOPILI” turns Eastward direction.

East :- From this point the boundary still follows the course of the river “KOPILI” and from the end of the “KOPILI” river, it stretched towards South Westerly direction till it touches the “WAH LUKHA” from where it turns towards the Western direction.

South :- From the point mentioned above, it continues to go in the Western direction along the course of river “LUKHA” till it reaches the point where the river “LUKHA” goes in the North Western direction and suddenly turns towards South Westerly direction.

West :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs straight in the North Western direction and reaches the point East of “SIALKAN” village. The boundary continues to run straight in the same direction till it reaches a point at “WAH LUNAR” from where it started to run in the North Easterly direction and reaches the point East of “MOLASNGI” and West of “NONGKHLIEH” village. It then goes in the same direction and reaches the point where the Northern Boundary has started.

(Sd/- R.V.Suchiang),
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

**LIST OF VILLAGES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE JURISDICTION OF SAIPUNG
POLICE STATION**

SL NO	NAME OF VILLAGES	POPULATION
1	KREMMYRSIANG	
2	MOOKHAIN	
3	MARDUH	
4	PASHLUR	
5	MURIAP	
6	LAKASEIN	
7	MUKROH	
8	MYRWEW	
9	KSEH	
10	MOOKNOR	
11	MYNTHNING	
12	SHYRWANG	
13	UMTHE	
14	UMKBOH	
15	LUMCHARIN	
16	MULLIAN	
17	TLANGMOI	
18	KHONGOI	
19	SIMLEI	
20	SAITUAL	
21	TONGSENG (NONGKHLIEH)	
22	TANGNOOB	
23	LUMPDEIN	
24	MOOPAD	
25	KHAROH	
26	SEIJRENGHENG	
27	SHNONGTHYMME	
28	LUMTHARI	
29	SAIPUNG	
30	TUIDAM	
31	PDEINRYNGKOH (KHAHNAR)	
32	NONGKHLIEH	
33	SINGLOI	
34	NGAIBANG	
35	FIANGPUI	
36	JONGRIA OLD	
37	MUALCHENG	
38	DAISTONG	
39	MUTONG	
40	BAMKHOSNGI	
41	THURUK	

42	MUALHOI	
43	SAPHAK	
44	SAIBUAL	
45	JONGRIA NEW	
46	MUALSEI	
47	TEIZOL	
48	ARTAN	
49	NACHANGZOI	
50	PIZOAR	
51	DIMASITUNG	
52	DURAPHAI	
53	KAIZAKHAM	
54	KAYENGPUR	
55	KAYENGPUR	
56	BAMBAITHOL	
57	LALZAL	
58	KAYENGPUI	
59	KAYENGNALA	
60	LURA	
61	TLANGPUI	
62	KULPUI	
63	SARON	
64	LUNGMAICHAM	
65	SITUNG	
66	TUITUK	
67	UMTE	

Memo No.HPL.154/87/543-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/541 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Amlarem Out Post to a Police Station at Amlarem in the Jaintia Hills District to be known as the Amlarem Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order up gradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Amlarem and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Amlarem Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Dawki Police Station.

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE AMLAREM POLICE STATION

North :- From Mupyut the boundary runs in an Easterly direction till it reaches the river MYNTDU then it runs in the Southerly direction along the course of the river MYNTDU till it reaches the confluence on the MYNTDU and the LYNRIANG River.

East :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs in a westerly direction up to a point South of “AMTRA” along the MYNTDU.

South :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs in the Westerly direction up to a point south of “UMTAPOH” then continues in the Westerly directions up to a point South of “KUDENGRIM” village till it reaches the river “UMNGOT”. From here it continues to run in the Northerly direction along the course of the river “UMNGOT” till it reaches the confluence of river “UMSANG” with the “UMNGOT”.

West :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs in the North Easterly directions along the course of the river “UMNGOT” up to a point South –West of “JARAIN” then it continues along the course of the river “UMNGOT” and the river “UMLANE”. Then from the point it continues along the course of the river “UMLANE” up to its source then it runs in the South-Easterly direction up to “MUPYUT” which is the starting point.

Sd/-
(R.V.Suchiang),
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

**LIST OF VILLAGES ALONG WITH POPULATION UNDER THE
AMLAREM OUT POST PROPOSED TO BE UPGRADED INTO POLICE
STATION IN JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT.**

SL NO	VILLAGES	POPULATIONS
1	SAMANONG	170
2	MOOSAKHIA	265
3	MADAN TYRPAIT	200
4	MUPYUT	662
5	UMSALANG	204
6	SKHENPYRSIT	303
7	SKHENTALANG	374
8	JARAIN	592
9	THANGBULI	712
10	UMLADKHUR	550
11	PAMTADONG	218
12	PADUMASKU	350
13	PADU POHSKUR	365
14	PADU SHNONG	400
15	PADU BAH	212
16	PADU MAWJYLLANG	175
17	MAWLONG	270
18	AMMUTONG	292
19	MAWNGAP	205
20	AMLAREM	196
21	PDENGKARONG	356
22	AMKHLOO JARALUD	227
23	AMKHLOO PAMTABUH	278
24	PDENGSHAKAP	668
25	NONGTHYMMAI LURNIANG	153
26	TRANGLANG	430
27	TRANGLANG MISSION	941
28	KHONGLAH	855
29	NONGBAREH RIM	545
30	NONGBAREH LYNTIAR	420
31	KUDENGRIM	409
32	AMTAPOH	287
33	AMTRA	170
34	AMSOH RHONG	252
35	LAREM SHYIAP	130

36	AMTASAM	211
37	AMLAMAT	149
38	PDENGKSEH	453
39	MUSTEM	
40	PYNTHOR LANGTEIN	
	TOTAL	13649

Memo No.HPL.154/87/541-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007

No.HPL.154/87/540 – Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Shella Out Post to a Police Station at Shella in the East Khasi Hills District to be known as the Shella Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And, whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order up gradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Shella and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated hereunder with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Shella Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Sohra Police Station.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SHELLA POLICE
STATION

North :- From the junction of Umiam and Um-Dainthlen Rivers, the boundary runs in northerly direction up to Mustoh along the northern boundary of Mustoh, Sohsharat Khliehmawlong, Umwai then along the Mawsmat-Shella road in a northern direction up to the Northern border of Shnongkawar up to the point it reaches the boundary of Indo-Bangladesh border.

East :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs a westerly direction along with Western boundary of Pynursla Police Station till it reaches the boundary of Indo-Bangladesh near Jakabar.

South :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs in Westerly direction along the Indo-Bangladesh boundary up to the point where Shell (Umiam) river enters Bangladesh.

West :- From the above mentioned point the boundary runs in towards northerly direction along the Shella (Umiam) river till it reaches the Junction of River Umiam and Um-Dainthlen River which is the starting point.

(Sd/-R.V.Suchiang),

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department

LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER PROPOSED SHELLA POLICE STATION

SL NO	VILLAGES	POPULATION (ACCORDING TO CENSUS 2001)
1	Mawlong	430
2	Nongduh	321
3	Sodiot (Parmawshun)	
4	Diengsiar	725
5	Itchamati	596
6	Mawbong	427
7	Lubia	125
8	Dhorom	441
9	Rangamati	60
10	Umtaru	217
11	Tyllap	217
12	Khahumrim	462
13	Khankangi	139
14	Diengrai	182
15	Diengkain	95
16	Kalibari	553
17	Birsaw	(Uninhabited)
18	Lummuri	81
19	Mustoh	396
20	Lumusmon	82
21	Jatap	129
22	Saikarap	176
23	Khamalai	207
24	Jalba	02
25	Lumpukri	134
26	Nongbahphali	(Uninhabited)
27	Dhorom Basti	459
28	Chakla Basti	178
29	Naya Basti	457
30	Kurikhla	109
31	Umdud	71
32	Byrong	240
33	Bhologanj	478
34	Laitlad	77
35	Umsawmuskan	257
36	Old Komorah	42
37	New Komorah	470

38	Tharia	53
39	Nongneng	43
40	Nongrum	76
41	Ramsangkatenuh	135
42	Mawryngkhong	261
43	Jamew	74
44	Jasir	167
45	Dube	35
46	Disong	58
47	Pyrkan	282
48	Sohlap	349
49	Umdohmawpud	196
50	Khahmoli	275
51	Kalorkhar	43
52	Umsaw	501
53	Thliewumtham	276
54	Dalia	822
55	Kalatek	1454
56	Sohkwit	(Uninhabited)
57	Skhen	(Uninhabited)
58	Umkhabaw	1015
59	Khabsyndah	310
60	Mawsiangei	319
61	Mawltang	223
62	Tyrni	123
63	Nongla	190
64	Suktia	403
65	Korbari	398
66	Kemrang	317
67	Mawkliaw	239

Memo No.HPL.154/87/540-A

Dated Shillong the 8th August, 2007.

Right to Information

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE MEGHALYA :::: SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR NO. 17/2009(A)

It has come to the notice of Police Headquarter that information/ reply sought for in meters relating to Right to Information are not furnished on time. Departments or any Public authority cannot decide on the fact that the information sought for is time bound and that the same will not be processed if the Question has been received late or beyond the time period laid down by the Act. This would be decided only by the State Information Commission of Meghalaya.

Henceforth, Information under Right to Information Act are to be process on time and be treated on “**TOP PRIORITY BASIS**” as laid down under the Right to Information Act. Any failure to do so will attract penal provision under the Act.

Sd/-
(Shri. Kulbir Krishnan, IPS),
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.MG/XXX-52/2009/18-A

Dated Shillong the 25th March, 2009

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG**

NOTIFICATION

No.MG/XXX-37/2010/Pt/11 Dated 18.03.2012. In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5(1) & (2) of the Right To Information Act, 2005 and as authorized by the Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya Home (Police) Department vide Letter No.HPL.139/2007/Pt.I/103 Dated 5.3.2010 the following officers are hereby designated as Public Authority, Designated Appellate Authority (DDA), Public Information Officer (PIO), Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO).

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT :- HOME (POLICE).

Sl No	Name of Public Authority	Designated Appellate Authority (DDA)	Public Information Officer (PIO)	Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO)
1	Director & Inspector General of Police, Meghalaya, Shillong	Deputy Inspector General of Police, (Admn), Meghalaya, Shillong	Asstt. I.G. of Police (A) Asst. I.G. of Police (R) Asstt. I.G. of Police (E)	
2	Add. Director General of Police (CID) Meghalaya, Shillong	Spl. Superintendent of Police (CID), Meghalaya, Shillong	Dy. Superintendent of Police (CID) Superintendent of Police (SCRB)	
3	Add. Director General of Police (R/PR) Meghalaya, Shillong	Inspector General of Police (R/PR), Meghalaya, Shillong	Asstt. I.G. of Police (R)	
4	Add. Director General of Police (L&O) Meghalaya, Shillong	Addl. Director General of Police (L&O), Meghalaya, Shillong	Inspector General of Police (TAP/AP)	
5	Add. Director General of Police (Law & Order) Meghalaya, Shillong	Addl. Director General of Police (Law & Order), Meghalaya, Shillong	Inspector General of Police (L&O)	
6	Dy Inspector General of Police (W/R) Meghalaya, Tura	Dy. Inspector General of Police (W/R) Meghalaya, Tura	Dy. Superintendent of Police (W/R)	

7	Dy. Inspector General of Police (E/R) Meghalaya, Shillong	Dy. Inspector General of Police (E/R) Meghalaya, Shillong	Dy. Superintendent of Police (E/R)	
8	Principal Police Training School, Mawroh, Meghalaya, Shillong	Principal Police Training School, Mawroh, Meghalaya, Shillong	Vice-Principal Training School, Shillong	
9	Sr. Supdt. of Police (MPRO) Meghalaya, Shillong	Sr. Superintendent of Police, (MPRO), Meghalaya, Shillong.	Addl. Superintendent of Police, (MPRO)	
10	Superintendent of Police (F&ES) Meghalaya, Shillong	Superintendent of Police (F&ES), Meghalaya, Shillong	Divisional Fire Service Officer	
11	Superintendent of Police, (SCRB) Meghalaya, Shillong	Inspector General of Police, (CID), Meghalaya, Shillong	Superintendent of Police, (SCRB)	
12	Director of Forensic Science Laboratory, Meghalaya, Shillong	Director of Forensic Science Laboratory, Meghalaya, Shillong	Dy. Director Biology Division	
13	Commandant 1 st MLP Battalion, Mawiong.	Commandant 1 st MLP Bn. Mawiong	2 nd In-Commandant 1 st Bn.	
14	Commandant 2 nd MLP Bn. Goeregre, Tura	Commandant 2 nd MLP Bn. Goeregre, Tura	2 nd In-Command 2 nd Bn	
15	Commandant 3 rd MLP Bn. Khlichtyrshi, Jowai	Commandant 3 rd MLP Bn. Khlichtyrshi, Jowai	2 nd In-Commandant 3 rd Bn	
16	Commandant 4 th MLP Bn. Sohpien, Nongstoin	Commandant 4 th MLP Bn. Sohpien, Nongstoin	2 nd In-Commandant 4 th Bn	
17	Commandant 5 th MLP Bn. Samgong, Williamnagar.	Commandant 5 th MLP Bn. Samgong, Williamnagar.	2 nd In-Commandant 5 th Bn.	
18	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	D.S.P. (Hq) East Khasi Hills, Shillong.	
19	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi	D.S.P. (Hq) Nongstoin	

	Hills, Nongstoin	Hills, Nongstoin		
20	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	D.S.P. (Hq) Jowai	
21	Superintendent of Police, Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh	Superintendent of Police, Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh	D.S.P. (Hq) Nongpoh	
22	Superintendent of Police, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	Superintendent of Police, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	D.S.P. (Hq) Williamnagar	
23	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	D.S.P. (Hq) Tura	
24	Superintendent of Police, South Garo Hills, Baghmara	Superintendent of Police, South Garo Hills, Baghmara	D.S.P. (Hq) Baghmara	
25	SDPO, Amlarem, Jaintia Hills.	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	SDPO (Amlarem)	
26	SDPO, Khliehriat, Jaintia Hills.	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	SDPO (Khliehriat)	
27	SDPO., Ampati West Garo Hills	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	SDPO., Ampati	
28	SDPO, Dadengre, West Garo Hills	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	SDPO, Dadengre	
29	SDPO, Mairang, West Khasi Hills	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin	SDPO, Mairang,	
30	SDPO, Mawkyrwat, West Khasi Hills	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin	SDPO, Mawkyrwat	
31	SDPO, Resubelpara, East Garo Hills	Superintendent of Police, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	SDPO, Resubelpara,	
32	Principal Police Public School, Mawroh	Principal Training School, Shillong	Headmistress Police Public School, Mawroh, Shillong	
33	Shillong Sadar Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-In-Charge Sadar, Police Station.	
34	Laitumkrah Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Laitumkrah Police Station.	

35	Lumdiengjri Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Lumdiengjri Police Station	
36	Laban Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Laban Police Station	
37	Mawlai Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Mawlai Police Station	
38	Rynjah Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Rynjah Police Station	
39	Madanryting Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Madanryting Police Station	
40	Mawsynram Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Mawsynram Police Station	
41	Pynursla Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Pynursla Police Station.	
42	Sohra Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Sohra Police Station	
43	Mawrykneng Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	Officer-in-Charge Mawrykneng Police Station	
44	Nongstoin Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin	Officer-in-Charge Nongstoin Police Station	
45	Mawkyrwat Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin	Officer-in-Charge Mawkyrwat Police Station	
46	Mairang Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin	Officer-in-Charge Mairang Police Station	
47	Ranikor Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin	Officer-in-Charge Ranikor Police Station	
48	Jowai Police Station	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	Officer-in-Charge Jowai Police Station	
49	Dawki Police Station	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	Officer-in-Charge Dawki Police Station	
50	Khliehriat Police	Superintendent of	Officer-in-Charge	

	Station	Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	Khliehriat Police Station.	
51	Amlarem Police Station	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	Officer-in-Charge Amlarem Police Station	
52	Saipung Police Station	Superintendent of Police, Jaintia Hills, District, Jowai	Officer-in-Charge Saipur Police Station	
53	Nongpoh Police Station	Superintendent of Police, Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh	Officer-in-Charge Nongpoh Police Station	
54	Umiam Police Station	Superintendent of Police, Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh	Officer-in-Charge Umiam Police Station	
55	Khanapara Police Station	Superintendent of Police, Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh	Officer-in-Charge Khanapara Police Station	
56	Tura Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Officer –in-Charge Tura Police Station	
57	Phulbari Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Officer-in-Charge Phulbari Police Station	
58	Mahendrganj Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Officer-in-Charge Mahendrganj Police Station	
59	Dalu Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Office-in-Charge Dalu Police Station	
60	Ampati Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Officer-in-Charge Ampati Police Station	
61	Tikrikilla Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Officer-in-Charge Tikrikilla Police Station	
62	Dadengiri Police Station	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills, Tura	Officer-in-Charge Dadengiri Police Station	
63	Williamnagar Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	Officer-in-Charge Williamnagar Police Station	
64	Rongjeng Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	Officer-in-Charge Rongjeng Police Station	
65	Mendipathar Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Garo	Officer-in-Charge Mendipathar Police	

		Hills, Williamnagar	Station	
66	Songsak Police Station	Superintendent of Police, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	Officer-in-Charge Songsak Police Station	
67	Baghmara Police Station	Superintendent of Police, South Garo Hills, Baghmara	Officer-in-Charge Baghmara Police Station	
68	Chokpot Police Station	Superintendent of Police, South Garo Hills, Baghmara	Officer-in-Charge Chokpot Police Station	
69	Rongara Police Station	Superintendent of Police, South Garo Hills, Baghmara	Officer-in-Charge Rongara Police Station	

Memo No.MG/XXX-37/2010/Pt./11-A

Dated 18th March, 2010

Miscellaneous

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::: SHILLONG**

O R D E R

The Official Car Flag of the Director General and Inspector General of Police, Meghalaya, will be of the following specification:-

1. The Flag shall be rectangular in shape, measuring 6" X 8" in size.
2. The Flag should be Navy Blue in Colour.
3. In the Centre of the Flag, the letter 'P' in Capitals should be embroidered with white/silver thread.
4. The letter 'P' should be encircled by a decorative wreath and embroidered with white/silver thread.
5. The Meghalaya Police insignia should be embroidered at the top left/right corner of the Flag respectively, towards the Flag Post.

The Official Car Flag of the above description will be used for all official purposes with immediate effect.

**Sd/-
(B.K. Dey),
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong**

Memo No.MS/XIV-320/05/35-A

Dated Shillong, the 25th of October, 2007

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE .
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG.

C I R C U L A R N O. 10/2006

It has been observed that in certain Criminal Case an affidavit was filed before the High Court, Guwahati by the Office-in-charge of a Police Station apparently without the supervision of the Senior Officer at the District level for which the High Court has com down heavily on the inaction of the Department and ultimately, the Director General of Police himself had to file an affidavit. Such an incident would not have occurred had the Superintendent of Police supervised the case and filed the affidavit himself.

Henceforth, with a view to ensure that such incident is not repeated, instructions is hereby issued that affidavits if required to be filed should be done so at the District Superintendent of Police level after discussing the matter with PHQ and obtaining permission thereof.

Sd/- W.R. Marbaniang,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.MG/XII-696/2006/23

Dated Shillong the 24th Oct,2006

No. 11013/6/2005-Estt.(A)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(Department of Personnel and Training)

.....

North Block
New Delhi
Dated the 17th August, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject : Official dealings between the Administration and Members of Parliament and State Legislatures – Observance of proper procedure

.....

The undersigned is directed to say that the broad guidelines concerning the official dealings between Administration and Members of Parliament and State Legislatures were issued by the Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the O.M. No.25/19/64-Estt.(A) Dated 08.11.1974 and to say that these guidelines have been reiterated from time to time. More recently, these guidelines were reiterated in the Department of Personnel and Training's O.M. No.11013/2/2000-Estt (A) dated 23.05.2000 and 25.08.2000 and O.M. of even number and dated 18.04.2006.

2. The Members of Parliament and State Legislatures occupy a very important place in our democratic setup as the accredited representatives of the people. In connection with their parliamentary and allied public duties, they find it necessary to seek information from the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India or the State Governments, or make suggestions for their consideration or ask for interviews with the officers. Certain well-recognized principles and conventions to govern the relations between the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and Government servants have already been established. In practice, however, it has been observed that there has been some laxity in attention to the communications from the MPs and Members of State Legislatures and also in the treatment accorded to them at public functions sponsored by the Government. The Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has taken serious note of this matter and has observed that the Government servants do not respond to queries of Members of Parliament which are of great public importance.

3. The basic principles to be borne in mind by the Government servants while interacting with the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures are as follows :-

- (ii) Government servants should show courtesy and consideration to Members of Parliament and State Legislatures; and
- (iii) While the Government servants should consider carefully or listen patiently to what the Members of Parliament and of the State Legislatures may have to say the Government servant should always act according to their own best judgement and as per the rules.
- (iv) Any deviation from an appointment made with a Member must be promptly explained to him to avoid any possible inconvenience. Fresh appointment should be fixed in consultation with him.
- (v) An officer should be meticulously correct and courteous and rise to receive and see off a Member visiting him.
- (vi) Members of Parliament/ State Legislatures of the area should invariably be invited to a public function organized by a Government office. Proper and comfortable seating arrangements at public functions should be made for Members who appear above officers of the rank of Secretaries to Government of India in the Warrant of Precedence.
- (vii) Where any meeting convened by the Government is to be attended by Members of Parliament, special care should be taken to see that notice is given to them in good time regarding the date, time, venue etc. of the meeting, and it should be ensured that there is no slip in any matter of detail, however minor it may be. It should be ensured –
 - (a) that intimations regarding public meetings/ functions be sent through speedier communication devices to the Members, so that they are received by them well in time, and
 - (b) that receipt of intimation by the Member is confirmed by the officer/ official concerned.
- (viii) Letters from Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures must be promptly acknowledged, and a reply sent at an appropriate level expeditiously. Relevant provisions of the

- Manual of Office Procedure should be observed in this regard (Annexed).
- (ix) Information or statistics relating to matter of local importance must be furnished to the M.P's and M.L.A's when asked for. If request is to be refused, instructions from a higher authority should be taken.
 - (x) A Government servant should not approach MPs/MLAs for sponsoring his individual case; and
 - (xi) References from the Committee of Parliament must be attended to promptly. A senior officer at the level of Joint Secretary or equivalent should be charged with the responsibility for ensuring this.
 - (xii) The officers should not ignore telephonic messages left for them by the Members of Parliament/ State Legislatures in their absence and should try to contact at the earliest the Member of Parliament/ State Legislature concerned.
4. All Ministries/ Departments are requested to ensure that the above basic principles and instructions are followed by all concerned both in letter and spirit. It may also be impressed on all concerned that violation of the guidelines laid down on this subject will be viewed seriously.

(P.PRABHAKARAN)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To,

All the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India

Copy to :-

- (i) Comptroller & Auditor General of India.
- (ii) UPSC/SSC/LBSNAA/ISTM/CVC/CBDT
- (iii) Chief Secretaries of all State Governments and UT Admn.
- (iv) Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
- (v) All attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and MHA.
- (vi) All officers and Section of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions and MHA.

(P.PRABHAKARAN)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Memo No CID/Actts/94-861/2000-2009/146 Dt Shillong the 19th March, 2010.

ADVISORY

It is noticed that our officers and men/staff stand guarantor to loans taken by relatives and friends. You should know what are your liabilities if you stand such guarantor. I am giving you an article from the Economic Times dt 19.3.2010 for your awareness and guidance regarding these liabilities.

Sd/-
(BRRana, IPS)
Inspector General of Police, CID

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

“Loan Guarantor? Know your rights & liabilities

by **ET Bureau; Preeti Kulkarni**

“Lending a helping hand to a friend is indeed extolled. But the pitfalls of doing so — particularly when it involves money — are often overlooked. This is particularly relevant while lending money or standing surety to a loan taken by a friend or a relative. In the latter, the guarantor will be under an obligation to make good the loan amount if the original debtor defaults.

For the lending institution, the purpose of asking the borrower to bring in a guarantor is to secure itself in the event of default by the borrower. Therefore, in such a case, the lending institution can move against the guarantor to recover the dues. Moreover, the guarantor cannot insist that the bank exhaust other alternatives before serving the notice. “To an extent, the liability of a guarantor depends on the agreement he has signed.

Depending on the contractual arrangement, the lender can initiate proceedings against the guarantor — independently or simultaneously with the borrower — even without exhausting all the other remedies available,” explains Vyapak Desai, head, litigation and dispute resolution practice group, Nishith Desai Associates.

This means that a bank need not wait till the process of staking a claim to the debtor’s estate — if liable to be attached — is completed.

It is not just in the case of home loans that most people seek guarantees from friends. There are also cases where employees seek guarantees from colleagues to avail of loans from

employee co-operative credit societies. In such loans, the society obtains authorisation to debit the salary of the guarantor if the borrower defaults.

There have also been cases where guarantors for loans from such co-operative credit societies have found it difficult to encash their savings and quit the society upon retirement only because loans for which they have provided guarantees are outstanding

There is precious little a guarantor can do if the lending institution has followed the process mentioned in the agreement before initiating the proceedings. "Persuading the borrower to repay the dues is the only remedy."

Otherwise, the guarantor will have to bear the loan amount," says VN Kulkarni, chief counsellor, Abhay Credit Counselling Centre. You could also try to get someone else to be the surety, but accepting or rejecting the proposal would be entirely up to the lending institution.

Since there is little scope for recourse once the debtor fails to repay the loan, one should be extremely careful while giving consent to the terms and conditions of the agreement. "First and foremost, a prospective guarantor needs to determine the repayment capacity of the borrower. Second, a guarantor should be careful when an enhancement in credit limit is being granted.

If the guarantor does not give his consent, his liability will be to the extent of initial loan amount," advises Mr Kulkarni. It is equally important to read the fine print of the agreement the lending institution wants you to sign. "The guarantors should ensure that the agreement does not bind them to an unlimited liability. They should be clear about the extent of their liability — for instance, if it will hold even in the event of a wilful default," suggests Mr Desai.

One should also insist on clarity in the procedure that will be followed, including the notice period to be served, that the creditor has to follow while invoking the guarantee. "In the agreement, the guarantor should insert a clause absolving himself/herself of the surety if the original debtor agreement is altered later, without guarantor's consent," he adds."

end of article.

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR
NOTIFICATION

Dated Shillong the 3rd June, 2009

No. HPL.143/96/Pt.III/192 – In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14(1) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to appoint Shri B.R. Rana, IPS, Inspector General of Police, CID, Meghalaya, Shilong to function as Inspector General of Police (Human Rights), Meghalaya, Shillong in addition to his own duties with effect from the date of taking over charge and until further orders vice Shri R.P. Agarwal, IPS.

No.HPL.143/96/Pt.III/192(a) – On taking over charge of the post of Inspector General (Human Rights), Meghalaya, Shillong by Shri B.R. Rana, IPS, Shri R.P. Agarwal, IPS, Inspector General of Police (Admn/Hqrs) Meghalaya, Shillong is relieved of his function as Inspector General (Human Rights), Meghalaya, Shillong

Barkos Warjri
Principal Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Memo No.HPL.143/96/Pt.III/192-A

Dated Shillong the 3rd June, 2009

Police Establishment Board

OFFICE OF THE ADDL. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE :::: CID
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

O R D E R

Henceforth, all request for transfer made by the Police personnel or their relatives should be routed through their Controlling Officer. The Controlling Officer in return while forwarding their representations to Police Headquarters should also enclose the service posting particulars/ ACRs gradings (as applicable) of at least 5 (five) years for necessary consideration of the Police Establishment Board.

Representations submitted directly to Police Headquarters by any applicant or forwarded by the Controlling Officers without the details as asked for will not be considered. This may please be informed to the officers and men down the line in your respective Districts/ Units/ Organization.

SD/-
Director General of Police
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.FM/1110-22/Pt/71

Dated Shillong the 7th July, 2010

SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA ::::: SHILLONG

Letter No.MG/VI-42/2006/141

Dated Shillong the 31st March, 2007

From : Shri M.K. Dkhar, MPS
Asstt. Inspector General of Police, (R)
Meghalaya, Shillong.

To : The Addl. Director General of Police, (CID)/(L&O)/(R/PR)
Meghalaya, Shillong.
The Inspector General of Police (TAP) / (SB) / (R/PR) / (F&ES/C) /
(ER) / (Hqr/CID)/(L&O), Tura) Meghalaya, Shillong.
The Dy. Inspector General of Polie (CID)/(Admn)/(WR-Tura)
Meghalaya, Shillong.
The Superintendent of Police (East Khasi Hills, Shillong/West Khasi
Hills, Nongstoin/Jaintia Hills, Jowai/Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh/East
Garo Hills, Williamnagar/West Garo Hills Tura/South Garo Hills,
Baghmara).
The Sr. Superintendent of Police (MPRO), Meghalaya, Shillong
The Spl. Superintendent of Police, (SB)/(CID), Meghalaya, Shillong
The Superintendent of Police (Infil)/(F&ES), Meghalaya, Shillong
The Principal Police Training School, Shillong.
The Commandant (1st MLP Bn Mawiong/2nd MLP Bn, Goeragre/3rd MLP
Bn Khliehtyrshi, Jowai/4th MLP Bn, Sohpien, Nongstoin.
The Director FSL, Meghalaya, Shillong.

Sub : **POLICE ESTABLISHMENT BOARD FOR THE STATE OF
MEGHALAYA.**

Ref : No. HPL. 122/96/Vol.II/746, dated 22.03.2007.

Sir,

With reference to the above, I am directed to enclose herewith copy of Office Memorandum from Commissioner & Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Home (Police) Department Shillong which is self explanatory. Par 3 of the same may please be read as follows :-

It shall function as a forum of appeal for disposing of representation from officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above regarding promotion/transfer/disciplinary proceedings or about being subjected to illegal or irregular orders.'

Yours faithfully,

Enclosed : "As above"

Asstt. Inspector General of Police, (R)
Meghalaya, Shillong

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
HOME(POLICE) DEPARTMENT**

Letter No.HPL.122/96/Vol.II/746 Dated Shillong the 22nd March, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**SUBJECT : POLICE ESTABLISHMENT BOARD FOR THE
STATE OF MEGHALAYA.**

In pursuance of the direction issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P (C) No 310 of 1996 and pending framing of a new Police Act, there shall be a Police Establishment Board for the State of Meghalaya with the following members :-

1. Shri B.K. Dey Sawian, IPS, Director General of Police, Meghalaya
2. Shri A.Pradhan IPS, Additional Director General of Police, (CID), Meghalaya
3. Shri Prem Singh, IPS, Additional Director General of Police, (R/PR), Meghalaya
4. Shri B. Kezo, IPS, Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order), Meghalaya
5. Shri R.P. Agarwal, IPS, Inspector General of Police, (CID/Headquarters), Meghalaya

The function of the Meghalaya Police Establishment Board is as follows :-

1. To decide all transfer, postings, promotions and other service related matters of Officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
2. To make appropriate recommendations to the Government regarding postings and transfers of officers of and above the rank of Superintendent of Police/Add. Superintendent of Police.
3. It shall function as a forum of appeal for disposing of representation from Officers of the rank of Supdt. of Police and above regarding promotion/transfer/disciplinary proceedings subjected to illegal or irregular orders.
4. General review of the functioning of the Police in the State.

This supersedes this Department's Office Memorandum No.HPL.122/96/392 dated 22.11.2006.

(Sd/- R.V. Suchiang)
Commissioner & Secretary
Government of Meghalaya
Home (Police) Department

Police & Media

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
MEGHALAYA SHILLONG**

CIRCULAR NO. 25/2009

Subject: **INTERVIEW OF UTPS BY MEDIA PERSONS / NGOS**

The matter of allowing Pressmen/ NGOs to interview arrestee or Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs), whether inside the lock up or Police Stations/ OPs or on transit to and fro PS or Court and also to protect the constitutional and legal guarantee provided to the UTPs, has been engaging the attention of PHQ for quite some time. After due deliberation, it has been decided that Pressmen/Media Persons/NGOs cannot be allowed access to UTP(s) for the aforesaid purposes for the following reasons:-

- 1) Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India states that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Hence, the interview of arrestee or UTPs by any other person who is not authorized to do the investigation as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, will not be in the interests of the accused persons as per the protection provided to them under the Constitution of India.
- 2) Article 22 of the Constitution of India has also provided protection and conferred rights to those persons who are to face trial for any crime.
- 3) Investigation is carried out by police in furtherance of the Criminal Justice System. Interview or any semblance of Interrogation of accused by NGOs/Media persons who are not authorized as per the CrPC to do the interrogation or interview of arrestee or UTPs, amounts to interference in the process of investigation and hence, such interview/interrogation is not allowed, irrespective of the fact whether an accused is in Police or Judicial Custody, to avoid contempt of Court.
- 4) In the case of the State (NCT of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu, (2005), the Supreme Court held that extra judicial confessions when TV and press reporters were allowed to interview or talk to the arrestee or UTP, was inadmissible under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Para 176 of the State (NCT of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu, (2005) 11 SCC 600 : 2005 SCC (Cri) 1715 : 2005 Cri LJ 3950 : (2005) 122 DLT 194).
- 5) According to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in D.K. Basu – vrs – State of West Bengal (1997 (1)SCC 416), the arrestee may be permitted to meet his/her

lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation. There is no mention of the media persons or NGOs to meet the arrestee.

- 6) Nonetheless, regarding NGOs, the provision of Section 15(6-A) of the **IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956** should be borne in mind which states, “the special police officer or the trafficking police officer, as the case may be, making a search under this section, shall be accompanied by at least two women police officers, and where any woman or girl removed under sub-section (4) is required to be interrogated, it shall be done by woman police officer and if no woman police officer is available, the interrogation shall be done only in the presence of a lady member of a recognized welfare institution or organization.

Explanation:- for the purposes of this sub-section and Section 17-A, ‘recognized welfare institution or organization’ means such institution or organization as may be recognized in this behalf by the State Government.”

These instructions shall be strictly complied with and shall be brought to the notice of all Gazetted Officers. OCs/ICs other concerned officers by the

Memo No. MG/XX-97/2006/106

Dated Shillong, the 3rd of July 2009

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG

C I R C U L A R N O. 1/2005

SUB : COMMUNICATION WITH THE PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA

The attention of the district Superintendents of Police and Heads of all police units is invited to this office Circulars Nos. 3/1997 (copy enclosed) and 7/2003 on the subject of interaction with the print and electronic media. The copy of the Circular No.7/2003 is also available at page 87 of the Handbook of Police Circulars (2004) released on 7th March, 2005. In spite of the clear cut instructions as communicated vide the said circulars, instances have come to my notice that subordinate police officers and men are still freely talking with the reporters of the print and electronic visual media on sensitive issues, presenting information without understanding the core issues of the questions asked. It is also noticed that during such interactions they do not understand the consequences of their reply and, in the process, invariably, a distorted picture is projected thereby portraying a poor image of the department. Such unwarranted action on their part has caused embarrassment to the department as well as to the Government.

The instructions as contained in this office Circulars as referred to the above are reiterated here again. Henceforth, only the District Superintendents of Police shall interact with the media. Any other officer subordinate to him in the district will communicate with the media only after obtaining approval of the Superintendent of Police concerned. However, in natural calamities and serious accidents, officers on duty may communicate factual and helpful information to the media.

Violation of these instructions will be seriously viewed.

Sd/- W.R. Marbaniang,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Memo No.C.19/97/186

Dated Shillong the 22nd April, 2005.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL & INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
MEGHALAYA :::: SHILLONG.

C I R C U L A R N O. 3/1997

It has been observed that of late, Subordinate Police Officers of Districts/ Units have freely issued press release. The released are not only sometime misleading but also some of the information divulged are classified. This is highly improper as subordinate officers are not competent to speak for the Department.

Henceforth, (i) Police Officers of the District/ Subordinate Offices are not allowed to issue Press Release nor should they be authorized to do so by the Superintendent of Police/ Commandants/ Head of office, (ii) Superintendents of Police/ Commandants/ District Heads are authorized to issue Press Release only to those that do not pertain to classified/ confidential, sensitive and policy matters. For such matters they may issue Press Release only after consultation with Range Deputy Inspector's General of Police or Police Headquarters.

Sd/- I.T. Longkumer,
Director General of Police,
Meghalaya, Shillong

Memo No. C.19/97/14

Dated Shillong 23rd Sept, 1997.

Police Medals

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT**

ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

No. POL.73/2003/83,

Dated Shillong the 21st November, 2003

For the purpose of conferment of the Governor's Police Award the following Rules are made and shall come into force with immediate effect:

1. These rules shall be known as the "Meghalaya, Governor's Police Award Rules" and shall be applicable to personnel of the Meghalaya Police as indicated in the following paras.
2. The Award shall be in the form of a Medal, Styled and designated as the "Meghalaya Governor's Police Medal for outstanding Service" accompanied with a cash Award of Rs 10,000/-
3. The Medal will be circular in shape, made of bronze one and three eight inches in diameter and have embossed on the obverse the image of the three swords of the Khasi, Jaintias and Garos. The name of the person to whom it is awarded will be inscribed on the rim of the Medal.
4. The names of those to whom this Medal may be awarded shall be published in the Meghalaya Government Gazette.
5. The Medal shall be suspended on the left breast from a ribbon which will be an inch and three eighth in width which shall be half red and half Golden, the two colours being separated by a vertical silver white line.
6. It shall be competent for the Governor of Meghalaya to cancel and annul the Medal awarded earlier when the recipient of the same is found guilty of disloyalty, cowardice in action or such conduct which, in the opinion of the Governor, competent for the Governor to restore any Medal which may have been so forfeited. Notice of cancellation or restoration in every case shall be published in the Meghalaya Government Gazette.
7. The number of medals awarded in a year shall not exceed then.
8. The Medal shall be awarded –
 - i) For conspicuous gallantry in dealing with terrorists, or in saving life and property or in preventing crime or in arresting hard core criminals the risks involved being estimated with due regard to the obligations and the duties of the police officer/ personnel concerned.
 - ii) For outstanding detective work.
9. To be eligible for the award, a person should have completed not less than five years service. This condition will, however, not be applicable to cases relating to conspicuous gallantry.

10. The award may also be made posthumously, In this case, the Medal along with the lump-sum grant will be handed over to the next of kin (as per service regards).
11. While wearing this Medal along with other medals and decorations, the same shall be worn to the left of the last medal awarded by the Government of India.
12. This award will be announced by the Government of Meghalaya on the 21st January of every year.
13. The recommendations of the Director General of Police for the award shall be sent to Home (Police) Department, Government of Meghalaya, not later than 21st of October every year. The recommendations should be forwarded as per proforma at Annexure-I. A certificate in the form enclosed at Annexure-II shall be furnished by the Director General of Police along with each recommendations :-
14. The recommendations of the award will be screened by a committee known as the State Police Award Committee which will comprise of the following :-
- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| (i) Chief Secretary | - | Chairman |
| (ii) Addl. Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Commissioner & Secretary in-charge Finance | - | Member |
| (iii) Principal Secretary/Commissioner & Secretary Home(Police) | - | Member |
| (iv) Principal Secretary/Commissioner & Secretary, Political Deptt. | - | Member |
| (v) The Director General of Police, Meghalaya | - | Member |
15. The allocation of award category-wise on each occasion shall be as follows :-
- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| (i) Police Constables and Head Constables, LNKs/NKs/Havildars, Firemen, Leading Firemen, Driver, Mechanics and equivalent ranks | - | 4 |
| (ii) Sub-Inspector and Inspector and equivalent ranks. | - | 4 |
| (iii) Superintendent of police/Addl. SPs, DySPs, 2I/Cs/Commandants /Asstt. Commandants and equivalent ranks | - | 2 |
| | | Total = 10 |

Sd/-
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Political Department

Some Professionally useful Guidelines

OFFICE OF THE I.G. OF POLICE CID (CB)
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

No. CID/CB/PRC/05/720-70

Dated 1st Feb, 2005.

To,

1. All Is.G. of Police, Ranges, Rajasthan.
2. All District Supdt. of Police, Rajasthan
Including GRP Ajmer & Jodhpur.

Sir,

It has been observed that certain criminals are repeatedly arrested by the police & prosecution launched against them in the courts. Despite having a formidable criminal record, these habitual hardcore criminals easily manage to secure, their release from custody on bail and quite often acquittal and continue with their anti-social and criminal activities. Such persons develop a group of budding criminals around them who run the nefarious errands for them even while these persons are in prisons. The activities of such habitual criminals need to be a matter of serious concern for the police as an effective control on them will go a long way in instilling a sense of security in the public and increase the respect for law.

2. To achieve this aim instructions were issued by the Crime Branch vide letter No.4445-95 Dated, 28^{8.2004}, 6198-6244 Dated 21.9.2004 & 10893-941 Dated 22-12-2004. However, interaction by the DGP and other officers from the Police Headquarters with the field officers at the District, circle and the police station level has revealed that the spirit and purpose of the entire exercise has not percolated down to the implementing staff. It has been found in many places that the selection of the criminals and the case to be monitored against them has been faulty. The purpose of the scheme is to bring to book habitual criminals who hold the public in terror and commit crime with impunity. However, it has been observed that some of the persons selected have been involved in personal disputes with a particular party and may have had a number of cases against hem because of that dispute. Also, a person who may have committed a murder on the spur of the moment need not be a fit case for pursuing under this scheme as he may not be habitual criminal. To ensure that the selection of the criminals is right the Ss.P. should once again review the list and satisfy themselves that the persons short listed are suitable. After the Panchayat election a range level review of the lists will be done by the undersigned. Briefly, the criminals selected under this scheme should be those who in general inspire fear amongst the people run their own gang or serve as a role model for other criminals, who live off crime, or budding/upcoming criminals given to daring/ sensational crime.

3. For each of the criminals who figures in this list the SP should designate an officer who would keep a track of his activities, his area of operations, his colleagues and helpers in crime & his crime record. Whenever a crime is committed by such a listed criminal, it would be the responsibility of the designated officer to help in investigation and prosecution in order to ensure conviction. As far as possible the SP should entrust the investigation of cases against such characters to the designated officer. In cases where arrests of such persons is made, designated officer would ensure that the proper facts are brought to the notice of the court so that bail is not accepted in a casual manner. A designated officer should not normally be given the responsibility of more than one criminal.

4. The Designated Officers shall perform the following functions :-

1. Maintain a dossier on the criminal he is monitoring. This dossier should contain the following information :-
 - a) A note of the modus operandi of the criminal.
 - b) His area of operation.
 - c) Details of his accomplices, relatives, friends, sympathizers with complete addresses, occupation, telephone numbers etc.
 - d) Details of hideouts and possible sheltering places.
 - e) Details of those who have furnished bail for him or his associates.
 - f) Complete criminal record.
 - g) Finger Prints and Photographs.
2. Maintain complete case record i.e. the record of the proceeding of the cases under trial against the criminal. He should record gist proceeding of each day's hearing in the court and have a copy of the order sheet on his record. The list of witnesses summoned for the next date should also be on his file.
3. Liaise with P.P/A.P.P and ensure that the evidence is projected in the right perspective and attend court on all dates fixed for the case with this purpose.
4. See that summons/ warrants are issued in time and ensure their service/ execution.
5. Ensure timely and proper presentation of exhibits in the court.
6. Bring such matters to the notice of the S.P. where reports from the FSL, FPB etc. are to be obtained on priority.

13. Be in touch with the witnesses, ensure that they are under no fear, and if there are then take measures to instill a sense of security.
 14. Help the PP/APP to refresh the memory of the witnesses.
 15. Initiate the preventive action against the criminal, if required under the Cr.P.C., NSA; etc.
 16. Ensure application of 75 IPC and 402 IPC wherever warranted.
 17. Keep the activities of the criminal under watch and make a faithful record in the General Diary of the Police Station of any adverse activities which; have come to the notice of the designated officer and have not been reported by the aggrieved persons.
 18. They should help the PP/APP/IO oppose the bail applications by producing the record against the accused before the court.
5. SsP at their level should also coordinate with the District Judge with an aim to ensure a speedy trial in these cases. The High Court has issued directions to all the Districts and Sessions Judges to revive the lapsed practice of holding quarterly meetings. The SsP should utilized these meetings meaningfully.

Yours faithfully,

(AJIT SINGH)
I.G. OF POLICE, CID(CB)
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

NO: CAS-6(3)/1/96.Div-I
Government of India
Bureau of Civil Aviation Security
A Wing, I-III floor, Janpath Bhavan
Janpath, New Delhi – 01
Dated: 16.3.98

C I R C U L A R N o . 6 / 1 9 9 8

Sub:- Artfully concealed Weapons.

It has been brought to the notice of this Bureau that an unusual concealed weapon was recently intercepted by Security Officers at an airport in southern Europe. The weapon is a .32 caliber, double-barreled firearm about the size and shape of a cell-phone battery pack (approximate dimensions : 3” X 1” X 0.5” or 7.6 cm X 2.5 cm X 1.3 cm). The weapon lacks the recognizable shape of conventional handguns. It has a “key-ring” attachment at one end, which is used to arm its two firing pins, and two side-mounted firing buttons, which take the place of triggers. A third side-mounted button gives access to the firing chambers, which can be loaded with one bullet each. Forensic examination revealed that, when loaded, the weapon is armed by pulling the key-ring attachment and discharged by depressing either of the two firing buttons. The weapon may or may not be carried in a form-fitting leather case.

2. Tests conducted have determined that a weapon like the one intercepted can be walked through an airport metal detector without activating the alarm, depending on the sensitivity of the device. Additional tests have shown the weapon is detectable by a hand-held wand, within a four inch proximity, and is clearly revealed by X-ray imagery. While the weapon shows up well when X-rayed, it may nevertheless be difficult to identify because of its non-conventional shape, which is not “gun-like.”

3. In view of the above, I am directed to request that the APS staff may be suitably briefed to be careful while carrying out pre-embarkation security checks.

(J.P. VERMA)
OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY (I NT.)
FOR COMMISSIONER OF SECURITY (CA)

D.P.S.Shilloong