79 Years of Glorious Service to the Nation



Central Reserve Police Force



Service & Loyalty

बल का ध्येय

के.रि.पु.बल का लक्ष्य है राष्ट्र की एकता, अखण्डता एवं संविधान की मर्यादा को अक्षुण्ण रखना। देश की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित रखने तथा कानून व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिए शासन को कौशलपूर्ण एवं प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करना इसका उद्देश्य है ताकि सामाजिक सद्भाव तथा राष्ट्र के विकास को गति मिले।

राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए और आंतरिक सुरक्षा के कुशल प्रबंधन की श्रेष्ठता के लिए बल के सदस्य सदा प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे।

हमारा संकल्प है कि हम यह लक्ष्य नागरिकों की स्वतंत्रता और मानवीय गरिमा का सम्मान करते हुए पूर्ण करेंगे। राष्ट्र की सेवा एवं निष्ठा हमारे जीवन के सर्वोच्च मूल्य होंगे।



संसद भवन पर हमले की तिथि को माननीय उपराष्ट्रपति श्री वेंकैया नायडू से श्री आर.आर. भटनागर, महानिदेशक के.रि.पु.बल हाथ मिलाते हुए



श्री राजनाथ सिंह, गृहमंत्री, भारत सरकार द्रुत कार्य बल के 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर डाक टिकट जारी करते हुए

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FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S DESK



The Central Reserve Police Force has completed its 79 years of dedicated service to the Nation. It is indeed an honour and privilege to be a part of this great Force which has been at forefront of our Nation's fight against terrorism, insurgency and left wing extremism.

With the strength of 243 battalions, the CRPF is the largest paramilitary Force and is playing a pivotal role in upholding the unity and the integrity of the country. The Force includes 15 RAF Bns, 10 CoBRA Bns, 6 Mahila Bns and 5 Signal Bns. Having unparalleled record of dedication and service, it occupies a unique place in the hearts of our countrymen. Today it is the main Force shouldering the responsibility of maintaining internal security in the country and it is also the designated Force for handling counter insurgency operations. The Force is presently deployed in high intensity conflict theatres fighting cross border 'jehadi' terrorism in J&K, countering multiple ethno-insurgencies in North East and tackling Naxal violence in the hinterland relentlessly.

It is a versatile Force with immense inherent capabilities. The Force has been tackling diverse problems and issues facing our country with commitment and dedication. Its deployment in adverse and hostile conditions notwithstanding, the Force has always succeeded in achieving the desired outcomes. Grit, determination and valour have always been the hallmarks of our Force.

We belong to a force which believes in translating our precepts into practice. Each day is a day of action for us. Field data between the period July 2017 to Feb, 2018 is a candid corroboration on this. During the span of the last 08 months, we have been able to neutralise as many as 103 terrorists/naxalites and captured 1002 of them. Together our brave men/women have also recovered 432 arms, 13,755 ammunition, 228 Nos grenades, 229 Nos IEDs, 7770 Nos Detonators, 353.72 kg of explosives, 5393.08 kg of narcotics while laying seize to illegal Cash to the tune of Rs. 56,45,730/-.

We have lost our brave jawans in Chhattisgarh and other theatres fighting naxals and terrorists. In a major fidayeen attack on 185 Bn campus, Lethpora, Jammu & Kashmir on 31/12/2017 midnight CRPF troops neutralized 03 terrorists. In this incident 04 CRPF brave hearts laid down their lives in the action against the terrorists. There have been repeated attempts by the terrorists to target Army & Paramilitary bases in the state. The terrorists tried to sneak into its camp of 23 Bn in Karanagar near Srinagar on 12/2/2018. But our alert sentry could foil their dastardly act, though CT/GD Mujahid Khan, another brave Jawan of CRPF laid down his live in the shootout. Of course the valiant personnel of the force could neutralise both the militants. Among our other notable achievements , our brave jawans thwarted a fidayeen attack on the 45 Bn, CRPF camp at Sumbal, Bandipora on 5th June 2017, by neutralising all the four militants and recovering 4 AK-47 and other weapons

from their possession. Till date 2112 personnel of CRPF have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty for the nation. I bow my head in homage to their supreme sacrifice. It is our bounden duty to ensure that their selfless sacrifices do not go in vain.

In recognition of our valour and sacrifice, we have been awarded 1680 gallantry medals. These include 1 Ashok Chakra, 3 Kirti Chakra, 1 Vir Chakra and 18 Shaurya Chakras and 37 gallantry medals awarded till date. In 2017-18 alone it has been bestowed with 02 Kirti Chakra, 04 Shaurya Chakra and 104 PMG.

It is our endeavour to continuously upgrade skills and competency level to adapt to the ever changing security environment in the country. Special attention is being paid to train our men on the tactics, field craft and handling of IED's etc. Intensive efforts have been made to upgrade our skills in jungle warfare through continuous training. We have since acquired expertise to conduct raids on fully fortified hideouts and bunkers of insurgent groups and inflict pin-pointed losses on them with the least collateral damage. Theatre specific training and operational modules have been prepared and implemented. Training is a dynamic activity and we need to continuously update it.

Modernisation is uppermost in the chart of our agenda. New riot drill gear, modern weapons and latest gadgets are being acquired to upgrade our operational capabilities.

CRPF is engaged not only in fighting terrorism, insurgency & maoism, but also in staving off other socio-economic ills like illiteracy, poverty and under development in the remote & backward areas. We have been doing this through a series of different civic action programmes which have developed into a highly successful emotional interface with the local populace. Though not our forte, we have been into road construction work in some stretches of the naxal infested South Chattisgarh, to help local people enjoy their rightful share of peace & progress.

It gives me immense pride when I hear news of our CRPF Officers & men ferrying an ailing woman on their shoulders through inhospitable terrain to the nearest health centre or donating live-saving blood to a wounded naxalite.

Such selfless service of our men/women have proved beyond doubt that we are a force not only of 'brave-hearts' but also of 'large hearts'. I congratulate the bravery & compassion in each of you.

I have the privilege of visiting many locations of the force where jawans are involved in operational duties and found that their morale very high against all odds including hostile terrain and inclement weather. We are determined to provide them better facilities and upgrade their living conditions. I am of the view that welfare of our personnel should be given the utmost attention. We have achieved a lot but still more is to be done. We can make the life of our jawans easier and their working conditions better. Every commander is responsible for taking care of his subordinates down to the lowest rank. It should be ensured that they get dignified and improved living conditions.

Five more RAF Bn have been raised keeping in view the increasing demand for this force which specializes in maintaining Law & order with non-lethal weapons. RAF has recently celebrated its Silver Jubilee on 7th October 2017 with great zeal and enthusiasm.

We at the HQ are always working towards the welfare of our more than 3 lakh personnel. Sincere efforts have brought in many an encouraging outcomes.

Financial Assistance (immediate relief from CWF) to the NOKs on death of CRPF personnel has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. Risk Fund Amounts to NOK of deceased officers and men has been increased to Rs. 20 lakhs from Rs.15 lakhs. A Sum of Rs. 1,85,91,000/- out of Central Welfare Fund has been paid to the personnel injured/disabled in action during operation and duties.

National Highways Toll Tax has been exempted for CRPF personnel. Rs. 2 Crore has been provided as financial assistance to the personnel of CRPF injured due to stone pelting in J&K State. On the housing front, construction of 10,331 nos of family quarters and 55 barracks under CAPFs housing project is under progress.

In order to stand by our men & women in times of their genuine need, we have put in place a Grievance Management System (GMS) w.e.f. 12th Nov, 2017. I take this opportunity to impress upon one & all to take advantage of this facility.

To encourage the meritorious students, 'Ashok Chakra Smt. Kamlesh Kumari Scholarship' has been instituted. One topper student each from Science/Commerce/Art stream of class 11 studying in CRPF Public School, are given Rs.15,000/- per annum. Scholarship is being provided to those CRPF wards whose parents are killed in action/active duty or have suffered 100% disability in action @ Rs.2000/- per month up to class-12 or till ward is studying in the CRPF Public Schools. Also, scholarship for the wards of all deceased force personnel up to class 10 has been doubled form the existing amount from the Education Fund with effect from the academic year 2017-18 onwards. Financial Assistance is provided from Risk Fund for fitment of best available artificial limbs to those personnel who lost their limbs during operations. Financial Assistance is provided from CWF for injured/disabled in action during operation and duties. It has been decided to provide financial assistance out of CWF to the injured personnel under A,B,C &D category. The hospital admission period in respect of all CAPFs personnel, injured in action while on duty is being treated as duty. We have also purchased 7 Nos of Ultra Sound colour Doppler Machine, 02 Nos Portable 100 MAX-RAY machine during the year 2017. Rs.10,000/- has been sanctioned in lieu of washing/kit maintenance allowance. Living conditions and the infrastructure in camps are being improved by directly giving funds to the sectors and Bns so that the best quality of work is done.

CRPF is providing security cover to 78 protectees of different threat categories. The VIP Security Training Centre at GC CRPF G/Noida has been established for providing pre-induction and orientation training in VIP security duties. The Force is under process of expansion. New Battalions and offices are being raised. It will be our biggest challenge to provide them basic infrastructure and separated family accommodation.

Coming days will be full of challenges. We have always proved our worth in testing times. I am sure that by taking inspiration from our glorious past and motivation from our commanders we will face all challenges successfully and serve our Motherland to the best of our capabilities.

On the joyous occasion of the 79th Anniversary Day of the Central Reserve Police Force, I convey my heartiest greetings to all the CRPF personnel and their family members and wish them all success.

JAI HIND



(Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar)
Director General

The Art of Leading Yourself



T.G.L. IYER
DG, CRPF (Retd.)

"Success is measured by the price a person is willing to pay. A winner is simply a man or woman who has become all that he or she ever dreamed of becoming".

Police Service in India has not grown out of the needs of the people. The Police was set-up and has evolved out of the institutions designed to serve the holding of the British and safeguard their interests at a low cost. Common people believe that the Police have been created and are expected to act as the conscience keeper of the society but that has not happened.

On 27th July 1939; Crown Representative's Police was raised to contain turbulence and uprising of princely states and had its birth place at NEEMUCH in Madhya Pradesh. Remember, that all great institutions are the lengthened shadows of great men and women. It is the collective genius that makes any institution great and memorable.

The Crown Representative's Police later became the Central Reserve Police Force, a Para-Military Unit which initially assisted the State Police in maintaining law and order, quelling disturbances and safeguarding internal security. The force has grown from one battalion to 239 battalions and the overall man power is more than 03 lakh spread all over especially in conflict-ridden areas.

The force has many creditable accomplishments especially in fighting terrorism, Naxalism, insurgency and acute violence. We all know that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Because of the growing needs, the force has a specialized wing RAF (Rapid Action Force) which helps and specializes in dealing with flood relief, Rescue operations, rehabilitation of calamity victims in the coastal areas and various other types of disasters which occur from time to time.

The art of leading worship

Song selection

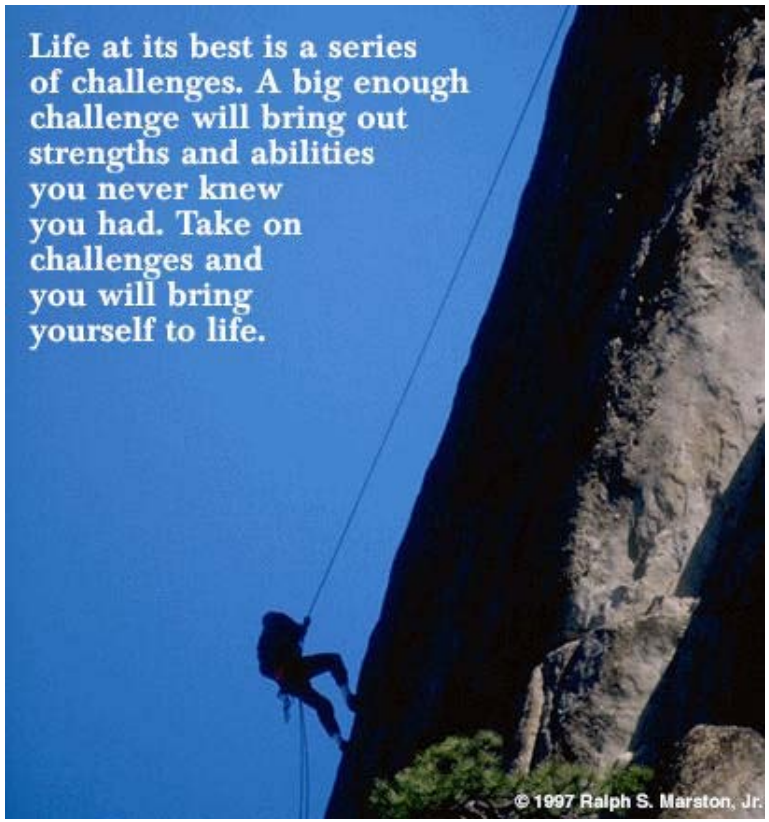
- **Always ask yourself, in which direction is each song heading? Always have at the back of our mind that each song has its ideal tempo.**
- **Start: Why are we here: as we gather may your Spirit walk within us, we are here to praise you, I just want to praise you,**

The Force has been deployed not only in disturbed areas in India but abroad also where they have done a creditable job in preserving and raising the morale of the people. Three Mahila Battalions have been raised by stages and they are doing a wonderful job in establishing gender equality. The force is known for its values, discipline and devotion to duty. The finest example is when the Indian Parliament was attacked by terrorists on 13th December, 2001 in

which constable (Mahila) Kamlesh Kumari made the Supreme Sacrifice of laying down her life. She was awarded the Ashok Chakra, the highest peacetime decoration. Another gallant act was that the orce foiled the designs of the Terrorists to storm Ram Janam Bhoomi/ Babri Masjid at Ayodhya on 5th July, 2005. One is proud to say that over 1680 medals for gallantry have been awarded to the force.

We must remember that success is measured by the price a person is willing to pay. A winner is simply a man or woman who has become all that he or she ever dreamed of becoming. While I was Inspector General, CRPF, I conducted Insurgency Operations in Manipur for which the personnel who participated were rewarded for apprehending leading insurgents. At that time, it was felt that excellence measures a man by the height of his ideas, the breadth of his compassion, depth of his conviction and the length of his persistence.

I distinctly remember that I joined the CRPF as Inspector General when some units went on strike in 1979 (Pallipuram in Kerala) and settled the issue through dialogue, disciplinary action and an appeal to patriotism and the fair maintenance of the name of the force.



The dialogue was possible because of the language interaction (Malayalam) with the strikers. Although challenging, the situation which was tense was brought down to peace time harmony and mutual understanding. At that time, I understand that there is so much inside you which others can't see. Appearances are deceptive. The real person never comes out until one demands more or oneself and that perhaps is Excellence. A Hero need not move mountains. We can all be Heroes at home, office and in the community. All of us have the potential to become Heroes!

One peculiar feature about the CRPF is lack of family life, guiding children and shaping a family. Most of the time the Jawan is in the midst of action and mostly in unfamiliar surroundings. The family is always disconnected and the children rarely can reach the top either in education or in procuring a decent job.

While discussing the achievements of the CRPF, it is necessary to point out that the large casualties every year when the martyr's names are read out, the central point to know is that our intelligence system needs an overhaul, strengthening and sharpening, so that the causalities are

Essential Qualities

- ❖ Develop self-awareness - *Enables you to be more conscious of your attitudes, reactions, choices, words, and actions - You'll be more aware of the impact all of those have on the people around you.*
- ❖ Be of service – *When you focus your actions on others , good things happen.*
- ❖ Own your actions and impact - *No excuses. No denial. No blaming. No whining. Accept responsibility, learn something useful, and keep moving.*
- ❖ Grow and support others - *Give credit where credit is due. Master the art of constructive feedback. Help others be successful.*
- ❖ Be curious - *Curiosity is a powerful tool. It stimulates creativity, both yours and those around you.*
- ❖ Speak hard truths - *Name the elephant in the room.*
- ❖ Mind your manners
- ❖ Nourish yourself - *When you practice self-care, you're more clear-headed, patient, receptive, resilient, and just plain easier to be around.*

less and the family welfare gets a priority. For example, when the CRPF patrol disturbed areas, where hills and valleys exist, the vantage hilltops should be well guarded and sanitized so that patrolling in the valleys do not become a nightmare. Unless the areas are well sanitized, patrolling cannot be effective and efficient. We should certainly, try to reduce the casualties, as far as possible not only on humanitarian grounds, but for the sake of morale and commitment of operations.

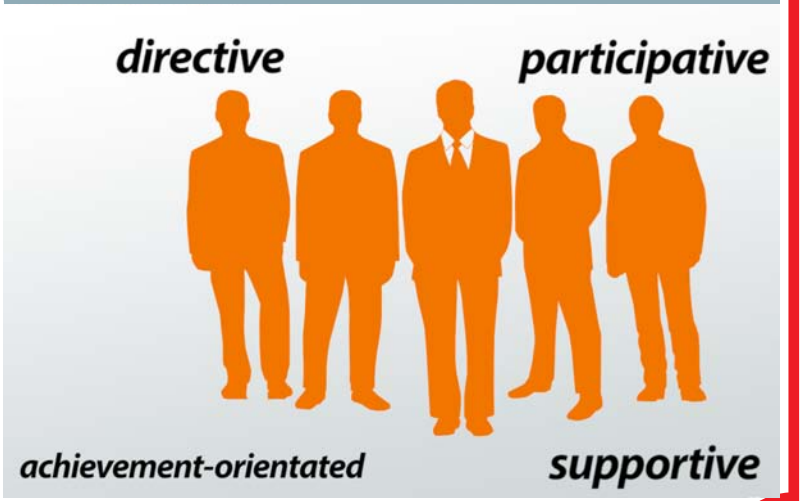
The other thing that stares prominently is the deployment of personnel from Group Centres at places of disturbance and their inability to cope up with violence in emergent situations. In the alternative, the Group Centre personnel should be adequately trained to safeguard safety of the personnel and to instill confidence in their ability to handle mobs in emergencies.

I recommend more morales for children of the personnel to study and grow-up to graduate from mere Jawans to Officers. The schools should be affiliated to CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) so that they get openings for highest studies or go abroad for better qualifications in their career.

Also while recruiting Jawans & Officers, a thorough check be done on their background, culture, attitude which should be positive. Remember, that Excellence is not an Act but a Habit. Excellence in work carries the man to the farthest horizons. As my elders used to say "If you want to grow bigger, better and bolder then recognize FAITH as God's great hormone, people with good self-image as goal oriented and motivated. People with good self-image are happy with what they are".

I extend my good wishes and blessings to all the ranks, their families and associates. There is still a long way go ahead as we see that our country have to bring peace and harmony to consolidate the name and fame we should enjoy and be proud of!

SUPPORTING CONCEPTS



"CRPF Anniversary – Down the Memory Lane"



A.N. Srinivasan
IGP, CRPF (Retd.)

The first CRPF Anniversary I attended was on 31st October 1968 at Neemuch (M.P). The Chief Guest was Shri Morariji Desai and the DG of CRPF at that time was Shri V.G. Kanetkar, I.P.S. who was on deputation from Maharastra cadre. He was also the first DG of CRPF as prior to 01 August 1968, CRPF was headed by an Inspector General of Police. I and my Batch mates (1968 DAGOs) also formed a platoon for the Anniversary Parade as we were, at that time, under Basic Training in the Central Training College, Neemuch, the first Training Institution of CRPF. The Anniversary Celebrations comprised of Parade, Cultural programmes, Station Dinner, Bara Khana and Commandants' conference. Those days all the Commandants of Bns and Group Centres, DIsGP and IsGP used to attend the conference chaired by the DG, CRPF. Due to paucity of accommodation, all the Commandants used to be accommodated in EPIP tents. Of course, the DAGOs under Basic Training, at that time, stayed in EPIP tents throughout the Training.

2. As CRPF was raised at Neemuch (M.P) during the year 1939 as Crown Representative's Police, celebrating CRPF Anniversary at Neemuch (M.P) had been considered appropriate. Though the Raising Day of CRPF is 27 July 1939, it was probably decided by the authorities concerned, in their wisdom, to celebrate the CRPF Anniversary on 31 October every year which is the Birthday of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first Home Minister of Independent India who had visualised a multi-dimentional role for CRPF and retained it after re-christening it as Central Reserve Police.



3. Though the venue of CRPF Anniversary Celebrations was later changed as GC, CRPF, Jarodhakalan, New Delhi for various administrative reasons, 31 October continued to remain as the date of Anniversary. However, the shocking incident of assassination of Smt Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India on 31 October 1984 had changed the date of CRPF Anniversary Celebrations.

4.The first change in the date of CRPF Anniversary Celebrations came in 1985. It was held on 1 November 1985 in which Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India was the Chief Guest. On that day, Shri T.G.L. Iyer, IPS (1952 Maharashtra)

was the DG, CRPF who relinquished the charge on 1 November 1985 FN itself as his date of superannuation was 31 October 1985.

5. The next DG of CRPF was Shri S.D. Pandey, IPS (1953 UP) from 01.11.1985 to 31.03.1988. As the authorities concerned did not want to revert back to 31 October as the date of CRPF Anniversary following three important dates were considered.

(I) 27 July : The date of raising of Crown Representative's Police.

(ii) 19 March : The date on which CRPF Colour was presented in 1950 by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

(iii) 28 December : The date on which assent was given to CRPF Act 1949 by the Honourable President of India.

After deliberations, the higher authorities decided to organise CRPF Anniversary Celebrations on 28 December every year by attributing some convincing reasons for not approving either 27 July or 19 March. However, it was decided to hold Training Seminar and Inter-Sector Band competition at Neemuch on 27 July every year and celebrate the CRPF Raising Day in a small scale. Wreath laying ceremony in the Martyrs' Memorial at Neemuch was also a part of the celebration. This arrangement had a significance as CRPF was raised at Neemuch on 27th July 1939 as Crown Representative's Police.



6. During 1995 a decision was taken by the then DG, CRPF Shri S.V.M. Tripathi, IPS (1961 UP) that from 1996 onwards the CRPF Anniversary should be celebrated at different places in the country in rotation so that the general public in that region can have a glimpse of CRPF Anniversary celebrations. Accordingly, it was decided to celebrate CRPF Anniversary 1996 in Group Centre, CRPF, Rangareddy (A.P). For the purpose of co-ordinating all works concerning the Anniversary Celebrations of 1996, Shri D.R. Karthikeyan, IPS (1964 Karnataka), the then IGP, Southern Sector, CRPF was nominated. I, in my capacity as Asst. Director (Adm), Directorate General, CRPF had attended the first round of meeting along with other officers concerned in GC, CRPF, Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of Shri D.R. Karthikeyan, IPS. Construction work for a big Parade Ground with Fortwall background and developing other essential infrastructures also commenced in GC, CRPF, Rangareddy (A.P).

7. After the superannuation of Shri S.V.M. Tripathi, IPS as DG, CRPF on

30.06.1996, Shri Arun Bhagat, IPS (1961-Delhi) who was DG, BSF at that time held additional charge of DG, CRPF from 05.07.1996 to 10.09.1996. Thereafter upto 30.09.1996, the charge of DG, CRPF was held by Shri A.V. Liddle, IPS (1963-MP) who was the Addl. DG of CRPF. Shri M.B. Kaushal, IPS (1963-Delhi) who was Addl. DG, North West Zone, CRPF, Chandigarh, on promotion, assumed the charge of DG, CRPF on 01.10.1996. He took the decision of holding the CRPF Anniversary Celebrations of 1996 in GC, CRPF, Jarodhakalan, New Delhi and continue to celebrate it there in the future also. During his time as DG, CRPF, lot of face lift was given to the infrastructures available for organising CRPF Anniversary besides giving complete face lift to Block No.1, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi in which CRPF Directorate General is housed. Thus, the CRPF Anniversary Celebrations continued to be held for many years on 28 December in GC, CRPF Jarodhakalan, New Delhi inspite of the fact that New Delhi experiences severe winter during December. The thick fog during December, occasionally, forced the Chief Guests of CRPF Anniversary Parade to come by road from New Delhi city taking considerably longer time as helicopters could not be used due to bad weather. In the Anniversary Parade of 2001 in which Shri L.K. Advani, former Home Minister of India was the Chief Guest, the visibility was so poor that the spectators could not see the Parade contingents till they approached the dais.

8. The last Anniversary celebrations of CRPF I attended as IGP (Manipur and Nagaland) Sector, CRPF before my superannuation on 31.05.2006 was in October 2005 in GC, CRPF, Jarodhakalan, New Delhi in which Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India was the Chief Guest. On this occasion, I had the proud privilege of meeting the first Director General of CRPF Shri V.G. Kanetkar, IP (Retd) after my last meeting in 1969 during our Passing Out Parade. He was very kind enough to give me permission to meet him in his room in the Officers' Mess and spend nearly twenty minutes interacting with me. Indeed, a memorable event in my life. Later, I learnt that the CRPF Anniversary Celebrations had been held in Gurgaon (Haryana) and Neemuch (M.P) also. Probably the date was also changed from time to time as per convenience as I see from the Anniversary issues of CRPF Samachar.

9. Whatever may be the venue, I sincerely feel, the date of CRPF Anniversary Celebrations should be one among the four figuring in this article as these four dates have some relevance to CRPF.

10. The concerted efforts made by every DG of CRPF during their tenure and their contribution to enhance the standard of the Anniversary Celebrations of CRPF comprising of Parade, Senior Officers' Conference, Cultural programme, Bara Khana, Anniversary Dinner etc and liberal sanctioning of funds by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India to present an excellent show every year will always be remembered and cherished by all officers and men of CRPF and their families for years to come. As Henry Ford said,

> Coming together is a beginning,
> Keeping together is progress,
> Working together is success.

CRPF – Guarding Indian Democracy



M.P. NATHANAEL
IGP, CRPF (Retd.)

Head Constable VC Joseph, a native of Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu was returning along with his platoon of 186 Battalion to his base in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh after polling duty in Naynar village on November 11,2013 when the platoon came under heavy barrage of fire from the hiding Maoists. Undaunted by the fusillade of bullets directed at them, the gallant CRPF men retaliated forcing the militants to flee. The Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and the polling staff were well protected and they were safely brought to the destination. But having been hit by a volley of bullets, Head Constable Joseph breathed his last. He sacrificed his life to ensure that every citizen exercised his right to franchise and thus uphold the democratic polity of the nation. Another Head Constable – Balbir Singh- sustained serious bullet injuries in the encounter.

In yet another incident, two Head Constables - Some Gowda of Ramnagar (Karnataka) and Ravindra Kumar Ray of Chhapra (Bihar) - sacrificed their lives when their Company of 131 Battalion was attacked en route to polling booth by Maoists in Mungher district of Bihar on April 10, 2014. The Maoists set off the IEDs on the route and simultaneously fired at the CRPF men who immediately retaliated forcing them to flee.

On December 3, 2014, Assistant Sub Inspector Samsher Singh of 183 Battalion laid down his life when a terrorist hurled a grenade at the CRPF platoon which was on poll-related Road Opening Patrol(ROP) duty in Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir. Four others sustained splinter injuries.







During the last five years, 13 personnel of CRPF sacrificed their lives while 63 suffered injuries, some of them very serious, while on election-related duties in different parts of the country. Such attacks have largely been in the States affected by Left Wing Extremism or terrorism as in Jammu and Kashmir or in the insurgency –ridden North Eastern states. Undeterred by these attacks, the CRPF men and women have continued to render yeoman's service to the nation to uphold the demands of democracy.

It speaks volumes of the derring-do of these CRPF personnel that they trek miles and miles to reach the interiors of the States along with polling staff so that every person gets to exercise his franchise in the largest democracy of the world. Passing through hilly terrains, crossing knee-deep rivers and thick vegetation and dense forests where visibility is reduced to almost zero, these gallant men brave the rough weather and hostile environment where danger lurks at every corner, to reach their destination where the denizens wait to choose their representatives. Villages that are inaccessible by road are reached on foot. Thankfully, in recent years, helicopters are being requisitioned to transport the polling staff and the security personnel. Until about a decade back, such luxury could never be thought of. Polling staff and the security men often had to spend a night or two at the polling booths as the trek back to the base would not only take long hours but could also be hazardous. The polling staff and the EVMs (ballot boxes in the past) are too precious to allow any laxity. Taking no chance whatsoever, the CRPF commanders exercise all caution and get down to meticulous planning right from the start of the journey till the depositing of the EVMsat the receipt centres.

J & K Elections 1996

When the hydra of terrorism had engulfed Jammu and Kashmir in late 80s and normal life was paralyzed, no elections could be held between 1990 and 1996. Though the law and order





situation had not normalized, the Election Commission of India decided to go ahead with the conduct of Assembly Elections in 1996, heavily banking on the CRPF for providing fool-proof security cover all over the State. Battalions were flown in from different parts of the country and initially deployed in South Kashmir. This writer as a Commandant, ably assisted by his Second in Command Mr.R.K. Swami moved with all his six Companies in special Indian Air Force aeroplanes (Ilyushin76) from Imphal airport to Awantipore air base in heavy rains, from where the Companies moved to interiors of Anantnag for ensuring smooth conduct of the Assembly Elections. Moving from district to district for various phases of elections, the elections went off peacefully barring a few incidents. Congratulating the officers on completion of the elections, the then Inspector General of Police of CRPF Mr AS Gill, (later DG, CRPF) commented that the CRPF had indeed played a "historic role" in the smooth conduct of elections amidst heavy odds. The Election Commission of India heaved a sigh of relief that at last a full complement of Legislators had been elected for governing the State.

Encouraged by the success in the conduct of the Assembly Elections in Jammu and Kashmir, the Election Commission of India went ahead with the Parliamentary elections the following year.

Planning

No sooner elections in any part of the country are announced by the Election Commission of India, than hectic activities begin in the Central Reserve Police Force Headquarters in New Delhi. Here, a team of officers and other personnel in the Operations Directorate plan the movement of Companies from various corners of the country and coordinate with the State and District authorities and of course the Election Commission of India. The Railways too are roped in for speedy movement of Companies by rail either by arranging special trains or arranging attachment of





coaches to the routine trains. The Indian Air Force too is kept in the loop for air lifting of CRPF Companies from different parts of the country and dropping them at places where elections are to be held.

Among the Central Armed Police Forces, the CRPF is largely entrusted with the responsibility of not just coordinating the deployment but also keeping the Ministry of Home Affairs apprised of the day to day happening in the election-bound states.

Days before the deployment, personnel arriving at the District Headquarters are thoroughly briefed by the local civil and police officials about the prevalent situation in the district of deployment and precautions to be taken to ward off attacks by anti-social elements or militants. Intelligence inputs are shared and flag marches are carried out to instill a feeling of confidence among the people.

It is worth the mention that there have been unending demands from all political parties for deployment of the CRPF wherever elections are held. The demand extends to even Panchayat elections. It speaks volumes of the fair and impartial conduct of elections under the watchful eyes of the CRPF, who are called upon to provide security right from escorting of electronic voting machines and polling staff to the polling stations, polling booths and even guarding the strong rooms where the EVMs are stored till the day of counting. This is not to discount the important role played by other Central Armed Police Forces like the Border Security Force, the Indo Tibetan Border Police, the Assam Rifles, the Central Industrial Security Force and the SashatraSeemaBal in the smooth conduct of elections apart from the respective State Police. But the pivotal role entrusted to the CRPF by the Election Commission of India and the reliance of the Central and State Governmentsand even the political parties of all hues on this Force is a testimony to the fair, impartial, dedicated service rendered by CRPF to keep the flag of democracy flying at all times.



Communication Does Matter



JOGINDER SINGH
IGP, CRPF (Retd.)

Everyone of us is required to communicate daily with our parents, children and other family members, teachers of our children, friends, relatives, employer, colleagues, shopkeepers among others. Our relations although depend more on our deeds, conduct, behaviour but no less on the quality of our communications. Even if we do no wrong and are very helpful and meaningful yet with poor or bad communications we may end up with lot of problems at our hands.

Our aim should be to have an effective and better quality of communication skills so that our communications act as bridge builder and the least spoiler. To achieve this aim, it will be helpful if following aspects are kept in mind:-

1) It will be worthwhile to keep perspective of other person with whom you want to communicate in mind. In case you are communicating with family members , friends , shopkeeper etc. try to visualise realistically their position and then decide your expectations from them . You may exhort your child to improve his performance to certain level but see at what level he is now. In case demanding a raise in emoluments consider the bottom line of the company. If you are requesting for leave then consider the position of availability of manpower and formulate your request by keeping yourself in the shoes of your boss.



2) Before making a communication ponder over whether the person at the other end would prefer a telephone conversation , letter or an e-mail or a personal meeting. The purpose of communication is not just to communicate and be end of it but is to achieve certain desired objective. In case you are writing a letter then make sure you have drafted it well and it is the best you can write . If you feel you should show it to someone more knowledgeable then go ahead. You should check it for spellings and grammatical mistakes. It is advisable

to write in such a manner that it conveys your intentions clearly. You may of course like to give some background before coming to main aspect yet beating around the bush for long may not help. In case you want to make a telephonic conversation visualise that whether the person at the other would free by this time. Prior to meeting it would be better to have an appointment and if you think that may not be necessary depending on your relations it would be better to check his availability and making him aware that you would be coming. E mail and SMS are most favoured means of communications but before pressing SEND button read again to see whether this is what you want to communicate because sometime auto check changes the entire meaning of the communication. Your communication will leave an indelible impression at other end therefore be "MINDFUL" of your objective.

3) In case you want to meet your boss it would worthwhile to find out how is his mood .It would better if you meet him when he is in pleasant mood. If you need to report some matter to your boss as a matter of duty and you were waiting for him to arrive from meeting find out how was the meeting, if you can. In case you are not able to do all this let him settle down before you pour your load of information on him. In case information is not pleasant convey your unhappiness in the beginning. Mannerism plays a big role.

4) The preparation is always very helpful before you make a communication. If you have prepared well you surely will begin well and well begun is half done. Suppose you are required to give a presentation and you have prepared well, rehearsed and consulted others whom you think



could help, you will be more satisfied at end of it. It would be better if you collect required information before making any communication be it a telephonic conversation or personal meeting. You need to anticipate expected queries from other end and be prepared for it. If you are going for meeting at senior level, it is necessary to check facts thoroughly for correctness, remember as much as possible as you may not get enough time to shuffle the papers you are carrying and if not sure better revert back with correct information.

5) For official communications, it is necessary to know system of communication such as whether you need write a letter or under office note or inter office note. It is very necessary to be polite in your communications while addressing to senior formations and it is no less necessary when you write to your lower formations. A harshly worded communication does not leave good impression. Even if you want to convey a unpleasant feeling you should be polite and firm while conveying your concern. The efforts should be made for making the other person realise his mistake so that it is not committed again and remember mistakes everybody makes. It should not be revengeful. It should have proper classification. If you are admonishing someone convey it confidentially.

6) It would be prudent to be calm during personal meetings . Even if other person is using provocative language do not get provoked. If you think it would not be desirable to continue the meeting seek another time when you can be more prepared. During conversations give other person time to respond and look for break to make your point . Never raise your voice and interrupt a conversation. There may be problems and difficulties but maintain positive orientation, suggest solutions. In the face of problems and adversities other person looks for solutions not impediments ,hope not despair , optimism and not pessimism.



Removing the red: Annulling two major Maoist Squads in Jharkhand in a short span



Sanjay A Lathkar, IPS
IGP, Jharkhand Sector, CRPF

Jharkhand has been combating naxal menace since the early years of its creation. Specialized forces CRPF/CoBRA have been inducted in the state in phased manner to address it and have delivered very good result so far. In this connection, the special targeted operations that began in the month of February have helped the forces penetrate deeper into the setups of the Maoist affected areas and helped weed out important leaders and other members of the outfit. During this short span of over a month, two major squads of CPI (Maoist), Madhya Zone in Jharkhand Bihar border area and Uttari Chota Nagpur Zone in Giridih district of Jharkhand have been nearly wiped out as a result of sustained operations by the CRPF & Jharkhand Police.

One of the most coordinated crack-down on the Maoist groups in the history of Jharkhand started on February 7. On the basis of intelligence inputs about presence of a strong Maoist group under Zonal commander Rakesh Bhuiyan of 'Madhya Zone' of the Bihar-Jharkhand Special Area Committee (BJSAC) of the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist), in forests of Naudiha Police



Station, Palamu District, a small Action Team of 134 battalion of CRPF pursued the target group from late evening with another CRPF team inducted strategically to intercept fleeing Maoist. On February 8, 2018, small action team of CRPF & Palamu Police had exchange of fire with the group of Maoists, which escaped taking advantage of dense forest and terrain. This group of Maoists after few hours of initial exchange of fire had encounter with the other team which was placed to intercept it. After a brief encounter, dead body of an 'Area Commander' of the 'Madhya Zone' of Bihar-Jharkhand Special Area Committee of CPI-Maoist, identified as Mahesh Bhokta, was recovered along with lots of Maoist leftovers. One injured female Maoist cadre namely Manju Baiga was also apprehended from the encounter site. She was evacuated and given appropriate treatment at district hospital, Daltonganj. The hot pursuit continued next day also, in which two apprehensions, namely of Vijay Yadav and Santosh Turi, both Maoist supporters were made. The inputs of Maoist being scattered in small group in this area kept on pouring during entire process. Spot interrogation of suspects revealed presence of one senior Maoist

in the nearby area and enabled CRPF troops in his apprehension who was identified as Rajesh Yadav, Area Commander. On his revelation a stack of firearms, including .303 Police rifle with magazine, 52 live ammunitions and lots of Maoist pitthus containing various items were recovered from small hideout near the encounter site. It was also reliably learnt that this Maoist squad suffered loss of one more cadre namely Ajay Bhuiyan during the encounter with security forces. However, his dead body could not be retrieved. This operation was regarded by Shri Sanjay Anand Lathkar, IG, CRPF Jharkhand as one of the most sustained & successful chase against any single Maoist squad in the State.

This engagement was just a beginning. The neutralization of Mahesh Bhokta and Ajay Bhuiyan by 134 BN of CRPF along with State Police; was a major blow to the squad of Maoist leader Rakesh Bhuiyan. Interrogation of Manju Baiga and Rajesh Yadav revealed about minute details of the squad, which had initially 16 cadres, out of which two were neutralized and 2 were apprehended leaving behind 12 cadres after the first round of bout from 8th to 11th February 2018.

Not getting contained & satisfied with this success, the troops of 134 Battalion



CRPF continued their momentum. The next blow came to this group on February 26, when four cadres of the 'Madhya Zone' including Sub Zonal Commander Rakesh Bhuiyan, were eliminated in a fierce gun battle with CRPF and State Police, in Malanga Pahar forest area, under Chhatarpur Police Station, in Palamu District. The forces launched an operation on a tip off that Rakesh Bhuiyan was hiding in the area along with 8-12 cadres, while search of the target area was being carried out, Maoists started indiscriminate firing on Security Forces which was effectively retaliated. The encounter which started at 8.50 in morning lasted for nearly an hour. Maoists escaped sensing the strength of the security forces leaving behind four dead Maoists which were subsequently recovered during search. The slain Maoists were later on identified as Top Maoist Commander Rakesh Bhuiyan (Rewardee of 5 Lakhs), Lalloo Yadav, Ruby Kumari and Rinki Kumari. Security forces also recovered 02 SLRs (Self Loading Rifles), 06 magazines, 387 bullets, 07 cell phones, back packs, uniforms, Naxal [Left Wing Extremism (LWE)] literature, & other miscellaneous items. Geeta Kumari, another member of the squad was also apprehended from the area a day after on a tip off. The fate

of Madhya Zone squad of Maoists in Palamu was sealed with elimination of all its important leaders and cadres. It was a huge achievement for the CRPF Special Forces operating in the area.

Troops in Jharkhand emboldened with the success in Palamu got another spectacular success in Giridih district, fast forwarding from February to March. Intelligence of presence of a squad of Uttari Chota Nagpur (UCN) Zone in forest areas under Pirtand / Dumri Police Stations of Giridih was being regularly received. 154 BN CRPF had a brief exchange of fire with this squad just a month back on 31st Jan, and various operations were launched since then to neutralize this squad of UCN zone. On March 5, two teams of 203 COBRA, two Companies of 154 BN CRPF and two teams of STF were inducted in Giridih district to neutralize the presence of UCN Squad in the forest areas of Village Bishubera under police station Pirtand.

Troops entered the target area during midnight and started search operation of the target area. Meanwhile sources suggested the presence of Maoists in another village Akbakitand, 1½ KM away from the designated target area. Troops were immediately diverted to said area to conduct extensive search. While CoBRA troops conducted search of Akbakitand village, after laying cordon of CRPF and Jharkhand STF, found almost all houses locked from outside and few houses which were open had old age inhabitants with no sign & of any suspicious activity. Same was conveyed to the command centre which on verification from the sources found it to be in total contradiction to the actual fact. Intelligence still indicated presence of Maoists in the village. A fresh search was started and with the initial recovery of 2 (SLRs) Self Loading Rifles the morale of troops was boosted and more vigor and enthusiastic effort was put in by troops which took the tally of recovery to 12 regular sophisticated police weapons and 01 country made weapon. Few apprehensions of suspected persons were also made which were later on were identified as, Top Maoist Commander Sunil Manjhi, (Special Area Committee member) carrying a reward of 25 lakhs, 02 Sub Zonal Commander Charlis and Sohan Bhuiyan, each carrying a reward of 5 lakhs along with other 12 Maoist squad members. This operation, not only heavily dented the fire power of UNC squad of Maoists but apprehension of 15 members of squad gave a nerve wrecking blow to the Maoist setup in Jharkhand. It was all downhill fall for the Maoist squad, as subsequent spot interrogation led to recovery of 12 bundles of Cordex, 11 IEDs and 22 detonators from one location and 01 bundle Cordex, 04 IEDs, 243 Gelatin sticks and 50 live ammunitions of 7.62 mm SLR from another in Lugu Pahad area of Bokaro district in next few days, depriving Maoist & of one of their biggest explosive dump in the area. It was later found out that among the recovered weapons, two were looted by Maoists from CRPF and Bihar Police in 2004 and 2008, in West Singhbhum (Jharkhand) and Munger (Bihar) districts respectively.

More successes were in store for CRPF, emboldened with these operations in Jharkhand, TSPC Maoist movement was intercepted in Chatra district, when a suspected biker fled a check post in the area leaving behind a double barrel gun and seven live rounds of bullets. Recoveries continued with the 158 Battalion CRPF and 209 COBRA forces jumping into action under PS - Bishunpur

of Gumla district on March 8, recovering 404 rounds of ammunitions. On the same day, parallel efforts by 22 BN in Katkamdag, Hazaribagh resulted in detention of 3 Maoist cadres namely Choti Kumar Yadav, Lallan Singh Yadav and Sanjay Singh Yadav from Sultana Bendi Forest besides recovery of AK-56 Rifle & 02 Pistols with huge amount of ammunitions of AK-56. Simultaneously 200 electric detonators and 25 Kg Gelatin gel explosive were recovered by 203 COBRA forces in Simaria forest area of Chatra district.



Recoveries continued for the forces on revelation made by arrested Maoists, troops of 154 Battalion CRPF and 203 CoBRA recovered 103 Pipe IEDs and busted mini IED factory in Dholkatta forest of Parasnath area on 13/03/18.

Pursuing the unfinished task of eliminating entire Maoist squad of Madhya Zone, 134 Bn along with Palamu Police apprehended 4 members (Deepak Ganjhu, Sub Zonal Commander, Innermila, female cadre, Yogendra Bhuiyan and Selvem @ Chhotu) of the squad and recovered 4 weapons (02 INSAS Rifle, 01 Springfield American Semi-Automatic Rifle and 01 .303 Rifle) from forest area of Kharagpur under P.S Chhatarpur. Other member Sub Zonal Commander Vimal Yadav was arrested by Bihar Police. Thus the entire squad was wiped out in a month long sustained operation by 134 Bn CRPF, Jharkhand and Bihar Police on intelligence provided by various agencies. On verification of recovered weapons, it was established that 2 of these were looted from Jharkhand Police one each from Chatra district (2002) and Latehar district (2012).

The intense action especially since February this year against the Maoists by CRPF in close coordination with Jharkhand Police in the State has shaken the entire Maoist base in Jharkhand. The arrests of major leaders in these operations will further weaken the Maoist activities in Maoists bases such as Saranda, Parasnath and Jhumra-Lugu zones. CRPF in Jharkhand is fully devoted with efforts towards making Jharkhand free from the Maoist menace. The journey is absolutely a long one to make, but the operations of February and March will be a torch bearer of change in the State.

The CRPF @ Seventy Nine

- By VPS Panwar IGP (Retd.) &
Ramesh Chandra IGP (Retd.)

Raising & The Nomenclature

Raised as Crown Representative's Police on 27 Jul 1939 to quell large scale prajamandal agitations for independence spread out in princely states of British India during 1937, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force under the CRPF Act 1949 passed on 28 Dec 1949 (66 of 1949), as an armed force of the Union as defined under the Act, under the provision of entry no. 2 of seventh schedule of list I under Article 246 of constitution of India, under which are covered the defence forces of the country, while the Police & Public Order are listed under list ii of seventh schedule as exclusive preserve of the States. Thus two things emanate from this historical fact, one- CRPF is not strictly a Central Police Force irrespective of the name; two- while reckoning for the date of raising of the Force, two prominent dates standout - 27 Jul or 28 Dec.

The Size & The Rate of growth

Starting with seven officers, thirty subordinate officers and nine hundred & seventy other ranks, the Force has acquired the gigantic size of about 240 units of six coy (equivalent of 360 units of four coys- leaping to nine-tenth size of the Indian infantry), including ten units of Rapid Action Force, ten units of Commando Battalions for Resolute Action- an anti-LWE Force, six Women's units and five exclusive Signals units but excluding one unit of Spl Protection Group and another unit of Parliament Duty Group. The strength of the Force has crossed three lac mark in seven decades of existence.

The Force is fractioned into 04 Zones under Spl DG/ADGs, 22 Adm & 2 Ops Sectors under IGs, 39 Adm & 17 Ops Ranges under DIGs, 44 Group Centres (incl one Signal Group Centre) under DIGs, three Central Weapon Stores under DIGs, seven Arms Work Shops and three mobile MT workshops.

With the size of 240 units and 44 Group Centres in 79 years, the Force has had a high rate of growth of over 3.5 units per year, (balancing off loss of five units to pan-India austerity measures during Janata rule), duly justified by the average rate of deployment of the order of 90%. Such high demand of the Internal Security responsibility on the Force,

resulting into rapid growth rate, throws up a tacit requirement of forging a systemic shape & structure of the Force, shunning the ad-hocism once for all.

The Training & Trg Infra

The basic training of the Force aims at enhancing mental ruggedness, physical endurance and role specific training inputs on Act & Rules, Basic Law (IPC CrPC Evidence Act and a few minor Acts for officers), various force manuals, physical training, foot drill, basic to advance map reading, various Internal Security Operations, Field Craft & Tactics, Bombs & Explosives, Weapon Drill, handling of different weapons in use at Battalion level which include all small arms, Light & Medium Machine Guns, 51 & 81 mm Mortars, AGLs, etc as per role. Lately induction of UAVs in the Force in LWE infested areas has lent additional teeth to the Force.

The training is broadly divided into two categories namely basic and upgradation training. Upgradation training, besides pre-promotional training courses also includes refresher training for all ranks every year aimed at keeping the men & officers always operationally in best shape. The Force at Dte level ensures that physically fit, best trained and upright officers, SOs and men are posted to training institutes.

Thus it can be seen that the training of the Force is way apart from other forces. While defence forces are trained to win a war, state police is trained to maintain law & order within the state.

The training requirement of the Force is shouldered by 02 officers' Academies, 05 Central training Colleges primarily for subordinate officers (including one for Telecomm & IT), 08 Recruit Training Centres for Jawans (not mentioning over a dozen temporary training centres active at any point of time), 03 Counter Insurgency & Anti Terrorism training schools, one training instt for IED management and one dog breeding & training School.

Long & Short Charter of Duties

Starting with controlling the agitations in princely states of British India, the Force has come through enriching but telling exposure in all manifestations of Internal Security during last seven decades, namely- guarding western & northern borders, insurgency in NE states, maintenance of general law & order in aid to civil police intermittently until states raised sufficient no. of own Armed police units, Left Wing Extremism in its infancy during late sixties in distts of WB, assisting Army in guarding POWs during 1971 war, pan India Railway strike of 1974, terrorism in Punjab of mid-eighties, Amar Nath & Kumbh pilgrimages in which population equivalent to half that of a small European country participates everyday, general elections across the length & breadth of the country, Left Wing Extremism in its new & wider avatar across a number of states with greater indoctrination & weaponry, and, cross border terrorism & induced public antipathy of Kashmir. Obviously the Force has exclusive & legit claim of long exposure to all the manifestations of Internal Security across the length and breadth of the country.

More specifically, as of now about one third of the Force is engaged in fighting the Left Wing Extremism, about fifteen percent in fighting the insurgency in NE states and about one fourth of the Force in fighting trans-border terrorism & externally induced public behaviour in Kashmir, seldom projected in print and electronic media. The basic & in-service training infra structure of the force is under tremendous amount of stress to equip the troops with right knowledge & skills in right time. The troops require high degree of professional confidence, resilience and endurance, in abundance in these operations, invisible to the eyes unexposed to these roles. To quell riots rapidly and effectively, the Force has a well rehearsed & well entrenched component of Rapid Action Force and to apprehend or liquidate LWE, another component Commando Battalions for Resolute Action trained in jungle warfare & guerrilla tactics, besides a large pool of experienced officers & men for remaining roles entrusted to the Force from time to time. Alive to the composition of target crowds, the Force has raised six Mahila specific units, one after another, breaking the ice in this field. The Force has also contributed its personnel to various UN missions from IPKF in Sri Lanka, to UN mission in Haiti, Kosovo and later missions. Thus the specificity of jobs being handled by the Force has long lent it all the wherewithals of a professional Force, not general.

Internal Security A Third Paradigm

It is time to realise at bureaucratic and leadership levels that between external aggression and Law & Order within the limits of individual states, there lies a vast and ever expanding & active canvas of internal security, under Art 352 (declaration of emergency) & Art 355 (security of states in the event of external aggression & internal disturbances) of constitution, beyond the training & skills of forces trained both against external aggression and to maintain law & order within a states. Thus the CRPF with rich exposure in its jobs, areas of deployment and roles performed, requires no operational & administrative help from any other Force whether defence or police, beyond coordination. Thus it requires no reiteration that the Force is sole occupant of the complete paradigm of internal security across many states with all required wherewithals. To further sharpen & strengthen it's fine skills & role-traits (attitudes) the Force needs the govt to meet it's requirement of more job-specific training institutes, role evspecific equipment, authorisation of required man-power, well charted career growth of it's personnel and equitable compensations & risk coverage.

Major Issues

I. Aging: The Force is ageing at lower rungs of hierarchy. Ageing at lower stages mulcts the Force of experienced command and hence the culture & discipline, bereft of which it's best capacity (unknown to others) cannot be optimally tapped as also it's potential to turn into a monster would go unbridled for outsiders to control. Forces can be effectively commanded only by their

own likes, to deliver by synergy in all situations of pleasure or pain. Hence it urgently needs a better growth plan for its personnel on the anvil. For any Commander the most important task would be to put in place & strengthen a system that is failsafe and works to keep the Force always at highest level of efficiency.

II. Professional temperament & contentment: The large size of Force with limitation of circulation of senior officers among field officers & troops, results into pan-Force homogeneity degenerating into small pockets of heterogeneity. It can be effectively fought by organising multiple seminars, workshops & case studies at different locations within the Sectors, Zones and at Force HQ to be widely attended by the officers from all Ranges. Academies can be roped in to design capsule courses for the deficiencies noticed in such seminars & workshops. This essentially needs a keen training professional sitting at the training directorate.

III. Restoration of service pension and other retirement benefits: Among various Forces engaged in their prescribed roles, CRPF stands out among a few at the forefront of 24 into 7 engagement, high risk hazards and efficient delivery. The fatalities of the force are highest among all the uniformed forces across the board, as also the recent trend of high rate of attrition - testimony to job hazards improperly balanced by career planning & compensation. Therefore the Govt should (put in place an attractive career planning &) restore the service pension of the Force personnel discontinued during application of austerity measures in 2004, rehabilitation & resettlement of medically invalid & incapacitated personnel and NOK of diseased in harness, at par with the best in the field.



The Unsung Heroes of Aksaichin



B.K. KARKRA
Commandant (Retd.), CRPF

In the fifties of the last century, the onerous responsibility to guard the Indo-Chinese borders, had been entrusted to the Intelligence Bureau, headed then by Mr. B.N. Mullick, its director. His go-to man in the Ladakh sector was Karam Singh, a junior functionary of the Bureau in the rank of deputy central intelligence officer. More than an Intelligence man, he was an intrepid foot-soldier of the Bureau, in the mould of a company commander of the Central Reserve Police Force. A small subunit of the C.R.P. Force, constituted as the Indo-Tibetan Border Force, was provided to him for his support. These hand-picked plucky men went on numerous reconnaissance missions all over Aksai Chin, tearing through the snows, icy winds and wilderness to show our flag. They should have been our folklore heroes. Sadly, however, their unearthly exploits in the region have largely gone unnoticed.

No doubt that the 21st October, 1959, when a handful the C.R.P. Force men under Karam Singh manfully fought an uneven battle with the Chinese army at Kongka La (near Hot Spring) to give and draw the first blood in the cause of the nation, has gone down in our history as the Police Martyrs` Day. Names of the ten brave C.R.P.F. jawans who laid down their lives in this action lie immortalised in a memorial at Hot Spring that has become a place of pilgrimage for the paramilitary and police forces of the nation. Yet, hardly anybody knows much about the survivors of the battle like Sonam Dorje, Mohammad Khalil, Tashi Tempal, Rudraman, Sonam Wangyal, Ali Raza and others. Many of them suffered terrible tortures in the Chinese captivity. With this gory incident the so fondly coined slogan of 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' acquired a sinister tinge. Many of these doughty defenders of the country`s integrity were earlier part of the hazardous patrols that regularly criss-crossed Aksai Chin to mark our presence there. Most of them, including Karam Singh, have since died unsung, unwept and inadequately honoured.

Ladakh, literally meaning the 'land of high passes' is nestled among a series of the Himalayan ranges running longitudinally. These mountain clusters by no means run exactly north to south. Nature, in fact, does not seem to believe in symmetry and straight lines---it likes to weave its own patterns with languidly designed twists and turns without a care on the Earth. Tucked in between these strings of lofty ridges are numerous valleys and basins through which flow a number of rivers and rivulets. Between Pir Panjal and Zanskar ranges lies the beautiful vale of Kashmir. Sandwiched between Zanskar and Ladakh ranges is the valley of Ladakh which once had its summer capital at Leh and winter capital at Skardu. Spreading between the Ladakh and Karakoram ranges are the Nubra and Shyok valleys.

To the east of the Karakoram Range is the icy desert of Aksai Chin sprawled over

37244 square K.M. up to the Kun Lun mountain range. This traditional boundary between India and China had virtually been a 'Line of No Control' for ages. Any stray group from any nationality, prepared to take the challenge of its ruggedness, rarefied air and bone-chilling winds, could freely enter or pass through it without any permit. This wind-swept icy desert is completely devoid of vegetation and at the time, was known to yield nothing, except sediments of salt on the edges of its numerous lakes of brackish water. Some stray tribal of Ladakh, mostly 'bakarwals', use to venture into this area in summers to collect salt. A little other importance that one could attach to the inhospitable land is that it was a segment of the ancient Silk Road.



On what the Chinese call the 'liberation' (!) of Tibet and Sinkiang, they started thinking in terms of linking these provinces. They first reconnoitred a circuitous route for the purpose to the north-east of the Kun Lun mountain range. Sometimes in second half of 1951, a Chinese mule convoy traversed this trail from Khotan in Sinkiang to Gargunsa in Tibet via Keriya, Nurmat Langer, Polur, Aqsu, Khizil Pass, Baba Khatim, Kokyar Pass, Altoon Pasha, Yasil Tso, Ibrahim Kol, Jawaza, Dung Ming, Zama, Mangbo and Mense, Their idea was to develop this route in to a motorable road. However, they had to put this project in cold storage, because of the formidable engineering difficulties involved.

Aksai Chin lies blocked by three high mountain ranges from the Indian side, the passes through which are at the staggering heights of around eighteen thousand feet. The territory, however, has comparatively much easier access from the Chinese regions of Sinkiang (now named Xinjiang) and Tibet. Aksai Chin is, in fact, an extension of the Tibetan plateau. Getting to Aksai Chin for the people in Tibet, acclimatized to high altitudes, just meant nothing more than moving from one high plateau to another. The Chinese thus enjoyed a clear geographic advantage in the area. Besides, the awe of the British military might was gone and the Indian army, in its transition phase, did not have the means to secure this difficult part of the border. This gave the dragon ideas---why not to construct the road through Aksai Chin (roughly along the old Silk Road, some stretches of which still existed) and then slowly creep all over this virtual No-man-land? The only other little hitch standing in its way was the contraption of 'Hindi

Chini, Bhai Bhai'. With no sincerity in its heart, this problem could also be easily overcome by waxing endlessly eloquent about its desire for friendship and sending cleverly diplomatic worded notes. The Indian replies, however, solidly based and craftily drafted, could have no effect in the absence of military back up. So, it did go for construction of this road surreptitiously, betraying the trust of India and finally, declared its completion in 1957.

The Indian army was in no position to oust the Chinese from the area. It was, therefore, decided in June, 1958 to send two patrols to verify the position of the road to send a suitable protest and to push our posts forward to checkmate the further advance of the Chinese. One army patrol under Lt. Iyengar was assigned the task of exploring the road from the northern end. The patrol went by the known route from Leh to Hazi Langar through Hot Spring, Shamal Lungpa, Dehra Compass and Shinglung. The patrol was captured by the Chinese army between Shinglung and Hazi Langar and released at Karakoram Pass on the strong Indian protest after about two months of captivity. The second patrol under Karam and his band of brave C.R.P.F. men, deputed to reconnoitre the southern end of the road, chose to go by an uncharted route direct east from Shamal Lungpa, rather than going via Kongka La and Lanak La to avoid passing through Tibet for some distance.

The uncharted route involved crossing two mountain ranges through passes as high as 18000 feet. One must here be given some idea about what daring it entails to proceed for such a hazardous trip. Major General Rajendra Nath Suri (then a captain) records in his book "Strategic Ladakh" that in 1952, while leading a reconnaissance patrol to Lanak La, he got separated from his party while it was getting dark. He then mulled that he would bear with the freezing cold that night as far as he could and then shoot himself. Luckily, his boys joined up with him in time.

Karam Singh and his men were, however, fitted with nerves of steel and an extra lung. The task involved their sneaking behind the enemy-lines, moving through miles and miles of barrenness, with the land providing nothing to live off it. They could just take along a mountain goat that could live on moss on the rocks and pluck on some blades of grass underneath the snows and serve as their emergency ration. Their resolve and sturdy legs and lungs took them Shamal Lungpa over two passes around 18000 feet high to the fresh water lake, Sarigh Jilganang Kol where they found the tyre marks of vehicles. Obviously, the Chinese had come to the spot to fetch water. Proceeding further, they hit the Aksai Chin road and traversed it up and down till Amtogar lake. They found that the road was not in all that great shape at that time. Moving further east, they reached the foothills of the Kun Lun mountain range that we claim as our boundary. They planted our national tri-colour at the place which must have later surprised the Chinese. The party went into hiding when they noticed a Chinese convoy on the road and managed to photograph it from their hideout. Karam Singh uprooted a wooden mile-peg from the road while on their way back.

Heroes, thus, returned to their base in a haggard shape, but with a shine on their faces for a task done admirably well against heavy odds.

Development Strategies to Defeat Naxalism



Rakesh Kumar Singh
Commandant 195 Bn CRPF

Issues of development and governance have witnessed various extremist challenges in the country. Reasons are varied from socio-economic to structural problems and ineffective implementation of public policies.

The spectrum of extremists' challenges that India is facing is channelizing the best of the resources the nation is having towards coping the security threats. The country has to more often divert focus on containing the violence than taking care of poverty and inhuman socio - economic conditions prevailing in a few pockets of the nation. Studies show that, widespread distrust and discrimination, real or perceived, towards a section of people for continuously long period have ultimately resulted in extremism.

Lack of development of Human resources has been the trigger factors of extremism/terrorism. James Piazza said that if citizens are deprived of the right or means to fulfill their basic human needs and denied any possibility of reasonable economic opportunities, or are directly affected by socio-economic disparities; soon they feel hopeless and exasperated and may perceive violence as the ideal way to express their grievances and affliction.

The Left Wing Extremism from last forty years continues to have sizable support base because of the intellectual and philanthropic appeal of its ideology. The quantum of violence in recent time has almost given impression of complete "lawlessness" in few areas of central India especially in Chhattisgarh.

Terrorism and violence must be seen as terrorism only notwithstanding any justification or provocation, but the Left Wing Extremism has put forth many socio-economic questions before a nation which is scaling new heights of economic development in world scenario year after year. However, the economic disparity and scarcity of resources for majority of people also coexist. Probably, the policy packages are creating wide economic gap and basic needs of a large section of population remain unfulfilled.

On analysis of the root causes of extremism, the expert group found that livelihood related factors including lack of land reforms, non regulated traditional rights on forest and agricultural produce as well as social exclusion of certain section of population and lack of governance in the area responsible for widespread discontent and unrest.

Left Wing Extremism has been violating human rights, targeting democracy and the rule of law. In particular, extremism has threatened the right to life, liberty, physical integrity and dignity of life. One person from each family for the PLGA/Party cadre, forced share from earnings, cultural restrictions and obstructing governance are a few activities of left wing extremists which have threatened the very existence of human being in many pockets across the

country. The conditions are miserable in Dandakarnya area in particular. This has adverse impact on establishment of rule of law and undermines pluralistic society.

Historically too, we need to learn from the message left wing extremism has put forward. Telengana insurrection (1946-51) reflected that seemingly helpless, resource less and illiterate people can be organised into a formidable force by a determined group. People could be fed and sustained on revolutionary promises of better future.

The issue is why problems of extremism are becoming intractable? A few plausible solutions suggested are generally of the nature of police actions against extremists, political dialogue and perception management. However, there is one more positive strategy which can bring far reaching changes and that is development of Human resource (HR) in the affected areas. In these affected areas the basics of human resources are not available. The most important intervention in HR development would be to provide education to all for capacity building and providing employment to the people for enabling them socio-economically. Majority of population are working either in unorganized sectors or sustaining themselves from forest produce. The



extremists have additionally put burden on these poor people for their personal security too by unleashing a free rein to indiscriminate violence.

The socio-economic parameters of the extremism affected or prone areas are having dismal human development records. Some data are pointer to this state of affairs. Even today approximately 58% of the Indian labour force is engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. Creating employment is not an easy task. Governments of India and state Government have already initiated many welfare oriented projects but the desirable impact is lacking.

A few of them are National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MNREGS), Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy (2007), Comprehensive Area development programme, Backward District Initiative which is financing developmental projects in 55 naxal affected district etc. Besides these schemes there are Area development programmes like Draught prone area programme and Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna etc. Numerous government policy initiatives exist. But pilferages and misplaced priorities at the local level have created obstacles in the path of achievement of the desired goal.

Secondly, the macro level planning is not yielding enviable outcome. The solution requires being compatible with the problem of area causing discontent and conflict. The requirement is to come up with specific plan for specific problem with focus on individual as well as social growth.

For meeting above requirements the human resource of the area will have to develop competence in employment oriented skills. This can come from training people in various vocations like training in Sericulture, bee keeping, animal husbandry, pottery making, woodcrafts, handicrafts, traditional harnessing of irrigation, Para- medics, "Shiksha Karmis"(Teachers), Petty Mining activities, traditional house building training as well as training them to get employment in Police/CPMF and making them capable for Service sectors like Waste disposal, transport, Communication etc.

An educated and economically empowered people will not opt for violent and vagabond life in jungles when civility can provide them wonderful opportunity for growth. Unfortunately human resource development perspective for tackling internal security challenges has never been deliberated upon as a viable policy. Though lots of research has to be carried out for meaningful implementation of such policies due to multiplicity of local needs and inclination of people, nevertheless it would be certainly a great assistance to the poor people of the nation. An empowered human being is a force multiplier in fight against internal security threats and thus a great resource indeed!

If aware and capable people are provided with employment or growth opportunity through various assistance programmes in economic activities for sustenance then obviously fear will not prevail for longer period. The same group of people will not let the tranquility to be disturbed and lawlessness to prevail.

There is urgent need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to tackle extremism which should include strengthening of the administrative machinery to redress grievances; improving delivery of accelerated socio-economic development; promoting employment opportunities; encouraging building up of capabilities to improve intelligence gathering for effective police action along with encouraging peaceful local resistance; as well as encouraging peace initiatives by affected States.

Individuals are not getting opportunity for growth. As it happened that in families people are waiting from generations to secure economic growth and dignity of life. However, selective perception of development resulted in mis-governance or no-governance in many parts of the country creating social discontent and unrest. Social discontent creates disgusted individuals. Deprivation causes hopelessness. Disgusted and hopeless person with its back to the wall is just the fodder for de-stability and an invitation to the radical groups like left wing extremists to widen their appeal to challenge government and democracy. That is why human resource development through primarily by educating people and employing them seems to be an evolutionary approach at initial stage. The institutional structure which governs social conduct and approach of administration need a relook to have welfare orientation and human resource development approach.

Cyber Security: Do's and Don'ts



K S Yadav, Dy. Comdt.
Principal CIT, Bengaluru

Definition:

Cyber security is the body of technology, processes and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorized access.

Facts:

- Cyber attacks are the fastest growing crime all over the world.
- India is 2nd largest internet user in the world as on december 31, 2017.
- aproximately, 3 lakh cybercrimes were reported in india in the past four years.
- cyber crime costs india rs 34110 cr per year.
- in india, at least one cyber attack was reported every 10 minutes in the year 2017.
- Jharkhand's jamtara has turned into the biggest centre of organised cyber crime in india.

Four pillars of cyber security

- Confidentiality - keeping secrets secret.
- integrity - identity, authentication and authorization.
- Availability - authorized user can access the system when necessary.
- Non repudiation - ensure responsibility of sender and receiver over a transferred message.

Major Cyber Threats

1. Hacking/ Ethical hacking.
2. DoS/DDoS.
3. Credit Card Fraud.
4. Phishing.
5. Spoofing .
6. Cyber stalking.
7. Cyber threat/Bullying .
8. Salami attack.
9. Financial crime/fraud .
10. Online gambling .
11. Skimming.
12. Vishing.
13. Website defacement.
14. Computer forgery and counterfeiting.

Desktop/Laptop Security

Do's

- ✓ Always install Licensed Software.
- ✓ Read the "Terms and Conditions" / "License Agreement".
- ✓ Properly shutdown and switch off your personal computer.

Don'ts

- ✓ Do not install pirated software

Wireless Security:

- ✓ Change default Administrator passwords.
- ✓ Turn On WPA / WEP Encryption.
- ✓ Change default SSID.
- ✓ Enable MAC address filtering.
- ✓ Turn off your wireless network when not in use.

Modem Security:

- ✓ Change the default passwords.
- ✓ Switch off when not in use.

Data Security

- ✓ Enable Auto-updates of your Operating System
- ✓ Download security Software from a Trusted Website
- ✓ Ensure automatic update with latest virus signatures.
- ✓ Make sure it automatically updates with latest definitions.
- ✓ Use "Encryption" to secure your confidential Information.
- ✓ Periodically backup your data.
- ✓ Use genuine recovery disk.

E-Mail Security:

Do's

- ✓ Avoid exposure of E-mail account detail.
- ✓ Avoid checking Web links in E-mail messages.
- ✓ Install updated security software.
- ✓ Enable spam filter.
- ✓ Always remember to empty the spam folder.
- ✓ Scan an E-mail attachment before opening.
- ✓ Use encryption for confidential E-mail.
- ✓ Use strong password.

  Example: Complexity -> k0mp!Exity

  How I attend? -> h0w!@nd

Don'ts

- ✓ Do not response to banking related mails.
- ✓ Do use a separate email accounts for online activities.
- ✓ Never accept or forward junk mails.
- ✓ Do not open unknown E-mail. If required, scan link or URL through Toatal antivirus.
- ✓ Never open file with suspicious extensions/ double extension.
- ✓ Disable graphics for unknown sender.

Mitigation against Mobile Device and Data Security Attacks.

Do's:

- ✓ Record IMEI number.
- ✓ Enable Device locking.
- ✓ Use a PIN to lock SIM card.
- ✓ Use password to protect info on memory card.
- ✓ Use mobile tracking feature.

Mitigation against Mobile Connectivity Security Attacks.

Do's:

- ✓ Use Bluetooth in hidden mode.
- ✓ Change the name of the device to a different name.
- ✓ Put a password while pairing with other devices.
- ✓ Disable Bluetooth when it is not actively transmitting information.

Don'ts

- ✓ Never allow unknown devices to connect through Bluetooth.
- ✓ Never switch on Bluetooth continuously.
- ✓ Never put Bluetooth in always discoverable mode.

Do's and Don'ts for Data Security:

Do's

- ✓ Backup data regularly.
- ✓ Reset to factory settings.
- ✓ Make sure to reset to factory settings when a phone is permanently given to another user to ensure that personal data in the phone is wiped out.

Don'ts:

- ✓ Never leave your mobile device unattended.
- ✓ Turn off applications [camera, audio/video players] and connections [Bluetooth, infrared, Wi-Fi] when not in use.
- ✓ Keeping the connections 'on' may pose security issues and also cause to drain out the battery.

Wi-Fi

Do's:

- Connect only to the trusted networks.
- Use Wi-Fi only when required.
- It is advisable to switch off the service when not in use.
- Beware while connecting to public networks, as they may not be secure.

Don'ts:

- Never connect to unknown networks or untrusted networks.

Broadband Internet Security

Do's:

- ✓ Change Default Administrator ID.
- ✓ Assign Static IP Addresses to Devices.
- ✓ Enable MAC Address Filtering.
- ✓ Enable Wireless Security.

- ✓ Turn on (Compatible) WPA / WEP Encryption.
- ✓ Change the Default SSID.
- ✓ Always access the site which uses https.
- ✓ If the site uses SSL, verify the Certificate details.
- ✓ Install and properly configure a Software firewall.

Guidelines for securing Broadband Internet access

Don'ts:

- ✓ Don't enable the option for remote administration.
- ✓ Don't enable the option "Restore Factory Default Setting" in broadband modem.
- ✓ Don't use connection without a filter.
- ✓ Don't use USB broadband modem with insecure computer/laptop.

Browser Security

- ✓ Always update your Web Browser with latest patches.
- ✓ Use privacy or security settings which are inbuilt in the browser.
- ✓ Also use content filtering software.
- ✓ Always have Safe Search "ON" in Search Engine.

USB Storage Device Security

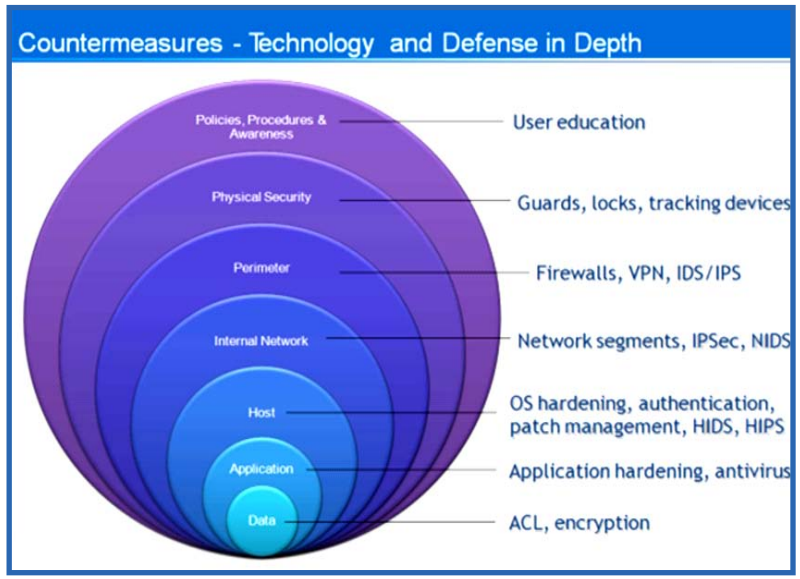
Do's

- ✓ Always do low format for first time usage.
- ✓ Always delete the drive securely to clear the contents.
- ✓ Always scan USB disk with latest Antivirus before accessing.
- ✓ Protect your USB device with a password.
- ✓ Encrypt the files / folders on the device.
- ✓ Use USB security products to access or copy data in your USB.
- ✓ Always protect your documents with strong password.

Credit & Debit Card/ATM Security

- ✓ Sign the card and change the PIN.
- ✓ Keep an eye on the credit card during transaction.
- ✓ Always use secure websites for transaction and shopping.
- ✓ Keep a record of transactions.
- ✓ Avoid using cyber cafe for internet banking.
- ✓ Treat all e-mail with suspicion to avoid phishing scams.
- ✓ Avoid E-mail or phone call asking financial information.
- ✓ Always make sure to use the virtual keyboard for net banking.
- ✓ When you dispose a card, cut it diagonally.
- ✓ Try to cover the last three digit number on the card.
- ✓ Register your phone number to check the account transactions.

Countermeasures – Technology and Defense in Depth: We must act proactively and ensure multi-layered security system to stop cyber attacks on different levels, so that the cyber attackers never reach the core of the system and essential sensitive data.



Journey of CRPF



Satyendra Singh
Inspector (HT)

Shri V G Kanetkar was the first Director General of Central Reserve Police Force from 3 August 1968 to 15 September 1969 & current Director General is Shri Rajiv Rai Bhatnagar since 28 April 2017. The CRPF is headed by a Director General who is an Indian Police Service officer and is divided into four zone, twenty one administrative and two operation sectors, each zone headed by SDG/ADG and each sector headed by an Inspector General. Each Sector consists of one or more administrative and/or Operational Ranges, headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police. Now, Group Centres are also headed by DIGs. The Financial Advisor of the CRPF has been an Indian Revenue Service officer of the rank of Joint Secretary and also has Dy Advisors from the Indian Defence Accounts Service.

There are 243 battalions, (including 204 executive Bns, 6 Mahila Bns, 15 RAF Bns, 10 CoBRA Bns, 5 Signal Bns and 1 Special Duty Group, 1 Parliament Duty Group), of approximately 1200 constables each. Each battalion is commanded by an officer designated as Commandant, and consists of seven CRPF companies, each containing 135 men/women. Each company is headed by an Assistant Commandant.



The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the largest of India's Central Armed Police Forces. It functions under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) of the Government of India. The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter insurgency. It came into existence as the Crown Representative's Police on 27 July 1939. After Indian Independence, it became the Central Reserve Police Force on enactment of the CRPF Act on 28 December 1949.

Besides law and order and counter-insurgency duties, the role of CRPF in the General Elections, during the past years, has been very significant and vital. This is especially true for the trouble-ridden states of Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and in the North East. During the Parliamentary elections of September

2014, the CRPF played a major role in the security arrangements. Of late, CRPF contingents are also being deployed in UN missions.

The mission of the Central Reserve Police Force shall be to enable the government to maintain Rule of Law, Public Order and Internal Security effectively and efficiently to preserve National Integrity & Promote Social Harmony and Development by upholding supremacy of the Constitution.

In performing these tasks with utmost regard for human dignity and freedom of the citizens of India, the force shall endeavor to achieve excellence in management of internal security and national calamities by placing Service and Loyalty above self.

The CRPF was derived from the CRP (Crown Representative's Police) on 27 July 1939 with 2 battalions in Neemuch or NIMACH [Means North Indian Military and Cavalry Headquarter], Madhya Pradesh. Its primary duty at the time was to protect the British residents in sensitive states of India. In 1949, the CRP was renamed under the CRPF Act. During the 1960, many state reserve police battalions were merged with the CRPF. The CRPF has been active against foreign invasion and domestic insurgency.

On 21 October 1959, SI Karam Singh and 20 soldiers were attacked by the Chinese Army at Hot Springs in Ladakh resulting in 10 casualties. The survivors were imprisoned. Since then, 21 October is observed as Police Commemoration day nationwide, across all states in India. On intervening night of 8 and 9 April 1965, 3500 men of 51st Infantry Brigade of Pakistan, comprising 18 Punjab Bn, 8 Frontier Rifles and 6 Baluch Bn, stealthily launched operation "Desert Hawk" against border posts in Rann of Kutch. It was to the valour of Head Constable Bhawana Ram deployed on the eastern parameter of Sardar Post whose gallant act was to a great extent instrumental in demoralising the intruders and forcing them to retreat from the post. There are few parallels of such a battle and the then Union Home Minister very appropriately graded it as a "Military Battle" not a Police battle. The service and their sacrifice will now not need turning back to old records for appreciation with that historic moment being picked up for celebration as "Valour Day" of the Force after Year. The CRPF guarded the India-Pakistan Border until 1965, at which point the Border Security Force was created for that purpose.

In the 2001 Indian Parliament attack, the security forces including CRPF troopers killed all five terrorists who had entered the premises of the Indian Parliament in New Delhi. When 5 armed terrorists tried to storm the Ram Janambhoomi / Babri Masjid Complex in Ayodhya on 5 July 2005 and had penetrated the outer security rings, they were confronted by CRPF which formed the inner security ring. Our Jawans fought bravely and thwarted the evil designs of the terrorists and successfully eliminated all of them on the spot. The Government of India has decided to follow up on recommendations of the Indian cabinet to use each security agency for its mandated purpose. As a result, the counter-insurgency operations in India have been entrusted to the CRPF.

In 2008 a wing called Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) was added to the CRPF to counter the Naxalite movement. On 2 September

2009, 5000 CRPF soldiers were deployed for a search and rescue mission to find the then Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy whose helicopter went missing over the Nallamalla Forest Range in Andhra Pradesh. This was the largest search operation ever mounted in India.

As of 2010, the CRPF is the largest paramilitary organization of the country and is actively looking after the internal security of every part of India. It had even operated abroad as part of IPKF and the United Nations peacekeeping missions. It is performing a variety of duties ranging from VIP security to election duties, from guarding of vital installations to the counter-naxal operations.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF) is a specialized 15 battalion wing of the Indian Central Reserve Police Force. It was formed in October 1992, to deal with communal riots and related civil unrest. The battalions are numbered from 99 to 108.RAF is a zero repose force which gets to the crisis situation within a minimal time, thus enthuses and immediate sense of security and confidence amongst the general public. This force also has the credit for having a separate flag signifying peace and was proud recipient of president's color presented to it by SH L.K. Advani, then Deputy Prime Minister of India on 7th Oct. 2003 for its selfless service to the nation in the 12th year of coming into existence. The smallest functional unit in the force is a 'Team' commanded by an inspector, has three components namely riot control element, tear smoke element and fire element. It has been organized as an independent striking unit. One team in a company of RAF is composed of women personnel so as to deal more effectively with situation where the force forces women demonstrators.

Parliament Duty Group is an elite CRPF unit tasked to provide armed protection to Parliament House. It comprises 1,540 personnel drawn from various units of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). PDG members are trained in combating nuclear and bio-chemical attacks, rescue operations and behavioral management. The acts as the overall coordinating agency in close coordination with various security agencies such as the Delhi Police, CRPF, IB, SPG and NSG.PDG personnel are armed with Glock pistols, MP5 assault rifles, INSAS telescopic sniper rifles and hand-held thermal imagers. CRPF uses basic Infantry weapons which are manufactured indigenously at the Indian Ordnance Factories under control of the Ordnance Factories Board:

CRPF is the only Para Military Force in the Country which has 06 Mahila (Ladies) Battalions. After its training in March 1987, 88(M) Bn won laurels for its work in assisting the quelling Meerut riots and later with the IPKF in Sri Lanka. Personnel of Mahila battalion (135 Bn) performed creditably during the Lok Sabha elections 1994 in many states. At present mahila personnel are deployed in active duty in Jammu & Kashmir, Ayodhya, Manipur, Assam and other parts of the country where they are doing commendable job. In addition each RAF battalion has a Mahila (Ladies) component consisting of 96 personnel. With increasing participation of women in politics, agitation and crime, policemen have been feeling handicapped in handling women agitations especially because even a small, real or alleged misdemeanor on

their part in dealing with any matter related to women has the potential of turning into a serious law & order problem. To cope with such eventualities the first Mahila Bn in CRPF, the 88(M) Bn was created in 1986 with HQR in Delhi. The successful experiment of the 88 (Mahila) Bn and the ever-increasing requirement of a Mahila component in dealing with emerging law and order situation as well as the Government emphasis to empower women, the Department undertook the raising of 05 Mahila Bn.

In 2008 a wing called Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) was added to the CRPF to counter the Naxalite movement in India. This specialised CRPF unit is one of the few units of the Central Armed Police Forces in the country who are specifically trained in guerilla warfare. This elite fighting unit has been trained to fight Naxalite groups. There are currently 10 COBRA units.10 CoBRA units raised between 2008-2011 have been trained, equipped and deployed in all LWE/ Insurgent affected areas of the states of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West



Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, as well as Assam & Meghalaya is one of the best Central Armed Police in the country trained to survive, fight and win in the jungle. CoBRA is unquestionably/ undoubtedly the best CAP in the country.

CRPF Commandos are specialized in counter-terrorism & reconnaissance and have the honor of being the most elite among the forces. They undergo extremely rigorous training for years sometimes, before they are ready and when they are done with the training, they can be easily classified as among the toughest and most competent men and women in the forces. They are specialized to carry out covert operations.

The history of CRPF is replete with instances of heroic deeds and acts of valour from the day of its inception. CRPF have grown from strength to strength with every such act. The Force from the point of view of its functions and activities has not only remained a Police Force for the mere purpose of helping the states in their anti dacoity operations and in maintaining internal law and order, but today its duties extend, much beyond its original scope, to fight terrorism and insurgency.

The saga of steadfast loyalty to duty, some brilliant achievements and a few noble sacrifices will provide inspiration to the members of the Force for a long time to come. Till date; the CRPF has been awarded 1680 medals. I am very proud to be a part of CRPF since 27/06/1991.

के.रि.पु.बल 37 वीरता पदकों से अलंकृत

69 वें गणतंत्र दिवस के अवसर पर 26 जनवरी, 2018 को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल को कुल 37 वीरता के पुलिस पदकों से अलंकृत किया गया। पिछले वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी सभी पुलिस बलों में सबसे अधिक वीरता के पदकों से के.रि.पु.बल को सम्मानित किया गया। इन पदकों में 02 शौर्य चक्र एवं 35 वीरता के पुलिस पदक शामिल है।

देश के सर्वाधिक संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों–आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद एवं उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तैनात, बल के अधिकारियों एवं कार्मिकों को उनके अदम्य साहस एवं अनुकरणीय कार्य का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए वीरता पदकों से सुसज्जित किया गया है।

के.रि.पु.बल की स्थापना से लेकर अब तक कुल 1680 पदकों से इसे सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। इनमें 01 जॉर्ज क्रॉस, 03 किंग्स पी.एम.जी., 01 अशोक चक्र, 03 कीर्ति चक्र, 01 पद्मश्री, 01 वीर चक्र, 18 शौर्य चक्र, 49 पी.पी. एफ. एस.एम.जी., 192 वीरता के लिए राष्ट्रपति का पुलिस पदक, 01 युद्ध सेवा पदक, 05 सेना पदक, 04 विशिष्ट सेवा पदक, 1293 वीरता के पुलिस पदक, 05 आई.पी.एम. जी., 03 जीवन रक्षा पदक और जान बचाने के लिए 100 प्रधानमंत्री के पुलिस पदक शामिल है।

बल के गठन से लेकर अब तक कुल 2112 अधिकारियों एवं जवानों ने राष्ट्र सेवा में अपने प्राण न्यौछावर किए हैं।

26 जनवरी, 2018 को गणतंत्र दिवस के अवसर पर केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल को 06 विशिष्ट सेवा के लिए राष्ट्रपति का पुलिस पदक और 57 सराहनीय सेवा के लिए पुलिस पदक भी प्रदान किये गये हैं।

शौर्य चक्र





श्री विकास जाखर
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट

उप निरीक्षक/जीडी
मोहम्मद रियाज आलम अंसारी

श्री विकास जाखर, सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट, 209 कोबरा बटालियन और उप निरीक्षक/जीडी मोहम्मद रियाज आलम अंसारी, 209 कोबरा बटालियन को शौर्य चक्र से सम्मानित किया गया है। इन शौर्य चक्र विजेताओं ने 21 नवम्बर, 2016 को झारखंड के लातेहार जिले के सघन जंगलों में अपने जान की जोखिम लिए अनुकरणीय साहस का प्रदर्शन कर एक बड़ी मुठभेड़ में माओवादियों पर प्रतिघात किया। इस घटना में इन्होंने 06 माओवादियों को मार गिराया और ढ़ेर सारी हथियार एवं गोला–बारूद को जब्त किया गया।

वीरता के पुलिस पदक



श्री किशोर कुमार
कमाण्डेन्ट



अरूण कुमार
हवलदार



महेश कुमार यादव
सिपाही



प्रदीप कुमार सिंह
सिपाही



पठारे स्वप्नील हेमराज
सिपाही



नन्द किशोर प्रसाद
भूतपूर्व सहायक उप निरीक्षक



कौशल कुमार
हवलदार



श्री अजय नेगी
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ड



श्री संतोष कुमार सुमन
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट



महेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह
सिपाही



बिजेन्द
सिपाही



सुब्रहम्ण्यम जी
उप निरीक्षक



मोहम्मद अशर्फ प्लोटे
सिपाही



मनधीर सिंह
सिपाही



श्री राजेश कुमार
कमाण्डेन्ट



श्री संजय कुमार
उप कमाण्डेन्ट



श्री राजेन्द्र नाथ मल्लिक
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट



कमल सिंह बघेल
हवलदार



मनोहर लाल मीणा
सिपाही



रंजन कुमार शाह
सिपाही



श्री विनय आनन्द प्रकाश
कमाण्डेन्ट

वीरता के पुलिस पदक



राजेश शाह
सिपाही



श्री शंकर लाल जाट
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट



श्री पंकज हल्लु
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट



पंकज कुमार
हवलदार



राम दुलारे
सिपाही/बिगुलर



बलराम टुडु
सिपाही



श्री दीलिप कुमार सिंह
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट



गोविन्द सिंह
सिपाही



सद्दाम अंसारी
सिपाही



विश्वनाथ कुमार
सिपाही



अरुण कुमार
सिपाही



लाल सिंह डावर
सिपाही



हरीश कुमार
सिपाही



रतन लाल मीणा
सिपाही

विशिष्ट सेवा के लिए राष्ट्रपति का पुलिस पदक



श्री विक्रम सहगल
महानिरीक्षक



श्री जी.वी.एच. गिरी प्रसाद
महानिरीक्षक



श्री कमल कान्त शर्मा
महानिरीक्षक



श्रीमती गीताम्मा एस.
सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट



सलाहुद्दीन
उप निरीक्षक



सुसान्त कुमार बारीक
उप निरीक्षक

Homage to Martyrs

Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, DG CRPF paid homage to the bravehearts No.-110047672 Constable/GD Mujhahid Khan of 49 Bn at New Delhi Airport who attained martyrdom on 13th February 2018.

On 12th February, 2018, 02 Militants armed with AK-47 and pitthu bags were trying to sneak into the camp. They were noticed by alert the sentry who opened fire and the militants fled from the spot. Immediately valley QAT, QAT/23 Bn and troops of HQ/23 SOG and state Police cordoned the area and started searching. During search an encounter broke out between troops and militants and 02 Fidayeen terrorist were neutralized. In the encounter No.-110047672 Constable/GD Mujhahid Khan of 49 Bn sustained bullet injuries and attained martyrdom. As such CRPF prevented a much bigger incident by preventing them from entering CRPF camp and limiting their movement in a building.

The troops recovered dead body-02, AK-47-02, Mag-05, Grenades and Misc items after the 30 hours encounter.







Visit of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, MoS (Home) at 65 Bn CRPF - Interaction with Jawans



DG Visit to field formations













DG Visit to field formations



Glimpses of CRPF Family Welfare Association













Glimpses of CRPF Family Welfare Association













"भारत के वीर" कार्यक्रम का आयोजन

20 जनवरी 2018 को केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों द्वारा 'भारत के वीर' कार्यक्रम का आयोजन भव्य रूप से किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम की मेजबानी श्री पुनीत डालमिया एवं अवन्तिका डालमिया ने किया।





इस समारोह में श्री राजनाथ सिंह, माननीय गृहमंत्री, भारत सरकार मुख्य अतिथि थे। इस अवसर पर श्री किरेण रिजीजू, माननीय गृह राज्यमंत्री, श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर, माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री, श्री अजीत डोभाल राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार, श्री राजीव गौवा, गृह सचिव, श्री राजीव राय भटनागर, महानिदेशक, के.रि.पु.बल सहित सभी केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों के महानिदेशक एवं 'भारत के वीर' के ब्रांड एम्बेसडर श्री अक्षय कुमार, अभिनेता और श्री कैलाश खेर गायक मौजूद थे।

मुख्य अतिथि श्री राजनाथ सिंह, माननीय गृहमंत्री ने कार्यक्रम का आरम्भ करने से पूर्व शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित किया और इनके साथ समारोह में उपस्थित विशिष्ट अतिथि अन्य गणमान्य मंत्री एवं महानिदेशकों ने भी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित किया। इस अवसर पर श्री किरेण रिजीजू, माननीय गृह राज्यमंत्री, श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर, माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री एवं श्री अक्षय कुमार, अभिनेता और अन्य गणमान्य अतिथियों ने शहीदों के परिवारों को सम्मानित किया।

मुख्य अतिथि द्वारा 'भारत के वीर' एंथम का विमोचन किया गया। श्री कैलाश खेर गायक ने 'भारत के वीर' गान की प्रस्तुति की।

इस अवसर पर मुख्य अतिथि, गणमान्य मंत्री, विशिष्ट अतिथि, के.रि.पु.बल के महानिदेशक श्री राजीव राय भटनागर एवं केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों के महानिदेशकों ने 'भारत के वीर' ग्राफिक नोवल का भी विमोचन किया।







श्री अक्षय कुमार, अभिनेता की पहल से दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 2017 को के.रि.पु.बल के शौर्य दिवस के अवसर पर माननीय गृहमंत्री, श्री राजनाथ सिंह ने 'भारत के वीर' पोर्टल का अनावरण किया। इस कोष के माध्यम से भारत के आम नागरिक भी स्वेच्छा से शहीदों के आश्रितों को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान कर सकते हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक शहीद को देय अधिकतम राशि रुपये 15 लाख तक होगी। शहीद की आश्रित के खाते में 15 लाख की राशि जमा होते ही उनका नाम इस पोर्टल से स्वतः हट जाएगा।

श्री अक्षय कुमार, अभिनेता ने कार्यक्रम के दौरान दिल्ली वासियों को 'भारत के वीर' गान के अनावरण के उपरान्त 'भारत के वीर' फण्ड में अनुदान के लिए आग्रह किया। और कुछ ही मिनट में कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित लोगों ने 12.93 करोड़ रूपये शहीदों के आश्रितों के खाते में जमा कर दिये, जिसे श्री अक्षय कुमार ने काफी सराहना की और कहा कि दिल्ली वाकई दिलवालों की है।

ज्ञातव्य हो कि 'भारत के वीर' पोर्टल का उद्घाटन 9 अप्रैल, 2017 को के.रि.पु.बल के शौर्य दिवस के अवसर पर माननीय गृहमंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह द्वारा किया गया था।





Civic Action Programme













Civic Action Programme













" Veer Gatha " Series







CRPF at a Glance

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was raised on 27th July, 1939 at Neemuch as the Crown Representative's Police. The primary task of the Force was to help the Princely States to preserve "Law and Order".

The Independence of the country marked an important watershed in the life of the Force which was renamed as the Central Reserve Police. This Act constituted the CRPF as one of the Armed Forces of the Union. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel the then Union Home Minister visualized a multi dimensional role for it in tune with the changing needs of the newly independent Nation. The Force was presented with colors on 19th March, 1950 by Sardar Patel.

The Force grew in size as demand for its deployment continued to increase. The work of the CRPF detachments at Bhuj, Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) and Chambal Ravines attracted notice of the authorities and praise from the people. It was the CRPF which bore the brunt of the first onslaught of the Chinese at Hot Springs (Ladakh) on October 21, 1959 when a small CRPF patrol was ambushed and overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Chinese. In the ensuing skirmish, as many as 10 CRPF men laid down their lives for the Motherland. Their Martyrdom on October 21 is observed throught the country as the "Police Commemoration Day".



A small contingent of 2nd Bn CRPF repulsed the 3,500 men storng Pakistani Brigade attack on 9th April, 1965 at Sardar Post in Gujrat in which 34 Pakistani soldiers were killed in the battle. Six valiant CRPF men laid down their lives at the call of duty. The day is being observed as Valour Day in the Force.

In Sri Lanka, two CRPF Battalions and one Company of Mahila Battalion were deployed as a part of the IPKF. The first major offensive of the LTTE was directed against the CRPF troops, but they repulsed the attack with grit and determination.

The brave Jawans of the Force had proved their mettle by foiling a suicidal attack on Parliament House by militants on December 13, 2001. In exchange of fire between the security forces including the CRPF and militants, that continued for about 30 minutes, all the five militants were eliminated.



On 5th July, 2005, five armed terrorists tried to storm the Ram Janambhoomi/ Babri Masjid Complex in Ayodhya. They had penetrated the outer security rings manned by the UP Police. The CRPF Jawans posted at the inner security rings rose to the occasion and thwarted the evil designs of the terrorists, eliminating all of them on the spot.

The expansion of the Force has been directly proportional to the growing demands of the state to deploy CRPF to quell unlawful activities. As such, from a humble 1st Bns, it has now expanded to 243 Bns, including 15 Rapid Action Force Bns, 10 CoBRA Bn, 10 CoBRA Bn, 05 Signal Bns, 06 Mahila Bns, 01 Special Duty Group and 01 Parliament Duty Group. For effective command and control the Force has been divided into 04 Zones headed by 03 Special Directors General and 01 Addl. Director General to man administrative control over 23 Adm/Ops Sector and 56 Adm/Ops Ranges. The other field formations consist of 43 Group Centres, 20 Training Institutions, 03 Central Weapons Stores, 07 Arms Workshops, 03 Static/Mobile Workshops and 21 Composite Hospitals out of which 04 are of 100 bedded capacity and rest of 50 bedded capacity, besides other intermediary establishments. The Force has taken giant strides in the field of specialization and has opened many specialized schools viz. Institute of IED Management at Pune, CRPF Intelligence School at Gurgaon, College of IT at Bangalore, Dog Breeding and Training.

Centre at Taralu, Bangalore, Training of Trainers Schools at Dharampur, CoBRA School for Jungle Warfare & Tactis (CSJWT) and RAF Academy of Public Order (RAPO) at Meerut.

CRPF plays a significant role in times of natural disasters. Super cyclone in Orissa the destructive Tsunami waves, earthquake in Gujrat, the J&K earthquake and plague on Surat disrupted life on a massive scale. Relief, rescue and rehabilitation efforts were launched by the Centre and State

Governments on an unprecedented scale. CRPF played a very important role in these efforts. During floods in Srinagar also CRPF carried out massive rescue operations.

The CRPF extends its assistance for socially weaker sections in the form of free medical camps, distribution of school books, study tours and creation of infrastructure in villages under its Civic Action Programmes.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF) formed on October 7, 1992 to deal with communal riots and riots like situations, had made its impact and won confidence of the people from the very beginning. Its mere presence has a preventive effect on a riot situation. Their commendable role in quelling communal tension at Sitamarhi (Bihar) 1992, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) 1997 & 98 and Lucknow 1999 is still alive in mind of the countrymen. During 2002, their contribution in quelling riot and providing rescue and succor to the victims in Gujarat has been applauded by all sections of people. In recognition of its services the President of India has been pleased to honour the Force with Colour, on its 11th Anniversary on 7th October, 2003.



The Force had also been deployed internationally at Kosovo, Haiti and Sri Lanka. Many contingents of male and female were also deployed in the Liberia as a part of UN Peace Keeping Mission.

Many a bright stat has shone on the sports firmament of the CRPF during last few decades. 16 sports persons of the Force have been conferred upon Arjuna Awards. Sh. G.S. Randhawa and Ms. N. Kunjurani Devi were also awarded Padamshree. These sports persons participated in National and International sports events and will always be remembered with pride, not only by the officers and men of the CRPF but also by all sports lovers in the country.

AWARDS

Since its inception, the CRPF has earned 1680 medals including 01 George Cross, 01 Ashok Chakra, 03 Kirti Chakra, 01 Vir Chakra, 18 Shaurya Chakra, 01 Padma Shri, 03 King's Police Medal for Gallantry, 49 President's Police and Fire Service Medals for Gallantry, 192 President's Police Medal for Gallantry, 1293 Police Medal for Gallantry, 04 Vishisht Seva Medal, 01 Yudh Seva Medal, 05 Sena Medals, 100 Prime Minister's Police Medal for Life Saving, 03 Jeevan Raksha Padak and 05 IPMG.



महानिदेशक एवं अन्य अधिकारीगण कश्मीर से भ्रमण पर आए फुटबॉल टीम के खिलाड़ियों के साथ



DG, CRPF Presenting certificate to Miss Yukta Chaudhary, student of CRPF Public School, Rohini who wins Gold Medal in Marshal Art at National Level

Peacekeepers of the Nation



CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

Website : www.crpf.nic.in @crpfindia