

77 *Years of
Glorious Service to the Nation*
Anniversary Issue 2016



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 आन्तरिक 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।

Tale of the Martyrs : **Sh. Narendra Modi**, Hon'ble Prime Minister releases **"Warriors Remembered"** a four volume Compendium of martyrs.



Taking over the reins : **Sh. K. Durga Prasad,**
Takes over as DG CRPF



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Chief Editor



Message

I am happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 78th Raising Day on July 27, 2016.

The CRPF is a vital element of our nation's security apparatus. Brave men and women of the Force have served the nation in an exemplary manner. They have demonstrated highest levels of professionalism, courage and discipline in the most challenging circumstances. The officers and men of this force have made enormous sacrifices at the altar of duty and in the service of the nation.

I extend my good wishes to all ranks of the CRPF and their families. I wish the Force every success in their future endeavours.

New Delhi
July 1, 2016

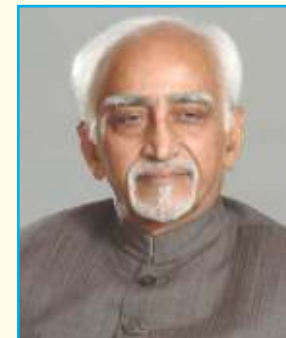


(Pranab Mukherjee)



उप-राष्ट्रपति
भारत

VICE-PRESIDENT
INDIA



Message

I am happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 78th Raising Day on July 27, 2016.

Known for their discipline, dedication and valour, the personnel of Central Reserve Police Force displayed commitment to duty and versatility in dealing with a range of security challenges across the length and breadth of the country. I am pleased to note that the Force has constructively engaged with the citizens wherever deployed and has made a difference in their lives through its many positive interfaces.

On this memorable occasion, I extend my greetings and good wishes to all the ranks and families of CRPF and wish the Raising Day celebrations all success.

New Delhi
June 27, 2016

(M. Hamid Ansari)



गृहमंत्री
भारत

HOME MINISTER
INDIA



Message

I am pleased to know that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 78th Raising Day on 27th July, 2016 and a special issue of "CRPF Samachar" is also proposed to be published to mark this occasion.

The Force is in forefront of countering the Left Wing Extremism in some of the States, terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and insurgency in the North-Eastern States. It has become the mainstay of the Nation's internal security apparatus. The resilience of the Force and its capacity to withstand challenges has earned it admirable appreciation of the Government, civil society and the citizens.

I am confident that the Force will continue to display an exemplary level of professionalism in combating activities of terror by the subversive elements.

On this special occasion of 78th Raising Day of the Force, I extend my heartiest felicitations and best wishes to all CRPF officers, men and their families.

New Delhi
June 20, 2016


(Rajnath Singh)



गृह राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार

MINISTER OF STATE FOR
HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Message

I am pleased to know that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 78th Raising Day on 27th July, 2016 which will be marked by Ceremonial Parade, Regimental functions and Conference of Senior officers on professional issues.

As the largest Central Armed Police Force, the CRPF, deployed in all parts of the country is fully committed to meet multi dimensional challenges. It has made its presence felt in all theaters of insurgency/terrorism be it North–East region, Jammu & Kashmir State or Left Wing Extremist affected States. I am sure that the Force would continue to display same astuteness & professionalism while discharging their duties and instill a sense of confidence amongst people, especially those who are living in LWE inflicted areas.

I convey my heartiest greetings to all ranks of CRPF & their families on this occasion.

With regards,

New Delhi
June 27, 2016

(Kiren Rijiju)



मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
भारत सरकार
CABINET SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to greet the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on the occasion of its 78th Raising Day of 27th July, 2016.

Since inception, CRPF has emerged as a formidable and dependable force to deal with law and order situations. Its role in containing the Left Wing Extremism, fight terrorism in J&K and insurgency in the North East are particularly commendable. In addition to its primary responsibility of maintaining internal security, the Force has undertaken various Civic Action Programmes to win the hearts of local people, in different parts of the country.

On this joyous occasion, I send my warm greetings and felicitations to all ranks of CRPF and their families.

New Delhi
June 23, 2016

(Pradeep Kumar Sinha)



गृह सचिव
भारत सरकार

HOME SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Message

I extend my warm greetings to all the members of the Central Reserve Police Force, on the occasion of 78th Raising Day of the Force.

The officers and men of the CRPF have set high traditions of valour, courage and dedication to duty. Their stellar role in maintaining internal security in various parts of the country has been praiseworthy. The Force has played a vital role in successfully conducting State Assembly elections in different parts of the country. In meeting challenge of terrorism, insurgency or Left Wing Extremism in different parts of the country, CRPF has acquitted itself creditably and most professionally. I am sanguine that in the coming years also the Force will counter the challenges to national security.

On this occasion, I extend my good wishes to all the officers, men and their families and hope that the Force will continue to strive hard to maintain its high standards of service to the Nation.

New Delhi
July 8, 2016

(Rajiv Mehrishi)

From the Director General's Desk

The history of CRPF dates back to pre-independence times. Raised as “Crown Representative's Police” on 28 July, 1939 to contain turbulence and uprising in princely states, the Force embraced a national character after independence and was rechristened as the present day Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

There has been no looking back for the Force since then. From a single battalion Force, its ranks has swelled to 239 Bns and is now the largest paramilitary force of the world.

Some of its glorious achievements which serve as beacon light for the present generation include its valiant feat and martyrdom at Hot Springs and Sardar Post on 21 October, 1959 and 9 April, 1965 respectively. In these uneven battles, the Force, pitted against giant adversaries, held ground despite being outnumbered and forced the enemy to retreat. 21 October is

observed as “Police Commemoration Day ” by the Police forces across the country and 9 April as “Valour Day” by the CRPF.

In the Bangladesh war of 1971, CRPF played a pivotal role and our men were awarded 22 Gallantry medals. When terrorists stormed the most important icon of India's democracy, the Parliament, on 13 December, 2001, it was the CRPF who withstood the onslaught and thwarted the terrorists from entering the Parliament. In this incident, Constable(Mahila) Kamlesh Kumari made the supreme sacrifice. She was awarded “Ashok Chakra” the highest peace time decoration. In another gallant act, the force foiled the nefarious designs of the terrorists to storm Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid disputed shrine at Ayodhya on 5 July, 2005, eliminating all of them, by the dint of their alert action. The Force has an



enviable record of achievements on foreign land too. Deployed in Sri Lanka in 1987, as part of the IPKF, Constable(Mahila) Bimla Devi was conferred the Sena Medal for unearthing a huge quantity of detonators. CRPF created history when an All Women Formed Police Unit was requisitioned for the first time by the United Nations and was deployed under the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in 2007. Nine such Formed Police Units of women were inducted with the last one withdrawing in 2016 after having been a great source of inspiration for the women of Liberia.

Shouldering the responsibility of Internal Security, CRPF has, over the years, proved that it is second to none in

dedication, professionalism and military acumen. The complexity of Internal Security can be gauged from the fact that problems in India range from simple law and order to dealing with regular guerilla units armed with sophisticated weapons and formed on the lines of regular army units. CRPF has, over the years, fought many anti-insurgent/ terrorist battles in Punjab, North-East and Jammu and Kashmir and proved its mettle. Today, it is fighting a tough battle against the maoists in the dense jungles of central India.

Welfare of officers and men of the Force has always remained paramount and continue to draw attention. I would like to highlight some of the welfare measures which are being implemented. Living a nomadic existence, the families of jawans face multiple challenges in bringing up the children. In order to address this issue the govt. has accorded sanction for construction of 7795 additional family quarters and 24 barracks in 2015.

Hospitalization period in respect of

officers and men injured in action is being treated as on duty. Personnel whose limbs have been amputated as a result of serious injuries during action are being fitted with high end prosthetic limbs. Risk Fund to the next of kin of the deceased officers and men has been increased to Rs.20 lakhs from Rs.15 lakhs.

A merit scholarship have been instituted in the fond memory of the only "Ashok Chakra" awardee Late Const (Mahila) Kamlesh Kumari named the "Ashok Chakra Smt. Kamlesh Kumari Scholarship". Under this, one topper student each from Science, Commerce and Arts streams of Class XI, studying in CRPF Public School, are given Rs.15,000/- per annum.

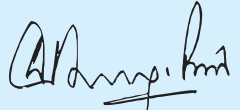
If medals are any index of the valour and sacrifice of a uniformed Force, then CRPF has set very high standards and an unparalleled record of sorts with 1526 medals, for various acts of gallantry, including 1 Ashok Chakra, 1 Kirti Chakra, 1 Vir Chakra and 14 Shaurya Chakras. A record 101 gallantry medals were awarded to

officers and men of the force in 2015. Till date 2051 personnel of CRPF have made supreme sacrifice in the line of duty for the Nation.

On account of its outstanding performance and supreme sacrifice, the Force has emerged as the most Dependable and People Friendly Force entrusted with maintaining the unity and integrity of the country. Living truly to its motto of "Service and Loyalty", the Force marches on valiantly.

On the joyous occasion of the 78th Raising 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


(**K. Durga Prasad**)
Director General

CRPF-Peace Keepers of the Nation

During my five decades of service to the Nation in various capacities, both as part of the government and outside, I have valued my years in the Central Reserve Police Force, as the most valuable and memorable.

Seventy Eight years may be a long period in the life of an individual, but it is only a small step in the long life of any institution, particularly a glorious and purposeful organization like the Central Reserve Police Force.

Years of my association with CRPF convince me that it has been well established as a unique versatile, dynamic, patriotic and most dependable force. It's achievements are many in different theatres of operations.

Whether it is as part of Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka, Anti Terrorist operations in J&K, Anti Insurgency operations in the North East or anti extremist operations in Naxalite infested areas of Andhra Pradesh and other areas in Dandakaranya region or dealing with natural disasters, CRPF has proved itself as more than equal to the task.

During my visits abroad, the law enforcement officers in those countries were surprised to hear from me that a single force could undertake so many different variety of challenging assignments, which are normally performed in many countries by entirely different organisations and forces raised, trained and equipped for those specific purposes.

– **D.R. Karthikeyan**

Padma Shri

Former Director, CBI

The unique features of this force which are not found in any other para military force are Rapid Action Force and Mahila Battalion. Mahila Battalions in have proved themselves as competent and reliable as any other battalion consisting





only of men. Their exemplary devotion to duty combined with tact and firmness has been appreciated by the civil, state and army authorities.

CRPF is a national force in the true sense of the term, with adequate representation from all States and union territories, Its secular character and composition is ensured by recruiting personnel from

various faiths and denominations.

All static institutions like Group Centre and Training Institutions have places of worship for all major religions. Even battalions in remote places have common prayer facilities for followers of all religions. All manor religious festivals are celebrated by everyone is perfect harmony, understanding and mutual

respect.

The force is equipped with State of Art Weaponry and communications equipment. Training is constantly updated to enable the force to effectively counter the challenges posed by Extremists, Insurgents, Terrorists and even foreign mercenaries in different terrains, climates and altitudes.

While the personnel are trained and equipped to deal with insurgency and terrorism, they are also constantly impressed upon the need for recognizing, protecting and respecting Human Rights.

Rapid Action Force is the most sought after armed force in any communal situation, where they have always performed their duties effectively and impartially. The Very arrival and presence of Rapid Action Force has infused confidence in the minds of the people in communally affected areas.

This country has seen wanton destruction of forests. Since independence almost half of the forest coverage has been lost. The consequences is that many parts of the country do not get timely and adequate monsoon rains. Shortage of water is going to be the biggest constraint

on development, progress and peace. CRPF has always realized the vital importance of afforestation. Hundreds of thousands of trees have been raised in all the campuses of CRPF. They inspire the rest of the population to stop illegal felling of trees and poaching of wild lives and motivate them to raise forest wealth for the good of the nation.

The services of CRPF during natural calamities like earthquake and floods as well as its contribution in the field of Sports and Athletics is widely

appreciated by the community at large.

Contingents of CRPF have been deployed in many countries for peace keeping operations of the United Nations. Their impeccable conduct, devotion to duty and efficiency have been commended by international organizations and observers.

Because of the adaptability, efficiency, versatility and acceptability of this force in any situation in any part of the country, there is increasing demand for

deployment of this force from every part of this country to meet various serious situations, irrespective of the political complexion of the government of the day in various states and union territories.

All this glory has been achieved after immense sacrifice and following strict discipline, code of conduct and meticulous observance of Human Rights. The force has received highest number of medals and rewards.

CRPF affectionately and appropriately called the “Peace Keepers of the Nation” has lived up to its motto, “Service and Loyalty” to the Nation.

As Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, India's first Home Minister, popularly celebrated as the Iron Man of India observed, CRPF has been “A stabilizing influence wherever any threat to security manifested itself”.

I pay my tribute to the officers and personnel of this largest para military force in the nation-may be in the entire world, for their devoted service to maintain the integrity and unity of our great nation. I also pay my homage to the gallant men and women members, who have their supreme sacrifice in the service of the Nation. ■



To Achieve Excellence, have Workable Policies in Deployment

– T.G.L. Iyer
Former DG, CRPF

Police Service in India has not grown out of the needs of the people. The Police was set-up and has evolved out of institutions designed to serve the holding of the British and safeguard their interests at a low cost. Police later, started serving people in power and the affluent. The slogan is “We should constantly talk about the poor but they don't deserve any justice”. This is because Government of the people, by the people, for the people has not materialized so far. Common people believe that the Police have been created and are expected to act as the conscience of society but that has not happened.

Police are expected to prevent crime and maintain order. Research has revealed that Police do not prevent crime. Experts know it; Police know it; but the public do not know it. Crime occurs due to sociological upheavals, economic factors, unemployment of youth, family quarrels, poverty, political parties wanting to gain ascendancy and



capturing power and declining respect for Law which are outside police control. Experiments have revealed that throwing more men in crime prevention, enhancement of punishment using Police for non-Police work had no effect on crime.

Public believe that Police can control everything. That is not the reality. In fact, Police can take legal action after a crime has occurred. Today, the Police follow three core strategies 1) Street patrolling by uniformed men. 2) Improving response time to emergency

calls. 3) Improve quality of crime investigation but, there is no evidence to show that these strategies can control or prevent crime. It is a myth to say that large number of arrests will control on crime. In fact, success depends on how many arrests are made after a crime occurs. It is also a myth to think that overflowing Jails means more control crime. In USA, for every one lakh population, about 450 persons are within Jails, still the crime goes up and up. Netherlands is the lowest; India is somewhere in between.

The Public have realized that Police cannot effectively control crime. That is why private Agencies are flourishing. In USA, private security men are double that number of Policemen. The Police are replaced in Banks, Markets, Stores, Residential Complexes, Factories and soon. There are more signs of public showing declining trust on Police, Gun license policy is liberalized, citizens do might patrol, escort services are introduces creating Radio alert network for public transport etc. There is a sense of crises and at the centre are the Police!

We are living in a violent society. The media including Newspapers, Television are full of violence conspiracy

and Adharma. People have become accustomed to violence and their tolerance level has become limitless. It has become difficult to walk on roads and occupy pavements. On the whole the mind of man has lost the usual sensitivity and reaction.

The Police came on the scene after the Police Act of 1860. It has remained the basic structure the provisions of which are amended from time to time. Instead of self – policing more and more, policemen came on the scene to keep peace and tranquility. The Central Reserve Police ws created in 1939 to assist the local police in maintaining Law and Order. Its strength started increasing from one battalion to 243 Battalions now. The total manpower of the CRPF is now over 3 lakhs. More and more Police could not maintain peace and harmony and the focus now is on the spiritual plane instead of material.

The Civil Police deal with Law and Order and control of crime. There is a heavy increase in the strength of civil police in spite of which crime and violence go on increasing due to increase in population, erosion of self-control, an impression that demands get fulfilled only through agitation and violence etc. The CRPF

who are supposed to assist the local Police, get continuously exposed to disorder and violence with the result that the casualties are always high and the largest number of names are read out on the Police Commemoration Day the 21st October every year.

Mainly the CRPF face Terrorism, Naxalism, Insurgency and Public Violence. Their training is focused to combat three factors. In fact, because of their fast movements from one place to another and the continuous demands of States & UTs, the training part of it suffers with the result that preparedness gets diminished. There is always a shortage of personnel that group centre's which are to do house-keeping also get affected as the Group centre personnel get deployed for short durations. Airlifting personnel from one place to another has almost become a regular feature. This results in lack of local familiarization and preparedness to meet any eventuality that arises.

There is an urgency to make the States and UTs self sufficient in meeting and putting down violence. Due to increasing violence and casualties, local police are losing their effectiveness and external help to supplement local

resources have become a regular feature. Due to unfamiliar environment the CRPF are not able to meet the local crisis situations but become victims of violence.

The constant demand for additional forces to supplement the local Police have not only stalled upgrading the skills of the local police but reduced the leadership excellence and altered the

deployment pattern too. Where one or two Policemen used to face a mob, now there is a platoon or company to tackle them. Remember, that Policemen are capable of remarkable achievement if they are given the right motivational leadership. There is a difference between leadership and management and it lies in leaders ability to inspire, excel and spur soldiers to achieve their best.

Soldering is an art and it comes from experience and facing challenges. Even in normal life, we learn a lot when life is not smooth. Our latent talents and ability to face crisis comes in everyday life, when we were willing to take chances whether the outcome is in favour or against. Most of the men at the basic level who are almost eighty percent of the force have no family life. At the place of posting some of the men are allowed to keep families and when they move from that place the family is sent back to the village. Due to lack of family the men take to alcohol and similar habits. The children don't receive father's affection and grow-up on the influence of the environment.

To remedy these deficiencies officers at the top and middle level strive a lot but due to deployment beyond capacity everything gets diminished and the total impact sinks below expectations. There is no fixed policy on deployment and the force is thrown about reducing its combat capability. The need of the hour is to give a much normalcy as possible to the personnel by steady training , a workable deployment policy and general schemes to bring normalcy in the life cycle of all levels of men and officers. ■



Proper Leadership- Requirement of the Day

– A.N. Srinivasan
Former IG, CRPF

Introduction :

It is an accepted fact that “Leadership” plays a crucial role in the Admn and Ops efficiency of any organization. Therefore, the role of leaders at various levels in CRPF is of paramount importance. With a few setbacks faced by the CRPF in the Ops areas in the recent past, having proper leadership in CRPF right from section level is the urgent requirement of the day.

Key Indicators :-

Keeping the above vital requirement in mind. I have listed the under mentioned points for grooming and positioning leaders to guide and lead the personnel under their command effectively and efficiently so as to achieve desired results for the organization.

- 1- Leader should visualize things for himself/herself.
- 2- He/She should prepare relentlessly.
- 3- Instill preparedness in others-creating reasons for those who work for the leaders to establish their own



- 4- culture of preparedness is part of being a good leader.
- 5- Always look to have a clear and decisive victory as early as one could in any Endeavour
- 6- It should be ensured that all personnel have the feeling that everyone is accountable.
- 7- Knowing the small details of a large system leaves a leader open to changes of micromanaging.
- 7- A foolproof system should be evolved based on past statistics for effective administration and operation.

- 8- One should do what is possible and try what is not possible.
- 9- The strengths and weaknesses (including that of the leader) should be analyzed.
- 10- Motivate- Allowing subordinates to encounter challenges on regular basis accomplished two important goals. Firstly, it provides experience both for the leader and his subordinate. Secondly regular challenges invigorate the staff.
- 11- Making the right choices is the most

important part of leadership. Decision making would be easy if it were always a choice between good and evil or right and wrong.

- 12- Leadership has to make decision that are multidimensional and on criteria that encompass long range goals.
- 13- Should be ready to pull the trigger when time is short Leaders must find a balance between speed and deliberation. One facet of making decision involves knowing how to act when there is no much time to

deliberate.

- 14- Under promise and over deliver- A good leader must manage not only results but also expectations.
- 15- By announcing expectations before knowing the results, a leader risks turning a positive development into a disappointment.
- 16- Leaders should develop and communicate strong beliefs.
- 17- A leader must not only set directions but communicate that direction effectively. He must bring people



aboard, excite them about his vision and earn their support.

- 18- Expressing ideology effectively is one of the most powerful tools.
- 19- Should be direct and unfiltered.
- 20- Leaders should have proper command over language and choose the right words.
- 21- Leaders should always stick to his/her words when it comes to communicating beliefs and ideas. A leader's word is not only an emblem of trust but a critical device in spreading the message.
- 22- Tailor the message to the listener- One of the responsibilities of a good leader is to meet the needs of those he or she leads. The goal should be to ensure the message gets through loud and clear to as many people as possible. Sometimes, the best way to get the message across is not to say anything at all and let your actions speak for you.
- 23- A leader should communicate honestly and from the heart.
- 24- A leader should understand that he or she is chosen because whoever put him or her in that position trusts his or her judgment, character and intelligence.

- 25- Should not scarify principles.
- 26- Should set an example- Leader cannot ask those who work for him/her to do something he/she is unwilling to do himself/herself.
- 27- One should always feel that loyalty is the vital virtue.
- 28- Leaders should stand up to bullies.
- 29- Should teach himself/herself first. Study and learn independently.
- 30- A big part of leadership is consistency- Letting those who work for leader and others they lead know that leaders will be there for them through good times and bad times.

Conclusion

Any good leader develop a substantive base. No matter how talented the advisor and deputies, the leaders have to handle challenges with as much of their own knowledge as possible. A leader should have independently acquired understanding of the areas he or she oversees. The best way for a leader to set an independent tone is to establish that every decision must be made for the benefit of the organization one serves. Inculcating team spirit among the subordinates is also very important for a teacher. As Henry Ford has said.

***“Coming together is a beginning,
Keeping together is progress
Working together is success.” ■***



CRPF- A Complete Internal Security Machine

– Ramesh Chandra

Former IG, CRPF

Inception and Transmigration:

Unlike many other organisations which remain confined to their aim & objects conceptualised at the time of raising, the Crown Representative's Police raised on 27 Jul 1939 in central India, as Riot Police, has not only undergone unprecedented change in nomenclature from Crown Representative's Police to Central Reserve Police (reserve, albeit with average deployment level of about ninety percent), but also undergone massive shift in content of duties from quelling prajamandal agitation of late thirties in princely states of the country, to fighting Left Wing Extremism in central India, wide-spread & deep-rooted insurgency of cluster of seven sisters (states) in the north-east and Terrorism & public agitations in J & K, besides challenge of maintaining complex Law & Order in different parts on the country. The CRPF has completed a paradigm transmigration in form & content, from a Riot Police to a professional (having never hesitated to take on most difficult roles with or without pre-induction training), resilient (denotes professional

confidence, mental & physical ruggedness), widely deployed & highly mobile Armed Force of the Union by definition in the Act (not central police force). As each of these three main charter of duties, namely - Left Wing Extremism of central India, Terrorism-cum-public agitation of J&K and Insurgency in the NE States, being

different disciplines of Internal Security, to which no other force in the country can claim to possess longer & deeper experience of dealing with, the Force has the potential and entitlement, to be further developed & trained in all the existing and emerging threats of Internal Security of the Union.



Containing Left Wing Extremism:

The force was deployed to contain the early onset of Maoism in the country during late sixties in the districts of West Bengal which subsided temporarily with ideologues gone into spell of hibernation, only to raise their heads in multiple states with increased vigour, strength & weaponry during recent years. In the beginning, the operations of the Force didn't have the backing of the guides, accurate route maps, jungle specific equipment and realtime intelligence, which the Force roughed out sustaining massive casualties in the run-up to the ultimate control of the situation. The casualties which were quite ridiculously adversely commented upon by the persons un-exposed to the LWE operations, didn't go in-vain. Today the Force has firmed-up its grip on the menace of LWE by raising a highly trained, jungle-bound sub-Force of ten units of the Commando Battalions for Resolute Action - CoBRA, performing excellently well in LWE infested forested areas, surviving, moving and operating exactly as the adversary, with a training school, an IG and well entrenched structure & modern equipment.



Containing insurgency:

The history of insurgency in the north-east is as old as the re-organisation of Indian states during 1956, if not more e.g. govt of India Act 1935 (grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India) and famine of 1950s in tribal areas of NE. One major & common reason for insurgency has been the quest

for autonomy among a few tribes in some states of NE, exploited by the not-so-friendly neighbourhood. Different insurgent groups were formed by a no. of tribal leaders over different period of time with underlying quest for autonomy, given the colour of separatism, aided & abetted by the unfriendly neighbour. This statement can be safely rooted into the fact that right from fifties till date the

arms & ammunition seized from the insurgents in the area invariably bear the markings of one single country. The CRPF has a long history of chance to deliberate internal security operation in the area, sprinkled with seizures, liquidation and casualties. The peace ultimately came in a few states through devolution of political powers whereas the insurgent groups in other states are yet to recognise and seize the similar opportunity. The Force has the mandate to press the unruly & anti-nationals to mainstream citizenry and once that achieved, help them run the administration in safe environment.

Dealing with Terrorism - cum - Public Agitations:

The deployment of the Force in the state of J&K, began as early as mid-fifties to contain the infiltration and maintain the presence of a viable Force in the main land of the state. The deployment was as wide as to cover Tibet

border on the north, Baramulla & Rajouri-Punchh in the west and Jammu in the south of the state. Other border Forces came into being later. The Force has, to its credit, numerous minor to



major operations of early trans-border incursions & insurgencies. Present day challenges in the state with clear & specific components of infiltration, terrorism & induced public agitation, are

quite different from other states, in their context, reach and method of dealing. The part of the problem which falls within the paradigm of the Security Forces is being shouldered by the Force with high success rate, though at great cost of men & material.

Specificity of The Job and Mahila Component:

Fighting and containing Left Wing Extremism, insurgency and trans-border terrorism are far more specific jobs than periodically projected in print and electronic media. The training is just fundamental to these operations - as blatantly & irresponsibly commented upon adversely each time there is a reverse. But that's not all. What the troops require in abundance in these

operations is the high degree of professional confidence, resilience and endurance, invisible to the eyes unexposed to these roles. The Force has a well rehearsed & well entrenched

component of Rapid Action Force to quell riots and another component Commando Battalions for Resolute Action trained in jungle warfare & guerrilla tactics to fight Left Wing Extremism, 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 crowd, the Force has raised three Mahila Specific units, one after another, breaking the ice in this field. The Force has contributed its personnel to IPKF during 1987 in Sri Lanka, a coy to UN mission in Haiti, two coys in Kosovo and later missions. The Force with rich exposure in its job, areas and roles, requires no advisory help. It is a complete Internal Security Machine with all required wherewithals. What is required from the govt, is to help the force to further sharpen & strengthen these finer role - traits by meeting the requirements of the Force Directorate for more job-specific training institutes, role specific equipment, authorisation of required man-power and equitable compensations and risk coverage.

Requirement & Method of Keeping the Force Young:

A professional force has two major functional components - the men and the

Leadership. For the Force to be effective both the components have to be taken care of in training, morale and growth. Having made this point one should hasten to add that none of the two component can be overlooked in none of the areas viz. training, moral and growth. A well trained Force with high moral but bad growth - track ahead, is as good as, a well trained Force with low morale but good growth plan, and so on.

Right now the Force is looked-after for the training and moral but growth-plan is not paid due attention. Men and officers of the Force should be always on the 'train, deliver & grow' up-hill track. They should never be left alone to gather rust, lack in delivery and rot in one rank for a long time. They should be presented with a performance based growth plan implemented sincerely. Men starting at the rank of Constable should be able to reach the highest non-gazetted rank of Subedar Major in 30 years time-the service period laid down by seventh pay commission. Similarly an officer joining the Force as Asstt Comdt, should

have the track up to the rank of DG' within his reach during prescribed service period.

The requirement of high level of delivery, inescapably demands to ensure the force to be always kept young. Both men and officers who do not make the grade for promotion to next level in three maximum chances offered at the right



time as per Recruitment Rules (to be revised for this purpose), may be laterally sidestepped to non-combatant roles like recruitment, welfare bodies and canteens services (wings yet to be opened) or state armed police forces. All these questions needs to be answered sincerely. After all the Forces delivering most sincerely even at the cost of their lives, have to be dealt with sincerely too. ■

Drones as Force Multipliers for Security Forces

– **M.P. Nathanael**
Former IG, CRPF



Of late the Drones or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) as they are commonly known have been much in news for the havoc they have caused to the terrorist outfits across the world. United States Of America have extensively used the drones particularly in Afghanistan with

lethal consequences for the Al Qaeda militants and more recently in quelling the violence perpetrated by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

Over two thousand militants and civilians are believed killed in the US-led

bombing campaign in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The campaign transformed the US President from a peace candidate into a war President, for within three days of his taking over as the President, he ordered the bombing of likely hideouts of Al Qaeda and the Taliban.

Top leaders of Al Qaeda have been on the run during the last two years seeking a safe haven from the dreaded drones hovering in parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan. On January 15 last year, Ahmed Farouq who was predicted to be the “rising star” of Al Qaeda with the potential to take up the mantle of the leadership of the extremist outfit was killed in a drone attack in Shawal valley in Pakistan. Another top leader Qari Abdullah Mansur too was killed in the same attack along with two other hostages. In the first few months last year, a series of drone strikes by the United States on the possible hideouts of Al Qaeda left over 40 militants dead thereby crippling the once dreaded outfit.

More recently, a drone attack killed the Afghan Taliban leader Mullah Akhtar Mansour on May 21 in Pakistan territory this year.

The huge advantage? Zero casualties on the United States troops unlike in the land warfare where the casualty figures could have been significant if not enormous.

Named so because of the constant buzzing noise that these contraptions make in the flight, the drones have proved to be an integral part of the modern warfare for the huge advantage it

has over other weapons of war. Ensconced in the comfortably thousands of miles away, the pilot targets a location to destroy it while himself being safe with no possibility of any threat even remotely to him. The advantage of (i) distance (ii) precision, and (iii) selective destruction makes the drones the most sought after weapon of warfare against the terrorists.

Delving into the origin of drones, one comes across the information that the United States manufactured 15,000 small drones for anti aircraft practice during World War II at a plant in Southern California. Many of these were marked with black stripes along the fuselage giving them an appearance of drone (bee) and hence the name.

Though not used extensively during World War I, the UAVs as they were then known, were used by the United States, United Kingdom, Germany and the



Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (USSR) for training in anti-aircraft practice in 1930s. During the Vietnam War, the US used the drones for gathering intelligence.

The modern version of these dreaded drones emerged out of a garage in California in 1980 when an Israeli Aviation engineer Abraham Karen fabricated the most popular killer drone “The Predator”. He followed it up with “Albatross” with the added feature of staying in air for 56 hours at a stretch. A more powerful drone known as “Gnat 750” hit the skies thereafter. For nearly two decades these drones were largely used as spy crafts. The Orion prototype drone created a record of flying for 80 hours and two minutes and 52 seconds and is much in demand for collection of



intelligence and carrying out surveillance.

The transformation from spy planes to killer drones came in the year 1990 when these were equipped with missiles during the NATO Kosovo campaign. With increase in demand, the number of drones grew from a mere 50 in 2000 to 7,500 in 2010. While mini-drones were used for battlefield surveillance, the bigger drones with very powerful photo sensors were used for targeting the militants.

With the drones being equipped with powerful missiles and photo sensors, their role underwent change. Apart from conducting surveillance, looking for suspicious activities, drones began to be used for air support when troops on foot came under attack and also to target and

kill suspected militants. It is this new-found role that has played havoc with the militants the world over.

That the drones have proved to be invaluable asset is proved from the fact that apart from saving the lives of pilots who man the fighter planes, these are very cost effective. While F22 jet fighter plane costs \$150 millions, a Predator is priced at just \$5 millions and a Reaper another popular version costs \$ 24.8 millions. It is the electro-optical infra red cameras fitted in the drones that escalate their costs.

Several drones are reported to have crashed which hampers operations against the militants. In 2009 alone, over a third of the drones sent in to Afghanistan had crashed. Apart from the accidents, many of them get lost. Till July 2010, 38 Predators and Reapers were lost while nine had crashed during training sessions.

The United Nations too, realizing the importance of this surveillance and intelligence gathering machine has recommended the creation of special technical missions to provide the Security Council with satellite images

and real time data to take speedy decisions. In Congo, where the UN has deployed its largest peace mission troops, the drones are being extensively used to monitor the movements of rebels.

In India, the drones are already being used in a big way by the Indian Army, the Air Force, Navy and the police forces. In an interview in February last year, General Dalbir Singh Suhag is reported to have commented that UAVs will play a vital role in future battles and that there is a requirement to enhance the Indian Army holding. Indian Army already has the Israel-made Heron and Searcher I and II and the indigenously manufactured Nishant and Lakshya.

The Army is using these drones for targeted surveillance, reconnaissance with cameras and sensors that send real-time imagery and data for directing precision fire at enemy targets and collection of intelligence. Equipped with over 200 drones, the Army is on the look out for drones with better configurations that could fly over 1000 meters so that they are not easily targeted by the enemy gunfire. In its effort to equip all its 382 Battalions including those of the Rashtriya Rifles, the Army is strictly abiding by the general staff quality requirements. The Raven RQ11 a hand-

held , battery-operated drone which was initially to be procured as part of bilateral ties with the United States was subsequently rejected on the grounds that it did not meet the quality requirements.

It is worth the mention here that it was the high-resolution images received from the Heron drone whirring along the Line of Actual Control in Burtse in Ladhak in September last that enabled the Indian troops to detect the construction of a watch tower by the Chinese well within the Indian territory. The Indian troops demolished the watchtower and ousted the Chinese soldiers from our territory.

In the Air Force, which already has the Harop killer drones of Israeli- origin with the capabilities of detecting and dropping the cruise missiles on specific targets, the drones are being used for identifying encroachments around their sensitive locations. One such drone deployed near the ammunition depot is reported to have crashed in Gurgaon. Following the terrorist attack on Pathankot Air Force Station, the Air Force is on the alert and carrying out such exercises on a regular basis by using the drones.

The Indian Navy too is in the process of acquiring the High Altitude Long Endurance (HALE) drones for providing

real time intelligence , general surveillance and reconnaissance over the ocean and coastal regions. Round the clock surveillance would serve as a force multiplier in detecting terrorist movements and tracking suspicious vessels in the vast ocean.

The police forces too have jumped into the fray and made good use of the drones for maintaining law and order in the country. The Delhi Police is reported to have successfully experimented with the use of drones in containing communal riots in Trilokpuri in October 2014. Encouraged by the results, the Capital's police force went in for purchase of eight drones for use during massive rallies, Republic Day Parade and Independence Day function and more importantly to control communal riots.

In April 2015, the Lucknow Police procured drones and fitted them with chambers to be packed with chilly and pepper powder to be released on unruly crowds apart from getting snaps from different angles.

In its bid to contain the Maoist menace, the NTRO and the Air Force jointly set up a base for launching drones in Bhilai district of Chhattisgarh in March last year. Sorties over the Dandakaranya

region enables the Chhattisgarh Police and the para-military forces to get real time images and launch operations against the Maoists. The major challenges countered by the security forces in the Left Wing Extremist-affected regions are of not getting clear images of the objects in the densely-forested terrains in the affected states and more particularly in cloudy weather conditions. Efforts are on to overcome these difficulties and the days may not be far off when clear images in varied weather and terrain conditions will serve as a force multiplier to detect and destroy Maoist hideout in the dense forests. The casualties of the para-military forces and the state police forces in the years ahead are bound to register a drastic decline. Highway patrols not just in the Left Wing Extremist States but also in such states as Jammu and Kashmir and the north eastern region which are vulnerable to attacks and ambushes will be safer when real time intelligence flows in from these drones that would be whirring in the skies, away from the sight of those moving on these roads. With timely action, the security forces will not only be able to avert serious incidents of attacks on police and security forces but also arrest/kill the terrorists and break the backbone of these militant outfits. ■

Internal Security Governance and Challenges for CRPF

– Rakesh Kumar Singh
Commandant

On 27th July 2015, early morning, on the 76th Raising Day of CRPF, it was a wake up call to inform that militants had attacked and seized Dinanagar police station in the Gurdaspur district of Punjab. The militants killed seven persons and injured fifteen in the attack. The whole drama seized the nation's attention for whole day through live feeds on national media. The commentators of the Anniversary parade of the Force must have changed the script later, while recounting and recollecting the glorious saga of CRPF; may be Punjab crisis is not over yet. The question in everybody's mind was militancy in Punjab which was so alarming in 80's and 90's of the last century, really finished? CRPF contribution in eliminating militancy was laudable.

Intricate Punjab & Cross border terrorism

The situation in Punjab is very complicated and peculiar. The militant groups have signaled start of fresh acts of terror and Pakistan is willing to help them

as much as are the Jehadi groups including Kashmiri militants. It is also facing one of the ugliest phase of widespread drug-addition amongst youth. The economic dynamics has lead not only to prosperity but also made them prone to various abuses and social vices - a very conducive situation for rise of militancy again and other anti-national subversive activities. The threat from across the border is also an issue because of geo-political strategy which Pakistani Army has formulated. In such scheme of their, even sabotaging the peace initiatives of their own political masters is such a game plan which often results in blood bath across the borders. This obviously increases the role of CRPF in professionally tackling it.

Continuing Kashmir Militancy

The Kashmir militancy is not going to end easily as attitude of promoting cross border terrorism by Pakistani Army is not going to change neither the internal dynamics of various groups in valley. CRPF has so far been able to control the

situation to great extent which further needs reinforcement in coming days. Fidayeen attacks and blasts on rail tracks and roads have always been a threat against which preparedness cannot be eased out. Rather it may need more involvement in terms of manpower and technology. On 27th July 2015 along with attack on a police station, the militants also planted bombs on railways track at five places simultaneously. Thus,



securing rails and roads again are of prime concern. The nation cannot afford threat to such infrastructural lifeline if it has to be ushered into a developed nation.

Mystery of security in North-East India

Only a few weeks ago, on 4th June in the Chandel district of Manipur- a place which has always been admired for its serene beauty, the green hills and the

colourful festivals- had blood and bullets all around its green canvass when in an ambush 18 soldiers were killed and 16 injured. This was one of the biggest losses for Army in last two decades. Horrified and stunned People are still thinking- is it breach of trust or crack in elusive peace process. Is it a single stray incident or revival of blood-shed in the region? The peace process that is being nurtured by everyone with care and caution has taken a toll. Tranquility,

which is so much part of nature in North-Eastern states of India, seems to be making noises again and again for wrong reasons. The primitive mind-set of a few people is fueling the fire for implementation of inner line permit system in Manipur. Protests paralyzed capital city of Imphal for days and as usual a few precious lives gone and limbs of many lost the strength forever. But who bothers?

Stray incidents or latest trends of threat

These two incidents are not stray ones. In fact, these are the new challenges of national security. The trends of emerging threats are unpredictable and sometimes the challenge pops up from the corner which has hitherto been considered contained and controlled.

The challenges of CRPF are not going to be softer either in Left Wing Extremists affected areas of central India or in Kashmir valley. On the contrary, the problems are erupting in Punjab, and North-Eastern states especially in Manipur and Nagaland. At the same time the pressure on state police in maintaining law & order will spill over on CRPF and it has to play critical role in riots control, crowd management,



holding of even Panchayat elections besides national and state elections. The dissatisfaction of people with governance is also being increasingly reflected in massive protests often paralyzing the day to day affairs of common man. These issues will become more problematic because of political absurdities of protests even by ruling parties and local governments. Further, tweets of a few words are quite often sparking volatile situations necessitating prompt actions and intervention of CRPF.

Long stretched Left Wing Extremism

Assessment of information available indicates that there is likelihood of spike in violence graph in Left wing extremism affected areas and may result in a situation where more troops may be deployed. About ten thousands armed cadres organized on military pattern and



supported by Dalams and Sanghams continue to pose dreadful challenges for security Forces. Their tactics of use of mines & IEDs imaginatively compensates its lack of automated weapons, though now even the weapon profile of the naxalits improved. The Left wing extremists will attempt to maintain a level of violence threshold to challenge governments' authority in demonstrative way. With the expressed ideology of use of violence and tough terrain of the area of their influence will remain a tactical challenge in coming decades.

Improvised Explosive Devices

Improvised explosive Devices (IED) is likely to pose hard challenges to CRPF in all the theaters. The pre-emptive preparations and tactical planning seems to be only plausible solution to counter it. For it, two pronged strategy of enhancing technological capability and developing tactical skills are required. The tactical evolution of Forces has to be more than the anti-social element's disruptive tricks. So in coming days the challenges of training a huge number of force personnel is also a big task ahead. To train them a huge number of trainers and resources are required.

Intelligence must lead to Ops

It has become almost cliché to say that the challenges will be forever for security Forces, so are the intelligence leads regarding internal threats that the country would be facing. But the biggest challenge for Forces like CRPF is to operate on such half-cooked intelligence reports and tackle militancy head on when the system is indecisive about what end have to be achieved. The intelligence machinery of Force has to reach tactical level with capability and assets available to the lowest fighting formations. To appreciate security environment and embrace the change is indispensable in present day scenario. The collection and creation of data base and analysis should result in productive operational efforts. Building up intelligence base in Force is obviously a challenge in the country so diverse in thoughts, actions and expectations like ours.

Emerging Contours of security grid

With the focus of citizens on their own rights, securing peace is becoming a challenge to improve governance. Good policing is integral to this process. And in most of the states these days policing is highly dependent on CRPF. This dependence will further increase in

future as state governments want to play safe as far as police actions are concerned least they lose their political mileages.

CRPF being mandated for management of internal security has onerous task of anticipating, assessing and acting on all kinds of threats. Internal security has become complex and a multi-agency function. From border-management to local eruption of violence over petty issues are becoming matters of grave concern. It's not only about protecting physically but now virtual space too needs to be monitored and protected. Cyber space to prayer houses all need to be sanitized and secure. The multitude of issues demands technological advancements and commitments. Thus, the issues before the CRPF are to dynamically evolve to meet the stakeholder's interest and secure peace in the country. This has huge cost implications too.

Resource mobilisation

CRPF would be facing the issue of resource constraints also in its modernization attempt to secure nation. The infrastructural augmentation of organization is essential for prospective planning and meeting expectations. Capacity building of Force will remain

'core' area which requires focus and up-gradation. The relevance of Forces trained in counter insurgency operations with adequately equipped intelligence mechanism is imperative in present context to ensure peace.

Threats to cripple Cities

The trends in national security indicate that the CRPF has to be in C.I. Ops modes even while performing Law and order duties at so-called peaceful locations. The incidents of Ayodhya, Akshardham, Sarojini Nagar blasts etc all are indicators of the fact that how challenging it has become for Forces to manage terror attacks across the nation. The very concept of assessing vulnerable spots is just not appropriate now when terrorists are zeroing on the gaps in security at many places in the country.

Security of Vital installations/ VIPs/Critical infrastructure

CRPF besides being a C.I. Ops Force has also been assigned tasks to protect vital installations, dignitaries, critical infrastructure and a few most troubled spots like Srinagar & Jammu airports. The Force is protecting many important functionaries in states too. The threat of IEDs and ambushes are likely to increase

in future because of lethality of mindless attacks and fear such incidents generates among people. With unrestricted flow of information on social media, which are generally not authentic only complicates the situation and then responding in such circumstances becomes very strenuous. The Force has to be trained to cope with such negative and grilling situations.

Handling Public perception

Handling public perception is coming up as a challenge for Security Forces. CRPF is almost always pressed into services in controversial and critical security issues. Unless and until the support of citizens is with Force personnel, it would be difficult to maintain the trust of system. CRPF besides being a Force focused for complete resolute actions against extremists ought to have soft skills to connect with people and win over their trust and support. India of today requires very agile security governance to meet developmental goals and CRPF has to gear up to meet the challenges with the speed the security environment is changing. A multiple approach of competence building in the profession of security in terms of developing human resources, technological integration and tactical approach is necessary to protect asset of nation and secure peace. ■

Confidence March in Grand Gedeh province, Liberia

– Manoranjan Kumar
Deputy Commandant, MFPU VII

Liberia had been one of the worst war affected countries in West Africa. It has witnessed one of the most gruesome and heartrending civil wars. Two civil wars from 1989 to 96 and 1999 to 2003 had witnessed immense blood bath and the country's economy had seen sharp downfall. The country, rich in minerals and forest produce, suffered badly. Starting of UNMIL (United nation mission in Liberia) in 2003 was an effort by UN to bring back the country on track.



UN tried its level best to enable this country to stand on its feet. In last 13 years the UN has played pro-active role to strengthen the systems of Liberia. As per the chalked out plan of UN, the process to hand over control of all systems of the country to the Liberian

Government has been started from 1 July, 2016. This means that the Liberian government will have to handle law & order and other day to day affairs. UNMIL will only play the role of an observer. It will keep close watch on each and every event. In the county of Grand Gedeh, Liberia to instill confidence in the public, the County Commander, UNPOL along with the

India FPU Commander, Shri Ravindra Bhagat organized a confidence March on the streets of Zwedru, the capital of Grand Gedeh on 26-06-2016. This was a joint march of the Indian FPU, Liberian army, Liberian national Police, Bureau of Immigration and Police Support Unit under the command of UNPOL county Commander. The troops of all these organizations sang Liberian national

anthem all the way. The march started from the County Police Headquarters and terminated at India FPU camp.

After the confidence march the troops were addressed by their Commanders. The India FPU Commander assured all the possible assistance till the presence of the Indian contingent in Liberia under the guidelines of UN. ■



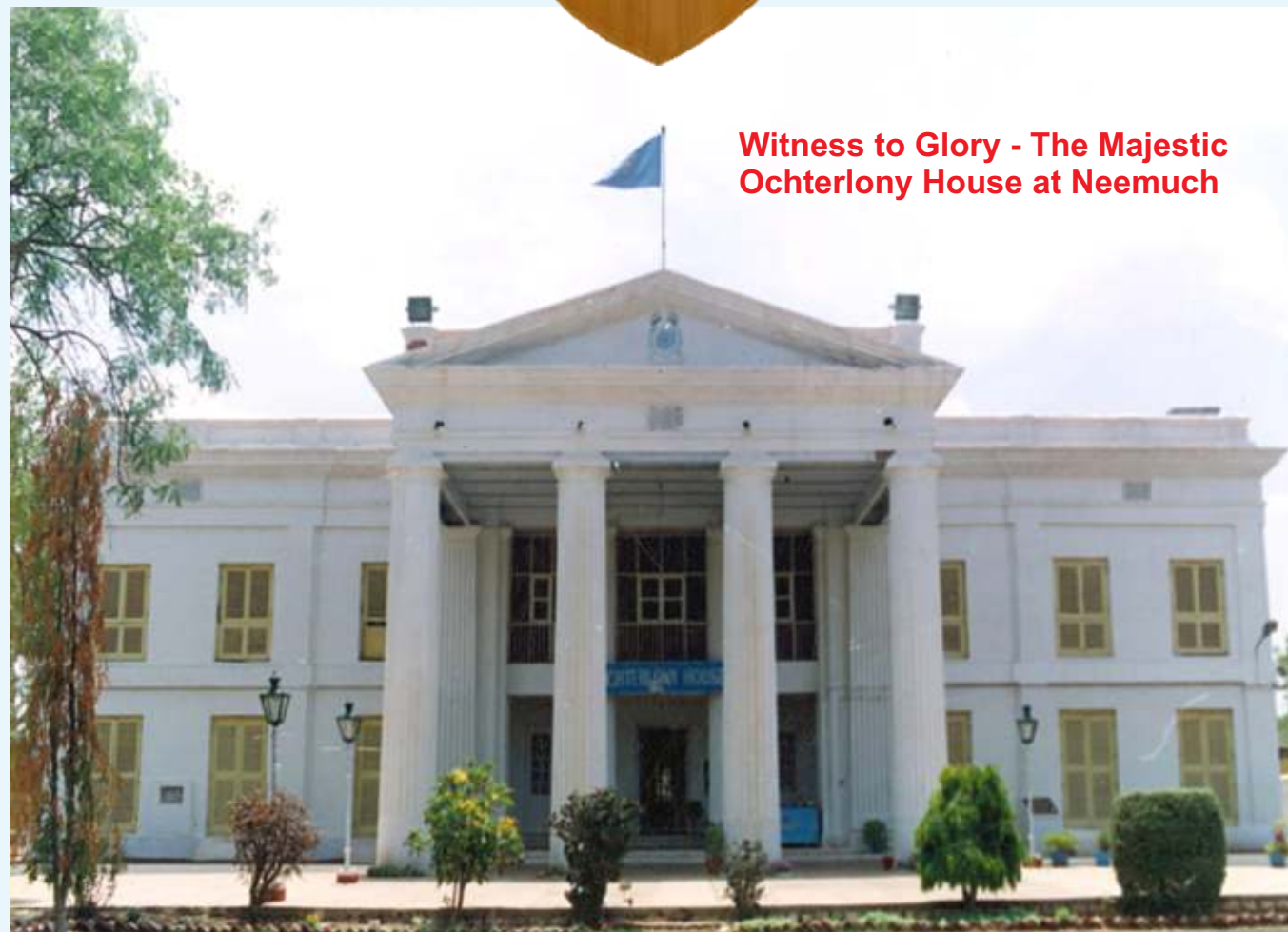
CRPF *at a Glance*



MAJOR J.E. PEART THE FIRST COMDT.
CROWN REPRESENTATIVE'S POLICE
27/07/1939 TO 27/06/1941

The history of CRPF is a saga of sacrifice and sustained dedication for national integration, unity and maintenance of peace in the country. The force has made its presence felt all over the country. Whether it is external danger, insurgency, Left-Wing Extremism, terrorism, communal clashes or natural calamities, CRPF is always there to protect the lives of the citizens. The Force has always done justice to the confidence reposed by the Government and the people in it.

The Central Reserve Police Force was formed 73 years ago on 27 July, 1939 at NIMACH (North India Military Artillery and Cavalry HQ) as the Crown Representative's Police to assist princely states and deal



**Witness to Glory - The Majestic
Ochterlony House at Neemuch**



with dacoit menace. The force helped in the merger of princely states into Indian Union and handled the partition riots. After the Independence it was renamed as the Central Reserve Police Force and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the then Home Minister had visualized a multidimensional role for it. He presented colours to CRPF on 19 March, 1950.

Hot Springs, Ladakh

The CRPF has innumerable achievements to its credit. It was the CRPF which bore the brunt of the first onslaught of the Chinese aggression at



Hot Springs in Ladakh on October 21, 1959 when a small CRPF patrol was ambushed and heavily out-numbered by the Chinese army. In the ensuing battle, 10 CRPF men laid down their lives. Every year, now, 21 October is observed as the Police Commemoration Day.

Sardar Post, Rann of Kutch

The Force once again proved its mettle in 1965 when a small contingent on 2 Bn CRPF, successfully fought and repulsed an attack by a Pakistani Brigade on 9th

April at Sardar Post in Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, killing 34 Pakistani soldiers and capturing 4 alive. This battle is an important landmark in the history of military battles, where a handful of policemen forced a full-fledged infantry

brigade to retreat. In this incident six valiant CRPF men laid down their lives. As a tribute to the saga of our brave men, 9 April is now befittingly celebrated as “Valour Day” by the Force.

Sardar Post Memorial



Overseas Deployments

The CRPF had also been deployed internationally at Kosovo, Haiti and Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka, two CRPF Battalions and one Company of Mahila

Battalion were part of the Indian Peace Keeping Force. The first major offensive of the LTTE directed against the CRPF, using unconventional warfare, was successfully repelled. Mahila Ct Bimla

Devi was awarded Sena Medal for her good work. For the first time in the history of UN, a Fully Formed Female Police Unit of CRPF was deployed in Liberia as a part of United Nations Peacekeeping Mission.



Kosovo



Haiti



Constable
Bimla Devi
Sena Medal



Sri Lanka



Liberia

Attack on Parliament

On the 13 of December 2001 when the terrorists attacked the Parliament House it was the brave CRPF who successfully foiled the attack. In exchange of fire, all the five militants were eliminated. Mahila CT Kamlesh Kumari sacrificed her life during the incident. For her exemplary bravery she was awarded the highest peacetime Gallantry Award 'Ashok Chakra' posthumously.



Ayodhya

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 the CRPF posted at the inner security ring. Our Jawans fought bravely and thwarted the notorious designs of the terrorists and successfully eliminated all of them on the spot.

From a single Battalion in 1939 the Force has now grown to 239 Bns, 43 Group Centers, 20 training institutions and 21 Composite Hospitals. It is the only Para Military force in the country which has 1 Special Duty Group (SDG), 6 Mahila Bns, 10 Rapid Action Force (RAF) Bns, 10 CoBRA Bns, 1 Parliament Duty Group (PDG) and 4 VIP Security Bns. The bulk of the force is deployed in Jammu & Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism affected states and in the North-Eastern states to tackle terrorist and insurgent activities.

SPECIAL DUTY GROUP (SDG) : Trained to Protect



In the wake of the assassination of the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 31 October, 1984, the necessity of an exclusive and independent organization to take care of the Prime Minister's security was gravely felt. As an immediate measure, one company of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was deployed at the office of the Prime Minister. Subsequently 5 Companies of CRPF were deployed at the Prime Minister's residence at Race Course Road. Special Protection Group (SPG) was conceived by Act of Parliament and came into being on 8th April, 1985. At the same time, a uniformed and fully armed component was required by SPG to strengthen the security arrangements at the PM's residence, office and PM's Zone in the Parliament House. Thus the Special Duty Group (SDG) was born on 15th September, 1985 with a sanctioned strength of 704 now augmented to 1217.

The SDG is engaged in providing outer cordon security cover at the residences and offices of all SPG protectees. Though, this elite unit functions under the administrative control of DIG Range, CRPF, New Delhi, the SPG has to be kept in the knowhow on all kinds of developments within SDG, on account of the extremely sensitive nature of duties assigned.



Smt. Santo Devi, DC, PPMG



Shaheed CT Bindu Kumre, PMG



Ms. Aparajitha R. First Mahila Officer

MAHILA BATTALIONS : Inside the Male Bastion

CRPF is the only Para-Military Force in the country which has 04 Mahila Bns and two more are being raised. The first Mahila Bn (88 Bn) was raised in Delhi on 6 Feb, 1986. Ever since its raising it was deployed within or outside the country and earned laureates. In Srilanka as a part of IPKF, Mahila Bn performed exceptionally well winning a Sena Medal. Later on Mahilas were deployed in Liberia from 2007 to 2015 under UN Mission to assist and train the local police to maintain law and order.

Mahila Constable of 88 Bn Kamlesh Kumari showed exceptional courage and presence of mind and alerted the security Forces when the terrorists entered the premises of the Parliament on Dec, 13, 2001 in which she fell to their bullets. For her exemplary bravery she has been awarded the highest peacetime Gallantry Award 'Ashok Chakra' posthumously on the 53rd Republic Day, 2002.

RAPID ACTION FORCE : Zero response force

Rapid Action Force (RAF) formed on 7th October, 1992 to deal with communal riots and riot like situations has made its impact and won confidence of the people from the very beginning. In normal times, RAF Bns carry on exercises to familiarize themselves with the ground situations of the area they are deployed, so that they have full co-operation of the local people while tackling a situation'

RAF had its first exposure of UN Peace Keeping duties when one contingent consisting of 123 personnel was deployed at HAITI as a part of Military Police from 30th March to 2nd December, 1995. The Force did very well there. Again the RAF had sent a Contingent for UN Peace Keeping duties in Kosovo from May, 2000 to September' 2005. RAF created history when its first female contingent deployed in Liberia under United Nations Mission for 2007. RAF male contingent is still performing duties in Liberia.





CoBRA : Jungle Warriors

With the maoist threat staring straight into the eyes of the Nation, the need for a Special Force, capable of striking at the core of naxal heartland, was felt. Impregnated with this idea, ten CoBRA (Commando Battalion for Resolute Action) battalions were raised between 2008 and 2011. The selected put through a specialized training regimen to prepare them physically and mentally to survive the rigours of the treacherous and inhospitable terrains to take on the adversaries in their core areas and fight the guerillas like the guerillas. Out of the ten CoBRA battalions, nine are deployed in LWE (Left Wing Extremism, i.e. maoist infested areas) and one in Assam. Dreaded by the maoists for its deep and quick strike ability, the Force achieved its greatest feat when on 24th November, 2011, Mallojula Koteswar Rao @ 'Kishenji' the dreaded senior maoist leader and Polit Bureau Member was killed in a fierce encounter with CoBRA commandos inside Burisole forest in W/Midnapore in West Bengal.



PARLIAMENT DUTY GROUP (PDG) : Parliament Sentinels

After Parliament attack on 13 December, 2001, it was felt that a special force is needed to protect the seat of democracy. Thus, the PDG was raised within CRPF, in April 2012 by converting a part of two regular battalions, with a strength of 1540 personnel. While the overall administrative control is vested in DG CRPF, operationally the PDG functions under Addl. Secretary (Security), Parliament House.

Mainly entrusted with the crucial duty of protecting the Parliament House, it is also saddled with the duties of law and order, vehicle escort, assisting technical teams in anti-sabotage and checking duties, assisting the fire party in case of any eventuality, assisting Parliamentary Security staff to control people visiting the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha gallery during session, media control/management etc.

VIP Security Bns : Protecting the Leaders

CRPF has been providing personal protection duties since 1990, but full fledged personal protection duties have been assigned to CRPF in 2013-14 by MHA. Accordingly three Bns (220, 221 and 224 Bn) were exclusively earmarked for VIP security duties by MHA. Subsequently these Bns were converted from normal GD Bns to VIP security Bn and fourth i.e. 235 Bn is currently under raising.

As on date, CRPF has been assigned to provide Security to 56 protectees of different threat categories. CRPF is providing security to 56 Protectees (Z+ 12, Z-20, Y-20, X-4) as on date.





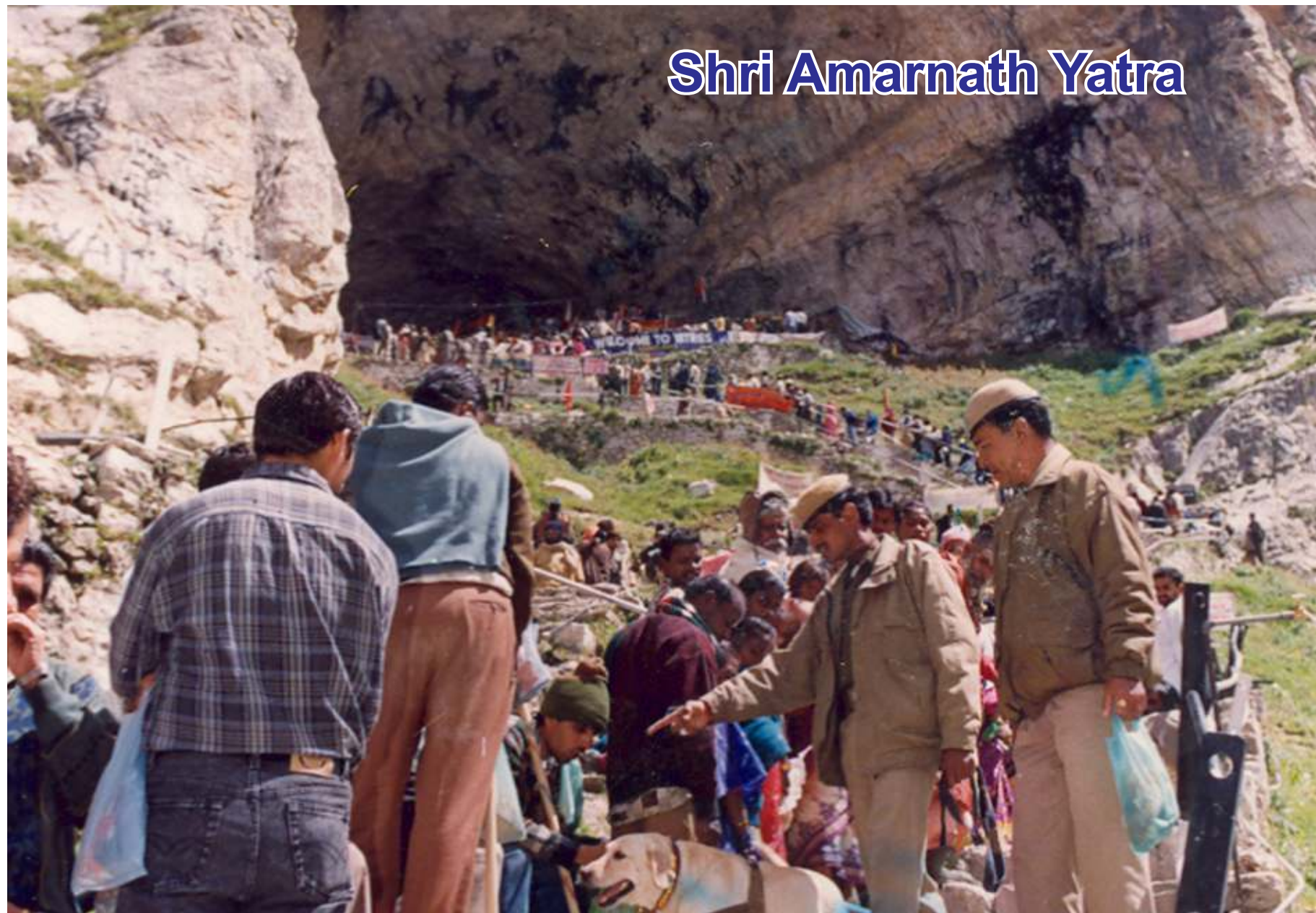
Shaurya Gathayein : Illustrative Book Series

CRPF is publishing a series of Illustrative Books “Shaurya Gathayen” on the Valour of its officers and men. The aim of publishing this series is to keep alive the memories of our heroes and also to make the common man aware of the valour and sacrifice of the forgotten heroes of the Force and instill patriotism in them. Five such books have been published – Sardar Post: Ek Shaurya Gatha, Veer Brighunandan, Shoorvir Prakash, Janbaz Elango and Ayodhya ke Shoorvir.

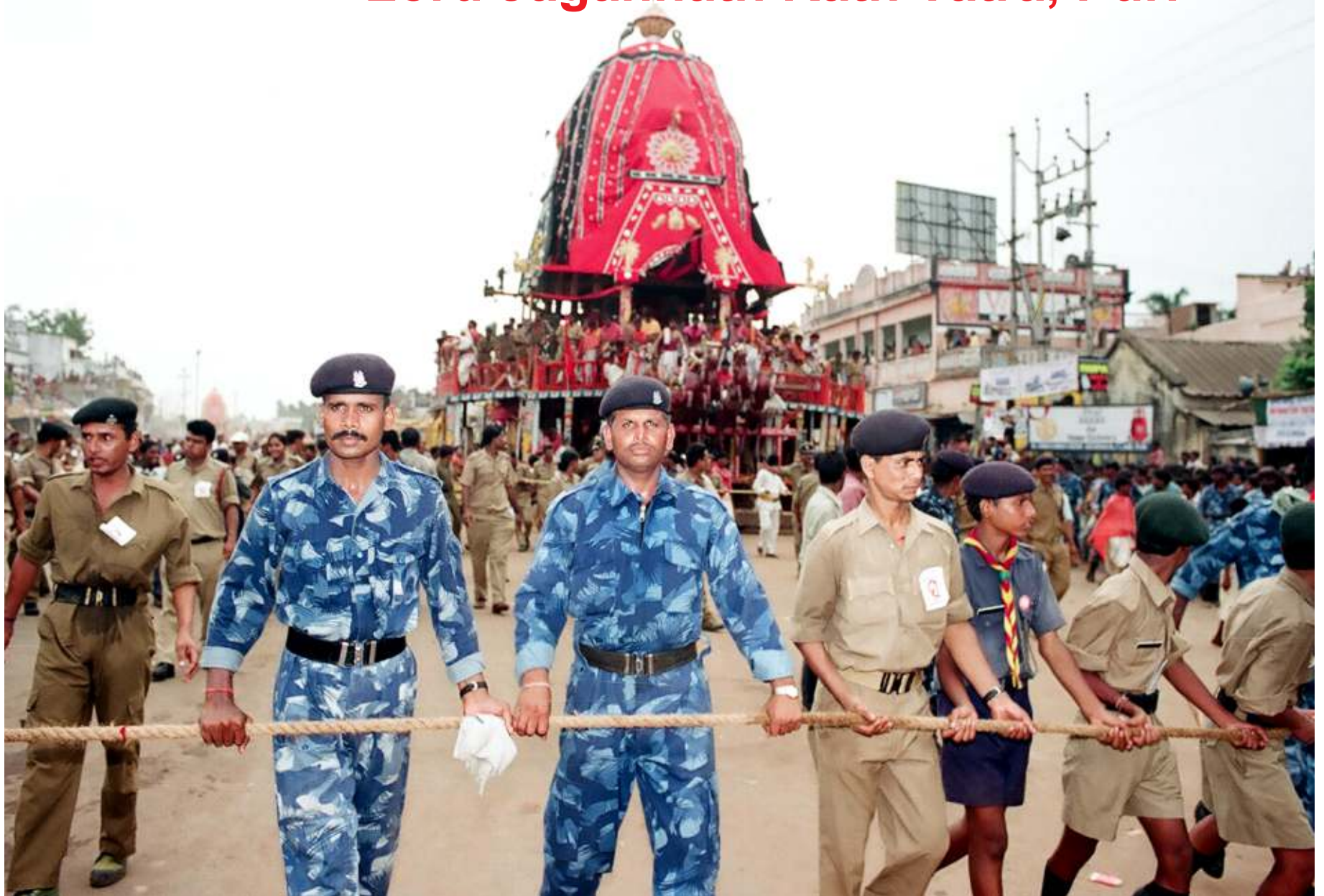


Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister releases “Ayodhya ke Shoorvir” in New Delhi on 05 July, 2016.

FACILITATING PILGRIMS



Lord Jagannath Rath Yatra, Puri



Simhasth Kumbh, Ujjain



PROTECTING DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Assembly Elections 2016





Change of Leadership : Sh. Prakash Mishra, outgoing DG CRPF hands over baton to Sh. K. Durga Prasad, new DG

Peacekeepers of the Nation



CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

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