THE CRAPLER

The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine

1972

THE CRAPLER

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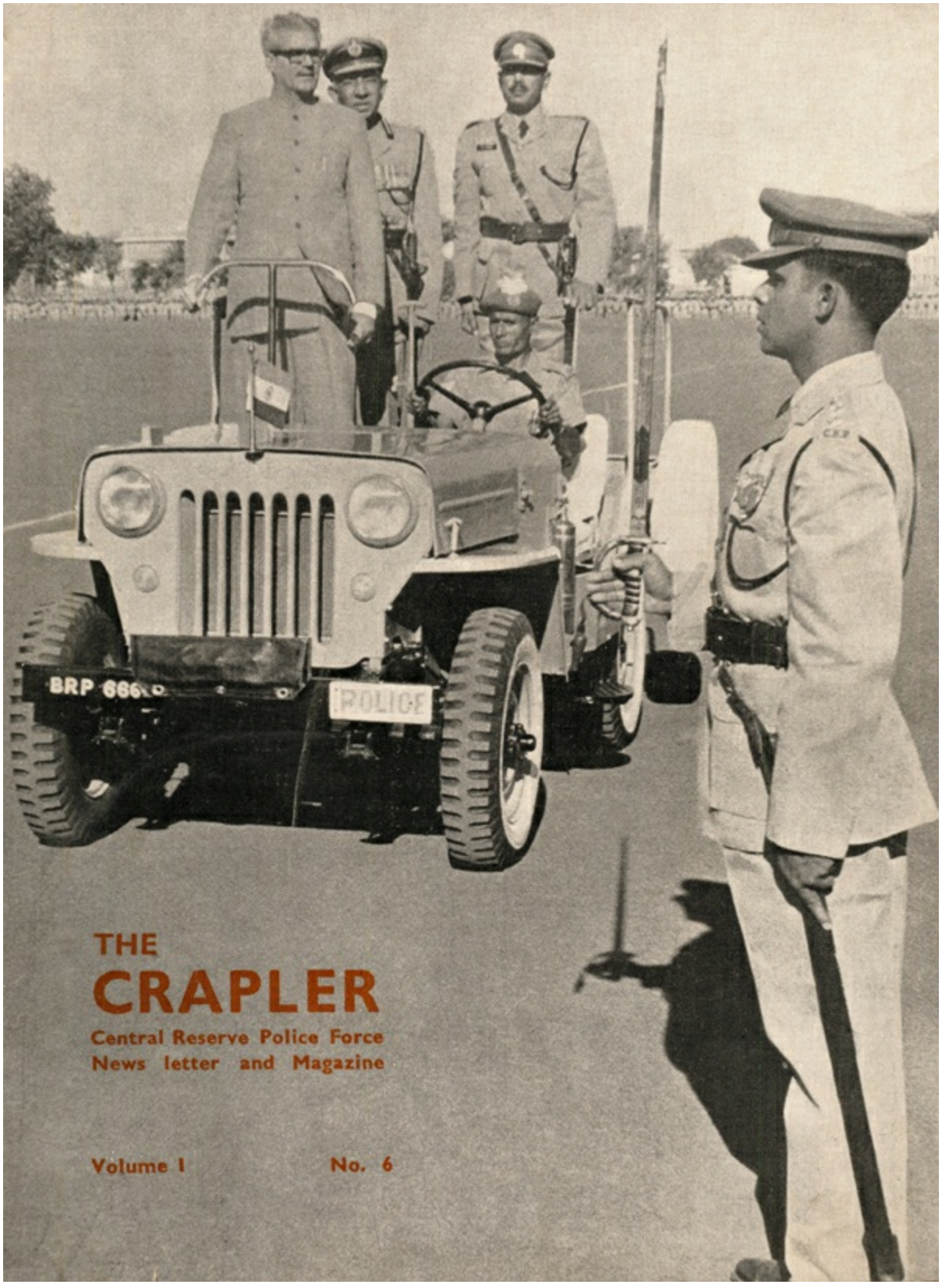
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THE CRAPLER



The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine

Vol 1. No. 6



THE CRAPLER

Central Reserve Police Force
News letter and Magazine

Volume I No. 6



DIRECTOR GENERAL
CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE
R. K. PURAM, NEW DELHI-22
15th January 1973.

MESSAGE FROM DIRECTOR GENERAL, C.R.P.F.

On 15 Sept. 69 I took over as your Director-General. After over three years as head of the Force I hand over charge on 31 Jan. 73 to Shri B. B. Mishra, I.P. I do so with the deepest regret. No assignment during my long career of nearly 35 years in different parts of the country has given me greater pleasure than as the D.G. CRPF.

I was extremely fortunate to have had the loyalty and co—operation of everyone of you. It is due to your hard work and unstinted support that the Force has been able to acquit itself so well during the last three years in all the difficult and delicate assignments. We have made considerable progress in our housing scheme and welfare activities. The Force is reasonably self-sufficient as far as weapons, vehicles, wireless equipment and the maintenance of all these. We could be proud of our achievements in the field of sports and games too, as for the first time in our history we have won the athletic championship at the All India Police Games in 1972.

All these achievements have been possible only due to the sincere and devoted service of each and everyone of you. In the years ahead, the Central Reserve Police Force is bound to play a more and more important role in the maintenance of law and order. In the tasks ahead, I wish you all every success.

On behalf of Shrimati Ali and my own behalf I thank you for all the kindness and courtesy extended towards both of us. I wish you and your

families godspeed.



(Imdad Ali)
Director General C.R.P.F.

THE CRAPLER

CRPF NEWSLETTER & MAGAZINE

(Bimonthly)

Volume I

Number 6

Nov-Dec 1972

Editor
Lt Col Gautam Sharma
(Retd)

Cover Photo:
Shri R N Midha inspects the anniversary parade at Neemuch. Shri Imdad Ali DG and the Parade Commander CM Pandey are behind him.
(Photo—Shiv Kumar)

Editorial Office
C/o Directorate General
Central Reserve Police Force
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4 Battalion

नीमच में वार्षिकी समारोह

भारत शांति का हामी है--प्रधानमंत्री

4 बटालियनः असाधारण शौर्य और साहस की प्रतिभूति

सराहना तथा उपलब्धियां

खेल-कूद

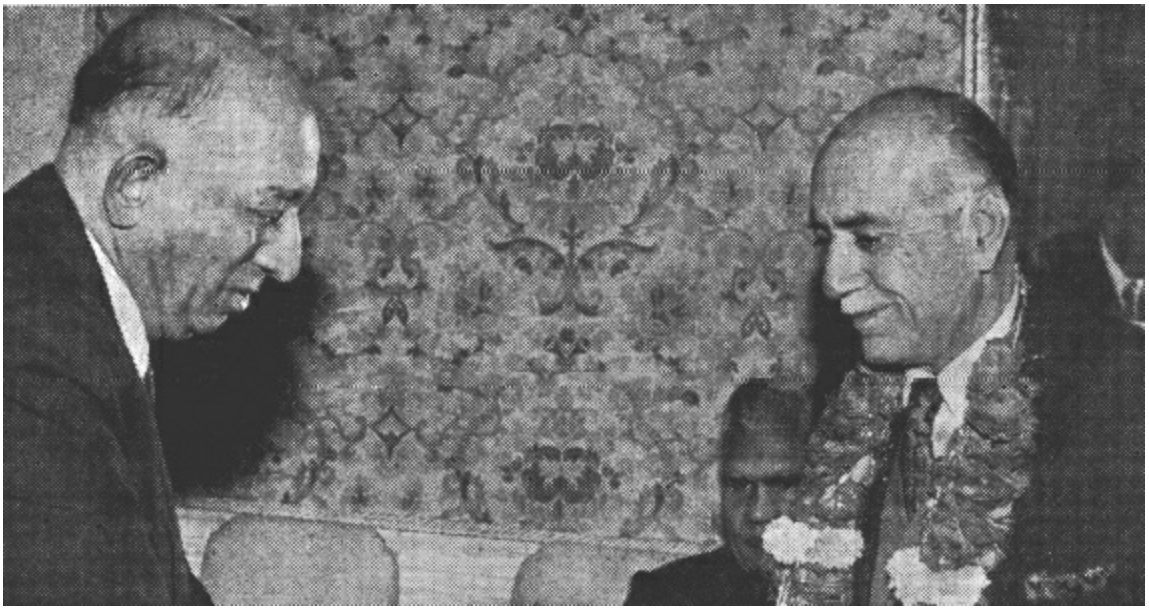
Can you write ?

A short story, poem, personal experiences, current affairs and law and order problems. Photographs, cartoons and illustrations. They should be original.

Your contributions are welcome and will be rewarded, if accepted

FAREWELL TO IG SECTOR II

Many touching scenes were witnessed at a farewell function held in honour of Shri B S Rosha at New Delhi on 13 December. All the Directorate officers and their wives including the Director General, Smt Imdad Ali as well as other CRPF officers in Delhi were present.



The DG was completely overwhelmed with emotion when he said goodbye to Shri B S Rosha

Shri R.N Sheopory read a very moving address eulogising the services of Shri Rosha to the Force. He joined the Force at a very crucial period and handled the Chandigarh problems first and then the West Bengal problem under most difficult circumstances. The DG made complimentary remarks regarding the services of Shri Rosha which reflected the implicit faith and confidence he had in Shri Rosha. Shri Imdad Ali proposed a toast to Shri Rosha and wished Shri and Smt Rosha a happy and peaceful retired life.

Though a man of few words Shri Rosha replied to the address in his ownsimple, direct and sincere method. One could see that he was very deeply moved while replying to the farewell address. His speech was punctuated by appropriate Urdu couplets. To the tunes of “He is a jolly good fellow”, Shri Rosha was borne out to his car outside where he bid goodbye to his hosts.

AT AJMER

Shri Rosha had a crowded programme at Ajmer. He inspected a ceremonial parade at Group Centre-I, which was commanded by Shri NN Misra Dy SP. He also visited the quarter guard, hospital, children's school and the welfare centre. A reception was held in the officers' mess where some jawans sang gazals composed by Sarvashri Rosha and AM Shah. A ceremonial send off was given to him with all the Group Centre personnel shouting "Rosha sahib ki jai" and throwing rose petals.

BHAGWAN SINGH ROSHA

A Thumb-Nail Sketch

Shri BS Rosha, IPS IGP Sector-II who is retiring on January 1, 1973 had a distinguished record of service. While at Calcutta during the last three years the CRPF under his command had to assume a prominent role in the restoration of law and order in West Bengal. Before that Shri Rosha had successfully controlled the Chandigarh agitation.

Shri Rosha is a product of Government College, Lahore and joined the Police in 1936. He was Assistant IGP (Traffic) in 1947. Later he became Transport Controller, DIG PAP and DIG Border Range in 1957. He has also been DIG Ambala Range, DIG CID and Additional IGP Punjab. He was appointed IGP Haryana in November 1966. Before joining the CRPF in 1969 Shri Rosha was DG, Civil Defence and Home Guards for a short period. Shri Rosha is a keen golfer. His academic interests consists of reading and writing urdu poetry.



A RIGHT-ROYAL SEND OFF
After profuse garlanding Shri Rosha was taken in a jeep decorated with flowers.

WRITING OFFICIAL REPORTS

By NS SAKSENA, IP

The art of writing official reports can only be discussed when we are clear about its objectives. The great poets generally felt inspired to write their masterpieces and never bothered about the reactions of the readers. Quite contrary to this an officer who writes an official report has to constantly keep in mind the reactions of those who are to read it. Who are they ?

VALUABLE RECORD

Official superiors: The report is generally meant for the information of the official superiors. The test of good report is that they should be able to follow every thing clearly just by one reading. If it has to be read a number of times to grasp the main points it is certain that the report has been badly drafted. The report writer may be an eye-witness of what he writes but official superiors may not even be acquainted with the scene of occurrence and still they should be able to visualise what happened.

Officers who read it much later: A report of an important event is also a historical record and will be read by several officers senior or junior of equivalent rank who may have to deal with the same question even after several years. They may not have the advantage of knowledge of contemporary events.

Authorities dealing with justice: A report may go to a court of law or to a departmental authority and its drafting may effect the proper dispensation of justice. Cases in Appellate Courts like High Courts and the Supreme Court are, sometimes, heard after the lapse of several years and a few persons mentioned in the reports may even be dead. The courts have to rely in such cases exclusively on written reports.

Public: In a few cases the report may even have to be released to the

press or placed on the table of the Assembly or Parliament.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES

As we are now clear about the objectives it is possible to discuss the essential qualities of an official report.

Accuracy: There should be nothing vague about names, places, timings, numbers, quantity etc. Where the writer himself has incomplete knowledge he should frankly state it instead of taking shelter behind vague phrases. For example, if a police party is attacked by 18-20 miscreants of whom the identity of only 5 is known it should be clearly stated as follows :

"The police party was attacked by about 18-20 miscreants of whom we have upto now been able to fix the identity of the following five :—

(i) A (ii) B (iii) C (iv) D (v) E An example of bad drafting will be :

"The police party was attacked by a large number of miscreants, known and unknown."

When our men are involved their ranks, names and numbers should be clearly stated.

Clarity : Writing indicates the process of one's thinking. A writer, who is himself confused cannot produce a clear report. A logical report cannot emerge from an illogical mind. Therefore, before trying to write out a report it is essential that the writer must sort out his own ideas, separate the grain from the chaff and constantly ask himself this question : "If I had to take action after reading this report what facts would I want to be told".

Brevity: Verbosity and confusion often go together and so do clarity and brevity. If ideas are sorted out and each is expressed in a separate, paragraph in a logical sequence repetition can easily be avoided.

Comprehensive: In spite of brevity the report must be comprehensive. This means that it should include a mention of all these points on which information is essential. Otherwise there will be queries and action will have to be postponed for long. To make this clear only essential points of two types of reports usual in CRPF viz. citations and vehicle accident reports, are given below :

Citation for Gallantry:

(a) No, Name, Rank, Unit.

(b) Date and time of event.

(c) Give only essential details, avoid verbosity.

(d) Concentrate on the action of the individual/individual's dash, courage, heroism displayed and disregard of personal safety.

(e) Give in brief, if action helped the over-all plan.

(f) The citation should bear relation to the final report sent on it.

(g) The write-up should bear relation to the recommendations made at the end.

(h) It is not possible to prescribe any length of the citation but it should rarely exceed 150-200 words.

An official report is a valuable record and sufficient care needs to be taken in its compilation.

Report writing is so simple but a good report is rare to come by

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Reports of a Motor Vehicle accident

(a) Brief nature of accident-collision, dropping in a khud, natural calamity like storm, fire etc.

(b) Date, time and place of accident.

(c) Nature of traffic on the road.

(d) Nature of the road surface— dry, wet, greasy.

(e) Full particulars of the other vehicle make, registration No., left or right hand drive, owner etc in case of a collision.

(f) Particulars of the driver of the other vehicle.

(g) Details of damage to the vehicle.

(h) If persons have been killed or injured, their names and particulars together with nature of injury.

(i) If property has been damaged its details.

(j) Whether report has been made to the police station or any other police unit. Reports made to other authorities.

(k) Steps to have a Court of Enquiry.

TECHNIQUE OF PRESENTATION

The technique of presentation which is equally important consists of :

Heading : It is always desirable to give a short, informative heading to a report. The reader should know at the very start as to what is the subject of the report eg. M T accident, fire-arms accident, gallantry of a unit, misconduct of some individuals, an encounter with hostiles, the loss of some stores etc. In the absence of a heading one will have to read a full page before he is aware of the subject.

Opening paragraph : It gives in brief the broad theme of the report so that the reader is mentally attuned to what is to follow.

Division into paragraphs: Crisp, brief and separate paragraphs with suitable sub-titles attract the reader and help to fix his attention on the relevant points. At the end one has the feeling of a logical sequence in which the conclusion appears logical.

Margins: In some reports eg inspection notes, it is essential to leave a proper margin so that the supervisory officer may write his comments or orders.

POINTS TO AVOID

The following points should be avoided in official reports:

Figures of speech: There is no place for figures of speech in an official report which has to be matter-of-fact.

Slangs may have their place in conversation but not in writing, especially for official records e.g. OK

Irite Phrases: The use of hackneyed worn-out expressions like “mixed feeling of joy and sorrow”, “The last but not the least”, “more easily imagined than described”, “You may take my word for it”

Tautology: This is saying the same things twice over in different words

eg “Arrived one after another in succession”.

Redundancy: ie superfluous words eg. “They professed the religion of Christianity” for “They were Christians”.

Circumlocution: An expression of the sense of one word in many eg. “guardians of law and order” for “policemen”, “land of five rivers” for Punjab.

Journalese: This is the method adopted by press reporters who are paid by the line or inch. It is combination of tautology, redundancy and circumlocution.

PLANS AND NOTES

There are several occasions in police reporting when plans are essential. These need not be elaborate and to scale but just simple pencil drawings with a ruler. Experience shows that several difficult descriptions can be aided by a drawing and this is true of almost every kind of occurrence, though they are specially useful for all kinds of road incidents, MT accidents etc.

An effort should always be made to keep the Note and Order sheets in files neat and tidy. The rules for achieving these are very simple e.g

(a) All writing must start from the top.

(b) Writing should be in horizontal lines as in a book.

(c) When one page is finished it should be turned over and the writing continued on the next page.

(d) It is untidy to write in a slanting manner, upside down, in the margin (except in Inspection Books where a margin of two and half inches should be left) and sandwiching notes at some blank space between previous notes. In short all writing should be as in a book. All this sounds very simple and yet is very rare.

If all these points are followed there can never be any difficulty in finding out the sequence of reports.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISORY OFFICERS

When a report has passed through a supervisory officer it is his duty to ensure that it has been properly drafted. If he permits it to go up without a thorough scrutiny he has failed in his duty. If necessary he should call his junior, tell him the faults of his report and ask him to re-draft it in a proper manner. It would be wrong to let wrong spellings, bad grammar, wrong punctuations, vague information, inaccuracies in facts etc slip by. This does not mean that one should ensure a high standard of literary composition but the obvious faults should be removed.

A DAY TO REMEMBER

By VG Kanetkar IP (Retd.)

Ever since I left the CRP in September 1969 after being in it for over 6 years, I had been looking forward to attending its Annual Week at Neemuch. The Director General was extending an invitation every year but somehow I had not found it possible to honour it. The attraction was not only the Week but also the prospect of being once again in Neemuch, a place which I had visited two or three times every year while I was in the Force.

I had taken no small part in not only making the Week popular with officers and men but also in initiating a number of schemes such as construction of quarters, Central School, reorganisation of the CTC, welfare measures etc and was therefore eager to again visit the place and see the progress made with my own eyes. Meeting officers and friends was also a pleasure to look forward to and I was only waiting for an opportunity which would take me to Neemuch.

The opportunity came this year and I was in Neemuch on the 30th and 31st October 1972. Quite a number of old officers were there and even amongst the new faces, I could recognise with delight some who had served under me in States or met me elsewhere.

Here I must make a mention of Mr Maha Singh—who was a Commandant in the CRP but is now a Cabinet Minister in the Government of Haryana. In this exalted capacity, he was as modest and unassuming as ever. It was also an added pleasure to meet local gentlemen with whom I had made friends during my frequent halts at Neemuch.

I lost no time in going round the lines and seeing for myself the new barracks and new residential quarters which are now dotting the landscape. I also looked up the new Central School, the enlarged and modernised Sports Stadium and the expanded Welfare Centre and was gratified to see the changes that have been effected during the last three years. The Officers'

Mess too has undergone several changes and is a much more comfortable place to stay in than before.

31st was a very busy day as usual. The first item was the big ceremonial parade. Its standard was as high as before, the only change being the slow march past instead of the quick one. The dressing was fine and the Bands perfect.

The list of officers and men who were decorated with medals either for gallantry or for meritorious services was indeed long and, therefore, a very handsome compliment to the Force which has distinguished itself repeatedly in the past. The turnout was excellent.

The Memorial Service was as touching as ever. I felt proud at again having a chance to place a wreath at the foot of the memorial alongwith the chief guest Shri R N Mirdha, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri G Narain, Home Secretary and the DG Shri Imdad Ali.

On such occasions, the mind always recalls with admiration and gratitude the brave sacrifices made all along by a large number of our men and officers.

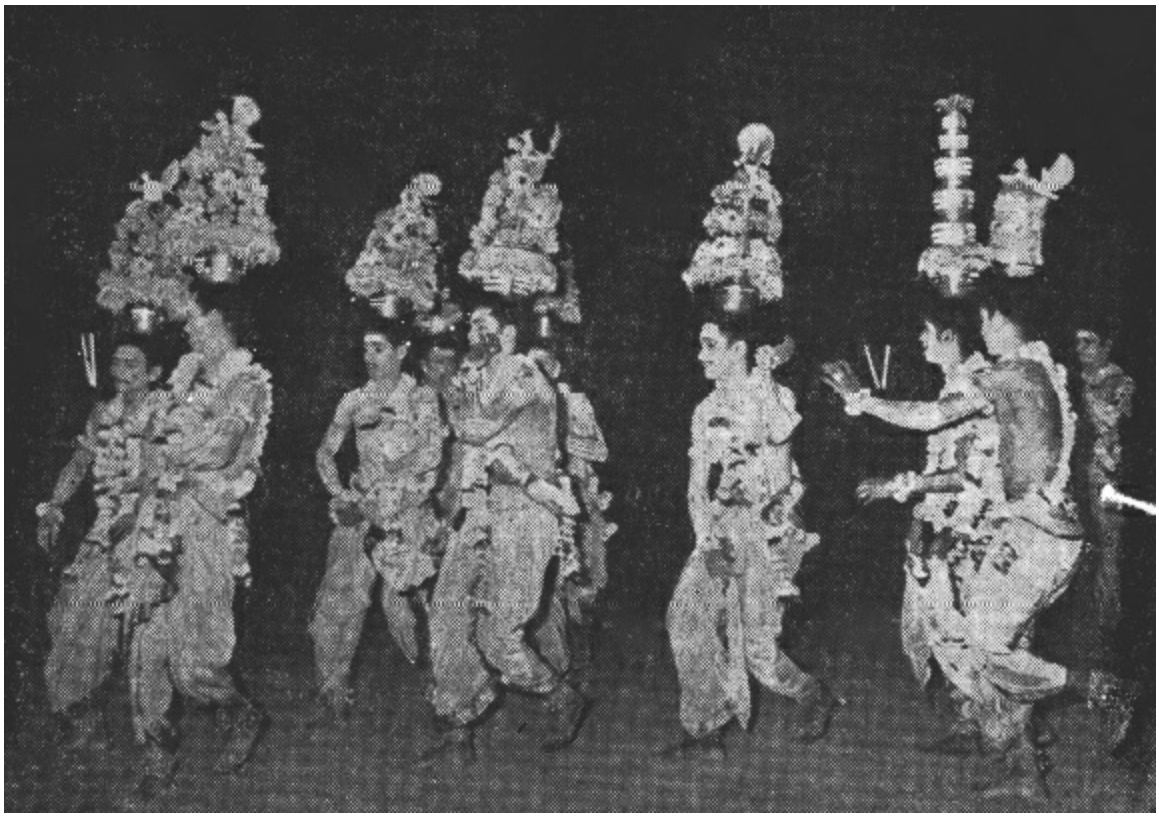
The Sports in the afternoon were popular and exciting and the 60 or so coloured flags waving in the breeze on the opposite side were an index of the huge strength of the CRP.

The Bada-Khana in the evening was lively, providing a chance to mix informally with the rank and file. This reunion was particularly moving for me because I recognised a large number of subordinate officers and men and vice versa and the way I was greeted did evoke affectionate memories of the past.

The Tattoo, which was the last item, was superb and to me the best item was the dare devilry and acrobatic skill of the motor cyclists. Not lagging far behind in performance were the mass PT, torchligh-drill and smart bands.

I left Neemuch on the morning of the 1st November feeling very happy that the CRP continued to be an efficient Force and that it had made considerable progress on various fronts since I left it.

31st October 1972 was thus a day which I will not forget for a long time to come.



Khadgam Dance by CRPF boys which was the chief attraction of the Anniversary Barakhana.

Anniversary Celebrations

IMPRESSIVE PARADE AND PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The highlight of the Anniversary celebrations was the ceremonial parade and award of medals to 52 recipients of President's Police and Fire Service and Police Medals for Gallantry and President's Police and Fire Service Medals for Distinguished Service and Police Medals for Meritorious Service by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. On arrival, the Minister was received by the DG and conducted to the saluting base. Amongst the distinguished guests were: Sarvashri Maha Singh (ex-Commandant CRPF) Minister Government of Haryana and Govind Narain VG Kanetkar IP (Retd) Ex DG CRPF had come specially for the occasion.

Earlier Shri Mirdha accompanied by Shri Govind Narain, Home Secretary arrived in a special aircraft from Delhi. He was received at the air strip by the DG. Sarvashri NS Saksena IP, BS Rosha IPS, S Tandon

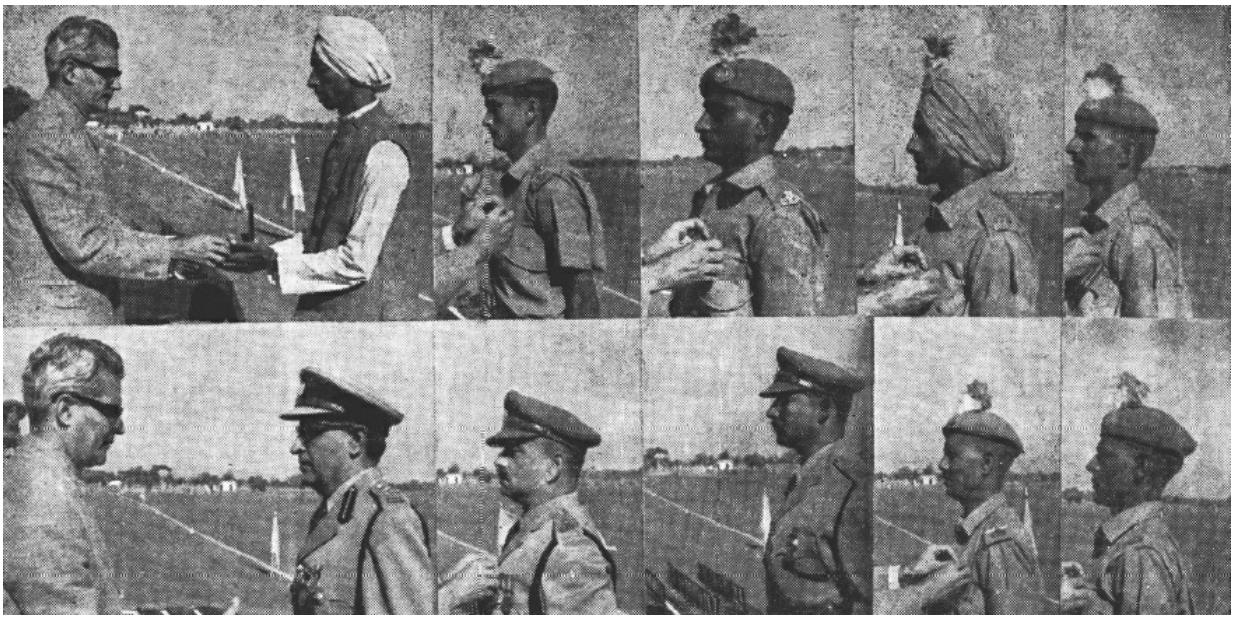
IPS, JK Balani IPS and MR Singh, Station Commander. A large number of civil dignitories were also present to welcome the distinguished guests. A guard of honour was presented and the Minister was very much impressed by the smart drill and turn out of the guard.

Large number of arches and buntings had been put up all along the route from the airfield to the CRPF Officers' Mess where the Minister stayed. Large crowds had collected and greeted with shouts of "Jai Hind", "Indira Gandhi ki Jai" and "Shri Mirdha ki Jai".

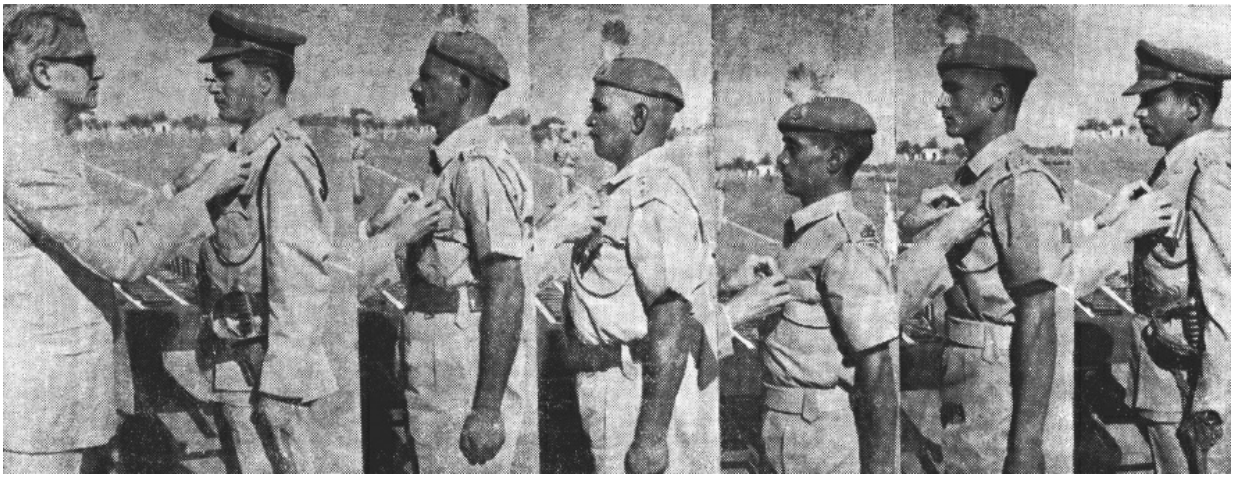
After the presentation of Rashtriya salute the Minister accompanied by the DG and the Parade Commander Shri CM Pandey (Commandant 31 Battalion) inspected the parade. Shri SK Sankaran was the Second-in-Command and Shri IS Gill Parade Adjutant. The Company Commanders were: Sarvashri FJ Baba (Ajmer Range), AC Seetharam (Delhi Range) Divakar Mishra (Durgapur Range) GS Dhaliwal (Gauhati Range) RS Virk (Hyderabad Range) and Mukhtiar Singh Poona Range). The parade then marched past the saluting base along with the Colours followed by the massed bands.

The medal winners then formed up in front of the saluting base. The

people were visibly moved when Shri Roor Singh, father of late Constable Baldev Singh (20 Battalion) went up to receive the President's police & Fire Service Medal for Gallantry awarded to his son posthumously. Constable Baldev Singh had displayed gallantry of a high order during the December 1971 war in the Chicken Neck area where his Battalion put up a



Presentation of medals to Gallantry and other award winners was the high-light of the concluding function



One by one the proud award winners advanced and were decorated by Shri RN Mirdha

fine performance. The recipients of the medals were :—

Bar to President's Police & Fire Service Medal for Gallantry

Shri MC Soam DYSP (4Bn)

President's Police & Fire Service Medal for Gallantry

Shri Ranvir Singh Rana Dy SP (20Bn), Jem Sher Singh (38Bn), Jem Sugan Singh (46Bn), Ct Balbir Singh (38Bn) and Ct Baldev Singh (Posthumous) (20Bn).

Police Medal for Gallantry

Shri RN Sharma DY SP (38 Bn), Shri YVK Reddy DYSP, (46 Bn) Jem Kishan Chand (38Bn), Jem NS Thakur (16 Bn), Jem DR Mukhia (38 Bn), Jem Kundan Singh (16 Bn), Jem Prahlad Ram (16 Bn), HC Chattar Singh (38 Bn), HC Surjeet Singh Gill (2 Sig Bn), NK Rattai Ram (3 Sig Bn), NK Jeet Bahadur Limbu (16 Bn), L/NK Vishwakarma Ram (38 Bn), L/NK Hardwari Lal (16 Bn), Ct Mohan Singh (1 Bn), Ct Ram Narain Yadav (38 Bn), Ct Parasnath Pandey (38 Bn), Ct Vir Singh (20 Bn), and Ct AS Suruuale (38 Bn).

President's Police and Fire Service Medal for distinguished service.

Shri S Tandon IPS IGP Sector-1 and Shri RK Mehra Commandant (14 Bn).

Police Medal for Meritorious Service

Brig KM Pandalai DD (Ops), Shri Raghunath Singh DD (Prov), Shri BK Roy, IPS DIGP HQrs, Shri JK Sen, IPS DIG New Delhi, Shri B Varma, IPS DIG, Lt Col Umrao Singh, Shri DS Paul, Lt Col SS Rajamanikkam, Shri CZ Gafoor, Major Prem Raj, Shri Devendra Kumar, Shri KM Subba, Shri Waman Rao Pawar, Shri Jagir Singh, Sub Maj Nawal Singh, Sub Appukutty, Sub Sohan Singh, Sub Sagar Singh, Jem Bhabuta Ram, Jem Bhikaji Nikkam, Jem Sardara Singh, Jem Churmani-Khatri, HC Shiv Narain HC Kewal Singh, HC Gurubachan Chand and HC Dhanna Singh.

After the medal presentation Shri Mirdha met some ex-service men.

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

Shri Mirdha then laid wreaths at the CRPF Martyrs' Memorial. It was a very impressive and solemn ceremony in which the wreaths were first placed at the memorial by Shri Mirdha followed by Shri Maha Singh Shri Govind Narain, the DG, Sarvashri VG Kanetkar, NS Saksena, BS Rosha and S Tandon. After 'Salami Shastar' to the Martyrs the guard reversed arms and buglers sounded the Last Post. After 2 minutes' silence the Brass Band played "O God our help in ages past". After Reveille had been

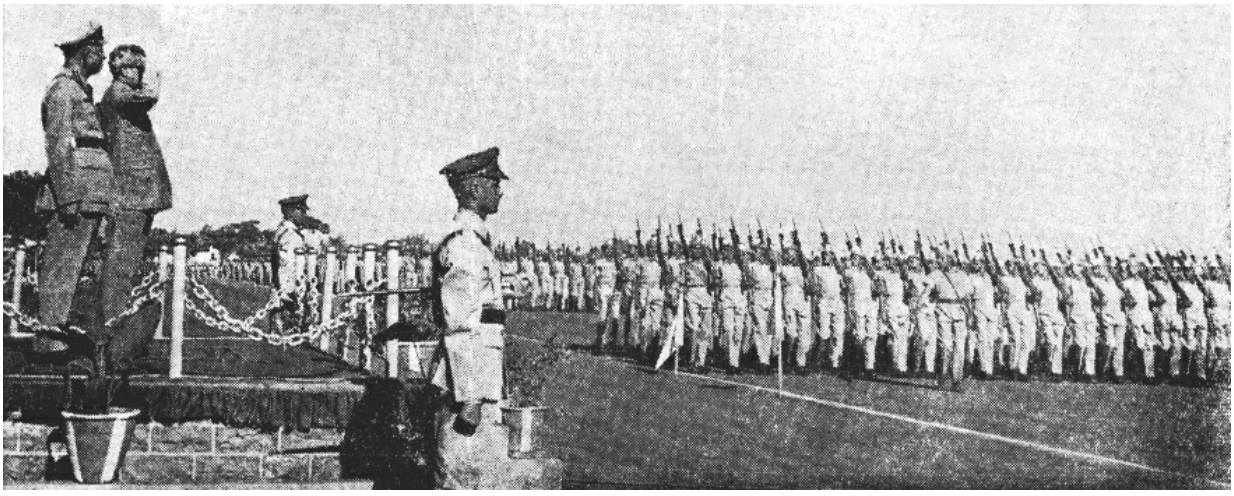
sounded by the buglers the Band sang the very moving song "*Watan ki rah men*"

Shri Mirdha accompanied by the Home Secretary also visited the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bal Mandir and the Family Welfare Centre. The Minister and the Home Secretary appreciated the items prepared by the families and gave *Shabash* to them for their high class workmanship.

After the presentation of prizes and Beating the Retreat in the evening the distinguished guests joined a Bara Khana where all the Range contingents sat together and had their dinner. The concluding function of the anniversary was a torch light tattoo in which 500 trainees gave a display of mass PT, Gymnastics and DR trick riding display. These were followed by Pyrotechnics.

PRESENTATION OF SEWING MACHINES

The DG gave away 54 sewing machines and an equal number of blankets to GC Commandants for the widows of personnel killed in action. These were gifted to the Force by the Citizens' Central Council. The Council have so far gifted to our jawans a large number of items of utility value amounting in all 2 lakhs of rupees.



Range contingents marched past in perfect precision to the tune of massed bands. Their smart turn out and drill thrilled the audience.

Some of these machines will be presented to the widows at Group Centre Delhi at a special ceremony by our Prime Ministsr.

144 woollen jerseys prepared by GCs Neemuch and Ajmer out of wool

received from the Citizens' Central Council were also distributed as gifts to the jawans. These were knitted by the ladies in the Welfare Centres and the cost of knitting only has to be paid by the respective Battalions from the welfare Fund. More jerseys when ready will be sent to these Battalions.

ENTERTAINMENT

A variety entertainment programme was also arranged during the Anniversary. The Indian Revival Group gave performances on 27 and 28 October at the newly built amphitheatre where last minute finishing touch continued until the end. The inaugural show by the troupe was very impressive. On the first day the officers and families witnessed the performance and all the men in the station alongwith their families enjoyed the performance on the second day.

On way the back a special show was given by the Troupe at Group Centre Ajmer also. This was well received by the Jawans and families.

THE FORCE HAS STOOD THE TEST

Addressing the parade Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, said: "Today is an important day for the CRPF. The Force was born 33 years back and during this period the great progress made and services rendered by its men are known to all".

Complimenting the men for the high standard of turn-out and drill Shri Mirdha said that it indicated the training was of a very fine order. Whatever tasks had been allotted to the Force had been done with great diligence and duty was always placed before self. Whether it be in jungles, deserts, or mountains the jawans had displayed great fearlessness.

The large number of medals given to the men for Gallantry and Meritorious Service were indicative of the high standard of service and discipline of the Force.

The Minister congratulated the recipients of the medals and said that they

had not only brought a good name to the Force but the whole country which was proud of them for the services rendered.

Pointing out the significance of 31 October Shri Mirdha said that it coincided with the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who had rendered valuable services to the country. While he was Home Minister Sardar Patel guided the destinies of the country at a most difficult period of our history. He also had a great hand in putting the Force on a regular footing and it was but meet that the Force celebrates its Anniversary on this day.

Shri Mirdha further stated that the country could not forget the officers and jawans who had laid down their lives in the service of the country. It is the result of the sacrifices by these heroes that the CRPF is rated so high.

Whenever there was any trouble in any part of the country or the border was threatened demands were made for the CRPF. This indicated the high regard in which the Force was held both by the people and the Government. Concluding the Home Minister asked the men to continue to do service as had been done so far, so that the Force makes good progress.

Conferences to

REVIEW CRPF ACTIVITIES

The Commandants' Conference during the anniversary celebrations gives an opportunity for the Director General to meet all the Commandants and take stock of the performance of the Force during the preceding year, discuss important problems and make plans for the future for the benefit and welfare of the personnel.

Addressing the conference about the role of the Force during the December 1971 war the DG said "The past year, since we met, has been a momentous one. We fought a war and won it. The CRPF played a small but significant role in it. Both on the Western and Eastern Fronts, our Battalions fought shoulder to shoulder with the Army. I am very happy to record that our Battalions gave a very good account of themselves.

In one Sector. our boys withstood the onslaught of Pakistani Forces and the Brigade Commander complimenting their excellent performance said, 'the boys of the CRPF did not yield even an inch of

territory to the enemy'. In another Sector, an Air Vice Marshal praised the excellent support one of our Battalions gave the Air Force and the valiant defence of a forward air strip which made it possible for the Air Force to operate from there without let or hinderance. It is indeed gratifying that the valour and courage of our officers and men have received due recognition by the award of Sena Medals and other gallantry medals.

DEVOTED WORE

The major task of the Force during the year under review was maintenance of law and order in West Bengal. The DG said that it was due to the massive support the CRPF gave to the State Administration that the State was saved from virtual anarchy. Inspite of hardships, misinformed and prejudiced hate propoganda, our men put in hard, devoted and selfless work in the State, which has been recognised both by the Central and the State Government.

It was a compliment to the Force, said the DG that wherever there was a major law and order problem, both the State and the Centre, look to the CRPF to help tackle it and solve it. It was for these reasons that the Force was in Assam. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala and more less on permanent basis in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur. The role of the CRPF in which large number of extremists had surrendered and appreciable number of arms and ammunition captured by the Battalions was commendable. He asked the officers to understand and appreciate local trends and act with utmost tact, patience and sympathy.

The DG asked the officers to exercise proper scrutiny and control in dealing with accounts and to ensure that Government funds were properly spent and correctly accounted for.

As a result of discussions held during the 1971 conference the Recruits at the RTCs were now receiving their pay in time so that no hardship was caused to them during the period of training or until they leave the institution.

MEDICAL CADRE

Speaking about the position of Medical Officers, which was still not satisfactory, the DG said that it was better to have ad-hoc MOs rather than have none at all. This was why 66 doctors were appointed on an ad-hoc basis. Referring to the training of Recruits and training carried out by the other institutions the DG said that these institutions can produce good results only if they had good and qualified instructors. This could be done only by the co-operation of the Commandants. In the larger interest of the Force the training institutions should have good and capable instructors.

Referring to the maintenance of wireless equipments, vehicles and other stores, the DG desired that the Commandants should ensure proper maintenance,



Touch the tube and it lights. *The operational exhibition and new improvisations carried out by the CRPF Signals under Brigadier SR Khurana earned much praise from the Minister.*

TRAINING PERIOD OF GOs TO BE INCREASED

judicious use and exercise utmost economy.

Some of the important decisions taken at the conference were :—

Separate Cadre for CRPF GOs: A Committee has been formed to go into the issues involved and to furnish advice and recommendation.

Free Leave Pass Concession for Families: The case will be taken up again with the Government either for revival of the facility or for sanctioning advances for such journeys after discussing the issues with the Railway Board.

Statutory Powers to Officers Holding Current Charge: The matter will be taken up with the Government either for delegation of full financial and statutory powers so that the officers holding current charge can function or to delegate the powers to DG for making officiating appointments.

Benches in 3/5 Ton Vehicles: An experiment would be carried out and concrete proposals will be put up.

Tear Smoke Squad: The re-organisation of the squad would be examined in detail before effecting any changes in the existing system.

Commandant General: A committee has been formed to examine the proposal for the appointment of Commandant General in the CRPF.

Extra Curricular Activities: A committee has been formed to frame rules and to put up recommendation for setting up hobbies and other clubs initially in the training institutions.

Mufti Clothing: The scale of one shirt for one year was to be increased to two shirts for two years.

Clerks Training: A proposal is to be put up for starting a training school for clerks at Group Centre New Delhi on a no cost basis.

Wearing of Stars by Coy Commanders: Directly appointed Coy Commanders will wear one star during training at the CTC, two stars during practical training and three stars when holding independent command. Change in the nomenclature of the posts of Asstt-Commandants, Coy Commanders and Jemadars would be taken up when amendments to the CRPF Act are sent to the Government.

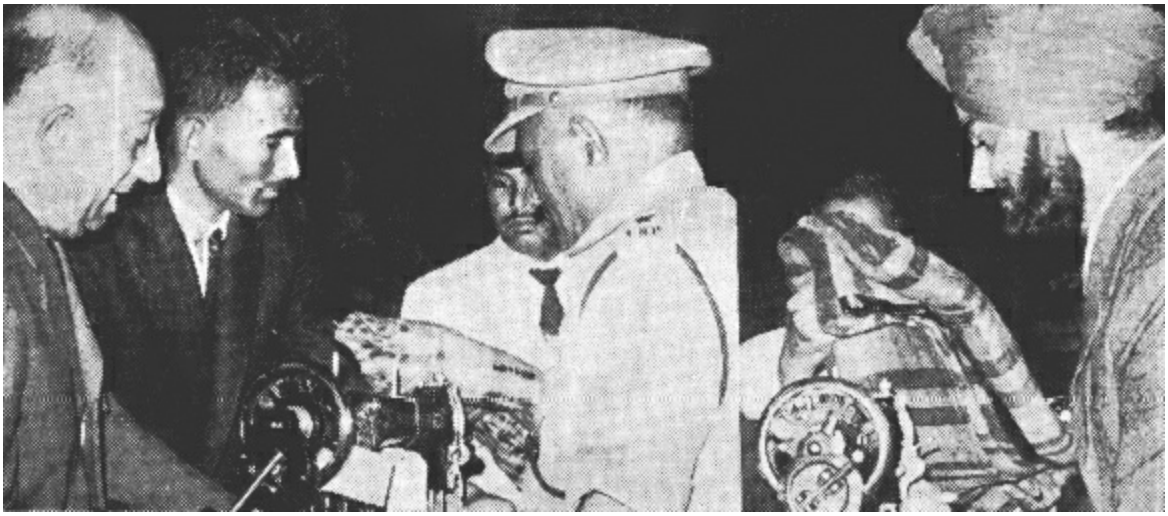
Education Examinations: The syllabi for various CRPF examinations are under revision and will be issued shortly to Battalions.

DIsGP and IsGP have to ensure that only deserving candidates get

promotion for Subedar to Dy S P.

Law will continue to be one of the subjects of the CRPF education examination.

Interest of departmental candidates will be kept in mind while formulating the recruitment policy for direct recruits of DASOs and UOs.



Shri Mani Ram Singh and Shri C Pal Singh receive gifts for the widows from the DG.

IsGP AND DIsGP CONFERENCE

Some important decisions were taken by the conference held on 30 October 1972. The training of Dy SP was to be increased to 12 months to include 9 months of basic training and 3 months of practical training.

It was decided to move the Government that an officer of the status of DIG should be incharge of the training institution responsible for GOs training.

The Government is to be moved to delegate the powers to DG for filling up short terms/leave vacancies of higher ranks by making local/adhoc promotions without any claim for seniority by the incumbants.

Government agreed to have a separate medical cadre for the Force and it may now be possible to improve the situation.

In his concluding remarks the DG said that recently 15 appointments of Commandants had been made. These officers would require help and guidance to develop well, to make the present experiment a success. The Force is working under great stress and proper guid-dance and close touch

of senior officers with the officers and men of Battalions is essential. Furthermore, local discipline and welfare of small detachments posted at distant locations should be attended to by senior officers not only of their own units but also of other Battalians located at places/stations senior officers visit.

RELIEF TO A BUSY SCHEDULE

During the hectic activity of the Anniversary Celebrations variety and relief is provided by the Games competitions organised by the Officers Mess Committee. Though the number of competitors this year was much less compared to previous years, enthusiasm was no less and many a time tempers ran highon points lost due (it was claimed) to wrong judgement of the referee.

In tennis, we had only a few entries and even those who entered seemed to be out of practice. The winners in the competition were Brigadier K M Pandalai and Shri A M Shah, Shri R Ohri and Shri J S Dawson were runners up.

Badminton attracted a large number of entries both for the Doubles and Mixed Doubles. The winners were :

Doubles:	Shri A M Shah and Shri K B Dubey I and Major K K Chatterjee and Pintu II
Mixed Double:	Pintu and Smt D Sampath I and Shri N K Barthwal and Miss Indira II

Bridge was a comparatively quiet event as it needed much concentration to plan strategy and cover plans. Shri Imdad Ali and Lt Col B D Malhotra emerged winners and hriS Chordia and Shri Mohinder Singh were the runners up.

Prizes were distributed by Shri Imdad Ali on the evening of 30 October.

SHOOTING COMPETITION

OFFICERS

Shooting competition (Rifle, Sten and Pistol) compulsory for

Commandants and optional for senior officers is a regular feature of our celebrations. It is conducted by the Central Training College-1 at the classification ranges. Tea and light refreshments during the competition provide relief to the strenuous competitors where range discipline is enforced in all its rigidity.

The following are the results:—

Rifle	Lt Col Umrao Singh	1st
	Lt Col UP Sinha	2nd
Sten	Lt Col Chattar Singh	1st
	Lt Col Umrao Singh	2nd
Pistol	Shri CM Pandey	1st
	Shri KRK Prasad	2nd

LADIES

The shooting competition for ladies is open to all ladies including children. The weapon used is .22 rifle. The practice is fired on standard Rifle Association Target from 20 yards distance. No unauthorised aids of any sort are permitted.

This year we had a large number of competitors and quite a few were handling rifle for the first time. The results by and large, were very encouraging. If ladies do some practice before the competition they would surely put up a better show in the competition. There was no protest or appeal, which speaks well for the efficient conduct of the competitions. A suggestion from some ladies was that ‘balloon shooting’ should also be introduced. This suggestion will receive serious consideration.



FIRERS ALL: Km. Sumitra was I and Km. Indira II (third and fourth in front row) in the Ladies Shooting Competition during the Anniversary celebrations.

ACHIEVEMENTS

APPREHENSIONS & SURRENDER Of EXTREMISTS

CRPF Battalions continued to acquit themselves in the arrest of undesirable elements and recovery of arms, ammunition and other valuables.

ANDHRA PRADESH

37 Battalion : Killed 10 miscreants and injured 22 near Tenali (21 November). 200 miscreants apprehended from Pathergahty and Charminar area in Hyderabad (23 November) by 37 and 12 Battalions.

45 Battalion :-The DG has congratulated Subedar O P Sharma and his party which apprehended a notorious extremist leader near Bode Post Khammam District (31 October). They have been rewared with Rs. 1150 by AP Police authorities.

ASSAM

21 Battalion: 28 miscreants from Lahorighat and Delinber areas (13/14 October), 7 with ammunition (15th), 5 from Jalkuhbari area (20th) arms and ammunition from Bharegaon and Dumkara Basti areas (21st), 4 from Jorhat (25th), 19 from Lahorighat area (30th), 4 form Bongaigaon and Kakrahiar area (4 November) and 21 from Barpeta area (7th).

BIHAR

37 Battalion : An armed dacoit from Village Patuwana (11 October), 5 from Bihar Shariff Town and 36 Kgs of Copper Wire (13th).

55 Battalion : Objectionable articles from POW camp Ramgarh (28

September).

MIZORAM

23 Battalion : 4 extremists from Longpho location (28 September), arms and ammunition from Village Salihan (1 October) and Maite (20th).

NAGALAND

3 Battalion : 22 extremists with large quantity of arms and ammunition from MON location (30 September), 2 from Tuli area (14 October) and 2 from Longpei area (3 November).

10 Battalion : 5 extremists with ammunition near Sonpram (30 September), arms and ammunition from camps near Newpabram and Jotipabram (2 and 4 November) and from Villages Bara Bogi and Bhabok on the 24th.

14 Battalion : 2 extremists from Atoizer area (7 October)

36 Battalion : One extremists leader (25 September), 6 from Village Kami and Lekhroni (1 October) two women extremists surrendered (3 October), 6 from Villages Chizami and Purabami (4th,) 10 from village Pfesachadma (6th), one extremist woman surrendered (11th), 5 from village Zapami (17th), one from village Chizami (26th), and 2 extremist women surrendered (29th).

TAMIL NADU

9 and 28 Battalions : 89 miscreants from Madras City (15 November).

Commendations from Ministers

FOR EXCELLENT WORK

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Shri T R Kakkar IPS, SP expressed his appreciation to Commandant 12 Battalion : “Your men displayed excellent discipline during the course of

the stay at Port Blair. They performed their duties very cheerfully and maintained cordial relations with the public under the leadership of Shri Dayal Singh".

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

On a visit to 41 Battalion at Anini (Lohit Sub Division) DG remarked: "The men were smartly turned out and maintained a high standard of discipline and public relations".

Personnel of 29, 30 and 43 Battalions were highly praised by the local authorities for making the visit of the Prime Minister to Towang on 8 November successful.

ASSAM

Shri Inderjit Verma, IGP Mizoram visited HQ 39 Bn Silchar and remarked : "Jawans look quite happy, cheerful, prompt and attentive".

Minister of Agriculture, Assam visited 26 Bn (10 October) and praised the performance of the Battalion in the area.

BIHAR

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister and Shri L N Mishra, Minister of Foreign Trade visited Darbhanga on 18/19 September. In the visitors book of 53 Battalion the Minister remarked : "The guard presented by A Company was found to be excellently alert and their turnout and smartness was exceptionally good".

Besides his appreciation for the excellent services rendered by CRPF, IGP Bihar has given Rs. 1,000 to CRPF units deployed in Bihar and Rs. 400 to 37 Bn for maintenance of law nd order.

Group Commander POW Camp Ramgarh expressed his appreciation for the courage and alertness displayed by Ct. Brijindra Singh and Naik Satish Chandra of 55 Battalion in apprehending one Pakistani POW who attempted to over-power the sentry and snatch his rifle.

59 BATTALION ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of 59 Battalion was celebrated at Durgapur (WB) on September 1, 1972. the programme consisted of games, athletics, fete, Barakhana and a variety show in the evening.

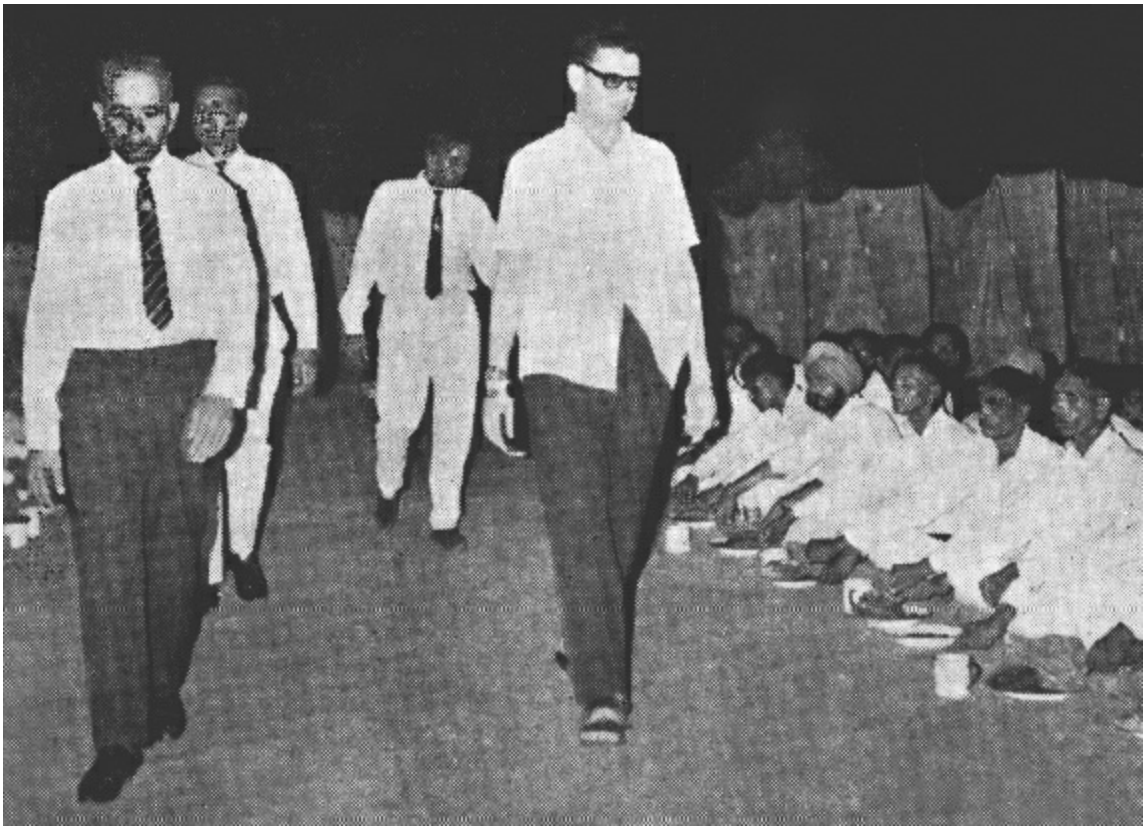
The inter company athletics meet was held in the morning and the Commandant Shri P N Choudhury gave away prizes to the winners.

Fete was the most interesting item of the programme. It was inaugurated by Smt SP Sharma. A number of stalls were put up and the games were very much appreciated by all.

A Durbar was held by the Commandant at which a resume of the achievements of the Battalion was given. He recalled the gallantry displayed by Ct Amarpal Singh in capturing an armed extremist.

Shri Baga Ram Tulpule General Manager Durgapur Steel Plant was the chief guest at the Barakhana and variety entertainment programme.

Messages of good wishes were received among others from Shri Imdad Ali, DG.



Barakhana— *Shri Baga Ram Tulpule going round along with the Commandant*

ESCAPE BIDS BY POW FOILED

IGP Bihar conveyed his appreciation for the excellent work done by Commandant J Eapen, 38 Battalion and Shri B S Rana Dy SP (Signals). He recommended monetary rewards to Subedar Pirthi Singh, Jemadar Lalit Mohan, Raj Singh and Mukharam Singh.

KERALA

IGP Kerala has recorded his thanks and congratulations to all officers and men of 17 Battalion on the successful conclusion of the Prime Minister's and Home Minister's visit.

MADHYA PRADESH

Group Commander No. 9 Control Group congratulated all ranks 54 Battalion for foiling attempt to escape by one Pakistani prisoner of war and gave a cash reward to Ct Mahabir Singh.

MIZORAM

Commander 73 Mtn Bde congratulated Commandant and all ranks 23 Battalion for apprehending four armed miscreants and large quantity of ammunition.

Lieutenant Governor of Mizoram inspected the guard of 15 Battalion (23 October) and remarked "Excellent".

NAGALAND

Shri Chingwang Konyark, Minister of Tuensang Affairs and Deputy Minister of Education commended the turnout and smartness of the guards presented by 14 Battalion at Mokokchung.

Shri R C Chiten Jamir, Finance Minister Nagaland gave a cash reward to the guard of 14 Battalion for excellent performance.

WEST BENGAL

Shri A R Khan IPS, SP Railway Police, Howrah conveyed his congratulations to Commandant 27 Battalion.

PROMPT ACTION

Prompt action by the CRPF Battalions helped controlling fire and saving of valuable property :—

21 Battalion	Roha (near Gauhati) Assam
22 Battalion	Leh (J&K) by Lance Naik Mohinder Singh and F Company personnel
34 Battalion	Village Dehhlihangra-Assam
36 Battalion	Village Meluri—Nagaland
46 Battalion	Wokha Town—Nagaland.

PROMOTIONS

Sarvashri A K Kathuria and K Mayan have been promoted as Commandants.

INTER RANGE ATHLETIC MEET

by Lt Col Umrao Singh

Neemuch Range Champions

The Inter Range Athletics are an important feature of our Anniversary programme. Preparations start months before the Meet to ensure success. These include renovation of the Stadium, preparation of the Track, repair and polishing up of athletic gear required for the Meet. The Range teams are given final ‘boostup’ during this period. All these require proper planning and systematic execution of work/duties at various levels.

This year the Cinder Track had to be dug up and relaid as it was completely worn out due to constant use for over two years. Similarly, the atheltic gear had to be extensively repaired and polished afresh. Most of the work involved was done on ‘self-help’ basis to ensure maximum economy.

TWO NEW RANEGS

It was with great pleasure that we welcome two new Ranges Srinagar and Kohima, participating in the 1972 Athletic Meet, for the first time.

All Range teams appeared to have been selected well in advance and concentrated at suitable places for intensive training to achieve better standards this year. Almost all of them had a sprinkling of above average athletes, though the degree of training and coaching varied as was evident from their performance in the Meet. However, it is obvious from the results that we need many more coaches/qualified athletes from NIS Patiala.

The outstation teams reached Neemuch by 19 October and straight away

started practicing in the Stadium. All possible guidance was provided by the coaches, who were also concentrated at Neemuch. They, however, did not have sufficient time to practice, as the track had to be closed for final touches. The Neemuch team had some advantage over others in this respect as it had been concentrated at Neemuch since September.

The opening ceremony was held on 27 October at 3.30 PM. Brigadier SB Raza received the DG. The stadium was well decorated and 78 flags hoisted in a semi-circle opposite the main pavilion presented a colourful spectacle. The smart March Past to the tune of massed bands followed by releasing of pigeons and balloons and sounds of crackers, rifle fire and bombs was very impressive. The Oath taking ceremony too was very spectacular and solemn.



Championship for Neemuch Range—Shri Jk Balani receives the Trophy

EFFICIENT CONDUCT

The Meet progressed according to programme without delay or

postponements. It was a treat to see young DAGOs smartly dressed, acting as officials of the first Athletic Meet of their new career.

There was no protest or appeal, which indicated the fairness and high standard with which various events were conducted by them. Prize distribution ceremony was held daily by distinguished guests present.

There was tremendous excitement as the scores went up on the score board. All sorts of manipulations were tried by the Team Captains. Managers to score over the opponents,

which worked in some cases. There was tough competition between Ajmer and Hyderabad. Neemuch lifted the championship trophy by a convincing margin of 143 points. The difference between Ajmer and Hyderabad was just 8 points. The final scores were :

Neemuch	260 points
Ajmer	117 points
Hyderabad	109 points
Delhi	80 points
Srinagar	60 points
Gauhati	42 points
Kohima	36 points
Durgapur	32 points
Poona	12 points

OUTSTANDING ATHLETES

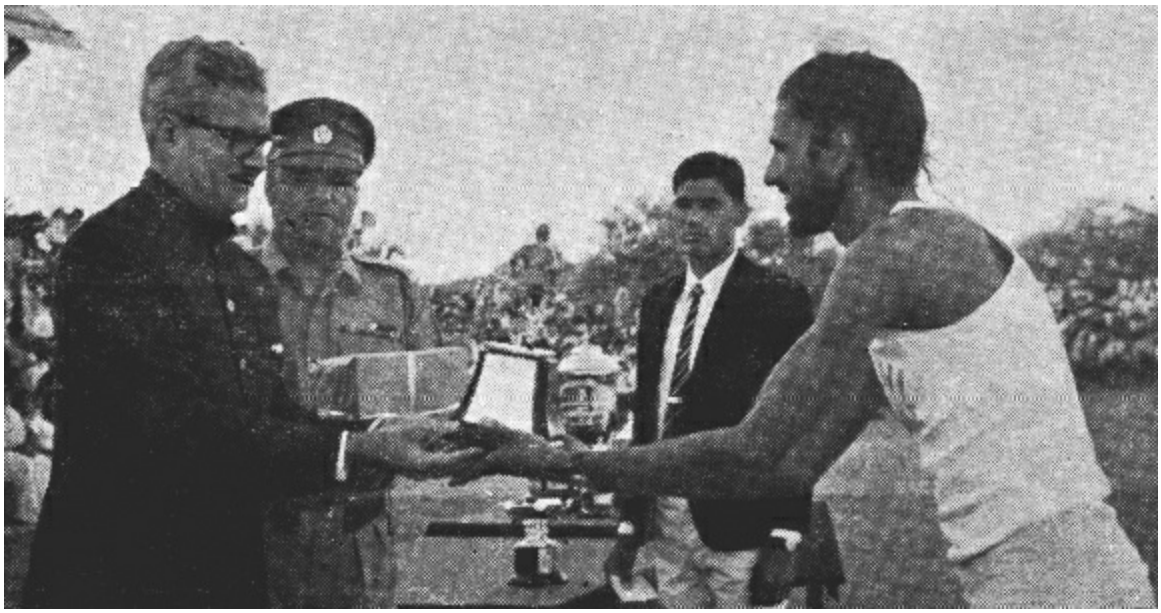
This year there were a few new entrants in the athletic teams. Subedar Kripal Singh (Delhi Range) held the National record in 10,000 mtrs. Race. Jem Harkmesh Siugh also of Delhi Range is a fire sprinter. Both these athletes hold promise. There were a few others also who did well and earned their berth in the Central Team. During the Meet 11 new Meet records were set up.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha,

Many an old Record Smashed

The Championship Trophy was received by Shri JK Balani on behalf of Neemuch Range, the Runners-up Trophy by Shri AM Shah on behalf of Ajmer Range. Subedar Kripal Singh of Delhi Range was adjudged the Best Athlete of the Meet and was awarded the Best Athlete Trophy donated by Shri N Rama Iyer IP ex-IGP CRPF.

Best Contingent Trophy-Durgapur Range
Bands Trophies-Brass Band-Ajmer and Hyderbad Ranges. Pipe Band-GC Kishangarh



The Champion Athlete—Sub Kripal Singh receives the Best Athlete Trophy from Shri RN Mirdha

Ladies Musical Chairs: Miss Kamla Verma I, Mrs NS Shekha wat II.

CLOSING CEREMONY

After the massed bands display, Retreat was sounded and all flags were lowered ceremoniously. This was followed by the Closing Ceremony and the Meet Flag was handed over by the Chief Guest to the CSO with the following exhortation:

"I deliver this Flag to you for safe custody until such time as it is again flown at the next Inter Range Athletic Meet".

It was indeed a touching scene and thus ended the VI Inter Range Athletic Meet. All competitors departed with a renewed pledge to do better at the next Meet to be held in 1973.

The Meet enables us to select our team which participate in the All India Police Games. to be held We are the champions of last year's Meet and with the talent that we have, it should be possible to retain the Trophy provided our coaches and members of the team take their responsibility seriously and devote full time to achieve the highest standards in various events. I have no doubt that the goal will be achieved. But we will have to fight with grim determination right through the Meet.

The deficiency of trained coaches should be made up in the ensuing years so that more and more athletes of desired standard are produced to replace those getting old and stale. More efforts are required on preparation of play grounds and procurement of standards ports gear, as without these no coach can really contribute much and his efforts will not produce the desired results.

Massage

INDIA DESIRES TO LIVE IN PEACE

—PRIME MINISTER

On this day last year, the armed conflict with Pakistan was brought to an end on our initiative. At present our Armed Forces are engaged in withdrawal in accordance with the Simla agreement. The ceasefire last year and the withdrawal of our forces this year symbolises the deep desire of this country to live in peace. We hope that military conflict and-confrontation will be a matter of the past. Let us dedicate our effort to building a structure of durable peace on the sub continent based on absolute equality, mutual respect and cooperation. While we bend our energies in a united manner to solve the problems of the development of our country let us recall something of the discipline and sense of dedication which all sections of our people showed in the face of the unprecedented crisis which faced us barely a year ago.

I should like to take this opportunity to convey the appreciation of the Government to all members of our Defence Forces and of our para-military forces. Their valour and scrifice in defence of our land and for the cause of human liberty will long be remembered. The nation is proud not only of their professional skill but of their devotion to human values, their

dedication to national duty and thier discipline in war and peace. I should also like to pay homage to all those who lost thier lives or limbs. We share in the sorrow of their families.

My best wishes are with our Defence Services, para-military Forces and Defence workers. Let our entire people devote themselves to the cause or our social and economic advancement.

West Zone Meet

SUPERIORITY ESTABLISHED



West Zone Hockey Champions— *The presence of the DG at the Hockey finals greatly contributed to victory*

The CRPF teams established their superiority at the XXII All India Police Games West Zone Meet held at Mayo College Grounds, Ajmer from 7 to 12 December 1972. They are already holders of the 1972 All India Police Athletic Championship.

CRP won the Hockey, Basket Ball and Gymnastics. In the football final they lost to RAC (3-1) with whom they had drawn last year and had conceded victory only on goal averages. In the Volley Ball final CRP lost to Madhya Pradesh Police in a well contested match.

The CRP Gymnasts again scored high points and the whole team qualified for all India Police Meet. Similarly in Wrestling 7 out of 10 weights have been won by our wrestlers and in all nine wrestlers have qualified for the All India Police Meet.

Shri Ganesh Singh, IPS Additional IGP Rajasthan took the salute at the march past and declared the Meet open. Shri RK Baijal, IPS welcomed the participants on behalf of the organising committee. The participating teams were from Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, CRPF and ITBP.

During the 3½ years that Shri Imdad Ali has been at the head of the Force the CRP has made tremendous progress besides other spheres, in the field of sports also. He invariably visits all the big tournaments in which the CRP teams participate. He was present at Ahmedabad for the last year's West Zone Meet and also at the All India Police Games at Bangalore in April 1972. From Ajmer the DG flew to Trivandrum.

BASKET BALL

In Basket Ball the CRP team was easily the best and beat ITBP (99-52) on 8 December, Rajasthan Police (99-44) on the 9th and MP Police (134-44) on the 10th. With these three victories they have qualified for the All India Police Games.

In the match against ITBP, MV Singh (Team Captain) and Bhanwar

Singh combined well and scored most of the points. By half time our team was leading (48-20). When the play was resumed even though ITBP made some determined efforts to equalise, CRP players continued to build-up the score which was (99-52) at the end of the game.

The match against Rajasthan Police was also played at a fast pace and Karnail Singh had the highest score to his credit with 39 points. Rajasthan lead by Shantanu Kumar opened the score but CRP soon took up the threads and established a comfortable lead. By half time the score was (45-20). When play was resumed our players kept up the pressure and by the time the final whistle was blown, they were just short of a century (99-44).

The match against MP Police was a virtual walk over and our players lost no time in building up the score which was 134-44 at the end of the game.

HOCKEY

CRP beat MP Police (1-0) on 7 December, Maharashtra (1-0) on the 9th, Rajasthan (5-0) on the 10th and Gujarat (4-0) on the 11th. Shri Imdad Ali witnessed the game on the last day and personally patted the victorious team on their backs for their splendid performance.

The match against MP Police was well contested and SS Mann scored the winning goal after a clever pass from Banne Singh (RO).

Similar was the case in the match against Maharashtra Police. Though CRP was the better side our forwards failed to connect time and again. It was only five minutes before the end that SS Mann scored the winning goal.

In the match against Rajasthan CRP again dominated throughout. Banne Singh and Shushil Tete played a fine game. Banne Singh (RO) scored three goals and Albert Ekka and Man Masih one each (5-0).

In the final match against Gujarat Police in which the DG evinced keen interest (he was IGP Gujarat at one time) CRP did not seem to have much opposition and were decidedly the better team. By half time CRP were leading (1-0) and added another three before the game ended. SS Mann scored two goals and Lawerence and Albert Ekka one each (4-0).

WRESTLERS & GYMNASTS SHINE

VOLLEY BALL

In Volleyball CRP beat Maharashtra (3-0) on 10 December, Gujarat (3-0) on the 11th and ITBP (3-1) earlier during the day. Our players were able to beat Maharashtra, Gujarat and ITBP without much difficulty, but met their match in the MP Police. The final was a very well contested match until the end and tempers ran high off and on. Though MP won the first game (15-11) our team outclassed them in the second game (15-6). The third and fourth games were lost at 11-15 each. Gurdeep, Rohtas and MM Joseph played well.

FOOTBALL

In Football CRP beat MP Police (4-1) on 9 December, Gujarat (18-0) on

the 10th and Maharashtra Police (5-1) on the 11th. In the match against Maharashtra Surjeet scored two goals and Thapa, Shankaran and Abdul Khalique one each.

The final was a well contested match and more than 5,000 people had come to witness it. The DG and Shri Vishnoi DIG RAC were also present.

The game moved at a fast pace from the kick off. Neither team had scored by half time. Immediately after play was resumed Magan Singh scored a goal for the RAC. Within two minutes we were awarded a penalty kick which was unfortunately missed by Thapa.

This was the turning point and from then on both teams played a spirited game. The RAC were, however, always able to manage some good passing. Luck was decidedly in favour of RAC as the CRP missed quite a few chances. However, one minute before the final whistle Thapa found the net with a powerful kick from about 25 yards which floored the RAC Goal keeper. The final score was (3-1). Tersem Singh, Barthwal, Shankaran, Sahaya Bara,Toori Banki Rai, Khalik, Thapa and Nirmal played well. The DG spoke to the team after the game and gave a “Shabash” for the good team spirit, fair play and sportsman spirit displayed.

WRESTLING

The wrestling bouts were also virtual walk-overs and in the final round our wrestlers qualified in 7 out of 10 weights. The following will now compete at the All India Meet:—

Dada Kanse and Mahavir Singh (both 48 Kg), Baleshwar Singh (52 Kg), Dev Ram Pal (57 Kg), Baij Nath (58 Kg), Raghubir Singh (82 Kg), Ishwar Singh (90 Kg), Diwan Singh and Mohinder Singh (both 100 Kg) and Sukhwant Singh (over 100 Kg).

Though Maharashtra put up a tough fight our gymnasts established their superiority and qualified by defeating Maharashtra by 6.85 points. The following will now compete at the All India Meet:

Sub Dharamvir Singh, Jem Balbir Singh, HCs Mool Chand, Shankar Lal, BR More, Suraj Bhan, Chandgi Ram, Nk. Pitamber Singh, L/Nks RK Raju and Dev Prakash and Ct. G Ganesan.

DG'S FAREWELL VISIT TO HYDERABAD



Phase II of Master Plan at Avadi inaugurated. *The DG with IG Sector I and Shri SS Sahni and other Officers after the foundation stone laying ceremony.*

The DG paid a farewell visit to Hyderabad on 20 and 21 December 1972. A special ceremonial parade was held in his honour composed of contingents from the GC and 12 and 38 Battalions. He visited the construction works in progress at the Group Centre and declared open a block of 40 type I quarters. A foundation stone was laid to mark the commencement of the phase IT of the Master Plan which is estimated to cost rupees one crore and ten lakhs. The DG also visited 53 and 54 Battalions which are currently deployed in the town. A reception was held in the evening which was attended by number of civil and military officials.

The DG met the Chief Secretary and discussed with him the law and order situation in the State with reference to the deployment of the CRPF.

HEROIC DEEDS RECALLED AT AVADI

The DG was at Avadi on 18 and 19 December. On arrival he was received by Colonel BK Sabnis and Shri DCK Nair. A farewell dinner was held in his honour at the Station Officers' Mess where a large number of civil and military officers were present.

The DG took the salute at a ceremonial parade held in his honour on 19th

which was commanded by Principal DS Paul. Later he addressed all ranks and asked them to maintain the high traditions of the Force. He congratulated them for proving themselves a dependable and reliable Reserve Force both to the Centre and the State Government.

The DG referred to the diversified role of the CRPF in the present context and recalled the heroic deeds of the Battalions which fought a regular Pakistani brigade in the Rann of Kutch in 1965. The CRPF had done commendable work in tackling the activities of the extremists in Nagaland, Assam, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal. Both the Centre and the State Governments had full faith in the CRPF and he exhorted to the men to continue to maintain the high standards of discipline and dignity of the Force.



All his garlands for his dear little children who had come to say 'Jai Hind' at Jammu.



Profuse garlanding and then a farewell ride in a flower bedecked caravan.



You have joined a Force said the DG to recruits Harbans Lal, Gopal Krishna and Karam Singh.



Handshakes and then a bouquet from Smt Sahni—On the conclusian of his farewell visit to Hyderabad the DG was seen off at Begumpet airport by Sarvashri S Tandon, SS Sahni, officers and their ladies.

PACKED PROGRAMME AT JAMMU

During the farewell visit to Jammu, the DG had a very busy schedule. He was received at the airport by Col DS Dhillon, Sarvashri KL Dubey, C Pal Singh, PN Rama Krishna and Major PS Bal. Later he called on the Governor, Chief Minister and Chief Secretary.

A dinner was held in his honour at 20 Battalion Officers' Mess where senior military officers and their wives were present.

ALL PARA MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES SHOULD BECOME 'PEOPLE's POLICE'-SAYS THE DG

DURBARS

The DG addressed durbars at GC Jammu and 16 Battalion. He congratulated the men on their fine performance under the most difficult conditions in the maintenance of law and order in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and the Eastern areas.

A large number of Group Centres, training institutions and other facilities had been added since his arrival. He emphasised on the men to maintain all the new buildings, weapons and equipment.

The main function of the Police was to serve the country, maintain peace and protect the people. It was essential that under the democratic set up all

Police forces and Paramilitary forces became ‘people’s police’. He also emphasised the importance of police public relations

In his concluding remarks the DG said that after retirement he would always pray to the Almighty God to make the CRPF a great Force and one of the best in the country. He also asked the men to give the same amount of loyalty and devotion to his successor Shri BB Mishra which had been given to him.

CRPF HAS DONE COMMENDABLE WORK

ALI ROSE

The DG planted an ‘Ali Rose’, named after him, in the Rose Park under development at GC Jammu. More than 150 rose plants of different varieties were also planted on the occasion by Col DS Dhillon, Sarvashri C Pal Singh, KL Dubey, Lt Col Gautam Sharma and other officers and ladies.

The DG visited 16 Battalion during the day where a lunch was arranged. The Corps Commander and other senior military officers in the station also attended. He visited the Family Welfare Centre where prizes were awarded to Smt Padma Kumari for good nourishment of her child, Smt Leela for maintenance of her quarter, Smt Jam Begam for embroidery, Smt Anjala for stitching and Smt Samerjeet Kaur for display.

The DG was given a most affectionate ceremonial send off at GC Jammu & 16 Battalion where he was taken in flower-bedecked caravans after having been profusely garlanded. The jawans lined the road leading out of the campus.



The Best Prize to the 'Best Mother' of 16 Battalion Smt Padma Kumari.



Planting the Ali Rose. Smt & Shri C Pal Singh are in the rear.

Central Teams Win Two Football Trophies

CRPF Central teams participated in a number of All India Tournaments and won BN Banjerjee Memorial Football Tournament Chhatarpur (MP) and Shri Govind Memorial Football Tournament Panna (MP).

Sub SS Mann, Jem Bhupinder Singh Mann and HC Amrik Singh

were selected to represent Rajasthan State in the Nehru Memorial Hockey Tournament at Delhi. Our gymnasts Jem Balbir Singh, HC Mool Chand, HC Shankar Lal and Nk Pitamber Singh were selected to take part in the Youth Rally organized by the Education Ministry, Government of India, at the National Stadium, New Delhi, on 6 November. Their performance was highly appreciated and they were all presented with a Gymnastic kit.

FOOTBALL

All India Oglvie Football Tournament was held at Ajmer in October 1972. Two matches were played in which CRPF team beat Ajmer XI (6-0) and Moon Club, Agra (3-0). The quarter final was lost to District Sports Association, Ratlam (0-3) on 29 October.

The secound leg of the semi final was played against RAC, Bikaner. It was a very well contested match and was drawn on the first day (1-1). Jem Tarsem Singh 'Team Captain' and L/Nk Toori Banki Rai could not participate in the replayed match due to injuries and we lost (0-3).

BN Banjerjee Memorial Football Tournament was held at Chhatarpur. (MP). The first match was played against Chhatarpur Blues. It was a tough match which we won (5-0). In the quarter final our team beat Rubani Club Kamptee (4-1) which had defeated us earlier this year in the Gold Cup Football Tournament, Gwalior. In the semi final our team beat Nagpur Railways (3-0). The final was played against Steel Plant Bhilai on 23 November. Inspite of Bhilai putting up a stif resistence CRP beat them (2-1) and claimed the trophy.

In Shri Govind Memorial Football Tournament at Panna (MP) the first match was played against Jamshedpur Club which we won (2-1). In the semi final too our team scord the winning goal (3-1) without any difficulty. The final was played on 25 November against Madhya Pradesh Police in which both the teams played with great determination and the trophy was finally claimed by CRP (2-1).

HOCKEY

Rajasthan State Hockey Tournament was played at Jaipur in November.

The first two matches were virtual walk overs against DHA, Jaipur (2-0) and Banswara (5-0). In the quarter final our team was pitted against Ganga Nagar XI and CRP won (4-0). The semi final played against Kota 'B' was tough going and we scored a decisive victory (2-0). The final match against Kota 'A' was well contested and we lost to a better team (3-4).

VOLLEYBALL

Our Volleyball team played in the N R Mohan Volleyball Tournament at Ghaziabad (21-24 October in which some of the first class teams like BSF, Corps of Signal, Delhi Police and ASC, Meerut participated. The first match was played against Haryana Police and we lost (11-15, 9-15).

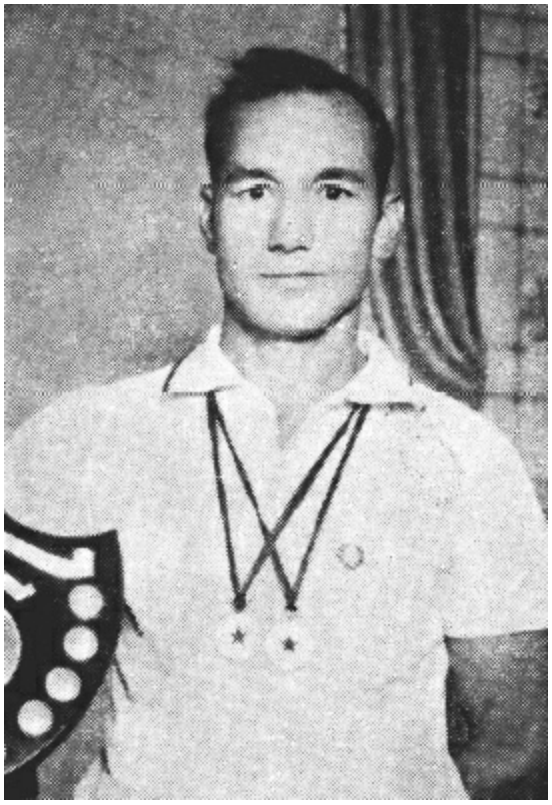
Doon Volleyball Tournament was held at Dehradun from 26-29 October. The first match played against Himachal Transport was very well contested and we beat them in three straight games. Mohan Meaken were another good team and we managed to beat them also (15-9, 11-15, 15-5). The semi final match was lost to BSF (11-15, 9-15, 13-15).

Jem Gurdeep Singh and Nk S Easwaran were declared the Best Smashers of the Tournament.



Trophy for 8 Battalion— *Major Kesari Singh receives the Trophy for the capture of maximum arms and ammunition from Shri RN Mirdha.*

Mohan Singh Memorial Volleyball Tournament was held at Delhi from 31 October to 4 November 1972. The first match played against Guru Nanak University was well contested. Guru Nanak team took the first game (11-15). Our team equalised in the second game (15-7) and lost the third (13-15). The next two games were hotly contested and we managed to take both these (15-10), 16-14). After this the CRPF team qualified for the league matches and then lost to BSF, Shri Ram Rayons and Delhi Police



Two Gold Medals for Jem Anand Singh

All India Police Aquatic Meet

All India Police Aquatic Meet was held at Bangalore from 8 to 11 October 1972. The CRPF Swimming Team won the 3rd position (58 points). First and Second positions were won by Uttar Pradesh Police and Border Security Force with 188 and 89 points each respectively.

Star attraction of the Meet was Jem Anand Singh, 53 Battalion who displayed fine style combining skill with perfection in Forward and Back diving events. He won two Gold medals. He

was the only gold medalist of the CRPF team.

The following are the results :—

4 x 100 M. Free style relay CRPF team II (Jem S. Surenderan, Jem T V Nair, Nk V V Ponnappan, Ct Bhajman Seth). 100 M. Free style : Jem S Surenderan III, 200 M. Free style : Jem S Surenderan IV, 100 M. Back stroke : Ct V M A Nair VI, L/Nk P P Nair VII, 100 M. Breast stroke : Ct K J Joseph VI, 400 M Free style : Nk V V Ponnappan VI, 200 M. Butterfly : Ct Ranjit Singh VI.

Inter Range Wrestling

Neemuch & Gauhati share honours

Neemuch and Gauhati Range jointly won the Wrestling Championship (7 points each) in the Inter Range Wrestling Competition held at Srinagar. All the Ranges participated. Srinagar Range were runner-up and Hyderabad Range were placed third. Other Ranges in order of merit were Ajmer and Delhi—fourth (3 points each) and Poona—fifth. Kohima and Durgapur did not secure any points. Col D S Dhillon, DIG, Srinagar Range declared the meet open on 11 September and gave away the prizes. The Championship trophy was handed over to Gauhati Range who will retain it for 6 months.

Results are as under :—Pin Weight: L/Nk Dada Kanse (Neemuch) I, Ct. Chettan Singh (Srinagar) II, Fly Weight: L/Nk Jitan Yadav (Ajmer) I, Ct. Baleshwar Singh (Ajmer) II, Bantam Weight: Nk Rajender Yadav (Gauhati) I, Nk Dev Ram Pal (Hyderabad) II, Feather Weight: Nk Dharamdev Yadav (Gauhati) I, Ct Braham Dutt (Neemuch) II, Welter Weight: L/Nk Muni Ram (Neemuch) I, Ct CL Yadav (Poona) II, Middle Weight: Jem Ishwar Singh (Delhi) I, HC Raghubir Singh (Srinagar) II, Light Heavy Weight : L/Nk Ram Raj (Gauhati) I, L/Nk Wali Jan (Gauhati) II, Heavy Weight: Jem Diwan Singh (Hyderabad) I, HC Girraj Singh (Hyderabad) II, Super Heavy Weight: Insp Sukhwant Singh (Srinagar) I, L/Nk Haram Singh (Srinagar) II, Light Weight : HC Baij Nath (Neemuch) I, L/Nk Mohinder Singh (Delhi) II.

National Wrestling Championship Indian Style

12th and 4th National Wrestling Championships Indian Style (For

Seniors and Juniors) was held at Indore from 25 to 29 October 1972.

Jem Diwan Singh won the first position in Super Heavy Weight. Nk Jitan Yadav and Jem Ishwar Singh were second in Fly Weight and Light Heavy Weight respectively.

The results :

Fly Weight: L/Nk Jitan Yadav (Ajmer) II, L/Nk Dada Kanse (Neemuch) IV, Feather Weight : Nk Dharmdev Yadav (Gauhati) IV, Middle weight : HC Raghubir Singh (Srinagar) III, Light Heavy Weight : Jem Ishwar Singh (Delhi), Super Heavy Weight : Jem Diwan Singh (Hyderabad) I.

The All India Volleyball tournament, Satna (M.P.) was held from 15 to 17 December. In the first match our team beat Varanasi Club (15-7, 15-9). The semi-final was a well contested match and though Mohan Meakin took the second game (12-15) and equalised the CRP score (15-9), our players won the next two games consecutively (15-11 and 15-7). The final was played against UP Police and though we took the first two games (15-7, 15-9) the last three were lost to a better team (11-15, 13-15, 11-15).

BASKETBALL

All India Butlerian Basketball Tournament was held at Delhi. Our team lost to Govt. College, Ajmer (49-72) and then to BSF (56-74).

Kacker Memorial Basket Ball Tournament, Lucknow, attracted some of the best teams. The CRPF team could not qualify for the league matches. The first match against Shri Ram Rayons, Kota, was lost (76-92). Our team was however able to beat BEG, Roorkee (72-41).

DG’S TROPHY FOR 4 BATTALION

During his recent visit to Manipur Shri VV Giri, President of India presented a valuable momento (President’s autographed photograph in a mounted frame) to Major Harchand Singh, Commandant 4 Battalion in recognition of the excellent performance by him and the Battalion towards security and other measures on the occasion. Any Battalion could be proud of such recognition from the head of the State. Shri BK Nehru Governor of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur also appreciated the services of the Commandant and the Battalion on the occasion.

The Battalion added another feather to its cap by winning the DG’s Trophy for the Battalion which captured maximum arms and ammunition, during 1972. The Trophy was presented on the occasion of the 33rd Anniversary at Neemuch.

The Trophy was instituted by Shri Imdad Ali, Director General in 1969 and the previous winners are:

31 Battalion	1969
13 Battalion	1970
8 Battalion	1971

The Battalion was raised at Bharatpur on November 7, 1956.

Training was completed within a short time after which orders were received for move to Jammu & Kashmir where the Battalion was deployed along the border. Vigorous patrolling was carried out both during day and night in which a number of armed Pakistani infiltrators and intruders were captured.



Major Harchand Singh receives the DG's Trophy for capture of largest number of Arms and Ammunition from Shri R N Mirdha

Much valuable information was gained from them as a result of which many more personnel and weapons were captured. The Battalion thus reduced abductions, murders, cattle lifting etc. which were frequently indulged into by the Pakistanis. The Battalion was deployed in this area for a long spell of six years, till November 1962.

Before move to Manipur the Battalion was deployed on law and order duties at Delhi, Dehradun, Patna and Calcutta. In Manipur State it was deployed in Jiribam and Tamenglong Districts where Naga extremists were very active. Regular ambushes were laid and aggresive patrolling was carried out. 39 Naga extremists were captured during 1968, 34 during 1969 alongwith a large quantity of arms, ammunition and valuable equipments.

The Battalion continued to carry-out these tasks during the succeeding years and in January 1972 Dy SPM am Chand Soam distinguished himself in a confrontation with armed extremists in the area.

For displaying conspicuous gallantry and courage Shri Soam was awarded Bar to the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry. The earlier medal was awarded to him in 1963. All the personnel who participated in the operation with Shri Soam in January 1972 were given cash rewards.

The record of the Battalion during this year has been remarkable. During January alone it captured 12 extremists besides large quantity of arms and ammunition. An important extremist leader was captured in February by A Company. This Company has also distinguished itself by extinguishing a fire in the vicinity of Jiribam city and saving much valuable property. During March the Battalion continued to do good work in the area for which IGP Manipur sanctioned Rs.500 as a cash reward. In September C Company apprehended seven miscreants in Loktak project area.

Major Harchand Singh, the Commandant an old soldier, has been a tower of strength to his men and has contributed a great deal by his common sense approach to difficult problems the men are faced in that difficult terrain and unhealthy climate.

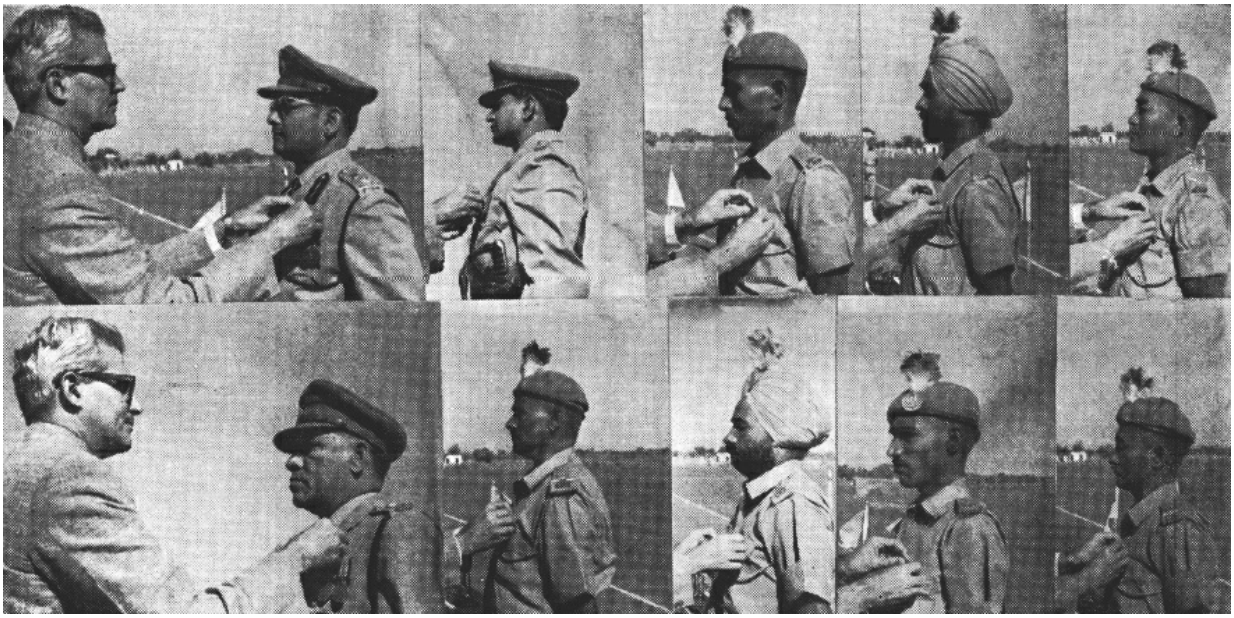
28 BATTALIAN CELEBRATIONS

28 Battalion celebrated the 33 Anniversary of CRPF at Avadi (Madras). The programme included a ceremonial parade, volley ball match, inter-Company Kho Kho, a variety show followed by a Bara Khana later in the evening. The SOs won the volley ball match while A Company won the Kho Kho with C Company as runners up.

Later in the evening each Company put up a fifteen minutes variety show in which the best talents gave their performance.

नीमच में वार्षिकी समारोह

नीमच में हाल ही में हुए वार्षिकी समारोह का मुख्य आकर्षण था ५२ अफसरों तथा जवानों को वीरता के लिए राष्ट्रपति का पुलिस तथा अग्नि सेवा मैडल तथा विशिष्ट सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रपति का पुलिस तथा अग्नि सेवा मैडल और सराहनीय सेवाओं के लिए पुलिस मैडल द्वारा पुरस्कृत किया जाना। अलंकरण रस्म गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा ने की।



गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा वीरता, विशिष्ट तथा सराहनीय सेवाओं के लिए पुरस्कृत सी आर पी के अफ़सरों तथा जवानों को अलंकृत कर रहे हैं।

स्टेडियम में पधारने पर मंत्री महोदय की अगवानी महानिदेशक महोदय ने की जो उन्हें सलानी मंच पर ले गये। विशिष्ट अतिथियों में हरियाणा सरकार में मंत्री श्री महा सिंह (सी आर पी के भूतपूर्व कमांडेंट) तथा श्री वी जी कनेतकर आई पी (सेवानिवृत) सम्मिलित थे।

राष्ट्रीय सलामी के उपरान्त महानिदेशक तथा परेड कमांडर श्री सी एम पाण्डे (कमाडैन्ट ३१ बटालियन) के साथ मंत्री महोदय ने परेड का निरीक्षण किया। श्री एस के शंकरन परेड के सेकण्ड-इन-कमान तथा आई एस गिल परेड एडजुटेन्ट थे। कम्पनी कमान्डर थे, सर्वश्री एफ जे बावा, डिप्टी एस पी (अजमेर रेंज); ए सी सीताराम, डिप्टी एस पी (दिल्ली रेंज); दिवाकर मिश्र, डिप्टी एस पी (दुर्गापुर रेंज); जी एस धालीवाल डिप्टी एस पी (गोहाटी रेंज); आर एम विर्क, डिप्टी एस पी (हैदराबाद रेंज) तथा मुख्तियार सिंह डिप्टी एस पी (पूना रेंज)। इसके उपरान्त परेड सलामी मंच के निकट से गुजरी जिसके अन्त में सामूहिक बैंड थे।

इसके उपरान्त पुरस्कार विजेता सलामी मंच के सामने पंक्तिवद्ध हुए। वह दृश्य बड़ा ही संवेदनशील था जब स्वर्गीय कान्स्टेबल बलदेव सिंह (२०बटा) के पिता श्री रूप सिंह वीरता के लिए राष्ट्रपति पुलिस तथा अग्नि सेवा मैडल प्राप्त करने मंच पर गये। कान्स्टेबल बलदेव सिंह ने गत भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान चिकन नेक क्षेत्र में अदम्य वीरता का प्रदर्शन किया था।

मैडल प्रदान करने के उपरान्त श्री मिर्धा ने भूतपूर्व जवानों से भेंट की जो वार्षिकी समोराह में भाग लेने के लिए पधारे थे।

इसके उपरान्त मंत्री महोदय ने सी पार पी एफ के शहीद स्मारक पर पुष्पमाला अर्पित की। इसके उपरान्त इन्होंने माल्यार्पण किया : श्री महा सिंह, श्री गोविन्द नारायण, महानिदेश महोदय, सर्व श्री वी० जी० कनेतकर, बी० एस रोशा तथा एस० टंडन । सलामी शस्त्र प्रस्तुत करने के बाद गारद ने शस्त्र उलटे किये तथा बिगुल वादकों ने अंतिम धुन बजाई।

गृह सचिव के साथ श्री मिर्धा ने केंद्रीय विद्यालय, बाल मंदिर तथा परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों का निरीक्षण किया। मंत्री महोदय तथा गृह सचिव ने परिवारों द्वारा तैयार की गई वस्तुओं की सराहना की।

पुरस्कार वितरण तथा रिट्रीट वादन के उपरान्त संध्या को बड़ेखाने का आयोजन हुआ जिसमें सभी रेकों ने अतिथियों के साथ भोज किया।

समापन समारोह का मुख्य आकर्षण टार्च लाइट टैटू था जिसमें करीब ५०० प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने भाग लिया। तथा सामूहिक पीटी, जिमनास्टिक तथा सवारी के करतबों का प्रदर्शन किया। साथ ही आतिश-बाजी की जगमगाहट भी चली।

नीमच में वार्षिक समारोह के उपलक्ष में दिया गया श्री मिर्धा का अविकल भाषण इस प्रकार था ।

"सी० आर० पी० के डायरेक्टर जनरल साहब, अफसर साहबान और वीर जवानों! आज का दिन सी० आर० पी० के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण दिन है। ३३ वर्ष पहले इस फोर्स की शुरुआत हुई और इन वर्षों में इस फोर्स ने जो प्रगति की, जो देश की सेवा की, वह सब आप लोगों को मालूम है।

"अभी हमने एक परेड देखी। इस परेड को देखने से पता लगता है कि आपके यहां की ट्रेनिंग कितनी अच्छी है, कितनी उच्च-कोटि की है। सी० आर०पी० ने देश की कई अवसरों पर सेवा की। जब कभी भी इनको कोई भी काम सौंपा गया इन्होंने बहुत ही खूबी से उसको निभाया, चाहे जंगलों में, चाहे रेगिस्तान में, चाहे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में, चाहे गहरे जंगलों के बीच, जहां कहीं भी वो तैनात किए गए बहत ही वीरता से, बहुत ही हिम्मत से, बहुत ही हौसले से और बहुत ही अनुशासन से अपनी ड्यूटी को अनजाम दिया ।

"अभी कुछ तगमे बांटे गए और उसके साथ-साथ यह भी बताया गया कि किन परिस्थितियों में ये तगमें इन लोगों को दिए गए। कुछ वीरता के लिए, और कुछ बहुत

उच्चकोटि की सेवा और अनुशासन के लिए थे। जिनको ये तगमें मिले उनको मैं अपनी तरफ से और आप सबकी तरफ से हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं। इन्होंने सी० आर० पी० का नाम तो रोशन किया ही है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ देश की जो सेवा की है इसके लिए सारा देश आभारी है।

उत्तम तथा उच्च कोटि का प्रशिक्षण

--रामनिवास मिर्धा

"आज का दिन एक और महत्व रखता है। आज सरदार पटेल की जन्म तिथि है और साथ में सी० आर० पी० का जन्म दिवस भी इसी दिन मनाया जाता है। सरदार पटेल ने जो देश की सेवा की वह कभी भी भुलाई नहीं जा सकती। खासतौर से भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री के नाते जिस मुश्किल समय में देश को उन्होंने मार्ग दर्शन दिया वह इतिहास हमेशा याद रखेगा।

सी० आर० पी० के निर्माण में और उसे स्थायी और उसका आधुनिक स्वरूप देने में सरदार पटेल का एक बहुत बड़ा हाथ था, इसलिए यह उचित भी है कि उनके जन्म दिवस पर सी० आर० पी० की स्थापना दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाए। इसलिए इस अवसर पर हमें जिन वीर जवानों और अफसरों ने पिछले वर्षों में अपनी जान की बाज़ी लगाकर अपने प्राणों की आहुति देकर जो देश की सेवा की है उन्हें भी आज हमें याद करना है। यह उस क़ुर्बानी का ही नतीजा है कि आज सी०आर०पी० एक बहुत उच्च कोटि का फोर्स गिना जाता है। सब राज्यों से सी० आर० पी० के लिए मांग आती है। जब भी कोई मुश्किल परिस्थिति हमारे सामने होती है, चाहे वे बॉर्डर पर लड़ाई के रूप में हो या जब कभी भी कानून या आंतरिक मसलों की शक्ल में हो तो राज्यों से यही मांग आती है कि हमारे यहां सी० आर० पी० भेजिए। इसका मतलब यह है कि जनता व सरकार के दिमाग में सी० आर० पी० के लिए बहुत ही बड़ा आदर है। इतना कहकर मैं आप सबको हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं और आशा व्यक्त करता हूं कि आप आगे चलकर भी जो नाम हासिल किया है जो आपकी फोर्स की एक तरह से आज इतनी अच्छी वाह-वाह सब जगह से मिलती है उसको और भी आगे बढ़ाने में आप सब प्रयत्नशील होंगे और हर तरह से हर कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार रहते हुए आप देश की सेवा करेंगे।'

जयहिन्द !



नीमच ग्रप सेन्टर कल्याण केन्द्र की कक्षा में श्री मिर्धा तथा श्री गोविन्द नारायण प्रशिक्षाथियों को मशीन पर बुनाई करते देख रहे हैं।

कमान्डेन्टों का वार्षिक सम्मेलन

वार्षिक समारोह के दौरान कमान्डरों के सम्मेलन द्वारा महानिदेशक महोदय को सभी कमान्डेन्टों से भेंट करने, विगत वर्ष की गतिविधियों का जायजा लेने, महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर विचार करने तथा सभी की भलाई और कल्याण के लिए भावी कार्यक्रम निर्धारण करने का अवसर प्राप्त होता है।

१९७१ के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की कार्य-भूमिका का बखान करते हुए महानिदेशक महोदय ने कहा "गतवर्ष बहुत ही घटनापूर्ण रहा। हमने एक युद्ध लड़ा तथा उसमें विजय अर्जित की। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस ने यद्यपि सीमित किन्तु महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी दोनों ही युद्ध क्षेत्रों में हमारी बटालियनों ने थलसेना के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर शत्रु का सामना किया। मुझे अपने दल की कार्यवाही से संतुष्टि है । एक क्षेत्र में तो हमारी बटालियनों ने पाकिस्तानी हमले को काफी देर तक रोके रखा और ब्रिगेड कमान्डर ने कहा "सी आर पी एफ के जवानों ने एक इंच भी भूमि शत्रु को नहीं दी।"

"एक अन्य क्षेत्र में एयर वाइस मार्शल ने हमारी एक बटालियन द्वारा दिये गये उत्तम सहयोग की सराहना की। हमारे जवानों ने हवाई पट्टी पर निगरानी रख उसे

उड़ान योग्य बनाये रखा। वास्तव में यह बहुत ही सराहनीय है कि हमारे अफसरों और जवानों को साहस और शौर्य की मान्यता स्वरूप सेवा मेडल तथा अन्य पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया गया।

पदोन्नतियां

सर्व श्री ए० के० कथूरिया तथा के० मायन कमान्डेन्ट के पद पर पदोन्नत हुए हैं।

गत वर्ष दल ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व निभाया । महानिदेशक महोदय ने कहा कि सी आर पी एफ की विशाल सहायता के फलस्वरूप ही प्रशासन प्रदेश को आतंक से मुक्त रख सका । सभी प्रकार की कठिनाइयों तथा विरोधी प्रचार के होते हुए भी हमारे जवानों ने राज्य में श्रमसाध्य, निष्ठ तथा निःस्वार्थ सेवायें की जिनको केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों दोनों ने ही मान्यता प्रदान की है।

गौरव का विषय

यह हमारे दल के लिए गौरव का विषय है कि देश के किसी भी कोने में कानून तथा व्यवस्था की समस्या उत्पन्न होने पर राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे सहयोग की अपेक्षा करती हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारे दल को असम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, तथा केरल में जाना पड़ा तथा करीब करीब स्थायी रूप से नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, मिजोराम तथा मणिपुर में हम तैनात हैं। उपद्रवों को शांत करने तथा भारी संख्या में शस्त्र तथा गोला बारूद पर कब्जा करने में दल ने सराहनीय कार्य किया है । महानिदेशक महोदय ने अफसरों से स्थानीय स्थिति को समझने तथा पूर्ण कौशल, धैर्य तथा समझदारी से कार्य करने का अनुरोध किया । महानिदेशक महोदय ने लेखा-खाता को भी सही रखने तथा सरकारी धन का उचित और मितव्ययतापूर्ण उपयोग करने की भी सलाह दी।

१९७१ की गोष्ठी में विचार-विमर्श के फलस्वरूप अब आर टी सी में रंगरूटों को समय पर वेतन मिलता है और प्रशिक्षण अथवा संस्थान से जाते समय उन्हें किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं होती।

मैडिकल अफसरों की भरती

महानिदेशक महोदय ने कहा कि मेडिकल अफसरों की स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है और इस स्थिति का तदर्थ मेडिकल अफसरों की भरती द्वारा समाधान किया जा सकता है । उन्होंने अन्य संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण स्थिति पर भी विचार व्यक्त किये तथा सुझाव दिया कि कमान्डेन्टों के सहयोग से योग्य प्रशिक्षकों की उपलब्धि से अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त हो सकते हैं।

वायरलैस उपकरणों, परिवहनों तथा अन्य उपस्करों का जिक्र करते हुए महानिदेशक महोदय ने कहा कि इनके रखरखाव में पूर्ण ध्यान रखा जाये तथा उनके प्रयोग में पूर्ण मितव्ययता बरती जाये।

सी आर पी के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का पृथक केडर

इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया जायेगा जो प्रशासन के निर्देशन के लिए सलाह तथा सिफारिशें देगी।

परिवारों के लिए मुफ्त यात्रा रियायतें

सरकार से इस विषय पर पुनः पत्र व्यवहार किया जायेगा तथा पूर्वतः सुविधाओं को पुनर्जीवित करने अथवा इस प्रकार की यात्राओं के लिए अग्रिम धन मंजूर करने के लिए कहा जायेगा।

वर्तमान पदों पर नियुक्त अफसरों के लिए संवैधानिक अधिकार

इस प्रकार के अफसरों को पूर्ण वित्तीय तथा संवैधानिक अधिकार देने के लिए पुनः पत्र व्यवहार किया जायेगा ताकि वर्तमान में इन पदों पर नियुक्त अफसर अपना दायित्व निभा सकें या महानिदेशक महोदय को कार्यकारी पद मंजूर करने का अधिकार दिया जाये।

३/४ टन गाड़ियों में बैंच

इस दिशा में प्रयोग किया जायेगा तथा उचित प्रस्ताव पेश किया जायेगा।

अश्रु गैस स्क्वाड

किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन से पूर्व स्क्वाड के गठन पर विस्तारपूर्वक विचार होगा।

कमान्डेट जनरल की नियुक्ति

कमान्डेन्ट जनरल की नियुक्ति पर विचार करने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया जायेगा।

अन्य-गतिविधियां

प्रारम्भ में प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में हाबी तथा साहसिक यात्रा क्लबों की स्थापना करने के विषय पर विचार करने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया जायेगा।

मुफ्ती पोशाक

एक वर्ष में एक कमीज़ के स्थान पर दो वर्ष में दो कमीज का स्केल किया जायेगा ।

क्लर्कों का प्रशिक्षण

नई दिल्ली के ग्रुप सेन्टर में निःशुल्क आधार पर क्लर्कों के प्रशिक्षण का स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा जाना है।

कम्पनी कमान्डरों द्वारा स्टार का पहिनना

सीधे भरती कम्पनी कमान्डर सी टी सी में प्रशिक्षण के दौरान एक स्टार, प्रयोगात्मक प्रशिक्षण के दौरान २ स्टार तथा स्वतंत्र कमान संभालने पर ३ स्टार पहिनेंगे। कमान्डेन्ट, कम्पनी कमान्डर तथा जमादारों के पदनाम में परिवर्तन पर विचार तभी होगा जबकि सरकार को सी आर पी के नियमों में संशोधन भेजे जायेंगे।

शिक्षा परीक्षायें

सी आर पी की विभिन्न परीक्षाओं की विषय सूची हाल ही में बटालियनों को भेजी जायेंगी।

महानिरीक्षक सम्मेलन

२ अक्तूबर १९७२ को महानिरीक्षक तथा उप-महानिरीक्षक सम्मेलन में किये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय थेः

१. डिप्टी एस पी के प्रशिक्षण की अवधि १२ माह की कर दी जायें जिसमें ९ माह का बेसिक प्रशिक्षण तथा ३ माह का प्रयोगात्मक प्रशिक्षण सम्मिलित हो ।

२. राजपत्रित अफसरों के प्रशिक्षण से सम्बन्धित प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का प्रमुख डी आई जी पी के स्तर का हो।

३. सरकार से इस विषय पर पत्र व्यवहार किया जाये कि अल्पावधि अवकाश के दौरान की अवधि के लिए महानिदेशक महोदय को स्थानीय तदर्थ नियुक्ति करने का अधिकार दिया जाये। इन व्यक्तियों का वरियता पर कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा।

४. उप-महानिरीक्षक तथा महा-निरीक्षक यह देखेंगे कि सूबेदार से डिप्टी एस. पी. के पद पर सिर्फ उपयुक्त व्यक्ति की ही पदोन्नति की जाये ।

५. सी आरपी की शिक्षा परीक्षाओं में कानून एक विषय रहेगा ।

६. डी ए एस ओ तथा यू ओ की सीधी भरती के नियमों का निर्धारण करते समय विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के हित को भी विचाराधीन करना होगा।

७. सरकार सी आर पी के लिए पृथक चिकित्सा सेवा केडर बनाने के लिए राजी हो गई है और अब चिकित्सा सेवाओं में सुधार करना सम्भव होगा ।

॥आहवान॥

यह समय नहीं है खोने का
यह समय नहीं है सोने का
गांधी, नेहरू, हुसेन जैसे
भारत मां के लाल हुए हैं
सुभाष, भगतसिंह, शास्त्री जैसे
बाल, लाल और पाल हुए हैं
बनो उन्हीं से वीर बहादुर
आगे कदम बढ़ाना सीखो
बनाओ देश आत्मनिर्भर
न हो मोहताज किसी का
यह समय है नये प्रयास,
नयी प्रतिज्ञायें करने का,
मातृभूमि की सेवा में,
तन मन धन अर्पण करने का।
मां की ओर कुदृष्टि डाले जो
उस दुश्मन का नाम मिटा देना
विजय पताका फहरा कर

भारत मां की जय जय कहना।

--नायक राजाराम यादव

तदर्थ नियुक्तियां

समापन करते हुए महानिदेशक महोदय ने कहा कि हाल ही में कमान्डेन्टों की १५ नियुक्तियां तदर्थ आधार पर की गई हैं। इन अफसरों को उचित निर्देशन देना होगा तथा इनके विकास पर निगरानी रखनी होगी ताकि इस प्रयोग पद्धति को सफल बनाया जा सके। दल आज काफी कठिनाई से गुजर रहा है और ऐसी स्थिति में वरिष्ठ फार्मेशनों को अफसरों तथा जवानों से निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित करना होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में तैनात टुकड़ियों का स्थानीय अनुशासन तथा कल्याण भी वरिष्ठ अफसरों का दायित्व होगा। वे अपने ही यूनिटों के प्रति इस दायित्व को नहीं निभायेंगे अपितु दौरों इत्यादि से किसी निकट क्षेत्र में तैनात बटालियनों से भी सम्पर्क रखेंगे।

भारत शांति का हामी है - प्रधान मन्त्री

प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने १७ दिसम्बर १९७२ को राष्ट्र को दिए सन्देश में कहा :

"आज के दिन गत वर्ष, हमारी पहल पर पाकिस्तान के साथ सशस्त्र संघर्ष बन्द हुआ था। इस समय, शिमला समझौते के अनुसार हमारी सेना अधिकृत क्षेत्रों को खाली करके स्वदेश वापिस आ रही हैं । गत वर्ष का युद्ध-विराम तथा इस वर्ष हमारी सेना की वापसी, इस देश की शांतिपूर्वक रहने की गहन इच्छा के प्रतीक हैं। हमें आशा है कि सैन्य संघर्ष तथा टकराव अतीत की बात बनेंगे। हमारा यही प्रयास होगा कि इस उप- महाद्वीप में स्थायी शांति स्थापित हो जाए जो पूर्ण समता, परस्पर सम्मान तथा सहयोग पर आधारित हो।

अपने देश के विकास की समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु संयुक्तरूप से अपनी शक्ति भर प्रयत्न करते हुए हमें उस अनुशासन तथा लगन को विस्मृत नहीं करना है जिन का प्रदर्शन एक वर्ष पहले के अपूर्व संकट के समय देशवासियों ने किया था।

इस अवसर पर मैं सेनाओं के तथा अर्धसैनिक संगठनों के सदस्यों के प्रति सरकार की सराहना व्यक्त करती हूं। मातृभूमि की रक्षा में तथा मानव स्वाधीनता के लिए उन्होंने जो शौर्य दिखाया तथा बलिदान किए वे सदैव याद रहेंगे ।

राष्ट्र को उन पर गर्व है--न केवल उन के व्यावसायिक कौशल पर अपितु मानव आदर्शों के प्रति उन के प्रेम, राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य के प्रति उनकी निष्ठा और युद्ध तथा शान्ति में अनुशासन पर भारतवासियों को गर्व है। जिन्होंने अपने प्राण न्योछावर किए तथा जो अपंग हो गए उन सब को मैं श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करती हूं। उनके शोक-संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति हमारी संवेदनाएं।

सेनाओं, अर्धसैनिक संगठनों तथा रक्षा कर्मचारियों को मेरी शुभकामनाएं । आओ हम सब देशवासी मिल कर देश की सामाजिक प्रगति तथा आर्थिक समृद्धि के लिए समर्पित भावना से काम करें :

जयहिन्द !

नव-वर्ष सन्देश

महानिदेशक महोदय ने श्री राम निवास मिर्धा तथा श्री गोविन्द नारायण को नव-वर्ष शुभकामनायें भेजीं जिनका निम्न उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ:

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा

"मैं आपका तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के सभी अफसरों तथा रेंकों का नव वर्ष के

उपलक्ष्य में भेजे गए शुभ कामना तथा बधाइ संदेश के लिए धन्यवाद भेजता हूं तथा इस अवसर पर मैं भी आप लोगों को शुभकामनायें भेजता हूं।"

श्री गोविन्द नारायण

"मैं केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के सभी अफसरों तथा रेंकों का नव-वर्ष बधाई के लिए धन्यवाद करता हूं और साथ ही आप लोगों को भी शुभकामनायें भेजता हूं । आप मेरी ओर से सी आर पी एफ के सभी अफसरों तथा रेंकों को उज्ज्वल और सुखद नव-वर्ष बधाई दें।"

महानिदेशक महोदय का विदाई संदेश

१५ सितम्बर १९६९ को मैंने महा-निदेशक का पद सम्भाला। तीन वर्ष से भी अधिक अवधि के लिए आपके प्रमुख के पद पर रहने के उपरान्त मै ३१ जनवरी ७३ को श्री बी० बी० मिश्र को पदभार सौंप रहा हूं। मुझे आप लोगों को छोडते हए अति दुख हो रहा है। मेरी ३५ वर्ष की सेवा अवधि के दौरान मुझे इतना हर्ष कभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ जितना केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के साथ रहकर मिला।

मैं बहुत ही सौभाग्यशाली था जिसे आप लोगों की पूर्ण वफादारी तथा सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ। यह आप लोगों के श्रमसाध्य तथा निष्ठायुक्त सहयोग का ही परिणाम था कि इन तीन वर्षों में हमारा दल सभी कठिन और जटिल दायित्वों को सफलता से निभा सका। हमने आवास योजना तथा कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित करने में भी संतोषजनक प्रगति की है। आज दल शस्त्र, वाहन तथा बेतार उपकरणों और रख-रखाव के क्षेत्र में काफी हद तक आत्मनिर्भर है। हम स्पोर्टस तथा खेल कूद के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियों पर भी गर्व कर सकते हैं। इस वर्ष ही, दल के इतिहास में हमने प्रथम बार अखिल भारतीय पुलिस प्रतियोगिता १९७२ में एथलैटिक चैम्पियनशिप जोती।

ये सब सफलतायें प्राप सभी की निष्ठा और त्यागमय सेवाओं के फलस्वरूप ही प्राप्त हुई हैं। आशा है भविष्य में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस देश में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायेगी। मैं भविष्य के सभी कामों में सफलता की कामना करता हूं।

मैं अपनी तथा श्रीमती अली की ओर से सभी को सद्भाव तथा सम्मान के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं आप तथा आपके परिवारों के लिए भविष्य में प्रगति की कामना करता हूं।

इमदाद अली
महानिदेश
केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस

४ बटालियन :
असाधारण शोर्य और साहस की प्रतिमूर्ति

मणिपुर के हाल ही के दौरे के अवसर पर राष्ट्रपति श्री वी. वी. गिरि ने सुरक्षा तथा अन्य व्यवस्था के लिए ४ बटालियन के कमान्डेन्ट को उसकी सेवाओं की मान्यता स्वरूप एक मूल्यवान स्मृति चिह्न (राष्ट्रपति का स्वहस्ताक्षरित चित्र) भेंट किया। इस अवसर पर मणिपुर, असम तथा नागालैंड के राज्यपाल श्री बी० के० नेहरू ने भी कमान्डेन्ट तथा बटालियन की सेवाओं की सराहना की है।

इस बटालियन को महानिदेशक महोदय की अधिकतम शस्त्र तथा गोलाबारूद हस्तगत करने के लिए वर्ष १९७२ की ट्राफी प्रदान की गई है। यह ट्राफी नीमच में ३३वीं वार्षिकी के अवसर पर प्रदान की गई। इस ट्राफी को १९६९ में श्री इमदाद अली ने रखा था। इससे पूर्व इस ट्राफी को अर्जित करने वाली बटालियन थीः

३१ बटालियन १९६९

१५ बटालियन १९७०

८ बटालियन १९७१

८ बटालियन को भी इसी वर्ष ट्राफी प्रदान की गई। कमान्डेन्ट मेजर केसरीसिंह ने बटालियन की ओर से ट्राफी प्राप्त की।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में विलय से पूर्व इस बटालियन का नाम १ जम्मू तथा कश्मीर बटालियन था तथा इसकी स्थापना ७ नवम्बर १९५६ को भरतपुर में की गई थी। अल्पावधि में प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के उपरान्त तुरन्त ही बटालियन को जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में जाने के आदेश मिले जहां इसे पाकिस्तान सीमा के साथ तैनात किया गया। इसके सतर्क पेट्रोलिंग के परिणामस्वरूप अनेकानेक घुसपैठिये तथा संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया। इनसे प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर अन्य व्यक्तियों तथा गोला-बारूद को पकड़ा गया। बटालियन की गतिविधियों के फलस्वरूप सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा महिलाओं को भगाने, कत्ल तथा पशुओं को उठाये जाने की घटनायें कम हो गईं। बटालियन इस क्षेत्र में १९६२ तक करीब छः वर्ष तक तैनात रही।

मणिपुर स्थानान्तरित होने से पूर्व बटालियन दिल्ली, देहरादून, पटना तथा कलकत्ता में कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए तैनात रह चुकी थी। मणिपुर में यह बटालियन जीरीबाम तथा तमगलाग जिलों में तैनात थी ।

उपद्रवियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए नियमित बाधायें तैयार की गईं तथा आक्रमक स्तर पर गस्त की गई। वर्ष १९६८ में ३९ तथा १९६९ में ३४ नागा उपद्रवियों को पकड़ा गया तथा काफी संख्या में शस्त्र, गोला-बारूद और उपकरण पकड़े गये।

ये गतिविधियां आगे के वर्षों में भी जारी रहीं और जनवरी १९७२ में डिप्टी एस० पी० मामचन्द सोम ने सशस्त्र उपविद्रयों से लोहा लेकर ख्याति अर्जित की। यह सूचना मिली की उपद्रवियों का एक दल मणिपुर में फैल चुका है और वहां से इम्फाल घाटी में अशांति उत्पन्न करने के लिए उस दिशा में बढ़ रहा है। उस समय बटालियन की कम्पनियां लखिनचरा में तैनात थीं।

श्री मामचन्द अविलम्ब ही उपद्रवियों के छपाव स्थलों की ओर बढ़े। मार्ग बहुत ही कठिन था। इन सब कठिनाइयों के होते हुए भी इस साहसिक अफसर ने उपद्रवियों को जा घेरा । शत्रु ने निकट से ही गोली चलाई। किन्तु इससे अविचलित इस अफसर ने निजी प्राण की रक्षा किये बिना अपने जवानों का निर्देशन किया । शत्रु पर धावा बोला गया तथा आमने सामने के युद्ध के बाद शत्रु को उसके सुदृढ़ ठिकाने से भगा दिया। इस मुठभेड़ में सात उपद्रवी पकड़े गये। घेरने की क्रिया के दौरान छः और हिरासत में आये।

अदम्य शौर्य और साहस प्रदर्शन करने के लिए श्री सोम को राष्ट्रपति के पुलिस तथा अग्नि सेवा मेडल की बार प्रदान की गई। मेडल से इन्हें १९६३ में अलंकृत किया जा चुका था। उन सभी जवानों को जिन्होंने जनवरी १६७२ की कार्यवाही में श्री सोम के साथ सहयोग किया था डी. आई. जी. पी., सी आर पी एफ गोहाटी द्वारा नकद पुरस्कार भेंट किये गये।

इस वर्ष बटालियन का रिकार्ड वास्तव में असाधारण रहा। जनवरी मास में ही इसने भारी मात्रा में शस्त्र तथा गोला बारूद अधिकार में लेने के अतिरिक्त १२ उपद्रवियों को पकड़ा । 'ए' कम्पनी ने फरवरी मास में एक प्रमुख उपद्रवी नेता को हिरासत में लिया। इस कम्पनी ने जीरीबाग क्षेत्र में आग बुझा कर बहु मूल्य सम्पत्ति को बचाया। मार्च मास में उत्तम कार्य के लिए आई जी पुलिस मणिपुर ने बटालियन को ५०० रुपये का नकद पुरस्कार प्रदान किया। सितम्बर मास में 'सी' कम्पनी ने लोकतक परियोजना क्षेत्र से सात असमाजिक तत्वों को पकड़ा।

बटालियन को गौरव दिलाने तथा विशिष्ट सम्मान के योग्य बनाने का श्रेय कमान्डेन्ट मेजर हरचन्द सिंह को है। वह एक अनुभवी सैनिक तथा प्रेरणा स्रोत हैं । उन्होंने अपनी सूझबूझ से इस विषम क्षेत्र में भी वह परिस्थितियां उपस्थित की हैं कि उनके जवान सहर्ष क्षेत्र की कठोरता, विषम मौसम तथा उत्पाती उपद्रवियों का सामना करने में समर्थ हो पाये हैं।

सराहना

अंडमान तथा निकोबार

श्री टी० आर० कक्कड़, आई०पी० एस । एस० पी० ने १२ बटालियन के विषय में कमान्डेन्ट को सराहना में लिखा: "पोर्ट ब्लेयर में तैनाती के दौरान श्री दयालसिंह के नेतृत्व में तुम्हारे जवानों ने उत्कृष्ट कोटि का अनुशासन दिखाया तथा जनता के साथ सौहार्द्र सम्बन्ध बनाये रखे ।

अरुणाचल

लोहित सब डिवीजन में अनीजी के दौरे के अवसर पर महानिदेशक महोदय ने सराहना में कहा, "जवान बहुत ही चुस्त पोशाक तथा उच्च अनुशासन में थे और जनता से उनके सम्बन्ध अच्छे थे।"

८ नवम्बर को तवंग में प्रधानमंत्री के दौरे को सफल बनाने में सहयोग के लिये जनता ने २९ , ३० तथा ४८ बटालियनों की प्रशंसा की।

असम

श्री इन्दरजीत वर्मा, आई० जी०पी० ने ३९ बटालियन के सिलचर मुख्यालय के दौरे के अवसर पर कहा, "जवान खुश मिजाज, उल्लसित तथा चुस्त दिखाई देते थे।"

असम के कृषि मंत्री ने १० अक्तूबर को २६ बटालियन का दौरा किया तथा क्षेत्र में बटालियन के कार्य की प्रशंसा की।

बिहार

प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी तथा विदेश व्यापार मंत्री श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने १८/१९ सितम्बर को दरभंगा का दौरा किया। दर्शक पुस्तिका में मंत्री महोदय की टिप्पणी थी : ए कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत गारद उत्कृष्ट थी तथा उनकी चुस्त पोशाक और फुर्ती असाधारण थी।

केद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की सेवाओं की प्रशंसा करने के साथ आई० जी० पुलिस बिहार ने बिहार में तैनात सी० आर० पी० की यूनिटों को १००० रु० तथा ३७ बटालियन को ४०० रु० प्रदान किये।

रामगढ़ युद्धबंदी शिविर में ग्रुप कमांडर ने डी० प्रो० पत्र द्वारा महानिर्देशक

महोदय के ५५ बटालियन के कान्स्टेबल विजेन्द्र सिंह तथा नायक सतीश चन्द्र के साहस और चुस्ती की सराहना की। इन दो साहसी युवकों ने एक युद्धबंदी को जिसने संतरी की राइफल छीनने का प्रयत्न किया, को पकड़ा। इन दोनों को नकद पुरस्कार भी दिया गया।

आई जी पुलिस बिहार ने ३८ बटालियन के कमान्डेन्ट जे० ईपन तथा श्री बी० एस० राना डिप्टी एस०पी० (सिगनल) के स्तुत्य कार्य को सराहा। "कमान्डेन्ट का अपने अमले को निर्देशन तथा उन्होंने जो सहयोग दिया वास्तव में सराहनीय था। उन्होंने इन्हें नकदी पुरस्कारों की भी सिफारिश की : सूबेदार पिरथी सिंह, जमादार ललित मोहन, राज सिंह तथा मुखराम सिंह ।

केरल

आई० जी० पी० केरल ने राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री तथा गृह मंत्री के दौरों को सफलता के साथ सम्पन्न होने पर १७ बटालियन के अफसरों तथा जवानों को धन्यवाद तथा बधाई दी।

कनानोर

एस० पी० कनानोर ने १७ बटालियन की डो तथा एफ कंपनियों को कर्तव्य निष्ठा और सतर्कता के लिए सराहा। इस क्षेत्र में कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में वे बहुत ही उपयोगी सिद्ध हुए।

मध्यप्रदेश

९ कन्ट्रोल ग्रुप के कमान्डर ने ५४ बटालियन के सभी देशों को एक पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बंदी के भागने के प्रयास विफल करने के लिये बधाई दी तथा कान्स्टेबल महावीर सिंह को पुरस्कार दिया।



- महानिदेशक महोदय जवानों के कल्याणार्थ श्री र. पोहरी को सिलाई मशीन भेंट कर रहे हैं।

मिजोराम

७३ माउन्टेन ब्रिगेड के कमान्डर ने ४ सशस्त्र उपद्रवियों तथा भारी मात्रा में गोला बारूद पकड़ने के लिए २३ बटालियन के सभी रैंकों को बधाई दी।

मिजोराम के उपराज्यपाल ने (२३ अक्तूबर) १५ बटालियन द्वारा प्रस्तुत गारद का निरीक्षण किया तथा उसे उत्कृष्ट कहा।

नागालैन्ड

तुशन्ग के मामलों के मन्त्री तथा उप शिक्षा मंत्री श्री चिन्गवांग वोन्चाई ने मोकोकचुंग में १४ बटालियन द्वारा प्रस्तुत गारद की चुस्त पोशाक तथा फुर्ती के लिए सराहना की।

नागालैंड में वित्त मंत्री श्री आर० सी० चितेन जमीर ने १४ बटालियन को उत्कृष्ट सेवा के लिए नकद पुरस्कार प्रदान किया।

पश्चिम बंगाल

रेलवे पुलिस हावड़ा के एस० पी० श्री ए० आर० खां, आइ पी एस ने २७ बटालियन के कमांडेन्ट को इन शब्दों में बधाई भेजी: 'ए कम्पनी के ओ सी श्री प्रीतम सिंह तथा उनके साथियों ने ट्रेन के विशेष निरीक्षण तथा पूजा के अवसर पर असाधारण सेवा की। उनकी कर्तव्यनिष्ठा, सेवा भावना तथा अनुशासन प्रशंसनीय थे।"

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की तात्कालिक कार्यवाही द्वारा विभिन्न स्थानों पर अग्नि शमन तथा मूल्यवान सामग्री का बचाव हुआ।

उपलब्धियां

अवांछनीय व्यक्तियों की धर-पकड़, शस्त्र, गोला बारूद तथा मूल्यवान वस्तुओं की खोजबीन की महत्वपूर्ण घटनायें।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

३७ बटालियनः २१ नवम्बर को तनाली के निकट १० उपद्रवियों को मौत के घाट उतारा तथा २२ को जख्मी किया। ३७ तथा १२ बटालियनों ने हैदराबाद में पैथर

घाटी तथा चारमीनार क्षेत्र में २३ नवम्बर को २०० उपद्रवियों को हिरासत में लिया।

४५ बटालियनः ३१ अक्तूबर को खामन जिले में बोड पोस्ट के निकट एक कुख्यात वामपंथी नेता को हिरासत में लेने के लिए महानिदेशक महोदय ने सूबेदार प्रो० पी० शर्मा तथा उनकी टुकड़ी को बधाई दी। आंध्र प्रदेश पुलिस अधिकारियों ने उन्हें ११५० रु० का पुरस्कार दिया।

असम

२१ बटालियन : १३/१४ अक्तूबर को लोहारी घाट तथा दलिनबार क्षेत्रों से २८ उपद्रवियों, १५ अक्तूबर को ७ को गोलाबारूद के साथ, २० अक्तूबर को जलकुहबारी क्षेत्र से ५ को, २१ अक्तूबर को भारगांव तथा दुमकरा बस्ती क्षेत्रों से शस्त्र तथा गोला बारूद, २५ अक्तूबर को जोरहट से ४, ३० अक्तूबर को लोहारीघाट क्षेत्र से १९ को तथा ४ नवम्बर को बानगांव तथा कराझार क्षेत्र से ४ को तथा ७ को बारपेटा क्षेत्र से २१ उपद्रवियों को पकड़ा।

बिहार

३७ बटालियनः ११ अक्तूबर को पटवाना में एक सशस्त्र डाकू, १३ अक्तूबर को बिहार शरीफ से ५ असामाजिक तत्वों तथा ३६ कि० ग्रा० तांबा पकड़ा। ५५ बटा० ने अवांछनीय वस्तुएं रामगढ़ युद्धबंदी शिविर से काबू की।

मिजोराम

२३ बटालियन : २८ सितम्बर को ४ साम्यवादियों को लांगफू क्षेत्र से तथा १ अक्तूबर को सलिहन गांव से तथा २० अक्तूबर को मैते क्षेत्र से शस्त्र तथा गोला बारूद पकड़ा।

नागालैन्ड

३ बटालियन : ३ सितम्बर को मोन क्षेत्र से २२ साम्यवादियों को बड़ी संख्या में शस्त्रों तथा गोलाबारूद के साथ पकड़ा। १४ अक्तूबर को २ को तूली क्षेत्र से तथा ३ नवम्बर को २ को तपाई से हिरासत में लिया।

१० बटालियन : सोनप्रम के निकट से (३० सितम्बर) को ५ साम्यवादियों को तथा नेवाब्राम, जोतीपब्रम और बारा-बोगी तथा भाभोक गांवों से शस्त्र गोला-बारूद पकड़ा।

१४ बटालियन : ७ अक्तूबर को अतोई जेर क्षेत्र से २ साम्यवादियों को।

३६ बटालियनः २५ सितम्बर को एक साम्यवादी नेता को, १ अक्तूबर को गांव कामी तथा लेखरानी से ६ साम्य वादियों को पकड़ा । ३ अक्तूबर को २ महिला साम्यवादियों ने आत्मसमर्पण किया। चिजामी तथा पूरबामी, फेरचंदमा, जापामी तथा चिजामी गांवों से साम्यवादियों को पकड़ा।

तमिलनाडु

६ तथा २८ बटालियन : १५ नवम्बर को मद्रास शहर से ८६ उपद्रवियों को पकड़ा।

पश्चिम बंगाल

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की बटालियनों ने ७ अक्तूबर से २ दिसम्बर तक करीब १००० उपद्रवियों को पकड़ा।

क्रीडा जगत में

केंद्रीय टीमों के बढ़ते चरण

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की केन्द्रीय टीमों ने अनेकानेक अखिल भारतीय टूर्नामेन्टों में भाग लिया तथा बी० एन० बनर्जी स्मारक फुटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट, छत्तरपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) और श्री गोविन्द स्मारक फुटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट, पन्ना (मध्य प्रदेश) जीते ।

सूबेदार एस० एस० मान, जमादार भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान तथा हैड कान्स्टेबल अमरीक सिंह को राजस्थान राज्य की ओर से दिल्ली में हुए नेहरू स्मारक हाकी टूर्नामेन्ट में प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए चुना गया। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के जिमनास्ट जमा० बलबीर सिंह, हैड कान्स्टेबल मूल चन्द, हैड कान्स्टेबल शंकर लाल तथा नायक पिताम्बर सिंह ने नई दिल्ली के नेशनल स्टेडियम में ६ नवम्बर को हुए युवक सम्मेलन में भाग लिया । इनके कार्य-कलाप की सभी ने भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की तथा प्रत्येक को एक-एक जिमनास्टिक किट भेंट किया गया ।

फुटबाल

अखिल भारतीय आगलिव फुटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट, अजमेर में अक्तूबर मास में हुआ। दो मैच खेले गये जिसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पूलिस की टीम ने अजमेरं एकादश को ६-० से तथा मून क्लब, आगरा को ३-० से पराजित किया । क्वार्टर फाइनल में हमारी टीम डिस्ट्रिक्ट स्पोर्टस एसोशियसन, रतलाम से ०-३ से पराजित हो गई।

सेमी फाइनल के दूसरे चरण में हमारा मुकाबिला आर०ए० सी० बीकानेर से हुआ। मुकाबिला बहुत ही जोरदार रहा और प्रथम दिन मैच बराबर रहा (१-१) । किन्तु चोट के कारण दोबारा खेल में हमारे दो प्रमुख खिलाड़ी जमा० तरसीम सिंह, टीम कप्तान तथा लान्स/नायक तूरी बंकी राय भाग न ले पाये । परिणामस्वरूप हमारी टीम ३-० से पराजित हो गई।

बी० एन० बनर्जी स्मारक फुटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट छत्तरपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में हुआ। मुकाबिला छत्तरपुर ब्लूज के साथ था। मैच बहुत ही संघर्षमय में रहा जिसमें हमें ५-० से विजय हुई। क्वार्टर फाइनल में हमारी टीम ने रूबानी क्लब कैम्पटी को ४-१ से पराजित किया । स्मरण रहे कि इसी टीम ने हमारी टीम को गोल्ड कप फुटबाल टुर्नामेन्ट ग्वालियर में पराजित किया था। सेमी फाइनल में हमारी टीम ने नागपुर रेलवे को (३-०) से पराजित किया । २३ नवम्बर को फाइनल में इस्पात संयंत्र भिलाई की टीम के साथ मुकाबिला हुआ । प्रतिस्पर्धा बहुत ही संघर्ष में रही और हमारी टीम ने

२-१ से विजय प्राप्त की।

श्री गोविन्द स्मारक फुटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट के प्रथम मैच में हमारा मुकाबिला जमशेदपुर क्लब से हुआ जिसे हमने २-१ से पराजित कर दिया। सेमी फाइनल में हमारी टीम ने सुगमता से (३-१) से विजय प्राप्त की। २५ नवम्बर को हुए फाइनल में हमारा मुकाबिला मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस से हुआ। दोनों ही टीमों में काफी आपसी समन्वय रहा किन्तु जीत (२-१) से हमारी हुई।

हाकी

नवम्बर ७२ में जयपुर में राजस्थान राज्य हाकी टूर्नामेन्ट का आयोजन हुआ। प्रथम दो मैचों में तो हमें करीब २ वाक ओवर (बिना खेले) डी० एच० ए० जयपुर (२-०) तथा बनसवारा (५-०) के विरुद्ध मिला। क्वार्टर फाइनल में हमारी टीम का मुकाबिला गंगानगर एकादश के साथ हुआ जिसमें हमें ४-० से विजयश्री प्राप्त हुई। सेमी फाइनल कोटा 'बी' के साथ हुआ जिसमें मुकाबिला कठोर रहा किन्तु हमारी टीम ने २-० से प्रतिद्वंद्वी टीम को पछाड़ ही दिया। फाइनल कोटा (ए) टीम के साथ रहा। यह टीम काफी श्रेष्ठ थी फिर भी पराजित होने से पूर्व हमारे खिलाड़ियों ने अच्छा मुकाबिला किया।

वालीबाल

हमारी वालीबाल टीम ने गाजियाबाद में आयोजित एन० आर० मोहन वालीबाल टूर्नामेन्ट में भाग लिया। इस टूर्नामेन्ट में सीमा सुरक्षा पुलिस, सिगनल कोर, दिल्ली पुलिस, ए० एस० सी० मेरठ जैसी श्रेष्ठ टीमों ने भाग लिया। प्रथम मैच हरियाणा पुलिस के साथ हुआ जिसमें ११-१५ तथा ९-१५ पर हमारी पराजय हुई।

छटी अन्तर रेंज एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता

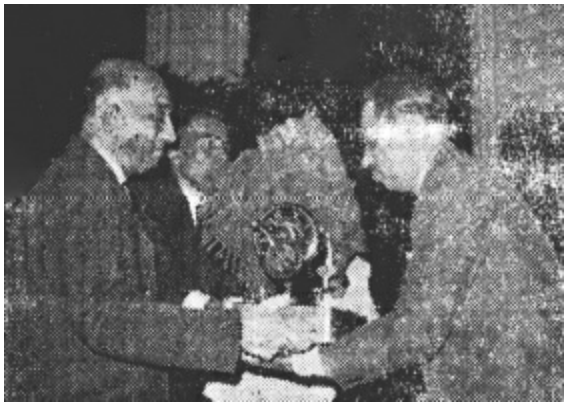
लेफ्ट कर्नल उमराव सिंह

अन्तर रेंज एथलैटिक प्रतियोगितायें वार्षिकी/स्थापना दिवस कार्यक्रमों के प्रमुख अंग माने जाते हैं। प्रतियोगिताओं को सफल बनाने तथा कीर्ति अर्जित करने हेतु काफी समय पूर्व से तैयारी प्रारम्भ की जाती हैं। स्टेडियम का जिर्णोद्धार, ट्रैक तैयार करना, एथलैटिक गियर की पालिश कुछ प्रमुख तैयारियां हैं। इसी दौरान रेंज टीमों को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। इन सभी के लिए उचित आयोजन तथा विभिन्न स्तरों पर नियमबद्ध कार्य को कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता है।

ट्रेक का पुनर्निर्माण

इस वर्ष सिन्डर ट्रैक का पुनर्निर्माण किया गया क्योंकि गत दो वर्षों से लगातार प्रयोग से उसकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई थी। इसी प्रकार एथलैटिक गियर की भी लगातार प्रयोग में आने के कारण मरम्मत तथा पालिश करानी पड़ी। अधिकतर कार्य 'स्वः सहायता' के आधार पर किया गया और जहां तक भी हो सका मितव्ययता बरती गई।

कल्याण कार्यों में रुचि



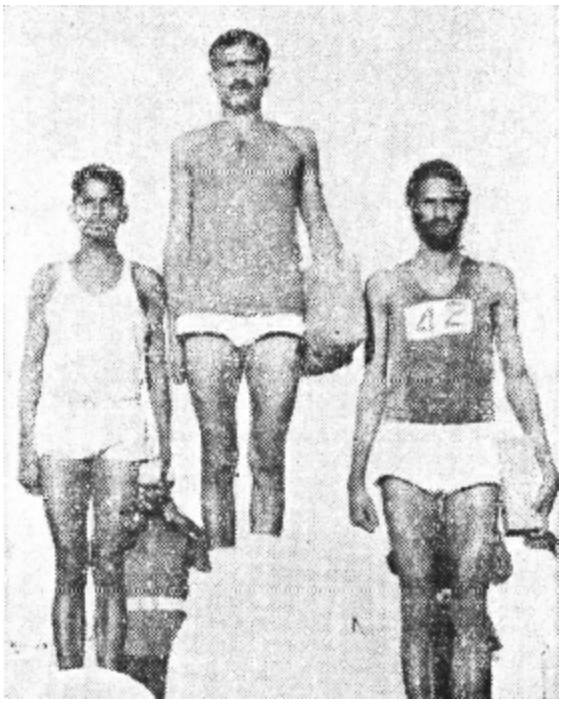
महानिदेशक महोदय जवानों के कल्याण में अत्यधिक रुचि रखते हैं। हाल ही में नीमच में उन्होंने एक एक विधवा के लिए कमान्डेंट कपूर को सिलाई मशीन भेंट की।

श्रीनगर रेंज तथा कोहिमा रेंज ने प्रथम बार १९७२ की प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया। सभी रेंजों की टीमों का चुनाव काफी समय पूर्व किया गया था और उन्हें उचित स्थान पर एकत्रित कर सघन प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था ताकि वह कीर्ति अर्जित कर सकें । करीब करीब सभी एथलीट औसत दर्जे से ऊपर के थे यद्यपि उनके प्रशिक्षण तथा निर्देशन विभिन्न स्तरों पर किया गया था। इन प्रतियोगिताओं से एक बात सामने आई कि हमारे एथलीटों को शीर्ष स्थान अर्जित करने के लिये उत्तम प्रशिक्षकों की आवश्यकता है ।

बाहर से आने वाली टीमें १९ अक्तूबर तक नीमच पहुंच गयी थीं और उन्होंने तुरन्त ही स्टेडियम में अभ्यास प्रारम्भ कर दिया था। उनके साथ आये प्रशिक्षकों ने सभी सम्भव निर्देश उपलब्ध किये।

उद्घाटन समारोह

प्रतियोगिता का शुभारम्भ २७ अक्तूबर को ३.३० बजे सायं हुआ। ब्रिगेडियर एस० बी० राजा ने महानिदेशक महोदय की अगवानी की। स्टेडियम सुरुचिपूर्ण ढंग से सजाया गया था तथा अर्द्ध गोलाकार स्थिति में ७८ झंडे फहरा रहे थे। चुस्त मार्च पास्ट से पूर्व कबूतर तथा गुब्बारे छोड़े गये तथा पटाखों और राइफल की गोलियों के धमाके किये गये । रस्म समारोह अति दर्शनीय तथा स्वस्त्ययन था।



शाट पुट के विजेता : जमा. परम जीत सिंह (नीमच रेंज) १, जमा. सुख बिन्दर सिंह (हैदराबाद) २, हैड कान्स्टेबल गुरचरनसिंह (कोहिमा) ३ ।

प्रतियोगिता की कार्यवाही बहुत ही सुचारु ढंग से चली। खिलाड़ियों की ओर से भी किसी प्रकार का विरोध अथवा अपील न थी अर्थात् प्रतियोगिता में निर्णय उचित था। पुरस्कार वितरण प्रतिदिन विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों को आमंत्रित कर सम्पन्न किया जाता रहा।

खेलों के दौरान बड़ा ही जोश रहा। सभी की आंखें स्कोर बोर्ड (परिणाम पट्ट) की ओर लगी रहती थीं । सभी टीमें उत्तम परिणाम प्राप्त करने हेतु पूर्ण प्रयास कर रही थीं। नीमच तथा अजमेर रेंज के बीच कठिन प्रतिस्पर्धा रही किन्तु नीमच रेंज ने १४३ अंकों के अन्तर से चेम्पियनशिप अर्जित की। अंतिम परिणाम इस प्रकार थे:--

परिणाम

नीमच	२६०
अजमेर	११७
हैदराबाद	१०९
दिल्ली	८०
श्रीनगर	६०
गौहाटी	४२

कोहिमा	३६
दुर्गापुर	३२
पूना	१२

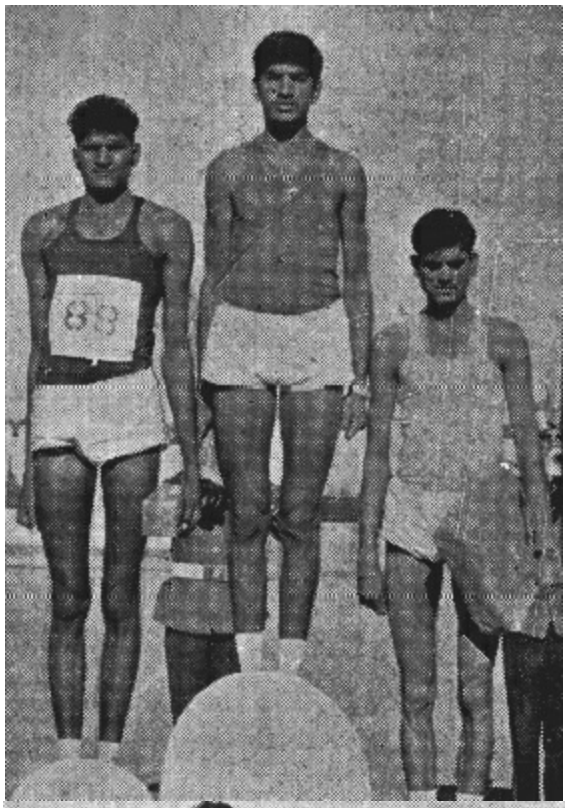
विसर्जन समारोह

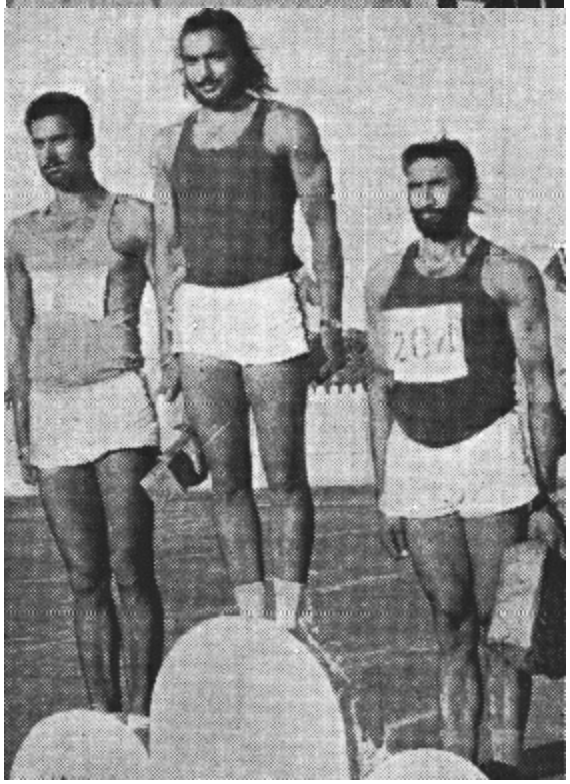
एथलैटिक टीमों में इस वर्ष कुछ नये मुखड़े भी दिखाई दिये। १०००० मीटर दौड़ राष्ट्रीय कीर्तिमान प्राप्त सूबेदार किरपालसिंह (दिल्ली) तथा जमा० हरकमेश सिंह (दिल्ली) दोनों ही मेधावी धावक हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान ११ पूर्वत रिकार्डों में सुधार हुआ।

अंतिम दिन विसर्जन समारोह की अध्यक्षता गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा ने की। इस अवसर पर उपस्थित अन्य विशिष्ट व्यक्ति थे--गृह मंत्रालय में सचिव श्री गोविन्द नारायण, भूतपूर्व कमान्डेन्ट तथा हरियाणा सरकार में मंत्री श्री महा सिंह तथा सी० आर० पी० एफ० के भूतपूर्व महा निदेशक श्री वी० जी० कनेतकर ।

नीमच रेंज की ओर से चैम्पियनशिप ट्राफी श्री जे० के० बलानी ने तथा द्वितीय स्थान के लिए ट्राफी अजमेर रेंज की ओर से श्री ए० एम० शाह ने प्राप्त की। सूबेदार किरपाल सिंह प्रतियोगिता का श्रेष्ठ एथलीट आंका गया तथा उसे श्री एन० रमा अय्यर, आई० पी०, भूतपूर्व आई० जी० पी०, सी० आर० पी० एफ० द्वारा दी गई श्रेष्ठ एथलैटिक ट्राफी भेंट की गई।

नीमच में सफलता मंच पर





अनथक तथा भागीरथ प्रयासों के उपरान्त ही खिलाड़ी को अखिल भारतीय टूर्नामेन्टों में भाग लेने का अवसर मिलता है किन्तु जब उसकी साधना विजय के रूप में प्रस्फुटित होती है और वह सफलता मंच पर खड़ा होता है तब वह अवसर उसके जीवन की अविस्मरणीय घटना होती है। ये ऐसे ही सौभाग्यशाली एथलीट हैं जिन्हें नीमच में यह अवसर मिला।

सामूहिक बैंड वादन के उपरान्त रिट्रीट के बिगुल बजे और समारोहपूर्ण ढंग से झंडे नीचे उतारे गये। इसके उपरान्त विसर्जन समारोह हुआ और प्रतियोगिता का झंडा मुख्य अतिथि महोदय ने निम्न शब्दों के साथ सी० एस० ओ० को दिया :

"मैं आपको यह झंडा उस समय तक जबकि यह पुनः अन्तर रेंज एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता में लहराया जाये के लिए सुरक्षित रखने के लिए देता हूं।"

फरवरी १९७३ के खेलों के लिए चुनाव

यह बहुत ही दर्शनीय दृश्य था तथा इसके साथ छटी अन्तर रेंज एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता का समापन हुआ। इस प्रतियोगिता का उद्देश्य फरवरी १९७३ में होने वाले अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में भाग लेने वाली टीम का चुनाव करना था। हम गत वर्ष के चैम्पियन हैं और मुझे आशा है कि अगर हमारे प्रशिक्षक अपने दायित्व को निभाये और पूरा समय प्रशिक्षण में लगाये तो इस वर्ष भी हमें चैम्पियन होने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त होगा। हां, हमें कठोर संघर्ष करना होगा।

प्रशिक्षकों का प्रभाव

प्रशिक्षकों के अभाव की पूर्ति करनी होगी ताकि आगामी वर्षों में हमारे एथलीट अपेक्षित स्तर प्राप्त कर सकें और पुरानों के स्थान पर नये एथलीट तैयार कर सकें। साथ ही हमें खेल मैदानों तथा खेल उपकरणों के अभाव की भी पूर्ति करनी होगी।

२२वीं अखिल भारतीय पुलिस (पश्चिमी जोन) प्रतियोगिता

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की टीमों ने २२वें अखिल भारतीय टूर्नामेंट में अपनी श्रेष्ठता कायम रखी। यह प्रतियोगिता ७ से १२ दिसम्बर १९७२ तक मेयो कालेज अजमेर के खेल मैदान में आयोजित की गई। सी आर पी एफ १६७२ की अखिल भारतीय पुलिस एथलैटिक चैम्पियनशिप के भी विजेता हैं।

सी आर पी ने हाकी, बास्केटबाल तथा जिमनास्टिक में विजय प्राप्त की। फुटबाल फाइनल में हमारी टीम आर ए सी से ३-१ गोल से पराजित हुई। गत वर्ष इसके साथ मुकाबिले में हमारी टीम बराबर रही थी। इस वर्ष भी उनकी जीत गोल औसत पर हुई। वालीबाल में हमारी टीम मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस से पराजित हुई यद्यपि मुकाबिला कठोर रहा ।



बेडमिन्टन डबल की विजेता कुमारी इंदिरा सिंह महानिदेशक महोदय से पुरस्कार प्राप्त कर रही हैं।

सीआरपी के जिमनास्टों ने उच्च अंक लिए और सम्पूर्ण टीम अखिल भारतीय पुलिस प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के योग्य घोषित हो गई है। हमारी कुश्ती की टीम भी योग्य घोषित की गई है।

उद्घाटन

राजस्थान के अतिरिक्त आई जी पुलिस श्री गणेश सिंह ने मार्च पास्ट में सलामी ली तथा प्रतियोगिता का उद्घाटन किया। आयोजक समिति की ओर से श्री आर० के० बैजल, आई पी एस ने प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वालों का स्वागत किया। भाग लेने वाली टीमें थी: राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, सी आर पी तथा आई टी बी पी टीमें।

गत चार वर्षों में जबकि श्री इमदाद अली दल के प्रमुख रहे दल ने सभी दिशाओं में महानतम प्रगति की है और विशेषरूप से स्पोर्टस के क्षेत्र में। वह जहां तक भी सम्भव होता है उन सभी प्रतियोगिताओं में उपस्थित होते हैं जिनमें सीआरपी की टीमें भाग लेती हैं। गत वर्ष अहमदाबाद में हुई पश्चिमी क्षेत्र प्रतियोगिता तथा अप्रैल १९७२ में बंगलौर में आयोजित अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में उपस्थित थे। अजमेर से महानिदेशक महोदय विमान द्वारा त्रिवेन्द्रम पहुंचे। उन्होंने जवानों को दलगत भावना तथा खिलाड़ी भावना से खेलने के लिए प्रेरित किया और सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए

सतत कार्य करते रहने पर बल दिया।

बास्केटबाल

बास्केटबाल में सी आर पी टीम का खेल श्रेष्ठ रहा। उसने ८ दिसम्बर को आईटीबीपी को (९९-३२), ९ दिसम्बर को राजस्थान पुलिस को (९९-४४) तथा १० दिसम्बर को मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस को (१३४-४४) पर पराजित किया। इन तीन विजयों के आधार पर उसे अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में भाग लेने के योग्य घोषित किया गया।

आई टी बी पी के विरुद्ध मैच में टीम कप्तान एम वी सिंह तथा भंवर सिंह का अच्छा खेल रहा और दोनों ने सर्वाधिक अंक लिए। आई टी बी पी के दृढ प्रयास के बावजूद भी हमारी टीम अग्रणी रही। खेल के अन्त में हमारा स्कोर (९९–५२) था।

राजस्थान के विरुद्ध भी मैच गतिमय रहा। करनैल सिंह का सर्वाधिक ३९ अंक का स्कोर रहा । संतानू कुमार के नेतृत्व में राजस्थान टीम ने स्कोर प्रारम्भ किया किन्तु तुरन्त ही हमारी टीम सम्भल गई और अग्र स्थिति बनाई। खेल के अन्त में हमारा स्कोर (९९-४४) शताब्दी को छूने वाला ही था ।

मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस के साथ मैच को वाक ओवर ही कहे तो उचित होगा उसमें हमारा स्कोर (१३४-४४) था ।

हाकी

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के खिलाड़ियों ने हाकी के क्षेत्र में अनेकों अखिल भारतीय पुलिस टूर्नामेंटों में भाग लेकर अनुभव प्राप्त किया है। हमारी टीम ने अजमेर में मध्यप्रदेश पुलिस को (१-०), महाराष्ट्र को (१-०) से तथा राजस्थान को (५-०) से तथा गुजरात को (४-०) से पराजित किया। अन्तिम दिवस खेल में श्री इमदाद अली भी उपस्थित थे। उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से विजेता टीम को शाबाशी दी।

टीम : श्री भरतवाल डिप्टी एस पी (प्रशिक्षक), श्री एन० एन० मिश्र डिप्टी एस पी (कप्तान), सूबेदार एस० एस० मान, जमादार एस० एस० सक्सेना, लारेन्स वर्गीज तथा भूपिन्दर सिंह मान, हेड कान्स्टेबल अमरीक सिंह, मन मसीह बोदरा, राम निवास तथा जयराज, नायक बने सिंह, सेरा फुल एक्का, सुशील तीते तथा चरमू कुरिया, लान्स/नायक शेखर गुरंग तथा सिमन तोपनो, कान्स्टेबल एन्थोनी बेरला तथा प्रकाश बरा।



नीमच में वर्ष १९७२ के लिए श्रेष्ठ कन्टिन-बेन्ट की ट्राफी के अर्जित करने का सौभाग्य दुर्गापुर रेंज को मिला

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वालीबाल

बालीबाल में सी आर पी टीम ने महाराष्ट्र (३-०), गुजरात को (३-०) आई टी बी पी को (३-१) से सुगमता से ही पराजित कर दिया। मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस के साथ फाइनल बहुत ही संघर्षमय रहा। मध्य प्रदेश की टीम उत्तम थी इसलिए विजय उन्हीं के साथ रही। गुरदीप, रोहतास तथा एस० एम० जोसेफ का खेल सराहनीय था।

टीमः सूबेदार रामपत यादव, जमादार निर्मल सिंह, गुरदीप सिंह, सुजान सिंह तथा अशोक कुमार, हैड कान्स्टेबल फूल चन्द, नाहर सिंह तथा रोहतास सिंह, नायक एस० ईश्वरन तथा के० के० पुनाप्पा, कान्स्टेबल टामी जोसेफ तथा जेम्स ।

फुटबाल

फुटबाल में सीआर पी टीम ने मध्य-प्रदेश पुलिस (४-१), गुजरात (१८-०) तथा महाराष्ट्र पुलिस को (५-१) से पराजित किया। महाराष्ट्र के विरुद्ध मैच में सुरजीत ने दो तथा थापा, शंकरन और अब्दुल खालिक प्रत्येक ने एक एक गोल किये।

हमारी टीम को इन्हें जीतने में अधिक कठिनाई नहीं हुई किन्तु फाइनल जैसी की आशा थी संघर्षमय रहा। फाइनल मैच में करीब ५००० दर्शकों की भीड़ थी। इस अवसर पर महानिदेशक महोदय तथा डी आई जी, आर ए सी श्री विशनोई भी उपस्थित थे। प्रारम्भ से ही खेल में गति रही। आर ए सी ओलम्पिक खिलाड़ी मगन सिंह का खेल प्रशंसनीय था किन्तु हमारे गोली घई ने उसके सभी प्रयास विफल कर दिये । मगन सिंह द्वारा एक गोल के उपरान्त खेल में जोश आ गया किन्तु आर ए सी का दबाव बना ही रहा और आर ए सी (३-१) से विजयी हुई।

टीम : जमादार एम० सी० थापा, तरसेम सिंह, वी० पी० बरथवाल, एस. एस. नायर तथा एस० पी० सिंह, हैड कान्स्टेबल निर्मल सिंह, नायक घई, सुरजीत सिंह तथा मोहताब सिंह, नायक सुधाकरन, लान्स/नायक तूरी बंसी राय तथा साहया बडा, कान्स्टेबल अब्दुल खालिक, जगदीश थापा, राम प्रसाद तथा जान एस डासन ।

कुश्ती

कुश्ती में भी हमारे पहलवानों को करीब-करीब वाक-ओवर ही मिला। फाइनल में हमारे पहलवानों ने १० में से ७ वेटों में योग्यता प्राप्त की। निम्नलिखित अखिल भारतीय प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेंगे।

दादा कांसे तथा महावीर सिंह (४८ कि० ग्रा०), बालेश्वर सिंह (५२ कि० ग्रा०) देव राम पाल (५७ कि० ग्रा०), बैजनाथ (५८ कि० ग्रा०) रघुवीर सिंह (८२ कि० ग्रा०) ईश्वर सिंह (९० कि० ग्रा०) दीवान सिंह तथा मोहिन्दर सिंह (१०० कि०ग्रा०) तथा सुखवन्त सिंह (१०० कि० ग्रा०) से ऊपर।

यद्यपि महाराष्ट्र टीम ने कठोर प्रतिस्पर्धा का प्रदर्शन किया किन्तु हमारे जिमनास्टों ने महाराष्ट्र को ६.८५ अंक से पराजित किया तथा अपनी श्रेष्ठता बनाये रखी । निम्न अखिल भारतीय प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने योग्य घोषित किये गये हैं:

सूबेदार धर्मवीर सिंह, जमा० बलबीर सिंह, हैड कान्स्टेबल मूल चन्द, शंकर लाल, बी० आर० मोरे, सूरजभान, चंदगी राम, नायक पीताम्बर सिंह, लान्स/नायक आर० के० राजू तथा देव प्रकाश तथा कान्स्टेबल जी० गणेशन ।

कबड्डी

सी आर पी टीम कबड्डी में भाग न ले सकी। हम अगले वर्ष एक शक्तिशाली टीम तैयार करने की आशा रखते हैं।

दून वालीबाल टूर्नामेन्ट देहरादून में २६-२९ अक्तूबर तक हुआ । प्रथम मैच हिमाचल परिवहन टीम के साथ खेला गया। जिसमें सीधे तीन मैचों में हमने उन्हें पराजित कर दिया । मोहन मीकन की टीम भी अच्छी टीम थी और हम उसे भी पराजित (१५-९, ११-१५, १५-५) करने में सफल हुए ।

जमा० गुरदीप सिंह तथा नायक एस० ईश्वरन टूर्नामेन्ट के श्रेष्ठ भेदक (स्मेशर) घोषित किये गये।

मोहन सिंह स्मारक बालीबाल टूर्नामेन्ट ३१ अक्तूबर से ४ नवम्बर १९७२ तक दिल्ली में हुआ । प्रथम मैच गुरु नानक विश्वविद्यालय के साथ हुआ और काफी संघर्षमय रहा। प्रथम खेल में गुरु नानक टीम ११-१५ पर जीती। दूसरे खेल में हमारी टीम ने १५-७ पर बराबर की स्थिति बना ली किन्तु तीसरे खेल में १३-१५ पर हमारी पराजय हो गई । अगले दो खेल बहुत जोशीले रहे और हमारी टीम के प्रयास के फल स्वरूप दोनों में ही १५-१० तथा १६-१४ पर हमारी विजय हुई। इसके उपरान्त केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की टीम लीग मैच में भाग लेने की अधिकारी हुई।

बास्केटबाल

आखिल भारतीय बटलोरियन बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया । हमारी टीम राजकीय विद्यालय, अजमेर से ४९-७२ पर तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल से ५६-७४ से पराजित हुई।

कक्कड़ स्मारक बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट लखनऊ में हुआ जहां कई श्रेष्ठ टीमें आईं।

सी आर पी एफ टीम लीग मैच तक पहुंचने में असमर्थ रही । प्रथम मैच में हमारी टीम श्रीराम रेयन, कोटा से ७६-९२ पर पराजित हुई । किन्तु वह बंगाल इंजीनियरिंग ग्रुप रुड़की को ७२-४१ से पराजित करने में समर्थ रही ।

अखिल भारतीय तैराकी प्रतियोगिता

अखिल भारतीय तैराकी प्रतियोगिता ८ से ११ अक्तूबर तक बंगलौर में हुई। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की टीम ५८ अंक लेकर तृतीय स्थान पर रही । प्रथम तथा द्वितीय स्थान क्रमशः १८८ और ८६ अंक के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल को मिले ।

इस प्रतियोगिता का मुख्य आकर्षण ५३ बटालियन का जमादार आनन्द सिंह था जिसने कुशलता और दक्षता के साथ गोताखोरी के पांच करतबों को प्रदर्शन किया। उसे दो स्वर्ण पदक मिले । केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में स्वर्ण पदक अर्जित करने वाला वह एकमात्र प्रतियोगी था।

इस प्रतियोगिता में सी० आर० पी० एफ० ने निम्न स्थान लिए :

४ x १०० मीटर फ्रीस्टाइल रिले : सी आर पी एफ टीम २ (जमा० एस सुरेन्द्रन, जमा० टी० वी० नायर, नायक बी० बी० पूनाप्पन, कान्स्टेबल भजमन सेठ), **१०० मीटर फ्री स्टाइलः** जमा० एस० सुरेन्द्रन ३; **२०० मीटर फ्री स्टाइलः** जमा० एस० सुरेन्द्रन ४; **१०० मीटर बैक स्ट्रोकः** कान्स्टेबल वी एम ए नायर ६; लान्स नायक पी पी नायर ७; **१०० मीटर ब्रेस्ट क्ट्रोकः** कान्स्टेबल के० जे० जोसेफ ६; **४०० मीटर फ्री स्टाइलः** नायक वी० वी० पूनाप्पन ६, **२०० मीटर बटरफ्लाई:** कान्स्टेबल रणजीत सिंह ६ ।

अन्तर रेंज तथा राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती प्रतियोगितायें

भारतीय पद्धति की १२वीं तथा चौथी राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती प्रतियोगिता (वरिष्ठों तथा कनिष्ठों के लिए) २५ से २९ अक्तूबर तक इंदौर में हुई। इस प्रतियोगिता में हैवी वेट वर्ग में जमादार दीवान सिंह ने प्रथम स्थान लिया । नायक जीतन यादव तथा जमादार ईश्वर सिंह फ्लाई वेट तथा लाइट हैवी वेट वर्ग में क्रमशः द्वितीय स्थान पर रहे ।

सी० आर० पी० एफ ० के पहलवानों ने निम्न स्थान लिए : **फ्लाईट वेटः** लान्स

नायक जौतन यादव (अजमेर) २, दादा कांसे (नीमच) ४, **फेदर वेटः** नायक धर्मदेव यादव (गोहाटी) ४, **मिडिल वेटः** हैड कांस्टेबल रघुबीर सिंह (श्रीनगर) ३, **लाइट हैवी वेटः** जमा० ईश्वर सिंह (दिल्ली) --१, **सुपर हैवी वेटः** जमा० दीवान सिंह (हैदराबाद) १ ।

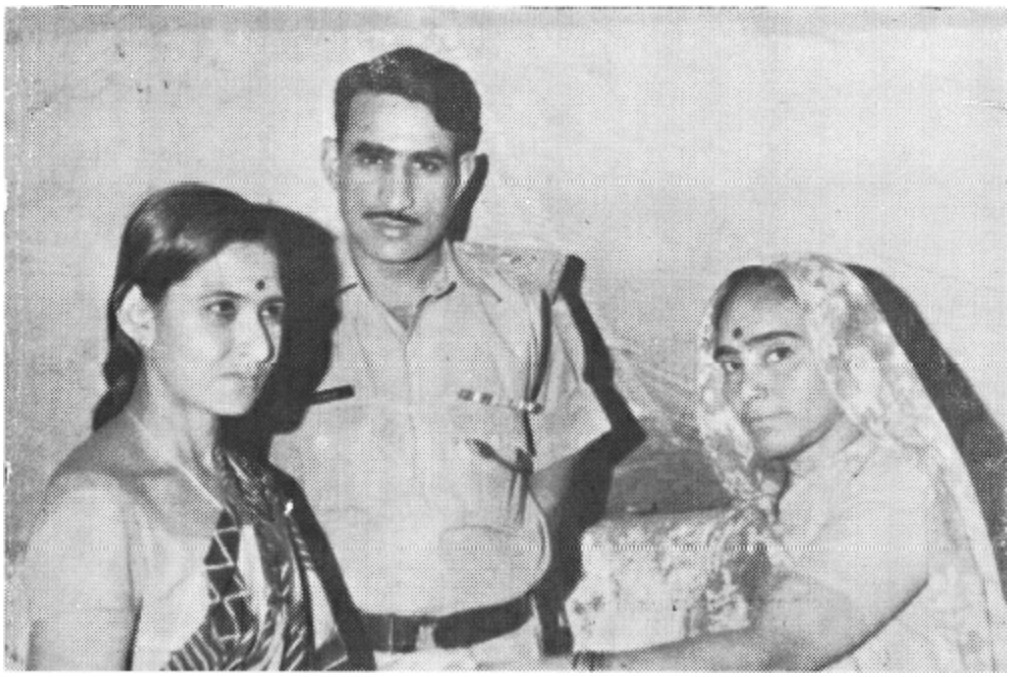
अन्तर रेंज प्रतियोगिता

श्रीनगर में आयोजित अन्तर रेंज कुश्ती प्रतियोगिता में नीमच तथा गोहाटी रेंज. (प्रत्येक ७ पाइंट लेकर) संयुक्त विजेता रहे। इस प्रतियोगिता सभी रेंजों ने भाग लिया। श्रीनगर रेंज द्वितीय तथा हैदराबाद रेंज तृतीय स्थान पर रहे । अजमेर तथा दिल्ली (प्रत्येक ३ अंक लेकर) चौथे स्थान पर तथा पूना रेंज पांचवें स्थान पर रहा। कोहिमा तथा दुर्गापुर रेंज कोई अंक न ले पाये।

श्रीनगर रेंज के डी० आई० जी० कर्नल डी० एस० ढिल्लों ने प्रतियोगिता का उद्घाटन किया तथा पुरस्कार वितरण किया। चैम्पियनशिप ट्राफी गोहाटी रेंज को प्रदान की गई जो ६ मास के उपरान्त उसे नीमच रेंज को हस्तांतरित कर देगी।



A proud day for Neemuch Welfare Centre— *During the Anniversary Celebrations Shri R N Mirdha accompanied by the Home Secretary visited the Welfare Centre and was very impressed by the exhibits displayed on the occasion. Photo shows Shri Mirdha (centre) with the ladies and workers who made the exhibition a success. Shri Govind Narain is third from the right*



Best worker award— *Smt Ganga Devi w/o HC Rana Ram of GC Poona was presented a gold ring by Smt Tripathi for her consistent work at the Centre*



Symposium on Police Training— *Shri C Achuta Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala meeting delegates, Shri DS Paul Principal RTC II is second from the left*



End of a historic chapter— *20 Battalion jawans preparing to withdraw from the 'Chicken Neck' area after its occupation for one full year. This Battalion had fought side by side with the Indian Army in the December 1971 War and won battle honours and much praise for its fine performance.*

Photo: Shiv Kumar
Regd. No. 23788/72

THE CRAPLER

The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine

Vol 1. No. 5

THE
CRAPLER
CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE NEWSLETTER & MAGAZINE

Vol. I No. 5



DISTINCTION FOR CRPF OFFICER



Dy SP MC Soam

The President has awarded the Bar to the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry to Shri Mam Chand Soam, Dy SP 4 Battalion CRPF for "displaying conspicuous gallantry and courage".

Shri Soam is the first officer in the CRPF to have been awarded the Bar to this highest medal for gallantry. The first President's Police and Fire Services Medal was awarded to him in 1963. Thirty-four years old Dy SP Soam is a graduate and joined the Force in 1960 as a Jemadar. He hails from village Salawa, Sardhana, Meerut (UP).

On December 30, 1971, 4 Battalion was ordered to apprehend a contingent of armed hostiles which had infiltrated into our territory in Manipur area and were proceeding to Imphal valley with the intention of disturbing the peace in the State. The information about the exact location of the hostiles was received at 6.45A.M. on January 2, 1972 when the companys of his Battalion were camping near village Lakhichara.

Immediately, thereafter Shri Mam Chand Soam rushed to the hide-out of the extremists at the head of a patrol. After wading through tortuous streams and ice cold water and moving through thick jungle, he reached the area and

tactically deployed his force. Meanwhile the hostiles were alerted and opened automatic fire on them from a distance of about 75 metres.

Shri Soam remained undeterred and led his men without concern for his personal safety. He charged the extremists and after a close hand to hand fight dislodged them from their position and captured seven armed extremists.

During follow-up operations, six more of them were captured.

1972 INDEPENDENCE DAY HONOURS

PRESIDENT'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



Shri Jitendra Kumar Sen IPS

Shri S Tandon IPS IGP

Shri RK Mehra, Commandants



Dy SP KM Subba

POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE



Dv SP Nawal Singh

Brig KM Pandalai

Shri JK Sen DIG
Shri B Varma DIG
Lt Col Umrao Singh
Shri DS Paul Principal
Shri KM Subba Dy SP
Shri Waman Rao Pawar Dy SP
Shri Jagir Singh Dy SP
Dy SP Nawal Singh (then SM)
Jem Sardara Singh
Jem Churamani Khatri



Dy SP Jagir Singh

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Lt Col Gautam Sharma
(Retd)

Cover Photo:

Training in Unarmed Combat. A flying kick and the armed miscreant is off balance—A demonstration by Nk Sukhdeo Bhagat (in the air) and Nk Ashok Jadav (with the knife). Photo—Shiv Kumar

Editorial Office

C/o Directorate General
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वन्दना (कविता)–है. का . एस. तोमर

UNARMED COMBAT FOR POLICEMEN

Lt Col Gautam Sharma

The world is passing through a behavioural crisis.

Opposition to authority is on the increase. Even the most law abiding people seem to be effected by this change. It is the same in the advanced countries of the West as in the under-developed or developing countries of the East.

The complexity of the social changes has further worsened matters. These very often find a free outlet in strikes, demonstrations, arson and even assault of the upholder of authority on the least pretext or provocation.

PROTECTION OF WEAKER SECTIONS

The Policeman as an arm of the executive represents authority and stands in the way of unlimited freedom of action by this violent section of society. Burning and destruction of state property and hijacking of buses is the latest manifestation of this crisis.

Why does a seemingly normal law abiding person suddenly gets off the rails and indulges in such histrionics? ‘It is considered heroic to strike a policeman’ says a social scientist.

It is to deter and fight this element that the police as an arm of the executive is charged with the task of safeguarding the weaker sections of society against lawlessness, violence and reaction. Special emphasis is now laid on this aspect of their training.

By the time a raw recruit is trained as a policeman, the supression of such unlawful elements becomes his philosophy. Unless compelled, the policeman, himself never resorts to force.

To deal with armed and ruthless unscruplous characters who are seldom alone, the Government of India decided in 1968 to introduce a special course for the entire police and other para military forces like the Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Police and

Special Service Bureau.

A NEW FORM OF TRAINING

This training has been made the responsibility of the Central Reserve Police Force who are conducting it at Central Training College, Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh. Since January 1969, when this training was introduced over 1,000 officers and men have been put through the Unarmed Combat Course.

The main underlying idea of this training is to render an adversary, whether armed or unarmed ineffective. The strategy employed is to take recourse to immediate offensive action by hitting the vulnerable spots to immobilise the miscreant. The vigour and suddenness of the attack overwhelms the armed opponent to a great extent. His advantage is suddenly turned into a reverse as he does not anticipate an attack from an unarmed person.

Like his opponent, a person trained in unarmed combat has also to be ruthless, fearless, tough and agile in the execution of his tactics which consist of holds, locks, throws, kicks, punches, falls and rolls. Some of the best foreign methods of unarmed combat like the Judo and karate have also been incorporated in this training.

EXPERT COACHING

These require agility and physical efficiency of a high order and the initial training lays great emphasis on this aspect. During the five weeks of training, theory and practice, move hand in hand. Vulnerable points of the human body are indicated and the effect on each one of them, if hit in a particular manner. Correct stance is practised for both attack and defence. Hits, blows and punches are first practised on a dummy and then on the mat with an instructor.

The most effective of these are kicks, hitting with a toe, heel, flat kick, instep, outstep, one leg and a flying kick with one or both the legs. Those who have practised free style wrestling or witnessed it can only appreciate the value of these tactics.

While fighting an armed opponent falls are inevitable and these have to be so managed that the defender is able to regain the initiative. These are taught in detail under expert supervision and one soon becomes a miniature

gymnast.

Holds are another essential accompaniment of close combat in which an adversary gets so locked up that expert technique is required to free oneself. Finger, thumb, wrist, arm locks, hammer, Nelson, grab and neck holds are some of the common techniques used in free style wrestling and the policeman is taught all these to gain the better of his adversary who may be an expert in any one of these.

The miscreant is normally armed with a hidden knife or dagger which he flourishes at the least sign of detection or danger. The policeman on the other hand in the normal discharge of his duties, will at the most have a small baton. Inspite of this initial disadvantage the policeman trained in unarmed combat will immediately take the offensive and gain the upper hand in no time.

It must be realised that the miscreant with all the advantages on his side is a breaker of law. He thrives on a fragile front and he knows it and will immediately go on the defensive if hit and try to escape.

PROGRESSIVE TRAINING

Experienced and trained instructors carry out this five weeks training under expert supervision because the least carelessness may prove fatal. All the tactics have to be perfectly executed without producing the desired effect and therein lies the efficiency of the trained instructor. A slight extra "josh" by a trainee may put his "guru" off for atleast a few minutes.

Regular endurance tests, crosscountry runs and obstacle courses are arranged to develop agility and a spirit of self-confidence is inculcated among the trainees from the very beginning. Extra fat if any disappears in no time.

All the training is carried out on a competitive basis. The best all-round trainee is awarded the 'Kanet-kar Trophy' named after Shri VG. Kanetkar IP who has now retired. ■

SKY JACKING-AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

It takes a few years to write a good text book for training. But life in this century is moving faster than books. Which text-book, written even in 1968, could visualise the methods adopted by extremists in West Bengal from 1969 onwards? Which text-books on security could visualise the 24 hours in Munich Olympic games which ended with 17 people—one policeman, five Arabs and 11 Israelis dead ?

Nearer home, which text-book on 'Riot Control' could visualise that the educated and sophisticated crowds in Delhi would adopt new methods in September 1972 to fight tear-gas shells? There is as yet no text-book on hijackers. This article has been written in order to quote an example to instructors how to keep abreast of essential topics, not mentioned in text-books.

SERIOUS PROBELMS

The fact that hijacking has now become a serious law and order problem in the world was dramatically demonstrated by the concerted strike of pilots of several international airlines on June 19, 1972. Though the method of protest was not approved by several governments yet every one recognised that the problem needed serious consideration and an urgent solution. The United Nations Assembly passed a resolution condemning this crime and requesting all the governments to fight it.

The manner in which this international crime has got linked up with political disputes can even pose a danger to world peace. From the police angle this crime is a kin to the routine crimes of theft, robbery and blackmail. On high seas these crimes were known as piracy; the modern equivalent in the air is hijacking or skyjacking.

Hijacking is an American slang word and it came into use after universal prohibition was introduced in USA in 1919 by the 18th Amendment to the Constitution. This excessive moralist zeal was misplaced and soon there was universal bootlegging and it was also usual to steal the bootlegger's liquor. This was called Hijacking.

In *Encyclopaedia Britanica* the word 'hijacker' has been used in the chapter on bootlegging : a regular system of bootlegging by hijackers ie bandits who seized bootleggers' supplies and carried them by force, knowing that they were not likely to be followed by officers of law". The Great Depression did nothing to check this hijacking in liquor till Roosevelt's New Deal in 1933 scrapped prohibition by another amendment to the constitution.

PIRACY ON HIGH SEAS

Hijacking, which is piracy in the sky, recalls to mind piracy on the high seas, which became patriotic in the second half of the 16th century. As Philip II of Spain would not allow English merchants to trade with the New World (America) bold seamen like Hawkins and Drake began to loot Spanish ships. In 1586 Queen Elizabeth of England sent Drake to the West Indies where he plundered Spanish ships. It ultimately led to a war between England and Spain. Though loot was not immaterial yet politics was the main motive.

DANGER TO WORLD PEACE

—Shri NS SAKSENA IP

Hijacking or Skyjacking now means diverting a plane which is in flight. The motives may be : (i) Using passengers and the plane as hostages to be exchanged for political prisoners or convicted political comrades. (ii) Seeking asylum for the hijacker and for his companions in a friendly country, (iii) Sheer political bravado to demonstrate loyalty to a cause and diverting world attention and (iv) Harming a hostile country.

HIJACKING IN THE AIR

The earliest reported case took place in 1930 when the revolutionaries in Peru hijacked a government plane. Isolated cases continued to occur but no one paid much attention to these as they were very rare compared to the

total number of planes everyday in the air.

The first big political blackmail on a mass scale occurred in July 1968 when an Israeli jet outside Rome was forced to fly to Algeria by the commandos of PFLP (People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine). After negotiations all the passengers were freed except the 12 Jewish passengers who were held captive for almost five weeks and were only released when Israel released 16 convicted Arab terrorists “in gratitude” for the Israelies release.

Since then not a single month has gone by when hijacking has not taken place in some country or the other. Recently the frequency has gone up and every week we read reports of some hijacking incident. A recent compilation shows 280 hijackings in 1969, 1970, 1971 and the first half of 1972. This comes to 80 hijackings per year.

An extraordinary case of hijacking occurred in mid-May 1972 when a Sabena flight 517 from Brussels to Tel Aviv took off from Vienna. Four Arabs (two men and two women) belonging to a Palestinian guerilla organisation, called Black September, produced explosives and threatened to blow up the plane at Tel Aviv’s Lod Airport unless 317 imprisoned Fedayeen were released.

The Israeli authorities promised to release the Fedayeen and even showed bogus prisoners. Meanwhile commandos underwent rigorous training so as to be able to force the doors of the plane, rush in and start shooting — all within 90 seconds. This they did with the result that two of the male skyjackers were killed and one woman wounded.

A good deal of our trouble with Pakistan arose from the first hijacking of an Indian plane. On January 30, 1971 an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship plane was hijacked to Lahore at about 1240 hours while it was on its Srinagar-Jammu flight. The two criminals were Modh Hashim Qureshi and Mohd Ashafi who were made heroes by Pakistan. When this plane was destroyed at Lahore, the people in India were angry. The Government of India took strict anti-hijacking measures and stopped Pakistani flights over Indian territory.

NO SECURITY MEASURES CAN BE FOOL PROOF

DANGER ON GROUND ALSO

Till recently it was thought that danger from skyjackers arose only in the air. This belief was shattered by mass murders by the Japanese in early June 1972 at the Tel Aviv international airport of the passengers who alighted from an Air France plane. This was a new variation of violence in the air and it took the world by surprise. Till then the threat of skyjacking was being met by (i) greater general security at the airport, (ii) check of hand-baggage by magnometers, (iii) body searches of a mild kind known as frisks, and (iv) by use of dogs in some places to sniff explosives.

INSTRUCTORS NEED TO KEEP ABREAST OF LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

The luggage in the hold had not been subjected to much scrutiny because it was felt that the skyjackers wanted to carry their weapons with them. No one ever thought that terrorists would keep their weapons in their luggage and use **these to shoot passengers in the airport lounges.**

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Till the fifties when the crime of hijacking had not become a serious menace, it was considered that the international laws as laid down in the Geneva Convention for dealing with the crime 'on high seas' would be sufficient to deal with this crime also. Later on when cases of hijacking increased and its nature took the shape of political blackmailing, it was realised that the existing provisions were not sufficient.

In 1963 a conference of representatives of different nations was held in Tokyo where it was decided that (i) the hijacked plane will be given in the custody of the commander of that plane, (ii) the passengers of the hijacked plane will be allowed to proceed to their destinations and (iii) the plane and its goods will be returned to its owners.

The conference was, however, silent on the point of giving punishment to the hijackers. A similar international conference of the concerned nations was again organised on December 16, 1970 at the Hague. The nations who signed the deliberations of this conference decided that the hijackers would be arrested and prosecuted.

POSSIBLE MEASURES

With the increase in the cases of hijacking, the governments and airlines the world over, sought to improve and refine their techniques for thwarting hijacking. The measures to prevent hijacking could be of two types: taken on the ground before the take off and in actual flight :

(i) The most drastic method of protecting aircraft involves the use of armed guards. Some American, Israeli, Ethiopian and Russian Airlines have already adopted this method. This method has its drawbacks and is very expensive.

(ii) Strengthening of the inside of the aircraft to enable it to withstand grenade explosions. El-Al Airlines of Israel has already adopted this method. It is obviously a method involving huge expense.

(iii) Radar arrangements to enable the pilot to inform the ground control that he is in trouble.

(iv) Locking the cabin of the pilot. This method again is not foolproof. Once the hijacker succeeds in getting a hostage, he or she may be an air hostess, steward or a passenger, he could yet be effective.

Experts agree that the best place to deter hijacking is on the ground, before, the plane takes off. There are several measures and we in India have started adopting these.

These measures could be : Searching of plane before take off, searching the baggage; personal search of passengers; verification of antecedents of suspicious passengers, guarding of the aircraft, a proper study and keeping a vigilance over all passengers in order to study the “ehavioral profile”of potential hijackers and keeping up-to-date dossiers of all suspected hijackers. Interpol is already helping in this connection.

It is possible to devise much stricter measures but these would mean considerable expense and delays and also reduce the popularity of the

Airlines. Even then no security can be 100 per cent proof against mischief.

This crime can never be effectively fought unless there is real international agreement that hijackers will not get political sympathy and support and that they will be treated as heinous criminals.

CRPF & EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH & KERALA

SS Sahni IPS



Shri SS Sahni IPS

In Andhra Pradesh, since quite some time, the extremist movement has had strong pockets particularly in Warangal, Khammam and Srika-kulam Districts. The tribal unrest in the Srikakulam District was seized upon by the local extremists and it became the ideal base and a major focus of activity.

Soon there were differences between the leaders which became evident in the number and manner of the depredations in Srikakulam District and in some of the Districts of Telengana. In the former some misguided elements sided with them. In Khammam and Warangal areas, on the other hand, formation of large gangs and their open entry into the villages was rare. Nevertheless the unlawful activities of both the extremists added up to formidable proportions. The movement reached its peak in the first half of 1969.

INDUCTION OF CRPF

From June 1969 onwards the bulk of the CRPF was inducted into the affected areas to deal with the problems Thus the CRPF was called to help the State at a critical juncture when both the extremists and Telengana agitation had assumed serious proportions. A few small contingents of the CRPF had, however, been inducted into the Telengana Districts, on a piecemeal and ad-hoc basis from 1968 onwards.

In July the position in Srikakulam District became very grave and two battalions of CRPF were rushed to the Districts. They gave utmost co-operation to the local authorities and their move into the areas and the intense activity they embarked upon immediately had an instantaneous impact.

The Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh during his very first visit to the Srikakulam District after the induction of the CRPF openly acknowledged that 'ever since CRPF had come to Srikakulam the things were moving fast.'

The CRPF had a large number of encounters with the extremists and in these, by May 1971, as many as 36 (including some important leaders) were shot dead and about 1,500 wanted and suspected persons were rounded up and handed over to the State Police. More than 70 fire arms of various descriptions, 40 country-made bombs, sizeable quantity of gun powder and other explosive substances and a large number of diaries, literature and miscel-laneous articles were also captured.

CONTINUED PRESENCE OF CRPF RESTORED PUBLIC MORALE

In the Telengana area also the CRPF gave very effective assistance to the State Police in dealing with the menace constituted by the extremists and was responsible for a number of arrests and recoveries etc.

PUBLIC MORALE BUILT UP

The continued presence of the CRPF detachments in Srikakulam, Warangal and Khammam Districts helped in the building up and maintenance of the public morale which had an adverse effect on the extremists. It helped in the preservation and presentation of evidence leading to conviction of several extremists.

Several CRPF personnel who took part in the operations have been given gallantry awards; many other have earned both cash rewards and commendations. Constable Govind Singh lost his life during these operations.

The highest authorities of the State including the then Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, Home Minister, Chief Secretary and IGP, AP have from time to time freely acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the Force in helping the State to control the menace and the violent Telengana agitation. Shri J. Vengal Rao who had watched the functioning of the CRPF in the affected areas of Andhra Pradesh said :

> "I have myself toured some of these areas and have obtained first hand knowledge of the difficult conditions under which these forces had to function. The part played by these battalions in controlling the Naxalite movement in the State is really creditable".

TROUBLES IN KERALA

Kerala State also went through some cataclysmic events during 1968 and 1969. The Extremist's movement in Kerala had no unified organisational basis. It sprang up sporadically in small isolated pockets where groups of extremist youths combined to form revolutionary cells.

They believed that isolated struggles in small pockets would develop the necessary revolutionary fervour and this would create conditions of an all-embracing revolutionary movement. The gang headed by Kunnikkal Narayanan planned and executed attacks on Pulpalli and Tellicherry Police Stations in the closing part of 1968.

THREE PRONGED COMBING

OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN IN KERLA

December 1969 marked the peak of the insurgency movements in Kerala and put the law and order machinery of the State to a severe test. A contingent of CRPF was inducted in the State and accompanied by the State Police officials started operation in right earnest. In December 1969, they raided a hide-out in Kasargode Police Station jurisdiction and captured some extremists, their training programmes, plans and maps prepared by them to attack the police station.

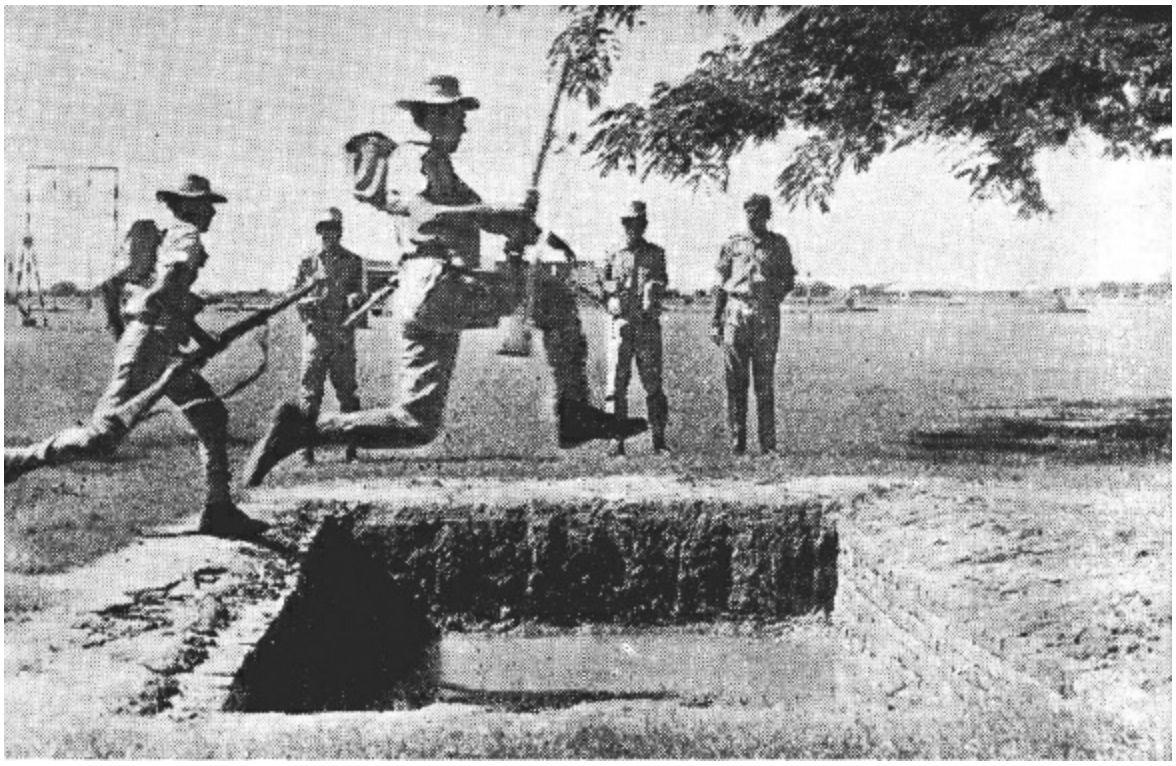
This was followed by 3-pronged combing operations in Wynad Forest area in which several extremists were captured. Steps were taken to seal the Kerala-Mysore borders, communications improved, loyal labourers given adequate protection and unauthorised arms and ammunitions seized—all of which helped to raise the morale of the people and to open up sources of information.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS

This soon had the desired effect and led to encounter of a CRPF party with Abraham Verghese near Thirunelli in Wynad Forest. In the exchange of fire Verghese was shot dead.

He had been spreading terror and destruction in the area and with his liquidation the morale of the people not only in the North of Kerala but in the entire State went up while the extremists suffered almost a fatal blow reducing them to small ineffective groups which have only very rarely raised their heads again.

The continued presence of the CRPF in Kerala and their constant association with the maintenance of internal security and law and order has been a source of considerable strength to the law and order machinery and the State has expressed its gratitude for the services performed by the CRPF on various occasions.



A good instructor 'makes' a good recruit, it is claimed but both contribute a great deal to the finished product to enable him to cross all obstacles with full confidence

THE CRUCIAL PERIOD FOR A RECRUIT

Most of the new recruits joining the CRPF are very young and the sudden change of environment affect them to a considerable extent. The tentacles of discipline are not very attractive and during the first few days and weeks they find their individuality curbed and freedom of action and movement restricted. This puts a severe strain on them.

Soon after their arrival, recruits are formed into groups under the command of a single individual who has experience in the handling of young recruits. From then onwards all their actions are collective and not individual. Community living is also another aspect of this life.

These sudden changes, combined with 'strenuous' training under strict discipline create a feeling of uneasiness or fear complex in their minds. This is a most crucial period and some even think of quitting service.

Until they get used to the new environments, discipline and training they are treated with necessary understanding, sympathy and affection coupled

with firmness. The first seven days of training are the most crucial in which the recruit makes up his mind to ‘resign’ himself to these environmental changes.

All possible succour by way of moral support is extended. There is encouragement and words of praise. Intimate and personal talks during and after parade hours have a great soothing effect and soon the recruits realise that they have to brave the training and complete it without resorting to the unbecoming actions of desertion or petitioning for discharge. Slowly but surely their confidence is won over.

Once this is gained they automatically strive to adjust themselves to the new situations. The success of an instructor lies in achieving this pride in everything that a recruit does once he becomes a member of the Force. He soon identifies himself with his section, platoon, company, the Battalion and the Force of which he becomes a distinguished member.

A GOOD INSTUCTOR IS AN ASSET

An ‘Old’ Instructor

Knowledge is essential for an instructor. Yet, this is not the only thing which will make one a good instructor. He has to possess certain other qualities. He has to adopt appropriate attitude towards his trainees. Some of the essential qualities and attitudes are examined below.

QUALITIES

He must have an impressive bearing. This does not mean mere physical appearance, which of course, is a natural asset. Without it, one can still have a good bearing by meticulous turn out, smartness and cheerful and pleasant behaviour.

He should be enthusiastic and infect his trainees too. Even when he has to teach subjects which do not really interest him, he should be able to enthuse his class.

The voice should be modulated depending on the size of the squad or class. He should be clearly audible but at the same time not cause auditory discomfort. PA equipment should be properly adjusted. For indoor lessons accoustics of the room should be good.

DELIVERY

Speaking is an art which can be developed and mastered. A good instructor must possess excellent vocabulary and faultless diction. Speak slowly, emphasising important words and sentences. Pause between words and sentences and avoid a monotonous even pitch. Use simple and direct language.

A squad or class consists of trainees of different mental calibre and temperament. A good instructor should be composed, considerate, cooperative and sympathetic to all alike.

Humour and wit should be natural so that the trainees are relaxed and receptive. Avoid levity as this causes more harm than good.

Have a firm control over the class and guide discussions and

supervise individnal practices properly. Do not tolerate any slackness or indiscipline. In the long run, the trainees will be respectful and friendly.



Regular Courses are held to ensure a good standard—During a visit to GC Rampur the DG has a word with an instructor undergoing refresher training

All human beings develop mannerisms and gestures. But there are some that are avoidable as these distract attention. Throwing up a piece of chalk, playing with a bunch of keys, walking up and down like a caged lion, looking up at the ceiling or over the heads of the squad etc should be avoided. A spontaneous gesture to emphasise a point is alright.

ATTITUDES

An instructor should know the names of all the members of a squad or class and establish proper rapport. To quote Dale Carnegie. “A man’s name is to him the sweetest and most important sound in the English language”. This is so, in any language.

Do not criticise another instructor in front of your trainees. *Espirit-de-corps* amongst instructors must be maintained always.

Psychologically an instructor is at an advantageous position

compared to the student or trainee. This does not mean that the instructor should consider himself a superior being. Even when checking or correcting, make the trainee feel that he is being helped and advised to improve.

Do not belittle a trainee before his colleagues. This will result in mutual loss of confidence and trust, so essential for instruction.

A good instructor has no favourites. Unit, communal and parochial loyalties should be clean forgotten.

NEVER BLUFF

An instructor is not expected to know every thing. On occasions when you do not know the answer to a question, admit it, instead of giving vague answers or bluffing.

Personal experience is useful to bring realism to instruction. However, avoid blowing your own trumpet, as you will be a bore and lose the respect of your students or trainees.

CONCLUSION

A thorough knowledge of the subject by the instructor is essential. But, to be a good instructor, one must also possess the characteristics discussed above. Human qualities and attitudes to trainees or students are equally important in a good instructor.

TRAINING AN ENDLESS PROCESS

Brig KM Pandalai

Training is a very wide term applicable to a variety of vocations. Literally, training means bringing up a person to the desired state or standard of efficiency by instruction and practice. Thus, training implies the conditioning of the mind and the body to desired standards to enable a person to perform tasks assigned or anticipated.

The purpose and functions of training have to be clearly understood and co-related to duties and an attempt made to impart the trainee the required knowledge and skills in a gradual, progressive and systematic way. It is essential to ensure that training is progressive and the trainee assimilates the training imparted. To do this, periodical individual practice as well as tests may have to be carried out.

Broadly speaking, training in the Armed Forces may be classified under two heads ie. basic and refresher. Basic or initial training, is the preliminary training imparted to an individual with a view to give him the rudimentary knowledge and skills to carry out duties. The purpose of refresher training is not only to brush up the knowledge and skill of an individual but also to equip him adequately to shoulder higher responsibilities.

Institutional training has come to stay not only in the Armed Forces but also in civil administration as well as business and industry at managerial and entrepreneur levels. Institutional training can only be imparted to limited number of personnel owing to the limitations of training facilities and finance. It is, therefore, necessary that such training is imparted to those who are likely to benefit most and who in turn would be able to impart new techniques, concepts and trends to colleagues.

BASIC TRAINING

Since the inception of the Force, till December 1960, when the Central Training College started functioning at Neemuch, recruits were trained by commandants of respective battalions. However, in December 1960, the Recruit Training Wing of the Central Training College started training

recruits of all the 14 Battalions of the Force.

With the expansion and reorganisation of the Force in 1968, it was decided to establish two Recruit Training Centres and two Central Training Colleges. The Recruit Training Centres took over the responsibility of training all the recruits of the Force.

The Central Training Colleges share the responsibilities for the initial training of directly appointed GOs, SOs & UOs. The basic training of the Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers is carried out at the Central Training College, Neemuch. This College also imparts basic training to personnel in Unarmed Combat and Gymnastics.

The Central Training College, Avadi imparts basic training for Directly Appointed Subordinate Officers and Under Officers. This College also imparts basic training in Map Reading and Intelligence.

Dae to lack of accommodation at Recruit Training Centres, occasionally, basic training of recruits is carried out at various Group Centres also. However, as soon as vacancies arise at the Recruit Training Centres, these recruits are despatched there, tested for the standards achieved and then allotted to the appropriate batch at the Recruit Training Centre.

REFRESHER TRAINING

We have not yet organised refresher training for our Gazetted Officers. It is, however, proposed to organise such training in the near future. Our main difficulties are shortage of officers in Battalions and Group Centres as well as lack of qualified and experienced GO Instructors and proper training facilities at the Central Training College.

INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING HAS COME TO STAY IN ALL SPHERES



To be effective training has to be many-sided and cover up all eventualities— A 20 Battalion patrol crossing a river, while every one is on the alert.

The Central Training College, Neemuch organises Weapons Training Course as well as Physical Training Course, both refresher Courses for SOs and UOs. This College also conducts the Senior Cadre Course. The Central Training College at Avadi conducts the Platoon Commanders Refresher, Course, Junior Cadre Course and a Tear Smoke Course.

We have Gazetted Officers from State Police as well as from the Army. Our Subordinate Officers are also drawn from the above sources. It has, therefore, become essential to conduct re-orientation courses for such personnel so that they are able to perform their duties satisfactorily in the CRPF. Reorientation Course for GOs is conducted at CTC Neemuch and the course for SOs at CTC, Avadi. Both these courses have immensely benefitted those who have undergone the courses.

TRAINING AT GROUP CENTRES

The Group Centres conduct a number of courses, for the executive staff as well as the ministerial staff. Some Group Centres have organised their own Driving and Maintenance Courses. Our UOs/SOs trained at Army and

other training institutions impart training to new entrants here. Similarly, Group Centres conduct Auto Fitters Courses so essential to keep our vehicles in good running condition.

CTC-NEEMUCH THE PREMIER INSTITUTION OF THE FORCE

The ministerial staff, particularly Lower Division Clerks are given training in office routine, noting, accounts, rules and procedures so that they are able to carry out their duties efficienctly.

In addition to the above courses, a very important function of Group Centres is to organise pre-course training for personnel detailed for various Courses at our CTCs as well as Army training institutions.



Watermanship forms an essential part of training—20 Battalion Jawans crossing a river somewhere on the Western front.

Prior to the establishment of the Signal Training Centre, Neemuch the basic training of signal battalion personnel was carried out at Group Centres or RTCs. However, after the establishment of the Signal Training Centre (STC), the basic as well as technical training of signalmen is carried out at STC, Neemuch. We do, however, send our men for higher technical training to courses run by the DCPW and Army training establishments.

In an Armed Force, in-service training is very important to ensure high standards. Knowledge and skills become rusty due to lack of use and regular practice. Certain categories of personnel automatically get in-service training by their day to day work in some of their duties. However, to maintain high standards in all types of duties and ensure coordinated action, commandants and detachment commanders will have to organise and supervise the training of personnel under their command. Training of men under his command is the primary responsibility of every officer. It is to be borne in mind that training is a continuous process and is never completed.

ARMY COURSES

In addition to the courses at our own institutions, to enable our personnel to maintain high standards in tactics, weapons and so on, we send our GOs, SOs and UOs for various courses at Army training establishments. Some of the courses are :—

Junior Commanders, Platoon Commanders, Methods of Instructions, Platoon Weapons, Jungle Warfare, Driving and Maintenance, Intelligence Course for Officers, JCOs, Unit Security Course for JCOs/NCOs, PT Assistant Instructors Basic Course, Advanced Gymnastics Course, Advanced Refresher Course for PTInstructors, Armourers Basic Course and Armourers Refresher Course. Vehicle Mechanic, AISA, Map Reading (JCOs/NCOs), Pipers, Drum Majors, Buglers, and Cinema Projectionist.

OTHER COURSES

We take advantage of the following courses also to train our personnel: — Weapons and Tactics Course, Anti Extremist Activities Course (CSWT, Indore), Driving and Maintenance and Auto Fitters Course Central School of MT, Saugar, Civil Defence Instructors Course NCDC Nagpur, Swimming & Life Saving Course Naval PT School, Bombay, and Dispersal

of Unlawful Assemblies Course IGP, Maharashtra, (Poona).

In addition, we send our personnel to M/s Premier Automobiles, Bombay and M/S Hind Motors, Calcutta for service training.

COMMANDANT PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF HIGH STANDARDS

So far, 18 Officers of the rank of Assistant Commandant and above have attended some of the courses at the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science have a course on Police Community Relations for officers of the rank of SP or equivalent. Two of our officers have attended this course. One of our officers carried out Ford Foundation Fellowship training in USA and Japan.

CONCLUSION

This brief survey of training in our Force should indicate, the importance attached to training by the Director General and the diversified training our personnel undergo to maintain the highest standards commensurate with their rank and responsibilties. While cadres and courses have their place in training, it is individual effort and professional zeal which will determine the standards personnel ultimately achieve. This, in turn, will depend to a great extent on the climate in a unit or sub unit and the incentive and encouragement superior officers offer.

Thus, in the final analysis, the efficiency and standard of training of a Battalion will depend to a large extent on its Commandant and other officers and their concerted efforts to maintain the highest standards.

In the February 1972 issue a reference was made to the appreciation by Brig DS Katoch of the excellent services rendered by 16 Battalion. He asserted that the CRPF troops (16 Bn) were as good as any others and that he would not think of exchanging them with any other *Para Military Forces.*

TRAINING OF JUNIOR LEADERS

Col BK Sabnis

The CRPF has taken within its ken everything from the localised law and order problems to external aggression and internal political insurgency.

CTC-2 is designed to train the junior leaders of the Force and has the following tasks to fulfil :—

(a) to train a cadre of SOs, UOs and specialists in sufficient numbers and highly trained to ensure that units, when called upon, are in a position to take their place effectively and discharge their duties efficiently.

(b) to ensure that as policemen, the men are trained to assist and bring the law and order problems under control in the shortest possible time.

(c) to train all men to inspire confidence in public more by their activities and proper public relations and thus secure the willing co-operation of the public in the execution of their duties.



To be effective for law and order duties in a particular area the personnel should be fully briefed. Exercise Chowranghee—Shri Negi explains a situation to the DG.

BASIC TRAINING

In some cases the training imparted is of a basic nature while in others it is to refresh the old and rusty and reorientate the ex-Army men who join in. The six courses run are— DASOs/UOs Basic (32 weeks); Platoon Commanders Refresher (8 weeks); Re-orientation (5 weeks); JCC — Junior leaders (14 weeks); Map Reading and Intelligence Junior Leaders (6 weeks) and Tear Smoke and Riot Drill (4 weeks).

In the first three, the junior leaders (SOs/UOs) are given basic and refresher training and to some only swhich makes them conversant with their new role. The last three are meant for constables and NCOs to give them specialised and advanced training and fit them to take their place in the ladder of CRPF ranks. From this point of view JCC is a very important course. During the basic courses, emphasis is laid on discipline, endurance, alertness, in-quisitiveness, comradeship and loyalty. As the course progresses, the students are given the opportunity to command in and out of barracks. They are also given adequate instructional practices.

Camp training ensures the practical application of the theoretical knowledge. At this time they are also taught improvisation and modification.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MOB PSYCHOLOGY ESSENTIAL

POLICE PUBLIC RELATIONS

A great deal of emphasis is laid on—insurgency/counter insurgency; police-public relations and emergency relief measures.

It is essential that members of the Force make special efforts to win public cooperation through beneficial activities and remove suspicion and ill-will. At the moment, the police are only brought in contact with public when they take to violence. Voluntary police activities to assist the people faced with calamities and social service schemes lead to better understanding. Emergency relief measures and the needs to assist the people in such calamities is emphasised in this connection throughout the training.

Junior leaders are given special training in counter-insurgency and practice suitable techniques for dealing with insurgency in urban and mofussil areas, particularly in training given to DASOs/UOs and PC Refresher Course trainees. Our operation in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and other areas, where activities of insurgents were effectively curtailed and in some cases eliminated and the lessons learnt are emphasised in group discussions.

Every effort is made to impart training as effectively and efficiently as possible. New methods and techniques are introduced from time to time. Competitive spirit and proper motivation is ensured for improving the general standard.

To bring out the necessity for suitably modifying the basic principles the training is imparted in different types of terrains. Recently field firing exercises were conducted and the results have been encouraging. The

majority of such personnel, who never had the opportunity of going through bullet swept areas emerged better equipped to face actual battle conditions.

TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS

Besides the training of students, constant attention is being paid to training of the instructors and periodical assessment of their training abilities is carried out. Instructors cadres are being frequently conducted so that those incharge of various cadres/courses are well conversant with the subjects and the latest methods of instructions.

The institution is now firmly established and is giving the force its junior leaders with a knowledge so essential to carry out their dual role of soldier/policemen.



Maj Gen KAS Raja addresses the newly attested SO/Os

PASSING OUT PARADE AT CTC-2

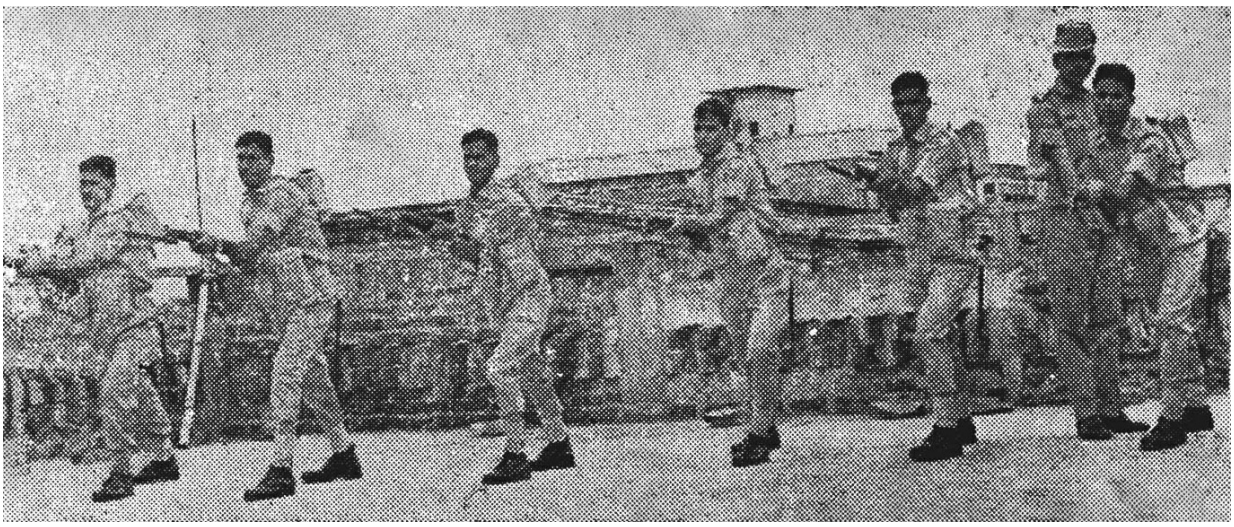
SI JMS Kathait of Group Centre Kishangarh was adjudged the "Best All Round trainee" and was awarded the DG CRPF Trophy by Maj Gen KAS Raja, PVSM,on August5,1972.

Earlier General Raja took the salute at an impressive passing out parade in which 41 SOs/UOs of 22nd CRPF DASOs/UOs course and 32 SOs of 2nd CISF Course took the oath of attestation.

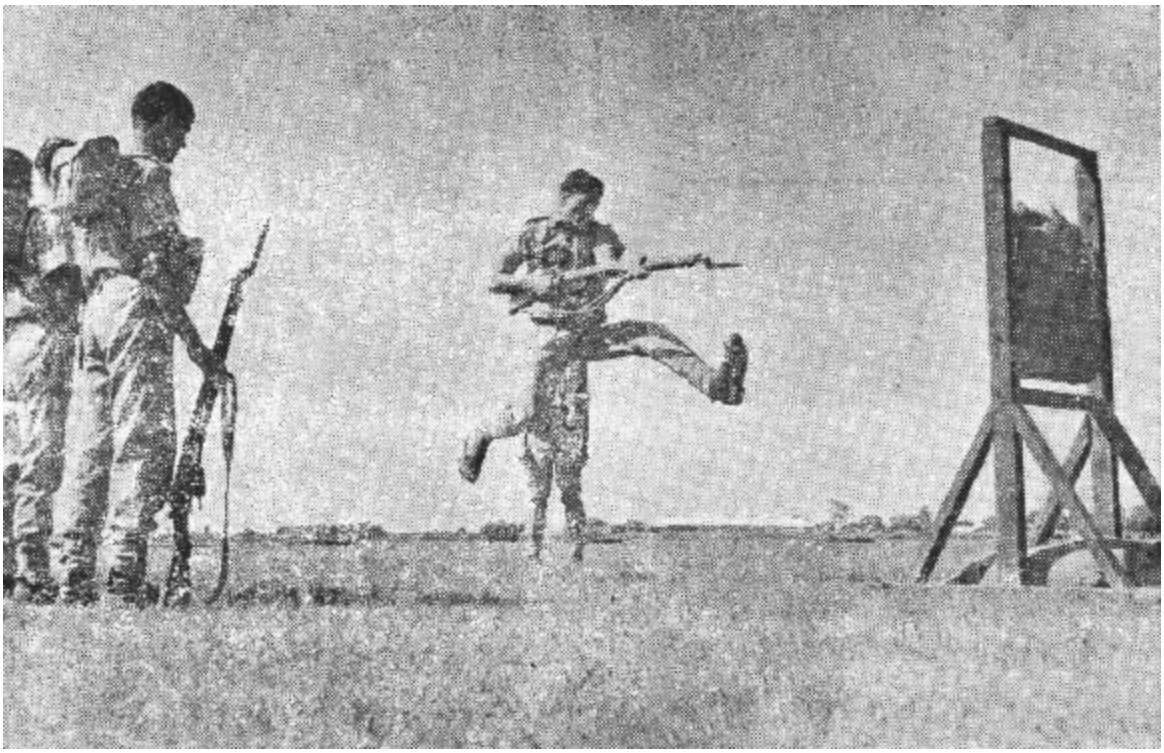
The IG CISF Trophy for Best All Round Trainee was awarded to ASI KK Katoch of CISF HQ and trophy for the Best Out-door trainee CISF was awarded to ASI N Vasudevan of Mufatlal.

The parade consisting of two GOs, 6 SOs, 60 staff and 127 trainees was commanded by Shri K Mayan, Vice Principal. Shri NK Awasthi, Assistant Principal was the Parade Adjutant. The band of Training Centre, Tamil Nadu Special Police was in attendance.

Congratulating the trainees on their smart turn out and impressive arms drill the General emphasised that professional competence, loyalty and integrity should be the watchword to keep up with the high traditions of CRPF.



Paucity of space is no hinderance to a good leader—31 Battalion men doing bayonet drill on a roof top in Calcutta.



Perfect coordination of body and mind—Bayonet training is a must for all recruits

RECRUIT TRAINING CENTRES

The rapid expansion of the Force necessitated the establishment of Recruit Training Centres which were established at Barwaha (MP) and Avadi (Madras). This relieved the pressure on the Battalions and Group Centres.

Training at the RTC is carried out as per training syllabus approved by the Directorate General. In all, 36 weeks of training is carried out which covers physical training, foot drill and arms drill, weapons which include light machine gun, rifle, grenade, sten and 2 inch mortar, elementary tactics and field craft. The recruits are made to fire the LMG and rifle at a short range and long range.

In addition to out-door work, indoor training also forms an essential part of recruit training. During these periods the new entrants are made conversant with Hindi, arithmetic, general knowledge, hygiene and sanitation, first aid, CRPF Act and Rules, Indian Penal Code, emergency relief operations and last but not least, police-public relations. Teaching of Hindi is an essential part of training and it is so arranged that recruits from non-Hindi speaking areas do not face any difficulty in absorbing the instructions imparted to them.

RECRUIT TRAINING CENTRE-1

RTC—I, the first of its kind in the CRPF, started functioning on August 1, 1968.

Shri LJ Hall was the first Principal. Other members of his team were Sarvashri KM Mathur Vice Principal, CP Singh, AK Kathuria, K Mayan, AM Tewari and SM Sharma, Assistant Principals. Shri AK Banerjee was the JMO. On the transfer of Shri LJ Hall to Group Centre II, Ajmer, Shri RC Puri, Vice Principal held the current charge from September 21, 1970 to 21 October when Lt Col SD Gupta took over.

Ever since its inception, 6356 recruits have passed out from this training centre: 1433 in 1969, 1639 in 1970, 2032 in 1971 and 1252 up to August 1972.

Among the distinguished visitors to this institution were Sarvashri V

G Kanetkar IP, the then DG (October 10, 1968) BB Mishra, IP (March 6, 1969), N Rama Iyer, IP (January 8, 1969).

The RTC-I has done quite well in sports. The Centre swimming team has been continuously winning the swimming competition at Neemuch Range since 1970. The volley ball team won the Neemuch Range championship in 1971 and was placed second in 1970.

RTCs HAVE STANDARDISED TRAINING IN THE FORCE

RECRUIT TRAINING CENTRE-2

Actual training commenced at Recruits Training Centre-2 from April 1969.

Lt Col SS Kanbargimath was the first Principal. On his retirement Shri DS Paul took over with effect from April 7, 1969. The other officers at the RTC are Sarvashri JBS Bains, Vice Principal and VP Sarin, ML Dass, PV Jagannathan, NS Bisht, YC Sharma and SK Yadav, Assistant Principals. Dr. H. Kumaraswamy is the JMO.

The initial difficulties which this training institution had to face were many. The camp site allotted for the RTC was a war-time vehicle depot, lying unused for many years. The whole area was covered with shrubs and large undergrowth.

During the three and half years of its existence RTC-2 has trained more than 5,800 recruits.

In spite of its own heavy commitments this institutiou was also made responsible for the training of 150 Central Industrial Security Force recruits. This was carried out over a period of six months.

Attestation parades have been presided over by Sarvashri RM Mahadevan, IP, IGP Tamil Nadu (September 5, 1969) NG Shelke, IPS, (June 19, 1970), Imdad Ali, IP, (September 7, 1970) and KR Shenoi, IPS,

Commissioner of Police, Madras (June 23, 1971).

Cash rewards have been given to 22 SOs, 29 UOs, 21 Constables, 55 Recruits and 2 followers for outstanding performance and excellent work. Commendation entries have been made in the records of one subedar, five jemadars, two head constables, one lance naik, one lower division clerk and one daftry.



Tear Smoke & Riots Drill—The DG goes round a squad practising use of gas masks at RTC—2

AIDS FOR TRAINING

Lt Col Umrao Singh

Operational efficiency is directly linked up with Training efficiency and it is the task of the instructors and Training Institutions to ensure that the latter is kept at the highest pitch.

To ensure realism, progressism and continuity in training and to avoid boredom and slackness, it is necessary to adopt latest techniques of teaching which include use of modern scientific aids like mechanical targets/dummies, audio-visual equipments, simulators etc. The instruction of such modern equipment, which is, of course expensive necessitates proper preparation and staggering of programmes to ensure economy of effort.

NEW TARGETS INTRODUCED

The old conventional square targets of various sizes have been replaced by figure targets representing an armed man in various positions. To bring in more realism and create interest these figure targets are mounted on mechanically operated trolleys/apparatus. The distance at which the targets appear and the practices have also been changed commensurate with the effectiveness of a weapon and ability of a firer to engage the target, whether moving or stationary. Such training methods instill in a man the required quickness and fearlessness.

TRAINING AIDS CREATE REALISM AND PROGRESSISM IN TRAINING

To assess individual and collective proficiency in use of weapons, suitable training ranges-miniature, short, long and field firing are employed. Annual classification practices and field firing exercises are periodically

reviewed to meet the latest requirements, otherwise it amounts to sheer waste of ammunition and time.

Audio-visual aids are now extensively used. Experiments have proved that a trainee learns quickly and correctly by seeing and hearing about the subject matter projected by means of a projector. Tape recorder, Epidia-scope etc are also very useful. The films including documentaries shown cover the modern techniques and methods of teaching to keep abreast with latest trends.

COORDINATED TRAINING

Proper syndicate rooms adequately furnished with furniture and training aids like maps, charts etc are also necessary for systematic and coordinated training. Ad-hoc arrangements to conduct syndicate discussions in open or improvised sheds do not create the right atmosphere required for assimilation of instruction. Similarly there is requirement for a central lecture hall for combined classes/discussions, which may also act as the auditorium for showing films.

The knowledge thus obtained needs to be properly applied to practical situations. This is achieved by use of suitable sand models and cloth models and later on the ground. For this purpose proper training exercises are set clearly indicating the Aim and Scope.

To follow up progress physical fitness and mental alertness, assault and obstacle courses are so designed that a trainee does not feel it a punishment. These courses are progressive and periodical competitions create en-thusiasm and competitive spirit.

Both during individual and collective training proper simulators are used to create the required atmosphere. Tape recorded battle noises are also usefully simulated in lecture halls and sand model rooms.

In order to acquire requisite knowledge and to keep abreast with future trends, a well stocked library containing sufficient books, pamphlets, manuals, charts and maps properly laid out are absolutely necessary.

No matter how best lesson plans have been prepared, briefing done, exercises set and programme made the maximum benefit is derived by a trainee only if proper and adequate training aids are used. These scientific aids are all employed at the Central Training College with

great effect and success to ensure the highest standard of training and effciency of the Force personnel.

IMPORTANCE OF COACHING IN SPORTS

CSO

Individual athletes and Central Teams of the Force have shown progressive improvement in their standards which is mainly due to systematic planning, organisation and execution of programmes under trained coaches. The success at the All India Police Games 1972 was the consummation of these efforts.

Sports and games form an important part of daily routine in CRPF. Men enrolled in the Force now are more literate than ever before and during their school and college days, many of them have represented their college, university or even the state in high class meets.

CAREFUL PLANNING ESSENTIAL

Such potential material is harnessed properly and given progressive training under able and qualified coaches, All this, of course, requires careful planning and execution of sports programmes at all levels.

It is ideal to commence sports programme every year by organising inter platoon competitions followed by inter company tournaments to select unit teams for various events. However, due to heavy commitments and nature of deployment of units, it may not be possible to achieve this aim to a large extent. But with proper planning and organisation it should be possible in most cases to have inter company sports at suitable places. The unit teams so selected will be of better standard than those usually selected on ad-hoc basis.

The standard of sports and games in the world has been improving year by year because of scientific methods used in training and coaching. Large sums of money are being spent and a number of training Institutions have been established for coaches and potential athletes and sportsmen. In India the National institute of Sports, Patiala conducts coaching courses in various events... The following CRPF personnel have so far graduated from this premier institution :—

DySP G S Randhawa (Athletics)

DySP DS Sisodia (Football)

DySP NK Barthwal (Hockey)

DySP HP Singh and Sub Sher Singh (Athletics)

Jem MC Thapa (Football)

Jem Daya Nand and Jem S P Singh Cheema (Ahtletics) Jem Nar Singh Khatri (Basketball) Jem Hanuman Singh (Swimming) Jem R S Shekhawat (Basketball) and Jem Lalit Mohan Khanna Gymnastics (now training)

HC Kanti Vardhan Sharma (Swimming)

SEARCH FOR NEW TALENT

These trained coaches are hardly sufficient for Central Teams when concentrated for intensive training and we really have no coaches for battalions and range teams. At least one coach per battalion is needed in various events or group of events in addition to those required for central teams. The difficulty arises to find suitable candidates for regular coaching courses, who should be Matriculate or above and be a potential athlete/sportsman of State or National standard. Such candidates are very few in CRPF at present. Efforts continue to be made to avail more opportunities offered by the NIS, Patiala.

To overcome the shortage of trained coaches the Army is running such courses at ASPT Poona and HCs Zila Singh (13 Bn) AS Tripathy (52 Bn), MM Philip (13 Bn) Nk AM Appiah (16 Bn) and Ct Didar Singh (20 Bn) are undergoing the course.

SCIENTIFIC COACHING AND MODERN EQUIPMENT BASIS OF GOOD SPORTSMEN



DySP SP Singh Cheema has contributed a great deal to the improvement of athletics

It is necessary for a coach to have scientific training aids and latest type of sports gear to impart proper training as otherwise the result of his efforts will not be so fruitful. We should procure most of these aids and sports gear for Central Teams as well as range teams and build up our stocks progressively.

PLAYGROUND NEEDED

Connected with this is the requirement of suitable play grounds and athletic tracks, which should be made at least in each Group Centre and training institution. The units deployed in various states should utilise the existing facilities as far as possible by having proper liaison with the authorities concerned. Efforts should be made at all levels to train more coaches under local arrangements and arrange coaching of unit and Range teams.

We have the right type of material and if opportunities offered are utilised properly the standard of sports and games in the Force will be higher and higher and we will he able to do still better in All India Police and National meete.

NEEMUCH RANGE ARE CHAMPIONS

FOOT BALL

Neemuch Range retained the Foot Ball Trophy by defeating Durgapur (1-0) in the 7th Inter Range Foot Ball Tournament held at Ajmer.

All the Ranges participated in the tournament. Srinagar and Neemuch were I and II in Pool 'A' and Gauhati and Durgapur in Pool 'B'. The final match was played between Neemuch and Durgapur on 16 August. No goal was scored by either side and the result was decided on the basis of penalty kicks, Neemuch scoring the solitary goal.

Shri Imdad Ali, presided over the prize distribution ceremony and declared the tournament closed.

49 Bn WINS ATHLETICS

49 Battalion team emerged as the Best side (203 points) at the 6th Neemuch Range Inter Battalion Athletic Meet 1972 held at Sports Stadium CRPF Neemuch from 21 to 23 August.

34 Battalion (188 points) were runner up and 57 Battalion (97 points) were placed third. Shri JK Balani, IPS, DIG Neemuch Range took the salute at the March past and gave away the prizes. Jem CBS Rathore (34 Battalion) was adjudged the Best Athlete.

VOLLEY BALL

Neemuch Range won the Volley Ball championship by defeating Srinagar Range (15-13, 17-15, 15-13) in the Inter Range Volley Ball Tournament held at Hyderabad from Aug 28 to Sep 3, 1972.

Shri S. Tandon, IPS presided over the closing function and Shri Krishna

Murthy Naidu, Home Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh gave away the prizes.

Speaking on the occasion the Minister paid high tribute to CRPF for maintaining law and order in the State. “Wherever it was deployed, this Force was able to meet to difficult situation and bring it under control. The state had the assistance of the Force at difficult times and it is grateful for the valuable assistance rendered and I thank the officers and men both on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of this State” concluded the Minister.

Nk S Eswaran (Poona) received the Best Player prize. Consolation Prizes were awarded to HC CJ Kurian (Hyderabad), Nk Ponappa (Poona), HC Nahar Singh (Srinagar) and L/Nk VG Guidam (Poona).



Rear row L to R: Smt G Kumar, Smt YP Baxi, Lt. Gen. JS Aurora, Smt MS Luthra and Smt BK Roy. Shri MS Luthra is on the right of Shri BS Rosha.

PROMOTIONS

COMMANDANT

Sarvashri R Santhanam, KL

Sachdev, DR Sharma, PC Joshi, I Jayasimha, YP Baxi, PN Rama Krishnan, BM Singh, Satish Kumar, MR Malik, JS Negi, ES Bakhtawar, RN Saxena, SP Sharma, Mohan Lal, MS Farooqi, DR Yadav, PD Gupta, have been promoted commandants.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT

Sarvashri S C Kukreja, Nand Lal, KBL Dubey, Jagbir Singh, Mohar Singh, RS Vohra, MR Gund, JMM Singh and SM Sharma have been promoted assistant Commandants.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

NEEMUCH

The 25th Anniversary of India's Independence was celebrated at Neemuch in a befitting manner. Lt Col Umrao Singh unfurled the National flag and inspected a ceremonial parade in which all units, students of Kendriya Vidyalaya and CRPF Middle School participated. Lt Col Umrao Singh exhorted the personnel to devote all their energies towards national integration and prosperity of the country.

Sports for the children and ladies were then held. A raffle was conducted at the Station Family Welfare Centre at which 14 main prizes and 70 consolation prizes were awarded. Smt Umrao Singh distributed sweets to the children at the Station Bal Mandir and sweets and fruits to the patients at the CRPF Base Hospital. A drama was staged later in the evening.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE

CRPF officers and their families in Calcutta celebrated the occasion by holding a get-together at which Lt Gen JS Aurora, PVSM was the chief guest. A quawali programme was also arranged at which Shri BS Rosha IGP was the star attraction. He gave fine renderings of couplets and gazals.

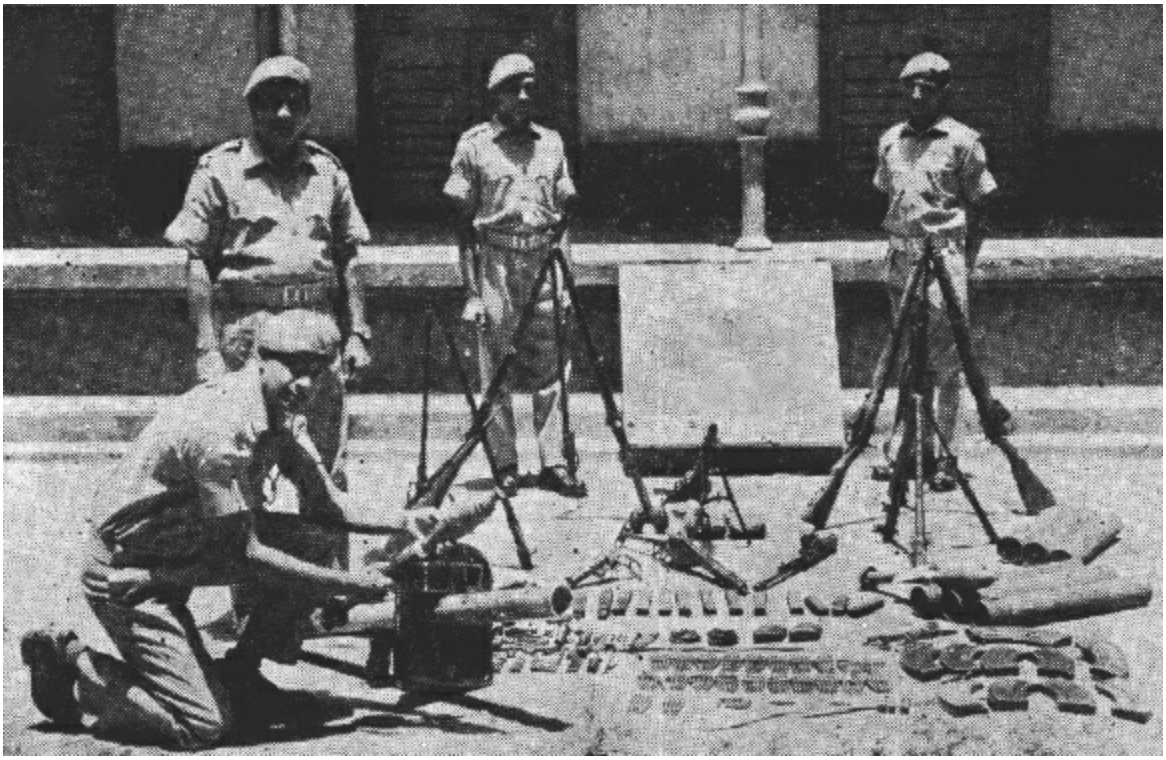
“THE BEST BATTALION”

31 BATTALION

Within a year of its redesignation and joining CRPF 31 Battalion won the Best Battalion award (VG Kanet-kar Trophy) for the year 1969 for its outstanding achievements in Nagaland.

Before its merger in CRPF, it was known as 10 RAC Battalion and was raised at Udaipur in December 1962 in the wake of Chinese aggression. Within a year, it was deployed on the Indo-Pakistan border in Rajasthan Sector.

In 1965 the Battalion moved to Arunachal Pradesh It remained in the Eastern theatre until early 1968 and carried out law and order duties in Garo Hills, Manipur, Tripura and Siliguri. In March 1968 all the six companies moved to Patna.



A rich haul—As a result of concerted efforts the Battalion has been able to recover large quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment from extremists

LONG TENURE

After merger with the CRPF on 1 April, an it was concentrated at Chumukdima in Nagaland for internal security duties under IGP Nagaland.

At the time of merger most of the officers and the entire ministerial staff opted to revert back to their parent state. Major Prem Raj assumed charge from Shri Balwant Singh, on 3 June. Shri SD Pasbola DySP was the only RAC officer who decided to remain in CRPF.

Major Prem Raj commanded the Battalion until June 16, 1969. He was followed by Major MM Gulati on September 12, 1969. On the departure of the latter Shri SB Basnet once again held the current charge until Shri M Venugopal took over in March 1971. The latter remained in command until February 11, 1972. Shri CM Pandey assumed command on 1 March.

A WELL DESERVED AWARD

The Battalion did splendid work during its deployment in Nagaland and earned a great name. The year 1969 was the peak period in its annals when C, E and F companies captured large quantity of arms and ammunition from the hide-outs of the extremists, under energetic leaders like Shri MM Khan (C Company), SD Pasbola (F company), and Subedar Bishan Singh (F company). Many of the captured weapons and equipment bear Chinese, American and French markings. The weapons recovered include machine guns, light machine guns, rocket launcher, 2 inch Mortar, .303 rifles, 12 bore guns, revolvers, and various types of service ammunition. In this connection, Jem Gian Chand and Jem Daulat Singh will always be remembered for their adventures. The award of ‘VG Kanetkar Trophy’ was thus well deserved.

The Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Hokishe Sema and other ministers of his Cabinet, Sarva Shri ML Odyuo, TN Angami, M Kitan have visited the Battalion on various occasions and besides recording their appreciation given cash rewards to the men.

On 21 March 1969 a F company patrol captured an important leader with valuable documents equipments and stores worth Rs. 17,000.



The Commandant

In 1971 the Battalion was moved to West Bengal for election duties at Ranidanga, Murshidabad, Barrackpore, Krishna Nagar, and West Dinajpur. In April 1971 the Battalion concentrated at Calcutta for law and order duties. During these duties in West Bengal, particularly in Calcutta, this Battalion has been responsible for the arrest of about 1200 extremists which include some of the top ranking extremist leaders. There was a great paucity of suitable area for training in Calcutta and at times when the weather was good the roof top served as the ideal training ground for this purpose.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS IN A SHORT SPAN



Shri Mahendra Prasad

54 BATTALION

Within one year of its raising 54 Battalion CRPF has placed itself on the map by sheer concerted efforts. Shri Nanda Thapa, Dy SP has already made a name for himself and the Battalion by winning first position in the shooting competition. The Battalion wrestlers and the football team have also secured first positions.

This is an achievement for which any young Battalion could be proud.

The Battalion was raised in May 1971 at Ajmer. Sarvashri Maha Singh and LJ Hall held the current charge of the unit in addition to their own duties in the earlier stages. On February 1, 1972 Shri Mahendra Prasad, Assistant Commandant took over current charge. The high standard of the unit has been achieved by excellant team work of its officers— Sarvashri Kashmira Singh, HP Singh, Gajendra Singh, Nanda Thapa, PS Mankotia and HS Gidda.

ACTIVE SERVICE IN J & K

During the Indo-Pakistan war, the Battalion was called out at a very short

notice for active service in jammu and Kashmir and moved by road from Ajmer to Srinagar with a convoy of over 80 vehicles. During their short stay in the State they took over posts, picquets and guards on important installations.

An intruder in the vicinity of TV Studio, Srinagar and another one near Jaina kadal Bridge were apprehended in the nick of time before they could do any damage, thanks to the vigilance of the battalion personnel.

Immediately after cease-fire, the Battalion moved out of J & K and reached Morar Cantt, Gwalior on January 18, 1972 for Prisoners of War Camp duties.

ALL ROUND PRAISE

Brigadier M Ghosh, Commander Madhya Pradesh Sub Area said after a visit to the unit that he was happy to see the good work put in by them to establish themselves and that the standard of their drill was good.

The DG during, his visit to the Battalion in Ajmer, spoke highly of their performance even though at the time it was in the process of raising. Shri KC Pant, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs during a visit to the Battalion on August 28, 1971 also complimented the personnel on their high standard.

During the short period of its existence, the Battalion has organised a very nice canteen which is a good source of income for the welfare of the jawans.

The presentation of meritorious service medal to Shri Kashmira Singh, Dy SP and SIKayam Khan by Shri Jagjivan Ram, Defence Minister on October 31, 1971 was another feather in their cap.

FINE RECORD IN SPORTS

In the field of sports and athletics also, personnal of this young Battalion have made their mark. In the Inter Battalion Gymnastic Competition, Srinagar Range, Lance Naik Nachhatter Singh obtained the first position. In the Inter Battalion Duty Shri Nanda Thapa, Dy SP secured the first position in revolver practices No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. This officer brought much credit to the Battalion by standing first at the Inter Range Duty Meet held at

Neemuch in July 1972. He was adjudged the Best Shot in revolver and secured the first position in rifle practice No. 1. Shri Nanda Thapa and Constable Sohan Lal have been selected for the Central Team of the Force

In athletics, Naik Manohar Lal has been selected to represent Srinagar Range in 100 metres, long jump and pole vault, Naik Sohan Lal for steeple chase, 5000 and 3000. metres and Constable Lal Bahadur for Marathon. The Battalion wrestlers HC Raghubir Singh and Ct Chettan Singh won the first position in middle weight and pin weight. respectively. Constables Shiv Lal and Sardar Singh were second in fly weight and welter weight respectively.

HC Guman Singh secured the first position in the Senior Cadre Course at CTC (I) Neemuch held from March to July 1972.

All this goes to show how every person in the Battalion is patting in his best to uphold the standard of the Battalion, which eventually reflects on the reputation of the CRPF.



DSP Nanda Thapa-Best Shot of the year

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

RECRUIT TRAINING CENTRE—!

RTC I Barwaha celebrated the 4th Raising Day on August 1, 1972. The

programme included inter-coy athletic and shooting competitions, gymnastic display and variety entertainment. The celebrations began with *Puja* in the RTC and Mandir prayers in other religious institutions.

Addressing the men at the *Alochana Sabha* (Darbar) Lt Col S D Gupta Principal RTC I exhorted all ranks to, live up to the CRPF motto “Service and Loyalty”.

Inter-coy athletic meet and gymnastic display by the RTC staff were the highlights of the programme at which local dignitaries were also invited.

The celebrations concluded with the prize distribution by Smt S D Gupta followed by a variety entertainment programme in the evening.

57 BATTALION

57 Battalion celebrated its first anniversary at Saugar on May 20, 1972 with *Shastra Puja,* games, athletics and prize distribution, Bara-khara and a variety show later in the evening.

The *Shastra Puja* was held according to Vedic rites in which all officers and jawans participated. This was followed by a *Havan.*

The sports meet was inaugurated by Brig CS Bhullar who congratulated the athlete for their smart turnout and bearing. Besides inter company games, football, volley ball and Kabadi and track events were also held. HQ company were declared the champions.

Shri Ishwar Chandra, Vice-Chancellor, Saugar University presided over the closing ceremony and gave away the prizes.



Catch them young-Smt Kuriakcse and Smt Sinha ensure proper drill at PT

TRAINING OF TINY TOTS

JAMMU NURSERY SCHOOL

A nursery school has been started at Group Centre, Jammu with an initial financial grant of Rs. 500 and blessings from the DG. To start with, the school had only 24 children and within a matter of six months the figure has doubled.

Smt Kuriakose, wife of Lance Naik Kuriakose of the Group Centre is running the school and taking great interest in looking after the children. Smt S N Sinha and the other ladies take a keen interest in the activities of the school.

The school is at present temporarily housed in one of the family quarters. A new school building should be ready shortly.

Morning session starts with physical training for half an hour, After this play and study is combined with the help of latest methods. The children are provided free breakfast by different messes of the Centre, in rotation. School uniform is provided free of charge under arrangements of the family welfare centre. Not to lag behind, the Group Centre canteen also distributes toffees to the children occasionally.

RENEW YOUR

SUBSCRIPTION FOR

1973

To Ensure Regular Supply

कनिष्ठ नेताओं का प्रशिक्षण

—कर्नल वी० के० सबनिस

केन्द्रीय रिज़र्व पुलिस ने अपने दायित्व के अन्तर्गत सामान्य स्थानीय कानून और व्यवस्था से लेकर देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा तथा आन्तरिक राजनीतिक उपद्रव की समस्या जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों का भार वहन कर रखा है।

आवडी में १९६६ में स्थापित सी.टी.सी –२ दल के कनिष्ठ नेताओं के प्रशिक्षण की भूमिका निभाती है। इसके अन्तर्गत उसके कुछ कार्यों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(क) केडर एस ओज, एन सी ओज तथा विशेषज्ञों का प्रशिक्षण;

(ख) पुलिसमैनों के रूप में उनका प्रशिक्षण ऐसा हो कि वह कानून तथा व्यवस्था की समस्या को कम से कम समय में नियंत्रित कर सकें;

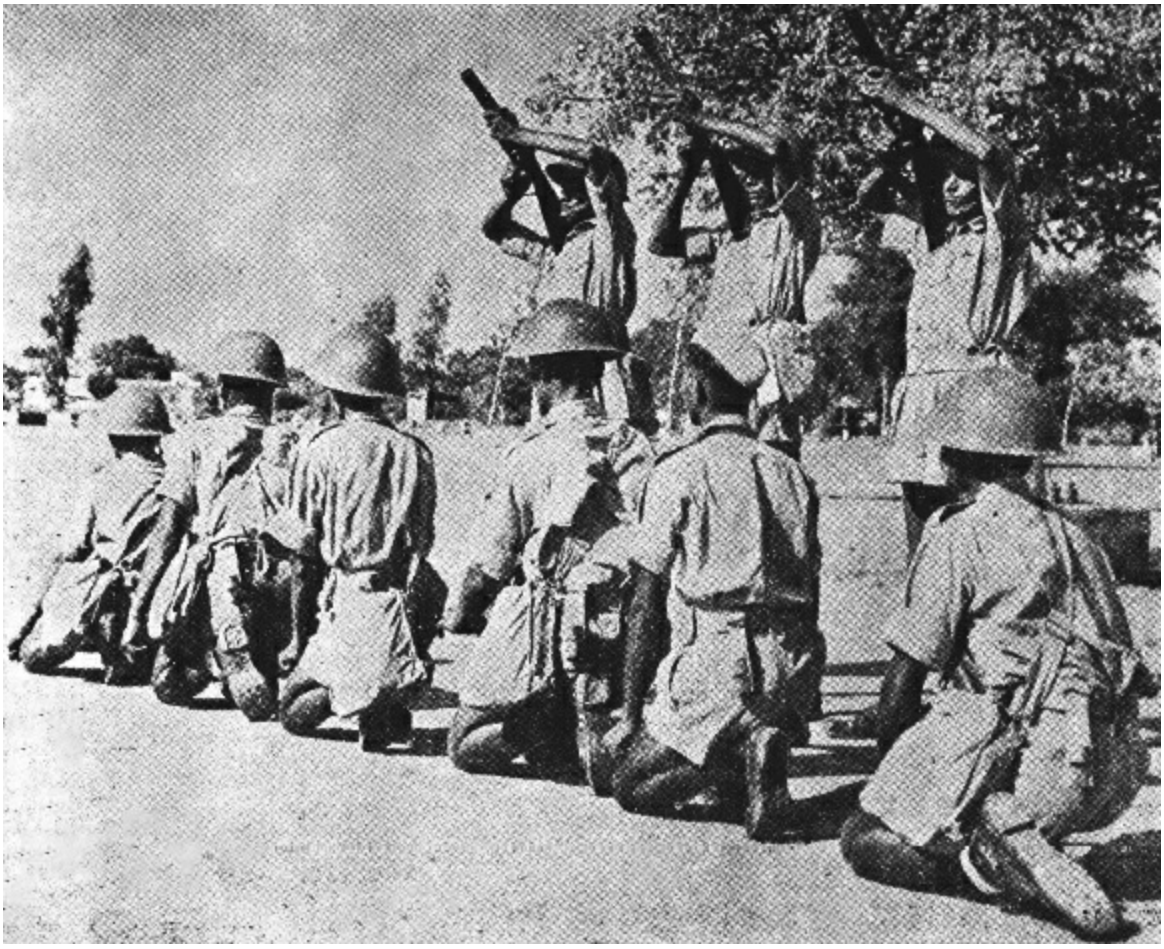
(ग) सभी सदस्यों का प्रशिक्षण इस प्रकार का हो कि वे अपनी गतिविधियों तथा उचित जन सम्पर्क द्वारा जनता में विश्वास प्रेरित कर सकें और अपने दायित्व को निभाने में जन-सहयोग प्राप्त कर सकें।

कुछ को यह प्रशिक्षण आधारभूत ढंग से दिया जाता है लेकिन दल के कुछ वरिष्ठ तथा विश्वस्त सदस्यों के लिए यह नवीकरण पाठ्यक्रम के रूप में होता है तथा थलसेना के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए जो दल में पुनः भरती होते हैं, के लिए यह पुनर्विन्यास प्रशिक्षण के रूप में होता है। इस संस्थान में चलने वाले छः पाठ्यक्रम हैं –डी ए एस ओज/यू ओज बेसिक (३२ सप्ताह); प्लाटून कमान्डर्स पुनश्चर्या (८ सप्ताह), पुनर्विन्यास (५ सप्ताह); जे सी सी-जूनियर लीडर्स (१४ सप्ताह); एम आर तथा आई एन टी–जूनियर लीडर्स –(६ सप्ताह); और टीयर स्मोक तथा रायट ड्रिल (४ सप्ताह)।

प्रथम तीन पाठ्यक्रमों में एसो ओ/यूओ रेंक के कनिष्ठ नेताओं को आधारभूत तथा पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और कुछ को इतना ही ज्ञान कराया जाता है जिससे कि वह पुलिसमैन के अपने नये दायित्व में कुशलता प्राप्त कर सके। अन्तिम तीन पाठ्यक्रम कान्स्टेबलों तथा एन सी ओज के लिए हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत उन्हें विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। इसी के उपरान्त वह दल में अपना स्थान लेता है और आगे उन्नति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। इस दृष्टि से जे सी ओ पाठ्यक्रम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। बेसिक कोर्स के अन्तर्गत अनुशासन, सहनशक्ति, सतर्कता सहयोगी-भावना तथा वफादारी पर बल दिया जाता है। ज्यों-ज्यों पाठ्यक्रम आगे बढ़ता है प्रशिक्षार्थियों को बैरकों के बाहर तथा आन्तरिक कमान के अवसर उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं। उन्हें शैक्षिक निर्देश भी पूर्णतया दिया जाता है।

कैम्प ट्रेनिंग के अन्तर्गत फील्डक्राफ्ट, माइनर टैक्टिक्स, बैटलक्राफ्ट, शस्त्रचालन,

फील्ड इंजीनियरिंग तथा युद्ध सांक्रेया सम्बान्धेत सैद्धान्तेक ज्ञान को व्यावहारिक प्रयोग में लाने का प्रशिक्षण होता है। इस दौरान उन्हें स्थानीय साधनों से निर्मित अथवा परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल तैयार किये शस्त्रों का उपयोग भी सिखलाया जाता है। रायट (दंगों) ड्रिल तथा टीयर (अश्रु) गैस के प्रयोग के विशेष विषय का प्रशिक्षण देते समय उन्हें भीड़ की मानसिक स्थिति को समझने, और भीड़ पर नियंत्रण करने के विषय पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है। इन अभ्यासों के दौरान इस बात पर भी बल दिया जाता है कि अगर जनता की सद्भावना और सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सके तो कार्यवाही अति लाभप्रद तथा प्रभावकारी होगी। उपद्रवी/जवाबी कार्यवाही, पुलिस-जनता सम्बन्ध तथा आपात राहत कार्यवाही पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है।



दंगों पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए विशेष फेडरल रायट गैस गन का प्रशिक्षण।

"युद्ध शस्त्रों से किया जाता है किन्तु विजय प्राप्ति सैनिकों पर निर्भर करती है। सैनिकों और उनके नेता के गुण ही विजयदायी बनते हैं।"

–जनरल जार्ज एम पैटन जूनियर

जनता से सम्पर्क

यह परमावश्यक है कि दल के सदस्य हितकारी गतिविधियों द्वारा जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के प्रयास करें तथा जनता से पुलिस के प्रति कटुता का निवारण करें। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के समय जनता को सहायता देकर तथा कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर जनता की सद्भावना को जीता जा सकता है। सम्पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण अवधि में इस विषय पर पूर्ण बल दिया जाता है।

कनिष्ठ नेताओं को जवाबी उपद्रवी कार्यवाही तथा नगरों और मुफस्सिल क्षेत्रों में उपद्रवी समस्या पर काबू पाने का विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। डी ए एस ओज/यू ओज और पी.सी. पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम के प्रशिक्षार्थियों को इसका विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । दल ने पश्चिम बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में उपद्रवी समस्या के निराकरण करने में जिस तकनीकी का प्रयोग किया सामूहिक विचार-विमर्श में उस पर तर्क किया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण को जहां तक भी सम्भव हो प्रभावकारी तथा पूर्ण बनाने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। समय समय पर नयी प्राविधि तथा तकनीक का समावेश किया जा रहा है। पाठ्यक्रम के सामान्य स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के अभिप्राय से अभि प्रेरणा तथा प्रतिस्पर्धा भावना को समुचित स्थान दिया जा रहा है ।

संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम

पाठ्यक्रम में संशोधन के अन्तर्गत अब प्रशिक्षण खली मैदानों के अतिरिक्त घने जंगलों और पहाड़ी इलाकों में भी दिया जाता है। हाल ही में 'फील्ड फायरिंग' का भी समावेश किया गया है तथा परिणाम बहुत ही उत्साहवर्धक रहे हैं। अधिकतर ऐसे व्यक्ति जिन्होंने वास्तविक गोलाबारी वाले युद्ध क्षेत्रों में सेवा नहीं की थी को गोलाबारी की वास्तविक परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत रखा गया। वे इन परिस्थितियों का सामना करने में सफल रहे ।

पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन

छात्रों के प्रशिक्षण के साथ ही प्रशिक्षार्थियों के प्रशिक्षण पर भी ध्यान रखा जाता है और निश्चित समय पर उनके कार्यों का जायजा लिया जाता है। इनके लिए केडट पाठ्यक्रमों का समय समय पर आयोजन होता रहता है और इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उन्हें अद्यतन प्राविधि तथा तकनीकी से अवगत रखा जाये।



सेवावधि में सफलता तथा प्रशंसा तभी मिलती है जबकि जीवन को उसके योग्य बनाया जाये। इसका मंत्र है सतत और कठोर प्रशिक्षण । यहां जवान बलिष्ठ बनने के लिए एक अभ्यास कर रहे हैं।

अब यह संस्थान जड़ पकड़ चुका है तथा दल के कनिष्ठ नेताओं को अपने दोहरे, पुलिसमैन और सैनिक के दायित्व को निभाने में सक्षम बनाने में सहयोग कर रहा है।

व्यक्ति, व्यक्ति होते हुए देश है, और जाति धर्म भाषा की भिन्नता के बाद भी सम्पूर्ण भारत की आत्मा एक है ।

–नीरज

उपलब्धियां

गिरफ्तारियां, संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को धर पकड़ तथा अवैध माल पर काबू।

७ बटालियन–वलनूर गांव में मुठभेड़ में एक सशस्त्र उपद्रवी की गिरफ्तारी तथा एक अन्य को मौत के घाट उतारा।

३३ बटालियन–पिंडरक, बिहार शरीफ, बख्तियारपुर और रूही क्षेत्रों से ११ डाकुओं को पकड़ा।

५५ बटालियन–युद्धबन्दी शिविर से कुछ अवांछनीय कागजात प्राप्त किये।

१५ बटालियन–थुन्गडवाल से दो असमाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी।

२३ बटालियन–जम्बवाक गांव से ५ व्यक्तियों को जिनके पास वैध पारपत्र न थे, पकड़ा।

३३ बटालियन–दो असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी।

३५ बटालियन–छः सशस्त्र असमाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी।

६ बटालियन–अखूई जंगल से एक वामपंथी की गिरफ्तारी। किबुन्गा, थिन्गप तथा अखूई क्षेत्र से एक रायफल तथा कुछ सजीव गोला-बारूद प्राप्त किया।

३ बटालियन–चिन्गखाव गांव से एक वामपंथी नेता की गिरफ्तारी।

३६ बटालियन–दिमापुर उच्चतर विद्यालय कालानी क्षेत्र से चार असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी। थेप्रेजुमी, चेस्वेजुमी तथा फेसेचादुवा गांवों से १२ वामपंथियों की गिरफ्तारी। का. पूरणलाल ने लेकरोमी में एक वामपंथी को मारा।

३२ बटालियन–फुलगुडी से आठ सशस्त्र असमाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी तथा सजीव गोला बारूद की प्राप्ति।

५ बटालियन–तीन डाकुओं को पकड़ा तथा धुपतिया गांव से जूट से लदा एक ट्रक हिरासत में लिया।

२१ बटालियन–पदमपुकर तथा धूपा रेलवे स्टेशन से नौ असमाजिक तत्वों को गिरफ्तार किया।

२७ बटालियन–दमोदर कालोनी से ८५,००० रुपये की कीमत की नायला तथा पांच लुटेरों को पकड़ा।

३४ बटालियन–फ्री स्ट्रीट तथा राय डिग्गी बाजार क्षेत्र से ५४,००० रुपये कीमत का अवैध सामान पकड़ा तथा एस.आर.डब्लू कालोनी से पांच असामाजिक तत्वों को हिरासत में लिया।

४० बटालियन–नानिपुरा लेना से भारी मात्रा में सजीव गोला-बारूद प्राप्त किया। लालकथियाबाई बाजार से ७३,८०० रुपये भी प्राप्त किये।

५२ बटालियन–लेबयन गांव से पांच डाकुओं को पकड़ा।

५६ बटालियन–ग्राम कौशमी से ६ कि.ग्रा. अफीम सहित छः तस्करों को पकड़ा तथा चैतन्य एवेन्यू एरिया से सात असामाजिक तत्वों को गिरफ्तार किया।

६० बटालियन–तूफान गंज क्षेत्र से तीन एस.बी.बी.एल गन सहित नौ डाकुओं तथा कुछ सजीव गोला बारूद को प्राप्त किया।

निष्ठ सेवा के लिए पुरस्कृत

निष्ठ सेवा तथा सामयिक सहायता के लिए दल के अनेकों कार्मिकों को नकद राशि तथा प्रमाणपत्रों से सम्मानित किया गया। उनमें से कुछ सौभाग्यशाली हैं:

६ बटालियन–मणिपुर के राज्यमंत्री

७ बटालियन–सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस खामा।

१४ बटालियन–नागालैन्ड के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग उपमंत्री, ए.डी.सी जुनहेबोतु ई.ए.सी . अकलुतु।

३६ बटालियन–८१ माउन्टेन ब्रिगेड के कमान्डर द्वारा का. पूरन लाल तथा ए.डी. सी. फेक सब डिवीजन द्वारा अन्य सदस्यों को।

४४ बटालियन–सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस, तेजपुर।

४७ बटालियन–सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस, नई दिल्ली द्वारा नकद राशि तथा ७५ प्रशंसा पत्र।

५४ बटालियन–का. इंदर सिंह, लान्स/नायक प्यारा चन्द तथा का. एम. एन. पणिकर को ६ युद्धबन्दी शिविर के प्रो.सी. द्वारा तथा वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा हैड का. प्यारे लाल की।

सहायता और राहत कार्य

देश में कानून व्यवस्था तथा सीमाओं पर रक्षा संस्थानों की चौकसी और युद्ध बंदी शिविर पर निगरानी के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस द्वारा सामयिक सहायता के फलस्वरूप लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति अग्नि में भस्म होने से बच गई। इसका विवरण निम्न है:—

ग्रुप सेन्टर, किशनगढ़--ग्राम हरमोदा किशनगड़ क्षेत्र में।

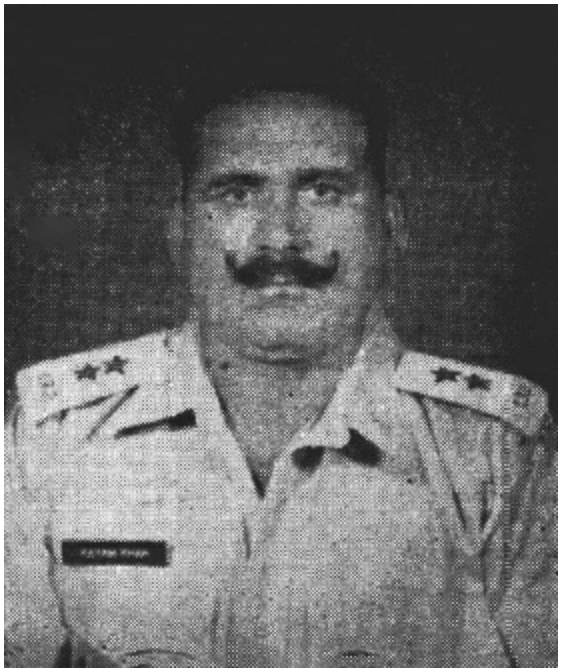
१८ बटालियन–राजकीय केन्द्रीय हाट, श्रीनगर, राज बाग तथा एक उच्चतर

२१ बटालियन–खडगपुर रेलवे स्टेशन।

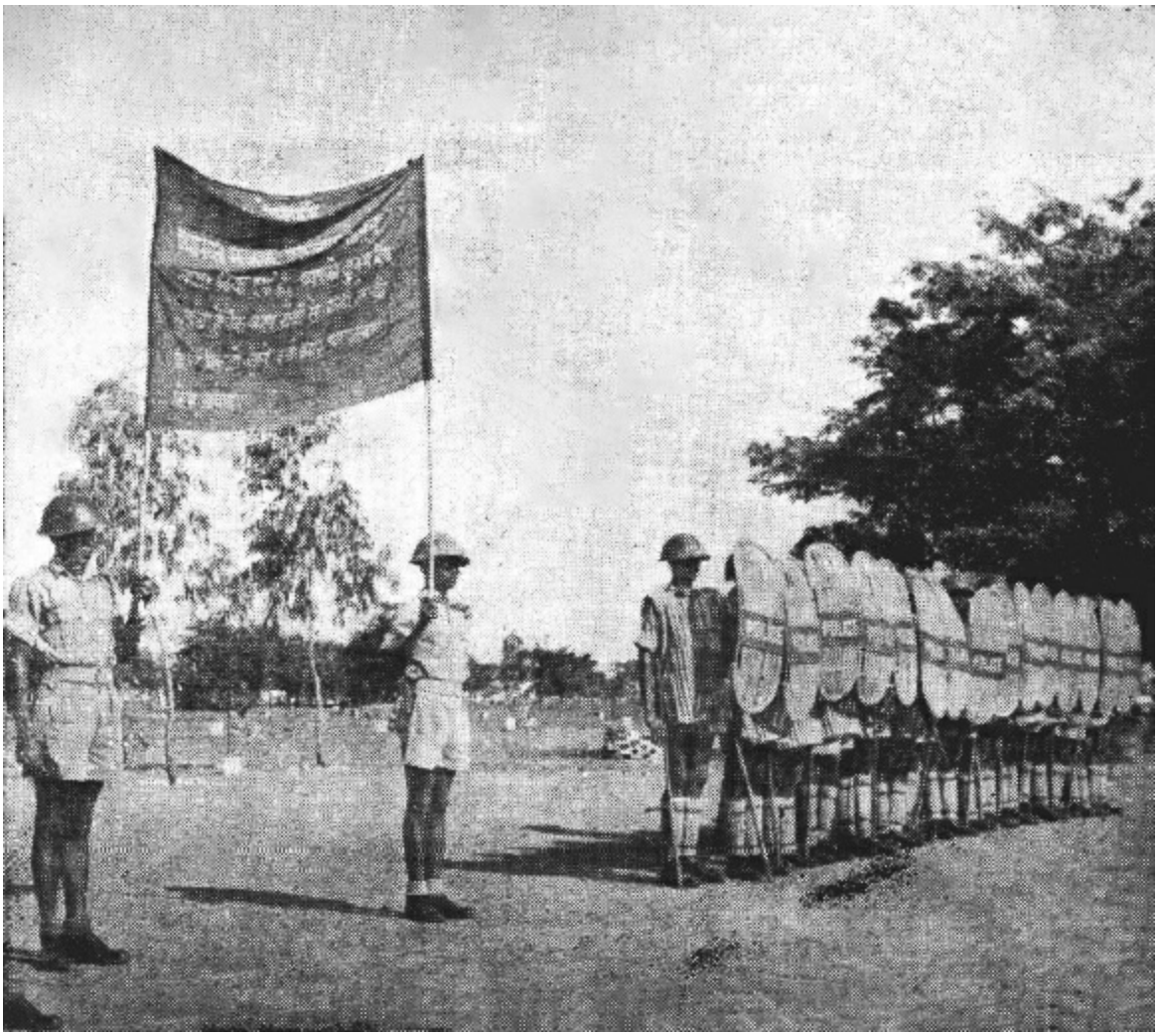
२२ बटालियन–इस्लामिक महाविद्यालय, श्रीनगर।

२३ बटालियन–जेम्बक

२६ बटालियन–पालाग्राउन्ड बस्ती
४८ बटालियन–पासी घाट
५० बटालियन–सोपरे
६० बटालियन–रानीगंज।



जमा. कयाम खां जिन्हें अदम्य साहस और निष्ठ सेवा के लिए राष्ट्रपति का 'मैरी टोरियस सर्विस पदक' श्री जगजीवन राम ने प्रदान किया।



सी. आर. पी. एफ. की सफलता की कुंजी श्रमसाध्य तथा सतत प्रशिक्षण है। उन्हें मझले शस्त्रों से लेकर डंडे और लाठी चलाने तक का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।
यहां जवान स्वरक्षा के लिए 'शोल्ड' के प्रयोग का प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं।

५७ बटालियन की प्रथम वार्षिकी

५७ बटालियन ने अपनी प्रथम वार्षिकी सागर में २० मई को मनाई। समारोह कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित थे, शस्त्र पूजा, खेल, एथलैटिक तथा पुरस्कार वितरण, बड़ा खाना और मनोरंजन विविधा।

शस्त्र पूजा वैदिक रीति के अनुसार हुई जिसके उपरान्त हवन हुआ। इसमें सभी अफसरों ने भाग लिया।

खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिता का उद्घाटन ब्रिगेडियर सी.एस. भूल्लर ने किया। उन्होंने एथलीटों को चुस्ती तथा फुर्ती के लिए बधाई दी। अन्तर कम्पनी फुटबाल, बालीबाल तथा कबड्डी के अतिरिक्त 'ट्रैक' प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन भी हुआ। एच.क्यू. कम्पनी चैम्पियन घोषित की गई।

समापन समारोह में सागर विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति श्री ईश्वर चन्द्र ने अध्यक्षता की तथा पुरस्कार वितरण किया।

प्रशंसा सुमन

६ बटालियन–श्री आर. यूसफ अली डिप्टी कमिश्नर कामेंग ने ६ बटालियन के कार्यों, टर्न आउट, उच्च मनोबल और अनुशासन की सराहना की।

२६ बटालिन–ब्रिगेडियर जगमोहन सिंह कमान्डर २ माउन्टेन आर्टिलरी ब्रिगेड ने २६ बटालियन के दौरे के अवसर पर गार्ड के जवानों के टर्न आउट और ड्रिल की प्रशंसा की।

३० बटालियन–श्री के.ए.ए. राजा चीफ कमिश्नर अरुणाचल प्रदेश ने ३० बटालियन की गार्ड की वेशभूषा और अनुशासन की सराहना की और अतिरिक्त डिप्टी कमिश्नर दापोरीजो ने इस बटालियन द्वारा बाढ़ आने के समय की गई सेवाओं की सराहना की।

त्रिपुरा

३८ बटालियन–अगरतला से प्रस्थान के अवसर पर श्री बी.पी. सिंहल चीफ सेक्रेटरी त्रिपुरा शासन ने बटालियन द्वारा हाल के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान किये गए कार्यों की सराहना की।

३२ बटालियन–श्री एल.एन. देव स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी, राज्य पाल त्रिपुरा ने तीर्थमुख में अपने दौरे के अवसर पर 'बटालियन' की इन शब्दों में सराहना की 'बटालियन द्वारा राज्य के दूरस्थ इलाके में बनाई गई यह चौकी वास्तव में गौरव की बात है। चौकी के जवान प्रसन्न मुख और विशाल हृदय के हैं। इन लोगों द्वारा की गई मेहमानदारी मुझे काफी समय तक याद रहेगी।

४६ बटालियन–श्री बी.के. बनर्जी आई.पी.एस. इन्सपैक्टर जनरल त्रिपुरा ने ४६ बटालियन का दौरा किया और वे गार्ड की वेशभूषा और ड्रिल से बहुत प्रभावित हुए ।

बिहार

३३ बटालियन–श्री के. एल. वर्मा असिस्टेन्ट कलक्टर कस्टम्स ने ३२ बटालियन की "सी" कम्पनी द्वारा भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करों के विरुद्ध किये गये कार्यों की सराहना की।

जम्मू और कश्मीर

१८ बटालियन–श्री सोनम बांग्याल मंत्री, जम्मू-कश्मीर शासन ने ई. कम्पनी १८ बटालियन की गार्ड की चुस्त वेशभूषा की सराहना की।

लक्षद्वीप

४२ बटालियन–सर्वश्री के.सी. पन्त . मंत्री और संयुक्त सचिव गृह मंत्रालय, ने सी कम्पनी ४२ बटालियन का दौरा किया और सराहनीय शब्द कहे ।

मेघालय

४६ बटालियन–सर्व श्री एन. के. रुस्तमजी मुख्य सचिव मेघालय और के. ए. ए. राजा चीफ कमिश्नर अरुणाचल-प्रदेश ने हाल के भारत-पाक संग्राम में ४६ बटालियन द्वारा किये गये कार्यों की प्रशंसा की।

मिजोराम

२३ बटालियन-कमान्डर ३६ मेन्टीनैन्स टास्क, एस.डी. ओ. लुंगलेह, वित्तमंत्री और विकास मंत्री मिजोराम शासन, ने २३ बटालियन के कार्यों की प्रशंसा की।

३६ बटालियन–मुख्य मंत्री और उपमंत्री मिजोराम ने ३६ बटालियन की गार्ड की वेशभूषा की प्रशंसा की।

मणीपुर

१० बटालियन–मुख्य मंत्री नागालैंड आई.जी.पी. तथा डी.आई.जी. मनीपुर सहित १० बटालियन के मुख्यालय तामिगलोंग में ५ सितम्बर की बटालियन द्वारा किये गये कार्यों की प्रशंसा की ।

काकरात

४२ बटालियन–रियर एडमिरल बी.ए. कामथ, पी.वी. एस.एम. ने ई. कम्पनी की अतिथि पुस्तिका में लिखा “बहुत चुस्त और सावधान”।

मध्यप्रदेश

५४ बटालियन–ले० कर्नल आनन्द सिंह, ग्रुप कमान्डर नम्बर ६ युद्धबन्दी शिविर ग्रुप हैडक्वार्टर्स ने बटालियन के संचालन और उत्तम कार्य प्रशंसा की।

नागालैन्ड

५१ बटालियन–मेजर जनरल ए. आर. दत्ता, जी.ओ.सी माउन्टेन डिव ने बटालियन का दौरा किया और उसके कार्यों की प्रशंसा की।

पोर्टब्लेयर

१२ बटालियन–श्री हरमिन्दर सिंह आई. ए.एस. चीफ कमिश्नर अन्डमान नीकोबार ने बटालियन बी. कम्पनी कीगार्ड की प्रशंसा की।

उत्तर प्रदेश

६ बटालियन–एक स्थानीय दैनिक समाचारपत्र मोर "मुरादाबाद टाइम्स" ने ६ बटालियन द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में उत्तम कार्य की प्रशंसा की।

५६ बटालियन–मेजर जनरल एस.एस. कौल जी.ओ.-सी. यू०पी० एरिया ने ५६ बटालियन जो कि युद्धबन्दी शिविर में कार्यरत है, का निरीक्षण किया और गार्ड की वेशभूषा और ड्रिल की प्रशंसा की।

१६ बटालियन–कर्नल रेवत सिंह, ग्रुप कमान्डर युद्ध बन्दी शिविर ने बटालियन के कार्यों की निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रशंसा की ।

"यह हमारे लिए सौभग्य की बात है कि सी.आर.पी. की एक अच्छी बटालियन हमारे साथ युद्ध बन्दियों की देखभाल कर रही है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल

३४ बटालियन–बेलगाचिया के चौराहे पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त बस के यात्रियों को राहत और सहायता पहुंचाने में जो कार्य इस बटालियन ने किया उसकी प्रशंसा स्थानीय व्यक्तियों ने की।

सी-टी-सी-२ में दीक्षांत परेड

ग्रप सेन्टर किशनगढ़ के एस. आई. जे. एम. एस. कैथेट सर्वांकीण श्रेष्ठ प्रशिक्षणार्थी आंका गया तथा तमिलनाडू, मैसूर और केरल एरिया के जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग मेजर जनरल के.ए.एस. राजा, परमविशिष्ठ सेवा मंडल द्वारा ५ अगस्त को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के महानिदेशक की ट्राफी से सम्मानित किया गया। इससे पूर्व जनरल राजा ने एक प्रभावकारी दीक्षान्त परेड में सलामी ली। इस परेड में २२वें सी.आर.पी.एफ. डी.ए.एस. ओज/यू ओज कोर्स के ४१ एस ओज/यू ओज तथा दूसरे सी.आई.एस.एफ. कोर्स के ३२ एच ओज ने भाग लिया तथा दीक्षान्त शपथ ली।

सर्वांगीण श्रेष्ठ प्रशिक्षार्थी

सर्वाङ्गीण श्रेष्ठ प्रशिक्षार्थी के लिए आई.जी. सी.आई.एफ. ट्राफी एच.क्यू. सी.आई एस. एफ. के ए.एस.आई.के.के. कटोच को तथा श्रेष्ठ आउट डोर प्रशिक्षार्थी की ट्राफी मफतलाल के ए.एस.आई. एम. वसुदेवन को मिली। सी.आई.एफ. की इन-डोर प्रशिक्षार्थी की ट्राफी गवर्नमेंट प्रोपियम फैक्टरी नीमच के ए.एस. आई. आर. के. यादव को मिली।

परेड की कमान सी.टी.सी. २ के उपप्रधानाचार्य श्री के. मायन ने की। सहायक प्रधानाचार्य श्री एन.के. अवस्थी परेड के एडजूटेन्ट थे। तमिलनाडू स्पेशल पुलिस ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर का बैन्ड संगत कर रहा था ।



एस. ओज/यू ओज को चुस्त पोशाक तथा प्रभावशाली शस्त्र ड्रिल के लिए बधाई देते हुए जनरल महोदय ने बल दिया कि सी.आर.पी.एफ. की उच्च परम्पराओं के अनुकूल ही व्यावसायिक कुशलता, वफादारी तथा साख आपका ध्येय वाक्य होना चाहिए। उन्होंने आगे बतलाया कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उन्हें सी.आर.पी.एफ. की चार बटालियनों की कमान करने का अवसर आप्त हुआ किन्तु उन्होंने पाया कि उनकी कर्तव्य निष्ठा में कोई उपेक्षा नहीं और वे सदैव ही नियमित सेना के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर सेवा के कार्य करते रहे। उन्होंने कहा कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल देश भर में स्तुत्य कार्य कर रहा है। दल को विभिन्न कार्यों जैसे सीमा-चौकियों पर पहरा, डाकुओं से निबटना, उपद्रवियों तथा असामाजिक तत्वों को दबाना और देश के किसी भी भाग में कानून तथा व्यवस्था को बनाये रखना, करने होते हैं। दल इन सभी दायित्वों को उल्लेखनीय सफलता के साथ निभा रहा है।

स्वाधीनता दिवस समारोह

भारत की स्वाधीनता की २५वीं वार्षिकी नीमच में बड़े ही उचित ढंग से मनाई गई। लेफिट० कर्नल उमराव सिंह ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराया तथा एक रस्मी परेड का निरीक्षण किया। इस परेड में सभी यूनिटों, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के छात्रों तथा सी.आर.पी.एफ. के मिडिल स्कूल के बच्चे सम्मिलित थे। लेफिट० कर्नल उमराव सिंह ने सभी से राष्ट्रीय एकता और देश की सम्पन्नता के लिए निष्ठ भाव से सेवा करने का अनुरोध किया।

इसके उपरान्त बच्चों तथा महिलाओं के लिए खेलों का आयोजन किया गया। संस्थान के परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र में एक रेफल का आयोजन भी हुआ जिसमें १४ मुख्य तथा ७० सांत्वना पुरस्कार दिये गये।

श्रीमती उमराव सिंह ने संस्थान के बाल मंदिर में बच्चों को मिठाई बांटी तथा सी.आर.पी.एफ. के बेस अस्पताल में रोगियों को फल और मिष्टान दिये। संध्या को एक नाटक का भी मंचन किया गया।

गांधी जी के सींग

बापू बड़े विनोदी थे। एक बार एक सज्जन उनसे मिलने आए। वह बापू का विश्राम करने का समय था। उन सज्जन से बातों के दौरान बापू ने कहा—खान-पान व संगति का असर आदमी पर आ ही जाता है।

उसी समय एक कार्यकर्ता बापू के लिए गिलास में बकरी का दूध लिए आया। बापू के दूध पीने के पश्चात् उस सज्जन ने कहा—तो बापू, आपने अभी अभी बकरी का दूध पिया है, आपमें बकरी का असर आ जाना चाहिए।

बापू ने फौरन कहा—क्यों नहीं, मेरे अब सींग निकलने वाले हैं। जल्दी से यहां से भागो, वरना सींग मार दूंगा।

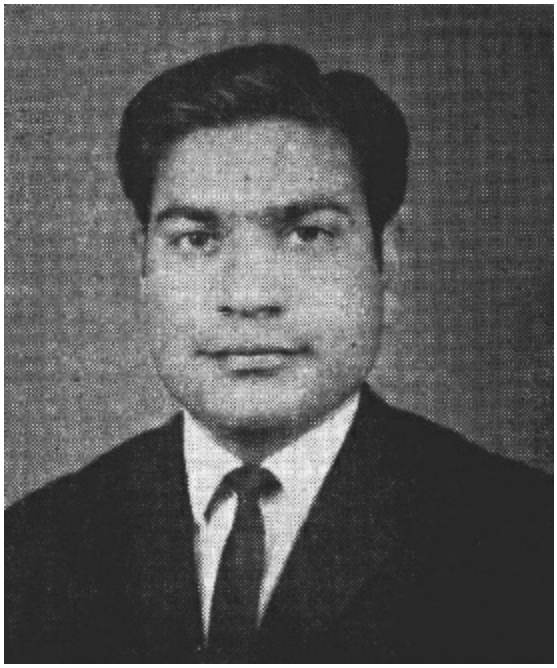
सी आर पी एफ में हिन्दी का प्रोत्साहन

प्रतियोगिता मनुष्य की कार्यक्षमता और कुशलता को आंकने का एक सही ढंग है।

सितम्बर १९७१ में हिन्दी सचिवालय द्वारा आयोजित टंकन प्रतियोगिता में सी.आर.पी.एफ. की कुमारी निर्मल कान्ता और कुमारी मंगला द्वितीय रहीं। उन्हें प्रत्येक को २०० रुपयों का नकद पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया। इस प्रतियोगिता में रामाकृष्णापुरम केन्द्र से ४० परिक्षार्थी बैठे थे। उनमें से दस को नकद पुरस्कार मिला।

१९७२ की प्रतियोगिता

श्री एस० पी० भारद्वाज को सितम्बर १९७२ की टंकन प्रतियोगिता में ९१% अंक आप्त हुए और उनको १०० रुपये का पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ।



श्री एस. पी. भारद्वाज



कुमारी निर्मल कान्ता



कुमारी मंगला पंचबाई

आर-टी सी-१ का स्थापना दिवस समारोह

स्थापना दिवस अथवा वार्षिकी समारोह का उद्देश्य सिर्फ मनोरंजन करना मात्र ही नहीं। इसका उद्देश्य विगत वर्ष की गतिविधियों का जायजा लेना तथा अगले कार्यक्रम का संकल्प लेना भी है।

इसी भावना को जीवित रखने के लिए आर.टी.सी.—१, बरवाहा में १ अगस्त १९७२ को चौथा स्थापना दिवस मनाया गया। कार्यक्रम में अन्तर-कम्पनी एथलैटिक तथा शूटिंग प्रतियोगिता, जिमनास्टिक तथा मनोरंजन विविधा सम्मिलित थे।

समारोह का शुभारम्भ आर.टी.सी. मंदिर में पूजा के साथ हुआ।

आलोचना सभा (दरबार) में जवानों को सम्बोधित करते हुए आर.टी.सी—१ के प्रधानाचार्य लेफ्टि. कर्नल एस.डी. गुप्ता ने सभी जवानों से सी.आर.पी.एफ. के ध्येय वाक्य 'सेवा और वफादारी' की उच्च परम्परात्रों के अनुकूल रहने का अनुरोध किया।

मुख्य आकर्षण

कार्यक्रम के मुख्य आकर्षण थे अन्तर-कम्पनी एथलैटिक तथा जिमनास्टिक प्रदर्शनी। इस कार्यक्रम में स्थानीय प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति उपस्थित थे।

समारोह का समापन श्रीमती एस.डी. गुप्ता द्वारा पुरस्कार वितरण के साथ हुआ जिसके अन्त में मनोरंजन विविधा प्रस्तुत की गयी।

असाधारण सेवा के लिए पुरस्कृत ३१ बटालियन

पुनःनामकरण तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में विलय के एक वर्ष उपरान्त ही ३१ बटालियन ने १९६९ में वर्ष का श्रेष्ठ बटालियन पुरस्कार (श्री बी०जी०कनेतकर ट्राफी) अर्जित किया। यह ट्राफी नागालैंड में असाधारण उपलब्धि के लिए प्रदान की गई।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में विलय से पूर्व यह बटालियन १० आर ए सी के नाम से विख्यात थी। इसकी स्थापना चीनी अतिक्रमण के दौरान दिसम्बर १९६२ में उदयपुर में हुई थी। एक साल के भीतर ही यह बटालियन राजस्थान में भारत-पाक सीमा पर तैनात की गई।

१९६५ में बटालियन को विशेष सुरक्षा ड्यूटी के लिए अरुणाचल क्षेत्र में स्थानान्तरित किया गया। यहाँ यह १९६८ तक तैनान रही तथा गारो पहाड़ियाँ, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और सिलिगुडी में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का कार्य करती रही। मार्च १९६८ में बटालियनें पटना स्थानान्तरित हुईं।

सी.आर.पी.एफ. में विलय

अप्रैल में पुनःनामकरण तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में विलय के उपरान्त बटालियन चुमुकदिमा (नागालैंड) में सेवा करती रही।

विलय के समय अधिकतर अफसरों तथा प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मूल राज्य सरकार की सेवा करने के लिए इच्छा प्रकट की। ३ जून १९६८ को मेजर प्रेम राज ने श्री बलवन्त सिंह आई.पी.एस. से कमान्डेन्ट का कार्यभार सम्भाला। डिप्टी एस.पी. पसबोला सिर्फ एकमात्र अफसर थे जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में सेवा करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की। मेजर प्रेम राज एक ही वर्ष बटालियन में रहे (१६ जून १९६९ तक) तद्उपरान्त मेजर एम एम गुलाठी ने कार्य भार सम्भाला।

१२ सितम्बर १९६९ को मेजर गुलाठी के स्थानान्तर पर श्री एस.बी. बसनेट ने कार्यभार सम्हाला जिनसे १ मार्च १९७१ को श्री एम. वेणुगोपालन ने दायित्व लिया। १ मार्च १९७२ को श्री सी.एम पांडे ने पदभार सम्भाला।

नागालैंड में तैनातो

नागालैंड में बटालियन को बड़ी प्रसिद्धि मिली। इसी क्षेत्र में सेवा के लिए इसे वी.जी. कनेतकर ट्राफी से सम्मानित किया गया।

नागालैंड के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री होकिशे सेमा तथा उनके मंत्रिमण्डल के अन्य सदस्यों ने बटालियन का दौरा किया तथा सराहना के साथ नकद पुरस्कार भी दिये।

केन्द्रीय रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री एस.सी. जमीर ने भी

बटालियन का दौरा किया तथा बटालियन के ड्रिल के उच्चतम स्तर की सराहना की। नागालैंड के आई. जी. पुलिस ने दल के सदस्यों के जनता के साथ व्यवहार की सराहना की तथा नकद पुरस्कार दिये।



श्री एम. एम. खान

अथक प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप ही बटालियन उग्रवादियों से भारी संख्या में शस्त्र तथा गोलाबारूद और कागजात प्राप्त करने में सफल हुई। अधिग्रहित शस्त्रों पर अमरीकी, चीनी तथा फ्रांसीसी चिह्न अंकित थे। अधिग्रहित शस्त्रों में थेः मशीनगन, लाइट मशीन गन, राकेट लांचर, २ इंच मार्टर, .३०३ राइफल, १२ बोरगन, तथा विभिन्न किस्म के रिवाल्वर। इसके अतिरिक्त अनेकों शीर्ष नेता भी हिरासत में आये।

मार्च १९६९ के हैड कां. रतन सिंह ने एक महत्वपूर्ण उपद्रवी नेता को मारा तथा २१ मार्च को एक मुठभेड़ में एक अन्य को घायल किया। एक कम्पनी की एक गश्ती टुकड़ी ने एक प्रसिद्ध नेता को हिरासत में लिया तथा उससे महत्वपूर्ण कागजात और १७,००० रुपये के उपकरण तथा स्टोर्स आप्त किये।

पश्चिम बंगाल में

१९७१ में आरम्भ में बटालियन चुनाव ड्यूटी के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल भेजी गयी तथा वहां रानीडांगा, मुर्शिदाबाद, बैरकपुर, कृष्णनगर तथा पश्चिम दीनाजपुर में तैनात की गई।

अप्रैल १९७१ में बटालियन को कलकत्ता में कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए तैनात किया गया। बटालियन ने सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी

संस्थानों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी और करीब १२०० वामपंथियों को हिरासत में लिया जिनमें शीर्ष नेता भी सम्मिलित थे।

इतनी कठोर ड्यूटी करते हुए भी बटालियन को प्रशिक्षण के कार्य में भी व्यस्त रखा गया। जगह के अभाव के रहते हुए भी प्रशिक्षण कार्य निर्बाध गति से चलता रहा। ऐसे अवसर भी आये जबकि इमारतों की छतों को प्रशिक्षण स्थल के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया गया।

५४ बटालियन—एक परिचय

स्थापना के एक वर्ष के भीतर ही ५४ बटालियन ने अपने दृढ़ संकल्पित प्रयासों द्वारा अपने आपको विख्यात कर लिया है। डिप्टी एस.पी. नन्द थापा ने निशानेबाजी प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम स्थान लेकर सम्मान अर्जित किया तथा बटालियन को भी गौरवान्वित किया। बटालियन के पहलवानों तथा फुटबाल टीम ने भी प्रथम स्थान लिये हैं। किसी भी अल्पवय बटालियन को इस उपलब्धि पर गर्व हो सकता है।

बटालियन की स्थापना १४ मई १९७१ को अजमेर में हुई। अभी तक यूनिट में किसी नियमित कमान्डेन्ट की नियुक्ति नहीं हो पायी है। फरवरी में सहायक कमांडेन्ट श्री महेन्द्र प्रसाद ने कमान्डेन्ट पद का कार्यभार सम्भाला। बटालियन की प्रगतिशील उन्नति का श्रेय उसके श्रेष्ठ अफसरों की टीम को है।

भारत पाक संक्रिया

हाल ही को भारत-पाक संक्रिया के दौरान इस बटालियन को अल्प सूचना पर सक्रिय सेवा के लिए जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में भेजा गया। यहां बटालियन ने चौकियों तथा महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों पर पहरेदारी दायित्व को निभाया। श्रीनगर के टी. वी स्टूडियो तथा जनकदल पुलों के समीप से जासूसों को किसी क्षति पहुंचाने से पूर्व पकड़ा।

युद्ध-विराम के तुरन्त बाद ही बटालियन को युद्ध-बंदी शिविर पर पहरेदारी का कार्य सौंपा गया।

मध्यप्रदेश सब-एरिया के कमान्डर ब्रिगेडियर एम. घोष ने यूनिट का दौरा करने के उपरान्त उसकी कार्य-कुशलता की सराहना की। अजमेर में बटालियन का दौरा करने के उपरान्त महानिदेशक महोदय ने भी बटालियन की सराहना की। गृह मंत्रालय में मंत्री श्री कृष्ण चन्द पंत ने २८ अगस्त १९७१ को बटालियन का दौरा किया तथा उसके उच्च स्तर के लिए दल के सदस्यों को बधाई दी।

स्थापना के बाद की अल्पावधि में बटालियन ने एक उत्तम कैन्टीन की व्यवस्था की है जो बटालियन के लिए आमदनी का एक सुन्दर साधन भी है। इस धन का उपयोग जवानों के कल्याणार्थ होता है।

डिप्टी एस.पी. कश्मीरा सिंह तथा एस.आई. कयूम खां को ३१ अक्तूबर १९७१ को

रक्षामंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने 'मेरीटोरियस सर्विस मेडल' (सराहनीय सेवा पदक) भेंट किये। यह गौरव बटालियन के शौर्य इतिहास का एक और नया अध्याय है।

हैड कान्स्टेबल प्यारे लाल को उत्पाद तथा सीमा शुल्क कलक्टर ने ९८ पेटी स्काच ह्विस्की पकड़ने के लिए २५० रुपये का नकद पुरस्कार भेंट किया।



हैड कांस्टेबल प्यारेलाल जिन्हें २५० रु० का पुरस्कार मिला।

स्पोर्टस तथा एथलैटिक्स

स्पोर्टस तथा एथलैटिक क्षेत्र में भी इस अल्पायु बटालियन के सदस्यों ने नाम कमाया है। अन्तर बटालियन जिमनास्टिक प्रतियोगिता श्रीनगर रेंज में लान्स नायक नछत्तर सिंह ने प्रथम स्थान लिया। अन्तर बटालियन ड्यूटी प्रतियोगिता में डिप्टी एस.पी. नन्द थापा ने रिवाल्वर प्रैक्टिस में प्रथम स्थान लिया। नीमच में भी जुलाई १९७० में हुई अन्तर रेंज ड्यूटी प्रतियोगिता में उन्होंने प्रथम स्थान लिया। उन्हें रिवाल्वर निशानेबाजी में श्रेष्ठ घोषित किया गया। रायफल में प्रथम स्थान श्री नन्द थापा को मिला तथा कान्स्टेबल सोहन लाल सेन्ट्रल टीम के लिये चुने गए हैं।

एथलैटिक में नायक मनोहर लाल ने १०० मीटर, लम्बी कूद तथा पोलवाल्ट में; नायक सोहन लाल को स्टीपल चेज़, ५००० तथा ३००० मीटर में और का. लाल बहादुर ने मराथन दौड़ में श्रीनगर रेंज का प्रतिनिधित्व किया। हैड का. रघुबीर सिंह तथा का. चेतन सिंह ने क्रमशः मिडिल वेट तथा पिन वेट कुश्ती में प्रथम स्थान लिया। का. शिव लाल तथा सरदारसिंह क्रमशः फ्लाई वेट और वेल्टर वेट में प्रथम रहे।



डिप्टी एस० पी० कश्मीरा सिंह जिन्हें मेरीटोरियस सर्विस मैडल प्रदान किया गया।

हैड कान्स्टेबल गुमान सिंह ने सीनियर केडट कोर्स में प्रथम स्थान लिया। यह कोर्स सी.टी.सी. (१) नीमच में मार्च से जुलाई ७२ तक हुआ।

इस सबसे यह सिद्ध होता है कि बटालियन का प्रत्येक सदस्य बटालियन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने में यथासाध्य प्रयास कर रहा है

कर्त्तव्य निष्ठा के लिये विख्यात ५९ बटालियन

स्थापना के बाद की अल्पावधि में ही ५६ बटालियन ने प्रसिद्धि पाई है तथा मंत्रियों और अन्य उच्च अधिकारियों से सराहना प्राप्त की है।

इस बटालियन की स्थापना १ सितम्बर १९७१ को लेफ्टि. कर्नल एच.एल. कक्कड़ द्वारा रामपुर में बहुत ही सुनियोजित आधार पर की गई है। स्थापना के समय डिप्टी एस.पी. श्री जगीर सिंह ही एकमात्र आफिसर उपस्थित थे। पदोन्नति के उपरान्त श्री पी.एम. चौधरी ने कमान सम्भाली।

प्रशिक्षण के समापन पर १४ फरवरी १९७२ को शपथ परेड हुई।

जयपुर में राज्य कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल तथा प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे के सिलसिले में कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए बटालियन १८ फरवरी को जयपुर स्थानान्तरित की गई।

५ मार्च को बटालियन बैरकपुर गई तथा चुनाव के दौरान सेवाओं के लिए पश्चिम

बंगाल के आइ.जी. पुलिस ने सराहना की तथा प्रशंसा में लिखा:

"पश्चिम बंगाल की पुलिस तथा मैं केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के सभी अफसरों तथा जवानों द्वारा राज्य में कानून तथा व्यवस्था वनाये रखने के लिए अति आभारी हैं। आपके सक्रिय सहयोग के अभाव में ११ मार्च को चुनावों का कराना कठिन ही होता। मैं आपका अति कृतज्ञ हूंगा यद्यपि आप मेरे आभार की सूचना अपने अफसरों तथा जवानों तक पहुंचा सकें।"

इस संदर्भ में बैरकपुर के अतिरिक्त एस.पी. ने भी सराहना की है।

दुर्गापुर में तैनाती के दौरान बी तथा ई कम्पनियों ने किन्हीं क्षेत्रों में धावा किया तथा वामपंथियों को हिरासत में लिया और शस्त्र तथा बारूद पर अधिकार किया।

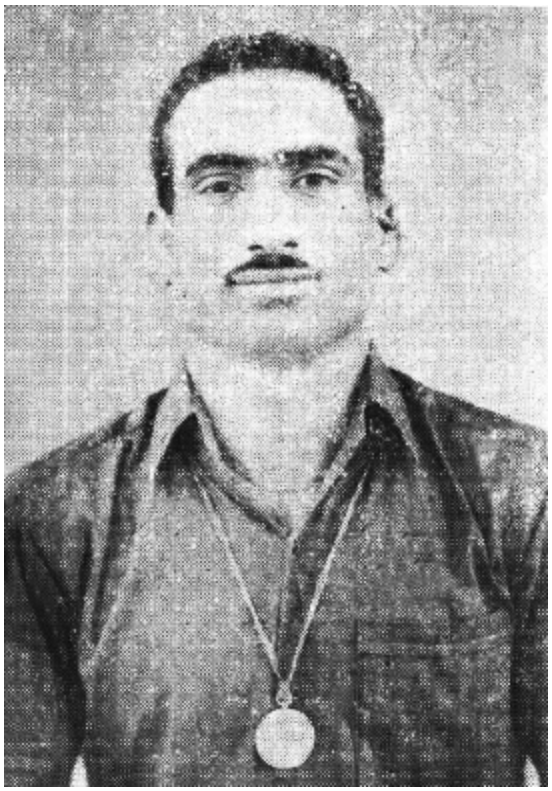
निम्न विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों ने चुस्ती तथा ड्रिल के लिए बटालियन की सराहना की : इस्पात मंत्री एस. मोहन कुमार मंगलम, कृषि राज्य मंत्री श्री शेर सिंह, पश्चिम बंगाल के श्रम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री प्रदीप भट्टाचार्य, पश्चिम बंगाल के गृह मंत्री डा० मोहम्मद फजलुल हक।

महानिदेशक महोदय ने फरवरी में बटालियन का दौरा किया। उन्होंने जवानों को प्रशिक्षण लेते देखा तथा एक दरबार में भाषण किया। सेक्टर २ के आई.जी. पुलिस श्री बी.एस. रोशा ने भी सितम्बर १९७१ तथा जून ७२ में बटालियन का दौरा किया और सबको बधाई दी।

श्री जगीर सिंह को निष्ठ सेवा पदक से सम्मानित किया गया।

नकद पुरस्कार

निम्न कान्स्टेबिलों को निष्ठ सेवा तथा वामपंथियों को पकड़ने के लिए नकद पुरस्कार प्रदान किये गए:



ला० नायक जीतन यादव जिन्होंने दुर्गापुर में अंतर रेंज कुश्ती में प्रथम स्थान मिला।



कमान्डेट पी० एन० चौधरी जिनकी कमान में बटालियन यश अर्जित कर रही है।

अमर पाल सिंह, विक्रम सिंह, नारायणस्वामी, बलराम, करोड़ी मल।

खेलकूद के क्षेत्र में

पांचवीं अन्तर रेंज एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता १९७१ में हैड कान्स्टेबिल महारानी दीन ने पोल वाल्ट में प्रथम स्थान अर्जित कर सी.आर.पी.एफ. का नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया तथा दल के नाम को चार चांद लगाये। उन्होंने १९७१ में राजस्थान एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता में भी नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया।

बटालियन के कुछ अन्य शीर्ष खिलाड़ी हैं: नायक सुशील टाटा (सेन्ट्रल हारी टीम का सदस्य), लान्स नायक जीतन यादव जिसने दुर्गापुर में अन्तर रेंज कुश्ती प्रति योगिता में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। उसने १९७१ में अखिल भारतीय पुलिस प्रतियोगिता में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

इसका अन्तिम रूप से श्रेय केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के उत्तम नाम को जाता है।

क्रीड़ा-जगत

नीमच रेंज फुटबाल तथा वालीबाल में सर्वोपरि

फुटबाल

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस अजमेर के खेल-मैदान में आयोजित ७वीं अन्तर रेंज फुटबाल प्रतियोगिता में नीमच रेंज ने दुर्गापुर रेंज को १-० से पराजित कर फुटबाल ट्राफी अर्जित की।

सब ही रेंजों ने इस प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया। 'पूल ए' में श्रीनगर तथा नीमच क्रमशः प्रथम और द्वितीय रहे और 'पूल बी' में गोहाटी तथा दुर्गापुर क्रमशः प्रथम और द्वितीय रहे । फाइनल नीमच रेंज तथा दुर्गापुर रेंज के बीच १६ अगस्त १९७२ को हुआ। दोनों ही दल कोई भी गोल करने में असमर्थ रहे। परिणाम पेनल्टी किक के आधार पर निर्णित किया गया।

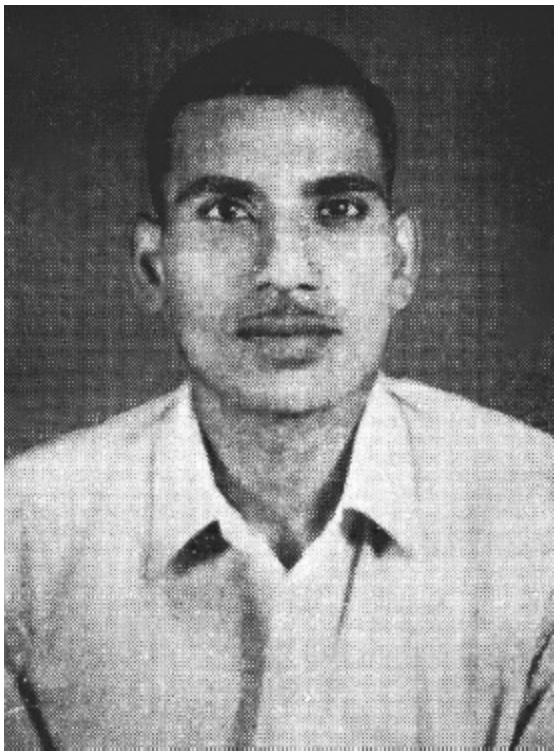
पुरस्कार वितरण समारोह की अध्यक्षता महानिदेशक श्री इमदाद अली ने की तथा समारोह का विसर्जन किया ।

वालीबाल

२८ अगस्त से ३ सितम्बर तक हैदराबाद में आयोजित अन्तर रेंज वालीबॉल प्रतियोगिता में नीमच रेंज ने, श्रीनगर रेंज को (१५-१५, १७-१५, १५-१३) अंकों से हराकर चैम्पियनशिप जीत ली। सब रेंजों ने प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया। श्री एस. टन्डन आई.पी.एस. आई.जी.पी. ने समारोह समाप्ति की घोषणा की और श्री कृष्ण मूर्ति नायडू गृहमंत्री आंध्र प्रदेश शासन ने पारितोषिक वितरण किया ।

पुरस्कार

प्रतियोगिता के दौरान नायक एस. ईश्वरन (पूना) ने श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी होने का गौरव प्राप्त किया है। है० का. सी.जे. कुरयान (हैदराबाद) नायक पोनप्पा (पूना) हैड का. नाहर सिंह (श्रीनगर) और लै० ना० वी.जी. प्रवीडम (पूना) को सान्त्वना पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया



५६ बटालियन के का० महारानी दीन जो १९७१ की एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता में पोलवाल्ट में प्रथम रहे हैं।

४६ बटालियन—एथलैटिक चैम्पियन

छटी नीमच रेंज अन्तर-बटालियन एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता १९७२ में ४६ बटालियन टीम श्रेष्ठ (२०३ अंक से) घोषित हुई। यह प्रतियोगिता २१ से २३ अगस्त तक केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस नीमच के स्पोर्टस स्टेडियम में आयोजित की गई थी।

३८ बटालियन (१८८ अंक से) द्वितीय तथा ५७ बटालियन (६७ अंक से) तृतीय स्थान पर रही। नीमच रेंज के डी.आई.जी. श्री जी.के. बलानी, आई.पी.एस ने मार्च पास्ट में सलामी ली तथा पुरस्कार वितरण किया।

ग्रुप सेन्टर जम्मू में शिशु मंदिर

महानिदेशक महोदय के आशीर्वाद और ५०० रुपयों की धनराशि से ग्रुप सेन्टर जम्मू में एक शिशु विद्यालय की स्थापना की गई है। विद्यालय प्रारम्भ होने के समय केवल २४ शिशु थे और छ: महीने की अवधि होने पर यह संख्या दुगनी हो गई है। श्रीमती कुरियाकौश जो कि सी.आर. पी. के ही एक लै० ना० की पत्नी हैं स्कूल का संचालन और बच्चों की देखरेख बड़ी खूबी से कर रही हैं।

यद्यपि अभी तक कोई उपयुक्त स्थान विद्यालय के पास नहीं है फिर भी स्कूल एक पारिवारिक क्वार्टर में चल रहा है। नई स्कूल की इमारत जल्दी तैयार होने की आशा है

।

आधा घंटे का व्यायाम बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य है। अध्ययन पद्धति आधुनिक ढंग पर आधारित है। बच्चों को निःशुल्क जलपान ग्रुप सेन्टर के विभिन्न भोजनालयों से प्राप्त होता है। बच्चों की वर्दियां परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र द्वारा निःशुल्क दी जाती हैं। समय-समय पर ग्रुप सेन्टर कैन्टीन भी बच्चों को टॉफियां बांटती रहती हैं। श्रीमती एस.एन. सिन्हा और अन्य सी.आर.पी. महिलायें विद्यालय की गतिविधियों में बड़ा योगदान दे रही हैं।

कहानी

उजाला

—ला० ना० छज्जूराम यादव

दिन भर की थकी-हारी शकुन्त, जब सोने के लिए कमरे में पहुंची तो दूर कहीं रेडियो पर 'सुरैया' के ये शब्द सुनाई पड़ेः

"ओ दूर जाने वाले, वादा ना भूल जाना रातें हुई अंधेरी, तुम चांद बन के आना।"

...और तभी उसकी स्मृति ताजा हो आई और विगत घटना एक चक्रवात के समान उसकी आंख के आगे से घूम गई-- वह दिन जब वह तथा विजय झील के किनारे पर पानी में पैर डाले बैठे, एक दूसरे में खोये हुए खामोश और गुमशुम थे। किसी की उन्हें परवाह न थी। उस वक्त सूर्य देव भी उन दोनों से लजाकर अपना मुंह छिपाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे और उधर चांद उन दोनों को चोरी-चोरी झांकने लगा था। विजय ने कहा-"देखो शकु कितना सुन्दर दृश्य है ? कुदरत का खेल भी निराला है ? चांद रात में चमकने के लिये सूरज से रोशनी लेता है ?"

चंचल और शोख शकुन्त भी न जाने कहां खोई थी, चौंक कर संक्षिप्त सा उत्तर दिया-"हाँ...।"और विजय को देखने लगी।

"शकु. . . । आओ, आज इन दोनों को साक्षी कर हम यह प्रण लें कि इस जीवन में तुम मुझसे रोशनी लोगी और मैं तुमसे । हम दोनों दीपक-बाती का काम करेंगे जिससे एक रोशनी उत्पन्न होगी और उस रोशनी का 'उजाला' हमारे जीवन में सर्वत्र बिखर जायेगा ।"

'सचमुच विजय' शकुन्त बोली--"मैं भी प्रण लेती हूं कि मेरे जीवन में तुम ही 'उजाला' बन कर आये हो और जीवन के अन्तिम समय तक 'उजाला' बने रहोगे।" उन दोनों ने उस रोज इस तरह से एक-दूसरे का हो जाने की कसम खाई थी।

इस बात को आज पांच वर्ष से ऊपर हो गये हैं। अब विजय फौज में भर्ती हो चुका था।

बिस्तरे पर लेटी तो सोचने लगी-- "विजय दूर चला गया है ? दूर जाने से क्या होता है ? विजय अब भी तो वही है जो पहले था। तीन दिन ही तो हुए हैं, उसका पत्र आये । "लिखा है-" शकु ! किसी भी तरह से अपने बापू को समझाओ जो पांच वर्ष से हम दोनों को जुदा रखे हैं ।

फिर सोचने लगी--"कल तक तो उसे पत्र मिल ही जायेगा ? पत्र को पाकर वह कितना खुश होगा कि यह पत्र शकु ने नहीं उसके पिता ने लिखा है, जो आखिर अपनी बेटी के हिमालय से अडिग संकल्प के सामने झुक ही गये हैं । क्यों न झुकेंगे !

आखिर उसकी शकु ने पांच साल तपस्या भी तो की थी। सिर्फ इसीलिए कि विवाह करूंगी तो विजय से वरना जिन्दगी भर अविवाहित रहूंगी। पिता जी ने पत्र में शीघ्र शादी का प्रस्ताव भी किया था।" इस बात से उसके अन्तर्जगत का एक-एक कण पुलकित हो उठा और वह स्वयं संकोचवश लज्जा से सिमट गई।

रात-भर सोचते-सोचते न जाने कब आँख लगी और सुबह जब आँख खुली तो दिन काफी चढ़ आया था। दोपहर बाद जब काम से फुरसत मिली तो वह फिर सोचने लगी-"अब तक तो विजय को पत्र मिल ही गया होगा और दो-चार रोज में तो जवाब भी आ ही जायेगा।" फिर वह आने वाले दिनों की मधुर कल्पनाओं में खो गई। तभी पश्चिमी सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तानी हमले का समाचार उसने रेडियो पर सुना।

X X X

दूसरी तरफ पूर्वी-सीमा पार, मुक्तिवाहिनी और पाकिस्तानी सेना के बीच मुक्ति संघर्ष पहले ही जारी था। जिसकी वजह से हजारों की संख्या में बेसहारा लोग अपनी जान बचाने के लिए भारत आ रहे थे। लेकिन पश्चिमी हमले के तुरन्त बाद ही भारतीय सेना को पूर्वी बंगाल में जवाबी कार्यवाही करने का आदेश दे दिया गया।

पाकिस्तानी हमलों को विफल करते हुए भारतीय जवान मुक्तिवाहिनी के सहयोग से ढाका की तरफ बढ़ने लगे।

बारह-दिन तक लगातार चलती घमासान लड़ाई के बाद एक दिन रेडियो पर यह सुनने में आया कि भारतीय सेना पाकिस्तानियों को रौंदते-कुचलते हुए ढाका तक पहुंच गई है। इस बात से सारा संसार चौंक उठा था क्योंकि कल्पना भी नहीं की थी कि इतने कठिन मार्गों से भारतीय सेना इतनी जल्दी ढाका पहुंच जायेगी।

जिन फौजी दस्तों को ढाका पर कब्जा करना था उनमें से एक दस्ते में विजय और उसका एक दोस्त जवाहर भी था। ढाका उस समय एक विशाल फौजी अड्डा सा लग रहा था। सादे वस्त्र पहने इन्सान तो शायद वहां कभी बसते ही नहीं थे और न आज भी थे। खाइयां, बन्दूकें, संगीनें, तोपें दांत पीसती सी गाड़ियां, हरे रंग की जीपें और घन-घनाते टैंक, उनकी छाया में आगे बढ़ते फौजी जवान, कुल मिलाकर यही हाल-माहौल था उस समय ढाका का।

ढाका के चारों तरफ बाहरी रक्षा पंक्ति में पाकिस्तानी सेना डट कर जमी हुई थी। लड़ाई का यह आखिर और सबसे ताकतवर मोर्चा था। इस मोर्चे को जीतने के बाद भारतीय जवानों की फतह थी। इसलिये इस मोर्चे को उखाड़ने के लिए दस्तों को कई टुकड़ियों में बांटा गया। सबसे अग्रिम एक टुकड़ी का नेतृत्व विजय को सौंपा गया।

आधी रात का समय, जवान अपने साज-सामान से लैस पोजीशन लिए हुए थे। आगे के इलाके की देखभाल करने के बाद, विजय ने हमले के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान चुना और वायरलैस द्वारा यह तय किया गया कि दो बजते ही धावा बोला जाये। विजय ने अपने जवानों को धावे की सारी योजना समझाई। एक बजा था कुछ देर आराम

कर लिया जाये यही सोच कर विजय स्वयं भी जवाहर के पास ही एक पेड़ की आड़ के सहारे बैठ गया। एक सैनिक को मोर्चे पर इससे ज्यादा आराम और क्या मिल सकता है।

विजय सोचने लगा--"आज हमें निरन्तर लड़ते-लड़ते बारह दिन हो गये हैं। अब तो बस यह आखिरी हमला ही समझा जाये।" और हमले की सफलता के पार उसे दिखाई दी अपनी शकु जिसके पिता का पत्र उसे लड़ाई में चलने से पूर्व ही मिला था। लेकिन उस वक्त इतना समय नहीं था कि पत्र का जवाब दिया जा सके। वह सोचने लगा--"अब तो बाजी जीत कर ही पत्र लिखूंगा। उसके बाद तो मैं हूंगा और मेरी शकु.... ।"

अचानक ही आकाश में होने वाली गड़गड़ाहट ने विजय का ध्यान अपनी ओर खींच लिया। तभी वायरलैस से आवाज आई--"एक-दो,-दो-एक ।" और पास ही बैठे जवाहर ने माउथपीस में कह दिया-- "हाँ ! श्रीमान । दस-दो नौ-एक ।" सारी बातें सुनकर 'जवाहर' ने विजय को बताया --"अभी आकाश में जो गड़-गड़ाहट हुई थी, वह हमारे वायुयानों की थी। 'तुंगी और ढाका' के बीच बड़ी संख्या में हमारे छाता-सैनिक उतारे गये हैं।

विजय ने एक बार चैन की सांस ली। उसने अपने मन को स्थिर किया कि अब युद्ध-भूमि में कभी शकु का नाम न लूंगा। उसकी अर्न्तआत्मा स्वयं धिक्कार उठी-- "छीः ।" मैं भी क्या फिजूल की बातें याद कर बैठा ? रणभूमि में सैनिक को सिर्फ अपने कर्तव्य का ही ध्यान होना चाहिए। रण-भूमि में प्रेमिका की याद करना कायरता से नाता जोड़ना है ?" तभी उसे 'कमला सपोलिया' की ये पंक्तियां याद हो आईं--'एक सैनिक के लिए अपने जीवन में कर्तव्य से बढ़कर और कोई बात नहीं होती। इसीलिये जब और जहां उसकी जरूरत पड़ती है वह जान हथेली पर रख कर चल देता है । पीछे देखना उसके लिए लज्जा की बात है। उस समय वह सारे बन्धन तोड़ देता है । भूल जाता है कि कोई है जो उसके सहारे उसके नाम पर जीता है ?"

"रण भूमि में सैनिक को सिर्फ अपने कर्त्तव्य का ही ध्यान होना चाहिए । रणभूमि में प्रेमिका की याद करना कायरता है ।"

वायरलैस द्वारा फिर सूचना आई— कि पन्द्रह मिनट पहले दुश्मन पर वायुयानों द्वारा बमबारी की जायेगी और दो बजते ही धावा बोल दिया जाए।

सारे सैनिक अपने आफिसर के संकेत की प्रतीक्षा में थे। ज्यों ही हाथ पर बंधी घड़ी ने दो बजाये विजय ने धावे का 'सिगनल' दिया। रात के उस घोर अंधकार में अचानक ही आतिशबाजी का दृश्य उत्पन्न हो गया। शत्रु को उखाड़ फेंक दिया गया।

दो-दिन बाद ही यह खबर सुनने को मिली कि 'ढाका' आजाद करा लिया गया है और दुश्मन के हजारों सैनिकों ने एक साथ हथियार डाल दिये हैं और उन्हें बंदी बना लिया गया है। इस समाचार से सारे देश में हर्ष और गर्व की लहर दौड़ गई। दूसरे ही दिन युद्ध-विराम की घोषणा भी कर दी गई।

X X X

शकुन्त कब से विजय के पत्र का बेताबी से इन्तजार कर रही थी। २१ दिन बाद उसे पत्र तो मिला लेकिन पत्र को देखते ही वह भय से कांप गई। क्योंकि बाहरी लिखाई अनजान थी। पर जैसे-तैसे उसने पत्र को खोलकर पढ़ा।

पूजनीय बहन,

अति खेद के साथ मैं यह पत्र लिख रहा हूं। आपने रेडियो द्वारा यह तो जान ही लिया होगा कि युद्ध में विजय हमारी ही हुई है आपको यह मालूम न होगा कि इस विजय को हासिल करने के लिये हमें अपनी विश्वविजयिनी-शक्ति गवानी पड़ी है, जिस शक्ति का दूसरा नाम है 'विजय', तुम्हारा 'उजाला'।

दम तोड़ते समय में विजय के समीप ही था और उन्हीं के आदेशानुसार यह पत्र लिखने की दृढ़ता भी कर रहा हूं। 'उन्होंने कहा था मुझे इस संसार से विदा लेते समय पूर्ण शांति है। मैं निश्चय रूप से जानता हूं कि मैंने एक शुभ कार्य के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया है। यह कार्य सम्पूर्ण देश का नाम उज्जवल करेगा तथा मानव इतिहास में स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा। मुझे एक अफसोस है कि मैं अपनी प्रियतमा की मांग में सिंदूर न भर सका । मेरी ओर से आप उनसे क्षमा मांग देना और उससे कहना कि वह मेरे लिए दु:खी न हो।

वन्दना

—है० का० एस० तोमर

जय भारत माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान,
हम तेरी सुरक्षा हेतु तैयार तजने को प्राण,
जय भारत माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान।

विघ्न अगर कोई डाले आकर हममें,
कुचल देंगे हम अपनी शक्ति से उसको जाकर,
लेकिन न करने देंगे भारत मां का अपमान,
जय भारत-माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान।

सत्यता का परम कर्तव्य होता यहां पर,
मानमर्यादा की शान होती यहां पर,
इसीलिए जन्मे इसमें 'कृष्ण' 'राम'
जय भारत माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान।

विश्व में न मिटाने वाला कोई इसका मान,
इसीलिए है इसका सौ जन्म समस्त सम्मान
जय भारत माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान।

दृश्य है इसके मन मोहक अति सुन्दर,
धन्य है तेरी मनोहर 'पुण्य धरोहर'
ये धरोहर है पुण्य महान।
जय भारत माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान।

चकित हैं समस्त विश्व इसकी कीर्ति से,
शोभित धरणी इसकी सुगन्धित पुष्पों से,
दुर्लभ है विश्व को इस जैसी पावन भूमि
जय भारत माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान।

चाहे हो रहने वाला उत्तर का, या हो दक्षिणवासी
करता है प्रार्थना ईश्वर से हर भारतवासी--

बना रहे विश्व में इसका गौरव महान,
जय भारत माता, जय हिन्दुस्तान ।

घटना इस प्रकार हुई "एक रात को अग्र क्षेत्र में शत्रु की किलेबन्दी बहुत मजबूत थी। चप्पे-चप्पे पर शत्रु छिपा बैठा था। ज्यों ही हम लोग आगे लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़े शत्रु की मशीन गन से एक गोली आकर विजय के पेट में लगी। किन्तु उस लौह-पुरुष ने उफ न की। उल्टे वह अपने साथियों को अधिक जोर से धावा करने के लिए प्रेरित करता रहा । यद्यपि कम्पनी कमान्डर से उन्हें पीछे हटने के आदेश हुए लेकिन उन्होंने कहा पहिले राष्ट्र के प्रति कर्तव्य तथा मानव सेवा है और बाद में स्वःरक्षा । यद्यपि हम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में सफल हुए किन्तु इसकी कुर्बानी थी 'विजय' । विजय के अन्तिम शब्द तुम्हारे नाम थे "यद्यपि मैं 'उजाला' बन कर तुम्हारे जीवन में न आ सका, लेकिन मैंने सारी मानवता से अंधेरा दूर किया है। जो मानवता पाक के दर्दनाक नरसंहार से घोर अंधकार में डूब चली थी। मैंने उस अंधकार को दूर करके उसमें 'उजाला' भर दिया है। इसलिए शकु... मेरी याद में कभी न रोना।' बस इतना कहकर उस वीर ने दम तोड़ दिया और मैं भी अब इससे आगे नहीं लिख सकता....।"

एक मोर्चे का साथी—
जवाहर

शकुन्त की सुन्दर सतेज आंखों से बरबस ही आंसुओं की अवरिल धारा बह निकली। लेकिन भारत माता की उस बहादुर बेटी की अश्रुधारा में निर्बलता नहीं 'गर्व' झलक रहा था। गर्व क्यों न हो, उसका प्रेमी मां के चरणों पर निछावर हो गया। जिस उजाले को उसने चाहा था उसे 'उजाला' ही बनकर मिला । उस उजाले ने उसके निजी जीवन से ही नहीं सारी दुनिया से अंधेरा दूर किया । अनायास ही शकुन्त के होठों से यह शब्द फूट पड़े--"प्यार इस जन्म में, तो मिलन दूसरे जन्म में सही।" तभी उसके कानों में कहीं से ये शब्द गुनगुनायेः

"वीर दुनिया में कभी डरा नहीं करते । वीर अमर होते हैं, मरा नहीं करते ।"

वार्षिक चन्दा

आपका वार्षिक चन्दा ३१ दिसम्बर को समाप्त हो रहा है। नये वर्ष में नियमित अंक प्राप्त करने हेतु अपना वार्षिक शुल्क ३१ दिसम्बर से पूर्व ही भेजें ताकि कोई निराशा न हो।

TROPHIES & SMILES



Inter Range Volley Ball Trophy from Shri Krishna Murthy Naidu, Home Minister Andhra Pradesh to Jem Sajan Singh (Neemuch Range).



RTC-l Inter-wing Championship Trophy for DySP Surinder Mohan from Smt SD Gupta.



Inter Range Foot-ball Trophy for HC Nirmal Singh (Neemuch Range) from the DG.



The final test on the culmination of training— A trainee undergoes the obstacle course at CTC, Nee much.

—Photo : Shiv Kumar

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VOL. I NO. 4

Twentyfive Years of Freedom

AMMU & KASHMIR HARYANA HIMACHAL PRADESH TAMILNA
NDHRA PRADESH PUNJAB RAJASTHAN DELHI UTTAR PRADE
RIPURA ASSAM KERALA ORISSA MADHYA PRADESH ARUNACH
AGALAND MEGHALAYA MANIPUR MIZORAM BIHAR WEST BI
ENGAL UTTAR PRADESH ARUNACHAL DELHI HARYANA JAMM
ASHMIR KERALA MIZORAM MYSORE HIMACHAL PRADESH ASS
IANIPUR GUJARAT ANDHRA PRADESH MAHARASHTRA TRIPU
IYSORE TAMILNADU NAGALAND ORISSA BIHAR MEGHALAYA
IAHARASHTRA PUNJAB MADHYA PRADESH ARUNACHAL MY
ASSAM HARYANA RAJASTHAN MYSORE WEST BENGAL RAJAST
IIMACHAL PRADESH MIZORAM MANIPUR HIMACHAL PRADES
TTAR PRADESH MADHYA PRADESH MAHARASHTRA TAMILNA
IEGHALAYA KERALA MEGHALAYA TRIPURA MIZORAM HARY
AJASTHAN TRIPURA UTTAR PRADESH NAGALAND BIHAR DE
ARUNACHAL GUJARAT ASSAM ORISSA NAGALAND KERALA BI
TAMILNADU DELHI ANDHRA PRADESH PUNJAB ORISSA MANIP
JEST BENGAL MAHARASHTRA GUJARAT JAMMU & KASHMIR P
SSAM MANIPUR MYSORE MIZORAM ARUNACHAL MAHARASH
ARYANA MEGHALAYA MANIPUR DELHI UTTAR PRADESH KE
RUNACHAL GUJARAT PUNJAB ASSAM TAMILNADU RAJASTI
AHARASHTRA MYSORE BIHAR ANDHRA PRADESH MEGHALA
IMACHAL PRADESH ARUNACHAL TAMILNADU DELHI RAJAST
ADHYA PRADESH WEST BENGAL DELHI HARYANA WEST BEN
IIZORAM KERALA TRIPURA NAGALAND ORISSA TRIPURA ORI
IHAR UTTAR PRADESH GUJARAT MANIPUR MYSORE HARYA
IIZORAM NAGALAND JAMMU & KASHMIR HIMACHAL PRADES
NDHRA PRADESH MADHYA PRADESH JAMMU & KASHMIR PU
RIPURA MIZORAM HARYANA DELHI ARUNACHAL MAHARAS
IYSORE BIHAR MEGHALAYA NAGALAND ASSAM KERALA ORI
IAGALAND MAHARASHTRA WEST BENGAL TAMILNADU KERA
TTAR PRADESH MEGHALAYA ORISSA TRIPURA UTTAR PRAD

Twentyfive Years of Service and Loyalty

PRESIDENT'S POLICE & FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

1971 Gallantry Awards



Jem Sher Singh, 38 Bn



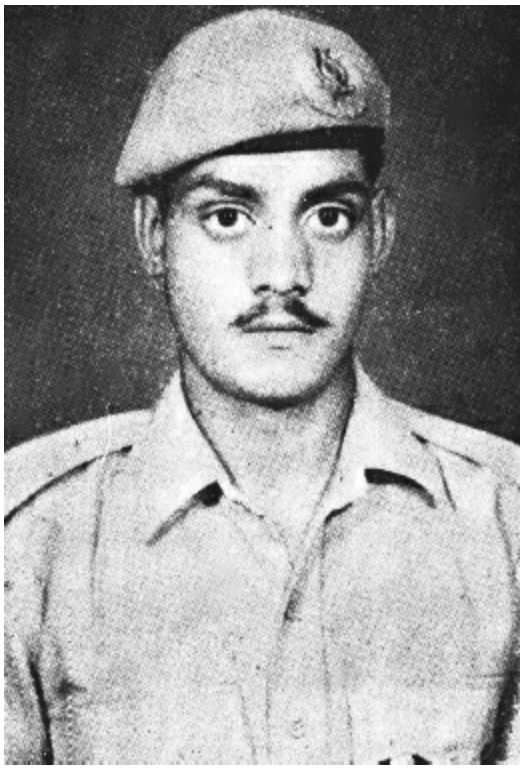
Dy SP RS Rana, 20 Bn



Jem Sugan Singh 46 Bn



Late Ct Baldev Singh 20 Bn



Ct Balbir Singh 38 Bn



HC Surjeet Singh Gill 38 Bn (Police Medal for Gallantry)



Dy SP RN Sharda 38 Bn (Police. Medal for Gallantry)



Major Prem Raj Commandant 20 Bn (Meritorious Service)

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Lt Col Gautam Sharma (Retd)

Editorial Office

c/o Directorate General
Central Reserve Police Force
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Sports in CRPF

44 and 60 Battalions

पुलिस और परिवार नियोजन

मुकामा घाट आवड़ी कल्याण केन्द्र

44 व 60 बटालियन



CRPF Memorial at Neemueh



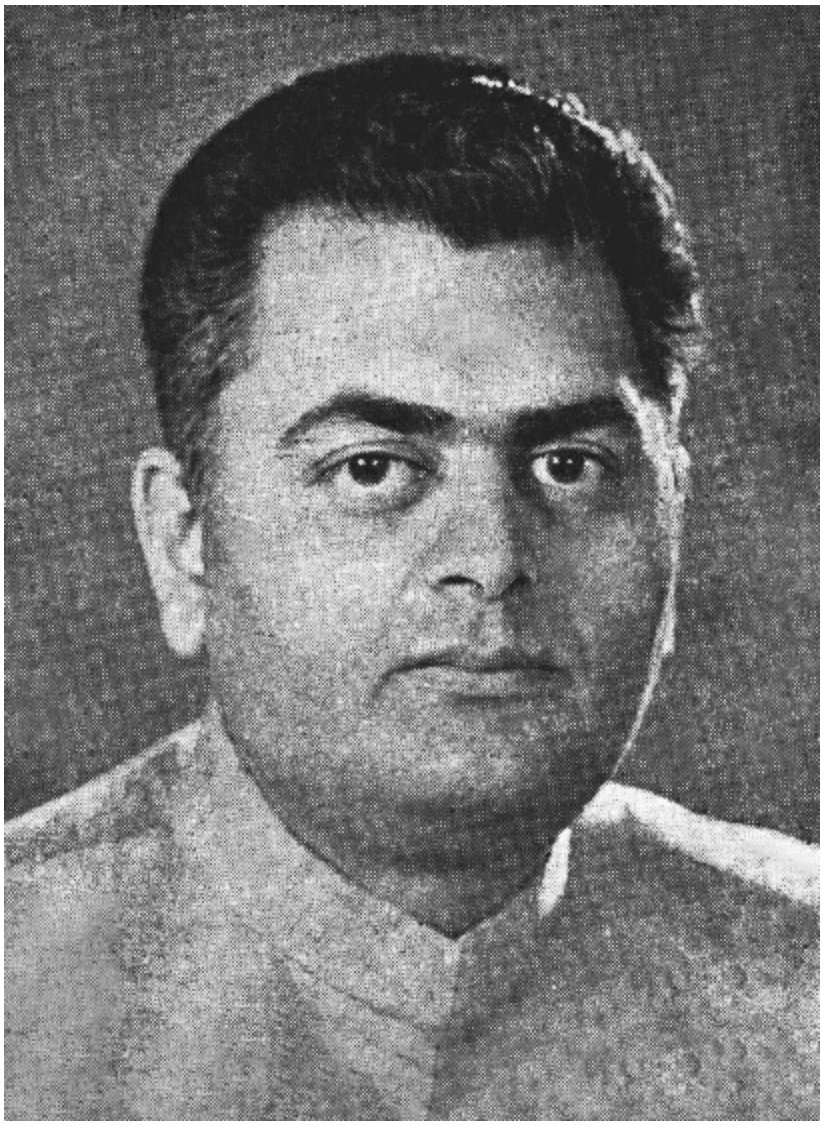
"The responsibility of the Central Reserve Police ranges from vigilance on our borders to helping authority to maintain order and peace. To be effective, the arm of the law must command the people's active respect. The C R P has sometimes been misunderstood. I have no doubt that efficiency coupled with understanding will enable the C RP to evolve a relationship of confidence and trust with the people.""

— Smt. Indira Gandhi



MINISTER OF STATE,
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS,
NEW DELHI.

July 21, 1972



The Central Reserve Police Force has, from small beginnings in 1939, grown into a large mature force of 60 battalions today. In the 25 years of Independence this Force has been assigned various onerous duties and multifarious functions which it has discharged with laudable discipline and efficiency. The CRPF has earned a name for itself wherever it was deployed. Members of CRPF are drawn from different parts of the country and from all communities. They have cheerfully discharged the duties assigned to them in all parts of the country, even when called upon to do so under very difficult conditions. At the same time they have maintained the highest traditions of conduct and behaviour becoming a force of this type.

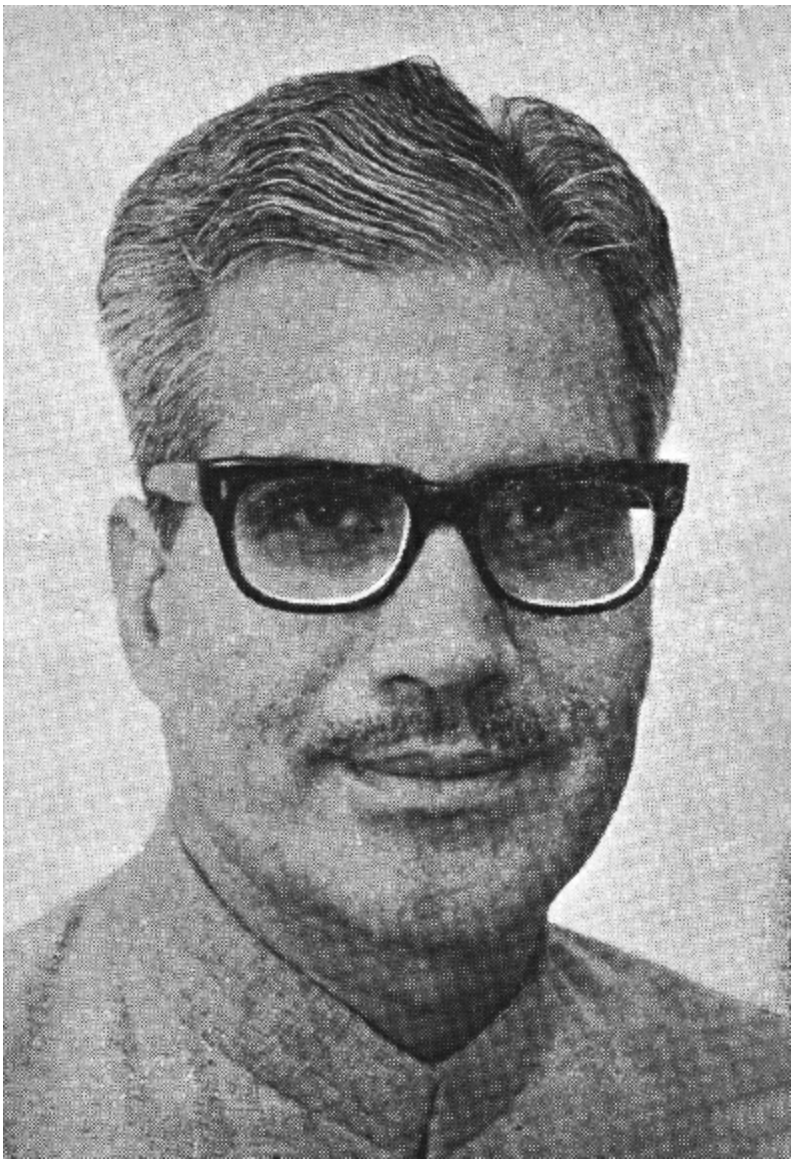
On the 25th Anniversary of Independence I extend my greetings and best wishes to all the officers and men of the Force. I am sure that they will keep

up the high traditions that the force is known for and will strive to do even better in the service of the Nation in future.

K C PANT



मंत्री
गृह मंत्रालय भारत शासन
नई दिल्ली,
जुलाई 15, 1972.



मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई है कि सैन्ट्रल रिज़र्व पुलिस फोर्स भारतीय स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर अपनी पत्रिका का एक विशेष अंक प्रकाशित करने जा रही है जिसमें रिज़र्व पुलिस द्वारा इस अवधि में की गई प्रगति का रोचक ब्योरा होगा।

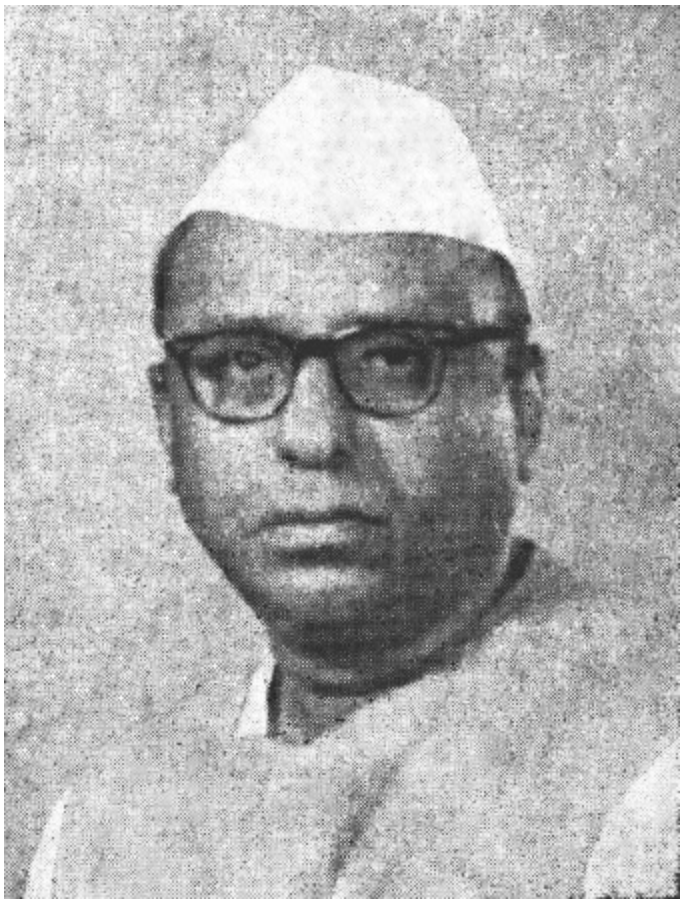
केन्द्रीय रिज़र्व पुलिस के कर्मचारी कठिन एवं विपत्ति के समय में केन्द्र तथा राज्य प्रदेशों में शांति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में अच्छा कार्य करते रहे हैं तथा ऐसे अवसरों पर इस दल ने अपने कर्तव्य एवं दायित्व का अनुशासितरूप से निष्ठापूर्वक पालन किया है। आशा है भविष्य में भी यह दल शासन तथा देश की आशाओं के अनुरूप कार्य कर गौरव प्राप्त कर सकेगा। शुभ कामनाओं के साथ

रामनिवास मिर्धा

सत्यमेव जयते

DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS NEW DELHI

July 18, 1972



I am very happy to hear that the Central Reserve Police Force is bringing out a special issue of its Magazine on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence on 15th August 1972.

The Central Reserve Police Force has served the country with distinction in various assignments both to safeguard the integrity of the country as well as to preserve law and order. The officers and men of this Force have set an example of courage, integrity, devotion to duty and impartiality in dealing

with different groups of citizens. In the performance of their duties, both in safeguarding the integrity of the country and in maintaining internal security, the Force has suffered many casualties. It has also earned numerous awards for gallantry and meritorious service.

Central Reserve Police Force has set up great traditions in the service of the country. I have no doubt that it will continue to maintain its high traditions of efficiency, loyalty and dedicted service.

F H MOHSIN



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTARY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI - 1

July 19, 1972



It gives me great pleasure to greet the officers and all ranks of CRPF on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of our Independence.

From a small beginning 33 years ago this Force has grown in size and stature maintaining the highest standards of discipline and dedication. It has been called upon to defend the frontiers of the country, to deal with communal disturbances, internal security, insurgency, floods, cyclones, railway accidents ana the like and in all cases has given an excellent account of itself. I feel confident that the CRPF will keep serving the country with zeal and devotion in the years to come.

GOVIND NARAIN



they won the war of INDEPENDENCE

let us win the revolution for BETTER INDIA

Editorial

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE - A VERSATILE FORCE

A versatile Force trained and equipped to deal with armed hostiles, infiltrators, dacoits and anti-social elements, the Central Reserve Police Force, has carried out its varied and onerous duties with utmost discipline, devotion and efficiency during the last 25 years.

Wherever there have been law and order problems of a serious nature in the country, the CRPF has been called upon to tackle these and has acquitted itself well.

The Force has earned much credit and admiration in a humanitarian role. In 1970, in the West Bengal floods alone, the Force saved approximately 13,000 lives. On that occasion the Force organised free canteens for 5,000 people daily, serving cooked food, tea and refreshments as a voluntary effort. Battalions and companys spontaneously helped local population during natural calamities such as floods, fires and so on.

An armed force of the Central Government under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the CRPF is required to assist the civil power of the States and Union Territories in the task of restoration and maintenance of public order and internal security. It has also rendered a magnificent account of itself in the 1965 and 1971 conflicts with Pakistan. Earlier, in the wake of external aggression in 1947 in J & K, battalions of the Force have played an important role in maintaining the integrity of the country.

VARIED ROLES

During the last few years the battalions of the Force have operated in all the serious trouble spots in the country like Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, fighting the extremists; Gujarat, Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and Bihar quelling communal trouble; Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab, during Chandigarh agitation. CRPF units were moved to Calcutta and Durgapur (West Bengal) at short notice and gave valuable assistance to local authorities and saved

the State and the industrial areas from virtual anarchy and restored law and order and public confidence.

In the performance of these duties, whether it be in West Bengal or in Nagaland, Mizoram or Arunachal Pradesh, the personnel of the Force operate under great stress and strain and face many hazards and hardships. From 1947 to 1972, 164 personnel made the supreme sacrifice of their lives and more than a thousand sustained injuries of varying degrees.

In West Bengal, since March/April 1970 CRPF assisted the West Bengal Police and Calcutta Police in apprehending approximately 46,000 extremists. They recovered more than 7,500 bombs. 800 guns and rifles and thousands of other lethal weapons. In the performance of these duties our personnel were attacked almost daily by anti-social elements in which 6 officers and men were killed and 170 injured.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION

CRPF has made significant contribution to the restoration and maintenance of law and order. Recent achievements include the capture in one swoop in May 1970 of 55 extremists from the Jaduguda Jungles of Bihar with Rs. 21,000 and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. An important extremist leader was captured in August 1970. At Durgapur in January 1971 CRPF personnel recovered Rs. 4 lakhs. major portion of a bank robbery. In Kerala, a notorious extremist leader wanted by local police for the murder of State Police Wireless Operator at Pulpally and many other heinous crimes, was brought to book by members of the Force in an encounter in Vayanad jungles in February 1970.

CRPF units are now deployed in practically every State and Union Territory Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Bihar, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh have at present CRPF Battalions on law and order duties. The largest contingent is in West Bengal.

ORIGIN

CRPF was raised in 1939 to offer protection to the Princely States. It was to be a self-sufficient Force organised and trained on military lines to go in

the aid of civil power in these States. It was under the Crown Representative hence its designation Crown Representative Police (CRP).

Nucleus for the Force was provided from the Indian personnel of a British Infantry Machine Gun Company, the majority of whom were Sikhs. Later, the personnel of 4 Battalion 2 Punjab Regiment, Mina Corps of Erinpura and Deoli, besides retired and released Army personnel from Punjab, North West Frontier, Rajputana and Delhi were also recruited. Major JF Peart was the first Commandant.

EARLY DEPLOYMENTS

The out-break of world war II intefered to a certain extent with the raising and training of the new Force. In spite of these handicaps it was called out in aid of civil power and provided detachments to Charkhari, Mhow and Indore in Central India. During 1942-44 the major commitment of the Force was in Sind where three Companys were sent to deal with the Hur menace.

The fanaticism of the Hurs was raised to the point of frenzy by the arrest of their leader, the Pir of Pagaro and they started a regular campaign of murder and loot in Sind, particularly in Khairpur State. The CRPF performed outstanding service in this area. A number of awards were earned.

In the pre-Independence period the CRPF was deployed in Balasinor State, Baroda, Kishangarh, where two King's Police Medals and three Indian Police Medals were awarded, Rewa, Pataudi, Dujana, Datia, Charkhari and Loharu States, Ratlam and Ajmer.

POST-PARTLTION DUTIES

Partition of the country also affected CRP as it lost 419 Muslim officers and other ranks who opted for Pakistan in September 1947. This vacuum was filled up by Indian nationals including 150 Gorkhas.

Immediately after independence the CRPF was deployed in Delhi and Rampur and later at Rajkot, Junagarh, Nowgong, Chamba and Virahi.

The Crown Representative Police was redesignated the Central Reserve Police Force and its strength increased to 1746. It was to be one of the Armed Forces of the Union. As a fitting tribute to its past record, "Colours"

were presented to the Force by the President on March 19, 1950. Annual Day of the Force was fixed as 31 October, which incidentally synchronises with Sardar Patel's birthday.

EXPANSION

More and more demands were made on the CRPF and it was deployed on the western borders of Rajasthan. It also operated against dacoits in Punjab and Eastern Punjab States Union (PEPSU) and in the Chambal Valley during 1949-54. These additional responsibilities necessitated increased strength and by 1956 there were 6 Battalions. Two battalions were deployed on the Eastern Frontier region in 1958. Further expansion took place in 1959, when six more battalions were raised at Neemuch, Ajmer, Deoli, Bharatpur, Rampur and Mokamehghat making a total of 12 battalions. These were placed under two Dy. Inspectors General under the over-all command of IGP Delhi. In the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962 further expansion took place when two more battalions were raised. The strength of the battalions was also increased with the addition of two more Service Companies in each.

On August 3, 1963 a separate IG Police was appointed for the Force. Shri VG Kanetkar, IP was the first incumbent. Company Commanders were also directly recruited from the open market. These were whole time CRP Officers. Three more Battalions were raised during 1964-65 making a total of 17.

FRONTIER DEFENCE

The CRPF had to share the burden of the defence of the country also. On October 21, 1959 one CRPF patrol fought a gallant action against an overwhelming Chinese force at Hot Springs. Ten men were killed and one officer and several others taken prisoner. As a tribute to the outstanding services of these gallant men, 21 October is celebrated as Martyrs Day by the Police all over India. A memorial service is held at Hot Springs every year and is attended by representatives of all Police Forces in India.

A CRPF battalion captured and defended two important posts (Balakote and Tarkundi) in Poonch Sector and held them against heavy enemy assaults. One officer and one Jemadar were awarded Police Medals for gallantry during this operation. The 4th Battalion guarded Jaurian Sector in

Jammu area from 1957 to 1962. This responsibility was later taken over by 6 Battalion. A number of clashes took place with the Pakistanis and Constable Sita Ram earned the Police Medal for gallantry for outstanding bravery. Since then, more Battalions were deployed in Naushera, Rajouri and Poonch Sectors.

Since 1962 CRPF battalions have been deployed in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland and Mizorzm also. For an exceptional act of gallantry in an encounter with hostiles and capturing them with arms and ammunition, while he himself was injured, Jem. Mam Chand Soam of 7 Battalion received the President's Police and Fire Services Medal in 1963.

Two battalions of the Force operated side by side with the Army in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan War on the Western Front (Shakargarh and Chicken Neck areas). The personnel of 20 Battalion- Jem Jagmehar Singh and Ct David Varghese were the recipients of Sena Medal. On the Eastern Front, personnel of 25, 32, 38 and 46 Battalions helped in the liberation of BanglaDesh and their services have been duly acknowledged. So far 25 awards of President's Police and Fire Services Medals, Police Medals for gallantry and Meritorious Service Medals have been announced.

FURTHER EXPANSION

During 1966 seven India Reserve Police Battalions from the various States were absorbed in the CRPF. One Signal Battalion was also raised during this year. This increased the strength of the Force to 24 battalions and one Signal battalion. Appointment of another IGP was sanctioned in 1967 and Shri VP Nair, IPS assumed charge on 22 April. The post of IGP CRPF was upgraded to Director General in 1968 and Shri V G Kanetkar, IP was appointed the first Director General. The two IsGP became responsible for two Sectors nominated Sector-1 and Sector-II. Shri B B Mishra, IP assumed the appointment of IGP Sector-II.

Large scale expansion and reorganisation of the Force took place in 1968. Group Centres were raised and to each one of them three or four battalions were allotted. Nineteen India Reserve Police Battalions were absorbed in the CRPF during 1968 and three new battalions were raised, thus bringing the strength to 46 battalions. During 1969 two India Reserve Police Battalions were absorbed and four new Battalions raised making the

figure to 52 Battalions.

Shri Kanetkar, IP retired on September 15,1969 and Shri Imdad Ali, IP took charge of the Force with effect from the same date.

The Force underwent great expansion and reorganisation during these last few years and its range of activities has multiplied manyfold. During 1969 alone one President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry, four Police Medals for Gallantry, two President's Fire Services Medals for Meritorious and six Police Medals for Meritorious services were awarded to the personnel of the Force.

Eight more Battalions were added during 1971 bringing the strength of the Force to 60 Battalions by the end of the year. Appointment of a third IGP was sanctioned during 1971 and Shri N S Saksena, IP assumed charge on January 3, 1972.

TRAINING RE-ORGANISED

This rapid expansion necessitated a change in the concept of training. In the earlier stages recruit training was carried out by battalion commanders. Reorganisation, operational commitments of battalions, necessity to impart uniformity and maintain high standards of training and cater for the Force's diversified roles demanded centralisation of training. The Force has to function independently against hostile elements and put down insurrections within the borders. It has to fight in built up areas and also carry out dacoit hunting. At times it is also given the task of fighting external enemy on the borders. There was thus a change over from baton and musket to rifle, light machine gun, sten gun, grenades and mortars. While operating with the Army, the CRPF has to have adequate training to function with regular Army.

A Central Training College was sanctioned at Neemuch in 1960. By 1968 it was decided to centralise training of the new recruits into the Force. Another Central Training College and two Recruits' Training Centres were sanctioned in 1968. The new Central Training College and one Recruits' Training Centre were located at Avadi (Tamil Nadu). One Recruits' Training Centre was established at Barwaha (Madhya Pradesh). Each RTC has capacity to train 1200 recruits at a time.

The training of officers was rationalised between the two CTCs. While the College at Neemuch imparts basic training to Directly Appointed

Gazetted Officers and conducts Re-orientation Courses and certain Refresher Courses, the College at Avadi imparts training to Directly Appointed Subordinate Officers and Under Officers and runs Refresher and Re-orientation Courses for them. A special feature of the College at Neemuch is the Unarmed Combat Course which is organised by the CRPF for all the Police Forces in India.

BUILDING PROJECTS

Prior to August 15, 1947 only one CRPF battalion was located at Neemuch where old Neemuch Cantonment buildings had been taken over from the Ministry of Defence for housing the battalion as well as their families. With the increase of battalions to six in 1956, another CRPF base was established at Ajmer.

In 1960 about 170 acres of land with existing buildings was taken over at Rampur from National Fire Services College belonging to the erstwhile Rampur State Forces. At Deoli (Rajasthan) also some land and buildings were taken over the same year for housing a CRPF battalion.

With the rapid expansion and re-organisation, accommodation had to be found for battalions, group centres, training institutions, signal battalions, base hospitals and so on. So far, there had been no overall coordinated phased planning for the provision of residential and non-residential accommodation for the Force. Buildings taken over at Neemuch, Ajmer, Rampur and Deoli were not only inadequate but were also old and a good number of them unfit for use.

The Government approved the setting up of 17 Group centres which are to carry out the house keeping functions of battalions and serve as store holding units, as base for the families and as location for Battalions for rest after strenuous tenure in the operational area. The construction of buildings at the Group Centres and for the training institutions, signal battalions and base hospitals involves a capital outlay of about Rs. 60 crores.

A large number of buildings have already been constructed at Rampur, Neemuch, Ajmer, Delhi and Jammu A complete new Group Centre in new buildings has been set up at Jammu. The construction work at Delhi is nearly complete. The construction of buildings at Durgapur, Bhubaneswar, Trivandrum, Avadi and Hyderabad is also progressing satisfactorily.

It is planned to complete the total construction programme by 1978-79. The expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 6 crores out of a total of Rs. 60 crores.

MODERNISATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

With the expansion and re-organisation of the Force, expansion and modernisation of wireless and other communication facilities became inevitable. There are three Signal Battalions, each allotted responsibility for the provision of communication needs of a specified number of Duty Battalions, Group Centres and formation Headquarters. Establishment of Wireless Centres and channelisation of wireless traffic has resulted in speed and efficiency. Improvement has been effected in the mobile and static communication facilities. The offices of the Director-General, Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General and a number of Group Centres are already connected up by teleprinter service.

Recruits to signal battalions are trained at the Signal Training Centre at Neemuch, thus ensuring standardisation and uniformity in the training of these personnel.

INCREASED MOBILITY

The mobility of the Force as a whole has been ensured by the provision of new and adequate number of vehicles to Battalions and group centres. To cope up with the increased demand for vehicles, group centres were geared up to undertake chassis building.

Today, side by side with the expansion of the Force, there has been adequate increase in the vehicle fleet, thus ensuring the mobility and efficiency of the Force.

WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

Considerable improvements have been effected in the weapons and equipment of the Force. Light and handy fibre glass helmets are replacing the cumbersome, heavy outmoded steel helmets. Wicker Shields and body protectors ensure better personal protection for the personnel against riotous mobs. VHF sets enable good command and control.

Battalions in the operational areas are provided 7.62 rifles, replacing .303. Where required, medium machine guns and 3 inch mortars are

provided to our border posts, and the personnel are fully trained to effectively handle these weapons.

GAMES AND SPORTS

In the field of games and sports too the Force has made considerable progress. A major achievement has been in athletics. In 1972, for the first time in the history of the Force, the CRPF won the Athletic Championship at the All India Police Meets at Bangalore.

Our wrestlers have reigned supreme during the last few years in heavy and super-heavy weights. Our Basketball team has been in the finals of All India Police Games since 1970. In Hockey and Football too, our teams have made their impact in All India tournaments. Our Aquatic team was runners-up in All India Aquatic Meet in 1970 and 1971.

In Duty Meets also our marksmen and wireless personnel have cornered glory.

The next issue will be devoted to
Training in CRPF Contributions &
(Photographs are welcomed.

CONCLUSION

Since Independence, the Force has expanded and reorganised keeping pace with the needs of the country. All this has been achieved by hard work and devotion to duty by the members of the Force from the lowest to the highest. On the 25th Independence Jayanti of our country, let us rededicate ourselves to the service of the nation, holding aloft our motto "Service and Loyalty".

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THE POLICE AND PUBLIC RELATIONS



Police public relations have engaged our attention, ever since Independence as it has been universally acknowledged that there is considerable room for improvement in this respect. The Annual Conference of Inspectors General has considered this problem on a number of occasions and suggested steps to improve matters. Various Police Commissions too have given their thought to this matter and recommended measures. However, inspite of our efforts, it has to be acknowledged, that police public relations are far from satisfactory even after 25 years of freedom.

Hence, in this year, when we celebrate the Silver Jubilee of our Independence, let all members of the Force make a firm resolve to do whatever is in their power to enhance the reputation of the Force and project the proper image before the public both by words and deeds. This will be a great contribution to foster proper public relations.

ALL-OUT EFFORTS NEEDED

It is not my intention in this article to dwell on the reasons for the

shortcomings of the police—such as recruitment of inadequately trained personnel, poor wages, shortage of accommodation and other facilities, lack of prompt official recognition of good deeds and so on. Whatever our difficulties are, there is no excuse for rude, haughty and indisciplined behaviour on the part of the police towards the public. This basic fact should be known to all and our conduct and behaviour adapted accordingly.

There is no denying that many amongst the present generation harbour deep rooted mistrust and suspicions of the police force due to the legacy it has inherited from the British days. It is equally true that no single instance of police action could be completely acceptable to everyone concerned. Hence, it is too much to expect that the police would overnight become "popular" in the normal sense of the word or become the "darlings" of the people. However, this does not mean that we should not strive to create better understanding between the police and the people. By better understanding we will obtain better support and the success of our work undoubtedly depends on the support of the people whom we serve.

In this context I have one or two suggestions to make. It will be conceded that police work has become more and more complex and diversified. The basic qualifications and qualities of an entrant into armed police is different to one required to serve in preventive and detection departments or in research and development agency. We need specialists and more and more of them to fulfil various important assignments. And the recruitment to the police has to be carried out on more scientific lines with special emphasis on educational background and individual aptitudes.

Policemen need to re-orientate their ideas & attitudes

—Imdad Ali IP, DG, CRPF

Provided we recruit the right type of individual and train him up properly, there is no reason why the overall efficiency of the police should not improve. And an efficient police is bound to be popular and earn the respect and confidence of the public.

LEAD BY TAMILNADU

I am glad that the Tamil Nadu Government have introduced a new Cadre of Constabulary on the recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Police Commission. The minimum educational qualification for this Cadre is a

pass in the SSLC examination. It augurs well for the cadre that a large number of graduates and undergraduates have joined it.

With the changes in the socio-economic structure of our society, it is essential that the Constable whose functioning is based on a constant endeavour to enlist public cooperation and acceptance should be drawn from the same social strata.

Even in the rank of Constable, there are identifiable different levels and a better educated Constable can be *fitted* into jobs requiring education and skill. Thus, there is functionally a requirement for categorisation of the general Constabulary as the Army has done in the case of their Other Ranks.

We have to reorganise the Police Forces in urban areas, particularly the bigger cities like DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and so on. These cities today have a highly educated, sophisticated and cosmopolitan population. To serve such citizens, we need broad-based recruitment of educated intelligent personnel. If we persist in narrow parochialism, we will be way behind the requirements of the situation.

Only by broad-based and better educated recruitments will we be able to obtain personnel who can cut across language barriers and bridge knowledge gaps. At present some of the police personnel in big cities seem archaic and anachronic.

NEW OUTLOOK NEEDED

The present practice in some States of transferring from the armed police, personnel of older age group-to the civil police is not conducive to promote efficiency in the latter. The outlook and attitude of the armed police is quite different to what is required in Crime Investigation or Station House duties. Personnel who have got into a ‘groove’ do not easily fit in elsewhere and by the time they adapt themselves, if at all they do, considerable damage is invarialby done. Moreover, the armed police personnel may not have the educational background to assume higher ranks in the civil police or hold ‘desk’ jobs.

Functional Categorisation essential for efficiency

It is very often stated that the policemen build up will against themselves in a police station. Men on duty are reportedly callous, indifferent and curt.

Policemen, on the other hand complain that many people lodge false complaints and use police as a tool to settle personal quarrels. It is also known some officials and public men try to overawe the police. Whatever be the case, police personnel have no excuse to be rude or discorteous or show indifference to a complainant. The police will certainly benefit and so would the public, if there are educated intelligent policemen in police stations who are capable of assessing a complainant and deal with him politely and tactfully and thereby earn his respect and confidence. More personnel may be required for such duties, as a tired, hungry officer is not the most receptive.

COURTESY POLICE

It may also be worth our while to introduce 'Courtesy Police' and Information Service in important police stations.

Courtesy Police could offer useful information, and guidance in cities, help aged and infirm, ensure poor and innocent are not cheated by unscrupulous taxi drivers or tonga—wallas and so on and generally protect the citizens from breakers of law. The Information Service at police stations should provide regular information to the press and the public particularly on serious incidents or important cases under investigation, so that true and correct information is available to prevent exaggerated and biased reports.

The senior officers of a force have to set an example in the matter of honesty and integrity. They have also to ensure that all the personnel under their command understand the necessity to maintain a scrupulously honest and impartial attitude in their work. Only by this will the police earn the trust and confidence of the public. The policeman must cultivate a professional outlook and attitude. And in this outlook and attitude there is no room for bias or prejudice on account of caste, creed, religion or political affiliations. Whenever, a member of the force errs in this respect strict disciplinary action must ensue to earn the respect and confidence of the public.

It is to be stated that the policemen's role is difficult and delicate one even in the best of circumstances. In times of stress and strain what the police require is the assurance of support for whatever measures it considers necessary. This assurance builds up the morale and efficiency of the police.

CONCLUSION

It may be seen that there is much the police themselves could do to create good Public Relations. The most important factor is that policemen should reorientate their ideas and attitudes to inspire the trust and confidence of the public. We should educate the public by timely information to prevent false remours and propaganda. We should recruit better personnel to the police and adopt scientific methods for recruitment. To improve the image of the police in the big cities of our country, we have to recruit educated and intelligent young men. Whatever be the provocation, policemen have to be polite, courteous and tactful in dealing with the public. These measures, I feel, will help improve the image of the policemen in the eyes of the public. Much of the good work done by the police goes unheard of or unrecognised as the police are not fully alive to the need for proper publicity media. We have to make full use of the press and other publicity media to build up a proper image of the police and establish respect and confidence amongst the public. Self help is the best help. Let every policeman understand clearly that the reputation of the police is in the individual keeping of every member of the organisation.

POLICE IN 2000 AD

The policeman doing his air beat in a small but not very noisy single-seater ‘chopper’ hears a buzz in his pocket telephone. He lifts the instrument and is told by his police station of something serious happening in a room on the 46th floor of a skyscraper three blocks away. An electronic eye in the room had seen something fishy and it had tripped an alarm in the police station.

The policeman directs his vehicle to the indicated building, lands on a small ‘pad’ at one end of the 46th floor and rushes to the room. He finds a woman lying stone dead on the floor but without any mark of injury. He suspects a fatal beam of light to be responsible for snuffing life out of her.

He takes out certain gadgets from his briefcase which record whatever smells, fall-out of the beam etc. might be in the room and transmits the information in code to the police station. Computers then analyse the received material and indicate the possible lines of investigation.

NEW SHAPE OF CRIME

A fantasy or sheer day-dream? No. This is what is likely to be the shape of crime investigation 28 years hence, at least in some Western countries what with the rapid advances that are taking place on the technological and other fronts.

Future holds little promise for Policemen

Not only the police but the criminals also could be relied upon to cash in on the knowledge made available by break-throughs of the above kinds and the war between the two will assume a very serious and often risky complexion, fought more with brains both of men and machines than with mere hands or small arms.

Unless braked by man himself or natural catastrophes, the human population, even with the current stress on family planning, is expected to reach the staggering figure of 700 crores by the 2000 AD. As the area available for occupation on the earth can not be increased except by cutting down all forests which, however, will disastrously curb rainfall, man will

have to go up and up in the air or down for a roof on his head. With more and taller buildings will raise the density of population leading to more jams whether on roads or in residences and these in turn will create no end of problems for the police.

FURTHER INCREASES

As history shows, man may be a gregarious animal but when he lives in groups, he can not always live without disagreements, quarrels, greed, lust, hatreds, jealousies and violence. These ruinous attributes have plagued humanity right from the beginning of its history and increase in numbers has all along caused more and not fewer unhappy incidents. By the same yardstick, one may expect a tremendous rise in crime both against person and property and the total world crime in the year 2000 should reach astronomical proportions.



VG KANETKAR IP (Retd)

Even now the United States of America alone is registering every year about 50 lakhs of serious crimes like murders, rapes, aggravated assaults, robberies, burglaries and thefts including those of automobiles, India, with more people, is far behind hovering in the 10 lakhs range but a gradual increase is perceptible year by year.

What will be the condition of traffic on the roads, on the water and in the air?

To transport the exponentially increasing numbers of human beings from one place to another, there will have to be a fan tastic increase in motor vehicles, rail-cars, boats and aeroplanes. As things stand today, traffic snarls and bumper to bumper driving are very common occurrences in big cities and there will be complete chaos on the roads if vehicles are allowed to

shoot up in numbers. The alternatives will be closing certain areas totally to vehicles (and making humans use their primary means of locomotion i**.e.** feet)and constructing miles and miles of roads underground or on pillars above the ground.

The same can be said about journeys over water. Sea and river routes will be crammed with vessels of all types and it is on the cards that under-water travel will be resorted to more and more. Aeroplanes are already filling up the sky and leanding them at crowded airports is a big headache to operators in the control towers.

GLOOMY FORECASTS

The above increases will undoubtedly put an almost unbearable strain on the ecological balance of nature and gloomy forecasts are already being made that man may not be able to survive these developments.

Assuming that man, ingenious as he is, does outlive the changes, what will be the role of the police in 2000 AD and how efficiently will they be able to discharge them ?

As man is not likely to change his nature (except perhaps through genetic interference) and will, therefore, continue to be moved by the same emotions, urges and impulses as heretofore, we may expect crime, both against person and property, to go up, the rate depending upon factors such as density of population, degree of technological advancement, avenues of employment available, latitude given to permissiveness in the society, povert and also affluence etc.

Shrinking privacy is apt to make human beings more irate and restless and this factor too will have an adverse effect on crime. On the roads too a much larger number of vehicles is bound to send up the number of thefts as well as of accidents, intentional and unintentional. New and diabolical *modus operandi* such as injuring or killing through remote control or causing mischief or considerable damage with electronic gadgets cannot be ruled out altogether.

REVIEW OF POLICE ORGANISATION

To deal with such massive crime and to control it even to a reasonable extent, the police will have to review the basis of their

organisation, powers and procedures and we may expect some significant changes on the following lines.

(a) The number of police stations will have to be increased substantially, depending upon the volume of crime, violence, traffic etc in the locality.

(b) Each police station will be manned by adequate number of well-paid men and officers and be equipped generously not only with vehicles which can be used on roads, water and in air but also with latest electronic and other discoveries which will enable the police to pick up as much information as possible about the culprit like his voice, smell, clothes, finger and foot prints etc and to circulate it with speed to other police centres.

(c) As speed in investigation will be essential, current and cumbrous procedures of inquiry will be abridged or substantially modified and the 'word' of the police will be given maximum credence. The police too will have realised the importance of straightforward and honest investigation.

(d) In minor offences, police officers will be invested with powers to inflict appropriate punishments on offenders found guilty by them, particularly on roads.

(e) Each police station will be considerably free from centralised control as the latter is bound to hamper quick disposal of crime and criminals. There will be minimal paper work.

(f) Police officers and men, who all will have to be well-educated, will be trained carefully in criminology, mass psychology etc.

(g) Trials in courts of law will be simplified as much as possible to eliminate delays.

(h) Definition of crime will be altered in order to lesson the burden on the police. This will be done by exempting the police from investigating in oumber of minor deviations which will be left to other agencies or to the parties involved to court out.

CRPF ACT VALID

Their Lordships of Calcutta High Court in a judgement delivered on July 25, 1972 declared the CRPF Act 1949 as a valid piece of legislation and *intra vires.* The respondent was granted leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Shri Tarun Kumar Sengupta, former CPM MLA of West Bengal Assembly had filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court in the Court of Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Mukherji challenging thereby the operation of the Central Reserve Police Force in the State as it infringed the fundamental rights of freedom of movement.

The Central Reserve Police Force Act 1949 was passed by the Constituent Assembly by virtue of Indian Independence Act 1947. It was argued on behalf of the Union of India by Shri Gouri Mitter, Advocate-General that Central Reserve Police Force was permissible under Entry 1, list T (Union List) of the Government of India Act 1935.

On April 18, 1972, the Single Bench of the Calcutta High Court rejected the contention of the respondent and declared the CRPF Act 1949 as *ultra vires.*

A stay order was granted for 12 weeks against this order and subsequently Letters Patent Appeal was preferred by the Union of India and the State of West Bengal. The case was argued by the Advocate-General of West Bengal and by Shri SS Nariman, Additional Solicitor General of India.

A SACRED DUTY

With all these improvements, will the police be able to put up a better show than they are doing today? It is highly doubtful if they will. Criminals can, as in the past, be depended upon to keep themselves one step ahead of the police and thus the war between them will go on, sometimes the police being on the top and at other times the criminals. This can, however, be no reason for throwing up the sponge in so far as the police is concerned. Fighting crime has always been their sacred duty and they must go on discharging it with all the strength at their command.

What about para-military forces like the CRPF in those hectic times? One should think that they will be as indispensable as the police because incidents of mob violence, group crimes and determined resistance to lawful administration will continue to occur and they

could be countered only with equally determined and well equipped forces at the command of governments. The latter will, of course, have to be modernised, trained and armed as required by the changing conditions.

Will it be fun doing police work three decades hence under the very difficult conditions visualised above? At this stage, the future looks fearsome but human intellect can be depended upon to make life pretty tolerable and even pleasant for a policeman in 2000 AD. One hopes so anyway.

CRPF IN RETROSPECT

The Central Reserve Police Force before independence was known as the Crown Representative Police, constituted in July 1939, with its Headquarters at Neemuch. It was meant to be utilised in the Princely States of Central India and Rajasthan, whenever it was called in aid of Civil authorities of these States. The Crown Representative, who was the Viceroy for British India, administered the Force, through the Political Department. The Inspector General was the head of the Force and the Resident of Rajasthan acted as the local Government for the Force. During 1939-1947, the one battalion, strength was utilised mostly in princely States for the maintenance of law and order and even had been sent to Sind for dealing with the Hur menace. The work achieved was of a high order.

AN ARMED FORCE

With the advent of Independence, the Force came under the Home Department of Government of India and thanks to the then Home Minister, it was christened Central Reserve Police Force (CRP name being retained) and the CRP Act was passed by the Parliament. In the eyes of law CRP is an Armed Force in the same way as Army, Navy, Air Force, etc. are under the Constitution. Its object was to be available for aid to the Civil power i.e. States Police authorities now. The words of Sardar Patel in the Parliament are quoted below to explain the importance and significance attached to this measure. Explaining the present functions of the Force his prophetic pronouncements run thus :

B B Mishra IP, IGP, Orissa

"We are passing through a period of transition. In this period we have made so many changes and raised so many forces, upset so many things of the old order —abolition of Zamindari, amalgamation of States, removal of old institutions and many other similar things. The present situation is such that we have to be very watchful and careful. Then we have on the borders, due to partition, several raids being committed by dacoits from the other side or by the forces from the other side. So, we have to keep a watch. We

have also on the other borders, revolutionary changes going on and certain young elements who consider that this is the time for creating a revolution and change the order existing in this country. There also we have to be very careful. In the industrial centres also there are certain forces which believe in creating trouble for they think that the more unrest they create, the better the prospects for their organisation. In all these circumstances a central, well-organised and disciplined police force is a boon in these areas and they have all acknowledged with one voice that our help has been very useful."

Finally, as a message for the future he rumbled out :

"Ours is a vast country, where consolidation has taken place with electric rapidity. So, unless we are very watchful we may find to our cost, difficulties arising for which we may have to pay heavily. Therefore, we have taken care to organise our services, our police force and all the requirements that are considered necessary for keeping law and order in the whole land, so that progress may be as effective and as rapid as possible."

AN INTEGRATED FORCE

The post-independence era not only led to an increased demand on the services of this force but also its expansion. This inevitably led to four marked changes in the constitution and complexion of the force. First of all the frontier Muslims left for Pakistan and their places were taken by Gurkhas and other nationals. Secondly, the force was regrouped no longer on caste basis namely Jats, Ahirs, Gurkhas etc. but all the battalions comprised personnel from all castes and creeds as a rule. Thus it became really a symbol of national integration.

A well-wisher with long associations with CRPF looks back with pride

The role of the force no longer confined itself to princely states but embraced border defence, dacoity operations, internal security duties far and wide. No wonder the force was mechanised, its arms and accoutrements were reoriented and a transport and wireless wing added to each battalion. Gone was the smug life of the barracks or of the host States. There came arduous duties of all kinds, requiring outside detachment duties for years on end. Due to the internal condition in the country the force has continued to

expand and its detachments are still scattered far and wide.

Now the force boasts of a Director General as its head, three Sector Inspectors-General with several sub-sector D.I.G. and a Command Headquarter at Delhi with its functional division under a Brigadier each. Several Group Headquarters have sprang up and four training institutions are continuously streamlining the training. The wireless too has similarly expanded into three battalions under a Brigadier. CRP now is thrilled with its net-work of inter-communication throughout the length and breadth of India.

A FINE LEGACY

As there can be no force or regiment without its inherent attributes, the force had acquired its Colours from Sardar Patel and its mess, the former Octorlony house from its inception. Its conduct 'Rules', Tradition, Marching Tune, periodical magazine, welfare institutions Memorial, and documented history were all spelt out quickly in order to forge the bond of *camraderie* and emotional unity.

It was indeed a herculean task to get the heterogeneous recruits from the various States of India to stand together to sing *""Vande-Mataram""* in the morning. National Anthem in the evening at roll-calls, to mess together and then to train together to be a fighting force. Of all the reconstructions done after independence, the rise and growth of CRP as a cementing force can easily be quoted as an illuminating example. The men are proud of their Motto, "Service and Loyalty" and their Colours in pale blue, which flutter all over the places the Force is deployed.

MUCH DESERVED TRIBUTES

Unlike the much vaunted Central Force, which the Crown Representative Police force had been, its rein-carnation is drawing closer and closer to the people through the spirit of self-sacrifice and service. Numerous instances of these have gone into the history of the various States of India, from Kashmir to Meghalaya and from Himachal to Tamilnadu. To quote a few examples—the late Bakshi Ghulam Mohd. of Kashmir used to say that when the history of Kashmir would be written, CRP's name will be inscribed in it in golden letters.

Think of CRPF and it is there

After the battle near the Sardar Post in Bhuj, the Government of Gujarat brought out a special bulletin eulogising the services and sacrifice of the CRP which withstood the attack of Pakistani regular forces for a full day, inflicting heavy casualties on them. The public of Bhuj donated a handsome amount for helping the distressed and the bereaved.

For solid work, the CRP has left a name practically in all the States of India now, especially in Kerala and Bengal, under very strenuous conditions. Correspondingly the sacrifices in men and material have been considerable. This has been well-matched by the recognition of good work by Government through grants of Medals and other concessions. On surveying the records of achievements one need hardly say that the pregnant words written on the memorial tablet, quoted below, could not be more appropriate.

"A crowded hour of glorious life Is worth an age without a name."

Now we are going to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of our Independence. All over the country, the organised forces will have parades and other performances. An old guard, who has fallen apart, I not only raise my hands in salute to the great force but pray to Almighty that He may bless this force *ne plus ultra*—to be more dedicated, more devoted to the love and service of the motherland, in the years to come.

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POLICE FUNCTIONS AND ROLE SINCE INDEPENDENCE



NS Saksena IP IGP, CRPF

It is usual for younger officers to ask the older group as to what have been the changes in the functions and role of the police in independent India. It is difficult to answer this question in the course of a short article but an attempt will be made to highlight the important ones.

CAUSES

What are the causes of these changes ?

In India three factors operated simultaneously during the last twenty five years :—

(i) India became an independent country.

(ii) She adopted one of the most democratic constitutions in the world. Independence and democracy are two distinct features. Our neighbour Pakistan also became independent but had little or no democracy.

(iii) There have been certain changes due to world factors. These changes have been mainly due to the impact of science and technology.

It is said that the world has changed more in the 20th century than

in the previous 19 centuries. In fact competent observers point out that the pace has become so fast that the world is likely to change more in the last three decades of the 20th century than in the first seven decades. These factors have affected all civilised countries, whatever their political structure.

Society has to give adequate protection and support to the Policemen

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HOSTILE NEIGHBOURS

There has been a noticeable enlargement of police functions every where in the world and more so in India. This expansion has been in various directions :—

(i) In pre-independent India there were no hostile neighbours as we had since then. This posed several security problems. The police of all the States, especially those in the north had to take up new challenges emanating from espionage. Forces like the BSF, ITBP and CRPF had even to take up duties of physical protection of the borders. CRPF officers and men were the first to sacrifice their lives in a border clash with the Chinese in October 1959 in Ladakh.

(ii) It suited our neighbour to stir up the tribal populations in eastern India. New burdens were thrown on the police forces of Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur etc. and on the CRPF also.

(iii) Communal trouble was stirred up in the country by outside agencies.

(iv) China also instigated a well-organised militant and extremist communist movement in the country. The extremists drew up detailed plans to demoralise the police by murders. About 160 policemen have already lost their lives and many time this number have been wounded as a result of extremist action in various States especially in West Bengal. In West Bengal, particularly, the families of policemen were subjected to constant threats.

CHANGES DUE TO DEMOCRACY

The changes brought about by democracy are not so spectacular as those brought about by hostile neighbours but they are more lasting and have a greater impact on everyday police work. These are:

(i) The forums of police accountability have multiplied. In pre-1947 Indian police was only responsible to its officers. Now several criminal and civil cases have been filed against policemen. Literally thousands of judicial and magisterial enquiries have been held against the police. There are many questions in State assemblies and in Parliament on the functioning of the police.

(ii) Political agitations, protest marches, hunger strikes etc have become the order of the day. In some big cities the police spend so much time in making law and order arrangements to meet these situations that very little time is left for their main duty of prevention and detection of crime.

(iii) It has become a real gigantic task to make police arrangements for elections to Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, Municipal Corporations, Panchayats, etc.

(iv) Almost all ranks of the police, especially the supervisory officers, have to set apart several hours each day to meet the representatives of the people. This was not so before.

(v) Greater democracy has meant greater industrial unrest during the last 25 years. This has thrown heavy burdens on the police forces of industrialised areas.

(vi) Many groups have tried to gain favour with the electorate by exploiting communal, regional, linguistic and caste sentiments.

(vii) The separation of the judiciary and the executive is still not complete but more than two thirds of the States have done this. Moreover, the judiciary of an independent country with a written constitution is bound to be zealous in safeguarding individual liberty and the courts are continuously raising the standard of evidence, which they require for conviction of criminals.

DIVERSIFICATION

About 50 years back it could be said with fair accuracy that prevention and detection of crime was the main function of the police but now statistical researches in foreign countries show that non-enforcement part of police work has increased so fast that it is now more than law enforcement work.

Police duties have not only expanded in several directions but they also call for new qualities-patience, perseverance, good humour, capacity to understand different points of view, mental agility to shift from one kind of problems to another crime detection, traffic, security. VIP duty, complex law and order problems, social problems, psychological problems etc. There is no doubt that all this has made police duties more exacting, onerous and trying, more especially for officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above.

INCREASE IN CRIME

Increase in crime is also practically universal in USA, UK, Japan, West Germany, France etc. It has been most noticeable in USA. After signing the law authorising funds for the Commission of Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, President Johnson of USA spoke to the nation on September 22 1965. Mentioning the efforts being made by Americans to build the Great Society he observed:—

> "But if we reach that day, and still walk in terror through the public streets, our labours will have been futile. The taste of affluence would soon sour with fear. The common criminal would come to dominate our affairs, as no malign power, foreign or domestic, has ever done. No more bitter irony could be imagined than this—that a people so committed to the quest for human dignity should have to pursue that quest in trembling behind locked doors. We are determined that this shall not happen. Yet the crime rate continues to rise. Our parks are deserted. Our storekeepers weigh the dangers of arming themselves against the dangers of attack. Crime and violence in the suburbs increase even more rapidly than in the central cities. Until every woman in this land can walk the streets of her city at night, unafraid, and unharmed, then we have work to do in law enforcement."

A NEW CLASS OF CRIMINAL

There is no doubt that the inhuman and barbarous punishments meted out to criminals in the past, even in the first half of the nineteenth century in civilised countries like England shocked the conscience of mankind. The pendulum of sympathy for criminals and lawbreakers has now swung too far in the opposite direction.

The "poor criminal"—a victim of circumstances -has to a large extent been replaced by the sophisticated professional to whom crime is a business. The main causes of out-burst of white collar crime in the civilised world is that it pays. There are syndicates of crime whose profits run into millions.

DEMORALISATION OF THE POLICE

Morale of Policemen needs to be kept up

The demoralisation of the police is also a worldwide phenomenon. This may be due to several causes- spirit of defiance of authority, inflation in which police scales of pay have not risen as well as in the technical services, attacks on policemen even in countries like Japan, rising number of policemen killed in India, USA, UK, Ireland etc.. widespread possession of sophisticated weapons by the underworld etc. According to J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI :—

> "The Police Officer is human. He has a family which looks to him for the necessities of life. He feels pain when he is struck, indignation when he is cursed, anger when he is spat upon, and humiliation when he and his fellow officers are ridiculed. His work is not in an airconditioned office—it is on the streets and in the dark alleys where danger lurks at every moment. He is the first person called when trouble arises and the first one condemned when something goes wrong."

CONCLUSION

The policeman is working under great stresses and strains. There are increasing demands on him all the time and it is to his credit that he has stood the test most of the time in spite of threats to his life and that of his dear ones. He has been able to do that with better education,

training, devotion ot duty and improved mechanical and scientific aids. But a great burden lies on society as a whole to ensure that he is adequatly supported by public sympathy, reasonable legislation and a prompt and efficient system of criminal justice.

OUR PILGRIMAGE TO WEST BENGAL



B S Rosha IPS IGP, CRPF

“Blessed is the man who can tackle worldly problems with a light heart, for today’s worries may well turn out to be tomorrow’s joys”—so goes an old saying.

With such thoughts, we stepped into West Bengal in the middle of February 1970. The place, the language and the people were generally new except what we had read and heard of the high cultural heritage of West Bengal and simplicity of its people.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS

The law and order situation was bad enough at the time and soon became much worse. Initially CRPF commenced with a force of about seven Battalions. There was considerable hesitancy in its use by the local authorities in view of the controversy which had been sparked off by certain political parties regarding its induction. Apart from operational hazards, the force had to face logistic problems of accommodation, food and transport. These were overcome by continuous efforts made by us in West Bengal and helped considerably by the authorities in Delhi.

The task of CRPF was not so simple as it looks on a superficial

examination and apart from legal difficulties one knew that no progress was possible without the goodwill of the people. This could not be achieved on the basis of public contact to get cooperation, as security measures had to be rigidly enforced to avoid this. Those good old days had gone by, when Police would function with the unequivocal support of the people, given in some cases voluntarily and in most cases by the fear of law and its agencies. Somehow the impression went round then, that behind the Police was the whole 'state power'. This kind of arrangement does not exist any more and one of the reasons of this change has been the constant harping by many sections of our people on the changed role of the police in the new set up.

Difficulties overcome with hard work & a smiling face

STRICT DISCIPLINE ENFORCED

What exactly is this changed role, is neither fully explained nor understood by the policemen. It is left to their ingenuity to deal with the problems as they arose. To overcome these contemporary difficulties, a strict kind of discipline had to be enforced on the personnel knowing that discipline was the ultimate strength of any such force.

These restraints of an unusual nature under the prevailing circumstances had to be counterbalanced by the provision of welfare amenities such as games, movies and special arrangements to supply substantial and good food to the jawans.

It was also experienced that whenever the local police or the CRPF intervened to maintain law and order with inadequate force, it had taken a 'bashing' which was not only humiliating but a new experience in this country and perhaps unparalleled in the world. In the eyes of the politically motivated public the CRPF was an instrument of oppression to be subdued whenever there was an opportunity.

CRPF was, therefore, in an unenviable position and whether they acted or failed to act, it invariably became the target of criticism and physical attack by interested political parties. So far 154 local policemen had been killed and 854 injured and 8 of them lost their lives. Visit to a hospital was very depressing. Frustrated, humiliated and assaulted and without the required support of the public in general who were themselves groaning

under a constant threat, the local authorities themselves were in a bad mood and CRPF was no better. This resulted in further difficulties and the officers of the force had to rise to the occasion to maintain the morale of the Jawans. In this situation, the Officers took the lead which was followed by the rank and file.

The motto was that whatever the provocation, whatever the humiliation and whatever the danger, the CRPF must remain a well-knit and a highly disciplined force. Cases of individual indiscipline were firmly put down and I must admit that we were in some cases very strict.

Officers and SOs rose to the occasion and were with the jawans on almost every important operation to project the image that they were with them through thick and thin. On their part, the jawans reacted splendidly

RICH DIVIDENDS

The dark clouds were seen drifting away but the final test came in March 1972 when the second elections, during our tenure, took place in West Bengal. Although half sections were used, the officers and men rose to the occasion and these passed off peacefully in spite of determined efforts having been made to disrupt them by violence.

Today we feel satisfied by the fact that conditions are fast returning to normal and we are happier still that the people of West Bengal have a word of praise for this Force. We know of recent occasions that whenever a CRPF vehicle is stranded, people come to render help while in a similar situation in the past perhaps they would not have returned back in one piece.

Publicity as such has been avoided as far as possible but the name of CRPF is on everybody's lips and one feels elated when a citizen calls this force a friend and a miscreant calls it a 'terror'. This result could not have been achieved but for the 'light hearted' manner in which the Force bore the hardships and kept a smiling face.

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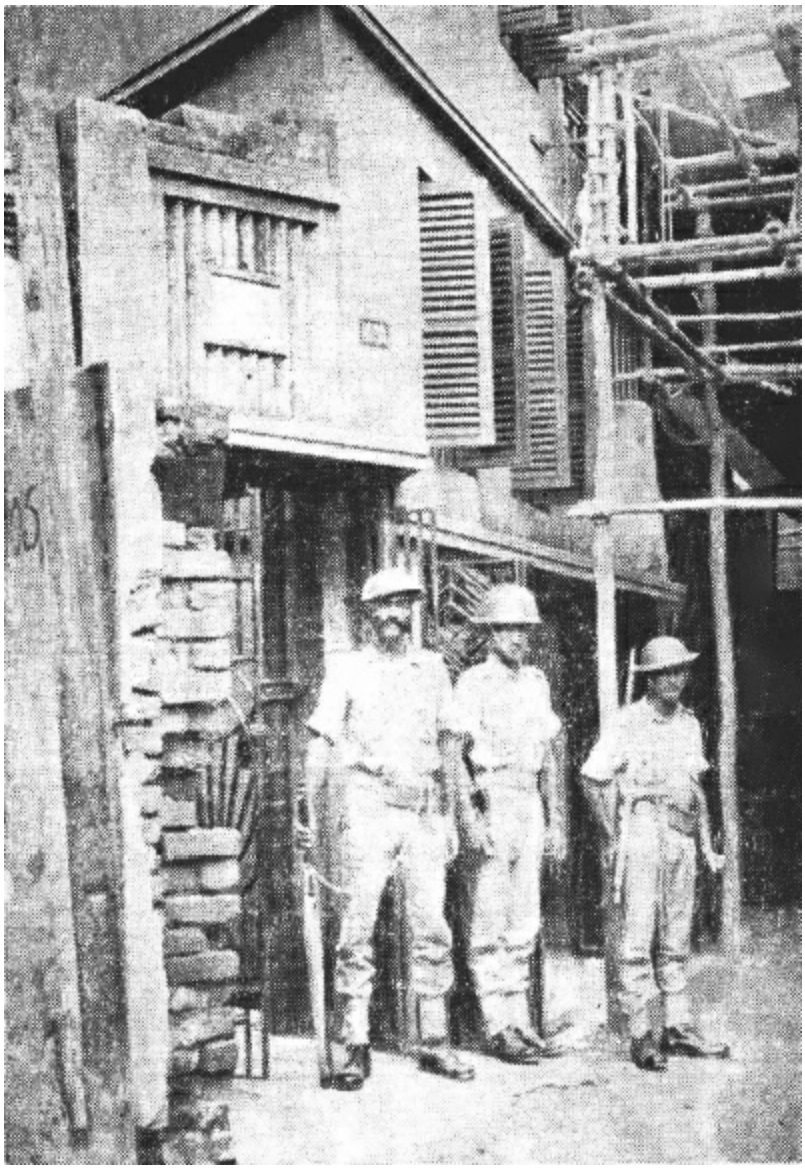
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A PROUD RECORD—CRPF DOES IT AGAIN

The arrest of the ‘Father’ of Naxalite movement of India, Shri Charu Majumdar in the early hours of 16 July 72 from 127-A Middle Road, Central Calcutta may prove yet again “third time lucky” story for the Security Forces who were after him since the last two years or so.

This ‘proclaimed—offender with Rs. 10,000 reward for his arrest’ had two known narrow escapes from the Security Forces during the last two years.

In October 70, the West Bengal Police had information that Charu Majumdar and some of his associates were hiding in a group of huts near Siliguri. The local police officials organised a raid on the hideout on the night of 3/4 Oct 70. This place was a group of 7 to 8 huts known as Chakamari Jote near Siliguri on the fringe of a tea estate near Bengal-Bihar border. The actual raid was carried out in the early hours of 4 Oct 70 in pitch dark. Five sections of the Central Reserve Police Force assisted the SDPO and DIB officials in the execution of the raid. The going was difficult through undulating terrain overgrown with bushes and wild banana groves. The Force personnel could not carry out prior reconnaissance of the area and hence although the hideout was surrounded as best as could be done in darkness and in unfamiliar surroundings, the search of huts revealed that the “bird” had flown.



34 Battalion Jawans—Cts Ram Sarup, Brij Bhusan and Ram Nath on guard at the residence of Shri Charu Majumdar after his arrest.

The Naxalites opened fire on the Security Forces. A few arrows also whizzed past our personnel who had surrounded the hideout. The CRPF personnel returned the fire in self defence, firing three rounds of rifle later search proved that one Naxalite Leture Ossawa was injured. Another Naxalite who climbed up a tree to escape detection and two others hiding in the bushes were apprehended. But Charu Majumdar and his close associates escaped. This raid did not succeed either due to lack of complete secrecy or proper coordination of the actual raid itself.

In April 72 Charu Majumdar and party were reportedly hiding at Lakshmi Jote, under Kharibari Police Station, near Siliguri. This area is

adjacant to IndoNepal border and provides an escape route across the border if need be. In the early hours of 10 April 72, a Sub Inspector and some members of the West Bengal National Volunteer Force clashed with extremists at village Lakshmi Jote, Kharibari Police Station. In the exchange of fire, the Sub Inspector and one Constable were killed as also two extremists.

On receipt of information about the clash, two sections of the Central Reserve Police Force rushed to the assistance of the local police and helped them apprehend 19 persons and recover two primed grenades, ammunition, two transistors and some medicines.

Brig KM Pandalai, DD (Ops)

The extremists did halt the NVF by a heavy volley of fire inflicting casualties on them. It is not certain whether the late SI was aware of the actual presence of the top Naxalite leader at Lakshmi Jote. Several ampoules of Pethedrene and a hypodermic syringe recovered from the area and the report that some West Bengal policemen who took part in the raid noticed a man being carried away by two others, point to the presence of Charu Majumdar. This was the second narrow escape for the Naxalite leader. Here again, a better coordinated raid by the Security Forces may have produced a different results.

Charu Majumdar met his “Waterloo”, away from the area where he give an original twist to extremist movement in this country. As to what really brought him to Calcutta, he alone may be able to tell. Perhaps his illness. Or may be to escape the opponents in his own party.

At about 0030 hrs on 17 July 72, the Calcutta Police Detective Department officials assisted by two sections of the Central Reserve Police Force (34 Battalion) raidep No. 9D Dev Lane, Entally area. Sarvashri Sharun Sada, Senesh Kumar Mondal, Amitabha Maitra Dilip Banerjee and Arun were arrested from the premises and taken to Lal Bazar Police HQrs escorted by the CRPF. Under prolonged interrogation Shri Arun agreed to take the police personnel to the house where Charu Majumdar was hiding.

At about 0300 hrs on 16 July, the two sections of the CRPF under command of an SO and the officers of the Detective Department proceeded to Entally Area. The CRPF sections surrounded house No.

127-A Midde Road, Entally.

The Detective Department officers broke open the door and entered the house. A few minutes later, they backoned the SO of the CRPF into the house. The SO with a half section entered the house while the rest maintained their vigil. With the help of CRPF personnel Sarva Shri Charu Majumdar, Anal Roy and Miss Nileema Banerjee were arrested. They were then escorted by the CRPF to Lal Bazar Police HQrs at 0530 hrs. Thus ended a two year vigil, CRPF adding another feather to its cap.

Security Forces Third Time Lucky

It will be recalled that on the night of 18/19 August 1970, CRPF assisted SDPO Siliguri in arresting another top Naxalite leader Kanu Sanyal along with twelve others. This raid was conducted by an SO and 8 sections of CRPF and was a complete success.

It is an accepted fact that the Central Reserve Police Force played a significant role in the restoration of law and order in West Bengal. A task which appeared almost impossible in War 70 was achieved by sheer dint of hard, persistent and conscientious work in the face of great odds and at considerable personal sacrifice by members of the Force.

The sufferings and sacrifices made by the CRPF paid dividends in the shape of steady restoration of life to normalcy. All members of the Force could be justifiably proud of these achievements and feel satisfied that the CRPF has done a vital and difficult job well.

Shri Charu Majumdar died on 28th July.

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POLICE AND FAMILY PLANNING

Policemen are a part of society and they have to contribute their mite to the success of family planning programmes undertaken by the Government. As the Police has very often to play the role of an educator in society, active participation in the programme is unavoidable.

The question would arise in what way can they participate? They can come to the picture in a big way firstly by setting examples by their own action for others to emulate and by using their influence as leaders of the community for the success of the programme.

EFFICIENT POLICEMEN NEEDED

That society needs efficient and honest policemen for its existence and welfare is undisputable. Of late the society has rightly become more conscious of this need in police than in other public services.

Though police is a—non-plan subject it has been realised after four-Five Year Plans that without proper law and order the execution of planned development of the states is not possible nor is it possible for the people to enjoy the fruits of development in peace. So all eyes are now turned on the police to make it free from corruption and an efficient and dependable organisation of the society. One of the ways of making the police efficient and honest is to make them adopt family planning measures as a policeman with a large family can neither be honest nor efficient.

Smaller families would mean efficient policemen

Apart from the routine circulars issued to the different departments to co-operate with the programme of family planning and to give facilities to the officers and other workers of the family planning organisation to meet their subordinates and explain to them the benefits of family planning and the routine actions on them. I am not aware if any drive has been launched at any time in any police force of India to restrict the size of the family of its members. In case such a drive was launched the results were not made public to enable us to know what was attempted and what were the

achievements.

EDUCATING THE TARGETS

Doubts and misgivings which generally arise in the mind of a member of the force before he undergoes vasectomy or gets his wife sterilised can easily be removed by the Superintendent of Police or the Commandant of the armed police battalion, the two pivots in the police administration in India.

If the problems are enumerated in *Alochana Sabha* (durbars) and the merits and demerits of the different methods discussed (if necessary with the technical assistance of the Police Medical Officer or the District Family Planning Organiser), good response from the force can be enlisted. In the Police Station or Circle level this work can be easily undertaken by the officer-in-charge or the Circle Inspector (provided they do not have large families themselves). A police officer who thus meets his subordinate ranks and makes them conscious of the problem and explains the benefits of limiting the size of the family to them does more good to the force than he can possibly do in other ways.

In every police unit there is a fund called the District Police Welfare Fund, the Battalion Welfare Fund etc. from which members of the force in financial difficulty are helped with loans or gratuitous grants. Bye-laws regulate the use of such funds and the head of the unit generally is the Chairman of the Committee which administers this fund. Though each member of the force has a right to apply for relief stating his case, a person who makes himself poorer every second year by adding one to his family has no moral justification to approach the Welfare Committee for relief for his children's education or for the treatment of his wife as most of his miseries are his own creation.

B K Roy IPS, DIG, CRPF

The committee would be justified to refuse to sanction any relief to such a person unless it is satisfied that the person has taken steps to ensure that no further child is born to the family. It would be quite proper for the Committee to insist on the production of a certificate from any family planning unit to the effect that the person or his wife

has undergone sterilisation, before the application is considered for the grant of relief.

In fact the bye-laws could be amended to incorporate the clause—"any person having 2 children living will have to attach a certificate from a recognised Family Planning Unit, that he or his wife has undergone sterilisation." In one of the organisation in which I worked, the above method proved a success and could motivate a large number of the members of the force and even ministerial officers to undergo vasectomy to qualify for the grant of relief from the Welfare Fund.

Moralists may arise their eye-brows against this idea dubbing it as unethical to exploit human misery to achieve some objective. Here, the objective being the ultimate benefit of the man and his family, the end justifies the means and in any case the means are not questionable at all.

LEAD BY TAMILNADU

A well thought-out incentive to popularise family planning can be found in the Tamilnadu Police Commission Report, 1971. In their recommendations under Chapter 3, Section 3 paras 13 to 24 the Commission have formulated a special Police Provident Fund scheme to replace the existing general Provident Fund. This Scheme will have two types of contributions by the Government—"Ordinary Contribution" and "Guaranteed Insurance Contribution" in the event of a hazard. The ordinary contribution has been recommended at Rs. 200 a year for all ranks of the Police Force to be credited to the subscribers account in two half-yearly instalments. This ordinary contribution should be conditional and limited by the practice of family limitation by the subscriber. Rules have been recommended to suspend payment of 50 per cent of ordinary contribution in the event of third child birth with two children living and restoration of the cut if within a specified period the subscriber can show satisfactory evidence to the prescribed authority of his or his wife having undergone the operation of vasectomy or salping etc. The Family Limitation Clause applies only to the payment of "Ordinary Contribution" and not the "Guaranteed Insurance Contribution" meant as an insurance against hazards.

There is, therefore, no doubt that a very useful line has been indicated by the Tamilnadu Police Commission and it is for the other state Governments to consider if they could also take similar steps. It is

gratifying that the most recent Police Commission Report has highlighted the importance of family planning for a progressive police force and for the first time family planning has figured in a Police Commission Report as a welfare measure of the force.

CONTRIBUTION BY POLICEMEN

Besides setting an example to others by adopting family planning measures and benefiting from them, the policemen can do a lot to popularise family planning. In the rural areas in many places the policemen are the only representatives of the administration while in others they constitute an important and influential section of public servants. The opposition to family planning measures comes more from ignorance, superstition and fear born out of them than due to any other cause. The policemen can help a lot to educate the people to overcome this fear. Is this too much to ask the policemen of India to do?

Police can surely help remove ignorance and superstition

A question may be raised : why should we undertake all that trouble when the State has a separate organisation for family planning and what do we gain by doing all that"? The answer is not at all difficult to find. As citizens, if not as policemen, it is our duty to see that the society is protected against various maladies which deter the progress of mankind and the population explosion now is a very serious problem facing the society with far reaching consequence. Policemen have everything to gain from a successful family planning programme. The more the family planning the less the number of children and the more the number of well-looked-after children and less the number of unwanted or neglected children. As policemen we all know that a large percentage of neglected children become juvenile delinquents, and the transformation of a juvenile delinquent to a criminal is just a matter of time and opportunity.

CRPF AND FAMILY PLANNING

In the Central Reserve Police Force comprising of 76,000 strong we can adopt a programme to make family planning popular and achieve

encouraging results. As in the CRPF everything is done Company-wise, the study of the problem has to be undertaken by the Company Commanders under the supervision of the Commandants. A register has to be opened to record the size of the family of each person in the Company and all those who have two living children or more are to be selected as "targets" for vasectomy operation.

In a Company such "targets" will not be many and it will be the duty of Company Commander to use persuasion and moral pressure to make them agree to the operations. Once consent is given reasonable facilities should be afforded to undergo the operation. We may even think of having a family planning unit at each Group Centre Hospital for the purpose. The register has to be kept up-to-date by inserting names of new "targets" who get their second child and the names of those who have undergone the operation are to be deleted.

The Commandant during his visits to the company should look up this register, call the "targets" and give them a talk to agree to the operation and thus bring his persuasion and moral pressure into play. Inspecting officers while holding *Alochana Sabhas* (durbars) should highlight the importance of family planning for the welfare of the family and the country. As in other operations, hesitation, suspicion and even opposition may be faced to begin with but with the passing of time our personnel will realise the benefits of family planning and it will become a convention in the Company to undergo the operation after the birth of a second child. After sometimes instead of the Company Commander asking a constable to undergo vasectomy operation his colleagues will suggest that as soon as news comes about the birth of his second child.

Small planned families mean happy homes and when the brave boys of CRPF will all have such happy homes their performance will surpass even the high standards set by them in dealing with insurgents in Eastern India, infiltrators in the Western border or the extremists of West Bengal.

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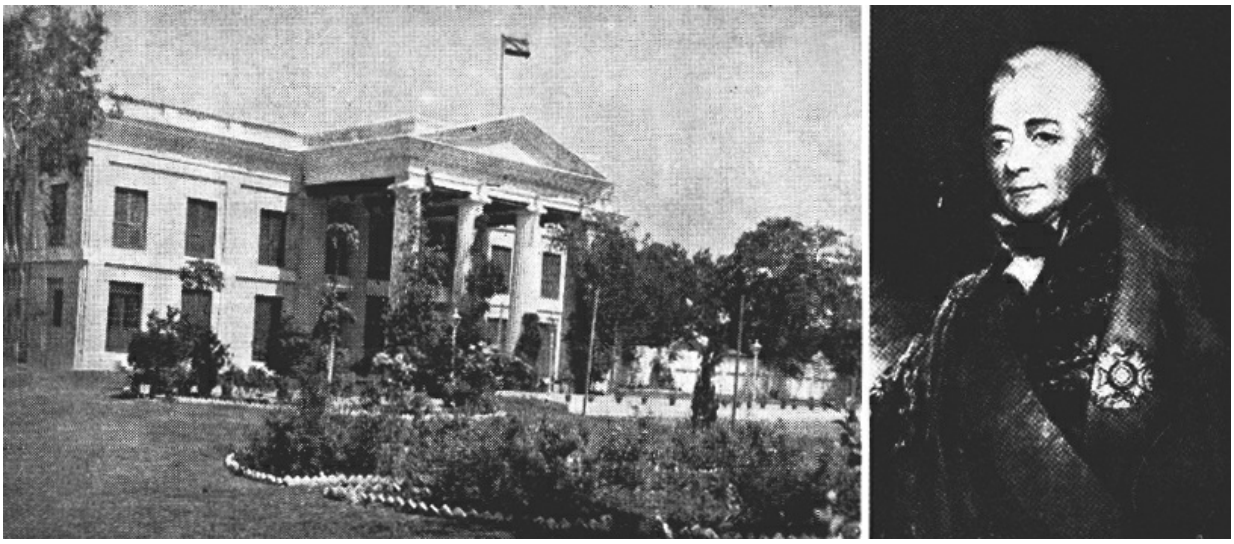
CRPF HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES AND BUILDING



Sub Major Gopal Singh is an institution by himself. He joined the Crown Representative Police (CRP) in 1939 when it was just established and since then has seen it grow from to strength. He is now the SM of 20 Battalion



Lt Col JNP Gaur joined the CRP on deputation from the Indian Army at the most formative period just after Partition. The process of expansion had commenced during his period. Proper appreciation of the problem by the Home Ministry helped accelerate the build up of the Force on a firm footing



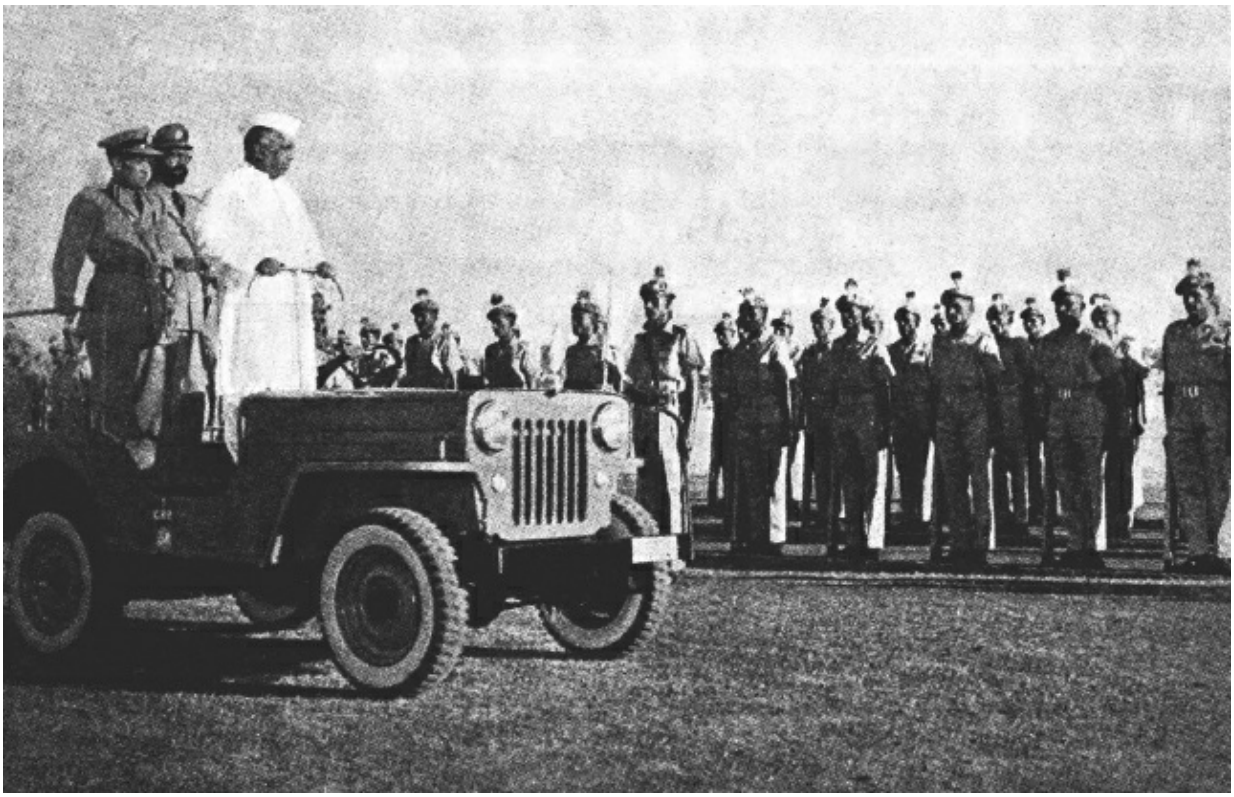
Home of the CRPF: Sir David Ochterlony and his palatial mansion at Neemuch. Built in the early 19th century it has witnessed the growth of the Force from 1 Battalion to 60



The late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru took keen interest the development of the CRPF. Here he is seen talking to Shri PL Mehta, IP



Sword of Honour to Shri DNS→ Bhisht Dy SP from General SHFJ Manekshaw



Shri YB Chavan inspects a parade at Neemuch



Shri K C Pant presents the Police Medal for Gallantry to Ct John of 19 Battalion during a visit



Shri Imdad Ali addresses a Durbar of 38 Battalion

MILESTONES AT NEEMUCH: THE CRADLE HOME OF CRPF

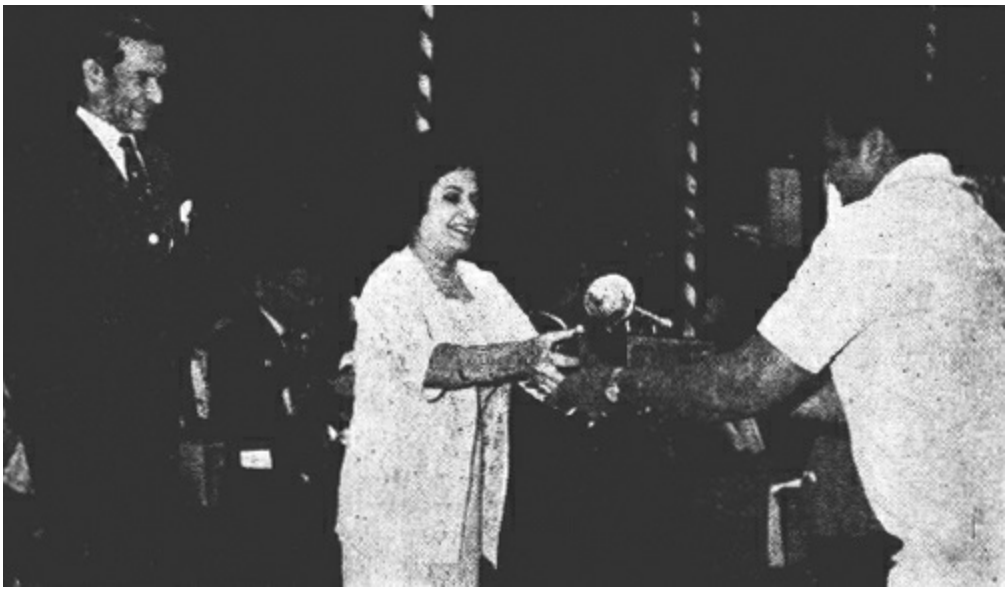


Smt KC Pant presents Diplomas to wives of Jawans who were trained at Welfare Centre Neemuch

CRPF ESTABLISHES SUPERIORITY IN ATHLETICS



The Score Board at Bangalore indicates a decisive lead

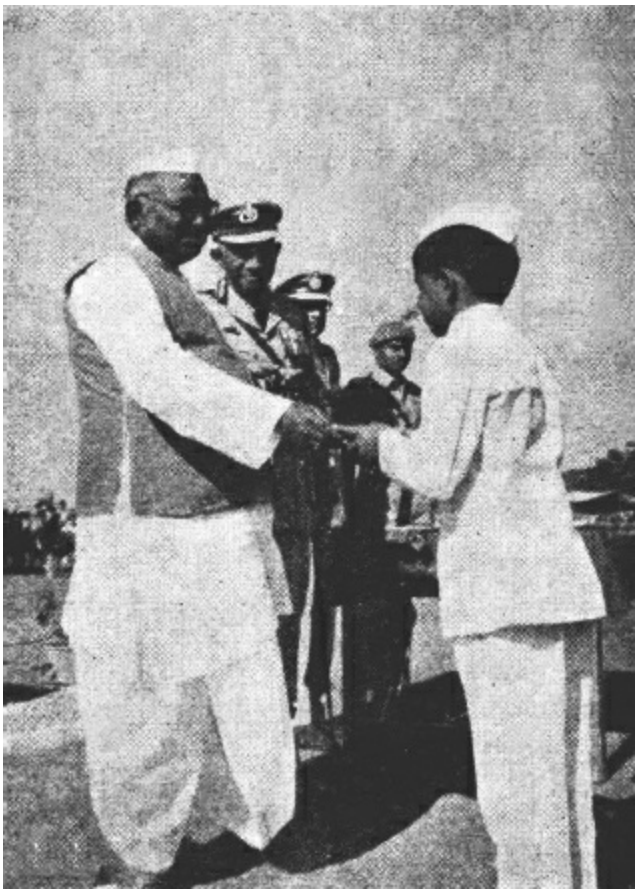


Smt. P J Lewis presents the mace to Sub Sukhwant Singh (gold medallist). Shri A Jayaram is on the left



Shri Jagjivan Ram lays the wreath at the CRPF Memorial

DEFENCE MINISTER AT NEEMUCH



Police Medal for Gallantry to son of late Dy SP RS Ballot who was killed by the extremists



Au Revoir : Shri Imdad Ali, with officers who had gone to see him off at Palam Airport. L to R : S/Shri Ragu Nath Singh, R N Saksena, Brig K M Pandalai, M Wadhwa, N S Saksena, S K Mahindroo, Imdad Ali, R Ohri, Brig S B Raza, Brig S R Khurana, S N Mathur, Colonel P K Jain, T S Jaspal and R N Sheopory

ALL-ROUND PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

Twenty-five years constitute a small span in the life of a nation nearly five thousand years old. How far has India changed since Independence is the question being asked all over. If we compare the pre-partition days with the present day India, the progress will seem phenomenal.

Before the dawn of independence, India was a nation of impoverished and down-trodden people though it had been the home of one of the world's oldest civilization. Independence posed many challenges: poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality.

To put an end to all this was a formidable task, no doubt, and a 'tryst with destiny' as late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru put it.

INITIAL HANDICAPS

The transfer of power from Britain in 1947 was smooth and heartening but it was accompanied by the holocaust of partition which resulted in unprecedented communal violence and migration to India of nearly 8.5 million people from Pakistan. Even before the Government of Independent India could settle down to the task of bringing about communal harmony, two other very serious problems started threatening the very foundation of independence. One was relief and rehabilitation of millions of refugees and the other was the winning over of several hundred princely States to achieve political consolidation and national unity.

S C PANDYA

The infant Government, if we may call it so, undertook all these gigantic tasks simultaneously and came out successful in record time. Despite its crippled economy because of the Second World War and the partition, India tackled the problem of resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees in a matter of 2 to 3 years.

The task of winning over the princes called for courage, skill and

statesmanship and there is little doubt that adroit negotiations conducted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel persuaded the Princely States to accede to the Indian Union without much trouble.

Fortunately the communal problem proved to be shortlived. Thanks to the vision and perspective of the people of India as well as the wisdom of the Indian leaders.

A STRONG BASE

After overcoming these, India planted the seeds of modern democracy and had its first General Elections in 1951. Since then we have had five General Elections which go to prove the stability and maturity of our parliamentary democracy.

India then took upon the task of achieving self-sufficiency and self-reliance by undertaking the programmes for industrial development, production of foodgrains and manufacture of defence equipment.



To achieve this, India embarked upon planned development and launched its First Five Year Plan in April 1951. Today we are in the midst of the Fourth Five Year Plan and a process of intensive and all-round development has been initiated.

The giant irrigation dams at Bhakra, Hirakud and Nagarjunasagar, the huge steel mills at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur; the fertilizer factories at Sindri and Nangal; the aircraft factory at Bangalore and the locomotive factory at Chittaranjan; the Atomic Reactor at Trombay; the rocket launching station at Thumba; the Television Centre at New Delhi and

Bombay; the bustling new industrial and commercial townships; the busy roads and railways; the ships in foreign ports loaded with goods made in India are among the more tangible gains made during the last twenty-five years.

PROUD ACHIEVEMENT

Equally tangible are the gains reflected in the figures of growth. Between 1950-51 and 1968-69, finished steel increased by four-and-a-half times (from 10.4 lakh to 47 lakh tonnes); machine tools by about 73 times (value from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 2,478 lakhs); railway wagons by more than five times (from 2,900 to 15,800); automobiles by more than four times (from 16,500 to 78,000); motor-cycles and scooters from nil to 70,800; tractors from nil to 15,400; bicycles by nearly 20 times (from 99,000 to 19,57,000); sewing machines by 13 times (from 33,000 to 4,29,000); power transformers by 26 times (from 1.8 lakh kva to 47 lakh kva); electric fans by more than seven times (from 2 lakhs to 14.9 lakhs); radio receivers by nearly 28 times (from 54,000 to 14,85,000); fertilisers by about 22 times (from 18,000 to 7,51,000 tonnes); sulphuric acid by more than 10 times (from 1,01,000 tonnes to 10,34,000 tonnes); caustic soda by 26 times (from 12,000 to 3,14,000 tonnes); paper and paper board by about six times (1,16,000 to 6,59,000 tonnes); cement by more than four times (from 27.3 lakh tonnes to 122.4 lakh tonnes); cotton cloth (mill sector) from 340.1 crore metres to 429.8 crore metres; art silk fabrics from 28.7 crore metres to 100.2 crore metres sugar by more than three times (11.3 lakh tonnes to 35.6 lakh tonnes); vanaspati from 1,70,000 tonnes to 4,66,000 tonnes.

Planned Development Paid Dividends

At the time of independence, Indian shipping was in a deplorable state. Ship-building capacity was negligible but within one year of independence, India built her first ship at the Visakhapatnam shipyard in 1948. Till now the yard has build more than 50 ships. Its capacity will be more than doubled during the Fourth Plan period. Preliminary steps have also been taken for building a second shipyard at Cochin.

SELF SUFFICIENCY IN POL

Formerly almost our entire requirement of petroleum products was being imported, but now we are well on the way to self-sufficiency. Before Independence there was only one refinery at Digboi in Assam. Since then eight new refineries have been established—two at Trombay, one each at Visakhapatnam, Gauhati, Baraoni, Koyali, Cochin and Madras. Another refinery is being set up at Haldia.

Unity in Diversity

As a result of these efforts and with the drilling of over 2,000 oil wells, our crude oil production has increased by over 26 times—from 2.5 lakh tonnes in 1948 to 67 lakh tonnes in 1969. The quantity of crude oil, both indigenous and imported, refined in India has increased by 70 times—from 2.52 lakh tonnes in 1950 to 174.94 lakh tonnes in 1969. The production of petroleum products has risen by 77 times—from 2.11 lakh tonnes in 1950 to 162.38 lakh tonnes in 1969. Petrochemicals like plastics, detergents, synthetic rubber, fibres, drugs and adhesives are also being produced in increasing quantities.

IN WORLD MARKETS

Let us now come to the exciting story of India's exploitation in the world market. Today, a vast range of engineering goods made in India find their way to more than 60 overseas markets including those in the highly industrialised countries. Most of these products are exported against global tenders in the face of stiff competition from the developed countries.

This apart, Indian entrepreneurs are setting up over 100 joint ventures in the Afro-Asian countries, 22 of which have already gone in operation in Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Ceylon, Iran and Malaysia. And strange as it may sound, there are a few Indian entrepreneurs who have set up joint ventures even in the United States, West Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada.

The story of success does not end here. In one big leap, India has entered the most sophisticated area of scientific and technological development. In 1969, the first India-made rocket was launched from the Thuraba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station. Indian technicians have developed an electronic digital computer, TDC0-12, capable of 250,000 operations a second. A new

transmission for locomotives, a trans-sonic fighter aircraft, a new antibiotic effective against fungus infections, and a TV set are a few more achievements of this kind.

The application of science and technology to human progress has been a major factor in Indian Planning. The first two of the national laboratories were set up as early as 1950. Today, there are thirteen national laboratories and institutes which employ more than 3,000 scientists on pure and applied research.

All this is happening in spite of the fact that no other country in the world has as many diversities as India. The isolation of one region from another and the domination of one section of society over another have disappeared or are disappearing fast. No doubt, India is passing through transition, from primitive and feudal to modern but the despondency generated by years of alien rule and economic stagnation has yielded place to the vision of a better life and the will to work for it.

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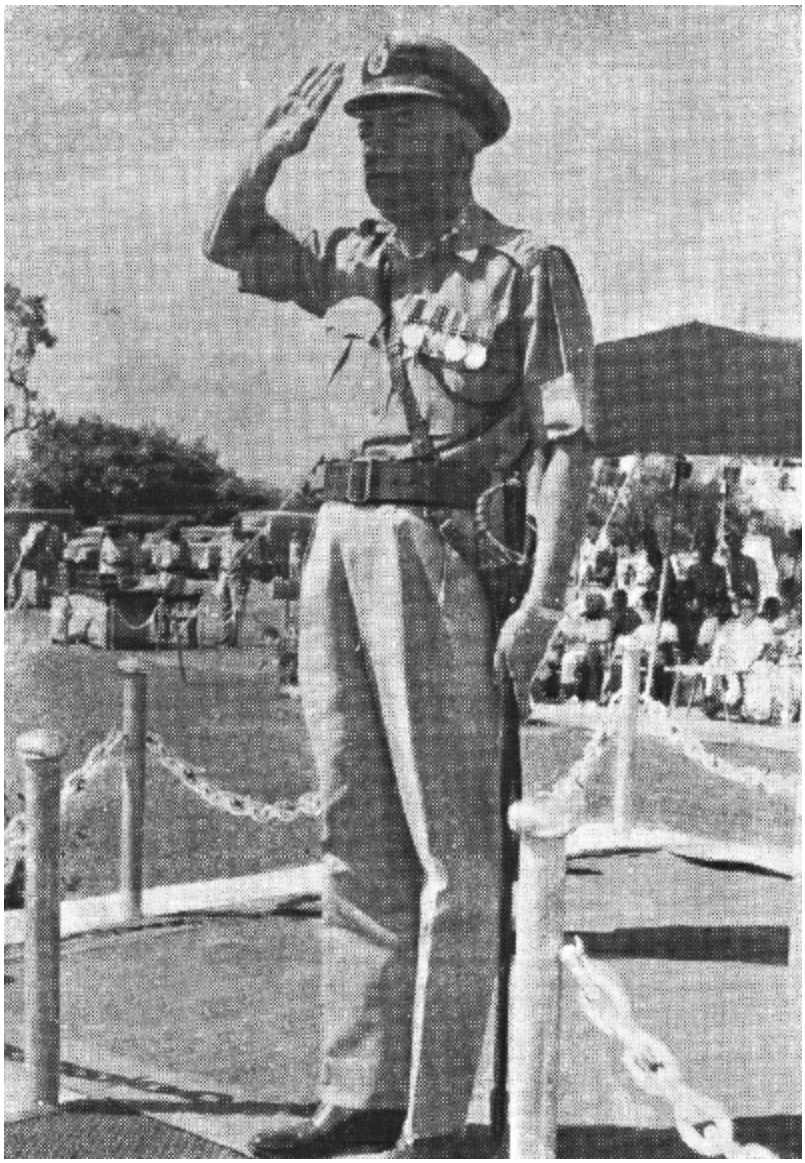
"Unlike in many other fields, of human activity, leadership in Armed Forces requires a great deal of personal courage, tact, perseverance, understanding and above all necessity to set a personal example for others to emulate and I want each one of you to cultivate these qualities", said Shri Imdad Ali presiding over the Passing Out Parade of the 11th Gazetted Officers' Course at Central Training College (1) Neemuch on July 3,1972.

The Sword of Honour for the Best All Round Trainee was presented to Shri Arun Chibber (8 Battalion). Medals for the Best Trainee in Out-Door Subjects was awarded to Shri TS Dhillon 44 Battalion) and for In-Door Subjects to Shri RP Singh (17 Battalion).

KNOWLEDGE ESSENTIAL

"To become a successful leader of men you have not only to know your profession thoroughly but you have to adopt an attitude of helpfulness, comradeship, cooperation and you have always to set a personal example in integrity and devotion to duty so that those under you develop faith in your abilities as a good leader. For efficient man-management, your personal example and quality of leadership will be of paramount importance. The welfare of the men working under you must be one of your main concerns if you want their loyalty and efficiency. Remember that your drive and initiative will inspire your men to rise to great heights", said the DG.

"You are on the threshold of your career as members of the Force. No doubt, you have already put in approximately seven months in the Force. However, it is only when you join your battalion that you will have the honour and privilege to command the men of this fine organisation. And that is when your career really starts".



Shri Imdad Ali IP taking the salute at the March Past

VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

It is a **fallacy, said the DG, to assume that their superior rank automatically bestowed on tbem the ability to tackle any situation. He urged them not to feel shy or hesitant in seeking guidance from subordinates who by virtue of their wealth of experience were able to give them sound advice.**



Best trainee indoor subjects: R P Singh (17 Battalion)



Best trainee out door subjects: TS Dhillon (44 Battalion)

"In many a situation, it is not the theoretical knowledge that will stand you in good stead. Experience and maturity will dictate to you the correct approach or course of action in many a situation. In such contingencies, the leader and more experienced Under Officers and Subordinate Officers invariably give the correct guidance".

Continuing, the DG advised them to develop and maintain correct and cordial public relations. "As a citizen of the country and member of the

Force, you have to appreciate the changing conditions under which we work today. A thoroughly awakened public, extremely conscious of their rights and privileges will not hesitate to condemn any improper acts or misbehaviour on the part of law and order force personnel. It is in this light that you have to conduct yourself so that you will try to create a favourable public opinion not only individually but collectively. I would like you to know that our Prime Minister attaches great importance to Police-Public relations and police personnel maintaining correct and cordial relations with the public at large. The most important point in this regard is one of attitudes, approach and understanding of the socio-economic movement which is going on in the country to guarantee social justice to everybody", said the DG.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE

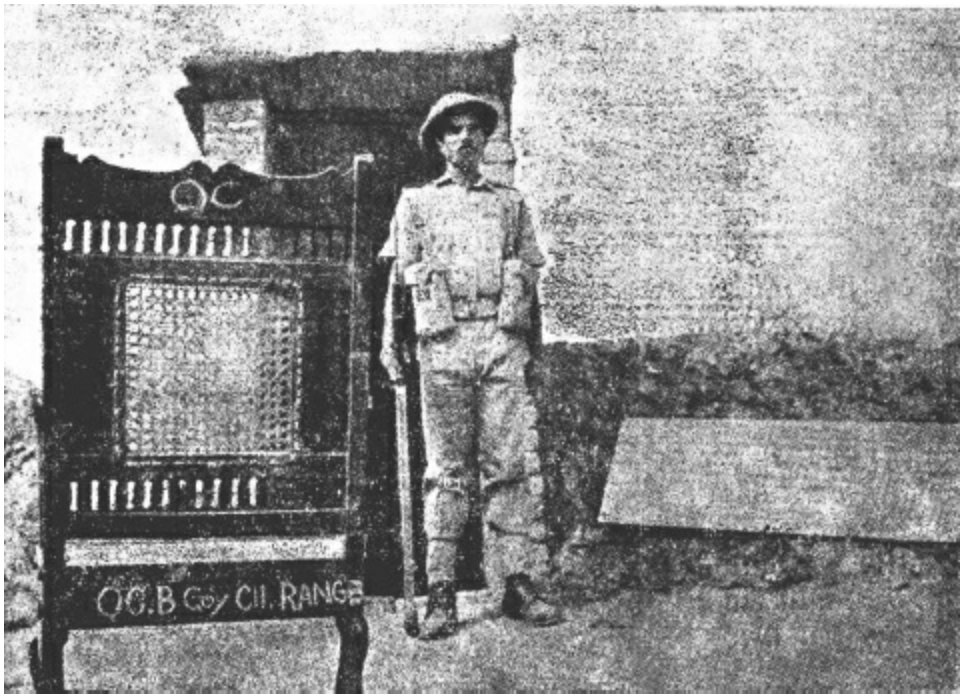
In spite of the hard conditions and inhospitable areas in which the CRPF was functioning, there were some people who were always out to criticise the Force. He asked them to be extremely careful in their conduct ard to exercise great vigilance and supervision. He told them that plans were in hand to give rest and refresher training to Battalions who have been in operational areas for a long time without a break.

"You are on the threshold of a rewarding, if not monetarily lucrative career. Theoretically, your training has finished. But your actual training starts the day you take charge in your new Battalion." It is only your will to do the maximum and maintain high standards that will enable you to become good and useful member of the Force. Your success in the profession will depend to a very large extent on your personal efforts. Set a high standard in whatever you do. And do not accept substandard work from subordinates. I feel confident that you will make successful contribution to the Force", concluded the DG.

The Parade was commanded by Asst Comdt NS Gill, Vice-Principal and there was much acclaim from the distinguished gathering when the trainees marched past. A large number of relatives of the trainees had also come to witness the Parade. Among them were the parents of Shri Arun Chhibber and the father of Shri TS Dhillon. It was only on arrival at Neemuch that they learnt of their sons had been selected for the coveted trophies.

Among the occupants were also a number of SOs who have been in the

CRPF for some time and were selected by virtue of their outstanding abilities. These were Sarvashri Satinder Singh, Rajendra Singh Virk, Om Dayal Mathur, Haribans Singh, PGG Nair, Asad Ahmed, Virender Singh Yadav, Gurdip Singh Mastana and RP Singh.



After the enemy had been pushed back from Shakargarh area 16 Battalion was given the task of clearing the villages in the rear. It was a coincidence that Company Cammander Khair Mohd Niazi OC B Company Chenab Rangers was an ex-CRP Havildar and had left in 1947. He, of course, also escaped when our forces advanced. Ct. KS Pillai stands on guard while others are engaged in mopping-up operations.

TRAINING A CONTINUOUS PROCESS

Training is a continuous process, which follows a set pattern throughout the year. There is a tendency amongst officers that training is meant only for men and not for them. This is an undesirable trend, which must be curbed.

Training is as essential for officers of various ranks as for men down the channel of command. All training directives/instructions issued by HQ should, therefore, cater for training of all ranks in a systematic and progressive manner based on suitable training cycles.

Normally there are two training cycles in a year each covering individual and collective training periods respectively. The men are made proficient in use of personal weapons and imparted adequate knowledge of special subjects during individual training period, so that they fit in their sub-units to carry out various duties assigned to them collectively. The collective training period is, therefore, devoted to training of leaders/ commanders to handle their sub-units under various situations and sub-units are trained and tested for their proficiency in acting as well-knit body of men to fulfil the given tasks. All this requires proper planning, co-ordination and execution of training at various levels during the year.

CENTRALIZED TRAINING

During the early days of CRPF after independence, there were a few battalions equipped mostly with .303 rifles to carry out law & order duties, but as the requirements increased, the Force was expanded and more weapons were issued. This naturally entailed corresponding increase in training schedules and commitments.

Initially units were directly responsible for training of their men and conducted a few refresher cadres also. But later on a necessity was felt to have separate training institutions for training of Recruits and to conduct a few cadres. In 1960, Central Training College was established at Neemuch with limited staff to impart training. As the Force increased rapidly, more institutions were added and duties were bifurcated to suit the requirements.

In 1968, two Recruits Training Centres were established at Barwaha and Avadi and another Central Training College at Avadi. There is a large output of trainees of various categories from these Institutions every year.

CTC (1)

The 1st Central Training College, which is called the premier Institution of CRPF, has a greater responsibility and is, at present, conducting basic courses, promotion cadres, instructional courses, special courses and Reorientation Courses (GOs).

The details of these cadres/courses are :—



Lt Col Umrao Singh, Principal CTC (I)

Training of their commands is the main responsibility of unit commanders

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(*a*) *Basic Courses—*

These are run for DA GOs and DA SOs/UOs (Special) once a year. The output depends on the intake but the capacity at present is 60 DA GOs and 15-20 DA SOs/UOs. The trainees are given instructions in basic subjects keeping in view their needs for holding appointments in Duty Battalions.

(*b*) *Instructional Courses*

These are meant for SOs, UOs and Constables, who have put in required number of years of service in the Force and are considered potential instructors. Such courses are run in Weapon Training, Physical Training and Gymnastics.

During a year 5 WT Courses each with a capacity of 100 trainees, 3 PT Instructors Courses each for 60 trainees and 3 Gymnastic Courses, each having capacity of 30 trainees are conducted. The main emphasis is given on personal performance and instructional ability.

(*c*) *Special Courses*

A Course in Unarmed Combat is run for the entire police force of the country on orders of Ministry of Home Affairs. The first Course was conducted from 13 January to 15 February 1969 and since then 14 such Courses each having capacity of 96 trainees have been conducted. The instruction is mostly outdoor aimed at making a trainee proficient in technique of unarmed combat and also make him agile, tough and mentally alert.

(*d*) *Re-orientation Course* (*GOs*)

A special course is run for ex-Army Officers, de-putationists and re-employed officers to familiarise them with organisation and duties of CRPF and other administrative aspects. The number and intake of such courses depend on availability of officers. Four such courses have been conducted so far.



Emphasis on toughness and realism

ARMY COURSES

In order to know the latest methods and techniques of training in outdoor subjects, selected GOs, SOs and UOs are sent to various Army Institutions every year, who on return are mostly employed in training institutions depending on the grading etc. they secure on the courses. The requirements of suitable instructors have been increasing with the changes in courses etc. For indoor subjects we have suitable instructors but besides this, lectures/talks by senior officers of CRPF and out-siders are arranged, particularly on GOs courses. Visit to courts, police stations, factories are also arranged for the trainees.

No matter how methodically training is planned on paper, its execution will depend largely on the suitability and availability of training aids of various categories.

In Central Training College we have training aids both for indoor and outdoor training. We have a 16 MM projector to show training films, at present being borrowed from outside sources, a sand model for conducting practical exercises, lecture halls, syndicate rooms though limited in number and a library. For outdoor training, there are suitable training areas which are equipped with aids like targets, assault course, Short Range, grenade

range, CQB lane, field fortifications etc. Training with live ammunition is carried out at Bawal Field Firing Range. To meet modern requirements of training, further aids like epidiascope for showing slides, movie camera for taking training films, improved short range and CQB range with mechanical targets and improved assault course with latest obstacles etc are being arranged. The library is also being stocked up and furnished with modern equipment. This, of course, is largely linked up with the future shape of this College.

It should, however, be realised that, no doubt, training institutions are required to produce efficient instructors, the main responsibility lies with unit commanders to train their commands to be proficient in all respects at all times to carry out the assigned roles under different situations and conditions prevailing in the country.

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SPORTS IN INDIA



India aroused a dormant Asia—K V Gopala Ratnam

Our national transformation from bondage to freedom had a psychological effect on all sections of the people. The very consciousness that the country's prestige depended on them no little, shifted the emphasis from individual distinction to collective achievement and brought a new awareness of discipline and training. Thus the imperativeness to provide more coaches for guidance was keenly felt.

NEW COACHING SCHEME

Thanks to the initiative and foresight of the great patron of sports, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, a coaching scheme bearing her honoured name was started in 1953.

First under the stewardship of Shri AS DeMello, and later under his worthy successor, Shri TD Ranga Ramanujan this scheme rendered great services to India's sportsmen till it was merged with the National Institute of Sports. The Ministry of Education sponsored the All India Council of Sports which instituted Arjuna Award for "Sportsmen of the Year". Veterans too have been honoured with Republic Day Awards, the healthy practice beginning with "Sixer" CK Naydu and hockey wizard Dhyan Chand.

Why is that in spite of such attention being paid to sports, Jawaharlal Nehru was prompted to say: I fear that progress in this respect has been

slow. I should think it is important that we should realize how necessary it is for the country to encourage games. The answer is not far to seek. There has been a growing realisation that apart from building a healthy physique it was the only effective way to check the growing tide of student indiscipline and divert their attention to useful pursuits. Games teach subordination of an individual to the common cause and infuse team spirit and a spirit of commarederie".

India's greatest achievement lay in rousing a dormant Asia in the realm of sport';. The rally of Asian athletes at Delhi in 1951 was, indeed, a thrilling spectacle.

India's exploits in sports would not fill a five paise Postage stamp wrote a cynical critic a decade ago. Luckily this prophet of doom was not only falsified but the strides made were commemorated by the issue of special issues in hockey and cricket.

A BRIEF TWILIGHT

Talking of sports one instinctively turns to hockey which was for over three decades our main gold earner. But for a brief Tokyo twilight when India regained the Olympic glory, it was a greasy pole India climbed in hockey—having lost at Rome and Mexico after being pushed down to the runners up berth by goal average at the Tokyo Asian Games in 1958. Change in technique, the loss of art of converting short corners which were but "blank cheques" in the days of Dhyan Chand and forsaking "pushes and scoops" brought us doom. Added to this was a phenomenal rise in standard of the game by other countries.

Next to hockey, cricket has remained the most popular game. Perhaps it has in the last 12 months emerged as the most rewarding sport— thanks to the brilliant victories in the West Indies and England. India's resurgence as a new independent nation widened horizons. It not only crossed swords with the very giants-114 Tests-but had the better of them on 17 occasions humbling every adversary (England 4, Australia 3, West Indies 1, Pakistan 2, and New Zealand 7) at home and abroad, establishing supremacy (rubbers) over all, barring Australia. Yet figures cannot present the full picture. There have been occasions on which Indian cricketers trailed in a blaze of glory. The foremost among them is the record first-wicket stand of 413 runs against New Zealand at Madras in 1955-56 between Vinoo

Mankad (231) and Pankaj Roy (173). Another outstanding event was Mankad's feat of making 2,000 runs and taking 100 wickets—fastest double in the 22nd Test, lowering the record of MA Noble of Australia who did it in 27 Tests. If we have records sublime, the ridiculous were not denied either. India had the dubious distinction of its former opener, Pankaj Roy, establishing the unenviable record for the largest number of ducks-14 in Test career, five in a series (four in a row).

A MASTER CRAFTSMAN

After the king, it is but logical to turn to the queen. Hence, there is little surprise that from cricket, the king of games one shifts the gaze to tennis, the queen of sports. The most outstanding and domineering personality was undoubtedly Ramanathan Krishnan. He became a rage in London and he made critics exhaust all superlatives.

One said: "Sabu never tamed elephants as quickly or as efficiently as India's 18-year old wonder boy takes the strings out of tennis giants. Others found in him a complete master. 'Krishnan's racket", they said, appears "a part of him and when he strikes the ball it seems as if he is putting it over with his hand and gives no direction."

It was a great day for his countrymen when he flung an agreeable surprise and proved to be a "giant-killer" by triumphing over the Wimbledon champion, Jaroslave Drobny, in the first round in 1956. Knshnan, brilliant with the majesty of stroke-power all around the court, both overhead, off the ground, reached heights which no Indian did by figuring twice in 1969 and 1961 in the semi-finals at Wimbledon. He even humbled the Wimbledom champions, Drobny, Cooper, Laver and Emer son though destiny cheated him of the crown. Krishnan has a consolation; he may not have won the Wimbledon Crown, he had the distinction of being the only Indian to win the junior title beating Ashley Cooper in 1954. Krishnan is the main architect in enabling India to figure in the challenge round of the Davis Cup in 1966 and in the semi-finals a decade earlier. The story of tennis has been rather paradoxical. Our players have won distinction and yet we find there is not sufficient interest or enthusiasm.

FOOTBALL—NEW OPPORTUNITIES

No game, perhaps, suits the Indian genius better than football. Apart

from satisfying the human urge to kick, it suits the country's economy as 22 people can play at a negligible cost. Barring winning Asian Championship by a lone goal against Iran in the final in 1951 and at the Jakarata Games in 1962, India's harvest has been very poor. In the case of the foreign team's visit it is a case of "came, saw and conquered". In the Olympics, exit in the pre-Olympic rounds has became a regular, nay sickening feature. But in 1956 Olympics, we turned a new leaf and entered semi-finals and became the "Big Four" of football.

In athletics, succeeding Olympics have revealed that not enough headway has been made, yet it is no small satisfaction to think that "Flying Sikh" Milkha Singh, was deprived by luck of a place on the victory stand in the fantastic 400 metres final when even the fourth place he won was a record timing. The male monotony of garnering all the honours was ended when Kamaljit Sandhu emerged as the golden girl by snapping the tape first in 400 metres at the Bangkok Asian Games in 1970.

Though the past has not been so bright, the future of sports is

---

Earlier, Chrisliane Browne, Mary De Souza, Violet Peters and Christopher stood on the victory stands by winning 4 X 100 metres relay in the 1954 Asian Games.

PG Sethi, HS Malik and IS Malik in golf and Uday Chand, Lila Ram and Marute Mane in wrestling have put India on world sports map.

We have giants in billiards, a game in which Wilson Jones snatched the world title twice (1960 and 1964) and the third place too was taken by an Indian— Michael Ferare.

LURE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Perhaps the most spectacular of our achievements, the crowning event, came from the youngest in the family of Indian Sports, mountaineering. Lt Cdr Kohli's brave band of hardy and rugged men thrilled the country by scaling the Everest peak four times in a row, excelling the American record of three.

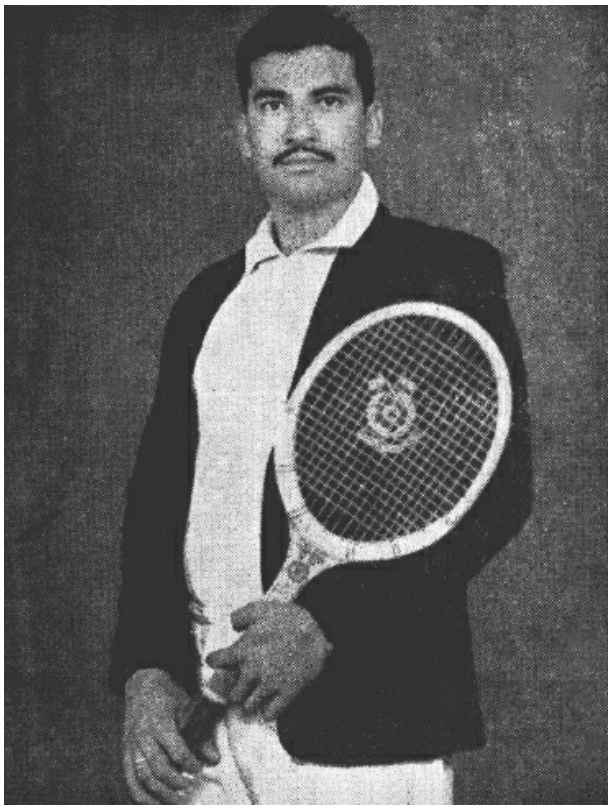
If an Indian Tenzing Norgey, was one of the first two mortals to wave

from the world's highest point, another Indian Nawang Gombu achieved the distinction of being the only one to have been at the summit twice in 1965.

The other games essentially indoor in India which have made a mark are table-tennis and badminton. Table-tennis, though of recent origin has become intensely popular and the credit for that is due in no small measure to Shri TD Ranga Ramanujan.

Indians have rightly ceased to look upon badminton as a game for invalids, who could, under the doctor’s advice take light exercise without undue strain to the body. They have learnt to play in a virile manner. Distinct improvement is perceptible.

TENNIS CHAMPION



Shri MI Dass Asstt. Principal 2nd RTC Avadi represented CRPF in the Tennis Tournament conducted by Central Services Regional Sports Board. Madras for the year 1972 and won the men's single finals beating

Shri S Jayaraman of A G Recreation Club Madras in three straight sets. The score was 7-5, 9-7 and 6-3.

A BRIGHT FUTURE

The picture of Indian sports, hence evokes mixed reactions, while the past has not been very bright, we should not grow despondent about the future. If previously a sportsman could only be born, today there is scope of one being made into one. There is positive encouragement and guidance by coaches and foreign celebrities. All that is required is determination and the urge to utilise the opportunities available and there is no reason why India should not rise to the height of her new opportunities.

STEADY PROGRESS IN CRPF SPORTS

In the CRPF Sports and Games have always been given due importance and the progress has been satisfactory commensurate with the commitments of the Force from year to year. The winning of the championship Trophy at the All India Police games in 1972 is a fitting finale to these efforts.

It was only in 1953 that CRPF participated for the first time in the All India Police Parade Competition held at Nagpur with the help of GRP Ajmer. This Competition included matches in various events of games and athletics.

Thereafter, CRPF has been participating in such All India Police Meets every year. In order to achieve desired results in these high class tournaments, systematic and progressive training was given to the selected teams and Inter Company/Battalion competitions were held at suitable places. During Anniversary celebrations in October every year Inter Battalion Athletic Meets are held.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS

However, it took a long time to achieve merit positions in All India Police Games but we had in those days some individuals athletes/sportsmen of National Standard one of them was Shri G S Randhawa, Dy S P who created All India Police records, received the Home Minister's Medal being the Best Athlete and represented India in the Olympics at Rome and in Germany. He was presented the Arjuna Award in 1962 by the President of India.

Individual Athletes gave the Lead

In the Duty Meet competition the CRPF Wireless Team secured first position in 1956 and was adjudged the second best team in 1956. Thereafter good progress was maintained and again we secured 1st position in 1968

and 1969. Our shooting team also had some good shots though the team as a whole did not obtain any merit position for some time.

In Aquatic Meet our swimmers faired well and earned merit positions, particularly in 1962 when 11 Gold Medals, 13 Silver Medals and 15 Bronze Medals were won. There was no appreciable change in the general standard of Games/Athletics till about 1966 due to various administrative and operational reasons.

FIRST GOLD MEDALS

In 1967 Inter Range Tournaments were organised for the first time and paid good dividends. In the 1968 All India Police Games, the Football Team won the championship at Lucknow and was awarded Gold Medals. CRPF teams have continued to obtain merit positions in the West Zone Games, particularly in Football, Basketball and Wrestling. We were placed either 2nd or 3rd in other events.

It was, then, felt that the CRPF teams should put up better show in the West Zone Games so that they could participate in the All India Police Games to fight for the Gold Medals. This we have achieved to a large extent. Similarly our athletes were given systematic and intensive coaching and practice with the result that in 1969, 1970 and 1971. We remained close second and in 1972 won the coveted championship Trophy at Bangalore defeating BSF by 20 points.

Although some sportsmen/athletes have been trained at NIS Patiala in various events since 1966, there is still a shortage of qualified coaches in the Force. Efforts are being made to make this up deficiency and all possible measures are being taken to coach-cum-train our teams at various places under suitable coaches.

SPECIAL FEATURES

The other special features of sports and games have been as under :—

(a) Jem. D Mujawar was declared the Best Athlete during All India Police Games held in 1970, 1971 and 1972 and was awarded Home Minister’s Medal. He is expected to win this Medal again this year.

(b) The Central Reserve Police Force Athletic Team participated in

the All Rajasthan State Athletic Meet 1971 held at Ajmer and won the Championship **breaking a few State Meet Records.**

(c) The CRPF athletes have also taken part in the Xth Inter State Athletic Meet and Xth Open Athletic Meet this year. Our athletes secured merit positions both at Kottayam and Madras Meets.

(d) Our Swimming Team participated in the Delhi State Swimming championship held at Delhi in 1970 and won the championship.

(e) Our Hockey and Football Team have specially won 'A' Class Tournaments last year defeating teams like Corps of Signal Jullundur and RAC Bikaner (Raj.) They annexed the following Trophies :—
All India Ogilvie Football Tournament, Ajmer, All India Hind Champion Football Tournament, Raipur, All India Football Tournament, Ujjain (MP), All India Gold Cup Hockey Tournament, Narsinghpur, and Best Team work Cup Dhyan Chand Memorial Hockey Tournament, Agra.

(f) The Central Reserve Police Force organised and conducted XX All India Police Games in 1971 at Neemuch in the newly renovated stadium. The Meet was commented upon by the visiting delegates as one of the best Meets ever held in the country.

(g) Jem. Jug Lal CTC-1, CRPF, Neemuch was declared the ‘Best Shot Pistol’ during All India Police Duty Meet held at Simla in 1970.

PROMISING FUTURE

The training of our teams continue to be followed vigorously and a substantial amount is spent yearly on special diet, sports gear and kit. The teams are made to participate in high class tournament to acquire necessary match temperament, techniqne and finer points to the games It is hoped that our teams will acquit themselves still better in the future competitions of All India standards, thereby bringing more laurals to the Force.

Under the leadership of the present DG Shri lmdad Ali athletics and sports have received a tremendous boost-up and it is due to his personal interest and guidance that we have been able to win the coveted trophy. His

presence at Bangalore went a long way in our victory.

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NEW RECORDS BY 44 AND 60 BATTALIONS

THE FORTY FOUR

44 Battalion was born with the sounding of Bugles and cries of *Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Ki Jai* on September 1, 1968 and dropped its old title—1st Battalion, SRP of Maharashtra. Shri Satish Sahany, IPS was the first Commandant. The Battalion was located at Devinder Nagar, Tezpur (Assam).

Since then it has carried out its tasks in a most creditable manner in some of the most inhospitable and inaccessible areas and won much admiration.

In January-February 1970, the Battalion was deployed on operation Chandigarh". Shri B S Rosha, IGP Sector II congratulated the Battalion for its excellent discipline.

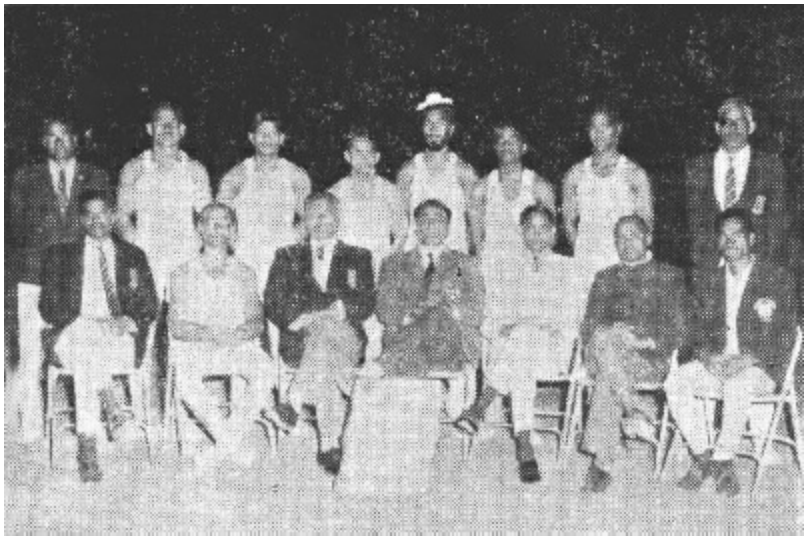
In November 1969, five companys were deputed for Indo-Burma boundry demarcation duties under the Army. The task was completed within a record time due to the excellent protection arrangements made by the Battalion. Brigade Commander, 59 Mountain Brigade later wrote :

> It was because of the unstinted pains taken by you in meticulously planning and organising the protection of the survey camp and the sense of dedication in which you made your officer and other ranks to escort the survey parties, when they were out on survey work, that no untoward incident or encounter with the hostiles took place throughout the period.

During mid 1970 A' Coy was deployed to deal with anti-social and extremist elements in West Bengal. The Battalion was again flown to West Bengal on March 5, 1971 for the 'district elections in Jalpaiguri District. They were responsible for 1063 arrests and helped the police in recovering large number of weapons, explosives, contraband goods and Rs. 24,000 in cash.

During the December 1971 war, the Companys were deployed on protection of Army asupply routes in Jal-paiguri District and Tezpur

Airfield. Perfect vigilance by The Forty Four" ensured that there was not a single instance of sabotage. The Battalion was later deployed for Prisoners of War duties.



Sitting (L to R) Sarva Shri V Parasuraman, Sub Dharamvir (Captain) Lt Col Umrao Singh, GN Tiwari, IAS, Collector Mandsaur, Nagendra Prasad, IPS, SP Mandsaur, ML Gupta, SDO Neemuch and Har Narain.

Standing Sub Rampat Yadav, HC Shankar Lal, HC Moot Chand,SI ML Khanna, SI Balbir Singh, L/Nk Dev Prakash, HC BR More and SI Jug Lal

BABY BATTALION MAKES FINE START

The youngest Battalion in the Force (the 60tb) won the acclaim both from the press and public for saving property and many human lives in a devastating fire which engulfed the Union Para area at Rani Ganj.

The straw thatched hutments caught fire on June 4, 1972 and within a matter of few minutes the fire had spread to the whole locality having been inflamed by the strong wind. The CRPF personnel who were near-by immediately went to the aid of the effected people and at great risk to their lives, saved many women and children.

The leadership displayed by Shri JPS Teotia, Dy SP was the talk of the town. The Works Secretary of Bengal Paper Mills and the Relief Committee sent letters to the Commandant and the DIG appreciating the services of 60 Battalion.

In a report published in the Statesman dated 11 June 1972—High praise was showered on the CRPF. "They rushed to the rescue of people trapped in the burning shacks. But for them the number of deaths could have been

much higher than expected."

In a letter published in the Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta dated 2 July 1972, a reader wrote—"I had the misfortunate of being present at the spot and witnessing the heart-rendering incident. Union Para bustee of Ballavpur village very close to the Bengal Paper Mill was totally burnt with no single house spared. It is quite surprising that only six persons lost their lives though in this fire accident hundreds of others could have been dead or injured.

The fact that such deaths and injuries could be prevented is entirely due to the dexterity and presence of mind of the CRP. For the last few years we have been reading slogans in Calcutta and whole of West Bengal demanding withdrawal of CRP but that day when a local Police officer, who was present at the spot, jokingly suggested withdrawal of CRP from the area, the local inhabitants and the resident of the affected bustee put a combined prayer to the police officer not to do any such thing. Some of the inhabitants were heard saying CRPF were God-like in their action."

The Battalion was runners up in swimming and basketball in the Inter Range Championship. Nk. Suraj Bhan and Ct Nasrudeen have been selected for the Central Team (Gymnastic) and Ct VMA Nair in swimming.

The Battalion was raised on September 1, 1971 at Ajmer and Shri CH Mastan Naidu Commandant Group Centre 1 CRPF Ajmer was holding the current charge. Later Col SS Sidhu was the Commandant for a short while and then left on 12 July 1972 to 1 Battalion.

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HYDERABAD WINS AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Hyderabad Range won the 7th Inter Range Acquatic Meet Championship held by Kohima Range at the Mayo College swimming pool from 10-13 May 1972.

Shri A M Shah DIG, Ajmer Range declared the Meet open. The prizes were distributed by Smt. Shah on the closing day.

While Hyderabad Range (the winners) scored 33 points, the runners-up (Kohima Range) had 30 points. The others in order of merit were :

Neemuch — 26 points III

Ajmer — 17 points IV

Durgapur — 2 points V

Following are the detailed results :

100 Mtrs free style: SIS. Surendran (5 Bn) 1st, Const N R Pillai (51 Bn) II and Naik V V Ponnappan (33 Bn) III.

100 Mtrs Back Stroke : S I C K Vishwa Nathan (GC-II) I, L/Naik Ram Kumar (51 Bn) II and Const V M K Nair (60 Bn) III.

100 Mtrs Breast Stroke: Const R M Singh (RTC-I). Naik G Sundreshan (14 Bn) II and Const S B Thapa (5 Bn) III.

100 Mtrs Butter Fly : H C J Ceaser (14 Bn) I, Const Ranjit Singh (33 Bn) II and Naik P J Mani (G C K) III.

200 Mtrs Free Style : S I S Surendran (5 Bn) I, HC T V Nair (12 Bn) II and Const R N R Pillai (51 Bn) III.

200 Mtrs Back Stroke : S I C K Vishwa Nathan (GC-II) I, L/Naik Ram Kumar (51 Bn) II and Const V M K Nair (60 Bn) III.

200 Mtrs Butter Fly : Const Ranjit Singh (33 Bn), I HC J Ceaser (14 Bn) II and Naik P J Mani (GCK) III.

400 Mtrs Free Style : S I S Surendran (5 Bn) I, HC T V Nair (12 Bn) II and Naik VV Ponnappan (33 Bn) III.

800 Mtrs Free Style : HC T V Nair (12 Bn) 1st, Naik V V Ponnappan (33 Bn) II and HC Harphool Singh (14 Bn) III.



SI S Surendran receiving the coveted shield from Smt AM Shah



Sitting (L 10 R) Shri AR Malik, Jem AR Khan (*Vice Captain*), *Shri BK Tripathy, DIG Poona, Jem Karnail Singh (Captain) and Shri Inderjit Singh.*

Standing (L to R) Ct K Appuni, Ct TT Philipose, Ct Parames-warai, Nair, Ct Piare Lal, HC AB Thapa, Naik P Sanmugham. Ct C Krishnamoorthv, L/Nk Virendra Singh, Ct Trilok Singh and HC V Chandran Nair.

SHOOTING TROPHY FOR NEEMUCH

Neemuch Range once again won the Shooting Championship at the 6th Inter Range Duty Meet 1972, held at Neemuch from 10 to 12 July. Ajmer Range Secured second position. Shri Nanda Thapa Dy S P (54 Battalion) was adjudged “Best Shot” (209 points).

The Meet was inaugurated by Shri M R Singh. Shri J K Balani D I G (N) presided over the closing ceremony and gave away the prizes.

The final results were : Neemuch Range (1112 Points) I, Ajmer (799) II, Kohima and Srinagar (777) HI, Delhi (651) IV, Gauhati (628) V, Hyderabad (519) VI, Poona (393) VII and Durgapur (350) VIII.

The following were selected to represent the Central Team :

Rifle 100 Yards Standing: S'Shri K M Subba, (Neemuch), Nanda Thapa Srinagar and Sahdev Singh, (Neemuch).

Rifle 200 Yards Kneeling : CT Abdul Azeez, (Hyderabad), Ct Mohan Singh (Ajmer), HC Bhim Bahadur (Neemuch) and Sub Manikam (Hyderabad).

Rifle 300 Yards Pron : Jem Udai Narain Thapa (Neemuch), Sub A Manikam (Hyderabad), Jem Jug Lal (Neemuch), and HC Nanu Ram (Neemuch).

Revolver : Shri Nanda Thapa (Srinagar), Jem Kishan Lal, Jem Jug Lal and HC Nanu Ram (Neemuch), L/Nk Khazan Singh (Ajmer) and Sub A Manikam (Hyderabad).
300 Yards Snap Shooting : Ct Sohan Lal (Srinagar) and Ct. Aurjeet Singh (Poona).

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RANVEER SINGH RANA, Dy SP 20 BATTALION

On December 5, 1971 in a bid to consolidate his position in and along

Chicken Neck, the enemy occupied Jamna Bela post from where Indian forces had earlier effected a tactical withdrawal. Shri Ranveer Singh Rana, Dy SP who was then commanding D Company was entrusted with the task of throwing the enemy out and recapturing the post. This officer personally led his company and launched a determined counter-attack on the post with the small force under his command. Inspired by their Commander's personal bravery and courage, the CRPF men, though out-numbered, pushed on relentlessly despite heavy enemy fire and ultimately succeeded in dislodging the entrenched enemy and recaptured the post. So sound was Shri Rana's planning and so well positioned his weapons that no casualty was suffered by his side. Shri Rana displayed bravery, courage, leadership and presence of mind of a very high order throughout the operation.

CT. BALDEV SINGH, 20 BATTALION (POSTHUMOUS)

On December 5, 1971, the Pakistanis occupied Jamna Bela post from which Indian forces had earlier effected a tactical withdrawal. This was discovered by a patrol of which Ct. Baldev Singh was a member. Despite this sudden confrontation and his patrol being out-numbered, the Constable acted with cool courage and promptly engaged the entrenched enemy. He exhorted and encouraged his colleagues to hold on to their positions and continued firing till reinforcement arrived and the enemy was forced to withdraw. During the mopping up operations in Chicken Neck, the Constable displayed courage and devotion to duty of a very high order and proved a source of great inspiration to his colleagues.

On 14 December, Ct. Baldev Singh's post was subjected to very heavy shelling by the enemy. He again exhibited great soldierly bearing and held on to his position fearlessly till he was severely injured by a splinter and had to be evacuated to a field hospital where he died.

JEMADAR SHER SINGH, 38 BATTALION

On the night of December 3, 1971, the Pakistanis started shelling our posts at Khatelchari, Dalbari and Subrum. The CRPF had no artillery and other effective weapons to silence the enemy positions.

The next morning at about 0830 hrs Jemadar Sher Singh undertook the delicate and highly dangerous task of leading a patrol inside enemy territory to silence their guns. He mounted an attack on the Pakistani BOPs with 2

inch mortars and automatic weapons and succeeded in silencing the enemy fire before returning to base. This was repeated by the SO during the day when the Pakistani guns started firing once again, with very satisfactory results. The Pakistani guns did not bother the BOPs again.



CRAPLER goes to UK—DG has a look at the CRPF Magazine before leaving for UK on a short holiday.

Ct. BALBIR SINGH, 38 BATTALION

On October 5, 1971 one platoon of the regular Pakistani army and 150 armed miscreants entered Ganganagar village, Kamalpur Sub-division (Tripura) and started setting the civilian houses on fire. Heavy mortar and automatic fire was also directed on the village from the nearby Pakistani BOP, Adia. The CRPF patrol then in the area was also engaged. Constable Balbir Singh who was the leading scout received a serious head injury. Undaunted and in utter disregard of the serious hazard to his life the Constable continued to crawl forward and fired on the enemy with remarkable courage, composure and accuracy, and gave an outstanding example to the other members of the patrol party which made it possible for them to satisfactorily meet the aggression and forced the Pakistanis to retreat. This action saved many civilian lives and considerable Indian property.

Constable Balbir Singh displayed singular courage, dauntless determination, superb heroism and devotion to duty.

JEMADAR SUGAN SINGH, 46 BATTALION

On November 25, 1971 a strong force of Pakistanis infiltrated deep into our area near the CRPF post at Punda bridge (Meghalaya) on the international border. Jem Sugan Singh immediately rushed with a mere section of his Force which could be spared from his platoon post. Displaying exemplary leadership and outstanding tactics he successfully created the impression on the enemy of a much larger force. He thus compelled them to withdraw, leaving behind a large quantity of arms and ammunition. This courageous and prompt action of Jem Sugan Singh helped our forces in the area to stabilise the situation and later helped the army in all operations in Mymensingh District.

POLICE MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY

RN SHARDA, Dy SP, 38 BATTALION

On August 26, 1971 at about 0600 hrs, when Shri RN Sharda, Dy SP was personally leading a patrol near Ganganagar area (Tripura State) in the vicinity of the International Border, Pakistani Forces opened heavy fire on the party. Even though seriously injured Shri Sharda acted with complete circumspection in organising defensive action without resorting to wanton firing in reply, in view of the large number of civilians working in the fields who would get involved in the event of crossfire. He maintained complete control over his men to exercise restraint and displayed outstanding courage in complete disregard of continuing danger and the personal injury received by him. This bold action was responsible for the return of confidence among the local population.

JEMADAR KISHAN CHAND, 38 BATTALION

Jemadar Kishan Chand was ordered on December 2, 1971 to establish a Platoon post at Delbarri, Subrum Sub-division (Tripura) and deny the enemy entry into Indian territory. His platoon started digging in under cover of darkness. Before the defences were completed the Pakistanis suddenly started heavy shelling of the area on the night of 3 December. Fire was also opened on the post by automatic weapons. The newly established post had no artillery support and could not take effective defensive measures.

In spite of this handicap, the CRPF post completed the defences and held their ground. Under the able leadership of Jemadar Kishan Chand establishment of this post achieved the objective of denying an approach to the enemy in an area which was otherwise exposed.

Ct /Dvr PARASNATH PANDEY, 38 BATTALION

On September 16, 1971, Kamalpur town and Mora-cherra post (Tripura) were subjected to heavy artillery and mortar fire by Pakistani troops. One shell landed near the vehicle of Ct/Dvr Parasnath Pandey resulting in a serious and grave injury on his leg.

In spite of the serious injury and the firing being still in progress, Ct/Dvr Parasnath displayed conspicuous courage, presence of mind and devotion to duty. He organised and undertook immediate rescue operations. Leading the 40 civilians present on his vehicle he evacuated them to safety and also succeeded in saving his vehicle. This was achieved under heavy shelling and incomplete disregard of his own safety.

Ct RAM NARAIN YADAV, 38 BATTALION
L/Nk VISHWAKARMA RAM, 38 BATTALION

On September 12, 1971 Rangauti BOP in Kailashahr Sub-division of Tripura, was subjected to heavy shelling by Pakistani forces. Some shells also landed in the civilian areas in the vicinity of the post.' While defending the outpost it became incumbent for the Force to render necessary assistance to the civilian population against the wanton attack.

Ct. Ram Narain Yadav and L/NK Vishwakarma Ram came out of their bunkers in complete disregard of their personal safety and ran to the rescue of the injured civilians, including women and children. In the process they received many splinter injuries but, undaunted, completed the task of guiding the civilians to safety and providing first-aid to the injured. He exhibited remarkable determination, courage and steadfast devotion to duty.

Nk/Opr. RATI RAM, 3 SIGNAL BATTALION

On August 12, 1971 at 0630 hrs, Ranibari BOP in Kailashahr Sub-division, Tripura was subjected to heavy shelling and mortar fire from across the border.

During this shelling, Nk/Opr Rati Ram who was manning the wireless set

at the BOP got a splinter injury on his left eye-brow. This did not, however, deter the NCO from his path of duty and he continued operating the set in the interest of the Force, with no concern for the injury sustained by him, which alone made it possible for the Battalion HQ to send reinforcements.

HC SURJIT SINGH GILL, 38 BATTALION

On August 12, 1971 Rani Bari BOP, Kailashahr Subdivision, Tripura was subjected to heavy shelling and mortar fire by the Pakistanis. HC Surjit Singh Gill who occupied a position just opposite the Pakistani BOP was injured in the leg and his bunker was badly damaged by a shell. Completely unmindful of his injury the Head Constable encouraged his men to hold the ground, He controlled the action against enemy who was eventually outwitted and overwhelmed by the concerted action of the small force and eventually gave up.

Ct VEER SINGH, 38 BATTALION

On December 5, 1971 Ct Veer Singh participated in the fierce counter attack by D Company under Dy SP R S Rana on Jamna Bela post. He brought down very effective covering fire with his LMG and attracted all the fire from the enemy. He displayed courage and presence of mind of a very high order, without any regard to his personal safety until the assaulting troops reached their objective and threw the enemy out of heavily defended positions. This steadfast devotion to duty was in the best traditions of the Force.

JEMADAR DR MUKHIA, 38 BATTALION

HC CHATTUR SINGH, 38 BATTALION

Ct AR SARUALE, 38 BATTALION

At 1600 hrs on November 13, 1971 the Pakistanis launched a sudden attack on Chakpur BOP, Amarpur Sub-division, Tripura. HC Chattar Singh and Ct AS Saruale manned an outpost (OP) on a tree top about 400 yards from the border post to keep a watch on enemy movements. The Pakistanis tried their best to put this OP out of commission before the attack. Both these brave men informed the Platoon Commander and left the OP only after completion of their task and joined the platoon. With this advance

information Jem Mukhia organised the defences and beat a number of attacks which lasted the whole evening and night. The enemy attacked the post with added strength the next day (14 November). The undaunted courage, leadership, alertness and vigour provided by these men enabled the small force to repulse the Pakistanis attack.

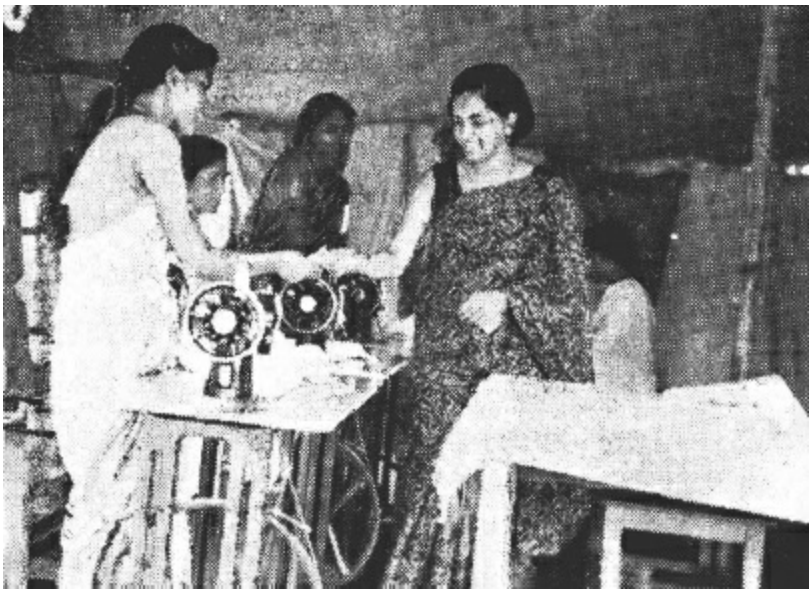
YVK REDDY, Dy SP 46 BATTALION

On the night of 27/28 October 1971, while Shri YVK Reddy, Dy SP was in the platoon HQ at Manang, Maghalaya on the International border, a column of Pakistanis fired on the post from three different directions from 2100 hrs to 2330 hrs. This officer took a section alongwith him, in complete disregard to his personal safety, went out of the post and personally engaged the enemy from different directions to create an impression of a much larger force than he actually had. The Pakistanis who had entered the area were overwhelmed by this strategic action and were completed to withdraw. This action by Shri Reddy restored the morale of the people in the border area.

CASH REWARDS

The DG has sanctioned cash rewards to personnel of 16 Battalion for their outstanding leadership, exemplary courage, loyalty, conspicuous alertness in the face of the enemy during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan War. These are—

1	Sub Maj Kashmira Singh	Rs	350
2	Jem HP Thapa	Rs	200
3	L/NK Anul Haw	Rs	350
4	HC KM Pillai	Rs	350
5	Ct GK Pillai	Rs	150



Smt. Mayan, distributing cash to families for the work done by them at the Welfare Centre Avadi.



Signals personnel of CRPF work under greater stress and strain. They have to ensure the upkeep of the communications all the time. Nk Hans Raj & Nk Vishwamitter of 16 Battalion operating a set in the forward areas in Jamnnt.

YOUNGEST WELFARE CENTRE

One of the youngest family walfarc centres in the CRPF is perhaps the centre at Avadi which started functioning on January 27, 1972. Though housed in tents and inspite of the adverse conditions the deficiency has been made up by the enthusiasm and hard work of the ladies under Smt. Mayan, the General Secretary.

Regular classes are held for teaching, stitching and embroidery. Fabrication of uniforms has already been taken in hand.

Shri Imdad Ali under whose inspiration the Avadi development plan was finalised laid the foundation stone of the new Group centre complex on March 25, 1972, and it is hoped the building all come up soon and proper accommodation allotted to the Family Welfare Centre and school for the children.

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पुलिस और परिवार नियोजन

बी. के. राय, आई. पी. एस.

सीमित परिवार सुखमय जीवन का सार है। यह मानव को भ्रष्टाचार से दूर रखता है तथा ईमानदार और निष्ठावान बनाता है।

पुलिसमैन समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है और सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाओं को सफल बनाने में उनका उतना ही दायित्व है जितना कि एक सामान्य नागरिक का । पुलिसमैन को कई बार समाज के शिक्षक की भूमिका निभानी पड़ती है। उसका सरकार द्वारा चलाये गये कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने में सक्रिय भाग लेना अनिवार्य ही है।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि वे इस योजना में किस प्रकार भाग ले सकते हैं। वे इस क्षेत्र में प्रथम तो स्व-उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर दूसरों को प्रेरित कर सकते हैं तथा दूसरे वे समाज के नेता के रूप में कार्य कर समाज को इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में निर्देश दे सकते हैं। इसमें दो मत नहीं कि आज समाज को कुशल और ईमानदार पुलिसमैन की अपेक्षा है। यद्यपि पुलिस संगठन को सरकारी योजनाओं में कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया था किन्तु चार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के उपरान्त अब यह महसूस किया जाने लगा है कि उचित कानून और व्यवस्था को क्रियान्वित किये बिना शान्तिकाल में विकास फल का उचित उपभोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए आज समाज तथा सरकार दोनों की ही दृष्टि कानून-व्यवस्था लागू करने तथा भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त एक विश्वसनीय तथा कुशल संगठन, पुलिस की ओर लगी है। पुलिस को कुशल तथा ईमानदार बनाने का एक रास्ता है उस संगठन में परिवार नियोजन को क्रियान्वित करना क्योंकि बड़ा परिवार ही मनुष्य को भ्रष्ट तरीके अपनाने को बाध्य करता है।

कोई प्रयास नहीं

आज तक सामान्य परिपत्रों के अतिरिक्त परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने हेतु किसी भी संगठन में परिवार नियोजन अधिकारियों ने कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई है। अगर कोई प्रयास किया भी गया होगा तो उसके परिणामों का किसी को ज्ञान नही ।

दल के सदस्य परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी तकनीकी जैसे बन्धीकरण और स्त्रियों का आपरेशन का सहारा लेने के इच्छुक होते हैं उनके मन में कुछ संदेह तथा भ्रम होता है। इसके निवारण के लिए दल में पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट अथवा कमान्डेन्ट दो ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो उनकी उचित सहायता कर सकते हैं। अगर इन समस्याओं का

स्पष्टीकरण आलोचना सभाओं में करा लिया जा सके तो उसके परिणाम अधिक लाभकारी हो सकते हैं। (आवश्यकता होने पर विशेषज्ञ की सहायता भी उपलब्ध हो सकती है।) किसी भी पुलिस-स्टेशन अथवा सर्किल में आफिसर-इन-चार्ज या सर्किल इन्स्पेक्टर इस कार्य में सहयोग कर सकते हैं। अपने मातहात को परिवार नियोजन के लाभों का ज्ञान करा कर वह उनकी तथा दल की भलाई कर सकते हैं।

प्रत्येक पुलिस यूनिट में जिला पुलिस कल्याण निधि, बटालियन कल्याण निधि जैसी सरकारी धनराशि रहती है जिसे जरूरतमन्द तथा मुसीबत में फंसे दल के सदस्यों को ऋण अथवा उदार अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है। इस सहयोग को प्राप्त करने के दल के सभी सदस्य पात्र होते हैं किन्तु जो सदस्य अपने परिवार को बढ़ा कर अपने आपको आपदाओं में फंसाते हैं तथा गरीबी के शिकार बनते हैं उन्हें नैतिक रूप से इस कल्याणकारी निधि से किसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त करने का हक नहीं । चाहे यह सहायता बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए अथवा पत्नी की बीमारी के लिए मांगी गई हो।

न्याय संगत निर्णय

निधि को संचालन करने वाली समिति अगर ऐसे व्यक्ति की प्रार्थना अस्वीकृत करती है तो उसका यह कार्य न्यायसंगत कहा जा सकता है। जहाँ तक कि उसे पूर्ण विश्वास न हो कि प्रार्थी ने परिवार नियोजन के नियमों का पूर्ण पालन किया था। इस संदर्भ में यह शर्त उपयुक्त ही होगी कि प्रार्थी से एक प्रमाणपत्र लिया जाये कि उसने अपना अथवा अपनी पत्नी का बंधीकरण कराया है। यह उपयुक्त ही होगा कि अधिनियमों में एक धारा का समावेश किया जाये जिसमें यह निहित हो कि कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसकी दो संतान जीवित हैं उसे इस आशय का एक प्रमाणपत्र संलग्न करना होगा कि उसने अपना अथवा अपनी पत्नी का बन्धीकरण कराया है। एक संगठन जिसमें मैंने सेवा की थी में यह तरीका सफल सिद्ध हुआ तथा दल के अनेकों सदस्यों ने कल्याणकारी निधि का उपयोग करने के लिये बंधीकरण कराया।

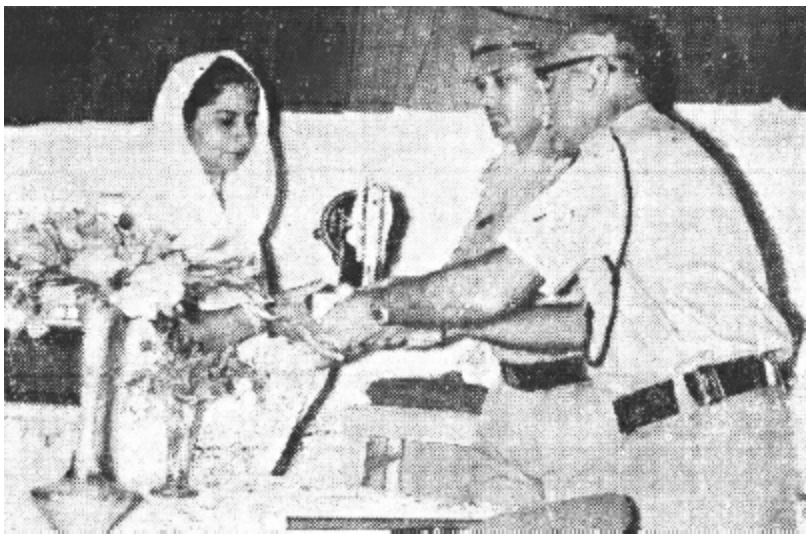
कुछ आदर्शवादी इस विधि को अनैतिक कहकर ठुकरा सकते हैं। किन्तु यहां उद्देश्य सिर्फ मानव तथा उसके परिवार का कल्याणमात्र है जिस पर दो मत नहीं हो सकते ।

तमिलनाडु अग्रणी

परिवार नियोजन को लोकप्रिय बनाने हेतु तमिलनाडु पुलिस कमीशन की १९७१ की रिपोर्ट में एक प्रोत्साहन समाविष्ट किया गया। अपनी सिफारिश में कमीशन ने एक विशेष पुलिस प्रोविडेन्ट फंड की व्यवस्था तैयार की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार की ओर से दो प्रकार का योगदान होगा-- 'सामान्य अंशदान' तथा मुसीबत के दौरान 'गारंटीड इंसोरेन्श कन्ट्रीब्यूशन' । 'सामान्य अंशदान' की राशि सभी रेंकों के लिए २०० रु० वार्षिक होगी तथा व्यक्तिविशेष के खाते में दो छमाही किश्तों में

जमा की जायेगी। इसमें सम्बान्धेत व्यक्ति के परिवार सीमेत करने की शत अन्तर्निहित रहेगी। नियम के अन्तर्गत सिफारिश है कि तीसरे बच्चे के जन्म पर इस अंशदान का ५० प्रतिशत रोक दिया जायेगा अगर पहिले दो बच्चे भी जीवित हैं। किन्तु इस कटौती को पुनः खत्म किया जा सकेगा अगर वह व्यक्ति निर्धारित समय में इस बात का प्रमाण दे कि उसने अथवा उसकी पत्नी ने बंधीकरण करवा लिया है। परिवार सीमा की धारा सिर्फ सामान्य अंशदान में ही लागू होगी। गारंटीड इन्शोरेन्स कन्ट्रीब्यूशन सिर्फ अप्रिय घटना के दौरान की ही व्यवस्था है ।

तमिलनाडु पुलिस कमीशन ने यह एक बहुत प्रशंसनीय रास्ता प्रस्तुत किया है जिसका अन्य राज्य सरकारें उचित अनुकरण कर अपने राज्यों में लागू कर सकती हैं। यह हर्ष का विषय है कि हाल ही की पुलिस कमीशन रिपोर्ट में परिवार नियोजन की महत्ता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है और यह पहला अवसर है जबकि पुलिस रिपोर्ट में परिवार नियोजन को दल की कल्याणकारी गतिविधि का रूप दिया गया है ।



स्वर्गीय श्री मोहन सिंह, एस्टैन्ट कमान्डेण्ट ४१ बटालियन, सी आर पी एफ की पत्नी श्रीमती रेणु कुमारी श्री बी० एस० रोशा, आई० पी० एस० से सिलाई मशीन प्रात कर रही हैं ।

दो या तीन बस

बिन्देश्वर सिंह

आप देश के हितैषी हैं तो,
बच्चों के हितैषी बनो ।
देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो,
दो या तीन से मत ज्यादा जनो।
छोड़ो अब दर्जनों की नवाज,

दो या तीन के अब मंत्र पढ़ो ।
करके ज्यादा पैदा मत अपना,
और बच्चों का जीवन बरबाद करो ।
इस देश की नैया की,
पतवार बच्चों के हाथ में है।
वे इस देश के मांझी,
और देश इनकी नाव है।
अगर संख्या अधिक होगी तो,
नैया भार से डूब जायेगी।
इसलिये इस देश और,
इनकी जिन्दगी का ख्याल करो ।
दो या तीन पर बस कर,
देश तथा स्वयं का कल्याण करो।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को अपनाकर एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने तथा उससे लाभान्वित होने के अतिरिक्त पुलिसमैन इस अभियान को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए बहुत योग कर सकते हैं । कई स्थानों पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुलिसमैन ही प्रशासन का प्रतिनिधि होता है जबकि अन्य क्षेत्रों में वह सरकारी कर्मचारी वर्ग का एक महत्वपूर्ण तथा प्रभावकारी अंग होता है। परिवार नियोजन का विरोध अज्ञानता, अंधविश्वास तथा इन्हीं से उत्पन्न भय की देन है । पुलिसमैन जनता के इस भय को निवारण करने में तथा उसे प्रकाश दिखाने में महान योग कर सकते हैं। क्या भारत के पुलिसमैन के लिए यह कठिन कार्य है ?

एक प्रश्न उठता है "कि हमें यह सब मुसीबत क्यों वहन करनी है जबकि राज्य का इस अभियान को चलाने के लिए एक पृथक् संगठन है और हमें यह सब कुछ करने से क्या हाथ लगेगा । इसका उत्तर खोजना कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं । पुलिसमैन के नाते न हो सही किन्तु एक नागरिक के रूप में हमारा यह कर्तव्य होता है कि हम देखें कि हमारा समाज उन सब दोषों से मुक्त रहे जो मानवमात्र की प्रगति तथा जनसंख्या के विस्फोट की क्रूर समस्या से सुरक्षा प्रदान करें । पुलिसमैन को विस्फोट की क्रूर समस्या से सुरक्षा प्रदान करें। पुलिसमैन को सफल परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम से भी प्राप्ति होती है । परिवार नियोजन की सफलता से स्वस्थ समाज की स्थापना होती है और पुलिस को भी अनैच्छिक तथा उपेक्षित बच्चों से राहत मिलेगी। हम पुलिसमैन जानते हैं कि भारी संख्या में उपेक्षित बच्चे समाज के लिए कलंक तथा पुलिस के लिए सिरदर्दी हैं।

७६,००० की जनशक्ति वाले केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में परिवार नियोजन अपनाया

जा सकता है तथा इसके परिणाम हितकर होंगे। क्योंकि सी आर पी एफ में सभी कार्य कम्पनी स्तर पर क्रियान्वित किये जाते हैं यह कार्यक्रम भी कम्पनी कमान्डरों द्वारा कमान्डेन्टों की देखरेख में चलाया जा सकता है । कम्पनी में एक रजिस्टर रखा जायेगा जिसमें कम्पनी के सभी सदस्यों के परिवारों का विवरण उपलब्ध रहेगा। और जिनके दो या दो से अधिक बच्चे हैं उन्हें बंधीकरण आपरेशन के लिए चुना जायेगा। एक कम्पनी में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या अधिक नहीं होगी और कम्पनी कमान्डर सुगमता से उन्हें आपरेशन के लिए सहमत कराने में सफल होंगे । इस प्रकार की सहमति मिलने पर सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जायेगी। ग्रुप सेन्टर अस्पताल में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोलने पर भी विचार हो सकता है। रजिस्टर में नयी प्रविष्टियां भरकर सदैव अद्यतन रखना होगा। जो आपरेशन करा चुके हों उनके नाम निकाल दिये जायेंगे ।

कम्पनी के दौरे के अवसर पर कमान्डेन्ट इस रजिस्टर पर दृष्टि डालें तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों से बातचीत कर आपरेशन के लिए राजी करें । आलोचना दरबारों में भी परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

अन्य आपरेशनों के समान ही इसमें भी संकोच, अंधविश्वास तथा विरोध का सामना करना होगा । किन्तु समय व्यतीत होने पर जब व्यक्तियों को परिवार नियोजन के लाभों की जानकारी हो जायेगी तो आपरेशन एक परम्परा बन जायेगी और कमान्डेन्ट अथवा कम्पनी कमान्डर की प्रार्थना या सुझाव के बिना ही अपने सहयोगियों के सुझाव पर ही प्रभावित व्यक्ति आपरेशन करायेंगे ।

'छोटा परिवार सुखमय संसार' जब इस वाक्यांश को सी आर पी एफ के वीर जवान मनन कर उसे अपने जीवन में ढाल लेंगे तो वे पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उपद्रवियों, पश्चिमी सीमा पर घुसपैठियों और पश्चिम बंगाल में बाम पंथियों की गतिविधियों को दबाने में कहीं अधिक निश्चिन्तता से कार्यवाही कर पायेंगे और अपने पूर्वत: उच्च स्तर को भी पार कर जायेंगे।

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SHAH AUTO ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

RASHTRAPATHI ROAD

SECUNDERABAD

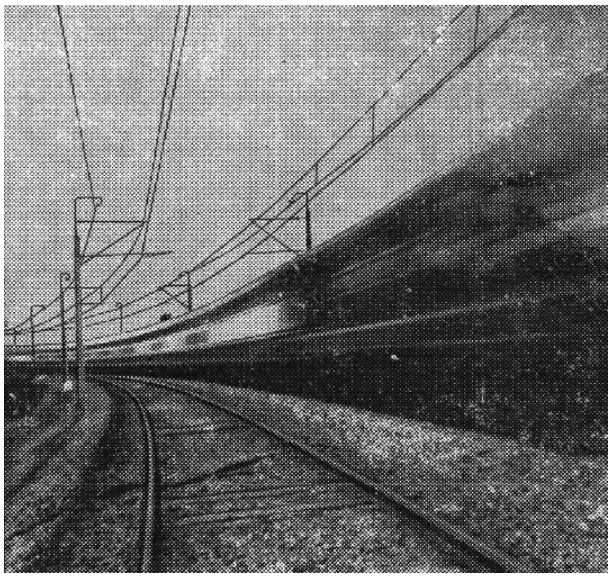
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COOPER OIL ENGINES, PUMPSETS AND JYOTI ELECTRIC MOTORS,

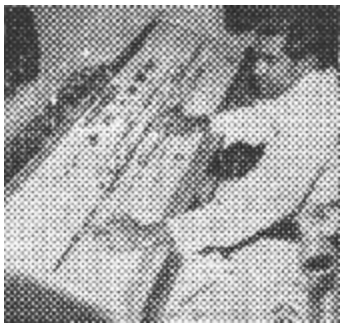
PERKINS ENGINES, PREMIER AIR CONDITIONERS

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF MOVING 65 LAKH PEOPLE A DAY

Indian Railways use modern techniques.



The speeding Rajdhani Express.



Route Relay System for automatic setting of routes.

(Photographs courtesy Northern Railways.)

Everyday 65 lakb people travel by rail in India. That is more than the population of Switzerland. Eleven thousand trains are run daily on a track long enough to go round the world more than twice over. In the same 24 hours, the Indian Railways load six lakh tonnes of freight. The daily gross earnings total Rs. 3 crores. Participating in this massive operation are 14 lakh railwaymen, making Indian Railways the largest single employer in the country.

This, indeed, is a long, long way from 1853 when India's first train, with 14 four-wheeled teakwood coaches, carried 400 passengers on the historic 33-kilometre route from Bombay to Thana.

The phenomenal growth of the Indian Railways has been sustained by the progressive application of modern techniques and tools.

The Indian Railways have fast taken to diesel and electric traction. Today,

20,000 route kilometres of track is under diesel traction and 3,000 under electric traction. Mechanical signalling and inter-locking systems, supplemented by electric and electronic devices have been operative for quite some time. On the electrified routes. colour-light signals are fast replacing the semaphore arm. Centralised traffic control has been introduced on some important sections.

The Indian Railways were also among the earliest users of computers in India. At present, they are the largest single computer user in the country.

A targe computer has been installed in the Railway Board's office in New Delhi to streamline wagon movement. It keeps track of each of the 3,86,000 rail wagons as they move through 43 broad-gauge zonal inter-change points.

The same computer system prepares a 10-day schedule to keep track of each passenger coach and locate it, if need be, at short notice.

To run one of the biggest rail networks in the world, the Indian Railways maintain about 50,000 items of" stores worth Rs. 363 crores. These include rolling stock components, electric traction equipment, signalling items, steel, cement and fuel. Computers are

being used to great advantage in effecting substantial savings in inventory. A reduction of Rs. 16 crores worth of inventory was made in a single year through the use of computerized techniques.

Modernisation and self-reliance go together on the Indian Railways. Progress in indigenous production, particularly of rolling stock, has been impressive, both in diversity and volume.

Today, the country is not only self-sufficient in most items used by the railways, but is also exporting them to many countries. All the three major production units of railways use computers for a variety of applications, including production scheduling and machine loading. The Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi has already turned out about 300 diesel locomotives of 2,600 H.P. The Chittaranjan Plant is manufacturing, besides other equipment, electric locomotives. The Integral Coach Factory at Madras makes the most modern coaches and equipment.

The story of Indian Railways has been that of continuing progress and innovation—to make a rail journey easier, more comfortable and faster.

Communique— IBM

मुकामाघाट में उल्लेखनीय कार्य

अति साधारण कार्यक्रम से प्रारम्भ हुए परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र, मुकामाघाट ने चार वर्ष की अवधि में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है। आज इस केन्द्र में करीब एक सौ सिलाई मशीन तथा एक सुव्यवस्थित नर्सरी बाल विद्यालय है। इस केन्द्र ने जवानों के लिए करीब ५१,००० रु० के वस्त्र तैयार किये। इस धनराशि से ४१००० रु० परिवारों का हिस्सा निकला।

डी. जी. महोदय जवानों के परिवारों के कल्याण में गहन अभिरुचि रखते हैं तथा प्रारंभ में उन्होंने ६०० रु० का अनुदान दिया। उन्होंने अफसरों की पत्नियों के कार्य की भी सराहना की है। इनकी नेता हैं श्रीमती कपूर।

परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र की स्थापना छः पुरानी मशीनों तथा ग्रुप सेन्टर से ३०० रुपये अनुदान के साथ हुई थी। प्रशिक्षक अवैतनिक थे तथा १९६८ में इस केन्द्र में जवानों के लिए मुफ्ती कमीजें तथा पेन्ट तैयार की जा रही थीं। बाद को प्रत्येक ड्यूटी बटालियन ने केन्द्र को एक एक सिलाई मशीन भेंट की।

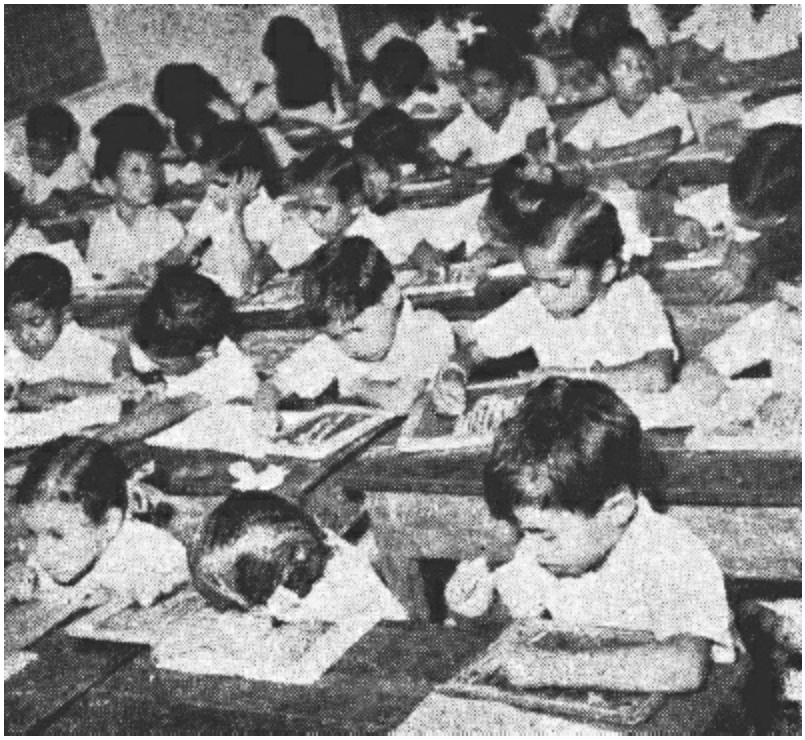
१४३ जवानों के परिवार सिलाई में प्रशिक्षण पा चुके हैं तथा १० परिवार वर्तमान में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं। ग्रुप सेन्टर के कमान्डेन्ट श्री कपूर के विशेष व्यक्तिगत प्रयास के फलस्वरूप सिलाई मशीनें ऊषा कम्पनी से रियायती कीमतों पर खरीदी गई हैं।

नर्सरी स्कूल की स्थापना १९६९ में २० बच्चों के साथ प्रारम्भ की गयी थी। आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण उपस्करों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए ३०० रुपये का अनुदान प्राप्त किया गया। इस स्कूल में किन्डरगार्टन से लेकर तीसरी क्षेणी तक कक्षात्रों की व्यवस्था है। प्रशिक्षक वर्ग भी प्रशिक्षित है। स्कूल की पोशाक, पुस्तकें तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध सामग्री मुफ्त उपलब्ध की जाती हैं। ग्रुप सेन्टर कैन्टीन से बच्चों को मुफ्त भोजन की व्यवस्था भी है।



सिलाई की एक कक्षा

सेक्टर ३ के आइ जी पी श्री एन. एस. सक्सेना ने अप्रैल १९७२ में स्कूल के दौरे के अवसर पर ग्रुप सेन्टर की महिलाओं की पहल शक्ति तथा तन्मयता के साथ कार्य की सराहना की।



नर्सरी स्कूल के बच्चे कक्षा में

आवड़ी में महिलाओं द्वारा पहल

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में आवडी सेन्टर शायद सर्वाधिक कनिष्ठ परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र है। इसकी स्थापना हाल ही में २७ जनवरी १९७२ को हुई। यद्यपि कल्याण केन्द्र टेन्ट में है तथा अनेकों विषमताओं को सहन कर रहा है किन्तु कल्याण केन्द्र की महामंत्री श्रीमती मेयन के जोश और अथक प्रयासों ने उस कमी को पूरा कर दिया है।

सिलाई और कढ़ाई की नियमित कक्षाएं चल रही हैं तथा यूनीफार्म के तैयार करने का कार्य भी हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

आवडी की विकास योजना श्री इमदाद अली की प्रेरणा से तैयार की गई थी और उन्हीं के कर-कमलों से २५ मार्च १९७२ को नये ग्रुप सेन्टर की पक्की इमारत का शिलान्यास किया गया। आशा है कि इमारत शीघ्र तैयार हो जायेगी और इस कल्याण केन्द्र को भी उचित भवन दिया जायेगा। कल्याण केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत बाल विद्यालय भी चलेगा।



१६ बटालियन का सर्व-धर्म मंदिर

धर्म निर्पेक्षता तथा विभिन्नता में एकता का सजीव उदाहरण

सर्वधर्म आराधना और धर्मनिर्पेक्षता आज के संसार में बहु-चर्चित विषय हैं। भारत जैसे देश में जहां विभिन्न धर्मावलम्बी वास करते हैं, उनको एक मंच पर लाने तथा विभाजन और पृथकता के कटु विष से बचाने के लिए ऐसी संस्थाओं की अपेक्षा है जहां सभी धर्मों को समानरूप से मान्यता मिले । केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की १६ और २२ बटालियनों में सर्व-धर्म भवन की स्थापना इस भावना का पूरक है। इस भवन में मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरद्वारा तथा गिरजाघर एक ही छत के नीचे अवस्थित हैं। सभी धार्मिक पर्वो पर इन बटालियनों के सदस्य बिना किसी भेद-भाव अथवा भिन्नता के यहां एकत्रित होते हैं और धर्म उपासना करते हैं। इससे धर्मनिर्पक्षता तथा एकता को प्रोत्साहन मिलने के साथ-साथ अनुशासन में भी सुधार हुआ है।

इतो जये तो विजय, संजय जय, स्वाहा ।

(अथर्व ८-८-२४)

इधर विजय पा, उधर विजय पा,

कमाल को विजय प्राप्त कर ! जीत,
जीत, हर क्षेत्र में जीत, शाबाश !

चौवालिसवीं बटालियन

चौवालिसवीं बटालियन की स्थापना १ सितम्बर १९६८ को बिगुल वादन तथा 'छत्रपति शिवाजी की जय' के जयकारों के साथ हुई। इस बटालियन ने अपना पुराना चोला--प्रथम बटालियन एस० आर० पी० महाराष्ट्र को त्याग यह नयी नाम संज्ञा अपनाई। श्री सतीश साहनी, आई.पी.एस. इस नयी बटालियन के प्रथम कमान्डेन्ट नियुक्त हुए । बटालियन देविन्दर नगर तेजपुर में अवस्थित थी। उसी समय से यह बटालियन विषम, दुर्गम तथा दूरस्थ स्थिति क्षेत्रों में सराहनीय कार्य करती आ रही है।

जनवरी-फरवरी १९७० में इस बटालियन को चंडीगढ़ अभियान पर तैनात किया गया था। श्री बी. एस. रोशा, आई. पी. एस. ने उत्कृष्ट अनुशासन के लिए इस बटालियन की निम्न शब्दों में सराहना की है।

चंडीगढ़ अभियान में योग

"इस क्षेत्र में सम्पूर्ण अभियान के दौरान उत्तम कार्य तथा उत्कृष्ट अनुशासन के लिए आभार प्रकट करता हूं। स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने भी कार्य की अतीव सराहना की है । सम्बन्धित सभी रेंकों को मेरा धन्यवाद तथा बधाई देना ।"

१९६९ में इसकी पांच कम्पनियां थलसेना के मातहत भारत-बर्मा सीमांकन कार्य के लिए तैनात की गई। बटालियन द्वारा उत्कृष्ट सुरक्षा व्यवस्था प्रदान करने के फलस्वरूप यह कार्य निर्धारित अवधि में ही सम्पन्न हो गया । ५६ माउन्टेन ब्रिगेड के ब्रिगेड कमान्डर ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है:

"सर्वेक्षण शिविर की सुरक्षा के लिए जिस श्रमसाध्य योजना को तैयार किया गया तथा प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था करने में जो अथक प्रयास किये गये तथा जिस निष्ठ भावना से आपके अफसरों और अन्य रेंकों ने सीमांकन कार्य पर जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण दलों को सुरक्षा प्रदान की और इस दौरान कोई भी अप्रिय घटना नहीं घटी सराहनीय है।"

ईमानदारी निष्ठ सेवा का अंग



२२ बटालियन को हवलदार गरधारा सिंह जम्मू में नहर के किनारे घूम रहे थे कि यकायक उन्हें चमड़े का एक थैला नजर आया। उन्होंने उसे उठा लिया जिसमें ३५५० रुपये की नकद राशि थी। इतनी धनराशि भी इस निष्ठ जवान के मन को न डुला सकी। वह तुरन्त उस थैले सहित राज्यपाल महोदय श्री भगवान सहाय के पास पहुंचे तथा वह थैला उन्हें सौंप दिया। राज्यपाल महोदय ने गरधारा सिह के इस कार्य से बहुत प्रभावित हुए तथा उन्हें 'शाावाश' दी। साथ ही उन्होंने प्रशंसास्वरूप महानिदेशक महोदय को भी एक पत्र लिखा।



वर्तमान कमाण्डेन्ट लेफ्टि० कर्नल हरिश बहल जिनके नेतृत्व में बटालियन दिनोंदिन उन्नति कर रही है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में

१९७० की मध्यावधि में इस बटालियन को पश्चिम बंगाल में असामाजिक तथा वामपंथियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही के लिए तैनात किया गया । ५ मार्च १९७१ को जलपायगुड़ी जिले में चुनाव व्यवस्था के लिए बटालियन को विमान द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल में भेजा गया। उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र में १०६३ गिरफ्तारियां की तथा भारी संख्या में शस्त्र,

विस्फोटक पदार्थ तथा अवैध वस्तुएं और रु० २४,००० नकद पकड़ने में पुलिस का सहयोग किया।

दिसम्बर १६७१ के युद्ध के दौरान इस बटालियन की कम्पनियों को जलपायगुड़ी जिले में आर्मी के सम्परण मार्गों तथा तेजपुर में हवाई अड्डों की सुरक्षा के लिए तैनात किया गया। पूर्ण सतर्कता के फलस्वरूप तोड़ फोड़ की कोई भी अप्रिय घटना नहीं घटी। बाद को 'चौवालिस बटालियन' को पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बंदी शिविरों की सुरक्षा ड्यूटी पर तैनात किया गया।

स्वराज्य का अर्थ यह नहीं कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को सत्ता मिल जाये, बल्कि यह है कि सत्ता का दुरुपयोग रोकने की शक्ति जनता में पैदा हो जाये।

-महात्मा गांधी

नव गठित बटालियन का शुभ आरम्भ

समाचार पत्रों तथा जनता दोनों ने ही रानीगंज के यूनियन पैरा क्षेत्र में अग्नि-शमन में नवगठित (६० बटा०) बटालियन द्वारा सम्पत्ति की रक्षा तथा मानव जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की।

४ जून को फूस से आच्छादित झोपड़ियों में आग लग गई तथा तेज हवा के बहाव के कारण मिनटों में क्षेत्र में फैल गई। सी आर पी एफ के जवान तत्काल ही प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के बचाव के लिए दौड़ गये तथा स्व-सुरक्षा की परवाह किये बिना अनेकानेक महिलाओं और बच्चों का जीवन बचाया।

इस कार्यवाही में डिप्टी एस.पी. श्री जे.पी.एस. तियोतिया के उत्तम नेतृत्व की चहुंओर चर्चा थी। पश्चिम बंगाल पेपर मिल्स के कार्य-सचिव तथा बचाव समिति ने ६० बटालियन के कमान्डेन्ट तथा डी. आई. जी. को प्रशंसापत्र भेजे।

पन्द्रह अगस्त

श्री एच० एस० जौहरी ("जौहर" अजमेरी)

वो आज पन्द्रह अगस्त आई,
बढ़ाया जिसने सम्मान अपना,
पुकार अपनी, चुनाव अपना,
निजाम अपना, दयार अपना,
सुनाना हो तो हमें सुनाओ,
वो राग आजादी ए मुगन्नी,
के जिसको सुन करके झूम जाये,
शबाब ले लो निहार अपना।

समाचार-पत्रों में प्रशंसा

स्टेट्समैन के ११ जून १६७२ के अंक में भी सी.आर.पी.एफ के उत्तम कार्य की सराहना की गई। उन्होंने जलते फूस के झोपड़ों से लोगों को निकाला । यद्यपि कुछ मौतें हुईं किन्तु सी.आर.पी के सहयोग के अभाव में मृतकों की संख्या कहीं अधिक हुई होती।

२ जुलाई, १९७२ को आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका में प्रकाशित एक पत्र में एक पाठक ने लिखाः "अभाग्यवश मैं दुर्घटनास्थल पर उपस्थित था तथा मैंने अपनी आंखों से उस भीषण अग्नि काण्ड को देखा । बंगाल पेपर मिल की निकटतम बलावपुर गांव की यूनियन पैरा बस्ती इस अग्नि कांड में पूर्णतः भस्म हो गई। एक भी मकान नहीं बचा। किन्तु यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस भयानक दुर्घटना में सिर्फ ६ मौतें ही हुई जबकि मृतकों और जख्मियों की संख्या सैकड़ों में होनी चाहिए थी। इस सब का श्रेय सी.आर.पी.एफ. के जवानों की तत्काल सेवा और प्रत्युत्पन्नमति को है।

पिछले कुछ समय से बंगाल में सी.आर.पी.एफ. के हटाने की मांग के नारे सुनाई तथा पढ़ने को मिलते थे किन्तु उस दिन एक पुलिस अफसर ने मजाक में सी.आर.पी.एफ. के बंगाल से हटने की बात कही। स्थानीय लोगों तथा उस प्रभावित बस्ती के निवासियों ने तुरन्त ही उस पुलिस अफसर से विनती की कि ऐसा कोई कदम न उठाया जाय । कुछ लोग तो सी.आर.पी.एफ. के कार्यों की ना लतुदेव-दूतों के दयामय कार्यों से करते सुनाई दिये।

खेल कूद के क्षेत्र में

अन्तर-रेंज चेम्पियनशिप तैराकी तथा बास्केट बाल में बटालियन द्वितीय स्थान पर रही। नायक सूरजभान तथा का. नसरुद्दीन को जिमनास्टिक की तथा का. वी. एम. ए. नायर को तैराकी सेन्ट्रल टीम के लिये चुना गया है।

इस बटालियन की स्थापना १ सितम्बर १९७१ को अजमेर में हुई। कमान्डेन्ट ग्रुप सेन्टर १ सी.आर.पी.एफ. इसके प्रथम कमान्डेन्ट रहे तथा बाद को कर्नल एस. एस. सिंधू कुछ समय के लिए कमान्डेन्ट रहे तथा १२ जुलाई १६७२ को १ बटालियन में चले गये।

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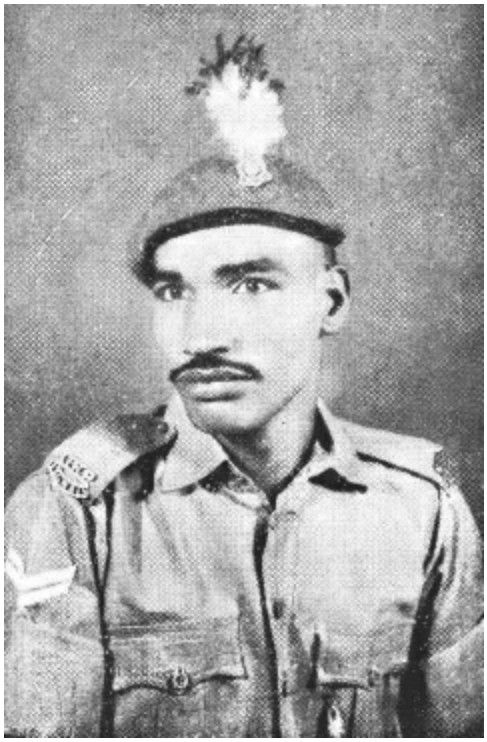
POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY



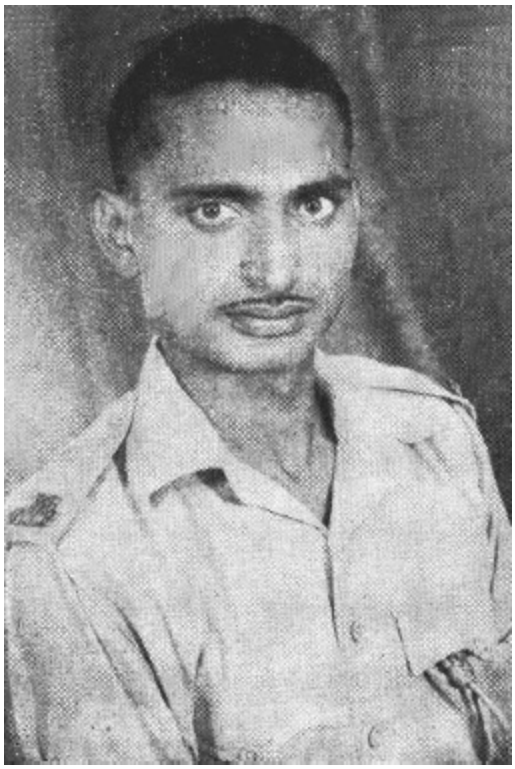
Jem DR Mukhia 38 Bn



Ct Veer Singh 20 Bn



Nk/Opr Rati Ram 3 Sig Bn



Ct RS Saruale 38 Bn



HC Chattar Singh 38 Bn



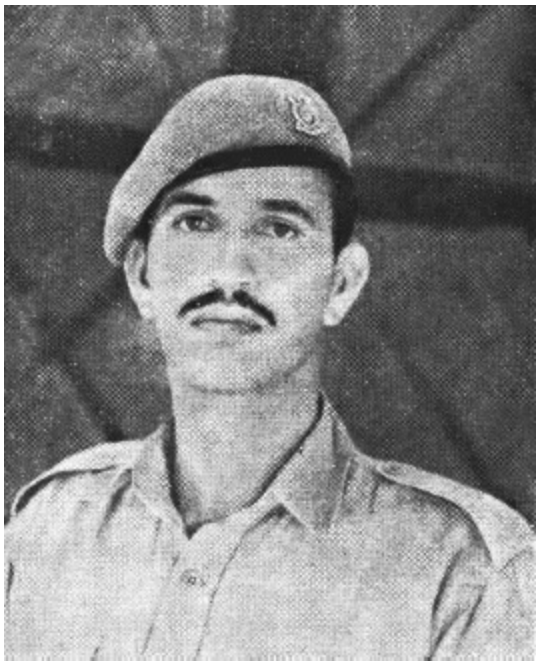
Jem Kishan Chand 38 Bn



Ct Ram Narain Yadav 38 Bn



L/Nk Vishwakarma Ram 38 Bn



Ct Parasnath Pandev 38 Bn



The proud moment—Shri Arun Chhibber Dy SP receives the Sword of Honour from Shri Imdad Ali at the DAGO's Passing out Parade

Photo : Shiv Kumar

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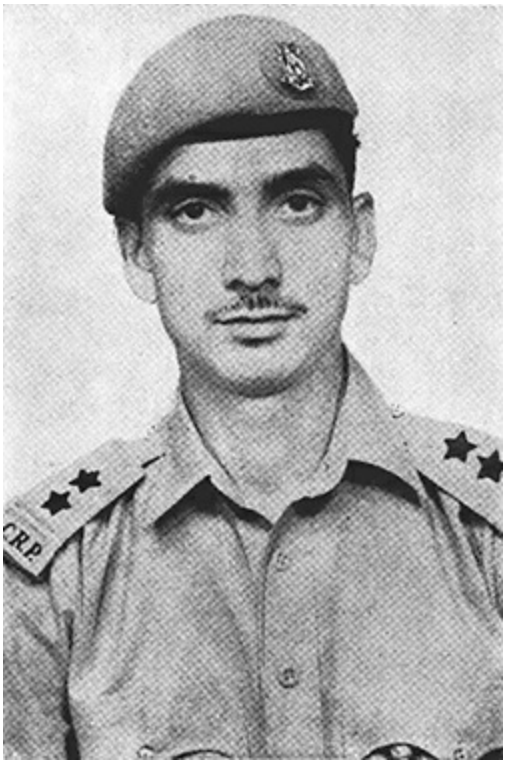
THE CRAPLER

The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine

May-June 1972

CRPF NEWSLETTER & MAGAZINE

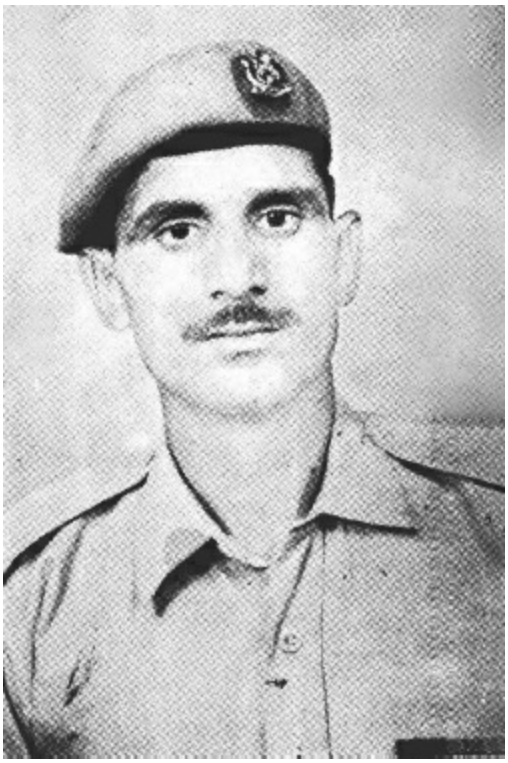
May - June 1972



Jem NS Thakur



Jem Kundan Singh



L/Nk Hardwari Lal



Jem Prahlad Ram



Nk Jeet Bahadur Limbu

25 GALLANTRY AWARDS FOR THE FORCE

38 Battalion has come out with flying colours from the December 1971 war with the largest number of gallantry awards—two President's Police and Fire Services Medals and nine Police Medals making a total of eleven awards.

16 Battalion has won five police medals, 20 Battalion four—two President's Police and Fire Services Medals, one Police Medal and one Meritorious Service Medal.

25 Battalion has won two Meritorious Service Medals, 46 Battalions one President's Police and Fire Services Medal and one Police Medal. 3 Signal Battalion has also been awarded one Police Medal. The recipients are :

PRESIDENT'S POLICE & FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

Dy SP Ranveer Singh Rana	20	Battalion
Jem Sher Singh	38	”
Jem Sugan Singh	46	”
Late Ct Baldev Singh	20	”
Ct Balbir Singh	38	”

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Dy SP RN Sharda	38	Battalion
Dy SP YVK Reddy	46	”
Jem Kishan Chand	38	”
L/Nk Vishwakarma Ram	38	”
Ct Ram Narain Yadav	38	”
Jem NS Thakur	16	”
Ct Veer Singh	20	”

Ct Parasnath Pandey	38	”
Jem DR Mukhia	38	”
HC Chattar Singh	38	”
Ct AS Saruale	38	”
HC Surjeet Singh Gill	38	”
Nk Opr Ratti Ram	3sig	”
L/Nk Hardwari Lal	16	”
Jem Kundan Singh	16	”
Jem Prahlad Ram	16	”
Nk Jeet Bahadur Limbu	16	”

POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Lt Col SJS Rajamanikkam	Comdt	25	Battalion
Major Prem Raj	Comdt	20	”
Dy SP Devendra Kumar		25	”



CAPTAIN OF THE 38th—Commandant J Eapin with the silver salver presented to the Battalion by Shri Baleshwar Prasad Lieut Governor of Tripura in appreciation of the gallant services' during the Bangla Desh liberation war

CITATIONS - 16 BATTALION

JEM NS THAKUR

Jem NS Thakur displayed conspicuous tenacity of purpose and leadership of a high order under heavy shelling and conducted combing operations in the enemy territory in Samba area.

The calm aplomb and indomitable courage exhibited by the SO during frequent shelling of his border post was a source of inspiration to his men throughout the Indo-Pakistan war. He established a firm base for attack by another Battalion on December 1, 1971 with rare tactical skill. He conducted combing operations into Pakistan territory with elan and dash and captured appreciable quantity of enemy ammunition from their post at Bhika Chak on 14 December.

JEM KUNDAN SINGH

At 5 PM on December 4,1971 taking advantage of the exposed flank, the

Pakistanis mounted an attack on Paharpur post supported by MMG fire from the Eastern flank. Jem Kundan Singh who was Post Commander organised such determined and stiff resistance that the enemy was forced to withdraw. They made another attempt to capture this post by a pincer movement from Eastern and Western flank supported by MMG fire from their dominating post at Abhial Dogra. The enemy had to fall back in the face of stiff resistance from the post.

Jem Kundan Singh saved this vulnerable post from falling into enemy hands through cool courage, tenacity and leadership of a high order.

L/Nk HARDWARI LAL

At about 7 PM on December 17,1971 the Pakistanis started shelling Narainpur post and engaged it with MMG fire. In order to locate the enemy MMGs which were bringing down accurate fire on the pest L/Nk Hardwari Lal offered to lead a partol party. This he did with great skill, courage and dash in utter disregard of his personal safety. As a result of the accurate information obtained by him 3 inch mortar fire was then brought down and the MMGs were silenced to the great relief of the post.

The NCO displayed rare courage, outstanding devotion to duty and inspiring leadership.

JEM PRAHLAD RAM

At about 1 PM on December 6, 1971 Jem Prahlad Ram's platoon was guarding an important ammunition point when the enemy carried out a rocket attack and set *sarkanda* grass outside the perimeter on fire.

Jem Prahlad Ram immediately rushed with his platoon and brought the fire under control which was fast spreading toward the ammunition point. The SO displayed conspicuous courage, outstanding resourcefulness and leadership of a high order which saved this important installation, the destruction of which would have crippled our war effort and also resulted in numerous casualties in and around the ammunition point.

Nk JEET BAHADUR LIMBU

On the morning of December 4, 1971 Pakistani aircraft made repeated attacks on Samdu Minhaspur post. All the men were forced to take cover in the bunkers. Nk Jeet Bahadur Limbu who was close to the Light Machine

Gun on anti-aircraft role promptly jumped into the open pit, caught hold of the Gun and in utter disregard of his personal safety commenced firing at the on-coming aircraft. Some of the rockets missed him narrowly. His accurate firing made the enemy straffng abortive and haphazard.

Nk Jeet Bahadur Limbu displayed rare presence of mind, conspicuous courage and outstanding devotion to duty.

THE CRAPLER

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(Bimonthly)

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Lt Col Gautam Sharma (Retd)

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शाबाश तथा सराहना
उपलब्धियां
वीरों की खान—प्रथम बटालियन
सी आर पी एफ में कल्याणकारी गतिविधियां
५३ बटालियन की प्रथम वार्षिकी
शहीद की पत्नी के उद्गार (कविता)-विंदेश्वरसिंह पठानिया
क्रीड़ा जगत
विकसित पद्धति अपेक्षित—गुरबचन सिंह रंधावा
मजबूरियां (गजल)-सुरेन्द्र 'हाजीपुरी'

CITY POLICE PROBLEMS

NS Saksena IP

In the recent past the CRPF has been deployed and continues to be deployed in several big cities of India like Calcutta, Delhi, Patna, Trivandrum, Srinagar, etc. It is, therefore, essential for us to understand what are the special police problems in cities. Before we do so it is necessary to understand the world trend towards urbanisation.

URBANISATION

The increasing tendency towards urbanisation is a world-wide phenomenon. Till 1650 or so the percentage of urban population did not perhaps exceed 5 per cent. The only respectable urban centres were the capital cities and even in such cities the rural area was not more than an hour's brisk walk from the heart of the city. At this time the total world population was about 54 crores i.e. less than the total population of India at present.

Urbanisation is a child of the Industrial Revolution and for over 300 years now, the two have kept pace. Rapid increase in population is an inextricably linked fact. Certain countries like Britain, Belgium and Netherlands are more than 90 per cent urban. In Western Europe, North and Central America and Australia the percentage is about 70 per cent i.e. the pattern of living is predominantly urban.

In the underdeveloped continents of Asia and Africa, the 1961 figures for urbanisation were 21 percent and 18 per cent respectively. The urban population increased in India as follows:

Year	*Rural*	*Urban*
1921	88.6	11.4
1931	87.9	12.1
1941	86.1	13.9

1951	82.7	17.3
1961	82.2	17.8
1971	80.0	20.0

The shift in 1961 was greater than is shown by the figures; the reason being that the definition of urban area was more strictly applied and only those Municipal Boards, Cantonment Boards and Notified Areas were deemed to be urban areas which satisfied the following conditions:

(i) Population should exceed 5,000

(ii) Atleast three-fifth of the population should depend on non-agricultural means of livelihood

(iii) The density of population should be more than 1,000 per sq mile.

RAPID INCREASE

In 1850 there were only four big cities in the world having a population of more than one million (10 lakhs). In the next 50 years (1900) the number increased to 19 and by 1950 the number was over 100. In 1972 the number is likely to have crossed the 160 mark. It is further likely that by 2000 AD (only 28 years hence) the number will be over 250. Urban population is increasing at a much faster rate than the general population.

In India the commonly accepted definition of a big city is one having a population of more than five lakhs. There were 14 such cities in 1961—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Nagpur, Poona, Lucknow, Agra, Jaipur and Varanasi. By 1971 four more cities qualified for this honour—Indore, Madurai, Jabalpur, and Allahabad.

In is expected that by 1981 about 10 more cities will join this group namely Patna, Surat, Baroda, Jamshedpur, Cochin, Dhanbad, Amritsar, Trivandrum, Gwalior and Srinagar. With 28 such cities no authority can afford to ignore the special police problems in these areas.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

It is not at all suggested that rural and urban crime can be divided into two water-tight compartments. There is no rural crime which cannot and does not occur in cities, similarly there is no urban crime which is not present in some rural areas. However, certain crimes like dacoity and road robberies are common in rural areas while certain crimes are more common in cities. There are also several law and order problems which are peculiar to cities.

It is neither possible nor necessary to make an exhaustive list of these. By way of illustration, some common urban police problems may be mentioned :

(i) Student trouble in Universities and in Degree Colleges

(ii) Industrial unrest and labour agitation

(iii) Demonstrations by various political parties, hunger strikes, dharnas etc.

(iv) *Satta*and other forms of gambling

(v) Smuggling and sale of illicit liquor, opium and other intoxicants

(vi) Immoral traffic in women, kidnapping of boys, bogus orphanages etc.

(vii) Police arrangements for big functions like cricket matches, sports meets, cultural performances, exhibitions etc.

(viii) Security of vital installations like railways, airports, power houses, water supply, telephone, telegraph etc

(ix) Pick-pocketting

(x) Traffic control

(xi) Problem of missing children

(xii) Juvenile delinquency

(xiii) Economic crimes relating to price-control, regulation of supplies, rationing etc. for example hoarding, profiteering, forgeries in ration cards, permits and licences, etc.

(xiv) A closely linked underworld.

CRIME IN BIG CITIES

Some of the factors which lead to a higher rate of crime in big cities are:

(i) The vast majority live in anonymity and have no contact with each other. Social ties are few and individuals are generally on their own. Several individuals seek cheap excitements.

(ii) Life is busy and older and younger groups rarely meet each other. The generation gap is wider than in the rural areas. This factor tends to juvenile delinquency.

(iii) Different groups are separately organised and their interests often clash leading to agitations, processions etc. Labour, students, Governments employees are a few such groups.

(iv) White collar crime is easier in cities than in rural areas, where people know each other.

(v) A large number of males come alone to cities to earn a living and they have no healthy checks usually exercised by families. This leads to alcoholism, gambling, prostitution etc.

(vi) Political parties have their organisational headquarters mainly in cities and they are quick to exploit situations fortheirpolitical advantage.

(vii) Lastly the city police in India is generally so much pre-occupied with law and order and*bandobast*that it cannot devote adequate attention to investigation of crime.

CONCLUSION

It will be beyond the scope of this article to discuss the police organisations in big cities and the measures necessary to make these face up to the challenges.

The trend towards urbanisation is a world phenomenon. It is linked with industrialisation and India cannot escape it. Urban crime has certain special features because urban life is different from rural life in several respects.

It is expected that by 1981 we will have about 28-30 cities with a population of more than 5 lakhs (of which a dozen are likely to be in the more-than-one-million group). These cities will definitely need a different form of policing than the pattern evolved for a predominantly rural population in the past.

COMPUTER COMES TO CRPF

"The future belongs to those who use the latest techniques," said Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

All the advanced countries of the world bear ample testimony to this statement. Even in our country one can easily find the difference between an organisation employing modern machines and techniques and the other using time-worn methods.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT

Perhaps the most significant technological development of the modern age is in the fieled of computers. This innovation is affecting the lives of more and more people in one way or the other. Almost every day one hears of new methods in which the computer is challenging the entire concept of our planning.

There is the complex statistical analysis, predictions of election results, guidance of satellites and astronauts in space, traffic control, weather forecast, computing bank statements and pay rolls and a hundred and one tasks that were unheard of only a few years back.

Many organisations in our country like the Army, Air-Force, Border Security Force, Post and Telegraphs, Accountant General Central Revenue, Hindustan Aeronautics, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Thumba Rocket Launching Station and so on have introduced the use of computers and the results have been very satisfactory.

The CRPF has also made a beginning in the use of computer on a progressive basis. The Pay Rolls of NGOs of the Force have been taken up as the first area to be computerised and later the scheme is to be extended to the whole Force in additional areas like personnel records, GP Fund, inventory control and so on.

CHANGE-OVER

The change from the manual system of preparation of pay rolls to the computerised system is so simple and accurate that no practical difficulty is felt for adopting the new system. It envisages one to one conversion and

only slight changes in the basic inputs, outputs and existing practices and procedures.

The present system of preparing of pay rolls is based on the late 19th century methods. Every thing is done manually and a single paper has to be passed from person to person for verification and correction which obviously involves repetition and waste of human effort. Inspite of the best efforts and efficiency, possibility of human error cannot be eliminated. It normally takes five days for a person to prepare pay rolls of a Battalion.

The main advantage of the new system is economy of effort. The job which normally takes one hundred hours to complete could be done by a computer in one minute. Every person receives a neatly printed payslip giving break-up of emoluments, deductions and net amount payable. This feature incidentally does not exist in the present system.



Dy SP MP Singh

NO HUMAN ERROR

As entitlement of each individual will be worked out by the computer there will be no possibility of human error. Repetition will also be eliminated. A detailed and comprehensive set of all types of required recovery schedules will be obtained in a neatly printed form, as the bye-product of the system.

Automatic controls will also be available to ensure computation and processing accuracy. There will be an automatic reconciliation of accounts which will eliminate combersome and time consuming maintenance of

individual accounts.

And finally, as a bye-product, statistical information such as age groups, castes, region and educational proportion in Force/battalion will also be readily available as and when required.

The computer is commonly compared to a washing machine. Both have three basic elements of operation-input, processing and output. In the washing machine the input consists of clothes and soap or detergent with water. Processing is the washing of this material and output consists of the same set of clothes duly cleaned. In the case of computer the input consists of data and programme which are used during the processing and the final solution is the out-put. There is another similarity. Just as in the case of the washing machine, one can clean dainty and delicate items in a gentle cold water cycle and wash shirts in warm water cycle and so on, the computer can add, subtract, multiply, divide and do a dozen other methematical operations in any sequence as desired. This is achieved by “instructing” the computer and the results are automatically produced within no time.

A WIZARD ONLY

It is generally claimed that a computer can act and think like a human being. It must be appreciated that the computer is a machine and can doonly what a machine can achieve. If wrong or faulty programmes or data are fed the results will likewise be incorrent and misleading. It also requires efficiency of a very high order to ensure proper results.

BATTALION OF VETERANS



Commandant RK Sharma

I BATTALION

The first Police Medal for Gallantry awarded to CRPF during 1972 has gone to Constable Mohan Singh of I Battalion for the display of great courage and devotion to duty.

It is the oldest Battalion of the Force and can appropriately be termed as the ‘mother’ Battalion. It is also one of the most decorated.

The Battalion has to its credit in all 38 awards which include one George Cross (1942). 3 King’s Police Medals (1946), 5 Indian Police Medals (1944-46), 2 Indian Police Medals for Meritorious service in the pre-Independence period and 3 President's Police and Fire Services Medals, 5 Prime Minister's Life Saving Medals and 18 Police Medals for Gallantry to which Constable Mohan Singh is the latest addition.

A DARE DEVIL

On September 17,1971 a party comprising two sections accompanied by the Calcutta Police was detailed to search Rajabagan area under the jurisdiction of Cossi-pore Police Station, Calcutta. After encircling the basti area the police parties started searching the suspected hide-outs for extremists anti-social elements and illegal arms and ammunition.

While the search was going on two extremists started running towards Dum Dum road. Ct Mohan Singh who happened to be near-by chased them. One of the extremists was carrying a revolver and his associate was armed with a *bhujali.* Ct Mohan Singh was prevented from catching one of the extremists by the latter's associate. The extremist then pointed his revolver towards Ct Mohan Singh in order to shoot. But before he could do so without caring for his personal safety Ct Mohan Singh pounced upon the extremist and hit him with the butt of the rifle. He thus foiled his attempt to pull the trigger. Meanwhile officials of the Calcutta Police arrived and the extremist was shot dead.

"Shri Mohan Singh exhibited conspicuous gallantry in apprehending the extremist in disregard of his personal safety," says the citation announcing the award of Police Medal for Gallantry.

Though the Force has expanded to 60 Battalions and I Battalion was milked more than once the veterans of this unit have not lost that special trait which is found only in units with a fine tradition. And there is no doubt that I Battalion has this in large measure.

A GOOD RECORD

The Battalion was raised in 1939 as Crown Representative Police from the disbanded units of the Army by Major JF Peart. From 1941 onwards Indian Police Officers guided the destiny of this Battalion until 1946. Its operations were limited to the princely states of Rajasthan and that is probably one of the reasons why it was located at Neemuch.

In **1942 CRP** was employed against the Pir of Pagaro and distinguished itself well in eliminating the Hur menace in Sind. Since 1947 demands on CRP increased many-fold and it was the foresightedness of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that the CRP was put on a regular footing and its name changed to Central Reserve Police Force.

The Battalion has been deployed in one of the seriously affected areas in Calcutta (West Bengal) since 1970 where the extremists have left no stone unturned in disrupting the life of the community. Dedicated action of jawans like Ct Mohan Singh and others have saved the situation from getting worse.

SACRIFICES AND REWARDS

While performing these duties 20 men have sacrificed their lives since

1947. These are : **Dy SP SR** Neb, **HC D**alip **S**ingh, **N**aiks **R**am **S**ingh, **H**ari Singh, **J**ai **D**ayal and **H**arnam **S**ingh, L/Nk **S**angat **S**ingh, Constable Hanuman Singh, **R**othuma, **D**evi **D**utt, **H**azari **L**al, Kanwar Singh, Narbir Singh, Surey Dev Singh, Naresh Lal, Rajpal Singh, Mohd Ishu, Sahinder Singh and Vijay Bahadur.

Of these HC Dalip Singh, Naik Harnam Singh and Constables Devi Dutt and Mohd Ishu have been awarded Police Medals for Gallantry.

The first Indian to Command this Battalion was Lt Col **JNP G**aur who was seconded from Army and served from 1948 to 1952. **He** was followed by Lt Col Sucha Singh who also served the Force for four years. The other officers have been Shri **AP** Batra **IPS** (1956-59), Major Bhairon Singh (1959), Shri **JR** Chhabra **IPS** (1959-61), Major Ishar Singh (1961-62), Sarvashri ME DeCunha **IPS, JP** Bajpai and **RJ** LeFaucheur (1962-64), Lt Col Umrao Singh (1965-67) and Lt Col Chattar Singh (1967-70). Shri **M**astan Naidu, **Lt Col KS** Raana, VrC and Shri **BM** Joshi commanded the Battalion during 1971. Shri **RK** Sharma assumed command on March 1, 1971. He is a graduate of the National Police Training College, Mount Abu and Police Training College, Hazaribagh.

This Battalion has the distinction of being one of the most integrated Battalions in the Force with Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Gorkhas and Scheduled Castes in a fair proportion.

During the General Elections (1971) and Assembly Elections (1972) the Battalion brought many a difficult situation under control and helped in the peaceful conduct of polling.

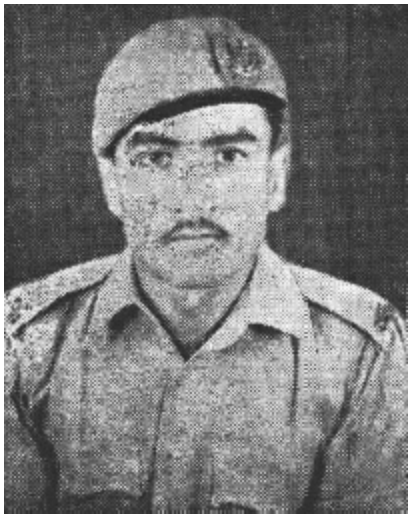
ELECTION DUTIES

During the March 1972 elections they manned most of the polling booths in their area. While the election was in progress on 11 March quick action by **HC G**anga Ram saved the situation from getting worse. Some miscreants came in a vehicle, threw some grenades at the booth and then sped away throwing grenades and firing from their guns. One policeman was injured. **HC** Rajinder Singh and Ct. Balbir Singh also showed great devotion to duty on this occasion.

On another occasion some miscreants attempted to assault the CRP post on Abhaya Mitra Street Calcutta. A large crowd soon collected and only quick and firm action on the part of HC Munider Pal Singh saved the

situation.

In the domain of sports also the Battalion has made its mark. Dy SP Mohinder Vikram Singh, Captain of the Central Basket Ball team is already a noted player at the National and Olympic level. Other noted sportsmen of the Battalion are Jem Surjan Singh (Volleyball) Const Khush Bahadur (Football) Baij Nath (Wrestling) and Jem Jug LaI (Shooting).



Ct. Mohan Singh— Police Medal for Gallantry

PATH OF PEACE AND GOODWILL



Sub Sagar Singh Yadav, 8 Battalion CRPF emerged in an entirely new role while engaged in anti-hostile operations in Manipur State.

The CRPF carry out patrols and ambushes and undertakes various measures to protect life and property. Actual contacts with anti-social elements outside duty hours is not normal CRPF beat. It is in this sphere that Sub Sagar Singh Yadav operated with remarkable success and opened up new vistas for the police.

A new company post was established at Songtun in the interior of Manipur State where the extremists were very active. One Police battalion lost a few men in an ambush and another lost some arms and ammunition to one of these gangs. There was an encounter between one of the hostile groups lead by Tongam and a 8 Battalion patrol. Luckily there were no casualties.

DIRECT CONTACTS

While located in Songtun, Sagar Singh established friendly relations with the locals. He won their sympathy by providing them relief and expert medical aid during emergencies.

Tongam, a young man, had by that time become quite notorious and a leader in his own right. Dining the normal course of meeting the locals, Sagar Singh included the old parents of Tongam also in his beat, even though their son was a notorious leader of the underground and a much wanted person.

This attitude of Sagar Singh was not lost on the young man. While he expressed his gratitude for the courteous behaviour meted out to the locals and his parents in particular, Tongam also warned him that an ambush and sure death was waiting for him all the time.

Undeterred and undaunted by these threats Sagar Singh continued to follow the path of goodwill and cordial relationship with the villagers. During this period one Shri Lalpao who belonged to the Tongam gang was arrested and subsequently released. Sagar Singh started developing contacts with Lalpao also and soon gained his confidence.

He also indicated to him that he would like to meet Tongam not as a policeman and a wanted man but on equal terms as man to man.

A meeting was arranged at which Sub Sagar Singh accompanied by the parents of Tongam met him deep inside the jungle. The SO displayed

extreme boldness and courage because he neither carried any arms with him nor any other CRPF person as escort.

CHANGE OF HEARTS

This created a great impression on the young man who was convinced that Sagar Singh could be really trusted.

More meetings were arranged at which Sagar Singh convinced Tangum about the futility of his activities and persuaded him to surrender and return to the normal life of a citizen. This was done by the hostile leader accompanied by 37 of his followers and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Thus an important gang of the extremists was liquidated not by bullets but by understanding, sympathy, patience, goodwill and mutual trust. This is probably one of the only instances of its kinds in the history of the police forces.

Peaceful methods can also bring about victory as much as war but the results of the former are always more lasting than that of the latter.

ON WHOLESOME FOOD

Sub JN Dhamija (Retd)

Personnel in the CRP Force work under near operational conditions and are most of the time deployed in small sub-units in far off places. The supply of food which is the responsibility of the individual is centralised for administrative convenience. The SO incharge of messing and the langar commander (a legacy from the army messes) try their best to produce wholesome food under the limitation of funds subscribed for the purpose.

Normally the cooks and persons who help in the cooking are untrained and therefore at the receiving end most of the time as they have to cater for a variety of tastes.

It is generally not realised that whatever we eat must have some nutritive value consisting of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. A diet that gives the right amount of all these ingredients in the correct proportion is called a Balanced Diet.

RIGIDITY AND BALANCED DIET

Rigidity in food habits particularly municipal tastes affect this Balanced Diet. Prolonged heating, boiling and roasting result in considerable loss of proteins, vitamins and minerals. For a grown-up individual a Balanced Diet should consist of the following:-

Proteins :	73 grams
Fats :	74 grams
Carbohydrates :	408 grams
Lime :	2.02 grams
Phosphates :	1.47 grams
Iron	30 to 40 grams

Vitamins ‘A’	7000 international units
‘B’ :	400 international units
‘C’ :	30-50 mgs respectively.

The requirement of calorie content of diet varies particularly between the labourer and a person who does not exert himself to that extent. Whereas a jawan or a person who undergoes great physical strain requires 3600 calories, an ordinary individual can do only with 3000.

The requirements of a jawan and an ordinary person in terms of quantity of food and Balanced Diet are as under :

Commodity	*Jawan*	*Ordinary person*
Atta	450 grams	400 grams
Pulses	80 grams	60 grams
Fats	60 grams	50 grams
Vegetables	150 grams	100 grams
Sugar	60 grams	50 grams
Fruit	300 grams	100 grams

It is, therefore, essential that great attention is given not only to quantity but quality of food also. By proper supervision, experience and training the quality of food can be maintained within the limitations of the budget. It is essential for the cooks to know that the nutritive value of food is never reduced by cooking.

COOKS AND COOK HOUSES

The *chullahs* or ovens where food is cooked play an important part. These have to be properly designed to ensure that the maximum amount of heat is produced and fully utilised with the minimum of fuel. Where large-scale cooking is done—even the waste smoke should be used for heating water for washing purpose.

Given all these requirements if cleanliness of food or cook house is not ensured the best food will go waste and produce sickness particularly

diarrhoea and allied diseases.

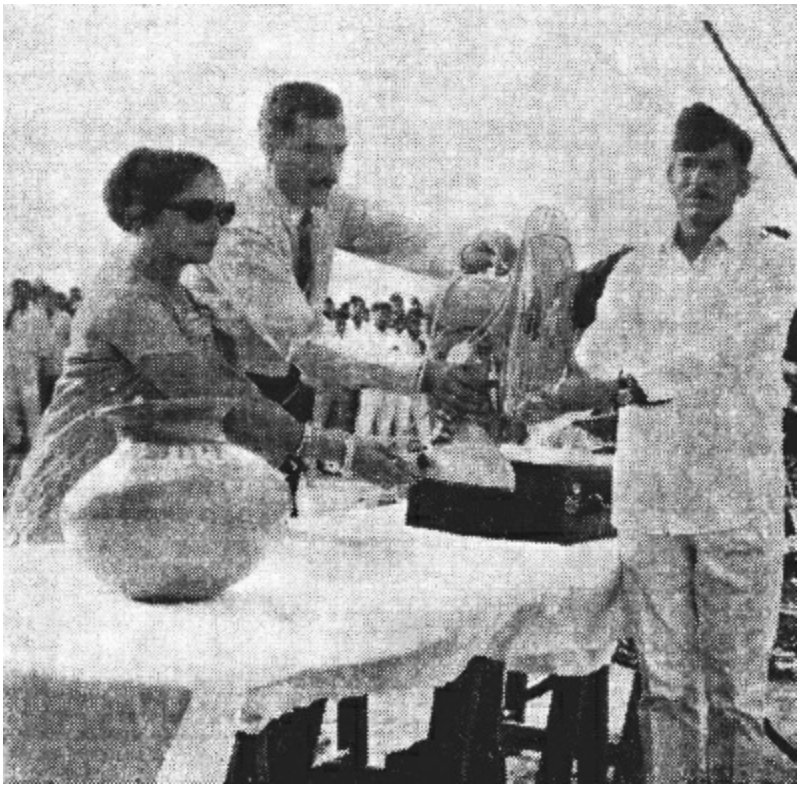
It is essential that the cook houses are protected from flies by means of wire netting or other improvised methods. The area outside the cook house must be cleared of all vegetation and sprinkled with lime and other chemicals. Cleanliness and personal hygiene of cooks and those working with them has also to be ensured to obtain good results. They must be properly protected by vaccination and inoculation and medically examined periodically.

53 BATTALION—FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of 53 Battalion was celebrated with great fan fare at Ranchi on 14 May. It was a packed programme, consisting of a ceremonial parade, bayonet competition, hockey match between the Commandant's XI and Subedar Major's XI, Fancy Dress show, a variety programme capped by a Barakhana later in the evening.

All India Radio Ranchi/Patna/Bhagalpur covered the day's programme which was later relayed by All India Radio, Delhi also.

Shri MS Farooqi, Commandant commended the men for the high standard maintained by them during the first year of their existence. The Battalion now guards Pakistani Prisoners of War Camp at Ranchi.



Lucky Dip Table Fan for Ct Bidi Chand from Smt Farooqi

EXTRAORDINARY "JOSH"

L/Nk Santosh Tamang stood first in the Inter-Company bayonet competition, Swai Singh II and Karam Singh III. R Mangia was awarded a Consolation Prize. A lot of "JOSH" was displayed by the competitors and Constable Mugalaya established a record by breaking a rifle and spraining his ankle during the practices! The competition was organised by Shri DK Khurana.

Sub Major's XI won the Festival Hockey match by two goals to one.

HC Suraj Bhan was placed first in the Fancy Dress competition.

The prizes were distributed by Smt Jayaswal wife of Shri PN Jayaswal, Rajindera Medical College Ranchi. The variety show was highly commended by the visitors and the Barakhana was largely attended.

Smt Farooqi distributed prizes for the lucky draw which consisted of a table fan, cycle, radio, camera, suit case and hold-all.

55 BATTALION-RAISING DAY

The first Raising Day of 55 Battalion was celebrated at Ramgarh on June 1.

The celebrations consisted of a ceremonial parade in the morning at which Col Rewat Singh, Commander of the Prisoners of War Camp inspected the parade and took the salute at a March Past.

After a *Shastra Puja*, a festival mela was organized followed by a sports competition. A cultural programme was held at the Officers' mess for guests. A special film show was organised for the SOs and other ranks.

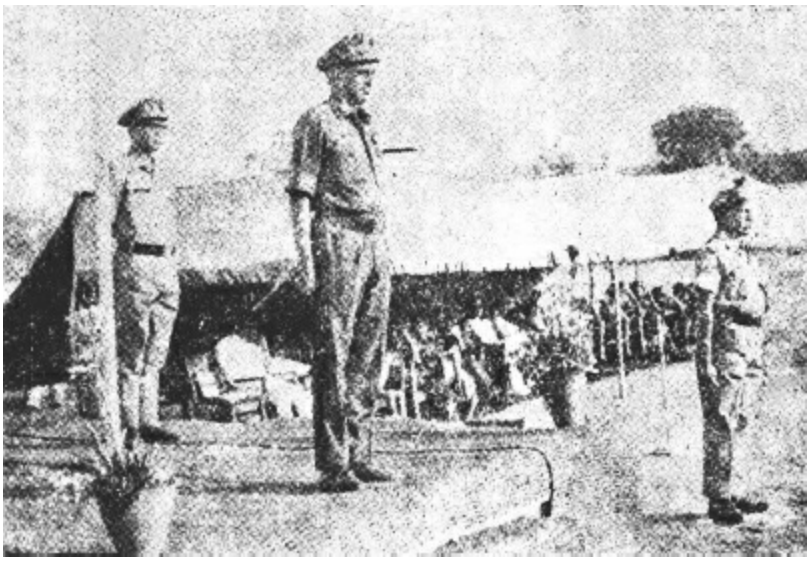
The day's programme was recorded by All India Radio Ranchi and broadcast from Ranchi/Patna/ Bhagalpur Stations.

Commending the high standard of turn-out and drill, Col. Rewat Singh said that the Battalion had carried out its duties of guarding the Prisoners of War Camp very sincerely, efficiently and to his entire satisfaction. He congratulated the Commandant Shri KL Sachdev, the Company Commanders and SOs for the high standard maintained by them.

Referring to the recovery of a Pakistani grenade and a Chinese-made pistol from the Camp, Col Rewat Singh said, "These weapons could have been used by the prisoners of war to help them in escaping. This had indeed saved many lives of our own troops. This is something very commendable

and I must congratulate you on this achievement."

Concluding Col Rewat Singh said that the achievements of the Battalion could be compared to any other regular Battalion of the army and para military forces.



Colonel Rewat Singh arrives to take the Salute

Our Heroes

OLD IS STILL COLD

IN LOVE WITH THE CRPF

"I love the **CRPF** and when I learnt that they were participating in the All India Police Meet so near my home I could not resist the temptation to come. It has been a real treat and this visit most rewarding. Some of the boys whom I had nourished and trained have won laurels for the Force and I was very proud to watch them doing it."

Major CK Gopal was sitting in the rear benches of the Sri Kanteerava Stadium Bangalore and very keenly watching the events at the All India Police Athletic Meet held in April 1972.

The citation for the award of Police Medal for Meritorious Service made special mention of this facet of his life. "His achievements in the sphere of games and sports have been unchallenged. The Battalion teams under his coaching always earned laurels and he has done a lot to improve the standard of games and sports in the CRPF. He has not only been a regular playing member but an outstanding coach. Even at this age he is amazingly fit. The progress of games and sports in the CRPF is partly his achievement."

Maj. Gopal joined 5 Battalion when it was under raising in 1957 on deputation from the Army and stayed on in the CRPF for the next 11 years. He has also served in the 4, 6 and 16 Battalions.

TWO POLICE MEDALS

He has the distinction of being one of the few officers in the Force to be awarded two Police Medals in one year—one for Gallantry and the other for Meritorious Service. The citations for the Meritorious Service Medal further said: "His devotion to duty, sincerity of purpose, hard work and sense of integrity have always been of a very high order."

Even while in the Army which he joined in 1948 at the age of 37 as a Short Service Regular Commissioned Officer Gopal had earned the reputation of being a go-getter and non-conformist. Graded II in the

Services Selection Board for his brilliant performance no assignment was difficult for him.

While with his unit in Jammu and Kashmir he was called upon to carry out varied tasks one of which consisted of being a coach to the athletic teams. The Army was very loathe to spare him when he volunteered for the **CRPF.**

The rough and gruff exterior hides a sensitive and refined personality. This rare combination in him endeared him to every one while he was in the Army and then in the CRPF which he left in July 1968. It was due to these exceptional qualities of bravery and leadership that he was retained in the Force until he was 60— a rare exception indeed.



Major CK Gopal—police Medal for Gallantry & Meritorious Service Medal

A FINE COMMANDER

Fighting the enemy brought out the best qualities in Major Gopal. He was seccnd-in-command of 16 Battalion when they were in occupation of the forward picquets in Samba sector. The Battalion was regularly patrolling along the cease-fire line.

While one of these patrols under Jemadar Sadhu Singh was out on February 3, 1967, the Pakistanis suddenly opened up heavy fire from three sides and all escape routes for the patrol were closed. Reinforcements under Dy SP Kali Ram Sharma were also pinned down.

Major Gopal who was in the vicinity immediately controlled the

situation. Dy SP Sharma was badly injured while leading his men into forward positions. As the exchange of fire continued Major Gopal lifted the casualty on his back and crawled back for about 1000 yards to safety, where immediate medical aid was given to Dy SP Sharma and his life saved.

But for his gallantry and timely action there would have been more casualties and the enemy may have succeeded in his nefarious designs. For this brave act he was awarded the Police Medal for Gallantry along with Jemadar Sadhu Singh and Ct Surat Singh.

OUTSTANDING SPORTSMAN

Gopal has been an out-door man right from his school days. He played hockey, football and cricket for the Madras State and won the Greig Medal as an outstanding sportsman.

He joined Madras State Police in 1931. Later he specialised in Civil Defence (then known as Passive Air Defence) and became the ARP Officer with headquarters at Canjeevaram and then Commandant of the Civil Defence Battalion in Madras (1944). In 1945 he was the Chief Fire Officer in Southern Railway (MSM). He resigned from the Police in 1948 to join the army which he served with distinction until 1957.



A Day to remember Shri Y.B. Chavan pins the medal while Shri Kanetkar then DG, CRPF looks on.

VARIED INTERESTS

His enthusiasm and varied interest have led him into many fields. One is the band of 16 Battalion. Without any external financial support he raised the band by contributions from the men and after a short while when it participated in the Republic Day Parade it was adjudged as one of the best among the various contingents including the army bands. Many an eye-brow were raised at the time this band was raised. It later accepted that the results justified the means and the band stayed on.

He was also the first to think of a Mess for the officers which later became the regular feature in the battalions. In the early days officers were living by themselves and making their own individual arrangements for messing.

Major Gopal is now the Security officer in Lucas TVS Madras where even at the age of 64 he starts his day at 7.30 AM. Besides looking after the security he has also voluntarily accepted the responsibility of coaching athletes for his concern.

YOUR SUGGESTIONS

will improve

your own Magazine

CRAPLER

Bold Action by Jem Rewat Singh

Jem Rewat Singh, 11 Battalion CRPF displayed courage of a high order and set a personal example to his men. But for his quick action his patrol party consisting of 15 men would have been overpowered by the extremists in an ambush.

Jem Rewat Singh was leading a patrol, to intercept movements of the extremists. Meanwhile, extremists who were also approaching came to

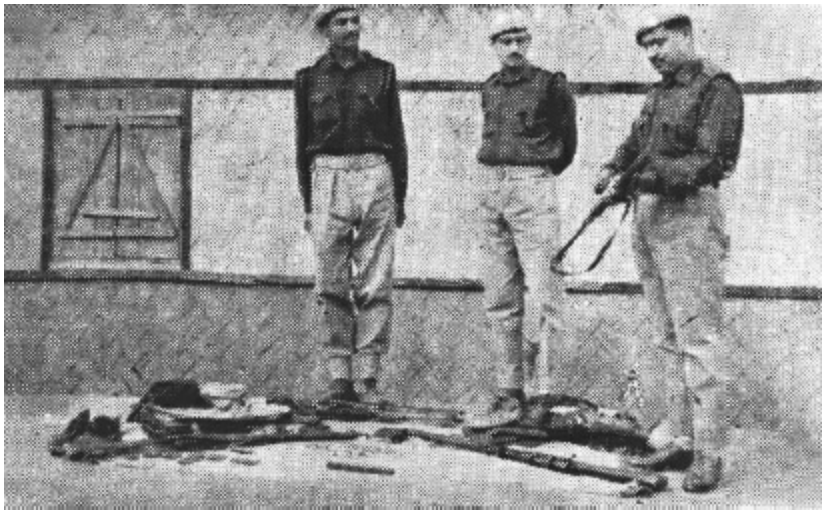
know of the presence of the CRPF patrol party. They laid an ambush.

A little later presuming that the CRP patrol party was moving away the extremists came forward properly covered by other armed men on the flanks. L/Nk LS Pandy and another scout who were watching the front noticed these movements. They challenged a civilian who was coming forward as a guide and warned others in the patrol party. L/Nk Pandy then saw two armed Naga extremists approaching with their arms at the alert position. Jem Rewat Singh had in the meantime jumped out of his position and joined the sentries. He immediately took stock of the situation and decided to retain the initiative. He immediately opened fire. The two extremists who were in the lead were hit.

The alertness on the part of the scouts of the patrol party foiled the attempt of the extremist who out-numbered to patrol by at least four to one. There was a heavy exchange of fire in which the extremists used LMGs and other automatic weapons.

By shouting orders to non-existent sections and platoons the SO out-witted the extremists who ran away throwing away a few arms, ammunition and equipment. Jem Rewat Singh inflicted heavy casualties on the retreating men by firing mortars bomb grenades.

Rewat Singh was enlisted in the Force in March 1957 and has a good record of service behind him.



Commandant KRK Prasad, 11 Battalion inspecting the arms, captured by Jem Rewat Singh while he so looks on.

INCREASED TEMPO AT AJMER

With the arrival of Shri AM Shah there has been an increased tempo in the social and other sports activities at Ajmer which is one of our important **CRPF** Stations.

A new Badminton court has been started. The inauguration ceremony was performed by Smt KM Pandalai.

TENNIS COURT ACTIVATED

The Tennis Court has been reactivated and membership thrown open to serving and retired officers of other departments to revive social life and promote feelings of brotherhood amongst all officers. A large number of officers and their wives patronize this game and the court is open practically every day in spite of adverse weather.

Another welcome addition to indoor activities is the acquisition of a Billiard table in the Ajmer Range Officers Mess (old Masuda House). The Mess is having a gay life. It has two air conditioned guest rooms and **CRPF** officers on their way to Neemuch or Delhi normally stay here. Housey is a regular feature in the mess. Cards and Table Tennis also attract members and their families.

BILLIARDS IN THE MESS

The opening ceremony of the Billiard Table was performed by Shri S Tandon IPS IGP S-I on 11 May. This game is also proving very popular amongst officers.

The Golf course area which was once deserted is a busy place now and it is a pleasure to see some old golfers of Ajmer as also those passing through going round with their clubs and bags in the early morning hours or late evenings.



Smt KM Pandalai cutting the tape at the Badminton Court. Shri Shah is on the left

FAREWELL DINNER



Enjoying a joke while the camera looks on—(L to R) Shri Venkataraman Brig Pandalai, Shri Khanna, Smt. Venkataraman and the DG.

On the eve of his transfer from the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri B Venkataraman, Joint Secretary was entertained to a farewell dinner by the CRPF Officers at New Delhi. Among those who attended besides Shri & Smt. Imdad Ali, Shri & Smt. NS Saksena, were Shri & Smt Gian Prakash, Shri & Smt PP Khanna and Shri & Smt GS Grewal.

The DG lauded the services of Shri B Venkataraman to the CRPF during the period he was at the Ministry. It was during his tenure that the Force expanded from a few battalions into a sizable body of 60 Battalions and 11 Group Centres. Shri Venkataraman was always willing to extend full co-operation whenever any proposal was put up to him and ensure that it was through without the least delay, concluded the DG.

Replying to the host Shri B Venkataraman thanked the DG andofficers of the Directorate for their cooperation in helping implementation of the plans and making them a success.

Shri. Venkataraman paid a special tribute to Shri Imdad Ali under whose dynamic leadership the CRPF made vast strides forward in a very short time. He emphasised that a great future lay ahead of the CRPF and he was sure that the Force would rise to still higher pinnacles of glory.

CRP TROPHY FOR NAGALAND POLICE

In appreciation and long association of the CRPF with Nagaland Police over a number of years the Director General has presented a Silver Trophy to the Nagaland Police.

Appreciating the noble gesture Shri RD Pande, IGP Nagaland expressed his gratitude and said “Whoever I have spoken to about this has fondly remembered the association of the CRPF in general and yours in particular and there has been great appreciation from all sides. We are indeed indebted to you for this gesture for presenting this beautiful trophy which I am sure the Nagaland Police will treasure for all times to come.”

Commendations

MINISTERS GIVE "SHABASH"

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Shri HN Bahuguna, Union Minister for Communications during his visit to Bomdila, praised the work of personnel of 9 Battalion. While at Zero he had a good word for the alert and neatly turned-out guard of 30 Battalion. The Company camp at Hapoli also received special mention from the Minister.

Shri Govind Narain, Home Secretary, while on a visit to Along visited C Company, 30 Battalion and had a word of cheer for the men.

Shri KAA. Raja, Chief Commissioner while on a visit to Deomali appreciated the smart and well turned-out guard of C Company, 29 Battalion.

ASSAM

The Deputy Commissioner Khasi Hills in a letter to Commandant 26 Battalion expressed his appreciation for the spontaneous help given by the unit in controlling a fire at GS Road. "Without your valuable help the catastrophe might have assumed larger dimensions, may I request you to congratulate all the men who participated in fighting the fire for the excellent work done by them", wrote the DC.

BIHAR

SP Hazaribagh in a letter to Commandant 37 Battalion said: "CRPF was very co-operative, always alert and non-hesitant to go on duty when required. Patrolling done by them was very effective and the entire elections passed off without a single incident."

DELHI

The services of Jem Gurbax Singh 25 Battalion have been highly commended by Shri Jitendra Kumar Sen, DIG, CRPF, New Delhi, for devotion to duty, co-operation with Air Force and for organising

spontaneous help to them during the recent Indo-Pak war.

The voluntarily help rendered to the IAF beyond the call of his duty and sometimes at personal risks went a long way in making the Air Force Operation at Aeartala a thumping success.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Pirzada Ghulam Hussain Shah, IPS, DIG Kashmir congratulated personnel of 50 Battalion for their good public relations and high discipline.

MIZORAM

The excellent services of 23 Battalion in saving a Government ration store worth Rs 13,000 during a storm have been appreciated by the Area Administrative Officer, Thingsulthliah.

IGP, Mizoram on a visit to A Coy 35 Battalion Lung-leh had a good word for the officers and men. He remarked: “The men were smartly turned out and their morale high. They manned their positions very well and know their jobs. The defensive position is in good shape and living conditions neat”.

> “Very happy to have been here the boys are on a National assignment. They are doing very well”. said Shri HN Bahuguna on a visit to F Company 39 Battalion at Kolasib.

Shri SJ Dass IAS Chief Commissioner Mizoram thanked Commandant 30 Battalion for the excellent cooperation accorded by the CRPF in the administration of the Union Territory.

MADHYA PRADESH

Brigadier N Ghosh Commander Madhya Pradesh Sub Area Bhopal appreciated the help given by 54 Battalion. The alertness and high standard of discipline displayed by 56 Battalion guarding the POW Camp was appreciated by Brigadier BK Ghai PVSM Commander Lucknow Sub Area. “Very good guard” were the remarks of the Commander 99 Mountain Brigade during a visit to 57 Battalion.

RAJASTHAN

Shri RN Mirdha Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs gave a

“SHABASH” to Group Centre, Eishangarh for the splendid work in fighting a big fire on 4 April.

WEST BENGAL

The DIG Burdwan Range extolled the excellent work done by 48 Battalion particularly during the critical days of exteremists’ activities and political violence.

Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, Union Minister for Steel and Mines and Shri Pradip Bhattacharya Minister of State, Government of West Bengal praised the guard provided to them by 59 Battalion.

On the eve of their departure from Durgapur 49 Battalion received high praise both from officials and non-officials of the Steel Town. A cheque for Rs 1,000 was presented by the General Manager of the Steel Plant for the Welfare of the Jawans.

SDO Durgapur conveyed his appreciation for the excellent cooperation received from the officers and men of the Battalion. A Shield was presented by the Durgapur Chambers of Commerce Association.

The citizens of Durgapur also conveyed their appreciation to the Commandant through the Secretary of Benachity Nagarik Parishad, Durgapur.

There were garlands for all the officers and men and an affectionate send off was given when the Battalion finally left Durgapur for Dharamnagar.

The DG congratulated the Commandant and all ranks for their excellent work and public relations.

Achievements

ARRESTS, APPREHENSIONS AND SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS

Important incidents involving arrests of undesirable elements and recovery of arms and ammunition and other valuables:

ANDHRA PRADESH

7 Battalion Attacked by extremists on 28 March. Two rifles with a large quantity of service ammunition recovered.

BIHAR

12 Battalion Apprehended 15 miscreants on 2 April.
33 Battalion Contraband articles worth Rs 56262 from Begusarai and Gulab Bagh area seized on 29 April.
37 Battalion 17 miscreants arrested from Bhagalpur on 7 May. Articles worth Rs 2000 recovered from Bihar Sharif on 8 May 72.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

16 Battalion Pakistani troops fired a **LMG** burst on on Samdu Minhaspur on 24 May. Army authorities arranged flag meeting with Pakistani Army officials.

MADHYA PRADESH

GC Neemuch Appreciation of Director General has been conveyed for the excellent performance of a patrol party lead by Head Constable Ganpat Singh which recovered 90 Kg opium and arrested 2 smugglers on the night of 19/20 April at Neemuch. Patrol party intercepted some smugglers wearing CRPF uniforms and carrying contraband articles. When challenged, three of them made good their escape, but the other two were apprehended. The party consisted of HC Radhey Shyam, Naiks Chiranji LaI, Anup Singh, Ram Samujh and Kishan Chand.

MANIPUR

4 Battalion Apprehended an extremist with weapon from Jiribam area on 17 March.
6 Battalion Encounter with the extremist in Nunglow and Sibilong on 24 May. A large quantity of

service ammunition recovered from Moren area.

8 Battalion Apprehended 3 hostiles at Tapow on 22 April. A Chinese! rifle and ammunition recovered.

MIZORAM

15 Battalion Surrender of 20 extremists at Kawanpui post on 15 April.

23 Battalion Surrender of 2 extremists with arms at Pangzwal post on 22 April.

NAGALAND

36 Battalion Apprehended 2 extremists with arms and ammunition and 3 miscreants with stolen articles on 8/15 April.

TRIPURA

25 Battalion Apprehended a Razakar leader from Jatanbari on 8 April 72.

WEST BENGAL

5 Battalion Arrested six miscreants at Banpur on 3 May. Two guns and huge quantity of service ammunition recovered from Ramghat area.

19 Battalion Arrested 12 miscreants with 9 mm pistol and 14 alleged murderers from Talulia on 13 May.

21 Battalion Arrested 12 miscreants on 28 March. A large quantity of service ammunition recovered.

27 Battalion Apprehended 60 ticketless persons at Banpur Railway station on 30 May. Articles worth thousands of rupees seized.

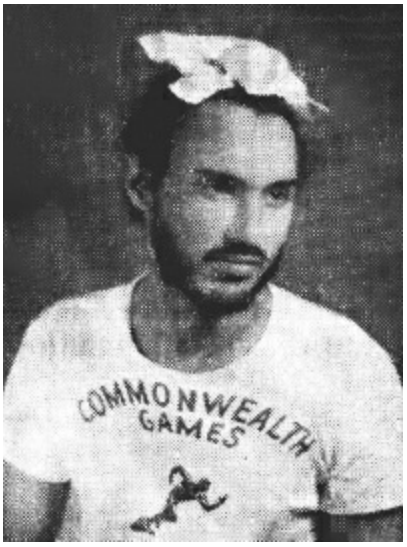
40 Battalion Captured 7 culprits alongwith Rs 4000 in. cash from Purami Bazar.

45 Battalion 74 miscreants arrested from Bagdogra and Lakshmi Jute Mill area on 26 March.

48 Battalion 5 miscreants with two loaded revolvers arrested on 28 March 72.

Our Sportsmen

GURBACHAN SINGH ADVOCATES IMPROVED METHODS



Dy SP Gurbachan Singh Randhawa, 47 Battalion has contributed a good deal to the development of athletics in the CRPF. As a coach he has brought up a number of trainees who have now reached the National Standard.

Gurbachan Singh joined the Force at the age of 19 and since then has been participating in all the important Athletic meets. He won the Home Minister's Gold medal consecutively for seven years (1960-66). At the last All India Police Athletic Meet held at Bangalore he was in top form and won a Gold medal in the 110 metres hurdles.

He represented India at the Rome Olympics in 1960 in High Jump and Decathlon. At the fourth Asian Games at Djakarta he won the Gold medal in the Decathlon and was declared the Best Athlete.

Since then he has been to Uganda, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, U.K., Russia and other European countries and brought much honour to India and the Force.

He is one of the most widely travelled athletes in the country and has been taking part in National and International Meets for the last 14 years.

Some of his records still remain unbeaten.

COMPLETE OVERHAUL ADVOCATED

"A great deal requires to be done before Indian athletes can make their mark in International Meets" says Gurbachan Singh.

According to Gurbachan Singh the training of sportsmen is carried out at present in sports and there is no continuity with the result that the camps organised at great expense fail to produce the expected goods. There is no proper psychological approach and communication between the sportsmen and the coaches in spite of the latest techniques available to them.

The greatest handicap that Indian athletes face is the field of diet. It is not properly balanced and is mostly left to the personnel concerned. The extra allowance does not even provide one-fourths of the calloric contents required for the strenuous exercises that one has to undergo for maintaining top efficiency.

Finally there is no long term planning. Under the present conditions an athlete has to make his mark first before he is called up by high sounding sports bodies for coaching. By then it is too late for any good to be done to him as he has already imbibed wrong techniques and methods.

Athletes must be selected at a young age, says Gurbachan, with the help of modern aids and then put through rigorous drill and training. This has to be a continuous process and will definitely produce results in the long run.

There are four basic periods for the training of an athlete-transitional, off-session, pre-competitive and competitive. Under the present conditions only the last three are undertaken in a haphazard manner and the athlete is not able to maintain and put up his best at the final competitions. In spite of all these handicaps performance of our athletes is creditable.

ATHLETIC ENVIRONMENTS

Gurbachan Singh comes from a family of athletes. His father Major TS Randhawa retired from the Army in 1962. He had won seven gold medals in Punjab University and one silver medal in the Nationals for Broad Jump. His elder brother HS Randhawa is a coach at the National Institute of Sports

Patiala and is now in East Germany undergoing higher studies. He was an Inter-University Champion in Hurdles and a Punjab University record holder. His younger brother Jagdev Singh plays volleyball and is looking after the family farms.

Jaswinder had won the Inter-University Gold medal in Discus Throw and another Gold medal in Open India in 1965 before she married Gurbachan in 1969. Her two brothers also are athletes of national repute.

Gurbachan Singh took to sports at a very young age at school and secured the first position in High Jump' Long Jump and Javelin. While at Khalsa College Amritsar, he was Punjab University Champion in High Jump and was declared the Best Athlete at the Inter-University Meet in 1958.

SKIPPER OF INDIAN CONTINGENT

He represented India at the Tokyo Olympics and was the Skipper of the Indian contingent and the Captain of the Indian Athletic team. Even though he stood fifth in the 110 metres hurdles his record of 14 sec is better than any other Asian record. The records established bv him in High jump, Decathlon and Javelin still hold good.



Gurbachan with the Gold Medal at the Bangalore Meet

It is no mean achievement for an athlete to hold four records which remained unbeaten for a long time. The nation honoured this outstanding athlete and he was the first Indian Sportsman to be awarded the Arjun trophy.

He underwent a 9 months athletic course at the National Institute of Sports Patiala and since then has conducted a number of coaching camps.

SOUTH COMING ON TOP

It is a common belief that the best sportsmen come from the North.

Gurbachan feels that the people from South are fast coming up particularly in sprints. He could not give any particular reason for this performance, but strongly feels that there is a prime necessity for research to be conducted in this sphere particularly the effect of climate and diet on the performance of sportsmen. According to Gurbachan there is great necessity for research centres where the latest methods and techniques could be worked out, keeping in view the conditions prevailing in the country.

The paucity of sports literature not only in English but in Indian languages which the sportsmen could read and digest is another handicap. At present there are hardly any standard sports magazines in the country.

WELL DESERVED REWARDS

ANDHRA PRADESH

7 Battalion Rs 200 by SP Khamam.
58 Battalion A silver salvar and Rs 130 by SP Gulbarga.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

29 Battalion Rs 100 to HC Vidya Dutt by Deputy Commissioner Khonsa.

MANIPUR

8 Battalion Rs 500 by Shri Madan Gopal Singh IGP Manipur.

MIZORAM

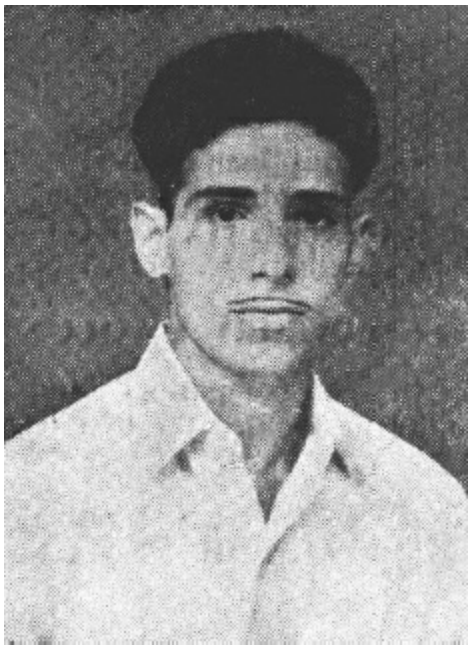
39 Battalion Rs (5 by Shri J Hanthuanam ADC and AAO Kolasib.

NAGALAND

14 Battalion A trophy by Shri Hokishe Sema, Chief Minister of Nagaland as a token of recognition of the outstanding work. Rs 100 by Deputy Minister of Nagaland. Rs 100 by Speaker of Nagaland. Rs 50 by Additional Deputy Commissioner of Nagaland.

WEST BENGAL

27 Battalion Rs 360 by SP Railway Police, Andal.
49 Battalion Rs 1000 by General Manager Hindustan Steel Limited, Durgapur.



Ct. Aravindakshan —A first in Hop-step and Jump and High Jump

Ct Aravindakshan 23 Battalion won the first prize in the Hopstep and Jump and High Jump in the Zonal Athletic Meet conducted by the Central Services, Regional Sports Board, Madras. Others who won the prizes were:

Shot Put and Jevelin Throw: Jem DP Tyagi I, High Jump: Nk Dharam Chand III

5000 Meters Race: Ct E Lakshmanan III.

INTER RANGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Neemuch Range won the championship in Gymnastics, Hyderabad in Swimming, Poona in Basket Ball and Durgapur in Hcckey at the CRPF Inter Range tournaments held at Pcona, Ajmer, Neemuch and Deoli respectively.

The following are the detailed results:

Gymnastics: Neemuch I (375.90 points), Poona II (276.20 points), Kohima III, Ajmer IV, Gauhati V, Hyderabad VI, Delhi VII, Srinagar VIII and Durgapur IX.

Swimming: Hyderabad I, Kohima II, Neemuch III, Ajmer IV, Durgapur V, Delhi VI, Srinagar VII. Gauhati VIII and Poona IX.

Hockey: Durgapur I, Srinagar II, Hyderabad III, Delhi IV.

Basket Ball: Poona I, Durgapur II, Gauhati III, Ajmer IV, Neemuch V, Kohima VI, Hyderabad VII, Delhi VIII and Srinagar IX.

GYMNASTICS

Jem Lalit Mohan Khanna (Neemuch) was the best all round gymnast with 86.70 points.

Shri BK Tripathy IPS, DIG Poona declared the competition open and close which was held from April 26-29, 1972.

INDIVIDUAL POSITIONS

The individual position of the various athletes was as under:

Jem LM Khanna (Neemuch) I, HC Shanker LaI (Neemuch) II, Jem Balbir Singh (Poona) III, HC BR More (Neemuch) IV, Sub Dharambir Singh (Kohima) V, NK Suraj Bhan (Ajmer) VI, L/Nk RK Raju (Kohima) VII, Ct Jag Mohan (Neemuch) VUJ, HC Inder Kumar Singh (Neemuch) IX, Ct KD Patil (Ajmer) X, HC Chandgi Ram (Gauhati) XI and Ct Nasiruddin (Ajmer) XII.

COMPULSORY & VOLUNTARY

In the compulsory and voluntary exercises the following secured the first five positions in the different Ranges as under:—

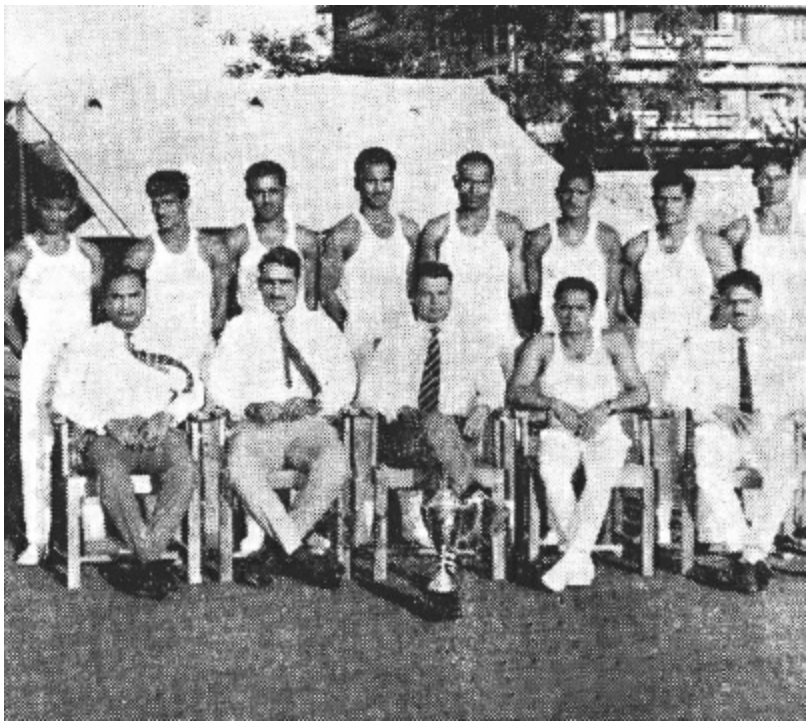
Neemuch: Jem LN Khanna I, HC Shankar Lal II, HC BR More III, Ct Jag Mohan IV and HC Inder K Singh V.

Poona: Balbir Singh I TK Kandge II, Unni Krishnan III UD Pimpalse IV, and G Ganeshan V.

Kohima: Dharambir Singh I, RK Raju II, Bahadur III Mehar Chand IV and K Vairaih V.

Ajmer: Suraj Bhan I, KD Patil II, Nasiruddin III, Datta Ram IV and B Sethi V.

Durgapur: Jagnath Singh I, Shankar Das II, Dev Prakash III, Uttam Chand IV and SN Verma V



Gymnastic Champions—Neemuch Range team with Shri BK Tripathy, DIG Poona.

Srinagar: Nachattar Singh I, Balan Chand II, Kane-shairam III P Nair IV and SP Kanju V.

Delhi: Dayaram I, Rampal II, Bhagwan Prasad III, Balbir Singh IV and Narendra Pratap Singh V.

Hyderabad: Ramrattan I, Kuttappa II, Jothiba III KP Singh III and Pathan V.

Gauhati Chandgi ram I, Umed Singh II, Ramanand III, Bachi Singh TV and Ram Prakash V.

APPARATUS EVENTS

Vaulting Horse: HC Mool Chand I, Jem LM Khanna II and HC BR More III (All Neemuch Range) Horizontal Bar: Jem Balbir Singh (Poona) I, Jem LM Khanna (Neemuch) II, Sub Dharambir Singh, (Kohima) III.

Parallel Bars : Jem LM Khanna 1, HC Shanker Lal. II and HC BR More III (All Neemuch Range).

Pomelled Horse: HC Shanker Lal (Neemuch) I, Sub Dharambir Singh (Kohima) II, HC BR More (Neemuch) III.

Roman Rings : HC Shankar Lal (Neemuch) I, Sub Dharambir Singh (Kohima) II, HC BR More (Neemuch) III. Floor Exercises: HC Shankar Lal I, HC BR More II, and Jem LM Khanna III (All Neemuch Range).

All Round Position: Jem LM Khanna (Neemuch) I, HC Shankar Lal (Neemuch) II and Jem Balbir Singh (Poona) III.

Welfare Activities

A NEW SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AT AJMER

"You will reap what you sow"

"Children are wealth of the nation and future citizens of the country."

A bold venture undertaken by Group Centre I Ajmer is the starting of a Kindergarten School for the Children of CRPF personnel. There was no suitable school for tiny tots in the vicinity and the education of small children of Group Centre-I, II and their attached Battalions was adversely affected.

A General Body Meeting convened under the Presidentship of Smt AM Shah gave a serious consideration to this problem and decided to establish a school immediately.

Even though no funds were available initially the President of the Welfare Committee Smt AM Shah and other ladies in the Station have achieved the near impossible and the aim of the organisers in near realisation.

WELFARE CENTRE

While the children are at school the wives of the personnel are busy in the Welfare Centre in which the ladies of the officers take keen interest. Various items of clothing are manufactured here. Stitching and embroidery classes are also held at the Welfare Centre.

Regular classes are held in cookery where the wives of Jawans are taught to make delicious food and non-cereals. Diplomas in cookery are also awarded Teaching in Niwar making is another speciality.of this centre and this essential item is proving very popular. Creches are also rich to look after the smaller children.



Smt TR Jaitly and Smt AM Shah distributing sweets to the new entrants at the School.



After the presentation ceremony: (L *to R) Hav Raghubir Singh, Hav Ram Karon, S.I. Maindola and S.I. Rajpal Singh who received the gifts on behalf of the Jawans.*

GIFTS FOR DIRECTORATE STAFF

Smt Imdad Ali presented gifts to personnel of the Directorate General consisting of utility items like torches, cigarettes, biscuits, soaps, brushes, clothing items etc. In a lucky dip draw Nk Issac K. was awarded a transistor

radio set.

These personnel posted from all the Battalions of the Force would have received the gifts had they been present in their units. It was a fine gesture on the part of the DG, who has the welfare of the Jawans uppermost in his heart, to include these men also in the scheme.

As an armed Force of the Indian Union the CRPF has been receiving its due share from the Citizens' Central Council. During the last few months some very useful gifts have been received. These amount to more than Rs 2 Lakhs.

LIBERAL ALLOTMENT

The gifts received so far have been allotted to 2 10 16 1-6, 8-11, 13-14, 16, 18, 22, 24-25, 27, 29, 31-35, 38, 40, 43-47, 43-45 Battalions and HQ IGP-Sector II. A Television Set has been presented to 47 Battalion at Delhi. A knitting machine along with a large quantity of wool has been sent to Group Centre Neemuch. One transistor set has been made available to Group Centre, Jammu also.

90 Sewing machines some of them with covers have also been received. These will be distributed to widows and next of kin of personnel killed/wounded in action.

Efforts continue to be made by the Welfare Officer to obtain some more gifts for the Jawans and these will be despatched to the Battalions as and when received.

NEWS IN BRIEF

15 April — 15 June 1972

APRIL

15 Border clash between Iraqi and Iranian troops.

16 Apollo 16 on way to the moon.

18 Bangladesh admitted to the Commonwealth.

19 South Vietnamese troops re-occupy An Loc.

20 US Astronauts land on the moon.

26 Talks between India and Pakistan begin at Murree.

27 Apollo 16 returns to earth

30 Agreement reached on a summit meeting between India and Pakistan.

MAY

1 China supported the National Liberation Front action in Vietnam.

4 Demand for the division of Uttar Pradesh into Brij Pradesh, Oudh and Purvi Pradesh.

5 Pakistani troops attack posts in Kiyan area in Jammu and Kashmir.

8 One Indian POW repatriated in exchange of 37 Pakistani Prisoners of War.

9 President Nixon orders mining of all North Vietnamese harbours.

10 US aircraft bomb Hanoi and Haiphong and blast rail road lines 75 miles from the Chinese border.

11 Anti-war demonstrations in USA.

14 Communists launch full scale attack on An Loc.

15 Award by Mexican Academy of International law to Smt Indira Gandhi for her role in the liberation of Bangladesh.

18 Mauritius Prime Minister Dr S Ramgoolam arrived in New Delhi. Australia scored a 5-0 victory over India in East Zone Davis Cup finals at Bangalore.

20 Iran wins the Asian Cup Football Tournament.

21 Ceylon becomes a sovereign and independent republic.

22 President Nixon arrives in Moscow for a week long summit meeting with Soviet leaders.

Agreements signed between USA and USSR:

23 For joint co-operation in conquering heart, cancer and other deseases.

25 For the exploration and peaceful use of outer space. To avoid incidents on the high seas and in the air.

26 On limiting strategic arms.

27 Nehru Award for International understanding for 1971, to Mother Teresa.

28 The Duke of Windsor, the former King of England died.

Week long summit in Moscow ended with the two big powers pledging for peaceful co-existence and utmost efforts to avoid military confrontation.

30 Jawahar LaI Nehru award for International understanding for 1970 to President Kenneth of Zambia.

JUNE

5 Ban on Sheikh Abdullah's return to Kashmir lifted. President Tito arrived in Moscow on a week's visit.

7 Capital of Assam to be Gauhati temporarily by March 1973.

9 The MCC to visit India in December 1972. Rs 4.7 crores spent on Pakistani Prisoners of War so far.

12 Smt Indira Gandhi left on a tour of Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

CONFIRMATIONS & PROMOTIONS

CONFIRMATION

Sarvashri S Kutti Sankaran, DK Suri NP Gurung, MR Malik, JS Negi Veer Sain, SB Singh , ML Sharma, ES Bakhwar, RN Saxena, BK Karkara, SP Sharma ML Vohra, Mohan Lal, MS Farooqi, DR Yadav, PD Gupta, AK Kathuria, CP Singh, K Mayan, OP Bhatta, Mahender Prasad, Jagdish

Chandra and NK Tiwari have been confirmed as Deputy Superintendents of Police

PROMOTIONS ASST. COMMANDANTS

Sarvashri RS Nautyal , RN Rao and Bhagat Singh have been promoted as Assistant Commandants.

PROMOTIONS TO DY SP

Sarvashri GB Lingadalli, DP Yadav, Sayar Singh, Jaipal Singh, Brij lal , Kuldip Singh, Madan Lal, Jai Vir Singh Bahtti, Nawal Singh, Anand Singh Rawat, Avtar Singh, Jaswant Singh, Man Singh, Attar Singh Streedharan M Nair, JA Khan, JJs Pannu, K HS Gidda. Shamsher Singh, BR Sharma, Bhupinder Prasad Thapa, NV Peedikayal, IP Singh, PS Mankotia. PN Deenadayalan, AN Tripathy, T Sreedharan, JK Kapoor, RL Kapoor, DS Dhaliwal, P.L.Tandon , TR Sharma and Narayan Singh Negi have been promoted as Deputy Superintendents of Police.

शाबाश तथा सराहना

अरुणाचल प्रदेश

केन्द्रीय संचार मंत्री श्री हेमवन्ती नन्दन बहुगुणा ने बोमडीला के दौरे के अवसर पर ६ बटालियन के जवानों के कार्य की सराहना की। जोरों में पधारने पर उन्होंने ३० बटालियन की चुस्ती की प्रशंसा की।

हपोली में कम्पनी शिविर के प्रति श्री मंत्री महोदय ने सराहनीय शब्द कहे।

अलंग के दौरे के अवसर पर केन्द्रीय गृह सचिव श्री गोविन्द नारायण ३० बटालियन की 'सी' कम्पनी में पधारे तथा शाबाशी दी।

दिवमाली में स्थित २६ बटालियन की 'सी' कम्पनी भी चीफ कमिश्नर श्री के.ए.ए. राजा से दो प्रशंसा के शब्द प्राप्त करने में सौभाग्यशाली रही।

असम

खासी पहाड़ियों के डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने एक पत्र द्वारा जी एस रोड पर लगी आग को बुझाने में दी गई तात्कालिक सहायता की सराहना की।

बिहार

हजारीबाग एस.पी. ने एक पत्र के माध्यम से ३७ बटालियन के कमान्डेन्ट को बटालियन के निष्ठ कार्यों के लिए सराहा है ।

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर

डी.आई.जी. कश्मीर श्री. पीरजादा गुलाम हुसैन, आई.पी.एस ने ५० बटालियन के जवानों के उत्तम जनसम्पर्क तथा उच्च 'अनुशासन' की सराहना की है।

दिल्ली

२५ बटालियन के जमादार गुरबक्श सिंह की निष्ठ सेवाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल के डी आई जी श्री जीतेन्द्र कुमार सेन ने विशेष सराहना की है। उसने भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान वायु सेना को निकट सहयोग दिया तथा तत्क्षण मदद दी।

मिजोराम

क्षेत्र प्रशासनिक अधिकारी तिनसुलेह ने २३ बटालियन की सरकारी राशन स्टोर की तूफान से रक्षा कर रु. १३,००० की सम्पत्ति बचाने के लिए सराहना की है।

लुगलेह स्थित ३५ बटालियन के दौरे के अवसर पर मिजोराम के आई.जी. पुलिस ने अफसरों तथा जवानों की मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा की है। उन्होंने कहा "जवान चुस्त पोशाक में थे तथा उनका मनोबल उच्च था। वे अपनी चौकियों पर सही ढंग से तैनात थे तथा अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जागरुक थे । रक्षात्मक कार्यवाही उचित ही थी तथा मुझे यहां आकर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई है। आप लोग राष्ट्र सेवा में व्यस्त हैं। आप अपने दायित्व को बहुत ही उचित ढंग से निभा रहे हैं।" ये शब्द थे कोलासिव में तैनात ३६ बटालियन की एक कम्पनी के दौरे के अवसर पर श्री एच. एन. बहुगुणा के।

मिजोराम के चीफ कमिश्नर श्री एस. जे. दास, आई.ए.एस ने भी ३६ बटालियन की केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्र में प्रशासन को सहयोग की सराहना की है ।

मध्य प्रदेश

मध्य प्रदेश सब एरिया, भोपाल के कमान्डर, ब्रिगेडियर एन. घोष ने सहयोग के लिए ५४ बटालियन की सराहना की है।

लखनऊ सब-एरिया कमान्डर ने युद्धबन्दी शिविर पर तैनात ५६ बटालियन की मुस्तैदी तथा उच्च स्तर के अनुशासन की सराहना की है।

५७ बटालियन के निरीक्षण दौरे के अवसर पर ६६ माउन्टेन ब्रिगेड के कमान्डर के शब्द थे, 'अति उत्तम गार्ड' ।

राजस्थान

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री आर.एन. मिर्धा ने ४ अप्रैल को आग बुझाने में श्रेष्ठ कर्तव्यनिष्ठा के लिए ग्रप सेन्टर किशन गढ़ को 'शाबाशी' दी ।

पश्चिम बंगाल

बर्दवान रेंज के डी.आई.जी. ने उग्रपंथी गतिविधियों तथा राजनैतिक अराजकता के कठिन समय में श्रेष्ठ कार्यवाही के लिए ४८ बटालियन की सराहना की है।

केन्द्रीय इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम् तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में राज्य मंत्री श्री प्रदीप भट्टाचार्य ने उत्तम गार्ड ड्यूटी के लिए ४६ बटालियन की सराहना की है।

दुर्गापुर से विदाई के अवसर पर सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी सभी अधिकारियों ने ५६ बटालियन की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की है। जनरल मैनेजर ने जवानों के कल्याणार्थ रु. १००० का चैक भेंट किया। एस.डी.ओ. दुर्गापुर ने भी सहयोग के लिए बटालियन के अफसरों तथा जवानों की सराहना की है।

दुर्गापुर व्यापार मंडल (चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स) ने बटालियन को एक शील्ड भेंट की है।

दुर्गापुर के नागरिकों ने भी बनचिब्य नागरिक परिषद्, दुर्गापुर के मंत्री के माध्यम

से अपनी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त की है।

दुर्गापुर से धर्मनगर को रवाना होते समय सभी अफसरों तथा जवानों के गले फूल मालाओं से लदे थे।

उपलब्धियाँ

आंध्र प्रदेश

सामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी तथा शस्त्र और बारूद और अन्य कीमती वस्तुओं की धर-पकड़ ।

७ बटालियन असामाजिक तत्वों को शिकार बनाना। भारी मात्रा में सजीव बारूद सहित दो राइफलों को कब्जे में लाना।

५ बटालियन बनपुर में ६ असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी । रामघाट क्षेत्र से भारी मात्रा में सजीव बारूद सहित दो बन्दूकें कब्जे में लीं।

१६ बटालियन तालुला क्षेत्र से १२ असामाजिक तत्वों की एक ६ एमएम पिस्तौल तथा १४ हथियारों पर कब्जा।

२१ बटालियन १२ असामाजिक व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी तथा भारी मात्रा में सजीव बारूद पर अधिकार । २७ बटालियन बनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर ६० बिना टिकट यात्रियों की पकड़ । हजारों रुपये कीमत की वस्तुओं पर कब्जा ।

३७ बटालियन ११ असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी तथा भारी मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल कब्जे में।

४० बटालियन पुरामी बाजार क्षेत्र से नकद रु० ४००० सहित ७ दोषियों की गिरफ्तारी ।

४५ बटालियन बागडोगरा तथा लक्ष्मी जुट मिल एरिया से ७४ असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी ।

४८ बटालियन दो भरे हुए रिवाल्वरों सहित ५ असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी।

बिहार

१२ बटालियन १५ असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी ।

३३ बटालियन बेगुसराय तथा गुलाब बाग क्षेत्र से करीब ५६२६२ रुपये कीमत की अवैध सामग्री पकड़ना।

३७ बटालियन भागलपुर में १७ असामाजिक तत्वों की गिरफ्तारी २००० रुपये की कीमत की वस्तुओं को बिहार शरीफ से पकड़ना।

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर

१६ बटालियन पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने सम्बइ मिन्हासपुर चौकी पर एल एम जी से गोलाबारी की।

मणीपुर

४ बटालियन जीरीबाम क्षेत्र से एक उग्रवादी को शस्त्र सहित गिरफ्तार किया।

६ बटालियन नंगोला तथा सिबीलांग क्षेत्र में उग्रवादियों से मुठभेड़ । मोरन क्षेत्र से भारी मात्रा में सजीव गोलाबारूद कब्जे में किया।

८ बटालियन तपो में ३ उग्रवादियों को पकड़ना । चीन निर्मित रायफल तथा बारूद कब्जे में ली।

मीजोराम

१५ बटालियन कवानलपुर चौकी पर २० उग्रवादियों का आत्मसमर्पण ।

२३ बटालियन पंगजवाल चौकी पर २ उग्रवादियों का आत्मसमर्पण।

नागालैंड

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३६ बटालियन शस्त्र तथा बारूद सहित २ उग्रवादियों की गिरफ्तारी तथा चुराई गई सामग्री सहित तीन असामाजिक व्यक्तियों को पकड़ना।

त्रिपुरा

२५ बटालियन जतनबाड़ी क्षेत्र से एक रजाकार नेता की गिरफ्तारी।

मध्य प्रदेश

१९/२० अप्रेल की रात्रि को नीमच में ६० कि० ग्रा० अफीम तथा दो तस्करों को पकड़ने हेतु महानिदेशक ने हैड कान्स्टेबल गनपत सिंह के नेतृत्व में गस्ती दल के उत्तम कार्य की सराहना की है। हैड कान्स्टेबल गनपत सिंह के नेतृत्व में गस्ती दल ने सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस की पोशाक पहिने तस्करों को पकड़ा । चुनौती दिये जाने पर उनमें से तीन भाग खड़े हुए तथा दो पकड़े गये । दल में अन्य सदस्य थे : हैड कान्स्टेबल राधे श्याम, नायक–चिरंजी लाल, अनूप सिंह, राम समझ तथा किशन चन्द ।

व्यक्तिशः साहस का अद्वितीय उदाहरण

११ बटालियन के जमादार रेवतसिंह ने उच्चकोटि का साहस प्रदर्शित कर अपने साथियों के लिए व्यक्तिशः साहस की अद्वितीय मिसाल प्रस्तुत की। जमादार रेवतसिंह १५ जवानों के दल का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे और उन्हीं की तुरन्त कार्यवाही द्वारा उनका गश्ती दल उपद्रवियों के जाल से बच सका ।

जनवरी १९७२ को जमादार रेवतसिंह एक गश्ती दल का नेतृत्व कर रहा था। इसको उग्रपंथियों की गतिविधियों का अन्तर्रोध करने का कार्य सौंपा गया था। बढ़ते हुए उग्रपंथियों को दल के वहां होने की सूंघ मिल गई थी। उन्होंने एक जाल बिछाया किन्तु गश्ती दल के संतरी की सर्तकता ने उसके प्रयास को विफल कर दिया। इन उग्रपंथियों की संख्या दल से करीब छः गुना थी। मुठभेड़ में उग्रपंथियों ने एल. एम. जी. तथा अन्य स्वचालित शस्त्रों का खुलकर प्रयोग किया ।

एस० ओ० ने काल्पनिक युनिटों को शोर मचा कर आदेश देने प्रारम्भ किये। इस प्रकार अपनी बुद्धि के बल पर उसने उपद्रवियों पर विजय पायी। वे शस्त्र, बारूद तथा उपस्कर छोड़कर भाग खड़े हुए। जमादार रेवतसिंह ने इन भागते हुए उपग्रंथियों पर हथगोले तथा मार्टार से भारी मार की और उन्हें घातक क्षति पहुंचाई।

रेवतसिंह मार्च १९५७ में दल में भर्ती हुआ था। उसका सेवा का रिकार्ड बहुत ही सराहनीय है।

वीरों की खान : प्रथम बटालियन

वर्ष १९७२ के दौरान केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस को प्रदान किया गया पहला 'पुलिस पदक' अदम्य साहस और कर्तव्य निष्ठा के लिए प्रथम बटालियन के कान्स्टेबल मोहन सिंह को मिला।

यह दल की सर्वाधिक पुरानी बटालियन है और इसे सही ही 'जननी' बटालियन की संज्ञा दी गई है। यह दल की सर्वाधिक अलंकृत बटालियन भी कही जा सकती है।

इस बटालियन को ३८ पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित होने का गौरव प्राप्त है। उनमें एक जार्ज क्रास (१९४२), ३ किंग पुलिस मैडल (१९४६), पांच इंडियन पुलिस मेडल (१९४४-४६), स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व अवधि में सराहनीय सेवा के लिए दो इंडियन पुलिस, ६ राष्ट्रपति पुलिस तथा अग्नि सेवा पदक, पांच प्रधान मंत्री के जीवन रक्षा पदक, १८ पुलिस शौर्य पदक (जो हाल ही में कान्स्टेबल मोहन सिंह को मिला) अर्जित किये हैं।

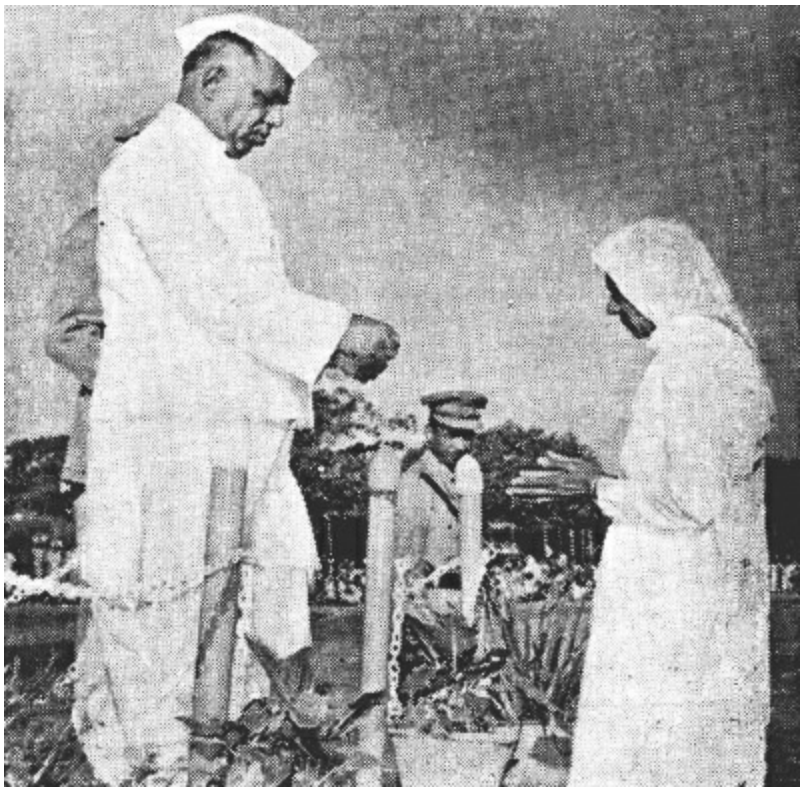
प्रशस्ति

१७ सितम्बर १९७१ को कोशीपुर पुलिस स्टेशन कलकत्ता के अधिकार क्षेत्र में कलकत्ता पुलिस के सहयोग से २ सेक्शन का एक दल राजबागान क्षेत्र में वामपंथी उपद्रवियों को खोज निकालने के लिए भेजा गया था। बस्ती क्षेत्र पर घेरा डालने के उपरान्त पुलिस दलों ने उपद्रवियों के छिपाव ठिकानों को खोजना प्रारम्भ किया ।

इस दौरान दो उपद्रवी वहां से दमदम क्षेत्र की ओर भागते दिखाई दिये। कान्स्टेबल मोहनसिंह ने जो निकट ही था, इनका पीछा किया। इनमें एक के पास रिवाल्वर था दूसरा 'भुजाली' से लैस था।

कान्स्टेबल मोहन सिंह ने एक उपद्रवी को पकड़ने का प्रयास किया। अपने साथी को बचाने के लिए दूसरे ने मोहन सिंह की ओर रिवाल्वर ताना। किन्तु अपने जीवन की परवाह किये बिना ही कान्स्टेबल मोहनसिंह ने अपनी रायफल की बट से रिवाल्वर वाले उपद्रवी पर हमला कर दिया और इस प्रकार उसके रिवाल्वर चलाने के प्रयास को विफल कर दिया। इसी बीच कलकत्ता पुलिस के अधिकारीगण भी वहां पहुंच गये और उपद्रवी को मार दिया गया।

कान्स्टेबल मोहनसिंह को इस असाधारण वीरता के लिये पुलिस शौर्य पदक प्रदान किया गया। प्रशस्ति में कहा गया है "श्री मोहनसिंह ने उपद्रवी को पकड़ने में अपने निजी जीवन की सुरक्षा किये बिना अपूर्व शौर्य का प्रदर्शन किया।"



केन्द्रीय वित्त मन्त्री श्री वाई० बी० चह्वाण स्वर्गीय है० का० दलीप सिंह की पत्नी को 'पुलिस शौर्य पदक' प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

यद्यपि स्थापना के बाद से दल का ६० बटालियनों तक विस्तार हो चुका है किन्तु आज भी इस बटालियन की उच्च । परम्परायें ऐसे ही बनी हैं।

इतिहास

इस बटालियन की स्थापना १९३६ में थलसेना की स्थगित की गई यूनिटों से की गई और इसको 'काउन रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव पुलिस' (सम्राट की प्रतिनिधि पुलिस) की संज्ञा दी गई। इसके गठन का श्रेय मेजर जे०एफ० पियर्ट को है। १९४६ तक यह बटालियन भारतीय पुलिस के निर्देशन में फलती-फूलती रही। इसका कार्य क्षेत्र राजस्थान की राजसी रियासत तक ही सीमित था और शायद यही कारण है कि यह नीमच में अवस्थित रही।

१९४२ में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस को पीर पगोरा के विरुद्ध अभियान में तैनात किया गया जहां इसने बड़ी मुस्तैदी से हर उपद्रव को कुचल दिया। १९४७ के बाद से केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का दायित्व कई गुणा विस्तृत हो गया और यह सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल की दूरदर्शिता का ही फल है कि इस दल को नियमित आधार पर गठित किया गया और इसको केन्द्रीय पुलिस दल की संज्ञा दी गई।

सामान्य दायित्व

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस जो एक केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस दल है का सामान्य दायित्व

राज्यों की मांग पर उन क्षेत्रों में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखना है । इसको डाकुओं के विरुद्ध तथा पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए भी तैनात किया गया है।

१९७० से इस बटालियन को सर्वाधिक उपद्रवी क्षेत्र पश्चिमी बंगाल में सेवा के लिए तैनात किया गया। इस क्षेत्र में उपद्रवी जनता के जीवन को अस्त-व्यस्त करने में बहुत ही उग्र हैं। कान्स्टेबल मोहनसिंह जैसे जवानों के निष्ठ कार्यों ने स्थिति को बिगड़ने से बचाया है। इन कार्यों को अन्जाम देते हुए इस बटालियन को २० जवानों की बलि देनी पड़ी है। शहीद हैं डिप्टी एम.पी.एस.आर. नेब, हैड कान्स्टेबल दलीपसिंह, नायक राम सिंह, हरि सिंह, जय दयाल, हरनाम सिंह, लान्स नायक संगत सिंह, कान्स्टेबल— हनुमान सिंह, रोथिया, देवीदत्त, हजारी लाल, कंवर सिंह, नरबीर सिंह, सूर्यदेव सिंह, नरेश लाल, राजपाल सिंह, मोहम्मद ईशू, सहिन्दर सिंह तथा विजय बहादुर ।

इनमें हेड कान्स्टेबल दलीप सिंह, नायक हरनामसिंह, कान्स्टेबल मोहम्मद ईशू, और कान्स्टेबल देवीदत्त को पुलिस शौर्य पदक से अलंकृत किया गया है।

सौभाग्यशाली कमान्डर

इस बटालियन की कमान करने वाले प्रथम भारतीय लेफ्टि. कर्नल जे.एन.पी. गौड थे जो थलसेना से आये थे तथा इसकी १९४८ से १९५२ तक कमान की। इसके बाद लेफ्टि. कर्नल सूचा सिंह को इस पद पर नियुक्त किया गया उन्होंने भी १९४८ से १९५२ तक बटालियन की कमान की। इनके उपरान्त इस बटालियन की कमान करने का सौभाग्य इनको मिला: श्री ए.पी. बत्रा, आई.पी.एस (१९५६-१९५६), मेजर भैरों सिंह (१९५६), जे.के. छाबरा आई पी.एस. (१९५६-६१), मेजर ईशर सिंह (१९६१-६२), सर्वश्री एम.ई. डिकून्हा आई.पी.एस, जे.पी. वाजपाई तथा आर.जे. लिफूचर (१९६२-६४) लेफ्टि-कर्नल उमराव सिंह (१९६५-६७) तथा लेफ्टि-कर्नल छत्तर सिंह (१९६७-७०)। १९७० की अवधि में श्री मस्तान नायडू लेफ्टि-कर्नल के.एस. राना, वीर चक्र तथा बी.एम. जोशी ने इसकी कमान की। वर्तमान कमान्डर श्री आर.के. शर्मा ने मार्च १९७१ को पदभार सम्हाला । वह राष्ट्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण कालेज माउन्ट आबू तथा पुलिस प्रशिक्षण कालेज, हजारी-बाग से स्नातक हैं। इस बटालियन में हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, गोरखा तथा अनुसूचित जातियों की काफी उचित संख्या है और दल में एकीकरण का विशिष्ट उदाहरण है।

प्रमुख गतिविधियां

आम चुनावों (१९७१) तथा विधान सभा चुनावों (१९७२) के दौरान बटालियन ने कई स्थितियों को बिगड़ने से बचाया तथा चनावों को शान्ति ढंग से क्रियान्वित किये जाने में सहयोग किया।

मार्च १९७२ में चुनावों के दौरान अधिकतर चुनाव केन्द्रों में इस बटालियन के दस्ते तैनात थे। ११ मार्च को चुनाव के दौरान हैड कान्स्टेबल गंगा राम ने एक उपद्रवी दल का सामना कर स्थिति को बिगड़ने से बचाया। कुछ उपद्रवी एक गाड़ी में आये और

चुनाव केन्द्र पर हथगोले फेंके तथा गोली चलाई जिसके फलस्वरूप एक पुलिस का जवान घायल हुआ। हैड कान्स्टेबल राजिन्दर सिंह तथा कान्स्टेबल बलबीरसिंह ने भी इस अवसर पर कर्तव्यपरायणता का उच्च प्रदर्शन किया।

एक अन्य अवसर पर कलकत्ता की अन्य मित्र सड़क पर कुछ उपद्रवी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की चौकी पर हमला करना चाहते थे। काफी संख्या में उपद्रवी वहां एकत्रित हो गये किन्तु हैड कान्स्टेबल मुनीन्दर पाल सिंह की तुरन्त तथा दृढ़ कार्यवाही ने उनके मनोरथ को सफल न होने दिया।

खेलकूद के क्षेत्र में खेलकुद

खेलकूद के क्षेत्र में खेलकुद के क्षेत्र में भी बटालियन ने ख्याति प्राप्त की है। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की बास्केटबाल टीम का कप्तान डिप्टी एस.पी. मोहिन्दर विक्रमसिंह राष्ट्रीय तथा ओलम्पिक स्तर का खिलाड़ी है। बटालियन के अन्य ख्याति प्राप्त खिलाड़ी हैं: जमादार सुरजनसिंह (बालीबाल), कां. खुशबहादुर (फुटबाल), बैजनाथ (पहलवान) तथा जमादार जुगलाल (निशानेबाजी)।

५५वीं बटालियन का स्थापना दिवस

५५ बटालियन की स्थापना की प्रथम वार्षिकी १ जून १९७२ को रामगढ़ में मनाई गई।

समारोह में प्रातः रस्मी परेड का आयोजन किया गया जिसका निरीक्षण युद्धबन्दी शिविर के कमान्डर कर्नल रेवत सिंह ने किया तथा बाद को मार्च पास्ट में सलामी ली।

शस्त्र-पूजा के उपरान्त, एक उत्सव मेले का आयोजन हुआ। तत्पश्चात् खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिता हुई। एक विशेष फिल्म प्रदर्शन का भी आयोजन किया गया।

आकाशवाणी रांची ने कार्यक्रम का रिकार्ड तैयार किया जो रांची, पटना, भागलपुर स्टेशनों से प्रसारित किया गया।

चुस्त पोशाक तथा ड्रिल के उच्च स्तर की प्रशंसा करते हुए कर्नल रेवत सिंह ने कहा कि बटालियन ने युद्ध बंदी शिविर चौकसी का दायित्व बड़ी निष्ठा, कुशलता तथा संतोषजनक ढंग से निभाया है। उन्होंने कमान्डेन्ट श्री के. एल. सचदेव, कम्पनी कमान्डरों तथा एस. ओज को उच्च स्तर बनाये रखने के लिए बधाई दी।

अन्त में कर्नल रेवत सिंह ने कहा कि बटालियन की उपलब्धियां थलसेना की नियमित बटालियनों तथा अर्द्ध सैनिक सैन्य दलों से किसी प्रकार भी निम्न नहीं हैं।

सी. आर. पी. एफ. में कल्याणकारी गतिविधियां

देश की सुरक्षा तथा जन सेवा का भार उठाने वालों के मनोबल को ऊंचा रखने के लिए उनके परिवारों की उचित देखभाल अनिवार्य है ताकि वह निश्चिन्त रूप से अपना सर्वस्व अपने दायित्व को निभाने में लगा सकें। इस तथ्य को विचाराधीन रख हाल ही में कुछ कल्याणकारी कार्य किये गए उनमें से कुछेक का विवरण निम्न दिया गया है।

शिशु विद्यालय

ग्रुप सेन्टर १ अजमेर में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के सदस्यों के शिशुओं की शिक्षा हेतु एक किन्डरगार्टन विद्यालय की स्थापना की गई। इस क्षेत्र के अड़ोस-पड़ोस में शिशुओं के लिए शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था न थी तथा ग्रुप सेन्टर १, २ तथा उनसे सम्बद्ध बटालियनों में तैनात जवानों के बच्चों की शिक्षा बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हो रही थी। यद्यपि धनाभाव की समस्या थी किन्तु कल्याण समिति की अध्यक्षा श्रीमती ए. एम. शाह तथा अन्य महिलाओं के प्रयास से यह असम्भव कार्य भी सम्पूर्ण हुआ।

कल्याण केन्द्र

अब जब बच्चे विद्यालय में अपने भविष्य का निर्माण कर रहे होते हैं उनकी मातायें भी कल्याण केन्द्रों में व्यस्त रहती हैं जहां अफसरों की पत्नियां केन्द्र की गतिविधियों में विशेष रुचि लेती हैं। वहां कितने ही प्रकार के वस्त्रों का उत्पादन किया जाता है। वहां सिलाई तथा कढ़ाई की कक्षाओं का भी आयोजन किया जाता है।

सराहनीय सेवाओं को मान्यता

महत्व धातु अथवा धन राशि का नहीं, पुरस्कार प्रतीक है निष्ठ सेवा की मान्यता का। यह प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के मनोबल को उच्च करने में महान् योग करता है। हाल ही में विभिन्न प्रदेशों में तैनात केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की बटालियनों को स्थानीय अथवा पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा सराहनीय सेवाओं के लिए स्मारिका और नकद राशि पुरस्कार स्वरूप भेंट दी गई।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

७ बटालियन : रु० २०० एस. पी. खामाम द्वारा ।
५८ बटालियन : रजत स्मारिका तथा रु. १३० नकद एस. पी. गुलबरगा द्वारा।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश

२६ बटालियन : डिप्टी कमीश्नर खोन्शा द्वारा हैड कान्स्टेबल विद्यादत्त को रु. १०० नकद ।

पांश्चमी बंगाल

२७ बटालियन : एस. पी. रेलवे पुलिस, अंडल द्वारा रु. ३६०।
४६ बटालियन : जनरल मैनेजर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि. दुर्गापुर द्वारा रु. १०००।

मणिपुर

८ बटालियन : आई. जी. पुलिस, मणिपुर श्री मदन गोपाल द्वारा रु. ५००।

मिजोराम

३६ बटालियन : ए डी सी तथा ए ए ओ कोलासिब श्री एच. दन्धुनम द्वारा रु. ६५।

नागालैंड

१४ बटालियन : असाधारण सेवाओं के लिये नागालैण्ड के मख्य मंत्री श्री हाकिशे सेमा द्वारा एक ट्राफी। नागालैण्ड के उप मंत्री द्वारा रु. १००। नागालैण्ड विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष द्वारा रु. १००। अतिरिक्त डिप्टी कमिश्नर जुन्हेबोटो द्वारा रु. ५०।

दो लाख रुपये की उपयोगी वस्तुएं भेंट

नई दिल्ली में ८ जून को आयोजित एक समारोह में श्रीमती इमदाद अली ने निदेशालय के कार्मिकों के लिए एक टेलीविजन, २८ ट्रांजिस्टर, टार्च, सिगरेट, बिस्कुट, साबुन, ब्रुश तथा कपड़े जैसी अनेकों उपयोगी वस्तुएं भेंट की।

देश का सशस्त्र दल होने के नाते केन्द्रीय नागरिक परिषद् की ओर से भी उपहार प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। गत महीनों में कुछ उपयोगी वस्तुएं जिनकी कीमत लगभग २ लाख रुपये होती है उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त हुई।

अब तक जो उपहार प्राप्त हुए हैं उन्हें विभिन्न बटालियनों में वितरित कर दिया गया है। टेलीविजन सैट दिल्ली अवस्थित ४७ बटालियन को भेंट किया गया है। एक बुनाई की मशीन तथा काफी मात्रा में ऊन ग्रुप सेन्टर नीमच भेजी गई है। ग्रुप सेन्टर जम्मू को एक ट्रांजिस्टर दिया गया है।

४० सिलाई मशीन भी प्राप्त हुई हैं जो कार्यवाही के दौरान शहीद हुए जवानों की विधवाओं तथा निकट सम्बन्धियों में वितरित किये जायेंगे।

कुछ और उपहार प्राप्त करने का प्रयास जारी है और प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें वितरण के लिए बटालियनों में भेज दिया जाएगा।

५३ बटालियन की प्रथम वार्षिकी

५३ बटालियन की प्रथम वार्षिकी १४ मई को रांची में बड़ी धूमधाम के साथ मनाई गई। कार्यक्रम बहुत ही व्यस्त रहा। इसमें रस्मी परेड, संगीन प्रतियोगिता, कमांडर की एकादश तथा सूबेदार की एकादश के मध्य हाकी मैच, मनोरंजन विविधा छद्मवेश प्रतियोगिता तथा संध्या को बड़ाखाना प्रमुख कार्यक्रम थे।

आकाशवाणी रांची, पटना तथा भागलपुर ने इस कार्यक्रम को प्रसारित किया जो बाद को आकाशवाणी दिल्ली से भी प्रसारित किया गया ।



जमादार के० बी० क्षेत्री श्रीमती पी० एन० जायसवाल से पुरस्कार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं

कमान्डेन्ट श्री एम.पी.एस. फारुकी ने स्थापना के प्रथम वर्ष के दौरान उच्च स्तर रखने के लिए सराहना की। वर्तमान बटालियन रांची में पाक युद्धबंदी शिविर में तैनात है।

अन्तर-कम्पनी संगीन प्रतियोगिता में लांस नायक संतोष तमंग प्रथम, सवाई सिंह द्वितीय तथा करमसिंह तृतीय रहे। आर. मांगिया को सांत्वना पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया। प्रतियोगिता बहुत ही जोशीली रही। कां. मुगल ने अपनी रायफल तथा एड़ी तोड़ ली। प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन श्री डी.के. खुराना ने किया था।

पुरस्कार विजेता

सूबेदार की एकादश ने समारोह हाकी २-१ गोल से जीती। छद्मवेश प्रतियोगिता में हैड कांस्टेबल सूरजभान प्रथम रहा ।

सूबेदार बलदेव सिंह जो १९६५ के दौरान युद्धबंदी बना था ने इस अवसर पर अपने कारनामों का विवरण दिया।

राजेन्द्रा मेडिकल कालेज, रांची के श्री पी.एन. जायसवाल की पत्नी श्रीमती जायसवाल ने पुरस्कार वितरण किया। मनोरंजन विविधा की दर्शकों ने मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा की। बड़ेखाने में उपस्थिति बहुत अधिक रही।

श्रीमती फारुकी ने लकी ड्रा के पुरस्कारों का वितरण किया। पुरस्कार में टेबल फैन, साइकिल, रेडियो, सूटकेस, बिस्तरबन्द आदि अन्य अनेक उपयोगी वस्तुएं थीं।

शहीद की पत्नी के उद्गार

–विदेश्वरसिंह पठानिया

जब मैं मिला एक शहीद सिपाही की पत्नी से,
सुने मैंने ये उद्गगार उस वीर ललना के मुख से।
कहने लगी, इससे महान क्या होगा भाग्य मेरा,
सरहद पर जो शहीद हुआ प्राण प्यारा मेरा।
लोग मरने वाले के लिए हैं आँसू बहाते,
मेरी आँखों में जाने क्यों आँसू नहीं आते।
गोद मेरी में खेल रही है उसी की निशानी,
दुआएं माँगती हूं इसके लिए कब आयेगी जवानी।
नशों में इसकी प्रवाहित है शहीद पिता का रक्त,
बनेगा एक दिन यह बालक भी देश का भक्त।
देगा यह भी स्वदेश हित-प्राणों की कुर्बानी,
होगा न तब भी मेरी आँखों में विषाद का पानी।
सुन उसके मुख से ये शब्द मैं विस्मित रह गया,
क्या है यही भारत की मर्यादा, विचारधारा में बह गया।
सोचा मैंने यह भी रानी पद्मनी से कम नहीं,
ताकने का सीमा की ओर किसी का दम नहीं।

क्रीड़ा-जगत

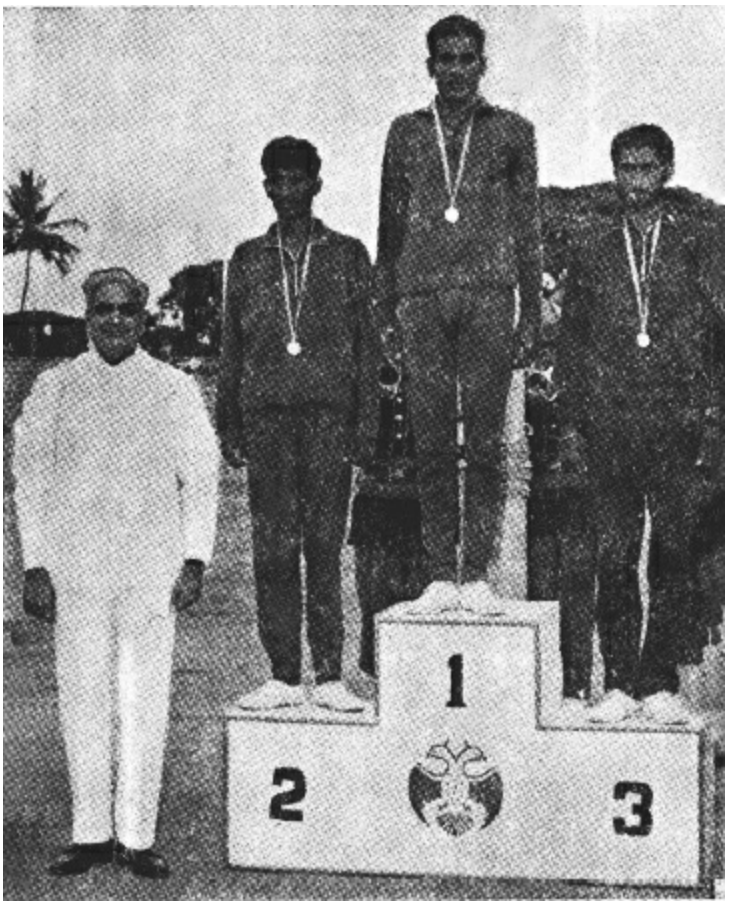
नीमच रेंज विजेता

खेल सिर्फ मनोरंजन का साधन ही नहीं अपितु जवानों को कार्ययोग्य, चुस्त तथा सुदृढ़ बनाये रखने का एक साधन भी है। इसी तथ्य को ध्यान में रख कर आज सभी सेवा संस्थानों में खेलकूद को अधिक महत्व दिया जा रहा है। खेलों में विजय जहां व्यक्ति को प्रोत्साहन तथा उसके व्यक्तित्व को उभारते हैं वहाँ उससे सम्बन्धित यूनिट की भी ख्याति होती है ।

जिमनास्टिक, तैराकी, बास्केटबाल और हाकी में अन्तर-रेंज टूर्नामेन्ट हाल ही में क्रमशः पूना, अजमेर, नीमच तथा देवली में हुए।

नीमच रेंज ने जिमनास्टिक में, हैदराबाद ने तैराकी में, पूना ने बास्केटबाल में तथा दुर्गापुर ने हाकी में प्रथम स्थान लिए।

जिमनास्टिक: नीमच १, पूना २, कोहिमा ३, अजमेर ४ गोहाटी ५, हैदराबाद ६, दिल्ली ७, श्रीनगर ८ तथा दुर्गापुर ६ ।



श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया ने श्री मुजवर को स्वर्ण पदक से सम्मानित किया। यह उसने पुलिस प्रतियोगिता में जीता था

तैराकी: हैदराबाद १, कोहिमा २, नीमच ३, अजमेर ४, दुर्गापुर ५, दिल्ली ६, श्रीनगर ७, गोहाटी ८, तथा पूना ६।

बास्केटबाल: पूना १, दुर्गापुर २, गोहाटी ३, अजमेर ४, नीमच ५, कोहिमा ६, हैदराबाद ७, दिल्ली ८ तथा पूना ६।

जिमनास्टिक: विभिन्न रेन्जों में जिमनास्टिक के अनिवार्य तथा स्वैच्छिक अभ्यासों में प्रथम स्थानों की स्थिति निम्न रही:–

नीमच रेंज: जमा. एल.एम. खन्ना १, हैड कान्स्टेबल शंकरलाल २, हैड. का. बी. आर. मोरे ३, कान्स्टेबल जगमोहन ४, हैड. का. इन्दर कुमार सिंह ५।

पूना रेंज: बलबीर सिंह १, टी. के. कांनो २, श्रीकृष्ण ३, यू. टी. मिम्पलसे ४, जी. गणेशन ५।

गोहाटी रेंज: धरमबीर सिंह १, आर. के. राजू २, लाल बहादुर ३, मेहरचन्द ४ तथा के. वर्गीज ५।

अजमेर रेंज: सूरजभान १, के.एन. पाटिल २, नसरुद्दीन ३ दत्ता राम ४ तथा बी. सेठी ५।

दुर्गापुर रेंजः जगन्नाथ सिंह १, शंकरदास २, देव प्रकाश ३, उत्तम चन्द ४, एस. एन. वर्मा ५।

श्रीनगर रेंजः नछत्तर सिंह १, बालन चन्द २, काशीराम ३ पी. नायर ४, तथा प्रार. पी. कौजा ५।

दिल्ली रेंजः दयाराम १, रामपाल २, भगवान प्रसाद ३, बलबीर सिंह ४ तथा नरेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह ५।

हैदराबाद रेंजः रामरतन १, कुटाप्पा २, जोथीबा ३, के. पी. सिंह ४, तथा पठान ५।

गोहाटी रेंजः चंदगीराम १, उमेद सिंह २, रामानन्द ३, बच्ची सिंह ४ तथा रामप्रकाश ५।

विभिन्न एथलीटों की व्यक्तिशः स्थिति निम्न रही—

जमा. एल.एम. खन्ना (नीमच रेंज) १, हैड का. शंकरलाल (नीमच रेंज) २, जमा. बलबीर सिंह (पूना रेंज) ३, हैड का. बी. आर. मोरे (नीमच रेंज) ४, सूबेदार धरमबीर सिंह (कोहिमा रेंज) ५, नायक सूरज भान (अजमेर रेंज) ६, लान्स नायक आर. के. राजू (कोहिमा रेंज) ७, का. जगमोहन (नीमच रेंज) ८, हैड. का. इन्दर कुमार सिंह (नीमच रेंज) ६, का. के. डी. पाटिल (अजमेर रेंज) १०, हैड का. चंदगी राम (गोहाटी रेंज) ११, तथा का. नसरुद्दीन (अजमेर रेंज) १२।

अन्य परिणाम इस प्रकार रहे:—

वाल्टिग हार्सः हैड का. मूलचन्द (नीमच रेंज) १ जमा. एल. एम. खन्ना (नीमच रेंज) २, तथा हैड/का. बी.आर. मोरे (नीमच रेंज) ३।

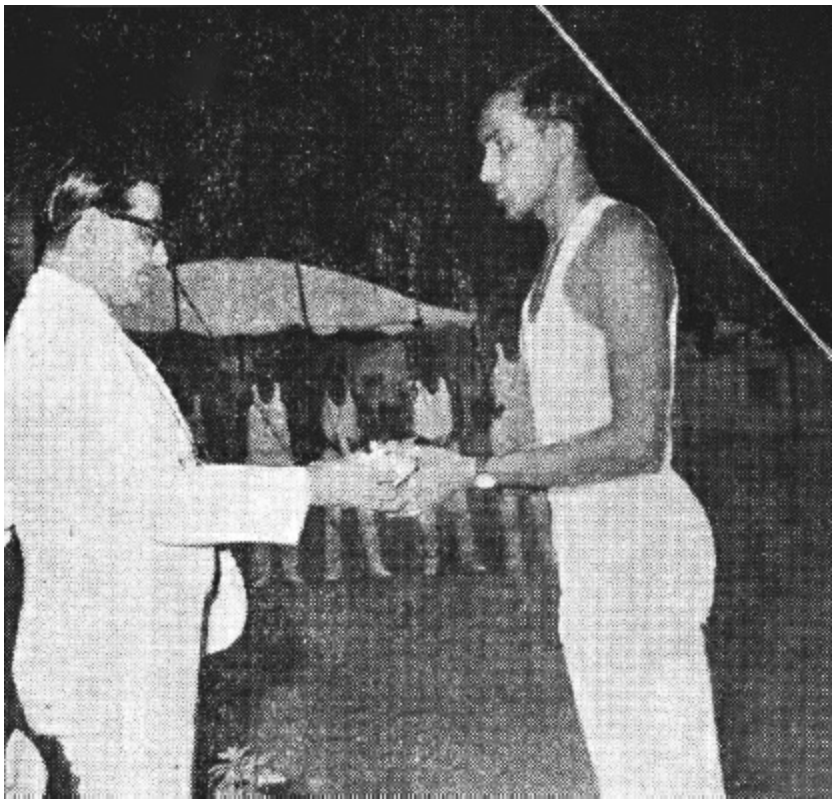
हौरीजोन्टल बारः जमा. बलबीर सिंह (पूना रेंज) १, जमा. एल.एम. खन्ना (नीमच रेंज) २, सू. धरमबीर सिंह (कोहिमा रेंज) ३।

पैरेलल बारः जमा. एल. एम. खन्ना (नीमच) १, हैड. का. शंकरलाल (नीमच) २, तथा हैड. का. बी. आर. मोरे (नीमच) ३।

पामेल्ड हार्सः हैड का. शंकरलाल (नीमच) १, सू. धरमबीर सिंह (कोहिमा) २ तथा हैड का. बी. आर. मोरे (नीमच) ३।

रोमन रिंगसः हैड का. शंकरलाल (नीमच) १, सू. धरमबीर सिंह (कोहिमा) २, तथा हैड का. बी.आर. मोरे (नीमच) ३।

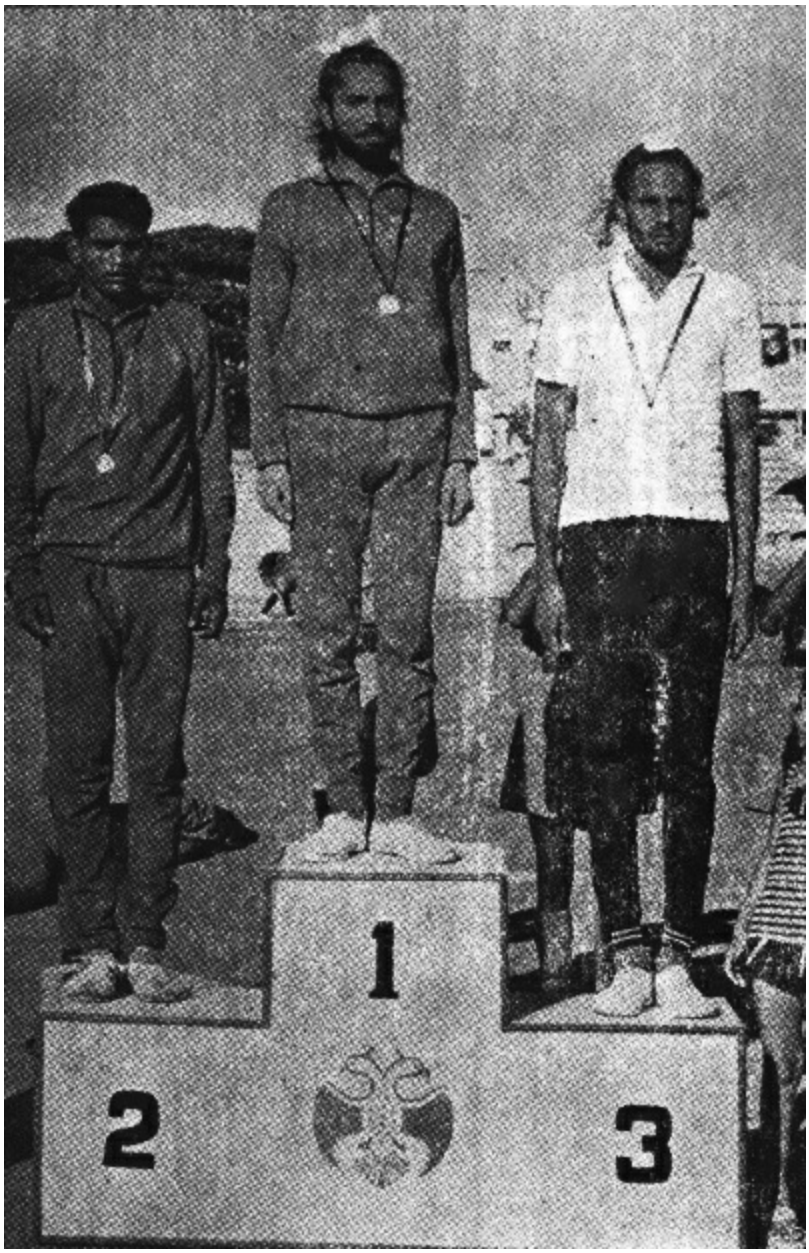
फ्लोर अभ्यासः हैड का शंकरलाल (नीमच) १, हैड का. बी. आर. मोरे (नीमच) २ तथा जमा. एल. एम. खन्ना (नीमच) ३।



बंगलौर प्रतियोगिता में स्वर्ण पदक विजेता डिप्टी एस. पी. डासन को एक उपहार भेंट किया जा रहा है

सर्वाङ्गीण स्थितिः जमा. एल. एम. खन्ना (नीमच) १, हैड का. शंकर लाल (नीमच) २, तथा जमा. बलबीर सिंह ३।

नीमच रेंज विजेता तथा पूना रेंज द्वितीय।



'क्रैस बुलडोजर' के नाम से विख्यात जमादार जे० एम० जेन्डा स्वर्ण पदक के साथ जो उन्होंने बंगलौर में प्रायोजित पलिस प्रतियोगिता में जीता

नागालैंड पुलिस को सो. प्रार. पो. एफ. ट्राफी

महानिदेशक महोदय ने दीर्घावधि तक केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का सहयोग करने के लिए नागालैंड पुलिस को रजत ट्राफी भेंट की।

इस सद्भाव के प्रति आभार प्रकट करते हुए आई० जी० नागालैंड पुलिस श्री आर० डी० पांडे ने कहा "जिस किसी से भी मैंने इस विषय पर बात की उसने सी० आर० पी० एफ० के साथ सहयोग तथा आपके व्यवहार को विशेष रूप से विस्मृत किया

और सराहा है। हम वास्तव में आपके इस सुन्दर उपहार के लिए आते कृतज्ञ हैं और मुझे आशा है कि यह ट्राफी नागालैंड पुलिस की अमूल्य निधि के रूप में सदैव बनी रहेगी।"

विकसित पद्धति अपेक्षित

–गुरबचन

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल में खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने में डिप्टी एस. पो, गुरबचन सिंह रंधावा का महान योग रहा है। प्रशिक्षक के रूप में उसने अनेकानेक प्रशिक्षार्थियों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक पहुंचाया है।

गुरबचन सिंह ने दल में १६ वर्ष की आयु में पदार्पण किया था और उसी समय से सभी महत्वपूर्ण एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिताओं में वह भाग लेता रहा है। उसने गृह मंत्री का स्वर्णपदक लगातार सात वर्ष (१९६०-६६) तक जीता । बंगलौर में आयोजित गत अखिल भारतीय पुलिस प्रतियोगिता में वह शीर्ष स्थिति में रहा तथा ११० मीटर बाधा में स्वर्ण पदक अर्जित किया।

१९६० में रोम में हुए ओलम्पिक खेलों में ऊंची कूद तथा डेकेथलन में उसने भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया। जकार्ता में हुए चौथे एशियाई खेलों में डेकथलन में उसने स्वर्णपदक अर्जित किया तथा श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी आंका गया ।

तब से वह उगान्डा, जर्मनी, हालेन्ड, स्वीटजरलैन्ड, यू.के., रूस तथा अन्य यूरोपीय देशों का दौरा कर चुका है और भारत के सम्मान को बढ़ाया है। वह गत १४ वर्षों से राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेता रहा है। उसके कुछ रिकार्ड आज भी अछूते हैं।

सर्वांगीण परिवर्तन अपेक्षित

गुरबचन के मतानुसार भारतीय एथलीटों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक उठाने के लिए बहुत अधिक प्रयास अपेक्षित हैं।

गुरबचन का कहना है कि वर्तमान में एथलीटों का प्रशिक्षण अव्यवस्थित है। उसमें अनवरता का अभाव है और यही कारण है कि काफी धन व्यय करके आयोजित किये गये प्रशिक्षण शिविरों से अपेक्षित परिणाम उपलब्ध नहीं होते । प्रशिक्षण के प्रयास में मनोवैज्ञानिक पद्धति पर प्रयास तथा अद्यतन तकनीकी उपलब्ध रहते हुए भी प्रशिक्षणार्थियों और प्रशिक्षकों में तारतम्य का अभाव है।

असंतुलित खुराक

भारतीय एथलीटों के विकास में उचित खुराक एक बड़ी बाधा है। सामान्यतः वह असंतुलित होती है और खुराक का दायित्व अधिकतर व्यक्ति पर ही छोड़ दिया जाता

है। उन्हें जो अतिरेक्त भत्ता दिया जाता है उससे वह एक चौथाई "कैलारी" जुटाने में भी सफल नहीं हो पाता और यही कारण है कि उच्च कोटि की योग्यता प्राप्त करने हेतु कठिन परिश्रम नहीं कर पाता है।

अन्त में यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारी कोई दीर्घावधि योजना नहीं। वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत एक खिलाड़ी को खेल अधिकारियों में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा स्थापित करने के लिए व्यक्तिशः प्रयास ही करना होगा। किन्तु अब वह इस स्थिति में पहुंच चुका होता है कि उसकी तकनीकी में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन लाना कठिन होगा।



बंगलौर में सी० आर० पी० एफ० की ओर से डिप्टी एस० पी० गुरबचन सिह रंधावा एथलंटिक चैम्पियनशिप ट्राफी श्रीमती पी० जे० लेविस से प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

इसलिए एथलोटों का युवा अवस्था में ही चयन किया जाना चाहिए। इसके उपरान्त उसे ड्रिल तथा प्रशिक्षण की भट्टी में तपाकर स्वर्ण बना देना चाहिए। यह प्रक्रिया अनवरत गति से चलनी चाहिए और यह निश्चित ही है कि इसके परिणाम उत्तम ही होंगे।

खिलाड़ी के प्रशिक्षण की चार मूलभूत अवस्थायें हैं: प्रारम्भिक, प्रतियोगितावधि से अतिरिक्त, प्रतियोगिता से पूर्व, तथा प्रति योगिता । वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत हमारा एथलीट आखिरी तीन अवस्थाओं में से अव्यवस्थित ढंग से गुजरता है किन्तु यह सब अवरोध रहते हुए भी उसका प्रदर्शन सराहनीय है।

एथलैटिक वातावरण

गुरबचन सिंह एथलैटिक परिवार से सम्बन्धित हैं। उसका पिता मेजर टी. एस. रंधावा सेना से १९६२ में सेवानिवत्त हुए। उन्होंने पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में सात स्वर्ण पदक तथा राष्ट्रीय खेलों में ब्राड जम्प में एक रजत पदक अर्जित किया। उनके ज्येष्ठ भ्राता श्री एच.एस. रंधावा राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्टस संस्थान, पटियाला में प्रशिक्षक हैं तथा वर्तमान में उच्च अध्ययन के लिए पूर्वी जर्मनी गए हुए हैं। उनका कनिष्ठ भ्राता जगदेव सिंह वालीबाल का शौकीन है ।

उनकी जीवन संगनी जसविन्दर भी एथलेटिक परिवार से हैं तथा स्वयं भी विख्यात एथलीट हैं। शादी से पूर्व वह चक्का फेंक में अन्तरविश्वविद्यालय में स्वर्ण पदक विजेता हैं। १९६५ में उन्होंने एक अन्य स्वर्ण पदक अर्जित किया था ।

गरबचन ने स्कूल-अवस्था से ही खेलों में रुचि ली तथा ऊँची कूद, लम्बी कूद और नेजा फेंक में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। खालसा कालेज, अमृतसर में अध्यापन के दौरान वह ऊंची कूद में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय का चैम्पियन था तथा १९५८ में अन्तरविश्वविद्यालय प्रतियोगिता में श्रेष्ठ एथलीट आंका गया ।



महानिदेशक श्री इमदाद अली ग्रुप सेंटर, हैदराबाद में चल रहे ओटो फिटर्स कोर्स के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को संबोधित कर रहे हैं।

तोकियो में हुई ओलम्पिक प्रतियोगिताओं में गये भारतीय दल के वे नेता थे तथा एथलैटिक टीम के कप्तान । यद्यपि ११० मीटर बाधा में उनका स्थान पांचवां रहा किन्तु १४ से० का उनका कीर्तिमान एशिया में श्रेष्ठ था। उन्होंने ऊँची कूद, डेकथलन तथा नेजा फेंक में जो कीर्तिमान स्थापित किये वे आज भी अछूते हैं । राष्ट्र ने इस असाधारण प्रतिभा वाले खिलाड़ी का सम्मान किया और उसे अर्जुन पुरस्कार से अलंकृत किया । यहां भी उन्हें पहल मिली क्योंकि वह प्रथम भारतीय थे जिन्हें यह पुरस्कार दिया गया ।

उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्टस संस्थान पटियाला में 8 मास का प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम किया

और तब से उन्होंने अनेकों प्रांशेक्षण शिविरों का आयोजन किया है।

अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों की आवश्यकता

यह सामान्य धारणा है कि श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी उत्तरी भारत से हैं किन्तु दक्षिण में भी अब तेजी से विकास हो रहा है और दौड़ के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त की है। इसकी पुष्टि के लिए गुरबचन के पास कोई विशेष कारण नहीं किन्तु उन्हीं का कहना है कि खिलाड़ियों के जीवन में जलवायु और भोजन पर विशेष अनसंधान की आवश्यकता है।

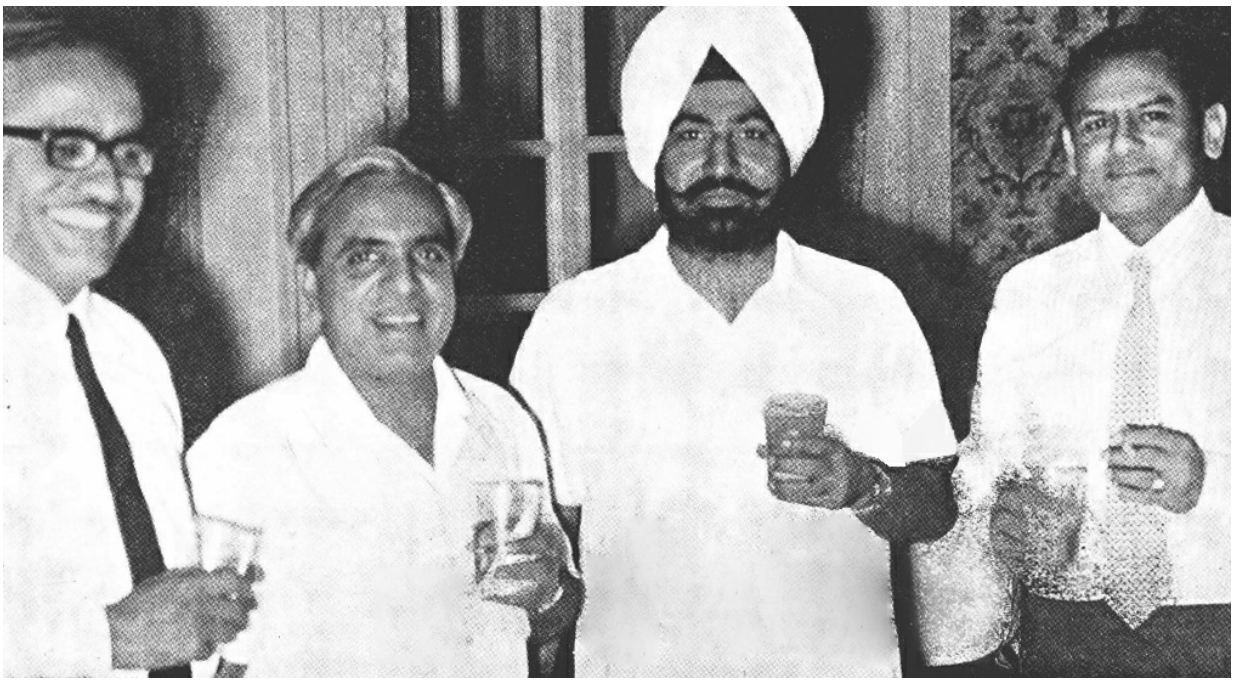
गुरबचन का कहना है कि ऐसे अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की आवश्यकता है जहां खेलकूद की अद्यतम तकनीकी और तरीकों को मुर्तरूप दिया जा सके।

अंग्रेजी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं में स्पोर्टस साहित्य का अभाव भी एक विशेष अवरोध कहा जा सकता है। उनके अनुसार आज देश में इस विषय पर कोई उपयुक्त पत्रिका उपलब्ध नहीं है।

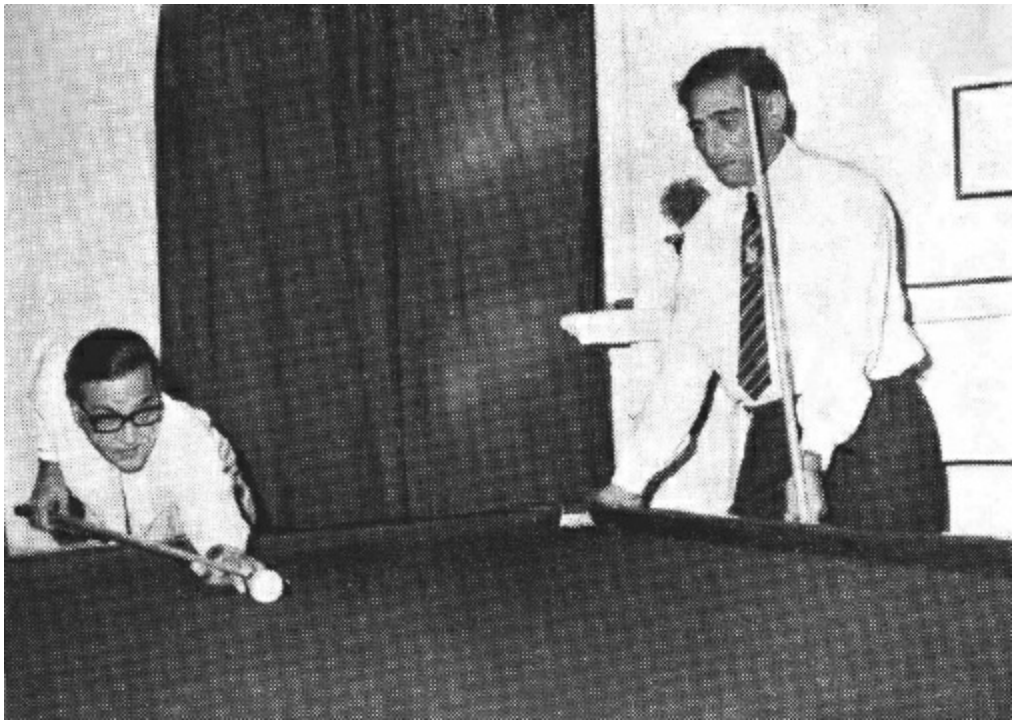
मज़बूरियां

–सुरेन्द्र 'हाजोपुरी'

धुल के बह जाए न तेरी याद मेरे अश्कों में कहीं,
चाह के भी न कोई अश्क में बहा न सका।
दर्दे-दिल कम भला होता कैसे,
जख्मे-जिगर को नासूर से बचा न सका।
दिखा के राह हसीन जिन्दगी की मन्जिल की,
अनजान राही को एक हम-सफर ने लूट लिया।
लाख पूछा जमाने ने अपना किस्सा-ए-गम,
अफसोस, कि उनका पता बता न सका।
बिछुड़ के उनसे मैं भटक गया वीरानों में,
बहुत तलाश किया कोई हमसफर न मिला।
सहारे जिसके मैं मंजिल तालाश कर लेता,
अफसोस, कि वो शम्मां मैं जला न सका।



(L to R) S/Shri M *Wadhwa, PP Khanna, GS Grewal and Brig KM Pandalai at the farewell party for Shri B Venkataraman*



Shri S Tandon addressing the ball at the new Billiard table at Ajmer while Shri AM Shah awaits his turn



Smt. Shah performs the opening ceremony of the Kindergarten School at Ajmer



Welfare gifts from Smt Imdad Ali for Jawans of the Directorate General being received by Jem B C Barthwal

THE CRAPLER

CRPF NEWSLETTER & MAGAZINE

April 30, 1972



BUILDING PROJECTS



Considerable progress has been made in the execution of 476 lakhs CRPF complex at Jharoda Kalan, 20 miles outside Delhi. This consists of accommodation for a four Battalion Group Centre, Signal Battalion and a Base Hospital. Finishing touches are being given to the area and trees planted. A get-together was held at the new site in early February. Photo shows the DG with Shri M Wadhwa (centre) and Shri Jitendra Kumar Sen.



The DG performed the foundation stone laying ceremony of the 753 lakhs complex at Avadi on March 28, 1972. This will consist of a three Battalion Group Centre, Central Training College, Recruit Training Centre and a Base Hospital. Construction work will be taken in hand shortly. Photo shows (L to R) Sarvashri Krishnaswamy, DS Paul, CK Nair, Imdad Ali, Col BK Sabnis and Brig SB Raza PVSM.



Prompt action by 40 Battalion Jawans saved property worth lakhs in a Jute Mills at Calcutta

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Editor

Lt Col Gautam Sharma (Retd)

Cover Photo

Jemadar Dastgir Mujawar was adjudged the Best Athlete of the All India Police Athletic Meet held at Bangalore in April 1972 and awarded the Home Minister's gold medal for the third year in succession

Editorial Office

c/o Directorate General
Central Reserve Police Force
West Block-8
Rama Krishna Puram,
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Difficult terrain and hard work
Anticipation and Prompt Action
A Battalion of thoroughbreds
Well done CRPF
The better-half indeed
Welcome to the Force
1972 Gold Medallist
Fine record of Hockey and Volleyball teams
अदम्य साहस और कर्तव्यनिष्ठा का जीवन्त उदाहरण
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NEED FOR CONSTANT VIGILANCE

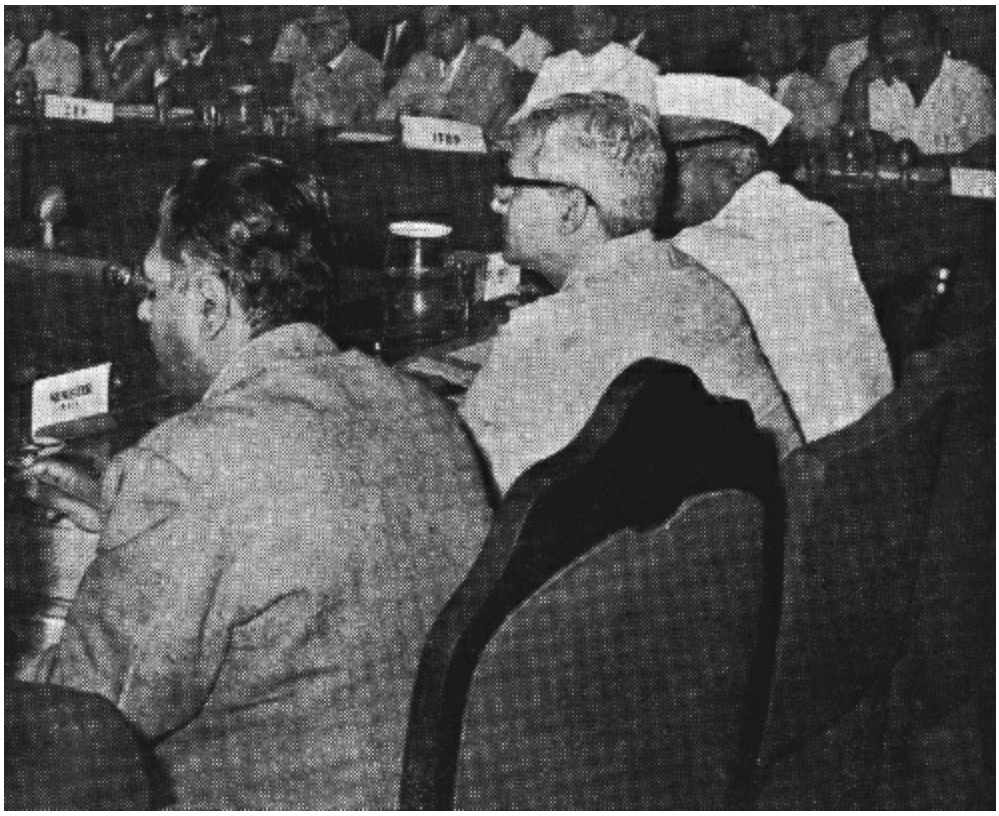
Shri KC Pant, Minister of State for Home Affairs called upon the Police to safeguard weaker elements of the society and actively participate in the struggle against communalism, reaction and obscurantism.

Opening a conference of Inspectors General of Police at New Delhi on 3 April, Shri Pant said, that though Naxalites and other extremist groups appear to be in disarray there was need for constant vigilance. The CRPF was represented by Sarvashri Imdad Ali, D G, S Tandan, IG Sector I, BS Rosha IG Sector II and NS Saksena, IG Sector III.

POSITIVE ROLE FOR THE POLICE

Shri KC Pant was happy to note that extremist violance had been effectively dealt with in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. “With the active co-operation and support of the people of West Bengal we have been able to curb the extremist elements. These gains should be consolidated” he said. Shri Pant emphasised that the Police had a positive role to play in building a free society based on justice, equality and progress. That would involve approaching local problems from a national stand point.

This new role, Shri Pant added, called for personal involvement of the policemen in the socio-economic changes taking place in the country. They had to ensure that national objectives were not thwarted by antisocial elements.



Shri KC Pant addressing the conference. Shri RN Mirdha is on his right

PROMOTE SECULARISM

Shri Pant urged the police force to do its best for promotion of secularism. The fight against communalism was not a negative one against a particular set oi forces but had a positive aspect that of safeguarding the weaker sections of society. The administration at all levels, particularly in the police, he said, had to ensure the isolation of forces of communalism wherever they appeared.

Although during the last year the number of communal incidents had declined, communal organisation in the various communities had managed to preserve their basic infra structure and had in fact made some advances.

The spread of communal organisations as those of minority communities in some sensitive areas, had to be taken note of. Vigilance was required throughout the country to see that communalism was not allowed to grow and was curbed.

FETE ORGANISED BY CRPF FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE, NEEMUCH



While the war was being fought by our valiant jawans the ladies of the Family Welfare Centre, CRPF Neemuch were also active. They launched an intensive drive to collect contributions for the National Defence Fund. Door to door collections were made and a fete was organised for further augmenting the collections. At the end of the day these amounted to Rs. 7,000.

The fete was inaugurated by Smt Tiwari, wife of the Collector, Mandsaur, Shri GN Tiwari, on January 15, 1972.

The Signals set up two stalls, one displaying their varied equipment and the other high-lighting the performance of our Jawans in the Western Sector through maps and sand models. These proved very popular with the public and attracted heavy crowds.

HIGHEST STANDARDS DESIRED



The DG presents the Best Cadet Trophy to Naik Sarwan Singh

Shri Imdad Ali exhorted the Subordinate Officers and Under Officers of the Force to maintain the highest standards of honesty, integrity, devotion to duty and selfless service.

He was addressing the passing out parade of Directly Appointed Subordinate Officers and Under Officers at the Central Training College, Avadi on March 24, 1972. Naik Sarwan Singh was presented a Silver Trophy as the best trainee of the course. Nineteen Jamedars, 18 Head Constables and 15 Naiks attended the course.

Continuing the DG said "as members of an Armed Force you have to provide the correct leadership to the men under your command. You have to study your men, understand them and take work out of them. A true leader will have a willing follower. You can be a true leader only if you earn the regard and respect of your men. For this, in addition to qualities of head, you should possess in good measure qualities of heart too."

"Maintenance of discipline should not be construed as an

opportunity for vindictive and ruthless punishment. Develop and practice correct techniques of man-management. Give proper guidance and supervision to your subordinates. Be understanding, helpful, impartial and firm. All these are very essential if you have to discharge your duties well."

BUILD UP THE IMAGE

Laying emphasis on correct public relations the DG said that the duties of CRPF were carried out before the public and affected them both directly and indirectly.

"Your behaviour with the public has to be correct and proper, on duty, as well as off duty. It is essential for you to maintain proper public relations. One indiscreet act by one member can tarnish the image of the entire Force. However diligent, efficient or honest you are, your work cannot succeed unless you earn the confidence of the public and their co-operation."

The DG added that during the last 33 years the Force had built up very high traditions. These were the result of hard work, courage, bravery and great sacrifice by the members of the Force.

"Today as you enter active service as members of the Force a great responsibility devolves upon you to maintain these high standards and uphold these *noble traditions.*

"Whenever there were challenges to law and order the Central Government had relied upon us very heavily. On more than one occasion our Battalions were moved by air to control explosive situations. This continued deployment necessitated expansion of the Force and since 1968 it has multiplied three-fold.

"Inspite of such expansion and the inevitable dilution we have been able to maintain our high standards of efficiency and discharged all duties to the entire satisfaction of the Central Government" said he.

MULTIFARIOUS ROLE

Then there were communal disorders, assistance to the Central Government agencies like the Land and Sea Customs, security of Central Government undertakings like Farakka Barrage and Durgapur Steel Plant.

Large Scale deployment was undertaken to assist in the orderly conduct

of elections both for the Parliament and State Legislatures during March 1971 and 1972. These manifold duties required the personnel of the Force to have the capacity to adapt themselves quickly to changing conditions. The Force had also been called upon, time and again, to safeguard the integrity and security of the country. This was done first at Hot Springs in Ladakh in 1959. The valiant resistance put up by the small CRPF Force at Sardar Post in the Rann of Kutch against a strong Pakistani Brigade in 1965 is an epic chapter in the history of the Force. During 1971 war with Pakistan two CRPF Battalions-16 and 20, acquitted themselves extremely well in the Chicken Neck and Shakargarh Sectors on the Western front.

Equally praise worthy was the performance of 25, 38 and 46 Battalions in Tripura and Meghalaya. When the Indian Army advanced in Bangla Desh these Battalions supported the regular army.

The DG concluded his address by congratulating the DASOs/UOs for the excellent standard of their drill and march past.



The DG addresses the Cadets. Col. Sabnis, Principal CTC is on the left

Police and the Welfare State

□ NS Saksena IP

In certain areas a few elements, themselves believing in violence, have raised a cry against alleged repression by the police, including the CRPF. It must always be borne in mind that the police deals with the citizens of the country and the use of minimum force is sacred to its philosophy.

Some people propagate the theory that in a Welfare State the police should completely abjure violence. Is this a practicable present-day ideal for the police? To get a correct answer we can go back to the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

In his early life Gandhiji's conscience often troubled him when there was a conflict between truth and non-violence. In later years he unequivocally gave precedence to truth and justice over non-violence. After the outbreak of the Second World War Gandhiji was willing to let the Congress mobilise the Indian people for a war against the Axis powers only if the British agreed to grant independence to India.

With partition in the offing Calcutta was in the throes of communal violence. When this holocaust was at its worst 'a group of young men who felt that having given their word to the Mahatma a few days earlier, they were honour-bound to protect the Muslims, came to inquire if they could use sten guns for the purpose. Gandhiji told them that he was with them. If the Congress Chief Minister failed to protect the minority, and the young men were able to do so with the help of firearms, they deserved his support' (Krishna Kriplani— *Gandhi a life*— page 184).

USE OF VIOLENCE BLESSED

In 1947, Gandhiji blessed the use of the Indian Army and praised the valour of the Indian troops and Kashmiris in repelling Pakistani raiders. This attitude surprised only those with short memories. Several years earlier Gandhiji had blessed the fight of the Spanish Republicans against General Franco and that of China against Japan.

If Gandhiji was alive today there is no doubt that he would have approved the use of arms by the Mukti Bahini in Bangla Desh and the help rendered to them by the Indian defence forces.

As there has been confusion in people's minds about Gandhiji's attitude to violence there has been a similar confusion since 1947 about the role of police **in a** Welfare State. With the best of intentions it has been repeatedly stated that the 'Police State' ended on August 14, 1947 and a Welfare State was born the next day.

This *mantra* has been repeated in a manner which has, unconsciously, given incorrect, vague and wooly conceptions about the role of the Police. Even some police officers have acquired a few of these incorrect notions. The vague impression appears to have grown that the police is not an instrument of repression and it is something like Seva Samiti plus a moral rearmament organisation.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO

The confusion can be cleared in no time if it is clearly understood that in some respects police is an instrument of repression in the hands of those who hold power under the constitution and this lawful power is directed against those who are out either to overthrow the constitutional machinery by violence or else to violate the laws, duly enacted by the people's representatives. In short it is an instrument of the people to be used by their constitutionally chosen representatives.

A 'Police State' is one in which this instrument is used by a foreign power or an illegal usurper of authority against the people's interests. The first difference between a 'Police State' and a 'Welfare State' is, therefore, as to who uses the coercive power of the police.

The Second difference between a 'Welfare State' and 'Police State' is equally vital. It relates to the objectives for which the coercive power of the state is used. In a 'Police State' it is generally used to ensure the stability of an authoritarian regime while in a 'Welfare State' it should be used to promote the happiness of the people.

As the vast majority of people are peaceful and law-abiding they want the police to save them from the small but powerful minority of evil-minded persons. In this context it may be useful to recall that even our ancestors in the days of Ramayana and Mahabharta had sound ideas on the nature of the

State and the duties of the police. They knew that the State was born as an instrument of repression and it will remain so as long as it exists.

This does not involve any conflict with the concept of a Welfare State. The two are complementary, not contradictory. The doctor has to be kind and sympathetic but when he goes to the operation table his knife has to be sharp. A state which is not an effective instrument of repression of evil-minded persons in society cannot do any welfare work. It is equally true that a state which does nothing else except repression will also not last long.

ANCIENT INJUNCTIONS

History tells us that welfare states, which do not devise sharp instruments for repressing the evil elements in the population, met their end quite soon. The Weimer Republic of Germany is one example. In the days of the Ramayana and Mahabharata duties of the king were clearly laid down. He had to ensure a prosperous agriculture (even by invoking the rain god), promote industry, patronise the arts, encourage good conduct, moral values and also ensure the suppression of criminals of various types, who harass the population.

The injunctions in this respect were mercilessly severe; whether the king was taking his food or sleeping he could not delay for a moment when he got news that thieves were stealing cattle or damaging the crops. The destiny of those kings who dilly-dallied in this respect was clearly and unequivocally fixed by our lawgivers—the destiny was eternal damnation in hell. I may quote Manu, our ancient law-giver;

Dread of the rod alone restrains the bad,
Controls the good and makes a nation happy
The king must, therefore, punish fearlessly
Else should the strong oppress the weak
The King is equally unjust who frees
The guilty or condemns the innocent.

In the present day world criminals are not confined to thieves and dacoits; they include a large number of white collar criminals and gangsters organised in disciplined tightly-controlled syndicates of crime. This organisation became necessary when large scale crime like gambling, boot-legging, smuggling narcotics etc. opened the possibilities of huge profits.

ORGANISED CRIME

In the early twenties the name of *Al Capone* became a well-known household word in USA. He was a gangster of Chicago whose share from the sale of illegal liquor alone in 1927 amounted to $ 43,000,000. The USA Presidential Commission, 1967, described organised crime in the following term:

> Organised crime is a Society that seeks to operate outside the control of the American people and their government. It involves thousands of criminals, working within structures as those of any large-scale corporation subject to laws more rigidly enforced than those of legitimate Governments. Its actions are not impulsive but rather the result of intricate conspiracies, carried on over many years and aimed at gaining control over whole fields of activity in order to amass profits.

The tentacles of these syndicates are spread not only far and wide but also deep. In fact, it is one of the important features of life in USA. To quote the Presidential Commission again :

> Organised crime affects the lives of millions of Americans, but because it desperately preserves its invisibility many, perhaps most, Americans are not aware how they are affected, or even that they are affected at all.

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE

The third difference is equally important and it is as to the manner in which this coercive power is used. In a ‘Police State’ this power has been and can be used arbitrarily to make illegal arrests etc. In a ‘Welfare State’ this power can only be used in a manner, which is authorised by the law of the land. For example the laws permit the police to disperse an unlawful assembly; if necessary force can be used to achieve this objective. The only point to be kept in mind is that no more force should be used than is necessary to achieve this objective.

Again, the law permits the police to catch thieves, decoits and murderers but it does not permit the police to inflict any punishments on them; this is reserved for the judiciary. The police has to catch law-breakers impartially and then, without any malice or vindictiveness, to hand them over to the courts for judgment.

To sum up the state cannot completely abjure the use of repressive

methods as long as evil-minded persons want to harass the common people. The police, as the arm of the executive, has sometimes no alternative but to use repressive methods.

The three vital differences between the use of coercive methods by the police in a 'Police State' and in a 'Welfare State' are :

(i) In the former it serves a foreign regime or a dictatorial regime and in the latter a constitutionally chosen government.

(ii) In the former the main objective is the stability of the regime while in the latter it is the welfare of the people.

(iii) Lastly in the former the power is exercised ar-bitarily while in the latter it is exercised in a manner, authorised by the laws of the land.

The present state of crime in the democracies, including, India, cannot permit the police to abjure repressive methods completely.

PIONEERING WORK AT HYDERABAD



The family welfare centre, Hyderabad has been doing pioneering work in fabrication of uniforms and since its opening in 1969 the ladies have earned Rs 34,000. The other articles produced at the Centre are also of a high standard and have won much appreciation at exhibitions. Photo shows the DG examining some of the items along with Shri S Tandon, IG Sector I.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION—1972

□ SC Pandya



At a Polling Booth in Calcutta

Out of a total of 21 States and 9 Union Territories, elections were held this year in 16 States and 2 Union Territories to elect 2,727 numbers of the Legislative Assemblies (Metropolitan Council in the case of Delhi).

The contest was, however, held only for 2,694 seats (33 candidates were

elected unopposed). State-wise breakup of seats is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh 287, Assam 114, Bihar 318, Gujarat 168, Haryana 81, Himachal Pradesh 68, Jammu & Kashmir 75, Madhya Pradesh 296, Maharashtra 270, Mysore 216, Punjab 104, Rajasthan 184, West Bengal 280, Manipur 60, Meghalaya 60, Tripura 60, Delhi 56 and Goa, Daman and Diu (Union territories) 30.

The party-wise break-up of contestants is Congress 2455, Congress (O) 862, Jan Sangh 1194, Swatantra 292, Socialists 653, CPI 324, CP1(M) 457, other parties and independents 4891.

It is interesting to note that these 16 States and 2 Union Territories have a population of nearly 37.24 crores which is larger than the population of any other country in the world except China.

LARGE ELECTORATE

The electorate too is equally large numbering more than 19.5 crores. Half the numbsr of States that went to polls have an electorate of over one crore. Andhra Pradesh 2,45,39,544, Bihar 3,31,34,188, Gujarat 1,25,04,180, Madhya Pradesh 2,08,42,129, Maharashtra 2,58,91,761, Mysore 1,50,83,235, Rajasthan 1,39,63,000 and West Bengal 2,23,04,856.

In the remaining eight States and two Union Territories the electorate varies between a minimum of 4,16,472 (Meghalaya) and the maximum of 62,96,198 [(Assam).

Out of this huge electorate, 53 per cent are men and the rest (47 per cent) women. Literacy wise only 39 per cent of the male electorate and 18 per cent of the female electorate is literate.

India being essentially a country of villages, 79 per cent male voters and 80 per cent female voters belong to rural areas.

On the basis of religion, the entire electorate is divided as follows:

Hindus 83.0 per cent, Muslims 10.5 per cent, Sikhs 2.5 per cent and others 4.0 per cent.

The maximum number of Muslim voters belong to Jammu and Kashmir, followed by West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

An interesting fact of this election was that several million young voters born in free India after 15 August 1947 exercised their franchise for the first time on attaining the age of 21 years in 13 out of 16 States that went to polls

this year and the two Union Territories. In 3 States i.e. Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal, these voters had cast their vote for the first time in earlier elections held in 1969 in these states. Even otherwise the overall percentage of young voters this year has been comparatively higher. As much as 60 per cent of the electorate is below the age of 40 years.

NOVELTY INTRODUCED

Apart from the huge population and electorate involved, the following data will further prove the magnitude of elections in India.

Election year	*Electorate*	*Polling Personnel (Approx)*	*Polling Stations*
1951-52	17,21,21,948	9,00,000	1,96,084
1957	17,91,33,387	9,26,328	2,20,478
1962	21,58,22,349	11,90,155	2,38,031
1967	25,02,47,161	13,37,775	2,67,555
1972*	19,52,54,572	14,00,000	2,69,068

*For 16 States and 2 Union Territories only.

The novelty about these elections has been that for the first time, ballot papers with a counterfoil were used. Every voter was required to sign or put his thumb impression on the counterfoil before the ballot paper was issued to him. This system has been introduced to eliminate bogus voting.

Looking at these figures it is amply clear that in any election, it is the voter who decides and the Constitution guarantees that the voter is free to cast his vote for the candidate of his choice without any fear or favour, temptation or pressure.

16 BATTALION SENA MEDAL WINNERS



Jem Jagmehar Singh



Ct David Varghese

Jemadar Jagmehar Singh and Constable D Varghese both of 16 Battalion have the proud distinction of being the first winners of Sena Medal in the CRP Force during 1971 Indo-Pakistan War. Twenty six years old Verghese joined the Force in January 1965. He hails from village Alayaman, PO

Channappetta, Distt Quilon (Kerala).

He displayed gallentry of **a** high order during the Pakistan air attack on the ammunition point at Samba on December 5, 1971. The enemy rockets had started a fire in the immediate vicinity of the installation which started spreading fast towards the ammunition dump. Instantly appreciating the gravity of the situation he immediately ran and started putting off the fire without the least concern about his personal safety. During this process he displayed commendable courage, and extra-ordinary initiative which helped to save this ammunition point, the destruction of which would have crippled the war effort in an important theatre of war", says the citation.

Jemadar Jagmehar Singh displayed extra-ordinary courage and leadership throughout the war as a post commander of a vulnerable post in Narainpur Sector (Samba). It was due to his calm courage and inspiring leadership that all the men at the post bravely withstood harassment from the enemy shelling, straffing and small arms fire and the post was not abandoned inspite of various threats to the post.

Jemadar Jagmehar Singh joined the Force as a direct Jemadar in 1968. His home is in village Bhankapur, Tehsil Kharar, District Rupar (Punjab).

CRPF and 1972 Elections

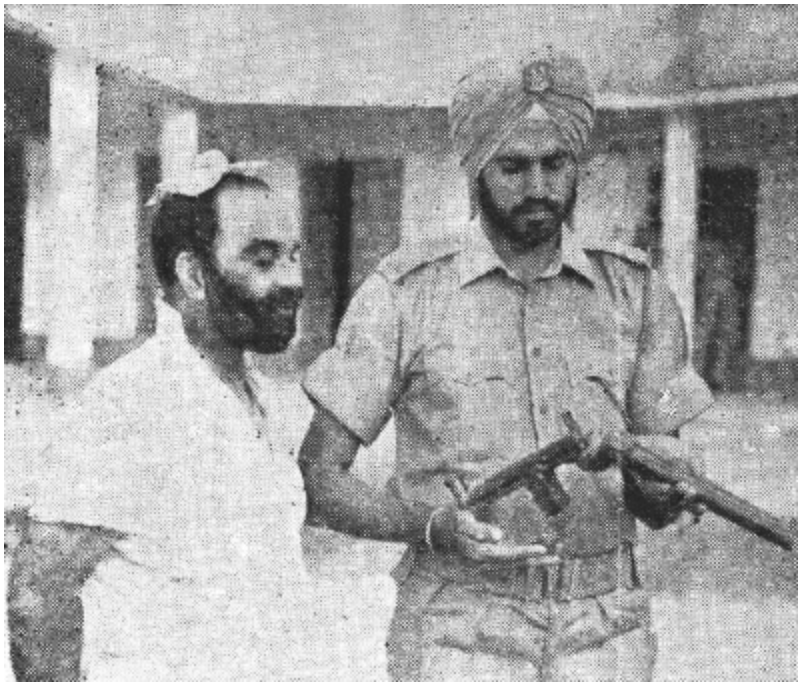
Khaki uniform outside a Polling Station meant security and attracted men, women and children in large numbers. While the elders voted the young ones stayed outside and had a field day with balloons, sweets and monkey nuts. But for the prompt action taken by the CRPF against trouble makers during the recent elections in West Bengal it would not have been possible for the average voter to exercise his/her franchise for a return to democratic form of Government.

Manku Ram, Abdullah, Sukumar Banerji and Patricia who represent a cross section of the people in Calcutta were convinced that this was so. The enemies of law and order had made out elaborate plans to disturb the polling. There were a number of cases of firing, bomb throwing, attempts at intimidation and creating trouble to scare away the peaceful voter. But they came inspite of all these hazards because the men in Khakhi were present to ensure their safety and security. The average voter was determined to bring in a stable form of Government.

So, on the morning of March 11, 1972 people came out in thousands to exercise their franchise. This, of course, meant elaborate preparations by the CRPF. Before the elections 95 companys were already located in West Bengal and seven more were inducted for this purpose. During the mid-term elections in March 1971 in all 114 companys of this Force were deployed, some of them in half sections to enable elections to be held under the prevailing abnormal conditions.

This deployment, entailed great deal of administrative arrangements to ensure security of the men and proper relief and supplies to be sent to them. During the March 1972 elections 10 companys were deployed in Delhi, six each in Kerala and Mysore, two in Goa and one in Pondicherry. During the 1971 elections in addition to the 114 companys in West Bengal, 18 companys were deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, 9 in Andhra Pradesh, 8 in Delhi, 6 in Bihar, 5 in Tamil Nadu, 2 each in Assam and Kerala and 1 in Madhya Pradesh.

STEADY IN OPERATIONS



Lt Col Uberoi, the Commandant has a look at the latest capture of Ct. Nirmal Singh

19 BATTALION

It was bravery and devotion to duty of a high order besides daring, initiative and presence of mind on the part of Ct Nirmal Singh which not only saved his out-numbered party but was responsible for the killing of one of the important Naxalite leaders and forcing the others to withdraw and escape in the darkness of the night.

The scene of above incident was in the Laxmi Narayan and Pioneer Colony in Barasat Police Station on 19/20 October 1971. The extremist elements were surrounded and all possible routes plugged. The CRPF detachments under Sub PK Dutta and KK Chatterji had taken up positions at suitable places.

The Naxalites who knew the roads and the by-lanes very thoroughly, started firing from pre-determined hide-outs. Ct Nirmal Singh was hit in his fore-arm which started bleeding profusely. More bombs and fire from pipeguns and country-made pistols followed in quick succession. His section was virtually pinned down.

Ignoring the pain and profuse bleeding, Ct Nirmal Singh rushed forward all alone on his own initiative. He was one against many. Undaunted, Nirmal Singh stood within the range of the Naxalites and fired his rifle and shouted orders to his non-existent section. The Naxalites lost heart and fled leaving behind a dead body, some arms and ammunition. By the time medical aid reached him Ct Nirmal Singh had fainted due to excessive bleeding. He was later evacuated to hospital and received a "*shabash*" and cash award from the Commandant Lt Col MS Uberoi.

IDEAL CRPF JAWAN

Twenty two years old Ct Nirmal Singh joined the Force in 1969. Though tall and hefty he has an innocent smile on his face. His composure and bearing is most impressive. He hails from Village Gunnopore, District Gurdaspur, Punjab.

The record of good work done by the Battalion seems to be unending. During 1971 alone about Rs 3250 have been given in cash awards. Commendatory entries have been made in the records of one Subedar, one Head Constable, two L/Naiks and 20 Constables.

In November last Nk Charan Singh and his section faced the onslaught of the top Naxalite leader Pagla and his gang. Inspite of the darkness the men did some accurate shooting and were able to kill Pagla. Shri B Bhowmic, Sub Divisional Police Officer who was present on the occasion wrote : "They are very active, enthusiastic and steady in operation. They did marvellous work in the recovery of arms and ammunition also". Nk Charan Singh belongs to village Bhumde, Samrala, District Ludhiana.

The men of this Battalion seem to have specialised in exterminating law breakers. When they were in Kerala they accounted for Ibrahim Vergese number One Naxalite of the area, who was responsible for a number of brutal murders.

While in Manantoddy, Kerala Sub NV Peedikayil put up an excellent show and managed to control a fire, which, but for his presence of mind and timely action would have destroyed the whole town. Houses in that locality are mostly wooden structures. Fire spread quickly in all directions. Sub Peedikayil rushed out with only four men who were then available and fought the fire. A human chain of men and women of the locality was organised to draw out water from a nearby well and carry it to the scene of

fire.

FINE RECORD IN KERALA

While operating in the same area Jem Bela Singh and his men helped the customs officials at Payangadi, Cannanore District in recovering contraband goods of foreign origin worth Rs 11 lakhs. Firmness and tact were employed in handling a situation where more than thousand men were determined to stop the recovery of the contraband goods. No Force were employed by Jem Bela Singh and the agitated crowd was pacified and made to disperse.



Sub-Major Kundan Singh with Nk Charan Singh

Shri M Gopalan IGP, Kerala, District Collector, Cannanore and Superintendent of Police, Cannanore and Palghat highly appreciated the services of the Battalion while it was in that State. Shri CH Mohd Koya visited the unit at Cannanore on March 1, 1971 and gave them a word of cheer.

In August 71, Nk Charan Singh was involved in another incident and by sheer will-power and presence of mind, personally caught hold of Mukul Banerji noted Naxalite leader who later gave valuable information about the hide-outs of Naxalites in this area.

As a result of this information a raid was organised the same night and Habul Elias, the top Naxalite of the area was chased and captured. The local police authorities were prompt in recognising the services of the NCO and rewarded him suitably. He has also been recommended for promotion by the

Commandant.

OPERATIONS GALORE

During the short period of their stay in West Bengal (up to December 1971) the Battalion was involved in 160 operations and helped in the arrest of 1350 men. Constables Achutha Warrior and PK Damodaran became the targets of anti-social element and received multiple injuries in the legs. Three surgical operations have already been performed on Achutha Warrior and the fourth one was on its way to make it possible for him to walk normally. Ct. Damodaran is from village Viakalassery, Calicut, Ct. Achutha Warrior hails from Charpalassery, Trichur, Kerala.

Shri A Chakravartty, DIGP Presidency Range, the Superintendents of Police, Howrah and North 24 Parganas have spoken highly of the personnel for their services ever since their arrival in Calcutta.

Inspite of their constant deployment and heavy duties the Battalion sportsmen participated in Zonal and Central team events as under :

Naik Gopalakrishnan Pillai and Shambudivan :	Central Shooting Team
Naik Easwaran :	Central Volleyball Team
L/Naik Jose and Ct Josi Bai :	Central Football Team

The erstwhile 3 MSP Battalion, Kerala was merged with the Force as 19 Battalion CRPF on May 1, 1967. It remained with Group Centre, Deoli up to December 31, 1968 when it went over to Group Centre Avadi (Poona Range). Companys were deployed in Cannanore, Alleppey and Palghat districts until June 1971 when the Battalion moved to West Bengal.

DIFFICULT TERRAIN AND HARD WORK

32 BATTALION

"Cerepol wishes me to convey his appreciation for the good work your unit has done during the recent Indo-Pak conflict". When this message was read out on the out-posts in far off areas it raised the morale of 32 Battalion officers and men sky-high.

There were other such messages from the Lieut. Governor and Chief Minister of Tripura, besides high dignitaries which speak volumes of the excellent record of the CRPF. The Home Secretary Shri Govind Narain, personally and in writing conveyed his appreciation of the creditable work done by the Battalion in dealing with violent students, Tripura Bandh and the NGOs agitation in the State. The fine arrangements made by the Battalion during the elections also received high commendation.

Dy SP Dayal Singh and Inderjit Singh employed extreme tact and saved many an unpleasant situation from getting worse during these strikes.

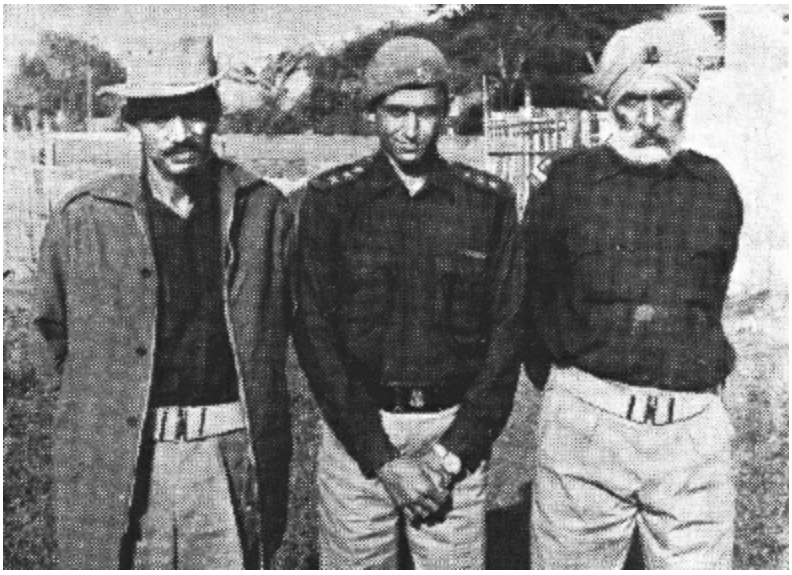
Shri VK Kalia, IGP, Tripura has left no stone unturned in doing all he could for the CRP Battalions deployed under him. He frequently visits them and is liberal in rewarding good work.

This Battalion is deployed in one of the most difficult terrains in Tripura. It was placed under the control of the Army while manning the border from September 1968 to June 1970. Of the 14 posts 7 were supplied by air due to their inaccessibility. In an encounter with the hostiles who had infiltrated from Pakistan NK Dhamji Gurang was killed.

The Jampui range, the highest in the area, runs north to south along the eastern frontier and was infested with the hostile Mizos and Nagas. The Tripura Tribal Sangrakhs also indulged in hostile activities. Many raids were carried out by the Battalion and large number of arms and ammunition captured.

Sizeable number of suspects were also apprehended at Ranipara, Anand Bazar, Narendra Nagar, Migali-cherra, Balpipla and Patharkandi. The entire

jungle area in this range was combed for hidden arms ammunition and equipment. Their excellent battle drill and fire discipline saved them many casualties.



32 Battalion Trio: Commandant, Adjutant and Subedar Major

INDO-PAK WAR

During the Indo-Pakistan war four companys were deployed at Agartala for Internal Security duties and also patrolled the border area. One company was moved to Bhandarima post on the border. At the close of the war a large number of Mizos were reported to be attempting to escape from Bangla Desh through Tulpai Bari on the border. The Battalion was ordered to establish posts on likely crossing places to foil their attempt. The whole border was immediately sealed by continuous patrolling with the result that the hostiles who numbered about 500 had to turn back and eventually surrendered to the Indian Security Forces in another area.

In addition to guarding the borders on the Eastern frontiers, the Battalion was called upon to escort the Pakistani Razakars taken prisoners in Bangla Desh. Subedar PK Nambiar escorted the first party of 200 prisoners followed by another batch of 650 Razakars under Dy SP Sardara Singh.

In the field of sports and athletics, these personnel have done creditably well keeping in view their operational commitments. L/NK Hariba Sinde gave an outstanding performance in LMG at the 1970 Inter-Zone Duty Meet. Sub Sher Singh is already a known wrestler and won the first position

in the West Zone Police Games at Ahmedabad in November 1971. Subedar Sukvinder Singh Bal was placed second in the Discus Throw and Shot Put during the CRPF Anniversary Meet at Neemuch in October 1971.

The Battalion headquarter is located in Janata College, Ramnagar where Lieut Colonel David Kallash Chander Dutta keeps a rigid watch on the activities and discipline of the men.;

A HISTORICAL ENTITY

Sub Maj Jaimal Singh is another landmark in the Force. While the CRP, then Crown Representative Police was still undergoing teething troubles and had only 200 men mostly from 4/2 Punjab and the Pioneer Corps, Jaimal Singh joined as a recruit on November 11, 1939. He has witnessed the expansion of the Force from 200 to 70,000.

According to Sub Maj Jaimal Singh, during the early days, the Force was deployed only in the States of Rajputana ruled by the Rajas and Nawabs. Hur operation conducted in Mirpur, Sind were a feather in the cap of the Force, which completely neutralised Pir Pagaro and his band of ruffians. Even though he has more than 33 years of service behind him, Sub Maj Jaimal Singh is still fighting fit and can compete with any one even half his age while moving through difficult hilly terrains.

He was in I Battalion for 16 years and later served in the 3rd until 1964. He was in 15 Battalion for two years and went to the 5th where he served until 1969. He joined 32 Battal’on in late 1969 and shares the onerous duties of administering the Battalion with his Commandant.

ANTICIPATION AND PROMPT ACTION

34 BATTALION

Ct Shanker Parsad saved many lives and much valuable property on July 24, 1971 by his timely and prompt action. He had come on sentry duty and was within 100 yards of the Bhaba Atomic Research Institute under construction at Salt Lake Calcutta. Hundreds of men were working on the site.

Suddenly there was a deafening crash and the whole structure collapsed burying 14 men underneath it. Ct Shanker Parsad sounded the alarm and shouted to HC Darshan Singh, the Guard Commander for help. Within 5 minutes the whole Battalion was lined up and advanced to the accident site where clearing operations were taken in hand. During these operations one person was found dead, another died later due to severe injuries and 12 others were rescued by the CRPF men. They were all evacuated to hospital.



HC Darshan Singh



Ct. Shankar Parsad

Ct Shankar Parsad displayed a high sense of duty and presence of mind. This work has brought much honour to the Battalion and the Force. He was given a cash reward of Rs. 25 by the Commandant and the work was commended by the DG and the local authorities, the press and the public.

Twenty-three years old Shankar Parsad joined the Force in 1969 and hails from village Bhupgarh, Tehsil Bansgaon, District Gorakhpur, UP. He is a very keen, bright and alert young man. He married when he was just 11 years old and is now a proud father of a son. HC Darshan Singh joined CRPF in 1949. His home is in Salimpur, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

OPERATIONS IN CALCUTTA

This Battalion has been operating in Calcutta for two years and has been at the receiving end from the Naxalites on more than one occasion. The men have now become experts in anticipating trouble and have saved much loss of life and property to themselves and to the public from time to time.



These are wonderful men— says the Commandant Lt Col OP Chhatwal

Jem Hari Chand Yadav once saved the lives of men of his platoon by prompt action. Every morning the guard personnel were changed and the vehicle moved along the Savan Tank lane, Calcutta. On July 24, 1971 Jem Hari Chand noticed that there was some loose earth on the road side running all along to the door of a factory nearby. It had rained heavily the previous night. Hari Chand went into action immediately. The sentry was sent forward to stop the vehicle that had arrived. On probing the loose earth two electric wires were found. These were immediately disconnected and then the whole length of wire was dug up. At one end these were connected to a main switch and at the other to an improvised anti-tank mine which had sufficient explosives to blow up a 30 ton tank !

Hari Chand who had joined the Force in 1949 hails from village Goad, Tehsil Narnaul, District Mahindergarh, Haryana. He wasgiven an immediate cash reward of Rs.50 by the Commandant for his vigilant and timely action.

During their stay in Calcutta 34 Battalion men have been operating in one of the worst affected areas. In all 14 men have been injured, some of them seriously. Ct Ram Chander suffered a multiple fracture in the right arm and back on March 9, 1971. Ct Raghubir Singh lost his left eye permanently due to a bomb explosion three months later when the vehicle in which he was travelling was attacked by Naxalites.

A NEW RAISING

This Battalion was raised at Neemuch on April 1, 1968. On completion of training, two companys were moved to Durgapur in January 1969 for the

protection of Durgapur Steel Plant. The remaining four companys and Battalion headquarters later moved to Delhi and then to Patna.

Early 1970 the Battalion sent out companys for law and order duties to Jind and Bahadurgarh (Haryana), Kalyan, Sangli and Satara in Maharashtra. On completion of these duties it moved to Calcutta in March 1970.

Major Chet Ram was its first Commandant, followed by Shri Pritamjit Singh in January 1969. Major VM Neelambaram (Retd) assumed the command in May 1969 and handed over to Major SR Chowdhuri (Retd) in September 1970.

The present Commandant is Lieut Colonel OP Chhatwal. He speaks very highly of the Force and avails most of the time visiting the men on patrol and other duties.

A BATTALION OF THOROUGH-BREDS



Lt Col BK Sharma

40 BATTALION

"A Battalion of thoroughbreds which is organised and supervised very efficiently"—that is how Shri BS Rosha, IGP Sector II described the men of 40 Battalion. It has had the largest number of casualties while carrying out law and other duties and also the largest number of rewards in West Bengal. Its record in the number of arrests made and the arms and ammunition recovered is also one of the most creditable.

During the State Assembly elections in March 1972 the whole battalion was deployed and all officers, SOs, and men were ever vigilant to ensure that there was no disruption of the election machinery. There were many a sleepless and anxious nights for every one in the Battalion but alertness and vigilance paid dividends.

Wherever they have operated these men have left no stone unturned to ensure that the enemies of law and order are brought to book at the earliest.

QUICK ACTION

A test came at Durgapur in early December 1971 when an amount of Rs 4 lakhs was looted by some dacoits in a daring day-light robbery. To their ill luck these men happened to pass through the CRPF area at Phuljor Camp.

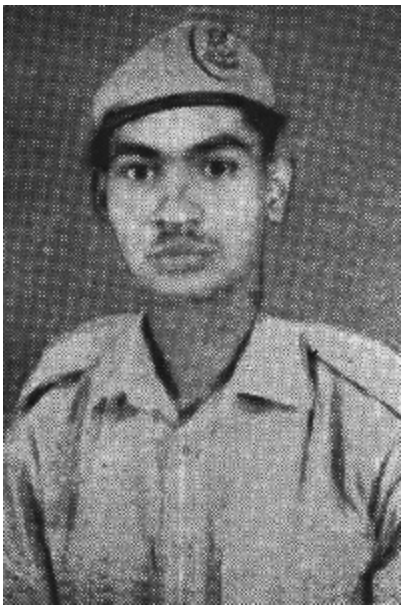
Jem Rameshwar Dayal the Post Commander immediately collected some men and chased them. An encounter took place and the dacoits were encircled. Not caring for his life Ct Kanwar Pal challenged them to surrender and jumped on one of the men who was armed with a revolver and snatched a bag containing Rs 14,000 from him.

Within a short time the whole area was searched and boxes containing rupees three lakhs were recovered followed by another recovery of Rs 23,000 a little later. Minto Das, one of the captured dacoits it was later learnt, had already committed 13 murders and organised bank robberies amounting to about rupees one crore.

The persons who took part in the raid besides Jem Rajeshwar Dayal and Ct Kanwar Pal were : Nk Sunder Singh, L/Nk Sivji Sinha, Ct Inder Yadav, Ct Ram Singh, Ct Banwari Lal, Ct Anthoney Trikey, Ct Balwant Singh, Ct Raja Singh, Ct Dalip Singh Ct Lal Singh and Ct Ombir Singh.



Jem Rameshwar Dayal



Ct Kanwar Pal

TERROR TO LAW BREAKERS

These men are terror to law breakers and on many occasions their very presence in the vicinity has been responsible for averting a dacoity or shooting incident.

On January 5, 1972 supporters, of a communist party attacked the police at Purulia Kharda, 24 Parganas. They used bombs, rifles and pipe-guns. As soon as a CRPF party arrived the miscreants ran away. The empties left behind by them bore Pakistan Ordnance Factory (POF) markings.

For these daring actions the Battalion has had to pay a heavy price. During 1971 two men were killed and 36 injured, some of them seriously. The CRPF personnel as is usual on such occasions were at the receiving end and they were attacked by miscreants on about 90 different occasions and fired in self defence 34 times in 1971 alone.

The Battalion has helped in the arrest of more than 3 000 persons and, of course, received rewards which amounted to Rs. 2,000 in 1971, Rs 3,700 in 1970 and Rs 2,000 in 1969.

OPS MISS-A-MEAL

These brave men did not lag behind when a call was made by the Commandant Lt Col BK Sharma to help the flood affected victims. The whole Battalion undertook Ops ‘miss-a-meal’ for about a week and supplied

cooked food as a part of their relief operation. Eatables worth Rs. 1,400 were also distributed.

It is activities like these that have earned praise like “Well done” from Shri KC Pant. “Very Good” from Shri Govind Narain, and “excellent performance by CRPF” from Shri B Venkataraman.

Before being converted into 40 Battalion on April 1,1968 it was 3rd Battalion PAP. Lt Col T R Jaitly was then the Commandant. While the non-optees were repatriated new recruitment was also taken up. While the raising and training was still going on the Battalion continued to be deployed for duties at Delhi, Daman, Hyderabad and Ernakulam.

A CREDITABLE RECORD

During the Bombay Bandh in March 70 the Battalion was moved to the Metropolitan City and gave a good account of itself. Prior to the imposition of the President’s Rule in West Bengal the Battalion arrived in Calcutta and was deployed in Jadavpur, Dum Dum, Habra and Belguria areas.

During 1970 some companies were moved to Durga-pur and carried out intensive training.

These brave Jawans are now assisting the local police in 24 Parganas in the maintenance of law and order.

Timely action in controlling a fire by a party of this Battalion led by Shri JP Punj DySP on March 12, 1972 saved property worth lakhs of rupees belonging to Hukam Chand Jute Mills in Calcutta. Even before the fire brigade arrived these Jawans organised fire fighting arrangements on their own and fought the fire for more than one hour. But for this prompt action, all inflammable material in the mill would have been destroyed. Shri M L Kothari Vice-President of the Mill writing to the Commandant, has paid high tributes for this voluntary service and initiative on the part of Shri Punj and the men under his command.

Lt Col B K Sharma, Commandant is an officer of many parts. He has travelled widely in foreign countries like Burma, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, UK, France, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda and Congo. He brings to bear on his command a universality of out-look, humane and common-sense approach to problems of the simple men from Haryana whom he commands.

A good sportsman and fond of Shikar ‘B K’ won a gold medal at the National shooting competition in Pistol.

Now his hobby is to keep the ferocious men from Haryana under control.

STOP PRESS

It is learnt that ‘BK’ has said good-bye to the Force. Alert both physically and mentally he will not rest on his oars. We wish him all the best in his new ventures.—Editor

INDO-PAKISTAN WAR 1971

The 1971 Indo-Pakistan war has been a momentous event in recent history. India emerged victorious and a powerful nation in her own right. Colonialism met its doom once again and the hopes and aspirations of 75 million Bangla Desh people bore fruit under the active support of India. Though the war was over in 14 days its after-effects were of a far reaching nature. The book (*PAKISTAN CUT TO SIZE by DR Mankekar* (*India Book Co., New Delhi)* analyses, the battles on the various fronts, India’s new role in the South Asian Region and its impact on rest of the world.

WELL DONE CRPF

Wherever they may be and whatever duties they may be asked to perform the CRP Force personnel have always earned high praise. Here are some of the appreciations :

ANDHRA PRADESH

Shri AG Anand SP Gulbarga to Commandant 50 Battalion:

"I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the prompt help rendered by your men during the recent communal disturbances in Gulbarga city. They rendered dedicated services to the City of Gulbarga."

BIHAR

Shri RN Roy, IGP Bihar to Commandant:

"I have to thank you for the interest and initiative you had shown in organising and supervising the patrolling in Darbhanga Parliamentary Constituency area during the bye-election held on 30 January 1972. The willingness with which you undertook the job inspite of the fact that you and your men had to undertake a long and arduous journey at a short notice really deserves credit.

Kindly convey my thanks to other Officers and men under you who had taken part in the arrangements".

Major General SY Mushi, Chief of Staff, Headquarters Central Command visited 53 Battalion and in his address to the units guarding the Prisoners of War Camp at Ramgarh asked them to follow the example of CRPF in cleanliness and excellent lay out of the camp.

DELHI

SP, New Delhi awarded commendation certificates to 84 personnel of 47 Battalion in recognition of exemplary work done by them.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Shri HL Kadlabaju IAS, SDM, Shopean:

"2nd Battalion stationed at Shopian has all along been of great assistance to the civilian administration in dealing with various situations, particularly during the recent Indo-Pak war. I am indeed thankful to all officers and jawans of this unit for their help and devotion to duty.

IGP, J&K sanctioned an immediate award of Rs. 1185 for 65 personnel of 18 Battalion who were injured in a stone throwing incident at Srinagar. Another cash reward of Rs. 280 was made by the IGP to 22 Battalion in appreciation of their work.

MANIPUR

Shri Madan Gopal Singh IGP Manipur to Commandant 4 Battalion:

"I am grateful to you and the men of the Force for the good job done in connection with the security arrangements on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister to Manipur on March 2, 1972".

DC Manipur South District to the Commandant 4 Battalion:

"I am to write to you to convey our appreciation for the full cooperation and help your men rendered during the recent general elections to the State Assembly of Manipur."

IGP and DIGP Manipur visited Makru post held by 4 Battalion and appreciated their performance. A cash reward of Rs 500 was made on the spot.

MEGHALAYA

Shri NK Rustamji ICS, Chief Secretary Meghalaya during a visit to 46 Battalion commended the performance of the Battalion in the State.

RAJASTHAN

Shri PC Mishra, District SP Jaipur to Commandant 59 Battalion:

"IGP Rajasthan Jaipur has desired me to convey to you and the men under your command our appreciations for the good work done and co-operation rendered by your unit during the course of state employees agitation and Prime Minister's arrangement in Jaipur recently."

TRIPURA

A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been awarded by the Director General

Border Security Force to 38 Battalion CRPF for the good work done by this unit during recent Indo-Pak war.

WEST BENGAL

Shri PK Basu, IGP West Bengal to IGP CRP Force Sector II:

"Kindly convey my sincere thanks and congratulations to all officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force on the excellent performance they had put up in the maintenance of law and order in the State.

DIGP Burdwan Range Chinsurah to DG:

I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to you for the excellent support from the units of Central Reserve Police Force during the critical days of Naxalites violence. They worked day and night without any complaint and murmur.

RESCUE AND RELIEF

Timely and prompt action in extinguishing the fire by CRPF personnel saved property worth crores of rupees as under :

4 Battalion JB Jail area, Manipur
42 Battalion Moolanatham, Kerala
34 Battalion Bangla Desh refugee camp, Salt Lake Calcutta
36 Battalion Village Thepsezume, Nagaland
15 Battalion Khumi Mizoram
23 Battalion Chwrigte Mizoram.

ACHIEVEMENTS

RECOVERIES OF ARMS & AMMUNITION

BIHAR

On 21 February an Officer of 55 Battalion recovered one Chinese 9 mm loaded pistol from the officer's cage at Ramgarh Prisoners of War Camp.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Seven personnel of 18 Battalion received minor injuries when a procession pelted stones at them near the MLA Hostel.

There was an exchange of fire on 19 March between Pakistani troops and 20 Battalion outposts in this area.

MANIPUR

Four suspects were apprehended by 4 Battalion on 13 February. During election duties personnel of this unit were fired upon by some hostile Nagas.

A patrol of 6 Battalion recovered a 2 inch mortar and a huge quantity of ammunition from a Kuki village on 15 March.

Two hostile Nagas with one automatic rifle and some Service ammunition were apprehended by 8 Battalion. Seven hostile Nagas with a gun, a rifle and some Chinese ammunition also surrendered to the unit.

One Naga hostile leader was killed in an encounter on 3 March at Pasao in Upper Tuinsang. He was trying to cross the border into Burma with the gang of 20 Nagas.

NAGALAND

Personnel of 11 Battalion recovered one SBBL gun on 15 February from village Impai.

During a visit to 14 Battalion outposts at Tokheo and Surohoto the Commissioner of Nagaland spoke highly of the turn-out, discipline and morale of the personnel.

Hostile camps were destroyed by 14 Battalion personnel at Veshoshi during February and four Nagas were arrested.

Combing operations were carried out in co-operation with the Army in Naghotomi, Litsami, Mikhami and Phu Shumi areas in Zunhoboto Sub Division. One hostile was killed and another captured alongwith two .303 rifles.

WEST BENGAL

Supporters of Communist party threw bombs on a patrol of 1 Battalion on 3 March at CIT Road Calcutta. No one was injured. Thirty-five bombs were recovered from the premises of a polling booth at Abhaga Mitre Station.

Kanchantala and Kalyanpur Badu areas were raided by 19 Battalion on 7 February. Two revolvers, a SBBL gun and a large quantity of service ammunition were recovered.

A patrol party of 21 Battalion was attacked in Jadav-pur area. The miscreants escaped leaving behind some ammunition. One hundred and fifteen Naxalites were apprehended from different parts of 24 Parganas with large quantities of ammunition.

Personnel of 27 Battalion arrested 42 smugglers while in possession of many bags contraband rice, tea and copper wire.

On 25 February personnel of 33 Battalion helped the Customs and Police authorities in seizing jute worth Rs. 11,195 on the Nepal India border.

Miscreants threw bombs and fired on a 34 Battalion post at Narkeldanga road. No one was injured. The unit also apprehended 15 miscreants from JK Mitra lane.

Personnel of 40 Battalion helped the local Police in a raid at Agarapara in 24 Parganas on 18 March and recovered some service ammunition. Two loaded pistols and country-made bombs were also recovered.

On 27 February personnel of 44 Battalion were attacked by some extremists at Pachim Khalisamari, Jalpaiguri.

A large quantity'of service ammunition was recovered by 48 Battalion'on 21 March from Mahastarasthal area. Another patrol apprehended three persons at Raghunathpur with two .303 rifles.

On 4 March personnel of 49 Battalion assisted local Police in arresting three miscreants along with some explosives and acid bottles.

A country made pistol and some explosives were recovered from three boys at a polling booth in Asansol on 11 March by personnel of 51 Battalion. Local Police were also helped in arresting 24 persons from village Saktigarh.

Some service ammunition and explosives were recovered by 52 Battalion on 8 January from Glinder Colony. Twelve persons were arrested.

A patrol party of 59 Battalion was attacked in Baranagar on 11 March. The miscreants escaped leaving behind three pipe guns and some country-made bombs. A revolver and sten gun were also recovered.

Personnel of 48,51 and 52 Battalions helped the local police in arresting

23 miscreants from Uprai and Raniganj areas on 21 March.

THE BETTER-HALF INDEED

□ A CRP WIFE

I am a CRP wife, a regimental lady who is married into the Force. My Commandant, as I knew him, then, was a handsome, smart, carefree and jovial youngman.

This is now a thing of the past and that too within only a decade, ten years to be precise.

Before joining him in wed-lock, I had seen him at close quarters for some time. Like Portia I was a good judge of character and normally made no mistakes. In the present instance my young age and the halo built around him may have blurred my judgement.

I was told that having been selected into the Indian Police Service he would be a Superintendent of Police soon and I would be the First Lady. It made very little difference if I ranked after the wife of the Deputy Commissioner.

Having watched my mother in the army at very close quarters, I was well equipped to perform that part. As the day of reckoning came near, I concentrated more and more on this equipment and perfected all the details like entertaining the DIG or the IG and the attention to be paid to these dignitaries in the presence of their spouses.

I knew that these men were ‘powerful’ individuals and their wives normally did not accompany them when they came for visits and inspections. It was on these occasions when a helping of the additional chicken leg and the favourite pudding accompanied by the extra smile mattered a good deal. I am proud to say (and these lines are not meant to be read by these august ladies) that I have acquitted myself very well.

THE FIRST SHOCK

The first shock came when I learnt that he was not to be IPS but CRP. The die having been cast I read a good deal about the Crown Representative Police of the pre-independence days. The Company Commander then represented the Viceroy. During visits he was personally received by the

Dewan or the Raja. There were receptions and parties capped by long sessions of *nautch* and drinking bouts where the Sahib could have the pick of the beauties of the evening. I, of course, did not like this part of the proceedings.

Half way during this period, there was an improvement from the earlier days. The CRP became CRPF on paper. The badges and shoulder titles did not undergo any transformation at all. Due to this, I feel it made no difference to the attitude of my Commandant, the environments around him or even the functioning of the CRP.

Rapid expansion took place. It operated in company strength and then as platoons. Now I see the men as half-sections on operational roles. My Papa had asserted many times that a Section was the smallest tactical sub-unit and hence a Force. It should not be cut down under any circumstances.

There was, however, one difference after the addition of the word Force. The CRPF ceased to be a reserve even though it had expanded more than three times its 'pre-marriage' strength. The Battalions were deployed all over the country at times continuously for ten years.

Even though a police organisation, it is for all purposes an Armed Force. Under similar conditions, in the army, paper work is reduced to the bare minimum. Not so in the CRPF. My *basha* became a 'bank' and at times as much as Rs 10,000 were kept in my safe custody. The men had to draw their full pay whether they liked it or not. What happened to the National Saving Schemes ? I do not know. This was, of course, never disclosed to my Commandant.

While this responsibility never bothered me it is the normal routine of my Commandant and his men that gave me many an anxious moment. I lost the colour on my face as also the perpetual dimple on my cheeks. At times my mother would give me that anxious enquiring look which meant: Is something wrong between you two ?

ANXIOUS MOMENTS

There were dacoits, smugglers, ambushes, firings and patrols. Country-made bombs, arms and ammunition were recovered. The pipe-guns were wonderful contraptions. Engagements were fought with the Naxalites and the hostiles. Many were injured and a few killed.

There were very few rewards and whenever they did come they were belated and lost their charm. The widows were a sorry lot and did not get as much benefits as the widows of soldiers killed under similar conditions. Why, I do not know. I dared not ask my Commandant.

Under these active conditions the dreams of my being the First Lady never materialised. There were no functions or parties. And, of late, whenever we went for any picnic or cinema we moved under escort, properly caged up like prisoners.



Shri BS Rosha presents gifts to 20 Battalion (Major Prem Raj), Shri JK Balani is on the left.

WELCOME TO THE FORCE

During my CRP life I have stayed with my Commandant for short periods totalling about five years. The honeymoon was in a *basha* (very romantic surroundings indeed) but lasted only a bare fifteen days.

Since then I have been on the move for most of the time and have had to live out of boxes. Once during a period of about two months he had moved with his Force from the North to Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kerala, Poona, Aijal and many more places. Any way it was good training in quick moves and always being alert.

There has been one benefit to me. I have seen the whole of India at Government expense. Kashmir to Kerala, Poona to Nagaland and the last place very frequently. Even though most trying and at times silly, I have never even so much expressed my disapproval and have seemingly enjoyed these moves all the time. But, frankly, the charm was over.

What I did not appreciate was that I was living in an armed camp all the time. Then there was the added danger of my son being kidnapped, not for money but because he was the child of a CRPF Commandant.

My father-in-law once came to live with us to help me look after the children. He left after two weeks. He could not remember the ‘pass word’ which for no rhyme or reason changed every day. He was fond of early morning walks and at times went for a stroll in the evenings also. On all these occasion the sentry pointed the rifle at him and it was our good luck that no one lost his head. Not being able to stand it any more he left abruptly one day.

THE FIRST LADY

For the first five years of my married life I was virtually the First Lady as I was the only lady present in the ‘Lines’. The Commandant even though in his fifties was still a bachelor. He came often to play with the children and was a grand-pa to them. I was his favourite as he could speak the King’s English with me. Convent education had seen to that. Then another lady joined us but she remained in purdah all the time.

As if all the tortures and trials of family life in an armed camp were not

enough there was sudden heavy bombings and shelling one evening. We all spent the first night in bunkers and were then bundled off to the safety of the town further into the interior. So when war medals are awarded I will be entitled to one, I hope. If mascots can be granted medals and ribbons why not a regimental wife?

During this period I have learned to fire with a pipe gun. I own a small one in my own right. There is no dearth of ammunition. No one knows the location of my armoury, not even the Commandant or his Adjutant. So I feel quite safe as I can look after myself and the children when alone.

The tension of continuous attacks on our patrols and men is having a peculiar effect on me. I don't sleep for long periods at night. I know many men are sent out regularly during the hours of darkness. It gets worse when my Commandant is called out too. I still, however, put up a brave front like my mother. I wish we could have some social life and there is an end to this continuous tension.

But I like the CRP because my husband is CRP Force. I wish all the time that he uses the 'Force'.

Ex-Emergency/Short Service Commissioned Officers

The following ex-Emergency/Short Service Commissioned Officers have joined the Force as Dy SP :

S/Shri GS Behgal (8 Bn), Mahendra Kapoor (9 Bn), PK Sharma (10 Bn), VK Khullar (11 Bn), NS Broca (13 Bn), RP Singh (14 Bn), GS Kahai (15 Bn), DN Narula (19 Bn), Rajinder Singh (22 Bn), JK Kholi (26 Bn), RS Gill (29 Bn), SC Kakar (30 Bn), Phool Singh (32 Bn), Raspal Singh (36 Bn), GL Sharma (39 Bn), GP Punj (40 Bn), K Qutbuddin (42 Bn), NS Gulati (49 Bn) HS Arneja (50 Bn), SS Sandhu (I Sig Bn), Durgam Sampath (Sig GC).

Directly appointed Gazetted Officers

The following have also joined the Force as Directly Appointed Officers (Dy SP) and are now undergoing training at the Central Training College, Neemuch :

S/Shri Sunil Kapoor (1 Bn), Satinder Singh (2 Bn), Vinod Kumar Saggar (3 Bn), Rizwan Rasul (4 Bn), Suresh Chander Sharma (5 Bn),

Harmohinder Singh (6 Bn), Brij Mohan (7 Bn), Arun Chibber (8 Bn), Bhagwan Singh Dhauni (9 Bn), G Kuppu Swami (10 Bn), Surinder Paul Bhalla (11 Bn), Jagbir Singh Kalkal (12 Bn), Nagendra Singh (13 Bn), Deep Kumar (14 Bn), Sunil Mohan Garg (15 Bn), Harbansh Singh (16 Bn), Ravi Partap Singh (17 Bn), Ramneek Kumar Saxena (18 Bn), Man Singh Rawat (19 Bn), Om Dayal Mathur (20 Bn), Vishwa Nath Chatterjee (21 Bn), Narendra Pal Singh (22 Bn), GS Lal Saxena (23 Bn), Shri Kant (24 Bn), G Mokhasi (25 Bn), Girish Kumar Chaturvedi (26 Bn), Ramesh Kumar Dua (27 Bn), Rajinder Kumar Virk (28 Bn), Jagwant Singh Gahlaut (29 Bn), Ashok Kumar Narula (30 Bn), Davendra Deo Sharma (31 Bn), Thomas Kurian (32 Bn), Sat Saroop Singh (33 Bn) Syed Mohd. Zaki Rizvi (34 Bn), Mani Singh Nairn (35 Bn), Virendra Singh Yadav (36 Bn), Raghubir Singh (37 Bn), Rammohan Rao (38 Bn), Jayachandra Kumar Reddy (39 Bn), Amarjit Singh Sidhu (40 Bn), SK Rao (41 Bn), Asad Ahmed Khan (42 Bn), Ratnaker Raman (43 Bn), Tejinder Singh Dhillon (44 Bn), Ishwar Singh Dagar (45 Bn), Krishnamoorthy Mohan (46 Bn), Gurdeep Singh Mastana (47 Bn), Moti Sagar Aggarwal (48 Bn), Chandra Bhan Singh Ralhore (49 Bn) BDS Chauhan (50 Bn), Dulal Chandra Day (51 Bn), Vedvruhudi Puiushothan Rao (52 Bn), Brajendra Singh Yambem (53 Bn), Surender Kumar Dalai (54 Bn), Vijai Pal Singh Panwar (55 Bn), Savyasehi Mukerji (57 Bn), and Raghwendra Tarar (1 Sig Bn).

1972 BOLD MEDALLIST

Inspite of the erosion of traditionalism and faith *Hanuman* continues to be the reigning diety in all akharas and gymnasiums where man exercises to gain perfection in his physical condition and the body beautiful.

It has been ordained in the holy books that to maintain the highest physical standards one must remain a Brahmachari (bachelor) like Hanuman.

Inspite of the traditions of strongmen remaining bachelors there have been people like Bhim and Hercules who enjoyed marital status.

The deep rooted notion, however, persists that woman is the cause of all evil and saps man's strength. Have not Samson and Delilah been paired just for that reason ?

But not 27 year old Sukhwant Singh who belongs to the new tribe of Indian wrestlers. Though deep rooted in the traditions of the Orient, Sukhwant has adopted the latest western techniques and derived full benefits from both.

He is happily married and does not consider this any hindrance to his being a successful *pahalwan.*

This giant of a man (height 6 feet 3 inches and weight 115 Kg.) is already a Hind Kesari and Rustam-e-Hind. During the January 1972 title for Bharat Kesari he drew with his opponent. But as the latter was of lighter weight the first position was given to him and Sukhwant was placed second.

Subedar Sukhwant Singh (16 Battalion) won the Gold Medal at the All India Police Meet, Bangalore in Super Heavy Weight Wrestling.

EDUCATED WRESTLER

Another departure from the earlier tradition is that he is an educated wrestler. He passed his BA from the Sports College, Jullundur where free stipend is given to promising athletes. He missed his MA degree this year as he had to prepare and train for the Bharat Kesari title. He still plans to get his Master's degree.

Though he does not lay the same emphasis on work in the akhara as was

done by the maestros like Gama and Mehar Din he acknowledges the value of exercise in the wet mud. It is, therefore, a combination of exercise in the ring and the akhara. It is in this sphere that the East and the West have really met.

Sukhwant Singh, however, feels that there is necessity for a change in the earlier out-look. Indian wrestlers usually become flabby and soon go out of circulation only on that score.

The new strongmen who receive training at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala are trained by Turks and Italians who provide them the latest in coaching and guidance.

Wrestling is in the family. His Father Bhagat Govind Singh of Punjab Police (now retired) was also a noted wrestler.

Sukhwant Singh is a graduate of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala and has won many a trophy in wrestling—All India Social Service Tournament, Simla (1971), Inter-Ministry Tournament, Delhi (1971) and the West Zone Police Trophy, Ahmedabad (1971).

Like all wrestlers he too has a *ustad.* Sohan Singh who is a noted wrestler occupies that pedastal. Sukhwant Singh believes that it is essential for a wrestler to have a *guru* who provides the sheet anchor for a training which is very strenuous.



Brig SB Raza, PVSM presents the Gold Medal to Sukhwant Singh

RIGID ROUTINE

He follows a rigid routine every day of the month. There is no relaxation. The morning starts with a three mile run along with his team. These men are a familiar sight on the Mall Road every morning and evening. Then for the next three to four hours he is training himself and his followers in the akhara and exercising. The morning routine is rounded up with one kilogram of milk mixed with 200 well-grounded almonds.

Then there is rest and a light lunch consisting of curd, vegetables and a few chapaties. The afternoon exercises, equally strenuous, consist of dumbles, weight lifting and practice in the akhara.

The evening meal is usually wholesome consisting of full chicken and another two kilograms of fresh milk. Some of the former wrestlers have been strictly vegetarian but not Sukhwant. During the day he takes three to

four glasses of fresh juice.

Sukhwant Singh feels that wrestling in India has a great future provided the new generation are able to maintain a rigid discipline required of a wrestler under a guru or coach.

There has to be a blending of the old and the new of which he is a proud product.

Other members of Sukhwant’s team are Sub Sher Singh, Jems Diwan Singh and Ramji Lal, HCs Girraj Singh, Shivajeet Singh and Raghveer Singh, Naik Dev Ram Pal, LNKs Muni Ram, Mohinder Singh, Dada Kanse and Mohinder Singh and Cts Baljeet Singh and Karan Singh.

SPORTS

CRPF WINS ALL INDIA POLICE ATHLETIC MEET CHAMPIONSHIP

The CRPF contingent at Bangalore went all out to give its best and managed to wrest the championship trophy from BSF which they had lost in 1971 by the narrow margin of six points. In all 10 gold, 15 silver and 10 bronze medals were won. Shri M L Sukhadia, Governor of Mysore took the salute at the march past and Smt. Lewis wife of Shri P S Lewis IGP gave away the trophies.

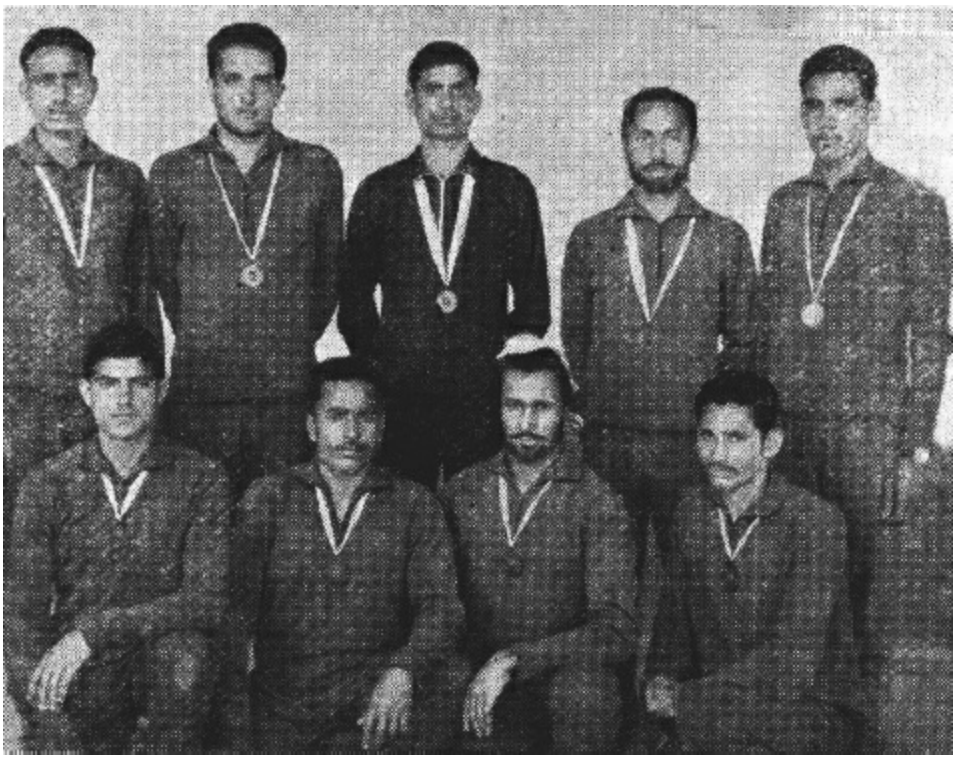
A HAT-TRICK

Jem Dastgir Mujawar (40 Bn) was adjudged the Best Athlete of the Meet for the third year in succession. and was awarded the Home Minister's Medal. Olympic champion Gurbachan Singh Randhawa (47 Bn) also gave a fine performance and claimed the 8th gold medal of the Police Meets.

Another star athlete was Jagdish Singh Zenda (44 Bn) who gave a fine performance in the 10,000 metres race. JS Dawson (GC Ajmer) and AS Tripathi (52 Bn) claimed the first and second positions respectively in the Hop-Step and Jump. In the final score CRPF had 229 points, 20 more than the runners up (BSF).

WELL DONE: says Shri Govind Narain

In wrestling CRPF won four Gold and two Silver medals. Winners of the Gold were Dada Kanse (34 Bn) Pin weight, Sher Singh (12 Bn) Light heavy weight, Diwan Singh (28 Bn) Heavy weight and Sukhwant Singh (16 Bn) Super heavy weight.



Medal Winners at Madras Meet: (Standing L to R) Parbhati Lal, Didar Singh, Nasib Singh, JS Zenda, D. Mujawar, (Sitting L to R) Bhanwar Singh, Ram Milan Singh, Satpal Singh and AM Appaiah.

The Force team participated in Volley Ball for the first time and won Silver medals as it did in Basket Ball also. In Hockey our team won the Bronze medals. In the Volley Ball final played against BSF our players won great applause and put up much dogged resistance.

The Basket Ball final was also played against BSF and the Force team led by MV Singh gave many anxious moments to the opponents before giving in by a narrow margin.

Even though a superior side our Hockey team drew with Mysore Police in the Semi Final in spite of the extra time. The game was decided by Penalty Push in which the Mysorean scored over us.

In Gymnastics one Silver medal (HC Mool Chand CTC(I)) and two Bronze medals (HC Mool Chand and Shanker Lal CTC (I) were won.

RESULTS

100 metres: Mithai Lal 7 Bn V, 200 metres: MD Pomaiah 6 Bn V, 400 metres: AM Appaiah 16 Bn IV and Bhanwar Singh 53 Bn V, 800 metres: Gopalkrishan 40 Bn II.

1500 metres: D Mujawar II, 3000 metres stepple chase: D Mujawar I and Puran Singh 24 Bn HI, 5000 metres: D Mujawar I and JS Zenda II, 10,000 metres: JS Zenda I and P Santhanam 12 Bn II,

400 metres hurdles: Didar Singh 47 Bn II and Peter John 1 Bn III, 110 metres hurdles: GS Randhawa I and Joginder Singh 49 Bn III,

Marathon race: Rajdev Singh 46 Bn VI, High Jump: Nasib Singh 8 Bn I and Parbhati Lal 16 Bn II, Broad Jump: Mohan Das 9 Bn II and Zile Singh 13 Bn III.

Discus Throw: Sukhwinder Singh Bal 32 Bn III and Ramashankar Rai 9 Bn V, Hop Step and Jump: JS Dawson I and AS Tripathi II, Pole Vault: Suresh Pal Singh 16 Bn V and Maharani Deen 59 Bn VI.

Hammer Throw: Mohinder Singh 27 Bn III, Javelin Throw: Bhagwan Singh I Sig IV, Shot Put: Param Jit Singh 2 Bn IV and Sukhwinder Singh Bal V.

In 4x100 metres (MD Pomaiah, KG Joseph 28 Bn, Zille Singh and Mithai Lal) and 4x400 metres (Ram Milan Singh 21 Bn, AM Appaiah, Didar Singh and Peter John) Relay races our teams won the silver medals.

Good Coaching

The credit for the victory of our team is attributable to the strict discipline and training imparted by Lt Col Umrao Singh, Central Sports Officer and coaches under him: Jem Daya Nand CTC(I) (sprints, middle distances and relays), Jem SP Singh Cheema 11 Bn (long distance), Sub Sher Singh 5 Bn (Jumps) and Dy SP GS Randhawa 47 Bn (hurdles and throws).

FINE RECORD OF HOCKEY AND VOLLEY BALL TEAMS

HOCKEY

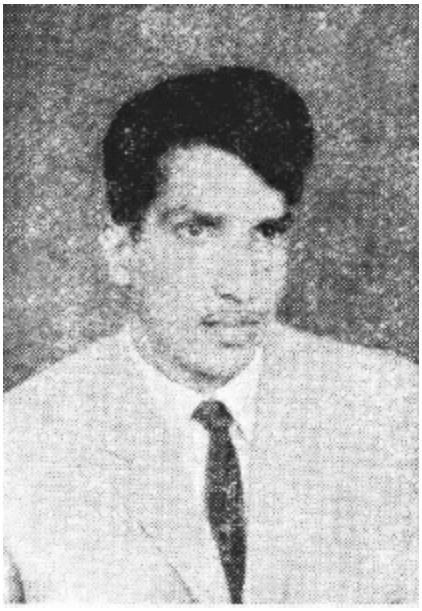
From July to September 1971 the Central Hockey team participated in three tournaments in Jammu and Kashmir—Colonel Rai Memorial Hockey Tournament, Baramula, Lieut Hari Wazir Hockey Tournament Srinagar, and Jawaher Zakir Hussain Hockey Tournament Srinagar and won all the three

trophies.

Being in top form the team won the West Zone All India Police Games Championship at Ahmedabad in November. Championship trophy was also won at the last All India tournament of the year at Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh. During early 1972 the CRPF team was awarded the Best Team Work Trophy at the All India Dhyan Chand Hockey Tournament Agra.

In February the team participated in the All India Corporation Gold Cup Hockey Tournament at Jabal-pur and lost to Sikh Regimental Centre in the semifinals. They had won this gold cup in 1969 by defeating Army Ordnance Corps, Secunderabad.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE



Ct Badruddin



Jem J S Zenda

CENTRAL SERVICES ATHLETIC MEET

Ct Badruddin, Group Centre Avadi participated in the All India Central Services Athletic Meet 1971-72 held at Chandigarh as a representative of Tamil Nadu State Central Civil Services Regional Board. He won two silver medals and certificates of merits for his out-standing performance in 200 metres and 4x100 metres relay races.

The team then participated in the Guru Nanak Hockey Tournament of Delhi. The quarter final was played against the Sikh Regimental Centre Meerut on 18 February. It was a well contested match and the CRPF team was definitely the superior side. They however failed to connect up near the goal and many a shot went wide off the mark. During the later half the Sikhs were awarded a short corner which they converted and won the match.

VOLLEY BALL

The Central Volley Ball team participated in the open tournament at Bhind and lost to the Bhind Roadways in the first match (13-15, 13-4, 13-15).

After this, the team participated in the Bundel Khand Volley Ball Tournament held at Bara Malhara in Chhatarpur District in MP and won the trophy by defeating the Madhya Pradesh team.

Jem Gurdeep Singh was adjudged as the best ‘smasher’ and NK S

Easwran the best all-rounder of the tournament.

The team then participated in the All India Volley Ball Tournament Chandausi UP. In the first match EME Hyderabad was defeated (15-9, 14-15, 15-10). The Army Signals Delhi another first class team was beaten in the next match 15-11, 15-4. Meakin Brewry Gaziabad UP team was beaten in the semi-final in four games (19-17, 12-15, 15-11, 15-13).

The next tournament played by our team was held at Luhar, MP. This was also an All India Tournament and the trophy was eventually won.

The team then participated in the All India Volley Ball Tournament at Ambah on February 22, 1972. The second match of this tournament was lost to the combined team of Jaipur and Kota.

ALL INDIA OPEN ATHLETIC MEET

CRPF athletes participated in the Open All India Athletic Meet held at Madras and brought fresh laurels to the Force by winning one silver and nine bronze medals as under :

1500 metres : Jem D Mujawar III, 3000 metres steeple chase: Jem D Mujawar II, 5000 metres: Jem JS Zenda III, 400 metres hurdles: Ct Didar Singh III, High Jump: Jem Nasib Singh III, HC Prabhati Lal III, 4x 400 metres relay: Nk Ram Milan Singh, Jem Satpal Singh, Jem Bhanwar Singh and Nk AM Appaiah III.

अदम्य साहस और कर्तव्यनिष्ठा का जीवन्त उदाहरण

19 बटालियन

कान्स्टेबल निर्मलसिंह की निर्भयता, पहल-क्षमता और सूझ-बूझ के अतिरिक्त उसके अदम्य साहस और कर्तव्यनिष्ठा ने उसके दल को नकसलवादियों की भारी संख्या रहते हुए भी मुकाबिला करने की प्रेरणा दी तथा उनके एक विशिष्ट नेता की जान लेने में सफल हुए।

पिछले 19/20 अक्तूबर को बारासात पुलिस स्टेशन के लक्ष्मी नारायण और पाइनियर कालोनी में उपद्रवियों को घेरा गया तथा निकल भागने के सभी सम्भव मार्गों को बन्द कर दिया गया।

नकसलवादी अपने पूर्व निश्चित छुपाव स्थलों से गोलाबारी कर रहे थे। कानस्टेबल निर्मलसिंह की बाजू में गोली लगी जिससे अत्यधिक रक्तस्राव हुआ । अपने दर्द तथा रक्तस्राव की परवाह किये बिना वह पहल कर आगे बढ़ा । वह अकेला ही उस विशाल समूह का मुकाबिला कर रहा था। नकसलवादी इस कार्यवाही से हतोत्साहित हो गये तथा भाग खड़े हुए। भागते समय वे अपने साथी का शव तथा कुछ गोला बारूद छोड़ गये। इस सराहनीय कार्य के लिए निर्मल को कमान्डेंट लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल एम० एस० ओबराय से शाबाश तथा नकद पुरस्कार मिला ।

बाईस-वर्षीय कानस्टेबल निर्मलसिंह ने 1969 में इस दल में प्रवेश किया। इस लम्बे तथा तगड़े जवान के हावभाव तथा व्यक्तित्व बहुत ही आकर्षक हैं। वह पंजाब के गुरदासपुर जिले के गुनापोर गांव का रहने वाला है किन्तु अशिक्षित है।



सी कम्पनी के नायक चरणसिंह हस्तगत की गई 12 बोर की गन सू० मे० कुन्दनसिंह को दिखा रहे हैं

बटालियन के सराहनीय कार्यों का इतिहास अति विस्तृत है। सिर्फ 1971 के दौरान ही इस बटालियन को 3,250 रुपये के नकद पुरस्कार हासिल हुए तथा एक सूबेदार, एक हैड कानस्टेबल, दो लान्स नायकों और 20 कान्स्टेबलों के रिकार्ड में सराहनीय सेवा का इन्दराज किया गया।

गत नवम्बर में नायक चरणसिंह ने कुख्यात नकसलवादी नेता पगला और उसके दल का मुकाबिला किया। जवानों के सही शूटिंग के फलस्वरूप पगला मारा गया। सब डिवीजनल पुलिस अफसर श्री बी० भौमिक ने इस बटालियन की सराहना की है।

केरल में सेवा के दौरान इस बटालियन ने शीर्ष नकसलवादी इब्राहिम वर्गीज को निशाना बनाया। माननटाडी में तैनाती के दौरान सूबेदार एन० बी० पीडिकयिल ने प्रत्युत्पन्नमति से नगर में लगी आग पर काबू पाया ।

सराहनीय कार्य

इसी क्षेत्र में सेवा के दौरान एक अवसर पर एस आई बेलासिंह तथा उसके साथियों ने सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों को करीब 11 लाख का अवैध विदेशी माल पकड़ने में सहयोग किया। एक स्थान पर चतुराई तथा दृढ़ता के साथ इन्होंने 1000 की भीड़ पर काबू पाया।

केरल राज्य में तैनाती के दौरान वहां के आई० जी० पुलिस श्री एम० गोपालन, कनौर के डिस्ट्रीक्ट कलक्टर तथा सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट पुलिस ने इस बटालियन के कार्यों की बहुत सराहना की है। श्री सी. एच. मोहम्मद कोया ने भी इस यूनिट की तारीफ की है।

अगस्त 1971 को एक अन्य कार्यवाही में नायक चरण सिंह ने सतर्कता और सूझ-बूझ से मुकुल बनर्जी तथा एक विख्यात नकसलवादी नेता को हिरासत में लिया। इसी के फलस्वरूप एक अन्य धावे में हबुल इलियास पकड़ लिया गया । स्थानीय पुलिस ने इस एन० सी० ओ० की सेवाओं को मान्यता दी तथा उसे उपयुक्त पुरस्कार दिया। कमान्डेंट ने उसकी पदोन्नति की सिफारिश की है ।

पश्चिम बंगाल में अल्प सेवाधि (दिसम्बर 1971 तक) के दौरान इस बटालियन ने 160 कार्यवाही की तथा 9350 उपद्रवी तत्वों को बंदी बनाया। इस कार्यवाही के दौरान कानस्टेबल अचूता वारियर तथा कानस्टेबल पी० के० दामोदरन को गम्भीर चोटें आई।

विगत इतिहास

भूतपूर्व 3 एम० एस० पी० बटालियन, केरल 1 मई 1967 को इस दल में 19 बटालियन के रूप में विलय हुई। 31 दिसम्बर 1968 तक यह ग्रुप सेन्टर, देवली के साथ विलय रही। इसके उपरान्त यह ग्रुप सेन्टर आवडी (पूना रेंज) के साथ रही। इस बटालियन की कम्पनियां जून 1971 तक कन्नौर, अलेप्पी तथा पालघाट जिलों में तैनात रही जहां से वह पश्चिम बंगाल स्थानान्तरित हुई। 'ई' कम्पनी लक्षदिव द्वीप समूह में तैनात है।

विषम क्षेत्र में

32 बटालियन

भारत-पाक युद्ध में उत्तम कार्य के लिए सेरीपोल का बधाई संदेश जब दूरस्थ स्थित चौकियों पर तैनात बटालियन के अफसरों तथा जवानों को पढ़कर सुनाया गया तो उनका मनोबल आकाश छू गया।

इसी प्रकार के कई संदेश त्रिपुरा के उप-राज्यपाल तथा मुख्य मंत्री से प्राप्त हुए। अन्य विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों से प्रशंसा शब्दों के अतिरिक्त गृह सचिव श्री गोविन्द नारायण ने उपद्रवी छात्रों, त्रिपुरा बंध तथा अराजपत्रित अफसरों की हड़ताल की स्थिति को सराहनीय ढंग से सम्भालने के लिए व्यक्तिगत तथा लिखित रूप में इस बटालियन की सराहना की है। चुनावों के दौरान उत्तम व्यवस्था के लिए भी बटालियन की प्रशंसा की गई है। हड़तालों के दौरान डिप्टी एस० पी० दयाल सिंह तथा इन्दरजीत सिंह ने उच्च चातुर्य द्वारा कई अवसरों पर स्थिति को बिगड़ने से बचाया।

उत्तम कार्य को मान्यता

त्रिपुरा के आई० जी० पुलिस श्री कालिया ने बटालियन को सभी सम्भव सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने में अत्यधिक परिश्रम किया है। वह बटालियन का बराबर दौरा करते रहे तथा उत्तम कार्य की मान्यता स्वरूप पुरस्कार देने में काफी उदार रहे।

यह बटालियन त्रिपुरा के एक अत्यधिक विषम क्षेत्र में तैनात है। सितम्बर १९६८ से जून १९७० तक की अवधि में सीमाओं की सुरक्षा ड्यूटी के दौरान बटालियन को थलसेना के नियंत्रण में रखा गया। १४ में से ७ चौकियां ऐसे स्थानों पर स्थित थीं जहां रसद इत्यादि विमानों द्वारा पहुंचाई जाती थी। पाकिस्तान से घुसपैठ करने वाले उपद्रवियों से मुठभेड़ में नायक धमजी गुरूंग मारा गया था। इस क्षेत्र की सर्वाधिक ऊंची जम्पूई पहाड़ी श्रृंखला में मिजो तथा नागा उपद्रवी सक्रिय थे। त्रिपुरा के आदिवासी संग्रख भी इन उपद्रवी गतिविधियों में व्यस्त थे। बटालियन ने इस क्षेत्र में कई छापे मारे तथा बहु संख्या में शस्त्र तथा बारूद अपने काबू में ली। रानीपुरा, आनन्द बाजार, नरेन्द्र नगर, मिगालीचेरा, बलपिपला तथा पत्थर कांडी क्षेत्र से काफी लोगोंको सूबेतन हिरासत में लिया गया। इस रेंज में सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रों को शस्त्र तथा गोलाबारूद की खोज के लिए छाना गया।

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान इस बटालियन की चार कम्पनियां आन्तरिक ड्यूटी तथा सीमा सुरक्षा के लिए तैनात थीं। एक कम्पनी को सीमा के निकट भंडरमाव चौकी पर तैनात किया गया। बंगला देश स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की समाप्ति पर बड़ी संख्या में मिजो उपद्रवी बंगला देश से आसाम में घुसने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। इस बटालियन को इस क्षेत्र में घुसपैठ के सभी सम्भावी मार्गों पर अनेक प्रयासों को विफल करने हेतु

सीमा चौकियां स्थापित करने के आदेश दिये गये। सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र को अनवरत गश्त द्वारा बन्द कर दिया गया। फलस्वरूप करीब 500 उपद्रवियों को वापस लौटना पड़ा। उन्होंने एक अन्य क्षेत्र में भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षा दल के सामने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया।

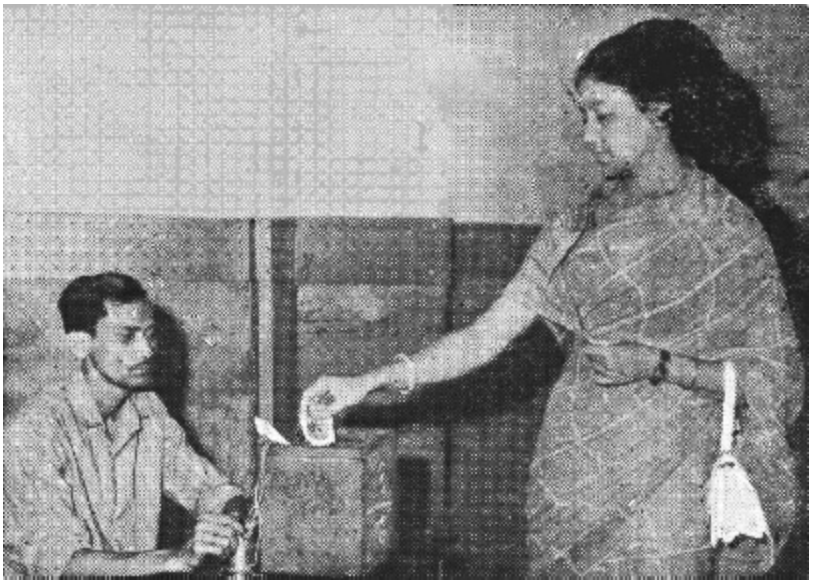
पूर्वी सीमा पर सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के अतिरिक्त इस बटालियन को बंगला देश में बन्दी बनाये गये रजाकारों की चौकसी का कार्य भी सौंपा गया।

खेल-कूद के क्षेत्र में

स्पोर्टस तथा एथलेटिक्स के क्षेत्र में भी इस बटालियन के जवानों ने व्यस्त रहते हुए भी सराहनीय खेल कीर्तिमान प्रस्तुत किया। लान्स नायक हरिवा शिन्दे ने अन्तरक्षेत्रीय ड्यूटी प्रतियोगिता में एल० एम० जी० चालन का सराहनीय प्रदर्शन किया। सूबेदार शेरसिंह एक विख्यात पहलवान रहा है तथा पश्चिमी पुलिस खेलों में प्रथम स्थान लिया। सूबेदार सुकबिन्दर सिंह ने चक्का फेंक तथा गोला फेंक में दूसरा स्थान लिया था। इन खेलों का आयोजन अक्टूबर 1971 को नीमच में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की वार्षिक प्रतियोगिता के अवसर पर हुआ था।

इस बटालियन का मुख्यालय रामनगर के जनता कालेज में है। कमांडेंट लेफ्टिनेंटकर्नल डेविड कल्लाश चन्दर दत्त बटालियन की गतिविधियों तथा अनुशासन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखते हैं।

सूबेदार मेजर जैमलसिंह इस दल में 1939 में शामिल हुए जब इसमें 4/2 पंजाब तथा पाइनियर कोर के 200 जवान थे। आज इसमें 70,000 जवान हैं।



चुनावों में सहयोग

सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा

34 बटालियन

कान्स्टेबल शंकर प्रसाद ने सामयिक तथा उचित कार्यवाही द्वारा 24 जुलाई 1971 को अनेक जवानों की रक्षा की तथा अति मूल्यवान संपति को विनाश से बचाया । भाभा आणुविक अनुसंधान संस्थान में निर्माणाधीन भवन धराशाही हो गया तथा 14 श्रमिक उसमें दब गये थे। कांस्टेबल शंकर प्रसाद ने आग लगने की चेतावनी दी तथा गार्ड कमान्डर हैड कास्टेबल दर्शन सिंह को सहायता के लिए पुकारा । पाँच मिनट के अन्दर पूरी बटालियन वहां उपस्थित हो गई तथा घटनास्थल की ओर बढ़ी जहाँ मलबा साफ करने का कार्य उसने हाथ में लिया। इस स्थान से एक शव प्राप्त हुग्रा तथा एक व्यक्ति बाद को गम्भीर चोटों के कारण शरीर छोड़ गया। करीब 12 अन्य व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल पहुंचाया गया। इस कार्यवाही के लिए शंकर प्रसाद को कमान्डेंट से 25 रुपये का पुरस्कार मिला तथा डी० जी ने भी इसकी सराहना की ।

तेईस-वर्षीय शंकर प्रसाद ने 1969 में इस दल में प्रवेश किया। वह उत्तर प्रदेश का निवासी है ।

काफी वर्षों से यह बटालियन कलकत्ता में सेवारत है तथा नक्सलवादियों का मुकाबिला करती रही है । इस बटालियन के जवानों को अब भावी खतरों को सूंघ लेने का अभ्यास हो चुका है।

व्यक्तिगत सूझ-बूझ

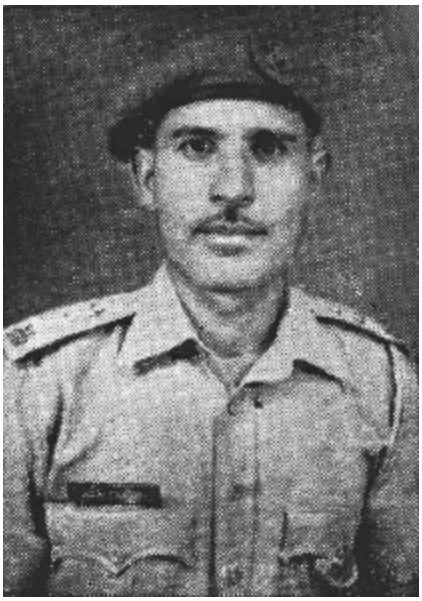
एक अवसर पर अविलम्ब कार्यवाही द्वारा एस० आई० हरिचन्द यादव ने अपनी प्लाटून के सदस्यों की जीवन रक्षा की । प्रत्येक प्रातः कलकत्ता में सावन टैंक मार्ग पर गार्ड की बदली होती थी तथा गाड़ी जाती थी। 24 जुलाई को प्रात: एस० आई० हरिचन्द ने देखा कि निकटतम फैक्टरी के फाटक के साथ से गुजरने वाली सड़क पर कुछ ढीली जमीन है। गत रात्रि को वहाँ भारी वर्षा हुई थी।

एस० आई० हरिचन्द ने तुरंत कार्यवाही की । संतरी को उधर पहंचने वाली गाड़ी को रोकने के लिए भेजा गया । इस ढीली भूमि को खोदने पर वहां बिजली का तार मिला । इस तार को एक छोर पर मुख्य स्वीच से जोड़ा गया था तथा दूसरी ओर एक विस्फोटक टैंक विनाशी सुरंग से।

एस० आई हरिचन्द ने 1949 में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के परिवार में प्रवेश किया था। वह हरियाणा का रहने वाला है । सतर्कता तथा अविलम्ब कार्यवाही के लिए कमांडेंट ने तुरंत ही उसे 50 रुपये का इनाम दिया ।



का० रामचन्दर



ज० हरीचन्द यादव

कलकत्ता में कार्यवाही के दौरान दल के 14 सदस्य जख्मी हुए। कुछ को गम्भीर चोटें आई। 9 मार्च 1971 को कांस्टेबल रामचन्दर के दायें बाजू तथा कमर में गम्भीर फ्रैक्चर हुआ। इसके तीन मास उपरान्त एक बम विस्फोट से कांस्टेबल रघुबीर सिंह की बाई आंख स्थाई रूप से बेकार हो गई।

1969-70 में बटालियन की कम्पनियों को जींद तथा बहादुरगढ़ में कानून व व्यवस्था के लिए भेजा गया। इसकी कुछ कम्पनियां महाराष्ट्र में सांगली, कल्याण तथा सतारा भी भेजी गई। इन कार्यवाहियों को पूरा करने पर ही बटालियन को मार्च 70 में कलकत्ता भेजा गया। वहाँ इसने स्थानीय अधिकारियों की कानून व व्यवस्था बनाए

रखने में सहायता की। 1971 तथा बाद को 1972 में चुनावों के दौरान भी इसने व्यस्था बनाये रखने का दायित्व निभाया।

बटालियन का इतिहास

इस बटालियन की स्थापना 11 अप्रैल 1968 को नीमच में हुई। प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने पर इसकी दो कम्पनियों को जनवरी 1969 में दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की सुरक्षा हेतु दुर्गापुर भेजा गया।

शेष चार कम्पनियां तथा बटालियन मुख्यालय दिल्ली स्थानान्तरित हुए जहां से बाद को वे पटना पहुंचे। अप्रैल 1969 को बटालियन का पुर्नगठन हुआ। प्रशिक्षित जवानों को नव-गठित बटालियनों में भेज दिया गया तथा उनके स्थान पर नये रंगरूट भर्ती किये गये। जनवरी 1970 तक यह प्रक्रिया पूर्ण हो गई।

मेजर चेतराम इसके प्रयम कमान्डेंट थे जिनका स्थान 1969 में श्री प्रीतमजीत सिंह ने लिया। 1969 मई में मेजर वी० एम० नीलाम्बरम् (सेवानिवृत) ने इसकी कमान सम्भाली। इनके उत्तराधिकारी मेजर एस० आर० चौधरी (सेवानिवृत) ने सितम्बर 1970 में चार्ज लिया। वर्तमान में इसके कमान्डेंट लेफ्टिनेन्ट कर्नल ओ० पी० छतवाल हैं।

सुप्रशिक्षित और सुगठित संगठन

40 बटालियन

"सुगठित तथा कुशल नेतृत्व में पनपा संगठन" ये शब्द हैं सेक्टर 2 के आई० जी० पुलिस श्री बी० एस० रोशा के । पश्चिम बंगाल में कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के कार्य को अनजाम देते हुए 40 बटालियन को सर्वाधिक क्षति उठानी पड़ी। साथ ही इसे दल में सबसे अधिक पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने का गौरव भी प्राप्त है।

हाल ही में विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के दौरान इस बटालियन ने बड़ी सतर्कता और मुस्तैदी से चुनाव व्यवस्था को सुचारुरूप से सफल बनाया। जहां कहीं भी इस बटालियन को तैनात किया गया इन्होंने दोषियों को कानून के फंदे से बाहर न जाने दिया।

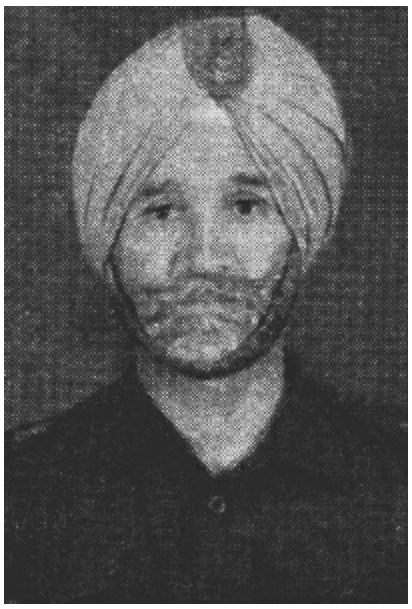
अविलम्ब कार्यवाही

दिसम्बर 1971 के पूर्वाद्ध में इस बटालियन को कार्य दक्षता की परीक्षा की घड़ी आई जबकि दुर्गापुर से दिन दहाड़े 4 लाख रुपये की डकैती की गई। इन डकैतों से बटालियन का मुकाबिला हुआ। ये डकैत घातक शस्त्रों से लैस थे किन्तु अपनी जान की परवाह किये बिना कांस्टेबल कंवरपाल एक डकैत पर झपटा और उसके हाथ में रिवाल्वर होते हुए भी वह 14,000 रुपये का थैला छीनने में सफल हुआ ।

तुरन्त ही पूर्ण क्षेत्र पर घेरा डाल दिया गया और तीन लाख रुपये हासिल किये गये । थोड़ी देर बाद 23000 रुपये और मिले।



34 बटालियन के सूबेदार मेजर सरबासिंह



40 बटालियन के सूबेदार मेजर मानसिंह

इस कार्यवाही की सफलता में जमादार रामेश्वर दयाल तथा कांस्टेबल कंवर पाल की कर्तव्यनिष्ठा तथा अविलम्ब कार्यवाही को विशेष श्रेय है।

5 जनवरी 1972 को 24 परगना के पुरलिया-खारदा क्षेत्र में साम्यवादी दल के कुछ सहयोगियों ने पुलिस पर बमों, रायफलों तथा पाइप गनों से हमला किया। किन्तु ज्यों ही सी० आर० पी० की एक टुकड़ी घटनास्थल पर पहुंची, उपद्रवी भाग खड़े हुए।

इन साहसपूर्ण कार्यवाहियों के लिए बटालियन को भारी मूल्य चुकाना पड़ा। 1971 में इन्हें इस प्रकार की 90 कार्यवाहियों में 34 बार गोली चलानी पड़ी जिसमें दल के दो जवान शहीद हुए तथा 36 घायल हुए।

बटालियन ने करीब 3,000 व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने में सहयोग किया। इन सभी कार्यवाहियों में 1969, 1970 तथा 1971 में बटालियन को क्रमशः 2,000, 3,700 और 2,200 रुपये पुरस्कार के रूप में प्राप्त हुए।

बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में

कमान्डेन्ट लेफ्टिनेन्ट कर्नल बी० के० शर्मा से आदेश आते ही बटालियन के जवान बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कार्यवाही के लिए जा पहुंचे। इन्होंने अपना एक समय का भोजन बचाकर बाढ़पीड़ितों में वितरित किया।

इस बटालियन को इन सभी कार्यवाहियों के लिए श्री के० सी० पन्त, श्री गोविन्द नारायण तथा श्री वेन्कटारमण से 'शाबास' मिली है।

12 मार्च 1972 को डिप्टी एस० पी० श्री जे० पी० पुंज के नेतृत्व में इस दल की टुकड़ी ने हुकम चन्द जूट मिल, कलकत्ता के अहाते में लगी आग का मुकाबिला

किया तथा लाखों की सम्पत्ति को विनाश से बचाया। मिल के उपाध्यक्ष श्री एम० कोठारी ने इस कार्य के लिए श्री पुंज तथा जवानों की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की है।

विगत इतिहास

1 अप्रैल 1968 को 40 बटालियन के नाम से गठित होने से पूर्व यह 3 बटालियन पी० ए० पी० के नाम से विख्यात थी। उस समय श्री जेटले इसके कमान्डेंट थे। वर्तमान कमांडेंट लेफ्टिनेन्ट कर्नल वी० के० शर्मा बहुमुखी प्रतिभा के व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने विदेशों में भी थलसेना के साथ कार्यवाही की है। वे एक उत्तम स्पोर्ट समैन हैं। 1965 में उन्होंने नेशनल शूटिंग प्रतियोगिता में एक स्वर्ण पदक अर्जित किया था।

उपलब्धियां

पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का सराहनीय कार्य

बिहार

21 फरवरी को 55 बटालियन के एक अफसर ने रामगढ़ युद्धबंदी शिविर से एक 9 एम० एम० चीनी पिस्तौल प्राप्त की। 53 बटालियन के कानस्टेबल बालूराम ने शिविर में युद्धबंदियों के कांटेदार तार के पार सामान बदलने के प्रयास को विफल किया।

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर

3 मार्च को पाकिस्तानी अफसरों ने चिकन नैक क्षेत्र में टुंडला फैरी पर भारतीय ध्वज फहराये जाने पर आपत्ति की। यहां 20 बटालियन तैनात थी। 19 मार्च को एक अन्य घटना में 20 बटालियन तथा पाकिस्तानियों में मुठभेड़ हुई।

मणिपुर

15 मार्च को 6 बटालियन के एक गस्ती दस्ते ने एक कूकी गांव से एक 2 इंच मार्टर तथा 8 बटालियन ने एक स्वचालित रायफल तथा कुछ सजीव बारूद सहित दो नागाओं को पकड़ा।

एक बन्दूक, एक रायफल तथा कुछ चीनी बारूद सहित 7 उपद्रवी नागाओं ने इस यूनिट के समक्ष आत्मसमर्पण किया।

3 मार्च को ऊपर उएंसाँग के पसाओ क्षेत्र में एक उपद्रवी नागा मारा गया जब कि 20 नागाओं का एक दल बर्मा में घुसने का प्रयास कर रहा था।

4 बटालियन ने संदेह में 4 व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया।

नागालैंड

11 बटालियन ने 15 फरवरी को इम्पाई गांव से एक एस० बी० एल० गन पकड़ी।

फरवरी मास में उस्तोमी विशोई क्षेत्रों में 14 बटालियन ने चार उपद्रवी नागाओं को पकड़ा तथा उनके शिविर नष्ट किये।

जून्हेबोटो सब डिवीजन में थलसेना के सहयोग से छान-बीन कार्य किया गया। इस कार्यवाही में एक उपद्रवी मारा गया तथा एक पकड़ा गया।

पांश्चेम बंगाल

9 बटालियन ने अभागा मैत्रे स्टेशन मतदान केन्द्र से 35 बम प्राप्त किये।

कंचताला तथा कल्याणपूर बादू क्षेत्रों में 19 बटालियन द्वारा 7 फरवरी को छापे के दौरान दो रिवाल्वर, एक एस० बी० बी० एल० गन तथा भारी मात्रा में बारूद हाथ लगी।

21 बटालियन के एक गश्ती दस्ते की जादवपुर क्षेत्र में उप द्रवियों से मुठभेड़ हुई। 24 परगना क्षेत्र में पन्द्रह नक्सलवादी पकड़े गये तथा काफी मात्रा में गोला बारूद हाथ लगा।

27 बटालियन ने अवैध चावल, चाय तथा तांबे के तार रखने के अपराध में बयालीस तस्करों को पकड़ा।

25 फरवरी को 33 बटालियन ने नेपाल-भारत सीमा पर 11,195 रुपये मूल्य के जूट को पकड़ने में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों तथा पुलिस का सहयोग किया।

34 बटालियन ने जे० के० मित्र मार्ग से 15 उपद्रवियों को पकड़ा। कान्स्टेबल केदारनाथ ने एक जोहड़ से 12 बोर की एक एस० बी० बी० एल० गन प्राप्त की।

18 मार्च को 40 बटालियन ने 24 परगना के अग्रपाड़ा क्षेत्र में छापे के दौरान पुलिस का सहयोग किया। इस कार्यवाही में कुछ सजीव बारूद, दो पिस्तौल तथा कुछ देशी बम हाथ लगे।

10 फरवरी को 45 बटालियन ने कुछ सजीव बारूद सहित एक व्यक्ति को हिरासत में लिया।

11 मार्च को 48 बटालियन ने महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र से भारी मात्रा में सजीव बारूद प्राप्त की। एक अन्य गश्ती दस्ते ने रघुनाथपुर क्षेत्र से दो, .303 रायफल पकड़ीं।

4 मार्च को 49 बटालियन ने स्थानीय पुलिस के सहयोग से कुछ विस्फोटक सामग्री और तेजाब की बोतलों सहित तीन उपद्रवियों को हिरासत में लिया।

11 माच को 51 बटालियन ने आसंशोल मतदान केन्द्र से एक देशी पिस्तौल तथा कुछ विस्फोटक सामग्री सहित तीन लड़कों को हिरासत में लिया। बटालियन ने शक्तिगढ़ गांव से 24 व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने में पुलिस का सहयोग किया।

8 जनवरी को 52 बटालियन ने ग्लाइन्डर सियर कालोनी से कुछ बारूद तथा विस्फोटकों सहित 12 व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा।

11 मार्च को बड़ानगर क्षेत्र में एक मुठमेड़ में तीन पाइपगन, कुछ देशी बम, एक रिवाल्वर तथा एक स्टेनगन हाथ लगे।

21 मार्च को 48, 51 तथा 52 बटालियनों ने उपराई तथा रानीगंज क्षेत्रों में छापों के दौरान स्थानीय पुलिस का सहयोग किया। इस कार्यवाही में 23 उपद्रवी पकड़े गये।

कविता कुँज

रहना है सावधान

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रखना है हर कदम सम्भाल कर वीरो
रखनी है हमको इस देश की आन वीरो।
तरक्की की राह पर
हर कदम रखना सम्भाल कर वीरो।
हम भी गांधी सुभाष से कम नहीं,
दुश्मन हमको मिटा सके उसमें दम नहीं ।
हमको सीमा पर रहना है सावधान वीरो
रखना है हर कदम सम्भाल कर वीरो।
हम हंसते-हंसते देश के लिए जान दे देंगे
पर इसके ईमान-सम्मान को मिटने न देंगे
हमने इसकी आबरू का रखना है ध्यान वीरो
रखना है हर कदम सम्भाल कर वीरो।
दुनिया में हम क्या हैं दिखाना है हमने
इन्सान में सोयी हई प्रात्मा को जगाना है हमने
हमने बनानी है इसकी शान वीरो
रखना है हर कदम सम्भाल कर वीरो।
हमारी मिसाल इतिहास में बेमिसाल होगी
दुश्मन का सिर और हमारी तलवार होगी।
हम हैं ऐसे जवान वीरो
रखना है हर कदम सम्भाल कर वीरो।
दिल लगाकर करना है हर काम
दुनिया में कमाना है हमने नाम ।
हमारे पहलू में होगा हर खुशी का जाम वीरो
रखना है हर कदम सम्भाल कर वीरो।

डगमगाने की कोशिश करेगा जो कदम हमारा
उसे एक ही वार से बना देंगे अल्लाह का प्यारा।
कदम नहीं डग-मगायेगा चाहे चली जाय जान वीरो
रखना है हर कदम सम्भाल कर वीरो।

–बिन्देश्वर सिंह पठानिया

आज फिर है वह दिन

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हिन्द के ओ जवां आज आया वह दिन।
इस वसुधा का जब कसमसाया बदन॥
इसके इतिहास में चांद तारे जड़े,
इसमें बिसमिल भगतसिंह के किस्से बड़े,
इसकी गलियों में गांधी औ नेहरू पले,
इसके राजकण में शौर्य से शौर्य मिले,
उठने का गौरव फिर से प्रिय।
और उजाला सुनहरी वरक चाहिये।
इस मिट्टी ने तुमको दिया यह बदन,
हिमगिरि की हवा से अनुप्राणित तन,
जेष्ठय की धूप ने दी है तुमको अगन,
माघ के चांद की सी है तुम में लगन,
आज मिट्टी को अपना बदन चाहिए।
हिन्द सागर को अपना नमक चाहिये।
सारे धर्मों से ऊंचा है मानव धर्म,
आओ मनुजता की हम खा लें कसम,
मिल के बैठें हिमालय के आंगन में हम,
और शत्रु को बन जाएं अंगार हम,
सिर पर 'मारुत' की इसके कड़क चाहिये।
अब 'विजयन्त' की इसको धमक चाहिये।

इस तरफ जब भी दुश्मन ने रखे कदम,
इन फिजाओं में फूला था 'सैबर' का दम,
कुछ समझते नहीं इसके 'पैटन' को हम,
तोड़ा हमने था कई बार उनका भरम,
इसको बहते हुए पसीने की बू चाहिये।
इसको जवानी का ताजा लहू चाहिये।

—बाल कृष्ण करकरा

स्वर्ण पदक विजेता : सुखवन्त सिंह



केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के जवानों ने देश की सुरक्षा तथा कानून व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में तो अद्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया ही साथ ही क्रीडा जगत में भी गौरवमय उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं। सूबेदार सुखवन्त सिंह इसका एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है जिन्होंने हाल ही में बंगलौर में आयोजित अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिता में स्वर्ण पदक जीत कर अपनी कीर्ति को और ऊंचा किया।

आधुनिक पहलवान

27-वर्षीय सुखवन्त सिंह भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की वर्तमान पीढी में से हैं। यद्यपि उसका विकास परम्परागत पद्धति पर हुआ किन्तु उसने पश्चिमी तकनीकी को

अपनाया है और दोनों से ही पूर्ण लाभ उठा रहा है।

विशालकाय (6 फुट 3 इंच तथा 115 कि० ग्रा०) जवान 'हिन्द केशरी' तथा 'रुस्तमे-हिन्द' के खिताब से सम्मानित है। जनवरी 1972 में भारत केशरी प्रतियोगिता में वह अपने प्रतिद्वन्दी से बराबर रहा, हल्के वजन का होने के कारण प्रतिद्वन्द्वी प्रथम घोषित किया गया तथा सुखवन्त सिंह दूसरे स्थान पर रहा।

सुखवन्त सिंह 16 बटालियन में इन्सपेक्टर हैं। उसने इस संगठन में 1969 में प्रवेश किया था।

पूर्वत परम्परा का एक अपवाद है कि यह पहलवान शिक्षित है। वह स्पोर्टस कालेज जालंधर से स्नातक है। इस वर्ष भारत केशरी प्रतियोगिता अभ्यास में व्यस्त रहने के कारण वह एम० ए० की परीक्षा में न बैठ पाया। उसकी योजना अभी भी एम० ए० पास करने की है।

वह गामा तथा मेहरदीन के समान अखाड़े को अत्यधिक महत्व नहीं देता किन्तु वह अखाड़े की मिट्टी में अभ्यास के मूल्य का हामी है। इसलिए वह रिंग तथा अखाड़े के अभ्यास की मिश्रित पद्धति की उपज तथा पूरब और पश्चिमी पद्धतियों का वास्तविक संगम कहा जा सकता है।

सुखवन्त सिंह पहलवान परिवार से है। उनके पिता श्री भगत गोविन्दसिंह पंजाब पुलिस (अब सेवानिवृत) के विख्यात पहलवान रहे है।

सुखवन्त सिंह ने राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्टस संस्थान पटियाला से स्नातक की उपाधि ली है तथा कुश्ती में अनेकानेक ट्रॉफियां अर्जित की हैं। अखिल भारतीय समाज सेवा टूर्नामेंट, शिमला (1971), अन्तः मंत्रालय टूर्नामेंट, दिल्ली (1971) तथा पश्चिमी क्षेत्र पुलिस ट्राफी, अहमदाबाद (1971) उसकी हाल ही की कुछ कीर्तियां हैं।

सभी पहलवानों के समान उसका भी गुरु है। इसका गौरव विख्यात पहलवान सोहन सिंह को है।

नियमित दिनचर्या

वह दिनचर्या का बड़ी सख्ती के साथ पालन करता है। प्रातः तीन मील की दौड़ लगाता है। इसके उपरान्त करीब तीन-चार घंटे तक वह तथा उसके सहयोगी अखाड़े पर अभ्यास करते हैं। प्रात: वह एक किलोग्राम दूध तथा 200 घिसे हुए बादाम लेता है।

इसके उपरान्त वह विश्राम करता है और हल्कासा मध्यान्ह भोजन करता है। इसके भोजन में शाक-सब्जी तथा कुछ चपातियां सम्मिलित रहती हैं। संध्या का अभ्यास भी इतना ही श्रमसाध्य होता है। इसमें डम्बल, भारोत्तोलन तथा अखाड़े में अभ्यास सम्मिलित हैं।

संध्या का भोजन अधिक संतुलित रहता है। इसमें चिकन तथा दो कि० ग्राम दूध सम्मिलित होता है। पहिले अधिकतर पहलवान शाकाहारी होते थे किन्तु सुखवन्त सिंह इसका अपवाद कहा जा सकता है। दिन में वह करीब तीन या चार ग्लास फलों

का रस भी लेता है।

सुखवन्त सिंह का मत है कि कुश्ती के विकास की भारत में बहुत अधिक गुंजाइश है बशर्ते कि भावी पहलवान किसी अच्छे गुरु अथवा प्रशिक्षक की निगरानी में कठोर अनुशासन के साथ साधना करें।

खेल और खिलाड़ी

हाकी

वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए सेन्ट्रल हाकी टीम का चुनाव मई 1971 में देवली में हुआ तथा यह टीम जून में (20 बटालियन) अखनूर में अवस्थित रही। सूबेदार एस० एस० मान टीम के कप्तान बने।

इस टीम ने जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में आयोजित कर्नल राय मैमोरियल हाकी टूर्नामेंट, बारामूला; लेफ्टिनेंट हरि वजीर हाकी टूर्नामेंट, श्रीनगर तथा जवाहर-जाकिर हुसेन हाकी टूर्नामेंट, श्रीनगर में भाग लिया तथा तीनों ही प्रतियोगिताओं में विजय श्री प्राप्त की। इस टीम ने इलाहाबाद में आयोजित पश्चिमी क्षेत्र अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिता में भी विजय प्राप्त की। वर्ष के अन्तिम टूर्नामेंट--अखिल भारतीय हाकी टर्नामेंट, नसीराबाद मध्य प्रदेश में भी इसने कीर्ति हासिल की।

आगरा में आयोजित अखिल भारतीय ध्यान चन्द हाकी टूर्नामेंट में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की टीम-वर्क ट्राफी से सम्मानित किया गया।

वालीबाल

फरवरी मास में इस टीम ने जबलपुर में खेले गए अखिल भारतीय कार्पोरेशन स्वर्ण कप हाकी टूर्नामेन्ट में भाग लिया। 1969 में इस टीम ने इस स्वर्ण कप को आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर सिकन्दराबाद को पराजित कर प्राप्त किया था। इसके उपरान्त इस टीम ने मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तरपुर जिले में बडा मल्हार में आयोजित बुन्देलखण्ड वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट में भाग लिया। प्रथम मैच में इसने बडा मल्हार क्लब को बड़ी सुगमता से पराजित कर दिया। दूसरे मैच को जीतने में भी इसको अधिक कठिनाई न हुई। इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की टीम का मुकाबिला जनता क्लब सागर से हुआ। सेमी फाइनल में इसका मुकाबिला भिन्ड रोडवेज से हुआ। फाइनल मैच 31 जनवरी को मध्य प्रदेश के मुकाबिले में हुआ। प्रतिद्वन्द्वी टीम ने कठोर संघर्ष किया किन्तु हमारे खिलाड़ियों के एकाग्र और समन्वित प्रयासों ने विजय श्री हमारे खेलाड़ियों के हाथ ही दी। कुल पांच खेल हुए जिनका स्कोर इस प्रकार रहा : 14-6, 15-6, 15-8, 12-15, 15-11.

इस टूर्नामेंट में एस०आई० गुरदीप सिंह को श्रेष्ठ 'स्मेशर' तथा नायक एस० ईश्वरन को सर्वाङ्गीण श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी आंका गया।

इसके उपरान्त इस टीम ने उत्तर प्रदेश के चन्दौसी जिले में आयोजित अखिल भारतीय वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट में भाग लिया। प्रथम मैच में इसने ई० एम० ई० हैदराबाद को पराजित किया। अगले मैच में इसने दिल्ली आर्मी सिगनल की श्रेष्ठ टीम को पराजित किया। सेमी फाइनल में इस टीम ने मीकिन ब्रेवरीज गाजियाबाद (उत्तर

प्रदेश) को चार अंकों से पराजित किया।

इससे अगला टूर्नामेंट इस टीम ने लुहार मध्य प्रदेश में खेला। यह भी अखिल भारतीय वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट था और इस ट्राफी को जीतने का सौभाग्य सेन्ट्रल टीम को मिला। इस टूर्नामेन्ट में इसका मुकाबिला शिवपुरी क्लब तथा जयपुर क्लब से हुआ। फाइनल में इसका मुकाबिला पश्चिमी रेलवे कलकत्ता से हुआ। फाइनल में पांच खेल हुए जिसमें स्कोर 15-9, 11-15 13-15, 15-7 रहा।

22 फरवरी 1972 को टीम ने अखिल भारतीय वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट जो साम्बा में आयोजित हुआ, में भाग लिया। दूसरा मैच जयपुर तथा कोटा की संयुक्त टीम से हुआ।

एथलैटिक्स

फरवरी १९७२ में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल के एथलीटों ने राजस्थान टीम की ओर से कौटायम में आयोजित दसवें अन्तः राज्य एथलैटिक में भाग लिया। परिणाम इस प्रकार रहे :–

10,000 मीटर दौड : एस आई जे० एस० जेन्डा द्वितीय (रजत पदक) तथा कान्सटेबल पी० सन्थानम चतुर्थ। 3,000 मीटर दौड़ : एस०आई०डी० मुजावर, द्वितीय (रजत पदक) तथा 1500 मीटर में जमादार मुजावर कोई पुरस्कृत स्थान पाने में समर्थ न हुआ, उसका स्थान चौथा रहा।

400 मीटर बाधा दौड़ में हैड कान्स्टेबल पीटर जान ने दूसरा स्थान (रजत पदक) लिया जब कि कांस्टेबल दीदार सिंह का चौथा स्थान आया।

110 मीटर बाधा में हैड कान्स्टेबल जोगिन्दर सिंह ने इसका स्थान लिया किन्तु सफल न हो पाया।

ऊंची कूद में एस० आई० नसीब सिंह ने पांचवा स्थान लिया। ट्रिपल जम्प में डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट पुलिस जे०एस० डासन तृतीय रहे।

पोल वाल्ट में एस० आई० सुरेशपाल द्वितीय तथा हैड कान्स्टेबल बैजनाथ तृतीय रहे किन्तु अभाग्यवश वे सफल श्रेणी में योग्य न हो सके।

4x400 मीटर रिले दौड़ में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की टीम (नायक राम मिलन सिंह, एस० आई० सतपाल सिंह, एस० आई० भंवर सिंह तथा नायक ए०एम० अपीयाह) तृतीय रहे।

केन्द्रीय सेवा एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता

ग्रुप सेन्टर, आवडी के कान्स्टेबल बद्रुद्दीन ने चंडीगढ़ मे आयोजित अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सेवा एथलैटिक प्रतियोगिता 1971-72 में तमिलनाडु केन्द्रीय असैनिक सेवा क्षेत्रीय आयोग के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में भाग लिया। उन्होंने 200 मीटर तथा 4x100 मीटर रिले दौड़ों में असाधारण खेल प्रदर्शन के लिए दो रजत पदक तथा योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र अर्जित किये।

अखिल भारतीय पुलिस एथलैटिक्स चैम्पियनशिप में शीर्ष स्थान

बंगलौर में हई अखिल भारतीय एथलैटिक्स प्रतियोगिता में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के दस्ते ने अपने उत्तम खेल द्वारा चेम्पियनशिप ट्राफी जीती। उन्होंने यह ट्राफी गत वर्ष की विजेता सीमा सुरक्षा दल टीम को पराजित कर अर्जित की। इस टीम से केन्द्रीय पुलिस की टीम 1971 में सिर्फ 6 अंकों से पिछड़ गई थी। इस प्रतियोगिता में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल टीम ने कुल 10 स्वर्ण पदक, 15 रजत तथा 10 कांस्य पदक जीते।

मैसूर के राज्यपाल श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया ने एथलीटों के मार्च पास्ट में सलामी ली तथा पाई जी पुलिस मैसूर की पत्नी श्रीमती लेविस ने विजेताओं को ट्राफियां बांटी।

सर्वश्रेष्ठ एथलीट

40 बटालियन का जमादार दस्तगीर मुज्जवर लगातार तीसरे वर्ष प्रतियोगिता का सर्वश्रेष्ठ एथलीट आंका गया। 47 बटालियन के आलम्पिक चेम्पियन गुरबचन सिंह रंधावा ने उत्तम खेल का प्रदर्शन किया तथा पुलिस प्रतियोगिता का 8वां स्वर्ण पदक जीता। एक अन्य शीर्ष एथलीट 44 बटालियन के जगदीश सिंह जेन्डा ने 10,000 मीटर दौड़ में उत्तम खेल प्रदर्शन किया। हाप, स्टेप तथा जम्प में ग्रुप सेन्टर अजमेर के जे० एस० डासन तथा 52 बटालियन के ए० एस० त्रिपाठी क्रमशः प्रथम और द्वितीय रहे। फाइनल स्कोर में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस ने 229 अंक लिए जो कि उनके निकटतम प्रतिद्वन्द्वी सीमा सुरक्षा दल टीम से 20 अंक अधिक थे।

स्वर्णिम अध्याय

कुश्ती में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस ने चार स्वर्ण पदक तथा दो रजत पदक अर्जित किये। स्वर्ण पदक विजेता थे : 34 बटालियन के दादा कान्से (पिन वेट), 12 बटालियन के शेरसिंह (लाइट हैवी वेट), दीवान सिंह (हैवी वेट) तथा 16 बटालियन के सुखवन्त सिंह (सुपर हैवी वेट)।

खेल प्रतियोगिता में दल की बालीबाल टीम ने प्रथम बार प्रवेश किया तथा स्वर्ण पदक जीता। बास्केटबाल में भी इस टीम ने यही स्थान अर्जित किया। हाकी में हमारी टीम ने कांस्य पदक जीता।

बालीबाल फाइनल में हमारे खिलाड़ियों ने प्रतिद्वन्द्वी सीमा सुरक्षा टीम का कड़ा मुकाबिला किया जिसके लिए इसे बहुत सराहना मिली।

बास्केटबाल फाइनल में भी हमारी टीम का मुकाबिला सीमा सुरक्षा दल से ही

हुआ। एम० वी० सिंह के नेतृत्व में हमारी टीम ने प्रतिद्वन्द्वी टीम को कड़ी अवसर दिये और अन्त में बहुत कम अन्तर से विजयश्री ली।

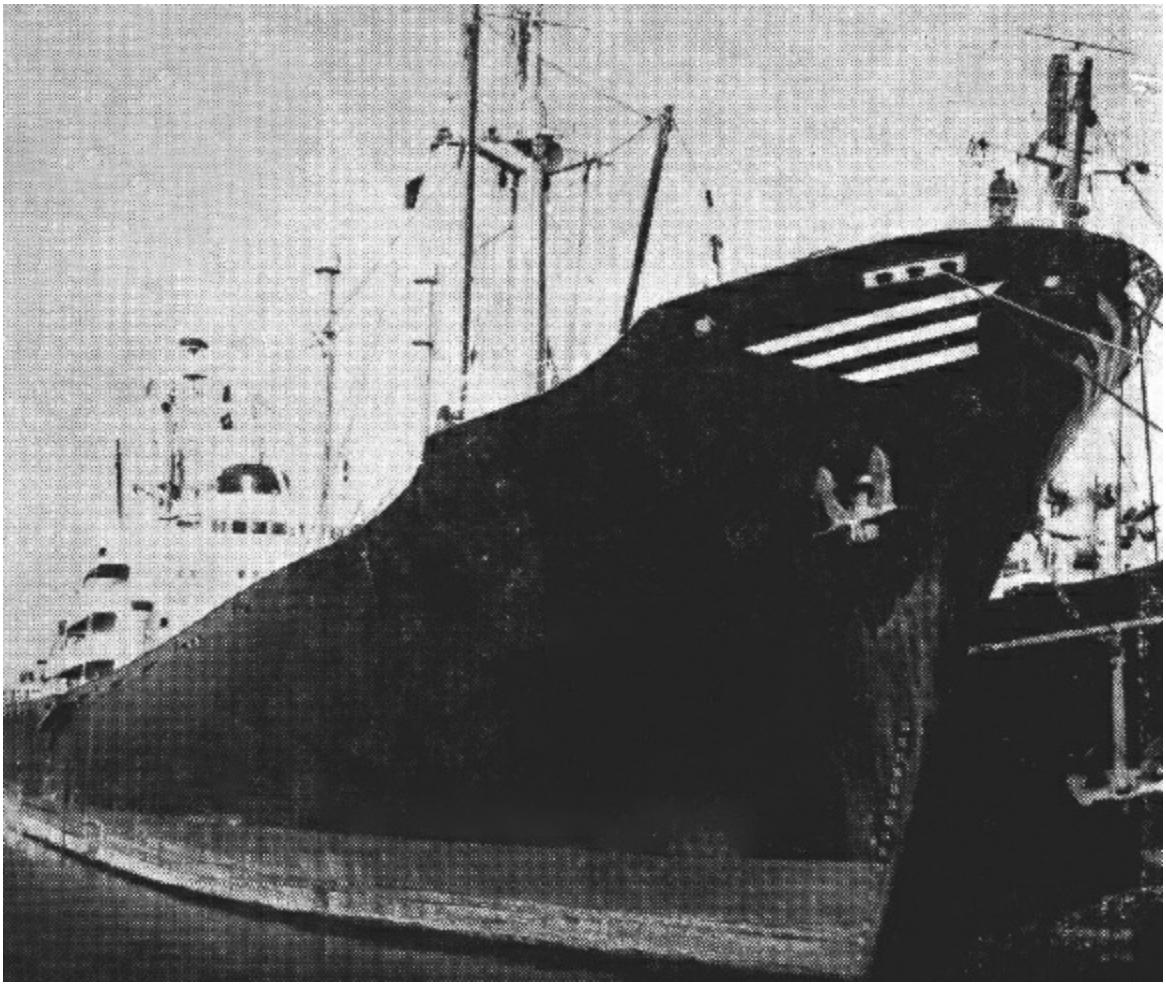
जिमनास्टिक में हमारी टीम ने एक रजत पदक (सी टी सी (1) के हैड कांस्टेबल मूल चन्द) तथा दो कांस्य पदक (सी टी सी (1) के मूलचन्द तथा शंकरलाल)।

परिणाम :

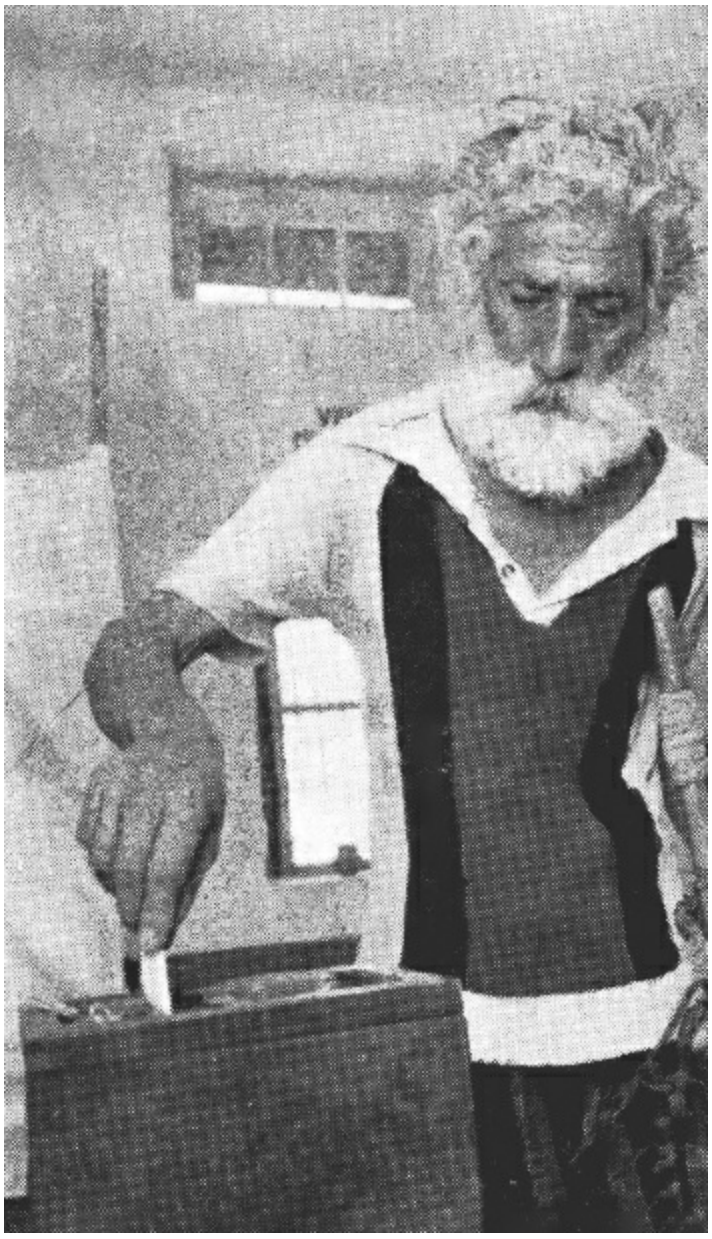
100 मीटर : मिठाई लाल (7 बटा०) 5; **200 मीटर :** एम० डी० पोमाइय्या (6 बटा०) 5; **400 मीटर :** ए० एम० एपीहा (16 बटा०) 4; तथा भंवरसिंह (53 बटा०) 5; **800 मीटर :** गोपालकृष्ण (40 बटा०) 2; **1500 मीटर :** डी० मुज्जवर 2; **3000 मीटर** स्टीपल चेज दी मुज्जवर 1 तथा पूरनसिंह (24 बटा०) 3; **5000 मीटर :** डी मुज्जवर 1 तथा जे० एस० जेण्डा, 2; **10,000 मीटर :** जे० एस० जेण्डा 1 तथा पी० सन्तानम् (12 बटा०)2, **400 मीटर बाधा** दीदार सिंह (47 बटा०) 2 तथा पीटर जान (1 बटा०) 3; **110 मीटर बाषा :** जी० एस० रंधावा 1 तथा जोगिन्द्र सिंह (49 बटा०) 3; **मराथन दौड़ :** राजदेव सिंह (46 बटा०) 6; **ऊंची कूद :** नसीब सिंह (8 बटा०) 1 तथा परभाती लाल (16 बटा०) 2; **ब्राड जम्प :** मोहन दास (9 बटा०) 2; तथा जिले सिंह (13 बटा०) 3; **चक्का फेंक:** सुखविन्द्र सिंह बल (32 बटा०) 3 तथा रामशंकर राय (9 बटा) 5; **हाप, स्टेप तथा जम्प :** जे एस डासन 1 तथा ए एस त्रिपाठी 2, **पोल वाल्ट :** सुरेश पाल सिंह (16 बटा०) 5 तथा महारानी देन (59 बटा०) 6; **हथौड़ा फेंक :** मोहिन्दर सिंह (27 बटा०) 3, **बल्लम फेंक :** भगवान सिंह (1 सिग) 4, **गोला फेंक :** परमजीत सिंह (2 बटा०) 4, तथा सुखविन्दर सिंह बल 5, 4x100 **मीटर :** (एमडी पोमइय्या 6 बटा०, के.जी. जोसफ (28 बटा), जिले सिंह (13 बटा) तथा मिठाई लाल 7 बटा०) और **4x400 मीटर** (राम मिलन सिंह (21 बटा०), ए.एम. अपीहा (16 बटा०), दीदार सिंह, तथा पीटर जान) रिले दौड़ों में हमारी टीमों ने रजत पदक अर्जित किये।

इन सभी सफलताओं के लिए मुख्य श्रेय सेन्ट्रल स्पोर्टस अफसर लेफ्टि कर्नल उमराव सिंह तथा उनके प्रशिक्षण दल द्वारा दिए गये कठोर अनुशासन को है। इस दल के सदस्य हैं : जमादार एस. पी. सिंह चीमा (11 बटा०) (लम्बी दौड़ें) जमादार दया नन्द (सी टी सी (1), स्प्रींटस, मध्यम दूरी तथा रीले), सूबेदार शेर सिंह, 5 बटा०, (कूदें) तथा डिप्टी एस.पी. जी.एस. रंधावा (47 बटा०) (बाधायें तथा फेंक)।

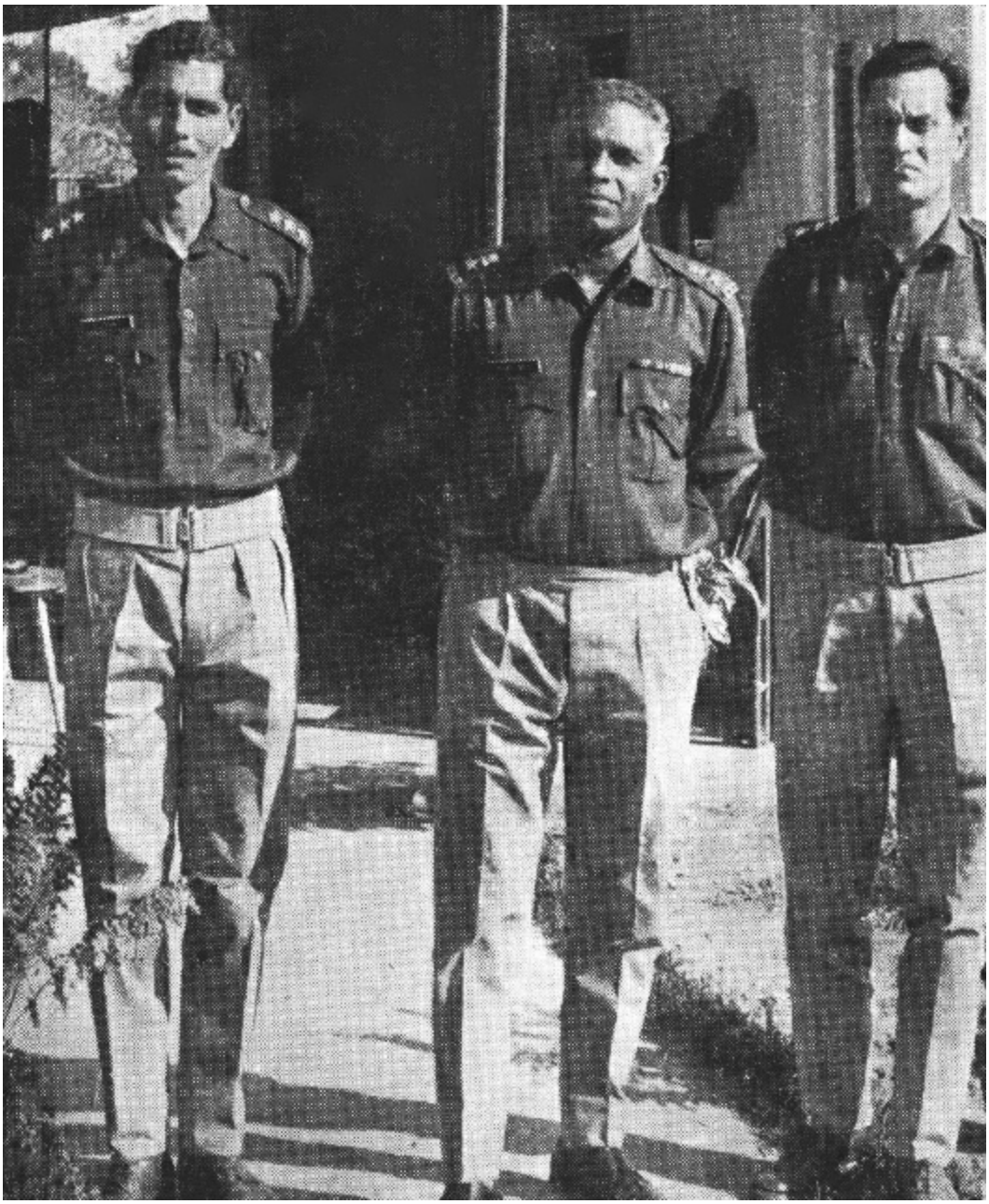
VARIED ROLE OF THE CRPF



A 40 Battalion sentry guards the Pakistani ship captured during the recent Indo-Pakistan war. The name of the vessel was changed and it was trying to escape from Bangla Desh flying a foreign flag. Vigilance of the Indian Navy was responsible for its capture. It was later escorted into Calcutta port and CRPF made responsible for its safety.



Help provided by the CRPF made it possible for the old and infirm to participate in the recent elections.



38 Battalion won much distinction during the liberation of Bangla Desh. Picture shows Shri J Eapen Commandant with DySP Pritam Singh {left) and DySP R N Sharda (right). Both Sharda and Pritam are heroes of the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war.



VOLLEY BALL CHAMPIONS : The Central Volley Ball Team with the trophies won during 1971

THE CRAPLER



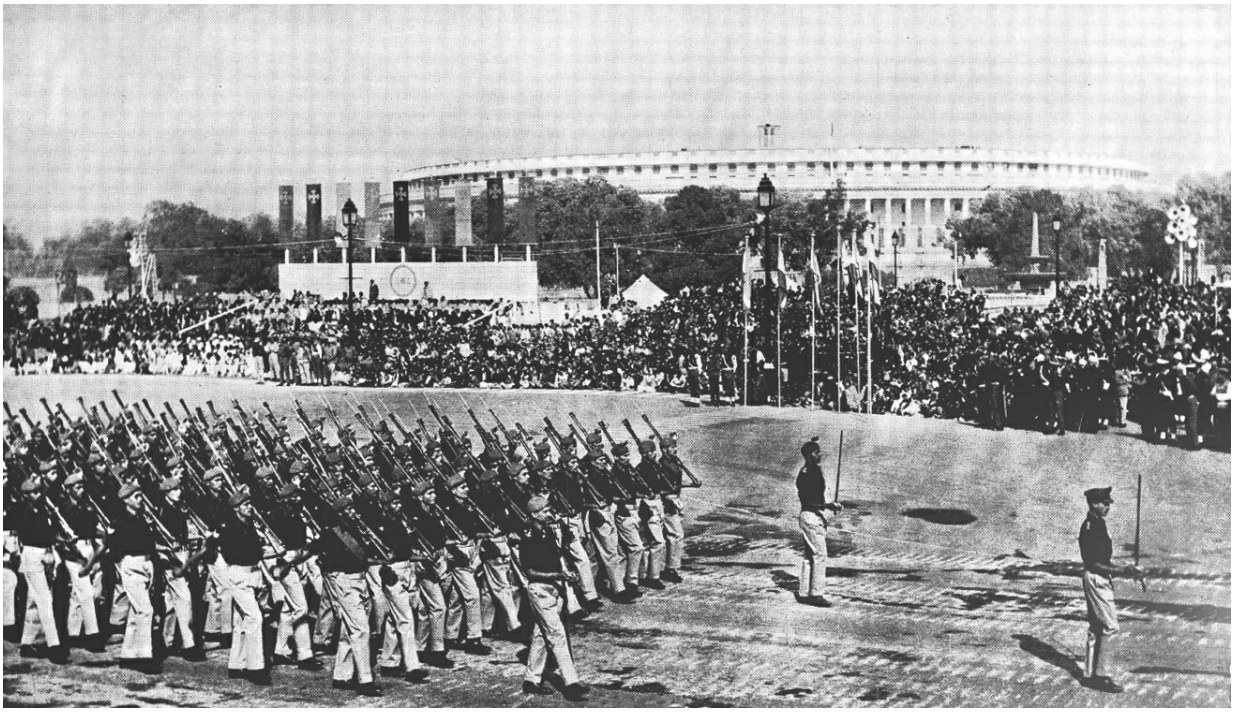
The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine

Vol.1 No.1

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

In Step with the Nation

CRP Force Contingent at 1972 Republic Day parade



THE CRAPLER

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Lt Col Gautam Sharma (Retd)

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Editorial Office

c/o Directorate General
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उपलब्धियां
खेल-कूद के मैदान से

A Portrayal of CRPF

A Message from the DG



"The Central Reserve Police Magazine" was first published in May 1953 at Neerauch. The Magazine, in Hindi only, commenced as a biannual priced 75 paise per copy. In June 1958, an English Section was added. In July 1962, the price was raised to Re. 1/- per copy. A special Silver Jubilee number priced Rs. 3/- per copy was brought out in August 1964. In May 65, the price of the Magazine was raised to Rs. 2/- per copy. However, in March 66 the price was reduced to Re. 1/- per copy only to be raised again to Rs. 1.50 per copy in March 67. The Magazine was published from Delhi from 1965 till 1969.

In 1970, the Magazine underwent a transformation. From April 1970, it appeared as a newsletter and magazine—"The Crapler". It was decided to bring out six issues a year. The subscription was fixed at Rs. 6.60 annually per ordinary copy and Rs. 12/- per art paper copy. DIG, CRPF, Ajmer was entrusted with the task of publication, in addition to his other duties. The

current issue of the “Crapler” comes from the Directorate General, edited by our Public Relations and Welfare Officer, Lt Col Gautam Sharma (Retd).

Since 1953, our Magazine has gone through certain vicissitudes. All the while, it has kept us and others interested in the CRPP informed, to some extent, about the Force and its activities. I have no doubt that a Force like ours needs a good journal. And this journal should portray the proper image of the Force to the reader, be he a Serviceman or member of the public.

Our Magazine should convey to the reader all aspects of our varied activities—operational, training, sports and games, welfare, relief and rescue work, housing projects, fabrication of chassis and other self-help work in Group Centres and Battalions, social service and so on. In addition, the Magazine should contain thoughts, views, ideas and experiences of members of the Force on professional and socio-economic problems which have a bearing on law and order which are worth sharing with others.

All this is possible only if all of us take a lively interest in this journal, and contribute regularly our activities and experiences in writing and pictorially. I am confident that with our joint efforts, this Magazine will grow from strength to strength and become useful, popular and much sought after in the days ahead. I wish it all success.

IMDAD ALI

A WORD OF CHEER



SHRI K C PANT,
Minister,
Ministry of Home Affairs

25 Jan 1972

On the occasion of the Republic Day 1972, I send all the officers and the Jawans of the Central Reserve Police Force, wherever they are, my warm greetings and good wishes. The Republic Day 1972 is of great significance to all of us. We enter the 25th year of our freedom and in these few years the country has grown from strength and has become the biggest democracy in the world. No small measure of the responsibility for maintaining internal security in the country had devolved on the Central Reserve Police Force during these years. I am glad that the officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force whether they be posted in the high mountains of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura or whether they be stationed on the borders of India protecting the integrity of the country, have discharged their onerous responsibilities cheerfully and with a high sense of performance and dedication. The role of the Central Reserve Police Force has been very arduous and the conditions under which they had to work very trying.

I wish all the officers and the men of the CRP well and assure them that the nation is aware of their silent service and sacrifice rendered in the cause of the country.



SHRI GOVIND NARAIN,
Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs

19 Jan 1972

The Defence Secretary has written to me, on behalf of Raksha Mantriji, the Defence Services and the Defence Ministry to express his gratitude to you and to the men and Officers under your command for the magnificent support provided by the CRP during the several months preceding the cease-fire. He has specially commended the work of the CRP in the Akhnoor Sector.

May I also add to this my own appreciation and congratulations for this performance?

THE CONSTITUTION and THE POLICEMAN



NS SAKSENA IP

The CRP Force is a truly national police force in which the officers and jawans are drawn not only from all parts of India but from all religions, castes and communities. It has been the constant endeavour of senior officers to maintain the all India character of this Organisation. Gradually the duties of the Force have become very varied and they are being called upon to assist the State police forces in all their duties. It is, therefore, essential to understand how the Constitution of India affects the Force in its everyday work.

Every authority in India derives its power from the Constitution. Everyone owes allegiance to it, must function under it and be loyal to it—both in letter and in spirit. In India, the Supreme Court and the High Courts can scrutinise every law and if the legislature has exceeded its power, the Act can be declared void and inoperative.

Similarly the Executive, is not only bound by the Constitution but also by laws enacted by the Parliament and State legislatures. The police, which is a part of the Executive machinery of the Government, has to function

within the Constitution.

THE OATH

The oath under which we swear loyalty to the Constitution has a great significance. In the old days of monarchy all the subjects used to take an oath of loyalty to the King or Emperor. The Emperor or King is always a human personality and it is easy to understand what we mean when we swear loyalty to an individual. It is not always easy to visualise as to what we mean by taking an oath of loyalty to the Constitution, which in its concrete form is no more than a book.

Many of us have seen the All India Police Sports and Athletic Meet. Those who take part in these sports and athletics take an oath. The spirit of democracy is like the spirit of sports. It is something which is hard to define in concrete terms but easy to feel and understand. Like the sports which are conducted under certain rules and regulations the various articles of the Constitution also ensure that the 'game' of democracy is played under rules which are fair and benefit the maximum number of people.

Every person should understand the value of the oath he undertakes. It is all the more a matter of honour for those, who are in uniform and belong to a disciplined organisation. We have been given a number of powers under the law and the Constitution because it is expected that we would remain true to our oath of loyalty to the Constitution. The people will never tolerate the idea of giving powers to those individuals, who may like to exercise these powers either for their personal interest or according to their caprice or whim.

Our Constitution makers visualised that the fundamental rights and other rights of citizens cannot be exercised if there is chaos or lawlessness. For example, how can the right to life and personal liberty be enjoyed if conditions exist as they existed in West Bengal in 1970 and in early 1971. These have greatly improved by now and a good deal of credit for this is due to the CRP Force. We catch a thief not merely because the thief violates the law but because he deprives someone of his fundamental right of property. We arrest a murderer because he deprives someone of the right to live.

The Constitution has divided the various organs of the State apparatus into three broad categories viz legislature, judiciary and executive. The

police is a part of the executive and essentially a law enforcing agency. They should not question the propriety or necessity of any duly enacted law and enforce it firmly and impartially, without fear or favour, malice or vindictiveness. They should recognise and respect the limitations of their powers and functions and should not usurp or even seem to usurp the functions of the judiciary and sit in judgment on cases. Nor should they avenge individuals and punish the guilty.

CITIZENSHIP

According to Article 5 of the Constitution no one is a citizen of any individual state. We have only one citizenship and this citizenship is that of India. We have all the rights and duties as citizens of India. There is no right which we do not possess in any part of India.

All citizens enjoy an equality of opportunity according to Article 16 in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State any where in India. No resident of any part of India should think that he has a birth-right to obtain service in any particular part of India.

Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution lay down that there will be perfect equality before the law and there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any one of them.

For example, if a rich man or someone holding a high position commits a murder and if the case is proved against him, he will be sentenced by a court to death or to life imprisonment in the same manner as a pauper, who might have committed the same offence. Similarly when a rich and a poor man stand accused in a court of law, the same principles of justice apply to both of them. Both will be deemed innocent in the eyes of the law unless the contrary is proved. If anybody is illegally harassed, he can always seek the protection of the courts. Thus equality in law has two aspects—firstly no man is too strong or powerful to be above the reach of the law and no one is too low to be below its protection. Equality in law does not mean that we cannot exercise tact. We should definitely be tactful and try to deal with all classes of persons in a way in which they may have a good impression about the Force.

Under Article 19 all citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully and without arms, to form associations

or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any part of the country, to acquire hold and dispose of property and to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. Other fundamental rights are contained in Articles 22 to 31.

Can any State in India or any other authority impose restriction on a citizen or class of citizens to enjoy these rights? What can be done to obtain redress? The answer is provided by Article 32 of the Constitution.

It was felt by our Constitution makers that it may not be conveniently possible for everyone to move the Supreme Court. Therefore, these powers were also given to all the High Courts.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

At the same time the Constitution did not forget those who had entered Government service. Government service would have hardly been worth much if we had no Article 311 in the Constitution:

> 311 (1) No person, who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an All India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed or removed or reduced until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him.
>
> Provided that this clause shall not apply—
>
> (a) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led his conviction on a criminal charge;
>
> (b) where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, is not reasonably practicable to give to that person an opportunity of showing cause; or
>
> (c) where the President or Governor as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to give to that person such an opportunity.

The implications of this order are that the power of dismissal and removal is restricted to the appointing authority. No appointing authority

can pass an order on caprice or whim. A proper procedure is essential and the defaulting officer will have full opportunity to explain his point of view. No such procedure is necessary if there has been conviction by a Court. The reason is that the defaulting officer got full opportunity to vindicate his position in a court of law. This procedure can be dispensed with if it is not possible, e.g., the defaulting officer may abscond. In very exceptional cases this procedure can be dispensed with for the security of the State. Such cases are exceedingly rare and this power is generally reserved for spies, traitors, etc.

The Constitution gives certain fundamental rights to all citizens and this includes government servants also. However, in the interest of securing the integrity of and discipline in the services the government can impose certain restrictions upon its employees. These cannot be so severe as to render the exercise of fundamental rights illusory but nevertheless these can be such which may not be reasonable in the case of private individuals. It is in exercise of these powers that Government Servants' Conduct Rules have been drawn up. These are to be followed by all of us. One of the important restrictions is to preclude him from taking part in politics. Thus government servants, which include the police also, cannot have any politics. They must loyally serve the government elected by the people, whatever its character.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

Every policeman must, therefore, remember that he has taken an oath of loyalty to the Constitution and should always remain true to that oath.

The Constitution has given a sacred duty to the police to let the people enjoy their fundamental rights without hindrance from lawless and undesirable elements. We catch criminals not only because they violate the laws of the land but also because they prevent peaceful citizens from enjoying their Constitutional rights.

The police must not forget that their powers are limited and they must not even dream of usurping the powers of the legislature and the judiciary. The police should enforce laws objectively without any personal malice or vindictiveness.

There is only one citizenship of India and he who observes any distinction between people coming from different parts of India violates both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.

Every person who is arrested should be told the reasons for his arrest and should be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of such arrest.

The Constitution has given full powers to the Supreme Court and the High Courts to give redress to all those citizens, who may be deprived of their fundamental rights without reasonable cause.

The Constitution has safeguarded the rights of all government servants against arbitrary dismissal, removal or reduction in rank.

The police or any other government servant can have no politics. They must loyally serve the government elected by the people, whatever its character.

Thus we see that we have one of the best Constitutions in the world and it is our proud privilege to create conditions in which the population of about 550 millions can enjoy all their constitutional rights.

Anti-Infiltration Operations

Jitendra Kumar Sen IPS



The CRP Force has varied roles to perform which differ widely from those of the Army and other paramilitary forces. While manning the borders, enemy infiltration is a major task which these personnel have to face.

Infiltration is the movement of individuals or vehicles singly or in small groups, into an area or territory occupied by hostile forces making maximum use of secrecy and deception to escape detection. Infiltration is both a task and a method of carrying out other tactics.

Infiltration tactics are employed in battle by all military forces, both regular and irregular. Infiltration may be used as an adjunct to other military tactics aimed at the destruction of military forces and material, or it may be employed as a primary means of accomplishing such destruction.

The most common application of infiltration tactics is the use of scouts and small patrols to reconnoiter the area held by an enemy force and obtain information on the location and disposition of units and installations. Since the collection of information is the primary purpose of such infiltration tactics, no immediate or direct threat is made to security of the rear area.

CHARACTERISTICS

Infiltration is characterised by the use of stealth and deception to escape the observion and fire of the enemy. Therefore, infiltration tactics are employed extensively at night and during periods of poor visibility.

The nature of modern war, involving large, highly mobile forces over vast areas, results in the development of extensive fronts beyond the capability of the forces involved to occupy, organise and defend adequately. Such conditions favour the use of infiltrating tactics since the problem of escaping detection is relatively easier when the density of troops occupying the combat zone is materially reduced. Infiltrators are incapable of gaining a major decision by quickly defeating well-trained and well-equipped regular forces.

All units must plan for defence against enemy infiltrators. In the combat zone, units in contact are required to adopt special measures to prevent infiltrators from passing through friendly lines. These consist of emplacement of patrols both within and forward of friendly lines to intercept infiltrators, use of illumination units and similar devices, infra-red and other electronic equipment at night to detect infiltration and establishment of straggler lines forward of the division rear boundary to check all personnel going to the rear.

PLANNING

Planning of defence against infiltration has a two-fold objective; firstly to prevent the entry of infiltrators into a particular area, and secondly to destroy those infiltrators who succeed in gaining entry.

Ground reconnaissance is the most effective single measure for preventing infiltration by stealth and deception. Reconnaissance patrols seldom exceed five men. In most cases a three-man patrol is sufficient. Patrols proceed quietly and cautiously and often halt for long periods to listen and observe enemy activity.

Outposts and outguards in front of and between units are used primarily when a unit is in the defence. These outposts and out-guards are organised into a system which covers all favourable avenues of approach for enemy infiltrators. During daylight hours these outposts depend on observation to detect infiltrators. At night the outpost system becomes a listening-post

system. Friendly patrols provide the necessary link between the individual listening posts. Members of these patrols use countersigns and pass words during darkness or periods of poor visibility in order to ensure proper identification.

Air-landed forces are particularly suited to operations against enemy infiltrators and guerrillas. In day-time, reconnaissance aircraft are employed to locate infiltrators; air-landed patrols then follow up by investigating suspicious localities and destroying or capturing any enemy infiltrators.

Small numbers of air-landed troops can patrol extensive areas and centrally located reserves can surprise guerrilla bands in their hideouts; or they can be employed rapidly to reinforce installations and columns under attack. Guerrilla tactics of blocking routes of reinforcement when attacking installations or ambushing columns are readily combated by air-transported reinforcements. Air-landed forces exploit their mobility to attack guerrilla bases of operations that are usually located in mountains, jungles, swamps, or other difficult terrain.

In Perspective

CRP Force and Border Defence

BB Mishra IP

(The following are extracts from an article which had appeared in the Oct. 1965 issue of the CRP Magazine. The author was then Additional IGP, CRP. It would be interesting to recall that during the operations in the Rann Shri Imdad Ali was then IGP Gujarat and over-all incharge of the Police Battalions on the border and Shri Jitendra Kumar Sen, now DIG CRPF New Delhi, was DIGP Rajkot Range.)

The year 1965 began with reports that Pakistan Rangers have trespassed across the international boundary in Kanjarkot area, on the Western end of the Rann, on the plea of using a track to approach the custom's post at Ding. While according to the map in possession of India, Ding is a village several miles to the north of Kanjarkot, the literary meaning of Ding (sweet water place) suited Pakistan to point to the Pakistan-end of a silted-up river Dhora-paran near Aliah-band as their Ding, even though there is no village nearby. This is roughly two miles south of the Sind-Bombay presidency boundary settled in 1908 and 1918 at the well-known Sir Creek. Drawing a line across the map from this Ding through Surai, Point 84, Biarbet, Chadbet to Tharparkar, Pakistan's hidden design to claim roughly 2000 Sq. miles of Indian territory became clear, especially when they had built an airforce base at Badin and made Rahim-ki-Bazar an army HQ, well served by roads during the recent years. To add to it, the vicinity of the new Ding offered prospects of developing two islands, called Vijay islands, in the bed of the dried-up Dhora paran (old Indus) to nice rehabilitation centres. With a lake for duck-shooting within 5 miles in Pak Territory the prospect of converting the entire area to a tourist paradise might have whetted the rapacity of Pak warlords who have been trying to get a foot-hold in the Rann for the past several years on account of their desire to share in the excavation of "Suigas", reported to be underneath the Rann. Whatever that may be, their patrolling in Kanjarkot area and establishing a post at Ding, alarmed the State Govt. of Gujrat, especially when the meeting in February between the

DIG Rajkot range and the commander Pakistani Rangers, according to the ground rule of 1961, did not lead to any fruitful results and the latter asserted the claims to this area for Pakistan with vigour. The Gujrat Armed Police patrol, which used to operate here from its base at Chadbet, could not cope with the magnitude of the task, that required opening up of new posts and exercise of constant vigilance. Thus 4 Coys of the 2 Bn. of C.R.P., were mobilised and sent to this area on the 12th of March. These coys established camps about a mile south west of Kanjarkot and 500 yds. east of Vijay islands. The encampment fell into two posts with a distance of 800 yds. between the two, and were designated as Sardar and Tac posts respectively. From these posts not only active patrolling in this part of the Rann was conducted but also nearly one Coy was regularly sent to the islands, across the Dhoraparan channel, to prevent access of the infiltrators and Pakistani saboteurs into these islands and beyond. The DIG Rajkot, with some personnel of SAP Gujrat made his camp at Vigokot nearly 4 miles south-east with a view to watch the situation. Following the Pakistani Police protest against our patrol's itenerary on the northern extremity of the Vijay island, the CRP camp Commander had written to the Ranger Commander for a border meeting. A reply, first of all, was received that the meeting would take place on the 7th of April at Kanjarkot. To this meeting attended by a CRP officer, one Subedar of the Ranger Battalion came. On the latter's return a written requisition was received from the Ranger's Commander that the next meeting will be held on the 10th instant. Meanwhile patrols of either side went on their routes unchallenged. Some of the Pakistani Engineering staff, who had blundered into the Rann, were guided to their limits by our Constables as per the ground rule. Similarly when some of our men went past the line claimed by Pakistan they too were allowed to return unharmed. Yet there remained an uneasy calm before the storm.

SURPRISE ATTACK

On the night of 9th April, a patrol of two platoons from Sardar post and one platoon of Tac post left for the island in the evening and relieved the patrol that was there from before. After the night-watchmen got to their posts, both the camps settled down to a sleepful repose. Suddenly at 3.30 AM, the sentry in the north-west corner of the triangular Sardar Camp, raised the alarm for stand-to. Hardly had the camp taken posts, when there came a burst of small-arms fire from close quarters. Simultaneously artillery

shells fell round the camp from Pakistan side. The three MMGs sited on the three sides of the camp were ordered to open out against the enemy, who now could be seen on the three sides of the camp perimeter. The Brigade H.Q. and DIG at Vigokot were contacted and the information was conveyed to them on telephone by the Camp Commander. As the fight progressed, there was some confusion in determining a friend from a foe, as the Pak troops were clad in Khaki. Suddenly the line of communication with Tac post was found cut and the camp lost touch with the outside world. With the MMG on the north-west corner suddenly failing and the number of defenders on either side of this post reduced by casualties, the Pakistanis could succeed in penetrating the camp from that side. What with, the regrouping of the defenders and what with the resumed firing of the other two MMGs, the Pakistanis were thrown back but not before they could rush back with the 2 I/C, one Jem, 1 Naik, 8 Constables and 8 followers of CRP as prisoners. Meanwhile the artillery shells were falling right upto Tac post whose 3" mortars, were firing in reply. As the day dawned by 5.30 hours it was seen that the Pakistanis had fled leaving 34 persons dead, to the west of the camp. On further checking of the vicinity of the camp 4 Pakistani soldiers were captured, with arms and ammunition of USA manufacture and the forward observation officer, a Captain of Pak artillery was found in the last stage of his life. From his pocket was found the operational order, which disclosed how three units of Pakistan Army mobilised from Kohat, had been detailed as early as the 7th April, for making a short work of the CRP in these camps. The arrested Pakistanis confirmed this information and warned about more attacks, before they were whisked away from that area. Meanwhile in the island, the Subedar incharge of the patrolling company, found soon after midnight, Pakistani personnel in ambushing position from three sides of the first island. With lot of manoeuvering and gradual taking of positions he withdrew from the first island, to the river channels and by undertaking a detour in the second island, finally returned to the rear camp at about 8 O'clock. Before the withdrawal of this company, it had the satisfaction of seeing several hundreds of Pakistani dead bodies in the dried-up beds of the channels. They had been killed partly through their own firing due to the confusion as they were wearing Khaki uniform like police and partly through the landing of artillery shells from Pak guns on them. Pakistan thus paid the penalty for the mistaken idea of supporting own advancing troops with artillery under cover of drarkness and that by

surprise, without ranging for targets. This in other words is called nemesis.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

Meanwhile both the camps were regrouped by the remaining officers, and the men took positions in their trenches and watched out for the movements of the enemy, while artillery barrage continued. At about 900 hrs and 1400 hrs, Pakistanis again showed signs of attacking movements, from the island side. The visibility being better now in day time,—Our 3" mortars from Tac post gave a better account of themselves and kept the enemy pinned down to the shrub jungle near the fringes of the island. Now that the Pak infantry could not advance, only artillery bombardment was resorted to by the opposite side through-out the day. Finally at 16 hrs. they brought some armoured cars and directed artillery fire towards Vigokot also, in order to prevent reinforcement from reaching the defenders. Thus beleaguered but encouraged from time to time, by the DIG from Vigokot camp and the visits of stray army officers, the defenders fired back from their trenches at the enemy. throughout the day from own Mortars, MMGs and small arms. Side by side prompt action had to be taken in striking down the tentage, the observation posts and the like, as a Pak plane was seen, hovering over, and perhaps directing the artillery fire. There was no time or access for taking a sip of water or a bit of food. Not withstanding the oppressive heat of the barren Rann, the dazzling glare of the desolate sands, and the mirage-haunted muddy marshes, the defenders held to their position throughout the day. Many a daring act was done in running sorties in between the camps for collection of reserve ammunition and repairing of telephone lines, when artillery barrage went on pounding and shaking the earth around. At about 1700 hrs. the Pakistan side spread a smoke screen in front of these posts. With the dusty haze of the evening sun descending on the ground, and the smoke screen wafted by wind towards our encampment, the defenders thought that the enemy was preparing to overrun the camp with tanks and armoured carriers, of which the smoke screen was the precursor. After urgent consultation with the DIG, it was decided to fall back on Vigokot, as the armed forces had already received orders to take position. The withdrawals were carried out by batches, but under circumstances, the camp equippage, some arms and ammunition, that could not be lifted by retreating men had to be left behind. The force was finally regrouped at Vigokot for returning to Bhuj, while Army units advanced

towards Sardar and Tac post. Thus was the curtain wrung down on CRP action on Kanjorkot front.

The names of persons who died in the encounter, or as a sequel thereto and those who have been appreciated so far are quoted below:—

DECEASED	APPRECIATION
1. L/NK. 1885 Kishore Singh	President Police Medal for gallantry
2. Ct. 1560 Gyan Chand	
3. Ct. 1270 Huddu Ram	
4. Ct. 1639 Shamsher Singh	Police Medal for gallantry
5. Ct. Sidhbir Pradhan:— Died in hospital, Ahmedabad on 19-4-65 sequel to brain injury by shell.	
6. Ct. 1922 Kishore Singh :— He died in Kohat, where he had been taken as a prisoner with a bullet injury.	

PRESIDENT POLICE & FIRE SERVICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

1. Shri B.C. Mahresh, Adj XV BN.
2. Shri D.S. Paul, Dy. SP.
3. Subedar Kabir Man (now Dy. SP)
4. Head Constable Ranjit Singh (now Jem.)
5. Constable Vishwa Nath Singh (now L/NK)
6. Constable Madan Lal Dutt (now L/NK)
7. Constable Sheo Ram (now L/NK)

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

1. Sub. Balbir Singh.
2. Jem Jai Narain (now Sub)
3. Head Constable Bhawana Ram (now Jem)
4. Head Constable Mahadeo Nilgunde (now Jem)
5. Constable Sucha Singh (now L/NK)
6. Constable Munni Singh (now L/NK)
7. Constable Kishan Singh (now L/NK)

CRPF AND THE 1971 WAR

FACE TO FACE WITH THE ENEMY

20 BATTALION IN THE VANGUARD



The DG has a close look at the enemy posts from the FDLs, in 'Chicken Neck'

20 Battalion has the distinction of being one of the few units of the force which participated in the 1971 war as a part of Indian Army and came out with flying colours. The valiant jawans are still deep inside Pakistan territory ready to face any onslaught and are full of zeal and enthusiasm capped by high morale.

The Battalion under the command of Major Prem Raj was deployed in an area which has now become famous as Chicken Neck, south of Akhnoor. This 170 sq km area is like a dagger deep inside our territory from where a severe threat could develop both to Jammu and the vital line of communication to Rajauri and Poonch.

During the planning stages there was perfect coordination between the CRPF and the Army with the result that when war was forced upon us the whole operation went like clock-work and the efficiency of its execution

surprised even the planners in which the jawans of this Force had a major share.

ATTACKS REPULSED

The Battalion was in the enviable position of occupying the entire border posts on the international border in this region and had the task of defending it against an enemy who was superior in every respect. Dummy posts were put up and this activity attracted the enemy who on more than one occasion attempted to infiltrate and attack. There was intermittent shelling. During these re-adjustments the Pakistanis occupied one of the posts. The CRPF organised a quick counter-attack and threw the enemy back. While we had no casualties on our side the enemy was forced back with heavy losses. They managed to carry away their dead and wounded. A number of such counter-attacks were undertaken after which the enemy did not make any further attempt.

As the Army advanced into Chicken Neck 20 Battalion was given the task of flushing out the enemy from the rear areas. The advance progressed like a steam roller. This operation will for ever remain a remarkable feat in the history of warfare. The well-equipped enemy occupying strong defences was cleared out in a matter of less than three days.

The Battalion then had the privilege of occupying the new frontiers along river Chenab, side by side with the Army. The war was on and inspite of heavy reverses the enemy was still active and gave no respite to our forces. Most of the men had to go without rest and food for days on end and managed to survive on the meagre local resources and sugarcane which was readily available. Assistant Commandant P N Rama Krishnan was a tower of strength to the Battalion during the fast moving operations. Dy SP Mohar Singh also distinguished himself well by always being in the fore-front of any assault. These continuous operations had so tired the men that they would manage to rest whenever an opportunity offered. Hav Maj Mani Ram was once found snoring by the side of a mortar which was firing intermittently. When called up the NCO was found to be ready and alert.

A FEARLESS JAWAN

Constable Baldeo Singh set an example of cool courage and remarkable dare devil action, on more than one occasion. He was fearless and went

about his task inspite of constant shelling and straffing by the enemy. The brave jawan, though very young with only three years of service behind him, was not destined to live long and a promising career came to an end when a chance shrapnel killed him on 14 Dec. During this shelling Constable Sawaran Singh was also severely wounded.

These jawans are now within hailing distance of the Pakistanis and many a choice compliment are paid to our men by the enemy. They still behave in an erratic manner and depending upon their moods, fire on our patrols and administrative personnel. Inspite of the rising level of the river these men are holding on to their forward positions. The ground is sandy and no digging can be done beyond one foot. In many a forward posts these men keep a vigil standing in two to three feet of water, observing a treacherous enemy who knows no scruples and is ever ready to take advantage of the least slackness. There are continuous patrols and ambushes. Inspite of these hardships the jawans are full of ‘Josh’.

Shri Jitendra Kumar Sen, Range DIG visited the Battalion immediately after the war followed by Shri B S Rosha IGP Sector II. Gifts were presented to the men on behalf of the Director General and the Citizens’ Central Council. The Director General also visited the jawans in the forward areas and congratulated them on their excellent performance.

Excellent Preparations By 16 Battalion



The Commandant

As war clouds were thickening, Major B S Bal, Commandant 16 Battalion and his Officers prepared the unit to face all eventualities. When the test came they were able to meet the challenge squarely and came out with flying colours.

Brigadier D S Katoch under whom this Battalion operated during the war was full of praise for these jawans. His assertion was that these men were as good as any regular Army troops and he would not think of exchanging them with any other unit.

This is a great tribute from a professional soldier about a unit which is trained mainly for the maintenance of law and order duties. Credit for this must, of course, go to the Commandant for the excellent performance of the unit.

REGISTERED TARGETS

The Battalion was holding 28 posts on the international border on a stretch of 95 kilometres, south of Jammu. As regular peace-time posts, it was known, they would be registered enemy artillery targets and subjected

to intensive shelling and straffing and rocketing by the enemy aircrafts.

It was also known that in the event of a surprise attack these posts would be the first to bear the brunt and had no hope of survival due to the insufficient strength and inadequate weapons. At certain places the regular army was at a considerable distance behind them and the areas in front were heavily mined across the border.

These beleaguered out-posts, therefore, girded their loins. Every one was in high spirits. Fortifications were strengthened, systems of crawl trenches was perfected, alarm signals were tried and every one was moved out from the comfort of beds and bashas to underground bunkers.

Camouflage and concealment drill was perfected and a thorough briefing was undertaken to safeguard the men from shelling and straffing aircraft. Major Bal, his Company Commanders and subordinate officers were on the move most of the time and there was no rest for any one until near perfection was achieved. The CRP Force was a part of the regular Army and had to come up to that high standard to face the enemy.

While the army was preparing and perfecting its plans for the eventual move across the border in Zafarwal and Shakargarh areas the danger to these posts was increased still further. There was hectic activity on the other side of the border too where extensive mine-fields were laid for miles on end and about a 1000 to 2000 yards in depth. The enemy armour was also in evidence. Due credit must be given to the men of this Battalion, many of whom were very green troops and had not even seen a artillery gun or tank, much less experienced their fire.

HIGH MORALE

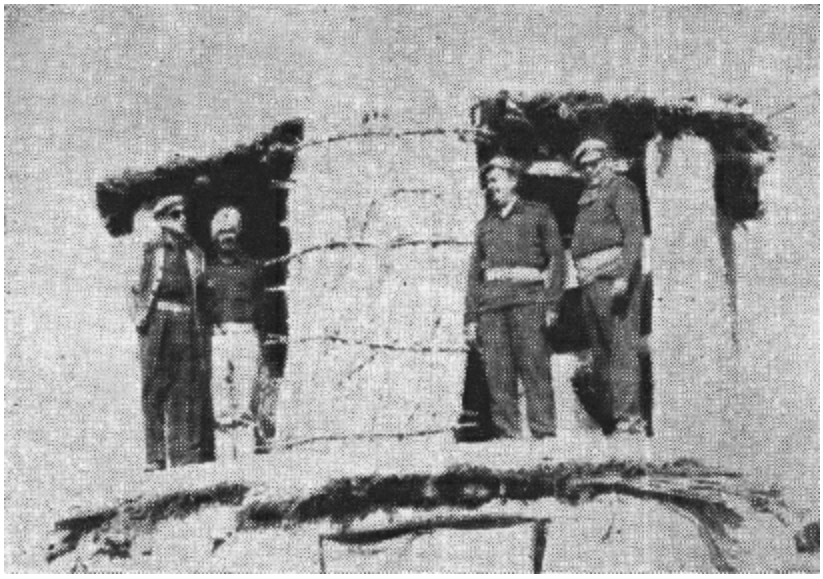
Samdu Minhaspur post was the first one to be subjected to enemy action. Early on the morning of 4 December enemy aircraft came in one after another and straffed it from all directions. High morale and dodging tactics perfected earlier on paid dividends and not a single scratch was caused to anybody, though many times the rockets landed just near the trenches. Other posts in the vicinity were also subjected to heavy shelling that day and the whole night as the striking force of the army got ready to move into Pakistan where a board was put up: ‘Dash On Regardless.’

Paharpur post was attacked on the evening of 5 December which was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. As operations had by then started

and the army had crossed into Pakistan the task allotted to the Battalion became much more complicated and meant deployment on the Army pattern. Certain readjustments were done and one Company was detailed for guarding vital installations in the vicinity. An ad-hoc Company was also formed for the defence of Samba and other bridges and vulnerable points. All these became the direct responsibility of this Battalion. Even a Company of UP PAC was placed under its operational control.



The DG was happy to hear of the exploits of his Boys from Brig Katoch



The Commandant took Shri BS Rosha and JK Balani to an enemy post

Jem. Prahalad Singh displayed bravery of a very high order in saving an

ammunition point which was successively attacked by Pakistani aircrafts. Every type of ammunition and explosive were stored in this depot and its security was essential for the successful continuation of operations in the entire Sector. Some of the enemy rockets caused a fire at one place in this ammunition point. Jem. Prahalad Singh went into action immediately and fire fighting operations started in earnest.

PRAISEWORTHY ACTION

While this was being done the defence of the vital installation was also kept in view lest enemy agents, who were known to be operating in the area, take advantage and cause further damage. If this fire had spread any further it would have been really tragic in terms of weakening our war effort and the loss of life and property due to the detonation of high explosives and all types of ammunition would have been tremendous. The concentrated efforts of the personnel directed by Prahalad Singh resulted in bringing the fire under control. The Corps Commander conveyed his appreciation for the timely action taken by him and saving the vital ammunition point from destruction.

The next few days were real “hell” at even the Battalion Headquarters as the enemy guns and aircrafts were giving full attention to the rear areas also. Two 500 lbs bombs dropped by the enemy near Londi post on 9 December luckily fell outside the perimeter and caused no damage. Samdu Minhaspur and Narainpur posts were also subjected to continuous medium machine gun fire, straffing and rocketing. These posts were subjected to enemy shelling right upto the day of cease fire. Air activity was particularly intense on this day and Pakistani pilots were shooting up any thing that they could lay their hands on around Samba in a despicably desperate manner.

57 years old, Shri Bhajan Singh, Deputy SP was a tower of strength to his men. All by himself he moved fearlessly from post to post encouraging them to hold on to their positions. Many a time enemy sniper fire missed him. Love for his country, devotion to duty and faith in his Guru kept all dangers away.

The men had endeared themselves to the local people by their excellent behaviour. “The presence of CRP jawans just before the war gave us great confidence. They were a part of our life here and a permanent feature.” said ex-Hav Kishan Singh, veteran of world war II and resident of village

Habtal, Tehsil Samba, not far from the border and the CRPF post near-by. He had retired from the Army in 1947 after 20 years service in I Mountain Regiment (Artillery). There were many such tributes from the local people for these fearless men and the devotion to duty displayed by them.

LUCKY ESCAPE

On one occasion the Commandant too had a taste of artillery fire from his own guns. Once while he was driving in his jeep to one of the posts along the border he received attention from our artillery OP. Luckily no damage was caused either to the vehicle or to the men with him. The gunner, it is learnt, made suitable amends later when he came to know of his error.

This Battalion was raised in 1964 by Shri R J LeFaucheur and took up positions in Samba Sector immediately thereafter. It was involved in firing incidents against the Pakistanis. For displaying gallantry of a high order Major C K Gopalan, Jem Sadhu Singh and Constable Ram Narayan were awarded Police Medals. Shri G M Lama, IPS later became the Commandant when Shri LeFaucheur was promoted DIG. Major B S Bal assumed command in July 70.

Initially the Battalion had a large number of men from Kerala but now it is one of the best examples of national integration and consists of men from all parts of India.

In the field of sports and athletics the Battalion has earned some top honours. Hav Parbhati Lal represented CRPF in the All India Police Meet in Hop-Step and Jump and secured the first place. The Battalion Hockey team won the Division Championship in 1971. They also won the 1st place in the BSF Volleyball tournament. The Battalion has also secured top honours in athletics in Durgapur Range.



DSP Bhajan Singh



Jem Prahalad Singh

CRPF Traditions Maintained

Jemadars KD Sharma, Nawab Singh and Naik Ram Avtar Singh of 46 Battalion displayed exceptional courage and devotion to duty while manning Mohinderganj post in Meghalaya on the border. This post was situated in an area which is like a dagger thrust deep into Pakistan territory. It was surrounded from three sides by Pakistani troops and had become an eye sore to them as refugees and Mukti Bahini guerillas were regularly passing through.

On more than one occasion the enemy troops penetrated deep into our territory in the process of chasing these refugees and guerillas. As the inflow of refugees increased so did small arms and artillery fire from the enemy and many a shell fell in the post area. It was sheer determination on the part of the personnel under the leadership of these SOs that the men held on to their post and saved it from falling.

ASSAULT REPULSED

The fire from across the border increased after August 71 and it was subjected to continuous shelling. On one occasion some enemy agents tried to assault our sentry. This attempt was, however, foiled by the alertness displayed by our men. A Pakistan army unit launched a concentrated attack on this post during the latter part of October which was also repulsed. During November the post was subjected to continuous artillery shelling. Casualties to own side were saved by first class protective measures adopted by these officers.

Naik Ram Avtar Singh was seriously injured during the shelling on 26 November when the post was subjected to continuous barrage for more than six hours. Inspite of the serious multiple injuries suffered by the NCO, he did not lose heart and continued to brave his men to hold on to their post and directed the fire. He is now recovering from the war injuries in the hospital, fully determined to go back to the post as early as possible.

Even though no Army or BSF posts were nearby, these men displayed devotion to duty of the highest order. But for their determination, coolness in the face of heavy odds and courage of a high order it would not have been

possible for the post personnel to have held on for such a long time against the regular shelling and automatic fire from Pakistan regular troops. Their action is in the highest tradition of the Force.



Raghu Nath Singh IPS



C. Z. Ghafoor IPS

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

1. Shri Bijoi Krishna Roy, Deputy Inspector General, Headquarters.
2. Shri Raghu Nath Singh, Deputy Director.
3. Shri Camrul Zaman Ghafoor, Commandant, 26th Battalion.
4. Shri A. Appukutty, Subedar, Group Centre, Hyderabad.
5. Shri Sohan Singh, Subedar, 45th Battalion.
6. Shri Babuta Ram, Jemadar, 2nd Battalion.
7. Shri Bhikaji Nikam, Jemadar, 49th Battalion.
8. Shri Shiv Narain, Head Constable, 12th Battalion.
9. Shri Kewal Singh, Head Constable, Group Centre, Neemuch.
10. Shri Gurbachan Chand, Head Constable, Group Centre-I, Ajmer.
11. Shri Dana Singh, Head Constable, 49th Battalion.
12. Shri Sagar Singh, Subedar, 8th Battalion.

High Morale Paid Dividends

It is very rare that a Battalion commander has the Top Brass of the force to look after when the war has begun and artillery shells and small arms fire are all over the area.

Lt Col. SJS Rajamanikkam, Commandant and men of 25 Battalion had the rare distinction of doing not only this but much more. Shri Imdad Ali, IP, Director General, Shri B S Rosha IPS, IGP Sector II and Shri Jitendra Kumar Sen, IPS, Range DIG were on a visit to the Battalion when shells started landing from across the border. The Commandant's hut then occupied by the DG and Shri Rosha missed a direct hit by just a few yards, though it was badly damaged. Splinters and flying debris falling on the tin roofing of the nissen huts made deafening noises. Air bursts caused many a hole in the roofs.

Veterans Jitendra Kumar Sen and Rajamanikkam, both of whom have a long and varied battle experience behind them took it in their stride and made the Top Brass comfortable in their bunkers. The least movement was fraught with danger but in complete disregard of their own personal safety these two brave officers went about not only looking after the comforts of the superiors but also encouraging the men most of whom were having their first experience of automatic fire and artillery shelling. Of these the tracers were the most frightening. These measures were mainly responsible for maintaining the high morale of the Jawans under the most trying conditions.



Lt. Gen. K K Singh too had a good word for the CRPF which fought under him.

PRAISE BY AO C-in-C

I wish to convey my appreciation for all the assistance afforded by Lt Col S J S Rajamanikkam, Comdt, 25 Bn CRPF, Agartala, Tripura to the Air Force elements of my command operating from Air Force Base, Agartala. Lt Col SJS Rajamanikkam voluntarily gave unstinted help, both in men and material to Wg Cdr S Shah, my representative in Agartala. He went out of his way to meet all the requests made by Wg Cdr S Shah.

Lt Col Rajamanikkam's unstinted and voluntary assistance went a long way in making air operations at Agartala a thumping success.

Feb 7, 72

AIR MARSHAL H C DEWAN,

PVSM,
AIR OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF
EASTERN AIR COMMAND IAF

CONGRATULATIONS BY THE DG

Congratulating the men of this Battalion Shri Imdad Ali wrote: “I have seen for myself what difficulties and hazards our men have undergone and I am more than happy that our boys there, particularly 25th Battalion have stood the onslaught of enemy bombing and unflinchingly carried out their duties. Although the Battalion headquarters have suffered considerable damage due to enemy shelling, all personnel have exhibited high morale and great sense of duty.”

This Battalion had the important responsibility of guarding Agartala airfield besides vital installations and vulnerable areas against enemy infiltrators and saboteurs. On more than one occasion attempts at sabotaging the airfield and its petrol dumps were foiled by these ever vigilant Jawans. During the period imemediately preceding the war it was reported that some Razakars had been infiltrated by Pakistan into Agartala with the specific mission of destroying bridges, disrupting vital communications and creating panic in the town. Patrols and ambushes were intensified by the Battalion in the border areas and the attempts of spies and saboteurs were foiled. A number of infiltrators were apprehended in the vicinity of the air-field itself.

38 Bn Men Brave Many Dangers

One night while enemy fire was very heavy and causing lot of damage it was found that our guns in 38 Battalion area had become out of range and could not effectively silence Pakistani artillery. It was pitch dark and enemy shells were falling all round.

It was on this occasion that Ct Israil Khan performed commendable service. He volunteered to tow these guns forward into suitable locations from where they would be able to fire effectively. During these moves his vehicle was very nearly over turned but Israil Khan remained calm and cool and by sheer determination managed to extricate it to safety. He also continued to drive his vehicle with arms, ammunition, stores and personnel inspite of heavy shelling and machine gun fire of the enemy.

ENEMY GUNS SILENCED

Men of this battalion were moved at short notice to Subrum area to the southern tip of Tripura. They immediately took up positions and sited their weapons in such a manner that they were able to effectively counter the enemy fire. At Dalbari post Jem Kishan Chand went about directing his men from one post to another within full view of the enemy whose machine guns were so sighted that any movement was fraught with danger.

With great presence of mind and at great risk to himself Jem Sher Singh moved his men from Bishanpur post to a flank deep inside enemy territory, fired his 2 inch mortar effectively and silenced the enemy guns from doing any further damage to our posts. The Brigade Commander of the Force under whom the battalion was operating has paid ample tributes to the men and noted with satisfaction their steadfastness under the most trying conditions.

The tension was mounting up in Subrum area when C Coy was rushed forward to re-inforce the existing troops. Shri A S Rathore Dy S P along with Jemadars Sher Singh, S K Khan and Kishan Chand deployed their men at Kathel Chari, Dal Bari and Bishanpur posts, all at considerable distance from each other. Inspite of constant shelling by the enemy these Jawans dug themselves in and by good field craft and battle drill managed to save

casualties to themselves.

After the enemy had been cleared Indian forces moved towards Feny in Bangladesh and Rathore's Company was allotted the task of ensuring regular supply of ammunition to the forward troops. Pritam Singh's Company followed soon after and was given the task of guarding the vital communications and bridges in areas Karerhat and Sitakund on the road to Chittagong. The Pakistanis had left behind large quantities of arms, ammunition, rations, petrol and various other warlike stores at a number of dumps.

Naik Operator Choudhary was detailed with HQ KILO Force for maintaining radio communication with the Battalion during the operations. He carried the set single-handed and displayed high sense of duty and discipline under the most trying conditions.

CHAKMAS' ATTACK FOILED

On the night of 13/14 November 1971 when hostile Chakmas started firing at our posts from all directions Jem R D Mukhia, the post Commander displayed leadership of a very high order. He kept his men under control and personally directed the fire in such a manner that the attempt of the hostiles was thwarted and they retreated into the dark after some time.

By maintaining concentration of effort and aggressive posture Jem Sukar Ali won much praise from the Tripura Administration for foiling attempts of a large force of Sangraks on 23 July 1971. Even though the hostiles moved from one place to another Jem Sukar Ali kept up the pressure and managed to capture some arms and ammunition besides a person who provided very useful information about their activities and *modus operandi.*

In a letter of appreciation to the Commadant Shri V K Kalia, IGP, Tripura wrote:

> This good name earned by our force has been possible only due to the relentless hardwork and sincere devotion to duty under trying conditions by Officers and men under your able leadership.

This Battalion has been operating in Tripura area since 1962. Before merger with the CRPF in June 1968, it was known as 4 Battalion PAC and was commanded by Shri C M Sharma, IPS. Lt Col CR Singh took over in February 1969 and was replaced by Shri J Eapen in September 1971.

The Battalion has earned a good name for itself in the field of sports and athletics also. They have been continuously winning the All Tripura Police, BSF, CRPF and Home Guard Tournaments in basketball, volleyball and wrestling besides the overall championship. The unit also obtained the Ist position in the Tripura Office. Sports and Cultural Association Tournament during 1970. During 1971 they won the Volleyball Championship Trophy.

The Battalion has so far earned six Police Medals for gallantry. The award winners are Lt Col C R Singh, Shri S K Madan Dy S P, HC Ramdhari Pandey, L/NK Lakhan Lal, Constable Ram Nagina Yadav and Shri S A Crowther.

CRP Force Operations

— A Record of Achievements

WEST BENGAL

• I Battalion helped the local police in raiding different parts of Calcutta, succeeded in arresting 37 anti social elements and recovered a loaded revolver and some service ammunition.

• From Sangratpara 5 Battalion Jawans apprehended a person along with one country-made revolver and 12 bore cartridges. Four dacoits along with some gold ornaments were also apprehended.

• A reward of Rs. 335 was made by Shri RM Rakshit, Additional SP North Zone, Barasat, 24 Parganas to personnel of 19 Battalion for the good work done by them.

• 21 Battalion assisted the local police in several raids and arresting 42 miscreants from Purab Sinthee area. One gun, four pipe guns and a large quantity of ammunition were recovered.

• During the course of a raid 24 Battalion assisted in the recovery of a country-made pistol one air gun and huge quantity of ammunition. One hundred and twenty eight miscreants were also arrested.

• Four wagon breakers were arrested by 27 Battalion with some bags of rice.

• During a raid by 31 Battalion, 16 persons were arrested along with one rifle, three guns, one air gun and huge quantity of ammunition.

• 34 Battalion participated in several raids in Calcutta area and the arrest of seven miscreants and recovery of one pipe gun.

• 40 Battalion kept up its record by apprehending three dacoits who had looted Rs four lakhs from the Durgapur branch of Metal and Minerals Corporation (MAMC). After a hot chase the Jawans encircled the dacoits and recovered Rs. 10,000 along with one revolver. Another party searched the area and succeeded in recovering Rs 3,50,850 and some ammunition.

• The unit also helped the local police in arresting 14 miscreants and

recovering one pipe gun, four bombs, and some ammunition.

• Rs 12,000 were recovered from an alleged dacoit by 43 Battalion.



A first hand account of the war on the western front from the Army Commander, Lt Gen. K P Candeth (Left to right) Brig K M Pandalai, Shri F V Arul, IGP, Tamil Nadu and Shri Shenoy Commissioner of Police.

• 44 Battalion carried out a number of raids in Shak-pukri area and succeeded in arresting three miscreants and recovered three pipe guns, seven country made bombs and some Maoist literature.

• Personnel of 45 Battalion arrested ten persons from Ahirtala area and recovered clothes worth Rs 7,000 and Rs 700 in cash.

• After a hot chase personnel of 48 Battalion arrested seven anti-social elements from Burdwan along with two guns and six bombs. District Magistrate, Howrah has highly appreciated the good work done by the Battalion.

• 51 Battalion participated in several raids and arrested three persons and recovered one service rifle, one gun and some ammunition.

• Several successful raids were carried out by 52 Battalion. They recovered two service rifles, two guns and stolen property besides valuable articles worth Rs 4 lakhs and a Jeep.

COMMENDATIONS AND REWARDS

ANDHRA PRADESH

• During combing operation with civil police 7 Battalion recovered five muzzle loading guns and a large quantity of ammunition left behind by the Naxalites.

ASSAM

• Shri B N Kalyana Rao IGP Andhra Pradesh has commended the work of 17 Battalion as under :-

> "I write to convey my good wishes to the Battalion on the eve of its leaving Srikakulam and place on record my appreciation of the good work done by the Battalion during its stay in Srikakulam during the last two years".

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

• A large quantity of explosives was recovered by 29 Battalion from two civilians who were intercepted at Khonsa check post.

MEGHALAYA

• Five suspects along with one sten gun, one rifle, seven hand grenades and a huge quantity of ammunition were recovered by 46 Battalion while operating in Meghalaya.

BIHAR

• Two suspects were arrested from Ranchi town area by 12 Battalion personnel. One sten gun and some magazines were recovered from them.

DELHI

• Personnel of 47 Battalion exercised great restraint against provocation by an unruly mob in front of the *Times of India* Office on 18 November 1971. During this demonstration Ct Mohmad Latif was seriously wounded and later succumbed to his severe head injury.

Shri L S Bisht, IGP, Delhi has commended the exceptionally good work done and devotion to duty displayed by the personnel of this Battalion in the maintenance of law and order during a mass demonstration in June 1971.

During the emergency this Battalion also earned the praise of Treasury Office, Delhi for their vigilance and excellent performance.

The IGP, Delhi again congratulated the unit for the excellent police arrangements during the Republic Day Parade 1972.

JAMMU and KASHMIR

• The guard personnel of 2 Battalion received commendation from the Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir for the excellent work done by them.

• 16 Battalion captured a large quantity of 2 inch mortar bombs, grenades and other ammunition from an enemy post in Samba area. Appreciating the role of the unit the *Tribune* wrote: "The CRPF Battalion which operated in Samba area of Jammu and Kashmir was so tough it did not yield a single inch of territory to the enemy."

MANIPUR

• Sarvashri S P Kohli, Lieutenant Governor, Manipur State and Madangopal, IGP Manipur have highly commended the outstanding performance of a 4 Battalion patrol in intercepting and apprehending 16 Metie Revolutionary party members who had escaped into India from Bangladesh during Jan 72. Six automatic rifles, four stenguns, two pistols, seven grenades, 15 bombs and hundreds of rounds of ammunition were recovered from them.

• 6 Battalion patrol parties recovered nine muzzle loading guns, two hand grenades and hundreds of rounds of service ammunition from general areas of village Mangsong, Manipur.

• Shri R P Singh Dy S P 8 Battalion was responsible for the surrender of self styled Captain Akhe, Lt Jale and two men of the so-called Naga Army along with one rifle, one gun and some ammunition.

• A patrol party under Shri S B Singh 2IC 10 Battalion acquitted itself well in an encounter with the hostile Nagas who had laid an ambush near Tharow village, Manipur State. Two hostiles were captured and the others were forced to flee in the jungle leaving behind a large quantity of ammunition. This action was highly commended by Shri T J Quainne, DIGP Manipur and a cash reward of Rs 200 was made.

• On hearing gun shots timely action by personnel of 13 Battalion saved a

person from being looted in Imphal Bazar. Two dacoits were also apprehended.

SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY

MIZO RAM

• Two hostiles along with rifles and a large quantity of ammunition surrendered to 23 Battalion at Chawongte. A patrol of the Battalion also recovered a large quantity ammunition.

MADHYA PRADESH

• During his visit to Saugor Lt Gen P S Bhagat VC GOC-in-C Central Command appreciated the camp discipline and turn out of 57 Battalion personnel who are on prisoners of war camp duties there.

NAGALAND

• A cash reward of Rs 50 was given by Shri Hokishe Sema, Chief Minister of Nagaland to the personnel of 3 Battalion.

• One Pakistani spy was captured near Dimapur air field by 11 Battalion. In an encounter with Naga Hostiles this unit recovered one gun, one rifle and a large quantity of service ammunition, equipment and documents.

• Self styled General Zuheto along with three Lieut. Colonels and three personnel were arrested by a column of 14 Battalion.

During a visit Shri N Theyo, Transport and Communication Minister, Nagaland appreciated the maintenance of camp and discipline of the personnel of 36 Battalion. Shri Jululu Tamba Ao, Deputy Minister of Nagaland awarded a cash reward of Rs 50 to the Battalion personnel on Nagaland State inauguration day.

Awards were given to the Battalion by the Chief Minister of Nagaland, the Speaker and the Deputy Minister for the exemplary work done by them. “They did a very good job, helped the villagers in time and showed good sense of duty. Their work is exemplary,” remarked the Chief Minister.

Twentyfive hostiles including their top leaders were apprehended in Zunheboto by the personnel of the Battalion during a raid.

BIHAR

• The local authorities and the public have highly appreciated the timely assistance given by the personnel of 37 Battalion in extinguishing fire in a house at Chakradharpur.

RESCUE AND RELIEF

MIZO HILLS

• Yeoman service was performed by 23 Battalion in putting out fire which reduced three houses to ashes and threatened more. The timely action received appreciation from Adm Officer, Zambwak and the local inhabitants.

• Personnel of 39 Battalion received thanks and appreciation from the public for the immediate and timely help it rendered in extinguishing fire which broke out in Aijal market.

KERALA

• Personnel of 42 Battalion extinguished a fire which broke out in Manatody town and saved much life and valuable property. *Malyala Manorma* and the public highly appreciated the selfless action of the unit.

MEGHALAYA

• Personnel of 26 Battalion rendered timely and immediate help to extinguish fire which gutted one hundred bashas and rescued the effected personnel to a safer place in Moilang camp.

RAJASTHAN

• Appreciating the immediate aid rendered by personnel of Group Centre, Kishangarh in extinguishing a fire *Dainik Jyoti*, Ajmer wrote: “Had CRPF personnel not reached in time a major portion of Shivaji colony would have been turned into ashes.” The fire was brought under control and property worth Rs. 30,500 saved.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CENTRAL HOCKEY

TEAM

The CRPF Central Hockey Team participated in three All India Hockey Tournaments at Agra, Gwalior and Muzaffar Nagar. Under the guidance and concentrated training given by Lt Col Umrao Singh the team has made notable progress. They played a number of matches in each tournament and could be beaten only by reputed teams who had fielded some Olympic players. These matches gave our players the much needed experience and they displayed better stamina, technique and team spirit than ever before.

FINE PERFORMANCE BY OUR ATHLETES

TROPHY FOR NEEMUCH RANGE

The fifth inter-Range Athletic Meet got off to a start on 28 Oct. 71 at a most impressive ceremony. The stadium was full to capacity and it seemed the whole of Neemuch town had turned up to see the performance of CRPF in the field of sports. Earlier during the day Shri Imdad Ali I.P. arrived by a special aircraft accompanied by Smt Imdad Ali. He was given a guard of honour at the airstrip and welcomed by the senior CRPF Officers and civil gentry of the town. On arrival at the stadium the DG was introduced to the officials and after a short speech he declared the Meet open.

There was keen competition on all the four days and many a new record were established. Jem D Mujawar was declared the best athlete. He established new records in 1,500 meters and 5,000 meters race. Others who established new records were by Dy SP JS Dowsan: Triple Jump, HC Peter John: 400 meters hurdles, Jem Nasib Singh: High Jump, Mithai Lal: 100 metres and HC Maharani Deen: Pole Vault. While Neemuch Range established a new record in 400 meters relay race, Ajmer Range equalled in performance in 100 meters relay race.

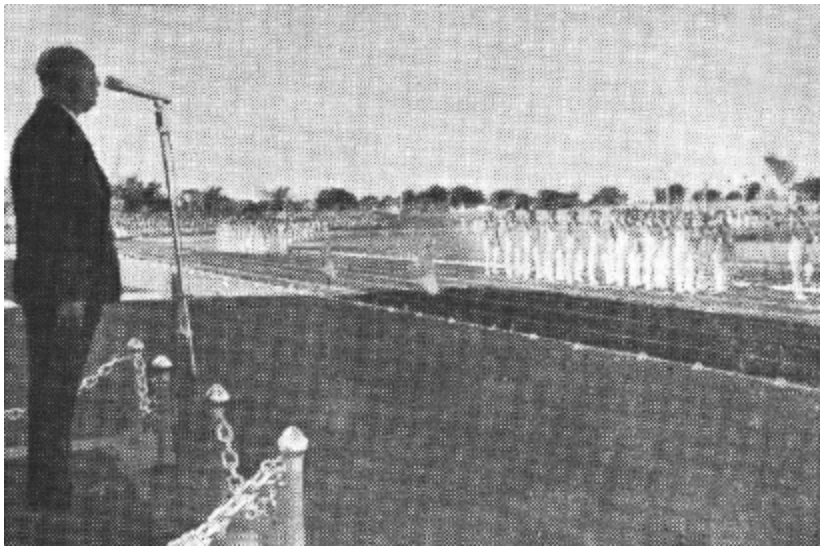
At the end of the Meet Neemuch Range was declared the winner with 219 points. Ajmer secured the second place with 178 points and Durgapur third position with 131 points. The other Ranges in the order of merit were: Delhi 81, Poona 62, Gauhati 38 and Hyderabad 35 points.

On the final day prizes to the winners were awarded by Shri Jagjivan Ram, Defence Minister who had flown in earlier during the day to attend the CRPF Day celebrations.

Later during the evening the spectators were given a most thrilling display of trick motor cycle riding by the men of the Force. The torch light tattoo was a fitting climax to the celebrations and won lot of applause from the packed galleries.



Shri Jagjivan Ram presenting the Championship Trophy to Shri JK Balani, DIG Neemuch Range



DG takes the salute at the march past of athletes

Following are the results:

Shot Put: I Jem Paramjit Singh (Neemuch), II Jem Sukhwinder Singh (Hyderabad), III HC Gurcharan Singh (Ajmer).

Triple Jump: I Dy SP JS Dawson (Ajmer) New Record, II HC Parbhati Lal (Durgapur), III Ct Sudha-karan (Neemuch).

10,000 meters race: I Jem JS Zenda (Poona), II Ct P Santhanam (Hyderabad), III HC Pooran Singh (Delhi).

1500 meters race: I Jem D Mujawar (Ajmer) New Record, II L/NK Chander Prakash (Neemuch), III Sub M Gopalakrishnan (Ajmer).

400 meters hurdles: I HC Peter John (Neemuch) New Record, II Ct Didar Singh (Delhi), III Jem Lakha Singh (Durgapur).

High Jump: I Jem Nasib Singh (Durgapur) New Record, II HC Parbhati Lal (Durgapur), III Jem Chhagan Singh (Neemuch).

Decathlon: DySP GS Randhawa (Delhi) Meet Record, II HC Balagopalan (Poona), III HC MM Philip (Ajmer)

5,000 meters race: I Jem D Mujawar (Ajmer) New Record, II Jem JS Zenda (Poona), III DySP NS Shekhawat.

Broad Jump: I HC Parbhati Lal (Durgapur), II NK S Mohan Dass (Ajmer), III Jem Bhagwan Singh (Neemuch).

Jevelin Throw: I HC Baij Nath Singh (Gauhati), II Jem Bhagwan Singh (Neemuch), III Jem Shusheelan (Poona).

200 meters race: I Ct Mithai Lal (Durgapur), II L/NK Ram Milan Singh (Gauhati), III Jem Bhanwar Singh (Neemuch).

Hammer Throw: I Jem Mohinder Singh (Poona), II NK Rama Shanker Rai (Ajmer), III Jem Raghubir Singh (Neemuch).

Marathon race: I L/NK MD Fazil (Neemuch), II Ct Satgur Singh (Delhi), III L/NK Surjeet Singh (Neemuch).

400 meters race: I HC Peter John (Neemuch), II Jemadar Bhanwar Singh (Neemuch), III L/NK Ram Milan Singh (Gauhati).

Discuss Throw: I HC Didar Singh (Neemuch), II Jem Sukhwinder Singh (Hyderabad), III Naik Rama Shanker Rai (Ajmer).

3,000 meters Steeple Chase: I Jem D Mujawar, II HC Boor Singh (Ajmer), III HC Pooran Singh (Delhi).

800 meters race: I L/NK Chander Parkash (Neemuch), II Sub M Gopalkrishnan (Ajmer), III L/NK S Ravi Kumar (Durgapur).

100 meters race: I Mithai Lal (Durgapur) New Record, II HC Zile Singh (Ajmer), III HC MD Pomihia (Neemuch).

Pole Vault: I HC Maharani Deen (Durgapur) New Record, II Jem Sureshpal Singh (Durgapur), III Jem Joginder Singh (Neemuch).

4x100 meters relay race: I Ajmer Range New Record, II Neemuch Range, III Durgapur Range.

4x400 meters relay race: I Neemuch Range New Record, II Ajmer Range, III Durgapur Range.

110 meters High Hurdles: DySP GS Randhawa II Jem Joginder Singh (Neemuch), III Ct Didar Singh (Delhi).



Shri Imdad Ali with Shri GL Nanda at the presentation ceremony. Shm Imdad Ali is on the left

GIFTS FOR THE JAWANS

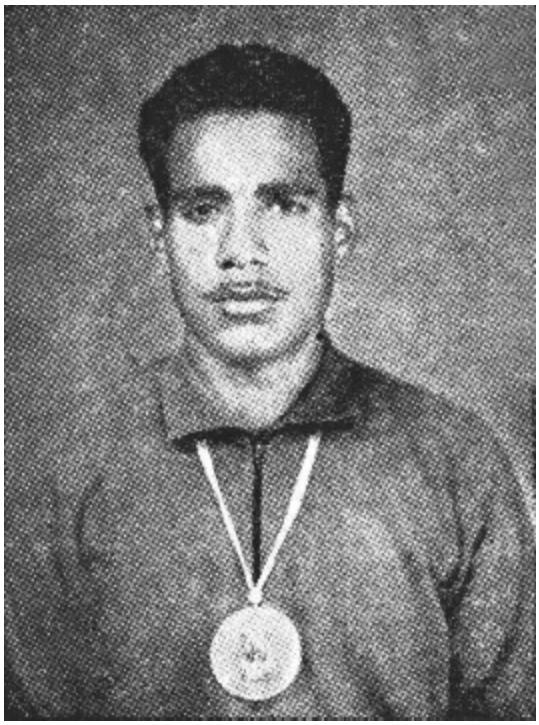
Shri G L Nanda, Vice Chairman, Citizens' Central Council presented to Shri Imdad Ali gifts for the jawans and widows of personnal killed in action at an impressive ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 11 Feb 72. These consisted of a television set, ten transistor radios and 35 sewing machines.

The DG thanked Shri Nanda and people of India for the gifts which were highly appreciated by the personnel of the force. Earlier on items of daily use like Transistor radios, blankets, jerseys, mufflers, cigarettes, bidis, biscuits, sweets, soaps, thermos flasks and a host of other gifts were issued to the CRPF by the Council. These have been distributed by Shri Imdad Ali and and Shri Bhagwan Singh Rosha during their visits to the forward areas. The recipients of the gifts are 16, 20, 25, 32, 38 and 46 Battalions.

A PROMISING SPORTSMAN

Jem D Mujawar is one of the promising sportsmen of the Force. He has been declared the Best Athlete on a number of occasions at the All India Police and CRPF Meets. He has won the Home Minister's Medal for being the best athlete for two years consecutively. He won the Bronze Medal at

the Open India Athletic Meet held at Gurdaspur in 1970 for establishing a new record in the 5000 metres race.



Jem. D Mujawar

During the Fifth Inter-Range Athletic Meet he established new records in 1500 meters and 5000 meters race. He won the Silver Medal at the 10th Inter-State Athletics held at Kottayam, Kerala in the 3000 meters steeple chase. He then formed a part of the Rajasthan team.

Jem Mujawar who hails from village Aigali (Belgaum), Mysore joined the Force in 1964 at the young age of 24 and since then has contributed a good deal to the improvement of sports. He was promoted Jemadar in April 1971.

It was only a matter of chance that Mujawar came to CRPF. He was already serving in the TA and wanted to join the regular army. He was rejected for being under-weight. Army's loss has been CRPF's gain.

SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS FOR CRPF ATHLETES

CRPF athletes who represented Rajasthan at the X Inter State Athletics held at Kottayam, Kerala from 3-6 Feb. won a number of silver and bronze medals. These are :

Shri J S Dawson, DySP—Bronze Medal—Triple Jump

Jem J S Zenda—Silver Medal—1000 Mts Race
Jem D Mujawar—Silver Medal—3000 Mts Steeple Chase
HC Peter John—Silver Medal—400 Mts Hurdle

बधाई और सराहना सन्देश

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत, गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

"मैं, 1972 के गणतन्त्र दिवस के अवसर पर सी० आर० पी० एफ० के जवानों एवं अफसरों को जहां भी वे हैं अपनी हार्दिक शुभकामनायें प्रेषित करता हूं। 1972 का गणतन्त्र दिवस हमारे लिये विशेष महत्व का है। हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीसवें साल में पदार्पण कर रहे हैं । और इन कुछ वर्षों में हम दुनियां के सामने एक शक्तिशाली एवं सबसे बड़े प्रजातांत्रिक राष्ट्र के रूप में उभरे हैं। इस दौरान देश की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा को बनाये रखने में सी० आर० पी० एफ० की जिम्मेदारियां कुछ कम नहीं रही हैं। वे चाहे जम्मू और कश्मीर, आसाम, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मिजोराम तथा त्रिपुरा क्षेत्र में ऊंचे पर्वतों पर तैनात हों या भारत की किसी सीमा पर देश की अखण्डता की रक्षा करने में संलग्न हों, उन्होंने अपने उत्तरदायित्व को बड़ी लगन, कर्तव्य परायणता और हर्ष से निभाया है। सी० आर० पी० एफ० का कार्य बड़े परिश्रम का रहा है। आज जिन परिस्थियों में कार्य करना पड़ा है वे भी बहुत कठिन रही हैं।

मैं सी० आर० पी० एफ० के अफसरों और जवानों को शुभकामनाओं के साथ विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि सारा राष्ट्र उनके द्वारा की गई मूक सेवा और त्याग के प्रति जागरुक है ।"

२५ जनवरी '७२

श्री गोविंद नारायण, सचिव गृह मंत्रालय

रक्षा सचिव ने, रक्षा मंत्री जी, सशस्त्र सेनानों एवं रक्षा-मंत्रालय की ओर से आपको व आपके आधीन सी० पार० पी० एफ० के जवानों, और अधिकारियों को युद्ध विराम से पहले उनके द्वारा की गई अद्‌भत मदद के लिये कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करने के लिये मुझे लिखा है। उन्होंने विशेषकर अखनूर खंड में सी० आर० पी० एफ० के कार्य की सराहना की है।

इसके साथ ही मैं भी आपकी अपूर्व सेवाओं के लिए प्रशंसा एवं बधाइयां प्रेषित करता हूं।

१६ जनवरी, '७२

केन्द्रीय नागरिक परिषद द्वारा उपहार भेंट

केन्द्रीय नागरिक परिषद के उपाध्यक्ष श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने 11 फरवरी 1972

को राष्ट्रपति भवन में आयोजित एक प्रभावशाली समारोह में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के महानिदेशक श्री इमदाद अली को जवानों तथा भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान शहीद हुए जवानों की विधवाओं के लिए उपहार भेंट किये। इन उपहारों में एक टेलीविजन सैट, 10 ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो और 35 सिलाई मशीनें सम्मिलित थीं।

महानिदेशक महोदय ने श्री नन्दा तथा भारत की जनता का इन उपहारों के लिए धन्यवाद किया। दल के जवानों ने इन उपहारों को बहुत सराहा है। इससे पूर्व भी परिषद ने इसी प्रकार की कुछ उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं जैसे ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो, कम्बल, जर्सी, मफलर, सिगरेट, बीड़ी, बिस्कुट, मिठाइयां, साबुन, थरमोस फ्लास्क तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य वस्तुएं भेंट की थीं। उपहार में प्राप्त वस्तुओं इन वस्तुओं को श्री इमदाद अली तथा सेक्टर २ के आई० जी० श्री रोशा ने अपने अग्र क्षेत्रों के दौरे के अवसर पर स्वयं जवानों में वितरित किया था।

लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा में

हम लड़ रहे हैं लोकतंत्र के लिए; इस उसूल के लिए कि कोई भी देश केवल धर्म के आधार पर नहीं बन सकता; इस उसूल के लिए कि सब देशों को स्वतंत्र होने का अधिकार है, सब लोगों को अपनी आवाज उठाने का अधिकार है, अगर उनकी मांगें ठीक मागें हों। और हमें विश्वास है कि जब आजादी की आवाज उठती है, न्याय और भाईचारे की आवाज उठती है, तो हमेशा उसी की विजय होती है।

—(इंदिरा गांधी)

युद्ध के मोर्चे से

२० बटालियन द्वारा 'चिकन नैक' में सराहनीय कार्य

२० बटालियन दल की उन कुछ बटालियनों में से एक है जो भारतीय सेना का हिस्सा बन कर १९७१ के युद्ध में लड़ी और विजय-पताका फहराई। समर्थ जवान अब भी पाकिस्तानी सीमा में काफी अन्दर हैं और ऊंचे मनोबल, वीरता तथा जोश में भरे किसी भी आने वाली ललकार का सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

यह बटालियन मेजर प्रेमराज के योग्य नेतृत्व में अखनूर के दक्षिण में उस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत थी जो अब 'चिकन नैक' के नाम से विख्यात है। १७० वर्ग किलोमीटर का यह क्षेत्र हमारी सीमा में एक कटार की भांति घुसा हुआ है तथा यहां से जम्मू , राजौरी व पुंछ तक की सम्पूर्ण संचार व्यवस्था को घातक खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

हमला विफल किया

आयोजन के समय सी० आर०पी० एफ० एवं सेना में पूर्ण सामंजस्य था जिसके कारण जब हमारे ऊपर लड़ाई थोपी गई तो सारा अभियान स्वमेव बड़े सुचारु रूप से चलता गया। इस योजना का कार्यान्वन इस कुशलता से हुआ कि योजना बनाने वाले भी चकित रह गये । संयुक्त टुकड़ी में इस दल का अधिक योग था। इस क्षेत्र में यह बटालियन सभी सीमा चौकियों पर तैनात थी तथा इनका कार्य सर्वांगीण श्रेष्ठ शत्रु से सीमा को सुरक्षित रखना था। धोखा देने के लिए नकली चौकियां बनाई गई जिनसे शत्रु विशेष आकर्षित हुआ तथा उनमें उसने कई बार घुसपैठ व आक्रमण करने की कोशिश की। कभी-कभी गोलाबारी भी हो जाया करती थी। जब दोबारा तरतीब दी जा रही थी तो पाकिस्तानियों ने एक चौकी पर अधिकार कर लिया। सी० आर० पी० ने शीघ्रता से हमला किया और शत्रु को भगा दिया। हमारी कोई हानि नहीं हुई उल्टे शत्रु को भारी नुक्सान उठाना पड़ा। शत्रु अपने घायलों एवं मृतकों को ले जाने में असफल हो गया। इस प्रकार के जबाबी हमले कई बार किये गये जिससे शत्रु ने भविष्य में ऐसी हिम्मत न की।

जैसे ही थलसेना 'चिकन नैक' में आगे बढ़ी, २० बटालियन को पृष्ठ क्षेत्र में शत्रु को बरबाद करने का कार्य सौंप दिया गया । सेना निर्वाधगति से आगे बढ़ती चली गई। लड़ाई के इतिहास में यह अभियान महत्वपूर्ण सफलता के रूप में बना रहेगा। सभी भांति से सुसज्जित एवं अच्छी सुरक्षात्मक स्थिति में बैठा हुआ शत्रु तीन दिन के अन्दर भगा दिया गया।

बटालियन को सेना के साथ चिनाब नदी के किनारे नये सीमान्त पर अधिकार जमाने का मौका मिला। युद्ध अभी चल ही रहा था तथा शत्रु को भारी हानि होने पर भी वह उस क्षेत्र में सर उठाए हुए था और हमारी सेना को आगे बढ़ने में अड़चन पैदा कर रहा था। अधिकतर आदमियों के बिना खाना व आराम के दिन गुजर जाते थे तथा उन्होंने सहज मिलने वाले गन्ने और स्थानीय वस्तुओं पर जीवन बिताया। इन तीव्र अभियानों में असिस्टेन्ट कमान्डेन्ट पी० एन० रामकृष्ण शक्ति श्रोत रहे। हमले के समय डी० एस० पी० मोहर सिंह ने सदैव आगे रह कर अपनी विशेष प्रतिष्ठा बनाई। निरन्तर हमलों ने जवानों को इतना थका दिया था कि जब भी उन्हें मौका मिलता आराम कर लेते थे। हवलदार मेजर मनीराम एक मोर्टर, जिससे लगातार फायर किया जा रहा था, के समीप ही आँख झपकाते हुए पाया गया किन्तु वह अपने दायित्व के प्रति सजग था।



कमांडेंट मेजर प्रेमराज सदैव ही आगे रहते थे।

सितारे का अन्त

सिपाही बलदेव सिंह ने कई अवसरों पर धैर्य और सराहनीय साहस का परिचय देकर उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया। वह गोला बारी तथा अन्य खतरों के होते हुए भी अपने कर्तव्य को बेधड़क निभाता रहा। केवल तीन साल की नौकरी वाले इस बहादुर और स्वस्थ जवान को शायद अधिक दिन जीना नहीं था। १४ दिसम्बर को एक 'शार्पनेल' लगने से इस चमकते हुए सितारे का अन्त हो गया। इस गोला बारी में सिपाही स्वर्णसिंह भी गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुआ था।



श्री इमदाद अली २० बटालियन के जवानों को शाबाशी दे रहे हैं

आज भी ये जवान पाकिस्तानियों से दूर नहीं हैं और शत्रु कभी-कभी हमारे जवानों को अनोखी बधाईयां भेजता रहता है । जब कभी उनकी तबियत में आता है वह हमारी गश्ती टुकड़ियों व प्रशासकों पर गोली चलाता रहता है। नदी के बढ़ाव के बावजूद भी हमारे जवान अपनी अग्र चौकियों पर डटे हुए हैं। रेतीली भूमि होने के कारण एक फुट से अधिक गहरी खुदाई करनी असम्भव है। कई अग्रिम चौकियों पर इन जवानों को दो तीन फुट गहरे पानी में खड़े होकर निगरानी रखनी पड़ती है क्योंकि शत्रु जिसकी कोई मर्यादा नहीं जरा सी भी लापरवाही का लाभ उठा सकता है। हमेशा ही लगातार घात एवं गश्त चलती रहती है। इतनी कठिनाइयों के होते हुए भी जवानों में जोश की कमी नहीं है।

युद्ध के समाप्त होते ही श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार रेंज के उपमहानिरीक्षक तथा कुछ समय पश्चात श्री बी० एस० रोशा, खन्ड के महानिरीक्षक ने बटालियन का दौरा किया। महानिदेशक एवं केन्द्रीय परिषद की ओर से जवानों को उपहार भेंट किये गये। महानिदेशक भी अग्रिम मोर्चों पर जवानों से मिले तथा उत्तम कार्यों के लिए उन्हें बधाई दी।

१६ बटालियन द्वारा अभूतपूर्व तैयारियां

जैसे ही युद्ध के बादल घिरने लगे १६ बटालियन के कमान्डेन्ट मेजर बी० एस० बल तथा उनके अधिकारियों ने अपने यूनिट को हर मुसीबतों का सामना करने के लिये तैयार किया। जब परीक्षा का समय आया तो उन्होंने हर चुनौती का बहादुरी से मुकाबिला किया तथा पूर्ण सफलता प्राप्त की।

ब्रिग्रेडियर डी० एस० कटोच, जिनके मातहत यह बटालियन युद्ध के समय कार्य कर रही थी, वे जवानों की मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा की। उनका विश्वास था कि ये जवान नियमित सेना के जवानों से कम नहीं थे और वे इनके बदले किसी और बटालियन को नहीं लेंगे।

एक व्यावसायिक सैनिक द्वारा, किसी ऐसी बटालियन के लिये जो केवल कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने हेतु प्रशिक्षित की गई है, ये उद्गार बहुत ही उत्साहवर्धक हैं। वास्तव में दल की अभूतपूर्व कार्यकुशलता के लिये श्रेय इसके कमान्डेन्ट महोदय को है।

सीमा पर चौकियाँ

जम्मू से दक्षिण में ६५ किलोमीटर लम्बी अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय सीमा पट्टी पर यह बटालियन २८ चौकियों पर तैनात थी। जैसा कि जाना जाता था ये शान्ति समय की नियमित चौकियां थी तथा हमेशा ही शत्रु के तोपखाने की धुंआ-धार गोलाबारी, और सनसनाते हुए हवाई जाहजों के राकेटों का लक्ष्य बनी रहती थीं।

यह भी स्पष्ट था कि अचानक हमले की स्थिति में ये चौकियां शत्रु का पहला शिकार होगी तथा आशा थी कि कम संख्या व अपरियाप्त हथियारों के कारण टिक नहीं सकेगी। कई स्थानों पर नियमित सेना उनके पीछे काफी दूरी पर स्थित थी तथा सीमा के पार क्षेत्र सुरंगों से आच्छादित था।

इसलिये ये चारों ओर से घिरी बाह्य चौकियां अत्यन्त सतर्क हो गई। सभी का मनोबल ऊंचा था। किलाबन्दी और सुदढ़ की गई, रेंग कर जाने के रास्ते ठीक किये गये, खतरे की सूचनाओं का अभ्यास किया गया और हर जवान बिस्तर व झोंपड़ी के आराम को छोड भूमिगत-बंकरों में चला गया।

छद्मावरण तथा छुपाव अभ्यास पूरे कराये गये और शत्रु के हवाई आक्रमणों से जवानों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये पूर्ण जानकारी दी गई। मेजर बल, कम्पनी कमान्डर और अधीनस्थ अधिकारी, सभी अपने कार्य में लगे रहे तथा पूरी व्यवस्था होने पर ही दम लिया एक बार सी० आर० पी० दल नियमित सेना का ही अंग बन गया था तथा शत्रु के मुकाबिले के लिये इसे भी सेना के बराबर अपना स्तर बनाना पड़ा।

शत्रु के हमले विफल किये : उच्च कोटि की वीरता

सेना जब जाफरवाल तथा शकरगढ़ क्षेत्रों में सीमा पार करने की योजना एवं तैयारी कर रही थी तो इन चौकियों को और भी अधिक खतरा पैदा हो गया था। सीमा पार भी हलचल बढी तथा उस क्षेत्र में मीलों तक करीब १००० से २००० गज के चौड़े क्षेत्र में सुरंग बिछी हुई थीं। शत्रु की बख्तरबन्द गाड़ियां भी आगे आई हुई थीं। इस बटालियन के जवान प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं क्योंकि इनमें से बहुत से नये थे जिन्होंने तोपखाना या टैंक का कभी मुंह नहीं देखा था तथा उनके फायर से भी अनभिज्ञ थे।

ऊंचा मनोबल

समदु मिन्हासपुर चौकी शत्रु के आक्रमण का सबसे पहला लक्ष्य बनी। ४ दिसम्बर सुबह शत्रु के हवाई जहाज एक के बाद एक आकर चारों ओर से गोले बरसाने लगे। ऊंचा मनोबल और पहले से परिश्रम करके तैयार की गई धोखे की नीति अपनाने से किसी भी जवान को खरोंच तक नहीं आई, यद्यपि कई बार खाइयों के बिल्कुल समीप राकेट गिरे। समीप की अन्य चौकियां भी उस दिन और पूरी रात भारी गोलाबारी का लक्ष्य बनीं क्योंकि सेना पाकिस्तान में, जहां प्रत्युत्तर की पूरी तैयारी थी घुसने का हर सम्भव कदम उठा चुकी थी। पहाड़पुर चौकी पर ५ दिसम्बर की शाम को हमला हुआ जो कि शत्रु को भारी नुकसान पहुंचाते हुए विफल कर दिया गया। जैसे ही अभियान आरम्भ हुआ और सेना पाकिस्तानी सीमा में घुसी तब बटालियन को सौंपा गया कार्य और भी कठिन हो गया तथा सेना की तरह ही प्रविस्तार करना पड़ा। कुछ फेर-बदल के उपरान्त एक कम्पनी को समीप के सभी प्रमुख संस्थानों की सुरक्षा में लगा दिया गया। एक अन्य तदर्थ-कम्पनी भी गठित की गई जिसे साम्बा, पुलों तथा दूसरे अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों की सुरक्षा का भार सौंपा गया । इन सबका इस बटालियन को सीधा भार वहन करना पड़ा। यहां तक कि यू० पी० पी० ए० सी० की एक कम्पनी भी संक्रियात्मक संचालन के लिये इसके अधीन रखी गई।

व्यक्तिगत उदाहरण

जमादार प्रह्लाद सिंह ने एक गोलाबारूद के भंडार को शत्रु के हवाई हमलों से बचाने में उच्चकोटि की वीरता का परिचय दिया। इस भंडार में हर प्रकार का गोलाबारूद तथा विस्फोटक संचित थे और इसकी सुरक्षा पर ही पूरे क्षेत्र में कार्यवाही की प्रगति एवं सफलता निर्भर थी। शत्र के राकेटों से भंडार के एक छोर पर आग लग गई। प्रह्लाद सिंह ने अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की और आग बुझाने में जूझ पड़ा।

जब एक ओर यह सब कुछ हो रहा था तो दूसरी ओर प्रमुख संस्थानों की सुरक्षा के लिए हर सम्भव सर्तकता रखी गयी ताकि शत्रु के जासूस जिनकी इस क्षेत्र में होने की सूचना थी, स्थिति का लाभ उठाकर कोई और हानि न कर सकें। यदि यह आग और फैल गई होती तो वास्तव में हमारे युद्ध प्रयासों को भारी धक्का लगा होता तथा सभी

प्रकार का गोलाबारूद फटने से जो धन-जन की हानि होती वह अन्दाज से बाहर थी। प्रह्लाद सिंह के व्यक्तिगत निर्देशन में जवानों के संगठित प्रयास फलीभूत हुए तथा आग पर काबू पा लिया गया। कोर कमान्डर ने समयोचित कार्यवाही एवं गोलाबारूद के भंडार को बरबाद होने से बचाने के लिये उसकी प्रशंसा की।

अगले कुछ दिन बटालियन के मुख्यालय तक के लिए कठिन समय हो गया क्योंकि शत्रु की तोपें एवं हवाई जहाज पृष्ठ क्षेत्रों पर भी गोले डाल रहे थे। ९ दिसम्बर को शत्रु द्वारा गिराये गये दो ५०० पौंड के गोले सौभाग्यवश एक चौकी की परिमाप से बाहर फटे जिससे कोई हानि न हुई । समदुमिन्हासपुर और नरैनपुर चौकियां भी मीडियम मशीन गनों, राकेटों और बमों के शिकार हुए । ये चौकियां शत्रु की गोलाबारी का युद्धविराम दिवस तक लक्ष्य बनी रहीं। इस दिन हवाई गतिविधियां मुख्यतः बढ़ गई थीं और पाकिस्तानी हवाबाज साम्बा के चारों ओर जो भी वस्तु उनके सामने आती उसे बरबाद करने का विफल प्रयत्न कर रहे थे। यह वही क्षेत्र था जहां १९६५ में भारतीय सेना पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में घुसी थी और ऐतिहासिक टैंक-तोड़ युद्ध लड़ा गया था।

निडर कम्पनी कमाण्डर

सत्तावन वर्षीय श्री भजन सिंह, डी० एस० पी० सभी जवानों के लिये शक्ति स्तम्भ बना हुआ था। वह एक चौकी से दूसरी चौकी पर जा कर निडरतापूर्वक जवानों का उत्साह अपनी जगह डटे रहने के लिये बढ़ाता था। कई बार शत्रु के लक्ष्य-भेदताओं की गोली उन्हें लगने से बची। सम्भवतः उसके लिये अभी कोई जान लेवा गोली बनी ही नहीं थी। देश-प्रेम, कर्तव्य परायणता और 'गुरु' में आस्था उसे हर खतरे से बचाती रहीं।

इस दल के सभी सदस्यों ने अपने श्रेष्ठ व्यवहार से वहां की स्थानीय जनता का प्रेम जीत लिया था और जनता के हृदय में स्थान बना लिया था : "युद्ध से पूर्व केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस के जवानों की उपस्थिति ने हमारे अन्दर विश्वास पैदा कर दिया। वे हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग बन गये थे" ये शब्द थे सी० आर० पी० चौकी के समीप ग्राम हबताल, तहसील साम्बा के निवासी भूतपूर्व हवलदार किशन सिंह के जो द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के योद्धा भी रहे हैं। वह २० साल पूर्व माउन्टेन रेजिमेन्ट (आर्टीलरी) में नौकरी करने के पश्चात् १९५७ में सेवानिवृत हुए थे। इन निर्भीक जवानों को कर्तव्य परायणता के लिये इसी प्रकार की बहुत सी प्रशंसाएं प्राप्त हुई थीं।

३८ बटालियन ने भी बंगला देश की आजादी में हाथ बटाया

एक अवसर पर स्वयं कमांडेन्ट को अपनी ही तोपों के गोलों की मार का अनुभव लेना पड़ा। एक बार जब वह जीप में बैठकर सीमा के साथ एक चौकी पर जा रहा था तो तोपखाने के ओ० पी० ने उनकी गश्ती टोली पर फायर किया। सौभाग्यवश जवानों और जीप को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा। बाद को यह मालूम हुआ कि गनर ने तुरन्त अपनी गलती महसूस की और उचित कार्यवाही की।

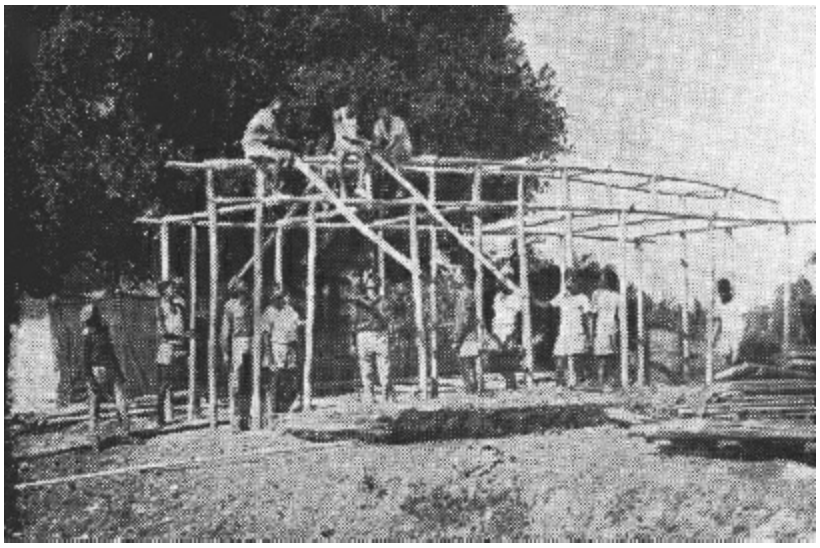
वीरता पुरस्कार

इस बटालियन को १९६४ में श्री आर० जे० लेफ्यूशर ने गठित किया था और इसके तुरन्त बाद इसे साम्बा क्षेत्र में तैनात किया गया जहां इसकी पाकिस्तानियों के साथ मुठभेड़ हो गई। उच्च कोटि की वीरता प्रदर्शित करने के लिए मेजर सी०के० गोपालन, जमा० साधु सिंह और सिपाही रामनारायण को पुलिस पदक मिले । श्री आर० जे० लेफ्यूशर के डी० आई० जी० पदोन्नत होने पर श्री जी० एम० लामा, आई० पी० एस० ने कमान्डेन्ट का पद सम्भाला। मेजर बी० एस० बल २० जुलाई १९७० से कमान्डेन्ट का कार्यभार सम्भाले हुए हैं।

प्रारम्भ में इस बटालियन में अधिकतर जवान केरल प्रदेश से थे परन्तु आज यह राष्ट्रीय एकता का श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण है । इसमें भारत के सभी भागों के निवासी सम्मिलित हैं।

खेलकूद के क्षेत्र में

खेल-कूद के क्षेत्र में बटालियन ने कुछ उच्च कोटि के कीर्तिमान प्राप्त किये हैं। हवलदार प्रभाती लाल ने अखिल भारतीय पुलिस प्रतियोगिता (आल इंडिया पुलिस मीट) के अवसर पर होप, स्टेप तथा जम्प में भाग लेकर प्रथम स्थान पाया। बटालियन हाकी दल ने १९७१ में डिवीजनल चैम्पियनशिप जीती। सीमा सुरक्षा दल की वालीबाल प्रतियोगिता में भी प्रथम स्थान अर्जित किया। बटालियन ने दुर्गापुर रेंज में होने वाले खेलों में भी उच्च स्थान लिए हैं।



३२ बटालियन के जवान अपने लिए 'बाशा' तैयार कर रहे हैं।

एक रात शत्रु की धुँआंधार गोलाबारी से अत्याधिक नुकसान हो रहा था और ३८ बटालियन के क्षेत्र में हमारी तोपें पाकिस्तानी तोपखाने का मुंह बन्द करने की स्थिति में न थी ! अन्धेरे में हाथ को हाथ न सूझता था, शत्रु गोले चारों ओर गिरा रहा था।

ऐसा अवसर आने पर ३८ बटालियन के सिपाही इजराइल खां ने सराहनीय सेवायें की। उसने स्वेच्छा से अपनी सेवा अर्पित की और वह स्वयं तोपों को खींच कर ऐसे स्थान पर आगे ले आया जहां से गोले शत्रु क्षेत्र में प्रभावकारी जवाबी गोलाबारी करने में सक्षम हों । ऐसा करते समय एक अवसर पर उसकी गाड़ी बिल्कुल उलट जाती परन्तु उसने बड़े धैर्य और हिम्मत से कार्य किया और केवल दृढ़ विश्वास के बल पर गाड़ी को सुरक्षित निकाल लाया। शत्रु की अत्यधिक गोलाबारी और मशीनगन फायर होते हुए भी उसने हथियार, गोलाबारूद, सामान तथा सैनिकों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने का कार्य जारी रखा।

अभूतपूर्व साहस

इस बटालियन के जवान अल्पसामयिक आदेश पर त्रिपुरा के धुर दक्षिण में स्थित सबरम क्षेत्र में पहुंचे। उन्होंने आते ही स्थिति सम्भाली और अपने हथियारों को इस प्रकार लगाया जिससे शत्रु को मुंह तोड़ उत्तर दिया जा सके । दलबारी स्थान पर जमादार किशन चन्द ने अपने जवानों को शत्रु की उन मशीन गनों के सामने होकर, जिनके सामने किसी प्रकार की हरकत करने में भी खतरा अनुभव हो रहा था एक चौकी से दूसरी चौकी पर जाकर आवश्यक निर्देश दिये।

जमादार शेरसिंह ने अपनी जान की परवाह न करके और उत्तम सूझबूझ से अपने जवानों को बिशनपुर चौकी से हटाकर और दुश्मन के क्षेत्र में घुस कर अपने एकमात्र २ इंच मोर्टर से दुश्मन पर बम गिराये। इस कार्यवाही से शत्रु तोपों को शांत किया और अपनी चौकी को अधिक हानि से बचाया। दल के ब्रिगेड कमान्डर, जिनके

मातहत यह बटालियन कार्यरत थी, ने जवानों को बहुत बधाइयां दी और कठिन परिस्थितियों में उनकी कार्यकुशलता पर सन्तोष व्यक्त किया।

सबरम क्षेत्र में तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा था वर्तमान व्यवस्था को तुरन्त सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सी० कम्पनी की मदद पहुंचाई गई। डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेंड पुलिस श्री ए० एस० राठौर को जमादार शेरसिंह, एस० के० खान, किशन चन्द तथा जवानों के साथ, काथेल चारी, दलबारी और विशनपुर स्थानों पर एक दूसरे से काफी दूरी पर लगाया गया । शत्रु की लगातार गोलाबारी के बावजूद भी इन जवानों ने अच्छे युद्ध कौशल तथा युद्ध नीति का परिचय देते हुए, अपने लिए मोर्चे बना कर हर प्रकार की हानि से अपने आप को बचाया।

राठौर व प्रीतम सिंह का प्रशंसनीय नेतृत्व

शत्रु का सफाया करने के पश्चात् जब भारतीय सेनायें बंगला देश में फैनी की ओर बढ़ी तो श्री राठौर की कम्पनी को अग्रिम मोर्चो पर गोला बारूद पहुंचाने का कार्य सौंपा गया। श्री प्रीतम सिंह की कम्पनी जो थोड़े समय बाद वहां पहुंच गई थीं, को चटगांव को जाने वाली मुख्य सड़क कारेरहाट और सीताकुन्ड क्षेत्र में पुल तथा संचार व्यवस्था को सुरक्षित रखने का कार्य सौंपा गया। भागते हुए पाकिस्तानी हथियार, गोला बारूद, खाद्य सामग्री, पैट्रोल तथा अन्य युद्ध सामग्री के विशाल ढेर पीछे छोड़ गये थे। समस्या का अनुमान इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि इस सामान को भारतीय सीमा में पहुंचाने के लिए तीन सौ ट्रकों की आवश्यकता पड़ी।

सदैव सतर्क

१३ व १४ नवम्बर की रात्रि को जब उग्रपंथी चकमाओं ने हमारी चौकी पर चारों ओर से गोला बारी कर दी तो, सब-इन्सपैक्टर आर० डी० मुखिया ने उत्तम नेतृत्व का परिचय दिया। अपने जवानों को नियंत्रण में रखते हुए उसने इस प्रकार फायर करने के लिए आदेश दिये कि कुछ समय पश्चात उग्रपंथी अंधेरे का सहारा लेकर भाग गये।

लगातार प्रयासों एवं आक्रामक रवैया अपना कर सब-इंसपैक्टर सुकर अली ने २३ जुलाई १९७१ को 'सागरको' के एक बहुत बड़े दल की कार्यवाही असफल करके त्रिपुरा अधिकारियों से काफी प्रशंसा अर्जित की। यद्यपि उग्रपंथी एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को हटते रहे लेकिन श्री सुकर अली ने दबाव बनाये रखा तथा कुछ हथियार, गोला-बारूद और एक उग्रपंथी जिसने अन्य उग्रपंथियों की गतिविधि व कार्य विधि के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण सूचनाएं दी, को पकड़ने में सफल हुए।

यह बटालियन १९६२ से त्रिपुरा क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है। सी० आर० पी० एफ० में आने से पहले जून १९५८ तक यह बटालियन ४ पी० ए० सी० के नाम से जानी जाती थी और श्री एस० एम० शर्मा आई० पी० एस० के नेतृत्व में थी। लेफ्टिनेन्ट कर्नल सी० आर० सिंह ने फरवरी १९६९ को कार्यभार सम्भाला जिनकी जगह श्री जे० इपने ने

१९७१ को लौ।

प्रशंसा पत्र

त्रिपुरा के महानिरीक्षक श्री बी० के० कालिया ने भी प्रसंशा पत्र लिखा 'दल ने जो भी ख्याति अर्जित की है वह आपके योग्य नेतृत्व तथा जवानों और अधिकारियों के कठिनतम परिस्थितियों में अथक परिश्रम, एवं कर्तव्य परायण होने का ही सुफल है।'

बटालियन ने खेल-कूद के क्षेत्र में भी काफी नाम कमाया है। त्रिपुरा, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल, होम गार्ड आदि द्वारा आयोजित बास्केट बाल, बालीबाल तथा कुश्ती प्रतियोगिताए जीतती रही है और इनमें सर्वांगीण चैम्पियन भी हैं।

१९७० में बटालियन 'आफिस स्पोर्टस एण्ड कल्चरल ऐसोसियेशन' प्रतियोगिता में भी प्रथम रही। १९७१ में उन्होंने बालीबाल ट्राफी जीती।

बटालियन को अब तक बहादुरी के लिए ६ पुलिस मैडल मिल चुके हैं। पदक जीतने वालों के नाम इस प्रकार है :—

लेफ्टिनेन्ट कर्नल सी० आर० सिंह (सेवा निवृत्त), श्री एस० के० मतदान, डी० एस० पी०, हैड कांस्टेबल रामधारी पाण्डे, लान्सनायक लखन लाल, सिपाही राम नगीना यादव (मरणोपरान्त), तथा श्री एस० ए० क्रोथर (मरणोपरान्त)।



श्रीमती इमदाद अली नीमच में सर्टिफिकेट प्रदान करते हुए।

२५ बटालियन

ऐसा कम ही होता है कि युद्ध के समय जब तोपखाने एवं छोटे हथियारों की गोलाबारी सारे क्षेत्र पर छा जाय, और दल के सर्वोच्च अधिकारी बटालियन के

कमान्डेंट की मदद के लिए उपस्थित हों।

२५ बटालियन के कमाण्डेंट ले. कर्नल एस० जे० एल० राजमनिक्कम तथा जवानों को इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इससे भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण सुअवसर प्राप्त हुए। उस समय जबकि सीमापार से गोलाबारी हो रही थी महानिदेशक श्री इमदाद अली आई० पी०, खण्ड दो के महानिदेक्षक श्री बी० एस० रोशा, आई० पी० एस० और रेंज के उपमहानिरीशक श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार सेन, आई० पी० एस० बटालियन के दौरे पर आये हुये थे। कमान्डेन्ट के निवास, जहां महानिदेशक एवं महानिरीक्षक ठहरे हुए थे यद्यपि उसमें सीधा गोला नहीं लगा किन्तु वह गोलाबारी से काफी क्षति-ग्रस्त हो गया था। गोले के विस्फोटक अंश एवं मलबा कमान्डेन्ट की झोपडी की टीन की छत पर कानों के पर्दे फाड़ने वाला शोर कर रहे थे। हवाई धमाकों ने छतों में सूराख कर दिये थे।

२५ व ४६ बटालियनों का सी० आर० पी० एफ० की उच्च परम्परानुकूल कार्य

निडर कमाण्डर

सर्वश्री जितेन्द्र कुमार सेन तथा राजमनिक्कम जिन्हें युद्ध का पुराना अनुभव है, ने स्थिति को सम्भाला और उच्च अधिकारियों के बंकरों में सुविधायें उपलब्ध कीं । उस स्थिति में जबकि जरा सी हरकत भी खतरे से खाली न थी। इन दोनों बहादुर अधिकारियों ने अपनी रक्षा की तनिक भी परवाह किये बिना केवल उच्च अधिकारियों को ही नहीं बल्कि उन जवानों को भी उत्साहित करते रहे जिन्होंने पहली बार ही स्वचालित हथियारों एवं तोपखाने की गोलाबारी का अनुभव किया था। ट्रेसर गोली इनमें अधिक भयानक थी। कठिन समय में जवानों का मनोबल ऊंचा रखने के लिये ऐसे ही कदम सर्वाधिक अपेक्षित होते हैं।

इस बटालियन के जवानों को बधाई देते हुये श्री इमदाद अली ने लिखा "मैने स्वयं उन कठिनाइयों और मुसीबतों को देखा है जिसको हमारे जवान सह रहे हैं और मुझे अत्यन्त खुशी है कि हमारे मुख्यत: २५ बटालियन के जवानों ने शत्रु की धुंआधार गोलाबारी के सामने निडर होकर अपने कर्तव्य को निभाया है। यद्यपि बटालियन के मुख्य कार्यालय को शत्रु की गोलाबारी से भारी हानि पहुंची परन्तु दल के सभी सदस्यों ने ऊंचे मनोबल एवं उच्च कोटि की कर्तव्य परायणता का परिचय दिया है।"

इस बटालियन को, अगरतला हवाई अड्डा, महत्वपूर्ण सैन्य संस्थानों और सामरिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों में शत्रु की घुस-पैठ तथा तोड़-फोड़ रोकने के लिये सुरक्षा का कार्य सौंपा गया था। कई अवसरों पर इन सतर्क जवानों ने हवाई अड्डे तथा इसके पेट्रोल भंडार में शत्रु की तोड़फोड़ की कोशिश को असफल बनाया। युद्ध आरम्भ होने से थोड़ा पूर्व ऐसी सूचना थी कि पाकिस्तान ने कुछ रजाकार अगरतला क्षेत्र में विशेषकर पुल तोड़ने, संचार व्यवस्था भंग करने और शहर में आतंक पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से भेज दिये हैं। बटालियन ने जासूसी एवं तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही को विफल करने के लिये घात और गश्त की कार्यवाही अधिक तेज कर दी। हवाई अड्डे के क्षेत्र से ही कई घुसपैठियों को पकड़ा गया था।

असाधारण कर्तव्य परायणता

मेघालय में मोहिन्दरगंज सीमा चौकी पर तैनात ४६ बटालियन के जमादार के० डी० शर्मा, नवाब सिंह और नायक रामअवतार सिंह ने असाधारण साहस एवं कर्तव्य परायणता का परिचय दिया। यह चौकी शत्रु सीमा के अन्दर धंसी एक कटार की तरह के भूभाग पर स्थित है। तीन ओर से पाकिस्तानी सेना से घिरी यह चौकी उनकी आंख

का कांटा बन गइ थी क्योंकि यहाँ से शरणार्थी एवं मुक्ति वाहिनी के गुरिल्ला आते-जाते थे।

कई बार शत्रु सैनिक हमारी सीमा में शरणार्थियों एवं गुरिल्लाओं का पीछा करते हुए अन्दर तक घुस आये थे। जैसे जैसे शरणार्थियों का आगमन बढ़ता गया वैसे ही पाकिस्तान से आने वाली तोपखाने के गोले और छोटे हथियारों के फायर की मात्रा भी बढ़ती गई। कई गोले चौकी के क्षेत्र में ही गिरे। यह उक्त आधीनस्त अधिकारियों का नेतृत्व एवं जवानों का दृढ़ विश्वास ही था कि वे अपनी जगह डटे रहे और चौकी को शत्रु के अधिकार में न जाने दिया।

निरन्तर खतरा

अगस्त १९७१ के पश्चात् सीमा पार से होने वाली फायर बढ़ गई थी और यहां निरन्तर ही गोला बारी होती रहती थी। एक अवसर पर शत्रु के जासूसों ने हमारे संतरी पर प्रहार करने की कोशिश की। किन्तु इन जवानों की सतर्कता के कारण यह कोशिश असफल हो गई। पाकिस्तानी सेना की एक यूनिट ने अक्तूबर के उत्तरार्ध में इस चौकी पर पूरी शक्ति से हमला किया जो विफल कर दिया गया । नवम्बर में यह चौकी शत्रु तोपखाने की गोलाबारी का अनवरत लक्ष्य बनी रही। इन अधिकारियों के उत्तम रक्षात्मक प्रबन्धों के कारण हमारी ओर किसी भी प्रकार का नुकसान नहीं हो पाया।

२६ नवम्बर को पाकिस्तान की निरन्तर छः घंटे की धुंआधार गोला बारी से नायक अवतार सिंह बुरी तरह घायल हो गया था। इस एन० सी० ओ० ने गंभीर रूप से घायल होने पर भी धैर्य नहीं छोड़ा तथा बाकी जवानों को अपनी जगह डटे रहने के लिये उत्साहित करता रहा और फायर के लिये उचित आदेश देता रहा । अब वह अस्पताल में स्वास्थ लाभ कर रहा है तथा जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी चौकी पर वापस जाने के लिये उत्सुक है।

थल सेना तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल की चौकियां समीप न थी फिर भी इस दल के जवानों ने उच्च कोटि की कर्तव्य परायणता का परिचय दिया । पाकिस्तानी सेना की निरन्तर गोलाबारी एवं स्वचालित हथियारों के फायर के सामने इन आदमियों का इस चौकी पर इतने समय तक टिकना मुश्किल हो गया होता यदि वे दढ़ विश्वास, धैर्य एवं साहस से काम न लेते। यह कार्य दल की उच्च परम्परा के अनुकूल ही है।

उपलब्धियां

पश्चिम बंगाल में अभूतपूर्व सतर्कता

पश्चिम बंगाल

• प्रथम बटालियन ने स्थानीय पुलिस को कलकत्ता नगर के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में छापे मारने में सहयोग किया और ३७ समाज विरोधी तत्वों को, एक भरे हुये रिवाल्वर तथा कुछ सजीव गोला-बारूद के साथ पकड़ने में सफलता प्राप्त की।

• ५वीं बटालियन के जवानों ने संग्रतपाड़ा में एक देशी रिवाल्वर और १२ बोर कारतूस सहित कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों को पकड़ा। इसके अलावा इस बटालियन ने कुछ स्वर्ण-आभूषणों के साथ चार डाकू गिरफ्तार किये।

• उत्तरी क्षेत्र, बरासात, २४ परगना के अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक श्री आर० एम० रक्षित, ने ३३५ रुपये का नकद पुरस्कार १९वीं बटालियन के जवानों के अच्छे कार्य करने पर दिया।

• २१वीं बटालियन ने स्थानीय पुलिस की सहायता से पूरब-विन्थार क्षेत्र से ४२ बदमाश पकड़े । एक बन्दूक, चार पाइप गनें और प्रचुर मात्रा में गोला बारूद भी बरामद किया।

• २४वीं बटालियन ने १२ उपद्रवी गिरफ्तार किये और छापा मार कर एक देशी पिस्तौल, एक एयर गन तथा प्रचुर मात्रा में गोला-बारूद भी बरामद किया।

• २७वीं बटालियन ने कुछ चावल के बोरों के साथ मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे तोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में ४ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया।

• ३१वीं बटालियन ने छापा मार कर १६ आदमियों को एक राइफल, तीन बन्दूक, एक एयर गन तथा प्रचुर मात्रा में गोलाबारूद के साथ गिरफ्तार किया।

• ३८वीं बटालियन ने कलकत्ता के अनेक स्थानों पर छापा मार कर सात उपद्रवियों को पकड़ने और एक पाइप गन हासिल करने में सफलता प्राप्त की।

• ४०वीं बटालियन ने उन तीनों डाकुओं को, जिन्होंने मैटल्स एण्ड मिनरल्स कार्पोरेशन की दुर्गापुर शाखा से चार लाख रुपया लूट लिया था, पकड़ कर अपना नाम ऊंचा रखा । जवानों ने मेहनत से पीछा कर डाकूओं को घेर लिया और दस हजार रुपया तथा एक रिवाल्वर बरामद कर दिया । बटालियन के दूसरे दल ने क्षेत्र की तलाशी ली और ३,५०,९५० रुपये नकद कुछ गोला बारूद बरामद करने में सफलता प्राप्त की।

इसी बटालियन ने स्थानीय पुलिस को १४ बदमाश पकड़ने तथा एक पाइपगन,

चार बम और कुछ गोला-बारूद बरामद करने में सहायता दी।

• ४३वीं बटालियन ने एक कथित डाकू को बारह हजार रुपयों के साथ बन्दी बनाया।

• ४४वीं बटालियन ने शाकपुखरी क्षेत्र में कई बार छापे मारे और तीन बदमाशों को बन्दी बनाया तथा ३ पाइपगनें, सात देशी बम तथा कुछ माओ साहित्य बरामद करने में सफलता प्राप्त की।

• ४५वीं बटालियन के जवानों ने अहीरताल क्षेत्र से दस आदमियों को बन्दी बनाया और सात हजार रुपये मूल्य के वस्त्र और सात सौ रुपया नकद बरामद किये।

• ४८वीं बटालियन ने सात समाज विरोधी तत्वों को, दो बन्दूक और ६ बमों के साथ बरदवान क्षेत्र से पकड़ने में सफलता प्राप्त की। सन् १९७१ के दौरान बटालियन द्वारा किये गये कार्यों की हावड़ा जिलाधीश ने बहुत सराहना की।

• ५१वीं बटालियन ने अनेक छापे मार कर तीन व्यक्तियों को बन्दी बनाया और एक राइफल, एक बन्दुक तथा कुछ गोलाबारूद बरामद किया।

• ५२वीं बटालियन ने कई सफल छापे मारे और दो राइफलें, दो बंदूकें, एक जीप तथा ४ लाख रुपये मूल्य की अन्य सामग्री बरामद की।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

• सातवीं बटालियन ने स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ मिलकर, खोज-अभियान के दौरान, पांच बन्दूकें तथा बहुत गोला बारूद जो कि नक्सलियों ने भागते समय छोड़ दिया था, बरामद किया।

• श्री बी० एन० कल्याणराव, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने १७वीं बटालियन के कार्यों की सराहना में लिखा--"श्री काकुलम से इस बटालियन के स्थानान्तरण के अवसर पर मैं अपनी शुभकामनायें प्रेषित करता हूँ । दो साल की सेवा-अवधि के दौरान जो कार्य बटालियन ने किये उनकी स्थाई स्मृति के रूप में प्रशंसा-पत्र भेजता हूं।"

४७ बटालियन का प्रशंसनीय कार्य

मेघालय

• ४६वीं बटालियन ने एक अभियान के दौरान पांच संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को बन्दी बनाया और एक स्टेनगन, एक राइफल, सात हथगोले तथा प्रचुर मात्रा में गोला बारूद बरामद किया।

बिहार

• १२वीं बटालियन के जवानों ने रांची नगर में दो संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों से एक स्टेन गन तथा उसकी गोलियां बरामद की।

• चक्रधर पुर में ३६वीं बटालियन के जवानों ने ठीक समय पर पहुंच कर एक भवन में लगी आग को बुझाया । इस कार्य को स्थानीय व्यक्तियों व अधिकारियों ने बहुत सराहा।

देहली

• ४७ बटालियन ने "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन करती हुई एक उपद्रवी भीड़ पर बड़े धैर्य के साथ काबू किया। इस प्रदर्शन के दौरान प्रदर्शनकारियों द्वारा सिपाही मोहम्मद लतीफ बुरी तरह घायल हो गया था और बाद को सर के गहरे घाव के कारण इरविन चिकित्सालय में मृत्यु को प्राप्त हुआ। जून ७१ के विशाल प्रदर्शन के दौरान बटालियन ने जो अत्यधिक सराहनीय कार्य किये तथा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये जो तत्परता दिखाई उसके लिये श्री एल० एस० विष्ठ महानिरीक्षक देहली ने बहुत सराहना की। संकट काल में इस बटालियन ने उत्तम कार्यों द्वारा खजाना कार्यालय से भी प्रशंसा प्राप्त की।

१९७२ के गणतन्त्र दिवस के अवसर पर अपने उत्तम प्रबन्ध से बटालियन ने दिल्ली पुलिस महानिरीक्षक से प्रशंसा अर्जित की।

जम्मू-कश्मीर

• द्वितीय बटालियन की एक गारद ने अपने उत्तम कार्यों द्वारा जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य न्यायाधीश से प्रशंसा प्राप्त की।

• १६वीं बटालियन ने साम्बा क्षेत्र में दुश्मन की चौकी से प्रचुर मात्रा में २ इंच मोर्टर के बम, हथगोले और कुछ गोला बारूद पकड़ा।

बटालियन के कार्यों की सराहना करते हुये समाचारपत्र ट्रिब्यून ने लिखा : "केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स की बटालियन जो कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के साम्बा क्षेत्र में कार्यरत थी; इसका कमान्डेन्ट इतना सख्त था कि उसने शत्रु को एक इंच भूमि पर भी अधिकार नहीं करने दिया।"

मणिपुर

• सर्वश्री एस० पी० कोहली उपराज्यपाल तथा मदन गोपाल पुलिस महानिरीक्षक मणिपुर ने चतुर्थ बटालियन की गश्त-टुकड़ी द्वारा "मितई क्रान्तिकारी दल" के १६ सदस्यों को, जो कि जनवरी १९७२ में बांगला देश से बच कर भारत में घुस आये थे, को बन्दी बनाने के कार्य की अत्यन्त सराहना की। छः स्वचालित बन्दूकें, चार स्टेनगन, दो पिस्तौल, सात हथगोले, पन्द्रह बम तथा सैकड़ों गोलियां मितई युवकों से बरामद की।

• छटी बटालियन की गश्ती टुकड़ी ने मणिपुर के एक गांव मांगसोंग से नौ मजल लोडिंग बन्दूकें, दो हथगोले तथा सैकड़ों गोलियां बरामद की।

• नागा सेना के स्वयम्भू कैप्टन आरवे, लॉफ्टेनेन्ट जाले तथा दो अन्य सदस्यों ने एक राइफल, एक गन तथा कुछ गोला बारूद के साथ, ८वीं बटालियन के श्री आर० पी० सिंह, डी० एस०पी० के समक्ष आत्म-समर्पण किया।

• १०वीं बटालियन के असिस्टैन्ट कमान्डेन्ट श्री एस० बी० सिंह के नेतृत्व में एक गश्ती दल ने थारो गांव (मणिपुर) के समीप नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा रचे गये एक उपगोपन को मुठभेड़ के बाद असफल बना दिया। दो उग्रपन्थी बन्दी बनाये गये और अन्य प्रचुर मात्रा में गोला बारूद छोड़ कर जंगल की तरफ भागने को मजबूर हो गये। श्री टी० जे० क्वैन पुलिस उपमहानिरीक्षक ने दो सौ रुपयों का पुरस्कार इस सराहनीय कार्य करने पर दिया । बन्दूकों की आवाज सुनकर १३वीं बटालियन के जवानों ने इम्फाल बाजार से दो डाकुओं को बन्दी बना कर गृह-स्वामी को लुटने से बचा लिया।

मिजोराम

• चवागंते में दो उग्रपंथियों ने राइफलों एवं भारी संख्या में गोलाबारूद के साथ २३वीं बटालियन के सामने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया। बटालियन के एक गश्ती दल ने भी प्रचुर मात्रा में गोला-बारूद बरामद किया।

मध्य प्रदेश

• सेन्ट्रल कमान के जी० ओ० सी० इन सी० लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल पी० एस० भगत, वी० सी० ने सागर में अपने निरीक्षण के दौरान ५३वीं बटालियन जो कि युद्ध बन्दियों के शिविर की देखभाल का कार्य कर रही हैं, के अनुशासन और कार्यकुशलता की प्रशंसा की।

नागालैण्ड

• श्री होकी सेमा मुख्यमंत्री नागालैण्ड ने तीसरी बटालियन के जवानों को ५० रुपये का नकद इनाम प्रदान किया।

• ११वीं बटालियन ने दीमापुर हवाई अड्डे के नजदीक से एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस को पकड़ा। नागा विद्रोहियों के साथ हुई एक मुठभेड़ में इस बटालियन ने एक गन, एक राइफल, काफी संख्या में गोलाबारूद, उपस्कर एवं कागजात पकड़ने में सफलता प्राप्त की।

• १४वीं बटालियन के एक दल ने स्वयम्भू जनरल जुहेतो, तीन लेफ्टिनेंट-कर्नलों तथा तीन अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ बन्दी बनाया।

नागालैण्ड के मुख्यमंत्री, विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष तथा उपमंत्री ने इस बटालियन के जवानों को उनके अति उत्तम कार्यों के लिये पारितोषिक प्रदान किये। आदरणीय मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा "इन्होंने बिना समय व्यर्थ किये ग्रामीणों की मदद की और अपने कर्तव्य को पूर्ण किया। उनका कार्य अति उत्तम है।"

इस बटालियन के जवानों ने जुन्हेबाटो में एक छापे के दौरान २५ उग्रपंथियों तथा उनके शीर्ष नेता को बन्दी बनाया।

• श्री एन. थियो परिवहन एवं संचार मंत्री नागालैंण्ड ने अपने निरीक्षण के दौरान ३६वीं बटालियन के जवानों के अनुशासन एवं शिविर की प्रशंसा की। नागालैण्ड उद्घाटन दिवस के अवसर पर श्री जुलुलू ताम्बा उपमंत्री नागालैंड ने बटालियन के जवानों को ५० रुपये का पुरस्कार प्रदान किया।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश

• २९वीं बटालियन के जवानों ने दो व्यक्तियों को खोंसा चौकी पर रोक कर उनसे प्रचुर मात्रा में गोलाबारूद बरामद किया।

बचाव और राहत कार्य

मिजोराम

• २३वीं बटालियन ने एक ऐसी आग को बुझाया जिसने तीन घरों को जलाकर राख कर दिया था और अन्य घरों की तरफ जिसके फैलने की आशंका थी। उचित समय पर की गई इस कार्यवाही ने जम्बावक के प्रशासन अधिकारी एवं स्थानीय निवासियों की प्रशंसा अर्जित की।

• ३९वीं बटालियन के सदस्यों ने अविलम्ब सहायता देकर एजल के बाजार में लगी आग को बुझाया। स्थानीय व्यक्तियों ने कार्य की प्रशंसा की और धन्यवाद दिया।

केरल

• ४२वीं बटालियन के सदस्यों ने मोनाटोडी शहर में लगी आग को बुझाकर धन-जन की रक्षा की। इस निस्वार्थ कार्य की प्रशंसा जनता एवं एक स्थानीय पत्र "मलयालम मनोरमा" ने की।

मेघालय

• मोइलोंग शिविर में लगी आग जिसमें एक सौ झोंपड़ी जल कर राख हो गई थी २६वीं बटालियन के जवानों ने अविलम्ब सहायता देकर बुझाया तथा घायल एवं असहाय व्यक्तियों को अन्य सुरक्षित जगहों पर पहुंचाया।

राजस्थान

• "दैनिक ज्योति" अजमेर ने ग्रुप सेन्टर किशनगढ़ के सदस्यों की आग बुझाने के कार्य में अविलम्ब सहायता की प्रशंसा करते हुए लिखा "यदि सी० आर०पी० के जवान समय पर न पहुंचे होते तो शिवाजी कालोनी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा जलकर राख

हो गया होता।” जवानों ने आग बुझाकर लगभग ३०,५०० रुपये की सम्पत्ति बचा ली।

खेल-कूद के मैदान से

नीमच में एक प्रभावकारी समारोह के साथ पांचवीं इन्टररेंज एथैलैटिक प्रतियोगिता का शुभारम्भ हुआ। स्टेडियम दर्शकों से खचाखच भरा था और ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि सारा नीमच शहर केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल का प्रदर्शन देखने के लिए उमड़ पड़ा है। इससे पहले दिन श्री इमदाद अली, आई० जी० सपत्नीक एक विशेष विमान द्वारा पधार चुके थे । स्टेडियम पहुंचने पर महानिदेशक महोदय का अधिकारियों से परिचय कराया गया तथा उनके संक्षिप्त भाषण के उपरान्त प्रतियोगिता का उदघाटन किया गया।

चार दिन तक बड़ी संघर्षमय प्रतियोगिता रही और कई नये कीर्तिमात स्थापित किये गये । जमा० डी. मुजवर को उत्तम एथलीट घोषित किया गया। उसने १५०० मीटर तथा ५००० मीटर रेस में नये कीर्तिमान स्थापित किये । अन्य कीर्तिमान :-- डी० एस० पी०, जे० एस० डासन-ट्रिपल जम्प, हवलदार पीटर जॉन- ४०० मीटर हर्डल, जमा० नसीब सिंह-ऊंची कूद, मिठाईलाल- १०० मीटर तथा हवलदार महारानी दीन-पोल वाल्ट । नीमच रेंज ने जबकि ४x४०० रिले. रेस में नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया तो अजमेर रेंज ४x१०० मीटर रिले रेस में प्रथम रही।

प्रतियोगिता के अन्त में नीमच रेंज २१९ अंकों के साथ विजयी घोषित किया गया। अजमेर १७८ अंकों के साथ द्वितीय और दुर्गापुर १३१ अंकों के साथ तृतीय रहे । दूसरे रेंज अंकों के आधार पर इस प्रकार रहे :-- देहली : ८१, पूना : ६२, गोहाटी : ३८, और हैदराबाद : ३५ अंक ।

अन्तिम दिन विजेताओं को रक्षामंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम, जो कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की वर्षगांठ पर दिन में हवाई जहाज से वहां पहुंचे थे, द्वारा पारितोषक वितरण कराया गया।

रात्रि में दर्शकों ने दल के जवानों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मोटर साइकिल के रोमांचकारी करतब देखे। इस पर्व पर टार्च लाइट टैटूट अवसर के सबसे अधिक अनुकूल रहा । भरी हुई दर्शक दीर्घाओं से 'वाह-वाह' की बौछार हो रही थी।

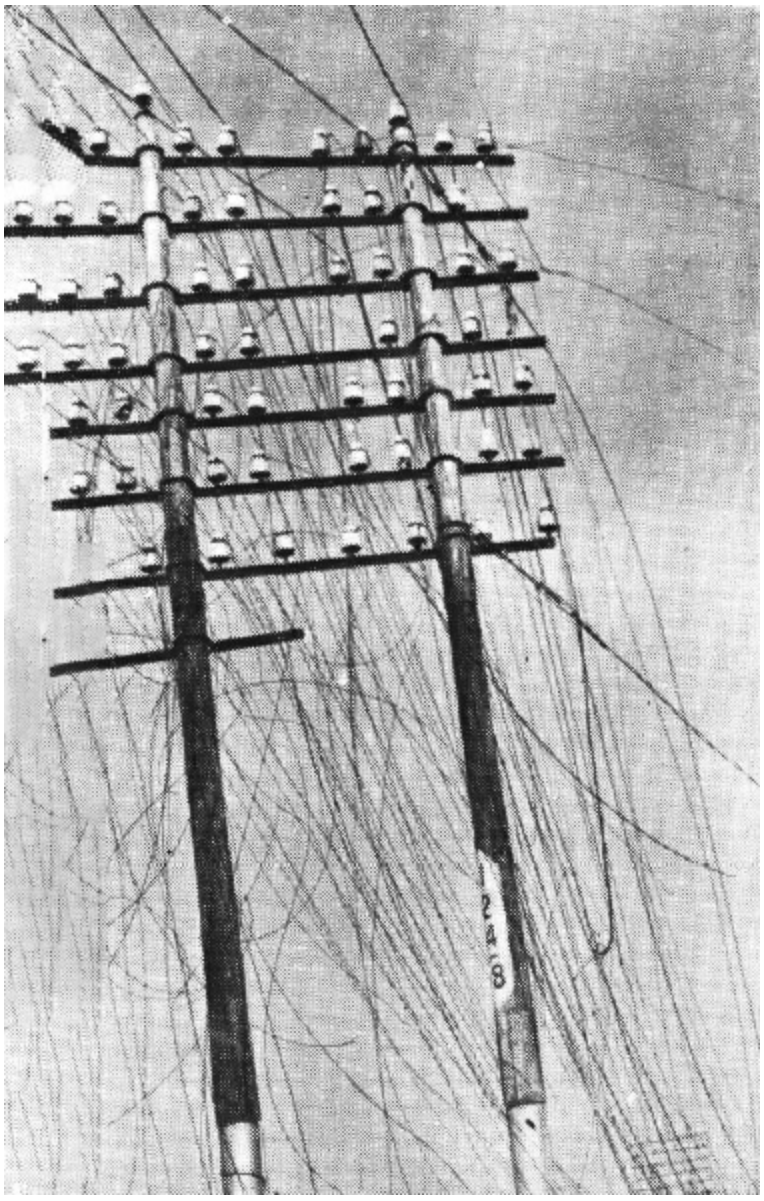
हाकी में उल्लेखनीय उन्नति

सी० आर० पी० एफ० के केन्द्रीय हाकी दल ने तीन अखिल भारतीय हाकी प्रतियोगिताओं : आगरा, ग्वालियर और मुज्जफ्फरनगर में भाग लिया । ले० कर्नल उमराव सिंह के निर्देशन तथा कुशल प्रशिक्षण द्वारा दल ने उल्लेखनीय उन्नति की है । उन्होंने हर प्रतियोगिता में कई मैच खेले और केवल उन्हीं दलों से पराजित हुए जिन्होंने ओलम्पिक ख्याति के खिलाड़ी मैदान में उतारे थे । इन प्रतियोगिताओं से हमारे खिलाड़ियों को अपेक्षित अनुभव हुआ तथा उन्होंने सहन शक्ति, तकनीक और

सहभावना का पहले से अधिक प्रदर्शन किया।



SHARP SHOOTERS ALL : CRPF ladies who participated in the shooting competition at Neemuch with Shm Imdad Ali.
Standing L to R — Shm H Ohri, Shm Saida Baig, Shm Subba Rao, Shm M Sinha, Shm Imdad Ali, Shm Sharma (First Prize), Shm M Uppal, Shm K Rana, and Shm Mayan
Sitting L to R — Miss Indu Sharma (III Prize), Miss Indira Singh (II Prize), and Miss K Farooqi



Restoration of Communications in Bangla Desh will require Herculean efforts.



The future hopes of Bangla Desh

Amar Jawan



Photo : Shiv Kumar

norial to the unknown warriors who sacrificed their lives for the motherland. It consists of a reversed rifle and a helmet placed on its butt.