THE CRAPLER

The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine

1976

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Sub-Inspector Kartar Singh leading CRPF band on the occasion of Republic Day.

THE CRAPLER



[HPF Newsleffer & Magazine
(Bimonthly)

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H. S. Sethi

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CRPF's Republic Day contingent. *Photo :* ***S.*** **K. Khanna**

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* *Fundamentals of Intelligence* **: Shri K. M. Mathur discusses the importance of intelligence. and the various types of intelligence required and suggests basic principles involved in intelligence training.**

* *Professionalism in Handling Unruly Crowds* **: "The police should strive in a professional manner to strike a balance between excesses and inaction and to some' extent dispel the present miasma of frustration, help-; lessness and stagnation", says G.C. Sin:ghvi in an article outlining the manner in which this professionalism can be acquired.**

* *A Historic Role* **: "The CRPF has been performing, unusual duties in unusual circumstances with impec-; cable efficiency". H. S. Sethi, the author, quotes t e, former Political Officer in Sikkim, Shri K.S. Bajpai, in, his review of CRPF's historic role in Sikkim.**

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Professionalism in Handling -unruly Crowds

by
G C. Singhvi
DIGP, Jodhpur **Range**

Police forces have willy nilly been coming under heavy fire for using excessivc:;,force in handling large crowds. Hardly a day passes without somebody or the other highlighting such allegations on the floors of the Legislative Assemblies and Parliament, on **tpe** platforms and in the Press. And not all of these allegations could summarily be dismissed. For the persons levelling these allegations may have amon-gst victims of police firing or lathi-cbarge, relations or friends who probably did nothing to deserve that treatment.

Rights and Duties

It is worth under-scoring that citizens have a right in a democracy to shout and protest against excesses of the executive, particularly the police, and -demand corrective action. The citizen has, however, a corresponding duty also and that is to reckon with the fact that in a real democracy such as we have in lddia, there is no room for civil disobedience and direct action. For all grievances, there are legal and constitutional remedies open and- he IIUSt have recourse to them. In addition in this behalf, the people in the perspective of a changed role have a,.responsibility not to decry police excesses all the time regardless of the facts.

Government should also, on their part, ascertain what are the causes--which, motivate-peop1e to disordet and to”-.indulge in mob, violence:” They have into draw a line between tlie elimination of;the basic. calJses of disbrder which is the principal function of the Government and handling of law and order situations which is the task of the police forces. However, since in.this article **we are** concerned with the police, one is driven to the

conclusion that the police should turn the searchlight inwards, look into the causes of unprovoked uses of force or use of excessive force and take steps to prevent recurrence.

Damned, Either. Way

It may be argued that as policemen are human beings, thinking and feeling, and not automatons of infallibility, they may react disproportionately to a provocation. Conceding that it is an explanation and may be an extenuating circumstance, it has got to be readily admitted that it is not a justification for committing excesses. Similarly, if the police do not react proportionately to a provocation and , fail to grapple with the“situation and thereby allow it to deteriorate into a shocking spectacle of disorder and violence, whatever plea of evincing softness in public interest they might put forward, it will at best be an eirpedient explanation only. The cry of negligence and inaction will certainly be raised against them and they will be accused of supineness and indifference.

It may be asked what are the police to do then? If they act, they are damned for excesses. If they do not, they are damned for inaction. Either way they are damned. And damned as they are, they must accept that possibly this cannot be stopped altogether because in tlreir.’-lot fall the tasks which are uuc(estionably and undeniably distasteful.



Action-Oriented Exercises

The police should therefore strive in a professional manner to strike a balance between excesses and inaction and to some extent dispel the present miasma of frustration, helplessness and stagnation. One of the ways this could be achieved is by so redevising the tradition-bound riot drill training being imparted to police officers that the emphasis is shifted from unrealistic and hackneyed drill movements to realistic and action-oriented

exercises.

We have a 12arallel in the Army. The Army trai their officers and jawans in parades and drills quite alright but more than that they expose them to battle inoculation and battle field exercises in which war situations are simulated almost to perfection. It is this practice regularly and consistently undertaken to fight wars in these field exercises which stands the soldier in good stead at the time of actual war.

Importance of Studies

However, since wars are few and far between as compared to ‘widespread and recurrent mob violence, the police have a richer material at their disposal for evoiving and developing field exercises- for’ con:i: bating rioters and” unruly crowds. The emergio-g situations as they de: velop could be studied in depth from that angle. Magisterial and judicial enquiries are conducted from a different angle. Those charged with the undertaking of such studies should get in touch with magistrates, police officers and people, and astutely take them into confidence by assuring them that whatever they narrate would be kept a closely guarded secret. On the basis of the narrations made, they could find out the good points as also the shortcomings and drawbacks in the handling of a particular situation. These enlightening, may be revealing, studies will then inevitably beget the evolution of down-to-earth field exercises for combating rioters and unruly crowds.

For visualising the shape these exercises could take on, we shall probably have to conceive of some such situations first:

(i) A call for a “bandh” has been given and a procession of about 1,00,000 is to march as a peaceful procession. They will raise slogans. Likelihood of a part of the procession growing violent cannot be ruled out. The procession will leave a particular place and is to arrive at a busy centre of city in about three hours. What police arrangements will be necessary to save the situation ?

(ii) Order under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. P.C) has been promulgated banning assembly of five or more persons. Peaceful agitators, it is anticipated, will be coming in fives or tens for courting arrest at some busy public places. How are they to be arrested, lifted and transported ? How are the bystanders gathered in

hundreds to see the “tamasha” to be dispersed ?

(iii) A procession of one thousand persons likely to grow violent is coming. The situation is such as does not warrant the promulgation of orders under Section 144 of Cr. P.C. The processionists may gate-crash into the Collectorate building. How are they to be prevented from gate-crashing and how, if the prevention fails to achieve the desired results, is the situation to be dealt with ?

(iv) There is a railway strike. Loyal workers are to run a train. Wives and daughters of striking employees have come in front of the railway train and are squatting on the tails when the train is about to move. How is the passage to be cleared and kept clear ?

(v) A V. I. P. wants to address an election meeting in the heart of a town. The audience is likely to be 10,000. Obviously not all are favourably inclined towards the V.I.P. There are high houses all around and the possibility of pelting of stones from house-tops cannot be eliminated altogether. How are police arragements to be made for this meeting so that it passes off peacefully ?

The above list is illustrative only and just highlights the types of situations. For all the above and such other situations professionally sound field exercises could be developed in the form of carefully planned demonstrations covering all aspects, right from the stage of planning to the stages of execution and follow-up. By spreading the net wider, more areas could be identified and more specific action-exercises formulated.

THE TRAINERS

A pertinent question which will crop up in this context is : who should be entrusted with the evolving of these exercises and then imparting of training through the medium of these exercises. Should it be left to the State Police or should it be undertaken by some Central police organisation? Keeping in view the requirement of enormous resources for financing and implementing a project like this, it is felt that this should be done by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (B.P.R.& D.) of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs in close collaboration with the Directorate-General of the Central Reserve Police Force CRPF— and incidentally the letters C.R.P. for the common man stand for “Central Riot Police” which

speaks volumes in praise of the C.R.P.F.) The B.P.R. & D. by concentrating on the conceptual part of it and the C.R.P.F. by concentrating on the structural part of it could together provide nourishing environment for. such a dynamic training.

SUBJECTS FOR INSTRUCTIONS

In the class rooms the instruction could have an accent on theoretical aspects of handling of rioters and unruly crowds. Principal topics which need to be covered are constitutional provisions (fundamental rights of assembly and concept of public order), legal provisions (law and order, unlawful assembly as defined by the Indian Penal Code, regulation of assemblies and processions under the Police Act, dispersal of unlawful assemblies and processions and preventive action under the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Police Act), social psychology (behaviour of crowds and their leaders, psychology of complacency and rumours and their consequences), types of disturbances (religious, political, agrarian, communal, sectarian, industrial, educational, economic as also those directed against the Government or administration for certain lapses—real or imaginary), machinery for control of disturbances (magistrates, police officers, intelligence agencies, communications, transport, mechanical aids to crowd control, control room), calling the C.R.P., B.S.F. and Army in aid of the civil administration, technique (art and science) of control of disturbances (warnings, use of force, tear gas, lathi charge, firing, powers of magistrates and police officers) and follow-up action (taking stock of the situation, preventing further disturbances, caring for the injured persons, disposal of dead bodies, registering and investigating cases and drafting of reports).

CRPF ACADEMY

The C.R.P.F. training academy could serve as a training centre for the purpose. Four ten-week courses-covering about fifty field exercises supported by class room instructions in each course could be organised every year. Senior police officers and instructors from States Police as also the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force could be called out for being trained. The trainee senior police officers and instructors in turn could spread the message far and wide in their respective States and the central police organisations in general and in (and through) the training

institutes in particular.

In all cases in which firing by the police on their own or under the orders of a magistrate is resorted to, a team comprising senior officers from the B.P.R. & D. and the C.R.P.F. with an enlightened senior police officer coopted from the state police concerned should embark upon a determined case study. After accomplishing the case study, these officers should arrive at a conclusion on the point whether a new field exercise should be added to the catalogue or some exercise already adorning the syllabus should be so amended and altered as to make it up to date and up to the mark. By this process these exercises will develop finesse and be updated as well.

IMPERATIVE QUESTIONS

The members of the study team who go to the field for conducting on-the-spot purposive studies of the situations will also in course of time be able to put invaluable suggestions on points like

(i) Who should be the over-all incharge of the police arrangements ? Should he be the senior-most police officer of the district police posted at the place or some one junior under him to take over the command depending on the intensity of the situation ? Would it be in public interest to allow the D.I.G.P. of the Range or Additional I.G.P. to take over the command ?

(ii) Whether the District Magistrate and District S. P. should as far as practicable be together on such occasions ?

(iii) Whether officers of the C.I.D and A.CD. who generally discharge plain clothes duties should be asked to don police uniform and be deployed on duty of handling unruly crowds ?

(iv) What should be the role of the S.H. Os. of police station and circle officers/sub-divisional police officers ? Normally when companies battalions are called from outside, these local officers are left without any specific duty which eminently suits them also but which is as it should not be.

(v) Whether in the decisionmaking process police officers who are expected to deal with the situations on the spot need be associated ? Experience tells us that wherever they have not been associated, the

results have not been palatable.

(vi) How should police personnel put on these duties be briefed before, during and after the disturbances ?

(vii) Should police forces which do not know either the topography or the people of the place be deployed on such duties at the place ?

(viii) Is there any relevance of employing Army tactics for dealing with such situations which warrant police tactics ?

(ix) What is the opportune time for lifting orders promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P.C. ? Normally it should be the dead of night.

(x) Should action be taken against the defaulting magistrate and police officer who resort to dilly dallying in dealing with such situations right from the beginning ? The trend has been to avoid use of force as far and as long as possible. In the process a stage comes when firing perhaps becomes inevitable and entails more loss of life and property than would have otherwise been sustained had the use of force firmly been resorted to at the earliest opportunity.

(xi) What officer-man ratio will be conducive to efficiency and efficacy for handling unruly crowds ? In this context the relevance of infantry battalion, company, platoon and section formation in the police could also be subjected to a thorough examination.

(xii) How could the challenge posed by unruly crowds who resort to pelting of stones be successfully met by the police ? Lathi charge on stone-pelting crowds is woefully ineffective because of the distances involved. Retaliatory pelting of stones by the police is neither relished by the people nor is desirable. Cane jackets and cane shields are quite good for defensive purposes but their utility while resorting to a lathi charge on the crowd cannot be much. May be some research organisation some day will provide an answer to this most ticklish of all the problems facing the Indian Police today.

It may be reiterated that imperative questions like the ones posed above could be multiplied and this certainly would be done by the researchers attached to the training centre for conducting research on the subject under the aegis of the B. P. R. & D. And all this will create a salubrious climate

and at the same time have unmistakably far-reaching implications.

The class room instructions as also sustained research in course of time, it could boldy be asserted, will also develop finesse and (coupled with field exercises which will obviously play a dominant role) will make a distinctive contribution to our total police endeavour in controlling law and order situations. Imparting of this professionalistic training to senior as well as subordinate police officers would foster real understanding, immeasurably add a new dimension to combating rioters and unruly crowds and breathe a new life. The police will be in a better position to handle law and order situations with more confidence, dexterity and alacrity and eventually strike a much sought-after balance between police excesses and police inaction. This will be of considerable operational significance indeed and will most likely tend to save the linch pin of the fabric of law and order from being eroded and rendered useless.

I would add one final point. We in India undoubtedly look to foreign countries, mainly the U.K. and the U. S A., for enduring solutions to our problems, little realising that their problems are different from ours and it inescapably follows that their solutions will also, if at all, have little validity for us. While it would be useful to study trends in other countries, no solutions could perhaps be transplanted wholesale from another climate to our soil. Moreover, modernity cannot be injected from outside. It must develop from within (the police community). Let there be no misake about it.

"Since riots are in part a form of group communication, however chaotic and inarticulate, and since the Constitution and the criminal law are designed to protect speech and assembly, law-makers must determine at what point lawful protest of assembly becomes illegal activity, a crime,"

Abraham S. Goldstein.

"You should tell your policemen never to shout, never to run about,

never to get excited because this excitement infect the crowd. In this matter, a study of crowd psychology is helpful".

Jawaharlal Nehru.

CRP's Republic Day Contingent



Dy. S. P. Avtar Singh

The Republic Day contingent of the C.R.P.F. this year was commanded by Shri Avtar Singh Chhetra, Dy. S.P. of 11th Bn. He was assisted in the camp administration by Shri Harpreet Singh Grewal, Dy. S.P. of 41 Bn.

The contingent comprised 108 men and three Subordinate Officers, apart from our colourful band contingent of 80 men led by Sub-Inspector Kartar Singh.

One has to pass through a number of selections before he is finally selected for the CRPF Republic Day contingent. Smartness in drill and parade and discipline of the highest order is an essential requisite for men desirous of representing one of the oldest police forces of the nation. A rigorous practice of marching and drill is carried out to prepare the contingent for the Republic Day parade.

A BURNING GODOWN SAVED

On the night of January 9, 1976, an accidental fire broke out in a private godown in Mokamehghat. On being informed,CRPF personnel from the Group Centre rushed to the spot. After an hour-long effort, they succeded in bringing the fire under control. Stores worth several throusand rupees were

saved by the CRPF men.

FUNDAMENTALS OF INTELLIGENCE

by

K. M. MATHUR

INTRODUCTION

"The work of the intelligence services is gaining much importance in the modern times, as wars are no longer decided on the battle field alone. Subversion, espionage and sabotage are the weapons now-a-days used freely by every country to soften an adversary before the actual war starts. It is, therefore, essential that every country has an efficient intelligence organisation to meet these threats." (Shri S.C. Misra, in Police Administration in India). For any organised government, accurate intelligence is most important though the work of collection and assessment of intelligence is of a frightfully complicated nature.

All advanced countries are now-a-days using advanced techniques for the purpose of intelligence. Modern air surveillance gadgetry utilised by the United States in the Caribbean includes the "side-scanning" radar and cameras enabling registrations over a broad target area by aircraft that never has to fly over denied territory but parallel to it. Heat sensors photograph objects on the ground in the blackest night flights. Sex indiscretions by individual politicians and statesmen, whom advanced countries tend to blackmail, are sometimes photographed in the dark by the use of infra-red cameras. No country can afford to have a backward intelligence system in the present-day world except at great national risk. Intelligence system of each country has to protect the nation and the Government from espionage,

propaganda, agitation, sabotage and other forms of insurgency and to take appropriate counter measures, every country has got to build up a very sound, efficient, effective but unobstrusive intelligence system for its survival.

Meaning of Intelligence

According to "The Hoover Commission on Task Force," intelligence means full foreknowledge about a problem in its entirety which it is the object of police administration to tackle. Intelligence deals with all the things which should be known in advance of initiating a course of action.

The word "intelligence" means both the total apparatus and the specialised information it produces. In the limited sense, intelligence is simply properly processed information. In the broad sense intelligence is the whole apparatus, collectors (including spies), researchers, compilers, evaluators, relators, estimators, writers, disseminators and a ghost of others, together with all their gadgets, communication system libraries, laboratories, files and production plants. On the protective side, there are the spy catchers, censors, code-makers and breakers, loyalty checkers, work security experts and many others with their own accessories and equipment." (A History of Modern Espoinage by Col. Allison Ind).

In the context of counter-insurgency, police intelligence is information concerning subversive activities and the attitude of the population that will enable police or other counter insurgency forces to determine a climate of disaffection ; to point out trends: to identify leaders and members of underground and guerilla organisations; to ascertain their location and movements, methods of operation and terrain in which they are conducting their operations; and to take appropriate counter measures to cope with such activities.

Objectives

Fundamentally stated, the following can be the objectives of intelligence :—

(a) To narrow the gulf between probability and possibility. Supplied with proper intelligence, a police commander can say whether a certain disorder will result from prevailing tension.

(b) To fill the void in police decision-making. If adequate intelligence

required to take major decisions is available, it will help in making decisions.

(c) To plan and improve police operations to meet challenges to law and order.

(d) To effect economy of manpower and time.

TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE

(a) Line Intelligence

According to Donald Schultz, it can be said that all intelligence is the end product of gathering and processing information. “That part of the product which is of immediate nature and essential to more effective police planning and operations, can be appropriately classified as line intelligence.” (Police Operational Intelligence by Donald Schultz).

(b) Overt Intelligence

“The essence of overt intelligence is awareness. Awareness to what is happening, how it is happening, who is spoken, discussed, rumoured, written or printed, etc.” (Raymong C. Momboisse “Riots, Revolts and Insurrections”). It is also the awareness of what are personal problems, opinions, interests,gossips and grievances of the people.

(c) Covert Intelligence

The essence of covert intelligence is access. “Some one or some device has to get close enough to a thing, a place or a person to observe or discover the desired facts without arousing the attention of those who are protecting them” (Allen Dulles-“The Craft of Intelligence”).

(d) Counter Intelligence

This would refer to protecting our secrets and our material ; censorship to protect against carelessness among our own people on the inside and the actual detective work to spot and apprehend spies working against us from the outside. Counter-intelligence consists of the effort to centralise and destroy attempts made by hostile groups that seek to discredit law enforcement. Counter-intelligence measures may include :

(i) investigations of loyalties of individuals assigned to key positions;

(ii) identification and surveillance of outside intelligence agents;

(iii) inspection of internal security in vital installations;

(iv) indoctrination of police personnel to make them security conscious; and

(v) operational, organisational and personal security of police.

The Basic Principles

1. Intelligence must be useful and must deal with the problem at hand and facilitate its solution.

2. Intelligence must be timely. The most accurate and complete intelligence is worthless if it is not available for use at critical points in operations. Intelligence must be disseminated in an orderly, logical and consistent fashion.

3. Intelligence must permit flexibility in procedures. Standard organisation of procedure is fine but mission achievement is the only measure of success.

4. Intelligence requires imagination and foresight. The use of imagination and initiative by all involved personnel must be encouraged and developed.

5. Gathering and use of police intelligence requires constant security. Security does not mean secrecy. Mutual exchange of information between interested and affected agencies must be on a continuous basis.

6. Intelligence operations are cyclical in character; all the following steps are taken continuously:—

(a) Planning;

(b) Collecting;

(c) Processing; and

(d) Disseminating.

7. According to Shri S.C. Misra: “To be useful, intelligence should be dealt with, at the highest level and not left to subordinates. It is only a senior officer with imagination and intelligence and an overall grasp of the situation, who can understand the real significance of all information collected.

8. “Correct intelligence can only be gathered by cross-checking the intelligence derived from various sources” (Shri D. Haldar “Security Responsibilities—Police Planning for the Tasks in 1975”—National Police

Academy, Abu).

Intelligence Training

"All police personnel should receive thorough intelligence training and indoctrination. Individuals assigned to specific intelligence duties, as well as senior officers, should receive appropriate specialised instructions." (The Police and Internal Security — International Police Academy). All Commanders specially of line units should be responsible for the continued intelligence training of their subordinates and intelligence training should form part of all curriculum in basic and refresher courses. Police officers should be trained in the collection of type of information which is desired, the channels whereby intelligence can be transmitted, and the necessity for accuracy, completeness and prompt submission of information so that it may be evaluated without delay. Senior police officers should be called for periodic discussions in the latest intelligence developments, methods and techniques of intelligence evolved in advanced countries. Training should be given in subjects like development of informants; grading of intelligence; use of electronic devices and photographs; collection, evaluation and analysis of intelligence; report writing and counter-intelligence.

Intelligence training must develop and inculcate among trainees certain fundamental characteristic requirements such as "a high degree of self-discipline, a certain responsiveness to the discipline of the superiors and the exigencies of the service, an extensive capacity for makingsound judgements, unlimited patience, a high degree of courage and above all a vast store of common sense". (The Art of Spying by Ronald Seth). Intelligence training should develop above mentioned qualities in trainees. It has been now universally accepted that "Intelligence collection should be at all levels by police, the rural police, the Home Guards, and all other agencies of the Government". Machinery should be set up well in advance for collection and communication of intelligence affecting public peace from all quarters." (Shri S. K. Ghosh—Law Breakers and Keepers of Peace).

The intelligence cells of the security forces should act in close co-operation with other intelligence agencies working in the same sphere. The imparting of training in intelligence will have to be more widely diffused. Specialised institutions will have to be set up to impart training in various aspects of intelligence."

“CRP Will Not Rest On Past Achievements”

Shri N.S. Saksena, Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force, met the staff and officers in the offices of D.G., IGP Sector-Ill and DIGP New Delhi on the new year day.

Wishing all a happy new year, Shri Saksena congratulated the members of the Force for having done excellent work last year. Their work, he said, had earned appreciation from the highest quarters.

The Director-General was happy that during the year 1975, more buildings had been constructed, the . training was improved and a number of new courses had been introduced.

Shri Saksena, however, stated that the CRPF would not rest on the past achievements. Its members had to gird up their loins to do still better in the new year. He advised the staff of these offices to lay a high standard of efficiency and free the men in the field of all anxieties.

Pension Cell : A Story of Success

We are a young Force and consequently the percentage of retirement which should normally be around 3% is even less than 1.5% in CRPF. Still on an average, 80 persons retire every month. Complaints regarding delays in sanction of pension and gratuity cases have been pouring in the Directorate.

A study of the problem indicated two bottlenecks : (i) delays in the office of AGCR and (ii) defects in the preparation of pension papers by our subordinate units. To get over these problems, a centralised pension cell was set up in the Directorate on October 7, 1974. The results achieved since then are startling: 1024 cases were referred to AG CR during this period out of which pensions have already been granted in 902. The balance of 122 cases

is made up of those cases which were referred to AG CR less than a month and half earlier.

Thus there is not a single case pending for more than a month and a half.

The creation of the cell has also led to certain other benefits. Previously it was taking us a lot of time to get extraordinary pension cases through. Now because of the liaison which this cell has established with the Ministry of Finance, such cases are being finalised expeditiously. Previously, the AG CR was refusing to release family pension in respect of those personnel who were granted war injury pension and who later on died. On our initiative, the Govt. has now clarified that the dependents of such personnel would also be eligible for family pension benefits.

However, this success should not lead us to complacency. While this cell is doing its utmost, it is not a substitute for prompt and efficient action at Unit/GC level which should deal with pension cases on priority basis and ensure that all documents are furnished to the pension cell.

A PROMISE KEPT

You may remember that we made a promise—a promise about a New Year's gift. By now most of you would have received your arrears of pay fixation. CPAU would have completed the task but for a technical hitch.

As some of you may be already knowing, fixation of pay above the efficiency bar stage in the revised scale is subject to the Govt. servants being declared fit to cross the efficiency bar. Accordingly we have to go through the formalities before pay arrears can be released in about 150 cases. This work is in hand, and the moment it is completed, the arrears will be

released.

Roman Hindi is "0ut"

The training literature so far was being produced in English or in Roman Hindi. This caused difficulties for the personnel of the Force as the majority of them knew Hindi but were not well versed with English.

The effect of this was that such literature did not serve much purpose. Accordingly, it has now been decided that henceforth no literature on training would be in Roman Hindi.

Efforts are, therefore, being made to write the entire literature in English and Hindi. Even those pamphlets, which are primarily being written in English, will be translated into Hindi and printed so that each member of the Force can read these.

AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL TO I.G.P. ABBAS



Shri S. A. Abbas retired after nearly 36 years of glorious service in Indian Police on December 31, 1975.

To bid farewell to Shri and Shrimati Abbas, various functions were

organised by the officers and men of CRPF stationed at Hyderabad.

On December 30, 1975, a farewell dinner was given by the officers of the station. A memento was presented to Shri and Shrimati Abbas.

On December 31, 1975, an impressive farewell parade commanded by Shri K. Mayan, Commandant GC, was reviewed by the retiring IGP at GC, Hyderabad.

After the parade, the stadium constructed by the men on self-help basis was inaugurated by Shri Abbas.

After the march-past, Shri J. F. Ribeiro, DIGP, Hyderabad referred to the many qualities of Shri Abbas.

In his farewell speech, the retiring IGP exhorted the officers and men to maintain the glorious traditions of the Force.

On January 1, Shri and Shrimati Abbas were given an affectionate send-off. A large number of officers and elite of the twin cities were present at the station to bid farewell to the retired IGP.

COL. JAITLEY RETIRES

Colonel T. R. Jaitley, DIG, CRPF, Ajmer Range, retired on November 1, 1975.

Col. Jaitley joined the Comissioned Service in Indian Army in 1941 and was responsible for accomplishing various distinguished tasks in the Army.

Shri Jaitley joined as Commandant 9th Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force at Bharatpur in 1961.

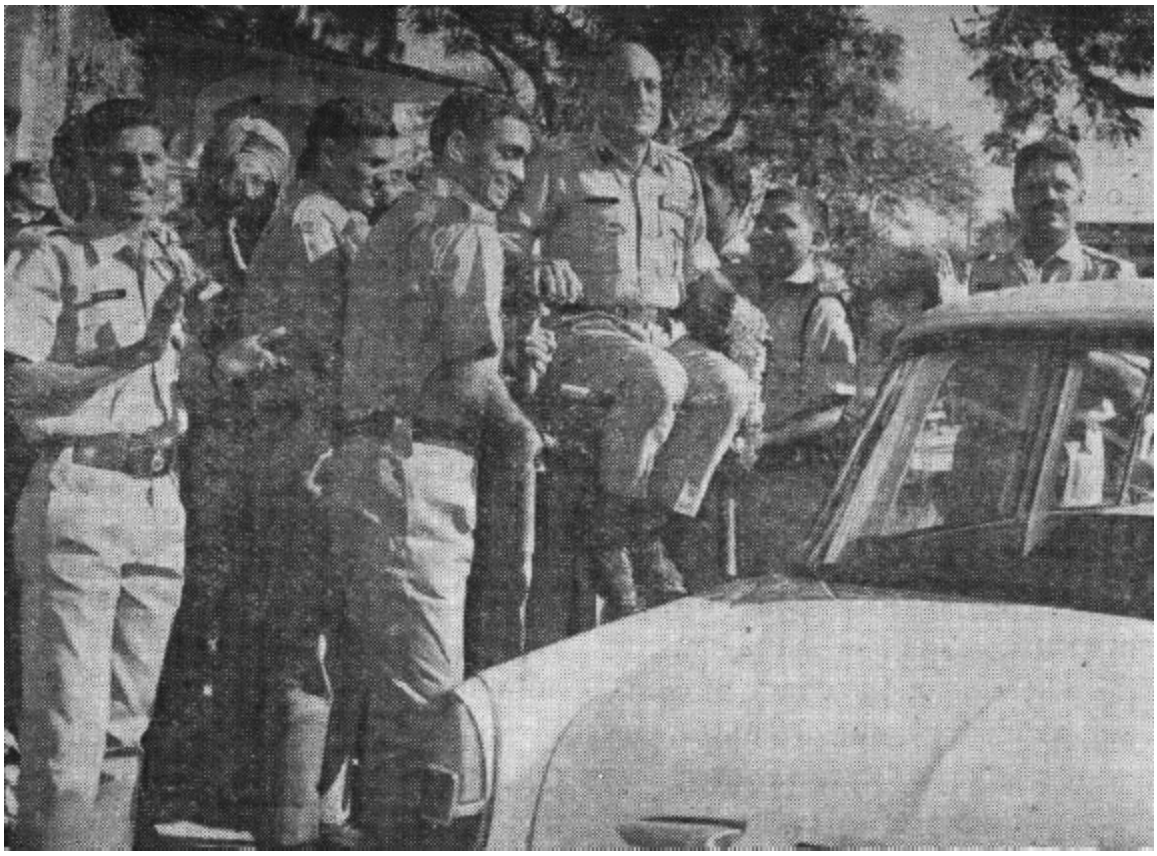
He also commanded 14th, 24th and 40th Battalions. On promotion as D. I. G., he took over the charge of Gauhati in 1971 and later on was D. I. G., Kohima and D. I. G., Ajmer.

His record of service in C.R.P.F. was full of achievements. During the Chinese aggression in 1962, his Unit did a commendable job in NEFA in evacuation of public property. Again in 1965, the 14th Battalion under his command played a vital role in J & K during Pakistani infiltration and aggression and brought good name to the Force.

During Naxalites movement and the disturbances in West Bengal in 1970, 40th Battalion under his command undertook a remarkable task and successfully helped the administration in maintaining law. and order.

The Government recognised his services and he is one of the few Army

officers having been promoted as D. I. G. in the C. R. P. F.



Col. T.R. Jaitley, DIGP, Ajmer being given a traditional send-off by officers at Group Centre Ajmer.

FRIENDLY VISITORS

by
RAGHUNATH SINGH

A delegation of senior Iraqi police officers visited Group Centre, New Delhi on November 28, 1975.

Its members were: Brig. Abdul Wahid Jassim Alnouri, Director of Police Signals; Brig. Nassir Abdul Jabbar, Asstt. Director-General for Public Relations; Lt. Col. Salahudin Abdul Aziz, Director of Dialye Governate and

Maj. Ahmed Issaal Mohammady, Commander of Naj-dakarkh.

They were accompanied by Shri Saati Fatfli, Second Secretary in the Embassy of Iraq, not only for purposes of protocol but also to play the interpreter.

After the welcome ceremonies w.ere over we sat down to business. We had worked out that to start with I would brief the delegation giving the visitors a bird's eye view of our role and organisational structure and the inter-relationship of the various constituents. Thereafter the Commandant, Group Centre would in particular brief them about the place of a Group Centre in the CRPF organisation. This was to be followed by a round of the Group Centre campus.

Language difficulty apart, it is not easy to explain the role of the Force to a foreigner because of his lack of knowledge of the background and the variegated role of the Force that included dealing with extremists, as in Mizoram, and even being deployed for such normal police duties as crowd management. The intricacies of the chain of command peculiar to our organisation are not easily understood even by police officers outside the Force. Also the relationship between the Group Centre and its Battalions is not that easy to comprehend. Then it also involves the question of Centre-State relationship.

Steering clear of all controversies and yet explaining what was essential to form a correct view of the role and functioning of the CRPF was accomplished with the help of Shri Saati Fatfli who acted as the interpreter. Talking through an interpreter was indeed a novel experience for me. The brief duly covered all the Units of the Force such as the Directorate-General, Sectors, Ranges, Group Centres, Battalions, Training Institutions, Central Weapons' Store, Base Hospital and M.T. Workshops. The role as well as the inter-relationship of these constituents were fully dwelt upon. That our foreign guests evinced keen interest in the matter was evident from the fact that one of them was duly taking notes and after the briefing I was subjected to a barrage of questions. Shri M. Wadhwa completed the job by narrating GC's role and functioning.

This being over, the delegation was taken around the GC campus. They admired the smart turn-out of men at the Quarter Guard and could easily follow the sequence of commands in Hindi. The large size of MT Park with our maintenance facilities and the fact that our entire fleet consisted of

indigenously made vehicles left a visible impression on them. They saw the CRPF printing press and the quality of production drew their admiration.

Then came the turn of Group Centre oil expeller, flour mill and the “massala” grinding machine. In the co-operative shop while examining different types of pulses and the rates, it was found that in Iraq a good number of these pulses were known and eaten by their policemen.

In the recreation hall, the officers could not resist having a game of table tennis. A 5-point match was played immediately.

We were really surprised when they tested the quality of sweets in the canteen by actual tasting. The discipline and tidiness of the CRPF Central School were favourably commented upon. A round of the agricultural farm extending over 24 acres resulted in searching and knowledgeable queries about its management. In the family welfare centre the wives of the local officers received them and showed them the products of the welfare centre. They saw the Group Centre bakery, bianco and soap-making plant. All these welfare projects did leave a mark on them about our welfare activities.

We were informed that in Iraq they do not have such large collection of families at one station nor do they have to make efforts to supplement the income of their policemen. The round of the campus terminated at the Base Hospital where they exhibited keen interest in the medical facilities provided to the policemen.

We felt that there should be an opportunity to exchange views in an informal and relaxed atmosphere. As such, a social mix-up in the shape of a lunch was organised. It proved to be a big success in the congenial surroundings of our Officers’ Mess. Not only is the building impressive but the well-maintained lawns and the warm sunshine of an Indian winter added to a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

SPORTS IN C.R.P.F.

It was only in 1953 that CRPF really started participating in big tournaments and competitions. From 1960 onwards, the Force came into recognition in the field of sports when Shri G. S. Randhawa represented the country in Olympics at Rome. The CRPF teams and individuals obtained a few merit positions in tournaments, including the Police Games. The real progress was made after the year 1967 and it was only in 1972 that CRPF made history in Athletics when it lifted the championship trophy in All-India Police Games.

CRPF faces a strong challenge from BSF in athletics which is evident from the results of All-India Police Games, 1976. Our athletes have now entered the international field in athletics. In the recent Asian Athletic Championship held at Seoul (South Korea), Insp. Hari Chand and S. I. Raghbir Singh Bal gave outstanding performance in 10,000 metres race and hammer throw respectively. Insp. Hari Chand not only bagged the gold medal but also broke the previous Asian record in 10,000 metres by clocking 29 minutes 12.0 seconds. (Previous record was 29 minutes 52.2 seconds). Similarly S. I. Raghbir Singh Bal secured III position with a distance of 58.80 metres.

The Director-General CRPF promoted S. I. Hari Chand to the rank of Inspector from the date he broke the Asian record in his favourite event of 10,000 metres race. Both these athletes later on participated in the Open Athletic Meet at Manila (Phillipines) and gave outstanding performance. Inspector Hari Chand got gold medal in 10,000 metres race and Raghbir Singh Bal got gold medal in hammer throw and bronze in discus throw. They have of late attended the first coaching camp at N. I. S. Patiala (Punjab) in preparation for Olympic Games to be held at Montreal (Canada) in 1976.

The standard of hockey continues to improve since 1969. It was in 1971 that the team qualified not only for the All-India Police Games for the first time, but also secured the only bronze medal. The team is well balanced with some young promising players taken this year. The team has recently won Delhi Hockey League, defeating Northern Railway which has Olympians in their team.

The performance of football team has been rather indifferent due to frequent changes in coaches and players. However, in 1968, the team won gold medal in All-India Police Games and since then has qualified once for

these games. The team is ably coached by Shri D. S. Sisodia, Dy. S. P.

The Basketball team qualified for All-India Police Games in 1968 and secured second position. The team has acquired a high standard and since 1971 has been competing for the championship in Police Games, but so far luck has not been in their favour. CRPF have now qualified coaches to train the teams, but still need more coaches for training Range and Unit teams.

Volleyball is a popular game in the Force. However, the standard of volleyball, though improved considerably over the past few years, still remains unsatisfactory as compared to B. S. F. and U. P. Police teams.

In the field of wrestling, to dominate Police Games.CRPF need a few more promising wrestlers. Our wrestlers have done well not only in Police Games but also in the Open National Meet and in various "danglas". S.I. Ishwar was declared "Haryana Kesri". Similarly S. I. (now Inspector) Diwan Singh was declared runners-up in "Rustam-e-Hind" bout and HC Raghbir Singh got gold medal in his weight in the same meet.

CRPF Are Victorious

The CRPF have won athletic, gymnastic and wrestling championships of the 25th All-India Police Games held at Patna in February 1976. The athletic championship was won for the fifth consecutive year.

Hari Chand was declared the "best athlete" and N. B. Bhosle the "best gymnast."

Secretary and Special Secretary (Home) have congratulated CRPF. Said Shri K.F. Rustamji, "CRPF has done well consistently". (Details will be published in next issue)

Kabaddi is a new game introduced only in 1972 in the Police Games. In 1973 CRPF lost to Maharashtra in West Zone tournaments but with

intensive coaching and practice under S. I. B. S. Shekhawat, CRPF made history at Jullunder by lifting the Police Games championship trophy.

CRPF continue to be below standard in swimming as compared to rival teams like BSF and U. P. Police. The Force plans to have a proper swimming pool.

The gymnastic team has shown remarkable progress since 1971. In 1975, CRPF lifted the championship trophy, defeating U. P. Police. CRPF gymnasts did extremely well in the National Gymnastic Championships. The performance of L/Nk Bhattacharya who won gold medal in Roman Rings, was praise-worthy. In the absence of proper gymnasium the team finds it difficult to practice hard under proper conditions.

The achievements in sports so far have been quite encouraging. These are mainly attributable to the interest taken by officers, sportsmen and coaches. Sportsmen who do well in National or Police Games are given due weightage in promotion examinations.

SPORTS ROUND-UP



Winners of Scindia Gold Cup photographed with Sh. D.S. Bhatnagar, Dy. Director (Training).

Here is a round-up of sports events in which CRPF took part in the months of November and December :—

XIV ALL-INDIA OPEN ATHLETIC MEET, 1975

CRPF Athletic team participated in the XIV All-India Open Athletic Meet held at Ajmer from December 12 to 14. Seventeen athletes represented the CRPF and the following won medals :—

Dy. S.P.J.S. Dawson: triple jump (gold medal), SI R.S. Bal : hammer (gold medal), SI R.S. Bal : discus (silver medal), SI S.S Bal: discus (bronze medal), SI B.S. Walia : 100 metres hurdles (bronze medal) and Nk Chander Prakash 1500 meters race (bronze medal).

Twenty athletes of CRPF also participated in the Meet on behalf of Rajasthan and the following won medals :—

HC Parbhati Lai : high jump (gold medal), Nk. CM. Joseph : decathelon (gold medal) and SI B. Susheelan : javelin (bronze medal).

As a whole, CRPF athletes gave excellent performance. Nk. Chander Prakash clocked better than the existing All-India Police Games record in 1500 metres race. His timing was 3 m 57 secs as against the record of 3 m 58 secs.

HOCKEY

During November and December, 1975 CRPF Blue Team participated in the following tournaments :—

(a) **All-India Hockey Tournament, Varanasi:** Some of the renowned teams like BSF, IAF, Punjab Police, a number of Army teams and Railways took part in the tournament. Our team played good hockey but lost to Northern Railway in the quarterfinal.

(b) **Maharaja Ranjit Singh Hockey Tournament, Amritsar :** Here again our team put up good performance against renowned teams but lost to the Army Service Corps team in the tiebreaker.

(c) **Jawahar Lai Nehru Hockey Tournament, New Delhi :**

Country's best teams besides those from Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Spain participated. Our team lost to Southern Railways 2-3. The Railways team included three international players.

FOOTBALL

Central Football team participated for the first time in All-India Durand Football Tournament held in Delhi from December 20. Famous teams of the country participated in this tournament. Our team defeated Aryans Club, Calcutta and Indian Navy, but lost to C.I.L. Bangalore by one goal in the pre-quarter-final in the last five minutes.

VOLLEYBALL

(a) CRPF Volleyball team participated in the Bansal Memorial Volleyball Tournament at Chitorgarh from December 6 to 8. Our team won against Chemical Range Kota, Bhilwara, the Nagaur Club and Jodhpur Railways. The final was played against DCM, Kota, and we lost to DCM which has three international players on its side.

(b) Our team also participated in the All-India Volleyball Gold Cup Tournament at Barh-Nagar in December and won the gold cup by defeating M.P. Police team in three straight sets in the final. Teams taking part in this tournament included Jabalpur Railways, M.P. State, M.P. Police, Indore Corporation, M.P. Roadways, DCM Bhopal and Gwalior State.

In addition to the gold cup, our team was presented a trophy for CRPF and one timepiece for each player.

(c) 17 Battalion won the Third Shillong Volleyball Tournament. Six players of the Battalion were selected for participation in Assam Inter-District Volleyball competition held at Udalgari Darrang in December.

BASKETBALL

(a) All-India Invitation Basketball Tournament was held at Delhi in November in which many famous teams of the country participated. CRPF reached the semi-finals but lost to Western Command (Signals).

(b) Our team also participated in Delhi State Basketball Championship held in Delhi during December 1975. Shri Arun Chibber, Dy.S.P. was selected to represent Delhi State in 26th National Basketball Championship held at Calcutta in January 1976.



Members of the Central Football team of C.R.P.F. photographed with Col. Umrao Singh, Central Sports Officer.

DELHI STATE KABADDI CHAMPIONSHIP

CRPF team participated in Delhi State Kabaddi Championship held at Delhi in December. Eight players of our team were selected to represent Delhi State in XXIV National Kabaddi Championship at Jamshedpur but they could not be spared in view of training for XXV All-India Police Games.

RELIEF WORK AT CHASNALA

The Central Reserve Police Force has, as a relief measure, recruited 12 relatives of Chasnala victims.

Three platoons of 30th Bn, CRPF were rushed from Dhanbad to the spot immediately after the disaster. Six more platoons were rushed later on. Of the nine platoons, five were deployed inside the colliery and four were kept as reserves.

Despite adverse conditions, the CRPF men stationed at Chasnala worked round the clock cheerfully.

All important dignitories who visited the site appreciated the work being done by CRPF there. Television team of Govt, has filmed CRPF's humanitarian work.



Runners-up of Bansal Memorial Volleyball Tournament, Chitorgarh

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I, H. S. Sethi, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd. H. S. Sethi
Signature of Publisher

Date : February 29, 1976

HISTORY OF KERALA POLICE

by

K. Srinivasa Rao

Additional IGP Training, Kerala



The Author

The history of the Kerala Police is linked with the administrative histories of the two native states of Travancore and Cochin and the former district of

Malabar of the erstwhile Madras Presidency. Kerala as a single integrated state is the result of States' reorganization on a linguistic basis in the year 1956. Seven years prior to this, the states of Travancore and Cochin had been integrated to form a Part B State. Hence, the scheme of this article is to tell the story of the Police in each constituent administrative unit separately till they were fused info the present state.

TRAVANCORE

1.1 Till the end of the seventeenth century, feudal chieftains called "Pramanies" who held the status of knighthood styled "Madambis", enforced law, dispensed justice and collected revenue. Their employees designated as Valia-Sarvadhikaryakars, Sarvadhikaryakars, Karyakars, Parvathiyakars and Peons were a body of trained, skilled and paid men. Their training ground called "Kalaries" extended some military training as also knowledge of "Chattavariyolas" which were the ordinances embodying the law, and procedure prevailing in the land.

1.2 This system did not work too well and was abandoned with the creation of the office of the Dewan as the keystone of the administrative arch. Thanas, similar to the present-day police stations, came to be established and were manned by different categories of officers called Thana Naiks, Mudalpers and Than-dars. We first read of an organised police force during the time of Dewan Oommini Thampi who raised a force of 200 men. However, Col. Munroe who succeeded him in 1844, has stated that prior to his time the Police was "without order or regulation and peons scarcely possessed any knowledge of their proper duties". Hence Col. Munroe addressed himself to the task of improving the police and increasing their number considerably.

1.3 The first regulation concerning the police was passed in 1834 (1010 M. E.). The second regulation followed in 1847-48. A thorough reorganisation took place in 1854-55 when Revenue Divisions were formed. Dewan Peishkars were put in charge of these divisions and were invested with powers of general control and supervision in all matters concerning revenue, magisterial and police, subject to the orders of the Dewan as the Head of the Administration and Chief Magistrate. At every level, the police were directly under the magistracy and formed part of their official staff. Each Taluq Magistrate had under him one Police Naik, one to four Mudalpers and a number of Peons varying in proportion to the importance

of each taluq.



V. N. Rajan, IGP, Kerala

Apart from this police, there were officials employed in the more criminal districts who were called “Extra Police Officers”. Each of these exercised jurisdiction over two or three taluqs and was assisted by a special staff of Naiks, Mudalpers and Peons. They actually were the crime police as distinguished from order police and were expected to proceed to the scene of every grave crime and investigate the same. We have it on good authority that the police thus organised, discharged their functions effectively and Dewan Sir. T. Madhava Rao in his administration report for 1866-67 (1042 M. E.) has paid a tribute to their efficiency by stating that “a very high degree of security of person and property has now been attained in Travancore”. It may be interesting to know that the salaries paid were Sarkar Rupees 10 for a Naik, Rs. 5 for a Mudalper and Rs. 4½ for a Peon. At that time, [the Force consisted of 43 Superior Officers, 52 Naiks and 1970 Mudalpers and Peons.

1.4 Dewan Seshiah Sastri was not impressed with this system and he has observed in his first administration report (1872) thus : “There is no distinct organised police such as has of late years been introduced into British India”. However, it was left to Dewan Ramiengar to expose the limitations of the existing system in his famous minute dated January 31, 1881 in which he has also embodied his ideas as to the lines upon which the reorganisation should proceed. With the general wage level showing a bullish tendency consequent on increase in prosperity, he appreciated that the nominal salaries paid to Naiks, Mudalpers and Peons no longer could secure honest and efficient service. A service which would attract better class of men to be recruited from the open market on the basis of certain qualifications and moulded by training and discipline was therefore desired. All ranks were to be better paid and a graded force on the Madras model was to be introduced.

1.5 With the above end in view Police Regulations II, III and IV were enacted in 1881. Of these, Regulations, II and III made mutatis mutandis the I.P.C and Cr. P.C law in Travancore. In 1882, reorganisation was completed as per Regulation IV. The Police Force thus constituted consisted of a Superintendent of Police, 3 Asstt. Superintendents of Police, 46 Inspectors, 172 Head Constables and 1523 Constables. The qualifications required in the recruits were 5' 5" in height, 32" chest measurement, ability to read and write and they were required to produce a certificate of good character from the magistrate or local police inspector. After having satisfied the Superintendent of Police as to these qualifications, the recruits were medically examined by the Surgeon of the Government Hospital and on his certificate they were issued with Sannad and put through a course of school and drill.

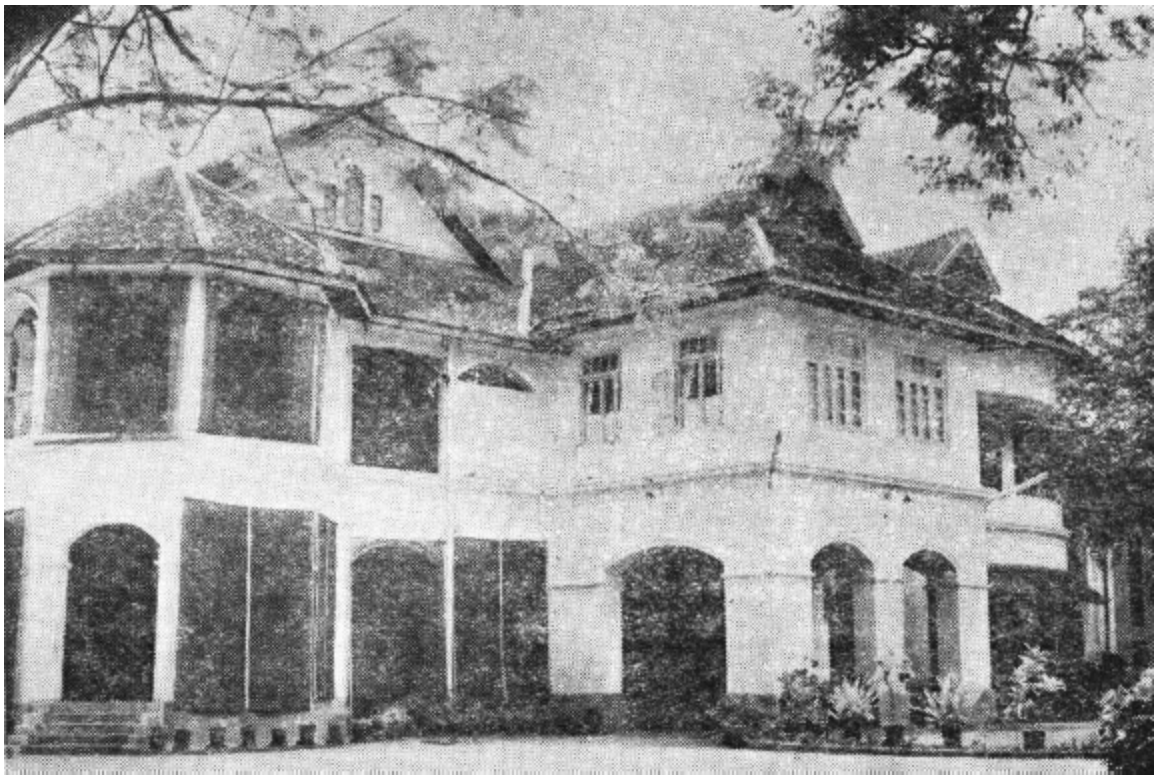
For the purposes of training, a Police Training School was established. Promotions from the rank of Constables to Head Constables, from Head Constables to Inspectors etc., were governed by departmental examinations. The Inspectors' test, quaintly enough, was conducted by Government through Education Department. A small Armed Reserve Force consisting of 147 men (including the brass band) under an Inspector of Police was also organised as a striking force to meet emergencies. New duties were added to the police like treasure escorts which were till then done by the Nayar Brigade. Mr. O.H. Bensely, a British officer, was installed as the first Superintendent of Police and he may rightly be called the maker of the Travancore Police. It may be interesting to know that the cost of the department after reorganisation was Rs. 2,28,296 in 1901 while in 1881 it was only Rs. 1,84,896.

1.6 The year 1919 witnessed further changes in the administrative set-up of the police. The administration of the police throughout Travancore was vested in an officer designated as the Commissioner of Police answerable to Government. The police force within the local jurisdiction of a District Magistrate was placed under a District Superintendent of police and Sub-divisions under Assistant Superintendents of Police. But they were to function under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate.

1.7 The state now had 3 districts Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. The police chief was the Commissioner of Police and under his control and guidance, each district had a Superintendent of Police as its head. The

districts were further divided into sub-divisions, each sub-division having as its chief an officer designated as Assistant Superintendent of Police. Next lower in rank to the Assistant Superintendent of Police were Inspectors of Police in charge of a station each. Besides being given charge of police stations, there were Inspectors to attend to criminal investigation, secret enquiries and prosecution of cases in lower courts.

1.8 The Armed Reserve was directly under the control of the Commissioner of Police and despatch of Armed Reserve men to stations was done on the order of the Commissioner of Police.



Headquarters of Kerala Police.

1.9 Most of the Commissioners of Police with an exception of three or four were officers belonging to the Indian Police cadre and all of them were Europeans. Messers O. H. Bensely, F. S. S. George, W. H. Pitt, C. B. Cunningham and lastly, Mr. L. A. Bishop were the Commissioners of Police, all belonging to the Madras cadre of the Indian Police. Sarva-shri B. Nanu Pillai and A. Pitchu Iyengar were two of the Commissioners from Travancore area who succeeded British officers. Sri K. Ramanujam Iyengar was the first Indian IP Officer to be a Commissioner of Police.

1.10 Inspectors were mostly recruited directly, allowing a percentage of

the vacancies to be filled up by promotion of Head Constables.

1.11 The training of the recruits was under the supervision of the Reserve Inspector. A staff of six Naiks and a Havildar in the rank of Head Constable was deputed from the Armed Reserve to train the recruits. Two Constables from the Local (Civil) Police were deputed to take catechism classes to the constabulary. The Railway Police unit was later formed as a separate unit.

1.12 There was a Criminal Investigation Bureau under an Inspector of Police. FIRs in all cases and investigation CDs in grave crimes were being sent from the stations to the C.I.B. The C.I.B. would put up brief notes on the investigation and bring facts to the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

1.13 Apart from the CIB there was one finger print inspector to take finger prints and prepare finger print slips.

1.14 The department functioned with minor changes till 1938 when the designation of the Head of the Department was changed to Inspector-General of Police. Khan Bahadur G. Sayid Abdul Karim Saheb, OBE, was appointed as the first Inspector-General. The posts of a Deputy Inspector-General and Assistant Inspector-General were created. The strength of the Force then was—Inspector-General of Police-1, Deputy Inspector-General of Police-1, Assistant Inspector-General of Police-1, District Superintendents of Police-3, Assistant Superintendents of Police-6, Inspectors-81, Head Constables-236 and Police Constables-2339.

1.15 The Special Branch was instituted and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, designated Assistant Inspector-General of Police, was put in charge of Special Branch Office.

1.16 The office was put under a District Superintendent of Police designated Deputy Inspector-General of Police. It was during the time of Sri G. S. A. Karim that the State Congress agitation reached its climax. The force was found inadequate to deal with the situation. In consequence, the State General Armed Reserve was organised with a supplementary force of special Police Constables distributed among the police stations. The place of the Manager of the office was made civilian and a Superintendent from the Secretariat was deputed to function as Manager. Sri G. S. A. Karim was succeeded by Sri S. Parthasarathy Iyengar, IP, of Madras State. There was no change in the constitution of the police during the period of Sri S. Parthasarathy Iyengar. Sri Parthasarathy Iyengar was succeeded by Mr. H.

Keene CIE, (P. During his period, a separate police training centre was organised at Nanda-vanam.

1.17 Towards the close of the period of Mr H. Keene, the administration of the state was changed to the hands of a Council of Ministers and the first democratic responsible Government had its birth. Mr Keene was succeeded by Sri V. Sivasankara Pillai who held office for a short while. Then Sri N. Chandrasekharan Nair took over as Inspector-General of Police.

1.18 Several changes took place from 1938 to 1949 like the formation of an Intelligence Bureau, the separation of the State General Reserve and District Reserve Units, the formation of the Vehicle Taxation Branch, setting up of the Wireless and Motor Transport Units, and the formation of the Women Police wing, the first of its kind in India. It may be roughly stated that the period between 1881 to 1932 was one of organisation and the period between 1932 and 1949 was one of modernization.

COCHIN

2.1 The Cochin Police had a legal start from regulations made in 1835 though the Police Regulation was passed only in 1884.

2.2 The kingdom of Perumpadappu or Cochin took shape on the division or dismemberment of ancient Kerala about 6th century A. D. The Raja was the supreme ruler. The administration was in the hands of hereditary chiefs or Nadu Vazhees and Desa Vazhees. Nomboodiri grammams, Nair Taras and Cheri of low caste headed by headman or Karyakar were assisting the Nadu Vazhees. In the absence of written code of laws, custom based on sastras, the Bible or the Koran was the recognised law. “Swarupis” and “Prabhus” (local chieftains) administered justice in their own areas. Minor offences were enquired into and tried by local magistrates who were generally Desa Vazhees. Torture was resorted to by them to extort confessions. Trial by ordeal was also resorted to in extreme cases. Capital punishment was awarded to persons convicted of some crimes such as sacrilege, murder or slaying a Brahmin or cow, robbery or theft. Mutilation was also resorted to. But the law was not common to all and it varied according to the caste or status of the person involved. No fee was however levied.

2.3 During a brief respite from wars with Travancore and the Dutch between 1761 and 1769, the feudal system of administration was changed.

“Taluks” took the place of “Nadus”. “Karyakars”, who enjoyed judicial and executive powers, were put in charge of Taluks. Taluks were sub-divided into Pravrittis under Pravathikarans who were assisted by Menons (Accountants) and Chantrakarans (Treasurers). The State itself was divided into two Divisions (North and South), each under a Sarvadhikaryakar. Valiya Sarvathi Karyakar was the Prime Minister.

But soon the Dutch war and invasions by Hyder and Tippu kept the Rajas busy. The Cochin Raja was caught between the Zamorins of Calicut, Raja of Travancore and the foreign elements (as if between the devil and the deep sea) till 1805 when “Sakthan Thampuran” or the Strong King ascended the throne and his officers and subjects stood in mortal dread of him. He pursued robbers and other offenders with untiring vigour and punished them with severity.

But it was a one-man show. His successors were weak and immediately after the insurrection led by Paliath Achan was put out, Col. Munroe took up the Dewanship of Cochin and Travancore. He immediately set to work by divesting the Karyakars in charge of Taluks of their judicial and police powers. Subordinate Courts were established and justice was administered according to “Dharma Sastras”. A force of police or Tanadars was organised and placed under Tana Naiks, one for each Taluk. Supervision was vested in an officer (Daroga) attached to the Huzur (Secretariat). These Tanadars had combined in them the duties of the modern police and the preventive police. By virtue of the Regulation IV of 1010 M.E (1834), the Tahsildars of the 9 Taluks were appointed as Police Officers. They were given a number of Peons with a Kotwal at their head in each Taluk to assist them in their police work. The ultimate supervision of magisterial and police duties were vested in the Dewan. The administration of justice was brought in line with that of Company’s territories. By a series of regulations, customary law was codified and appointment of qualified persons to the judicial cadre was ensured. This was about 1868 A.D. Munsiffs were appointed to each Taluk.

Shri T. Govinda Menon during his ten-year tenure as Diwan reorganised the police as in modern times and enacted the codes of Penal and Criminal Procedure to bring them in line with the codes in British India. This was in 1884. Under the provisions of Regulation I of 1058 (1882), a separate police department was organised. A Superintendent of Police, six Inspectors and about 300 Head Constables and Police Constables thus formed the nucleus

of the modern police force. Each Inspector was in charge of one of the six divisions into which the State was divided for purposes of police administration. Head Constables were in charge of Police Stations. A Police Training School was also started. Tests were prescribed for the Station House Officers and Constables. Mr. Gunther, who was responsible for the scheme to reorganise the police force, was the first Superintendent. There were then 32 police stations.

2.4 The strength of the Police was further increased in 1908 when Sri A. R. Banerjee was the Diwan. The State was divided into three circles each under an Inspector. Thirteen Sub-Inspectors were appointed in place of old Station House Officers and several unimportant stations were converted into outposts. The strength of the force was also increased and pay scales were bettered. In 1911, the strength of the force was 63 officers and 477 men.

2.5 In 1904, the beginning of the Reserve Police was noticed when the Reserve “created in 1903 was converted into a military police, consisting of 13 officers and 96 men under a Reserve Inspector to be used in times of emergency. Mr Brown, who became the Head of Department, was the first Commissioner of Police when the designation was changed from Superintendent of Police by Regulation 12 of 1921. Town and Rural Police Stations were opened at Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattan-cherry. The military police became the Armed Police under a Reserve Inspector who was earlier taken from among British or Anglo-Indian community only. The birth of Harbour Police was also noticed in the same year. A senior police officer was stationed at Willingdon Island and was designated as Police Security Officer.

2.6. In 1932, the State was divided into two Police Divisions with headquarters at Ernakulam and Trichur under a District Assistant Superintendent of Police. The total strength then was 97 officers and 580 men. The State was divided into three Police Divisions each under a Division Inspector. The Commissioner of Police was assisted by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Reserve was put under a Reserve Inspector who was later designated as Charge Sergeant. The offices of District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police were abolished and instead the Division Inspectors came into existence.

In 1948, two more Divisions were added and the post of the Police Security Officer for the Harbour was converted into that of another Deputy

Commissioner of Police at Ernakulam. The post of an Intelligence and Transport Officer was created at the Office of the Commissioner of Police to look after the working of the Intelligence Wing and officers controlling motor vehicles (including vehicle taxation). In 1949, the integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin became a fait accompli and the Cochin Police merged with Travancore Police to form the Travancore-Cochin Police.

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

3.1 Consequent on the integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin in 1949, the Police Forces in these States were combined and placed under one Inspector-General of Police. With a view to achieving uniformity in ranks, the Station House Officers in Travancore area were also designated as Sub-Inspectors and the posts of Circle Inspectors were newly created to hold the intermediary posts between Assistant Superintendent of Police and Sub-Inspector. The Traffic and Taxation Branch and the Armed Reserve were made separate units and organised under a Superintendent of Police each. The Palace Guards unit which was a residual force of the state forces provided under the covenant of integration for guarding the palaces of the Maharajahs and their families was merged with the Police Department. For the first time, all superior cadres were ordered to be held by I. P. S. officers. The strength of the Force after integration was Inspector-General of Police-1, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police-2, District Superintendents of Police-8, Sub-Divisional Officers-26, Circle Inspectors—51, Sub-Inspectors —202, Head Constables and Constables—8813.

MALABAR

4.1 In ancient Malabar, feudal lords “Naduvazhis” and “Desavaz-his” supported by their Nair retainers maintained law and order. The system collapsed with the Mohammedan invasion. As Mr. C. A. Innes points out, “after the invasion of Tippu, Malabar, especially the South, was terrorised by bands of marauding Moplahs who found a secure retreat in the jungles of Ernad and Walluvanad”. With the objective of stamping out this trend of gangsterism, regular police forces were organised in each of the Collectorates into which the district was by then divided. For instance, in 1800 there was a detachment of 2 Jemadars, 8 Daffedars and 277 Kolkars in the Collectorate of Angadipuram. Before long Captain Watson raised a

police force of 500 men who were mostly used for revenue collection, but they performed conspicuous service in stamping out subsequent rebellions.

4.2 The old system was abolished by the promulgation of Regulation II of 1816. Under the new system, the Zilla Magistrate was supreme, the Adhikari was made the head of the Village Police and the Tahsildar the head of the Taluk Police. Amins were appointed to discharge police duties. It is strange that this system did not provide for Constables at all. It did not take long to expose the utter inadequacy of this arrangement. A series of Moplah rebellions and atrocities set the authorities thinking. These terrors of the mid-fifties led to the establishment in 1854 of a local Police Corps consisting of 31 native officers, 2 buglers and 150 men under the command of two military officers. The very next year (1855), the Collector of Malabar, Mr Conolly, was brutally murdered by a gang of four Moplah convicts—a murder which was attributed to the "utter inefficiency of the police". The murder provided a convincing argument for the reform of the police and this resulted in the organization of the police under Act XXIV of 1859.

4.3 The district was divided for police purposes into North and South Malabar, the taluks of Chirackal, Kottayam, Kurumbanad and Wynad forming Northern Division and those of Calicut, Ernad, Walluvanad, Palghat and British Cochin forming the Southern. Tellicherry was the headquarters of the former and Calicut that of the latter. Two sub-divisions under Assistant Superintendents of Police were created at Malappuram and Palghat. In 1906, the force in the North and South Malabar consisted of 188 officers and 1278 men. There were 106 Police Stations, an average of one to every 55 sq miles whereas for the rest of the Madras Presidency, the ratio was one for every 85 sq. miles.

4.4 The history of the police in Malabar will not be complete without a reference to the Malabar Special Police whose deeds of discipline and valour outshine the performance of any parallel corps in any other part of India. The force had a very humble beginning in 1885 when the best of the recruits were drafted into a Special Punitive Force temporarily. It was quartered in permanent lines at Malappuram and consisted of 80 Constables, 4 Sergeants, a bugler and a European Inspector. It was initially called Malappuram Special Police and was made permanent in 1897. "It was a fine body of men holding its own with European troops in drill and signalling

and rendered a good account of itself in the outbreak of 1896."

In the following years, gangs of Moplah rebels spread fire and sword through the fair country of South Malabar and made it a land of "battle, murder and sudden death." Though the tiny Special Police fought the enemy well, the Moplah rebellion of 1921, which is unsurpassed in the history of Malabar, exposed its inadequacies. From the very onset of the rebellion, Mr. Hitch Cock, IP, the District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar realised the imperative need for special force to be raised, organized, armed and equipped on the lines of an Indian Infantry Battalion as an insurance against a relapse on the part of the Moplahs. This suggestion, strongly endorsed by the District Magistrate, Mr. Thomas, ICS, was accepted by the Government on September 30, 1921 which sanctioned a strength of 6 British Officers, 8 Subedars, 16 Jemadars, 60 Havildars and 600 Constables to be formed into six companies of Auxiliary Police. This was the beginning of the Malabar Special Police.

This Force performed admirably from the date on which it took the field and its story of stirring and heroic deeds is too long to be narrated here. After an uninterrupted tradition of 35 years, on the eve of the linguistic reorganization of States in 1956, the M. S. P. was divided into two. Half of the six companies and half of the headquarters company remained in Kerala and the other half went to Madras.

KERALA

5.1 In 1956 with the merger of the Malabar district of Madras with Travancore-Cochin, new police force in Kerala was formed. Travancore-Cochin, which was only a

Part B state before States' reorganisation, had a system of departmental organisation which did not conform in material respects to the administrative set-up of the police forces in Part A states. The new state of Kerala had a vast territorial jurisdiction and this called for substantial modifications in the structural and functional aspects of the Force. The Travancore-Cochin organization became the starting point of the change and the Inspector-General of Police of that state continued as the Inspector-General of Police of the new state. The state was divided into two Ranges with headquarters at Trichur and Trivandrum and placed under Deputy Inspectors-General of Police Northern and Southern Ranges. These were later abolished and instead two posts of Inspectors-General called Inspector-

General of Police (Special) and Inspector-General of Police (General) were created. In 1960, the post of Inspector-General of Police (Special) was abolished and two Ranges under two Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were revived with headquarters at Calicut and Trivandrum.

5.2 An important development after the formation of Kerala was the reorganisation of units like Crime Branch, Special Branch, Finger Print Bureau, Police Radio Unit, Shorthand Bureau, Special Armed Police Battalion and the Railway Police. Their strength and functions were defined and determined in detail and a fair amount of decentralisation effected. Parallel rules and procedures relating to each subject in force in the Travancore-Cochin and Malabar areas were reviewed and integrated orders issued. Important among these are the standardisation of scales and patterns of uniform of police officers, framing of statutory rules for departmental inquiries, punishments and appeals, rules for the maintenance of personal files and confidential reports, delegation of disciplinary and administrative powers to district officers, drawing up of a detailed system of office procedures, the induction of new police standing orders etc. The designations like Superintendent of Police, Circle Inspectors, Detective Inspectors, Reserve Inspectors etc, were standardised in conformity with the pattern obtained in other Part A states in the country.

5.3 The year 1957 saw the Communist Party of India in power in the state. The other political and social forces in the state gradually formed a block among themselves and were waiting for an opportunity to topple this Ministry. The ushering of the Kerala Educational Bill came in handy. Interested parties having private schools and colleges felt that they would be materially affected if the bill became law and agitations sponsored by these persons started gaining momentum which ultimately resulted in what was then known as Vimochana Samaram (liberation struggle). All anti-Communist forces—political, religious and social bodies—formed into a powerful block against the ministry. As in the case of such uprisings, the brunt had to be borne by the Police. Excellent discipline was observed in the force and considerable amount of restraint was found in all ranks despite high provocations. The agitation gained terrific momentum, resulting in the dismissal of the ministry led by Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad by the President. The police force of the newly formed state rose to the occasion mainly due to the inherited traditions of discipline and loyalty of the three units which went to form the Kerala State Police Force. This probably was

the first major trial that the Force had to face; it came out unscathed and set an example to the other police forces in the rest of the country.

5.4 In the year 1962 when the Chinese aggression took place, the state police sent out its two fully equipped Armed Police Battalions, one each from the M. S. P. and the S. A. P., for operational duties under the Government of India. It also raised three Armed Police Battalions as India Reserve Battalions and these subsequently left the State for their duties under the Government of India and subsequent merger with C. R. P. F.

5.5 The progress within the department was fast and quick, especially towards changing into a modernised police force. Transport was provided liberally to the Armed Police and many of the police stations were connected by telephones. Important circles were provided with medium and light vehicles and more important sub-divisional headquarters and circle headquarters were connected with wireless.

Police housing received more attention and after the inception of the Kerala State, a definite beginning was made through a phased programme by constructing new buildings and making the existing quarters more habitable as most of these, particularly in the erstwhile Malabar District, were termed “line huts” in the real sense.

5.6 The coalition ministry of 1967 in which Muslim League was also a partner had to resign and in a subsequent election, a coalition ministry consisting of the Congress, CPI, Muslim League, RSP and PSP was able to survive for the first time in the history of the state its whole term of 5 years. During this period, considerable steps in modernising the police, particularly in respect of providing inter-communication through telephones and wireless to almost all police stations, providing motor transport to all stations and a very effective planned construction of quarters and police stations were taken in hand. This has improved the conditions of the constabulary and their quality of work.

5.7 From 1968 onwards, the state was subject to the operations of the Naxalite elements. The State Crime Branch which was responsible for the investigation of the connected cases rose to the occasion and did substantial work in arresting and laying charges against the accused persons involved in murders. More recently, the State Crime Branch has taken over the investigation of all murder cases and property offences of Rs. 5,000 and above, thus relieving the district police for concentrating more on law and

order and other police work against person and petty property offences.

5.8 The State Forensic Laboratory also came into being after the formation of the Kerala State in 1961 and with its physics, chemistry biology, documents and ballistics branches, it has done exceedingly well in assisting investigation. It has a Director and 2 Assistant Directors in position out of the 4 sanctioned posts. Mobile laboratories are provided at all district headquarters. The computerising of crime records is a noticeable step towards the modernisation and this has been well received by the rest of the country. Mobile courts, all-women police station and floating police station are some of the new additions in the organisational set-up.

5.9 Police training is receiving adequate attention and an Additional Inspector-General of Police has been posted to implement the various recommendations contained in the Gore Committee's report on police training.

5.10 Extensive reorganisation has taken place in the last 5 years and many posts among all ranks have been created for streamlining the work of the department, particularly in the State Special Branch and State Crime Branch which now function under separate Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. The State has been trifurcated under a Deputy Inspector-General of Police each, with their headquarters at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut. An Additional Armed Police Battalion (KAP) has been raised, thus providing a battalion to each of the Police Ranges. The Police Dog Squad has also been reorganised by providing a unit each to important districts. Mobility and quickness of getting into operations has become the byword with these facilities.

5.11 Though the colours and the crest of the Kerala Police do not decorate any national memorials, the several individual and collective achievements of its members have made an imperishable contribution to social development and security. Their doughty deeds of valour have been emulated by many but excelled by few.

Our apologies

We apologise to the readers for not having been able to publish the December issue of the "Crapler" in

time. •

The readers would have noticed that our December 31 issue carried a slip on Page 1 whereby the readers were informed that the magazine was printed only on January 11 and were requested to let the D.D. (P) know if the copies did not reach the railheads till after a fortnight.

We assure our readers that every effort will be made to publish the magazine by the due date. Chief Editor.

CRPF in Sikkim

A HISTORIC ROLE

by
H. S. Sethi

On April 4, 1973, there was a huge demonstration of supportersof Sikkim Congress against the feudalistic regime of the ex-Chogyal. The agitators looted the police stations and wireless stations and took away 34 rifles, 7 revolvers and 8 guns. The law and order machinery completely broke down. It was under these circumstances that the Chogyal requested the Govt. of India for taking over law and order.

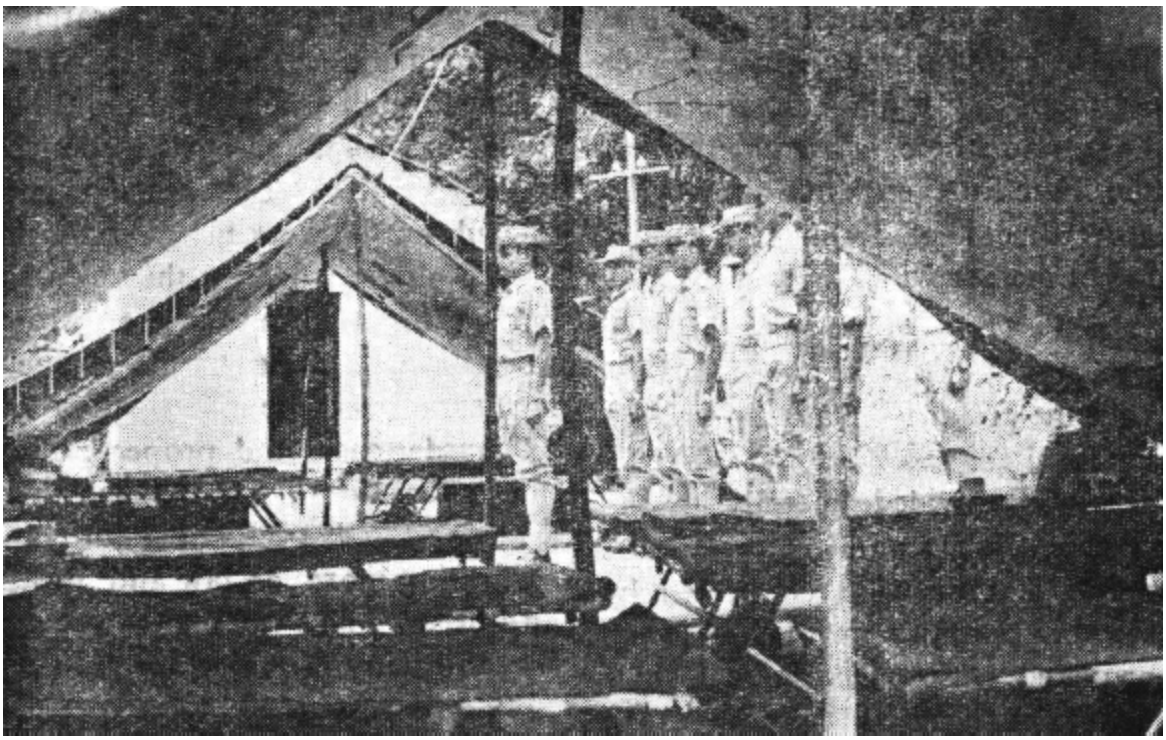
The law and order duties were temporarily entrusted to the Army to be finally taken over by the Central Reserve Police Force. A Battalion of CRPF —the 5th Battalion—was inducted into this Himalayan State in April 1973 and the takeover was completed in the fourth week of May 1973. (Two

Companies of 11th Battalion CRPF have, in addition, been stationed in Sikkim since October 1974.)

RESTORING PEACE

Naturally the first task of the CRPF was to help recover the looted arms and ammunition and to restore conditions of peace. A portion of the looted arms was surrendered by the agitators voluntarily. The remaining weapons and wireless sets were recovered by the CRPF in coordination with the Sikkim Police within a fortnight of this Force's taking over from the Army.

Besides the political turmoil through which the State was passing at that juncture, there was no peace and security for even ordinary citizens of the State. The goondas were active and created all sorts of problems. Hence the responsibilities of CRPF multiplied.



CRPF jawans at the fruit preservation factory at Singtam, in Sikkim.

A CORRECT ATTITUDE

CRPF's job in the State has been of a very delicate nature since its very induction. CRPF was, under these circumstances, expected to maintain a correct attitude and deliver the goods. For instance, in August 1973 there was a small meeting organised by the pro-Chogyal Tsong party at Mangan in North Sikkim and another meeting by the anti-Chogyal Joint Action

Commitee just a week later at Namchi. CRPF performed law and order duties on both occasions. It was at the Namchi meeting that Janta Congress and National Congress—two of the major democratic parties—decided to merge into one party and form the Sikkim Congress.

PROTECTING THE CHOGYAL

In December 1973, the Chogyal toured southern and western parts of Sikkim. A number of demonstrations were held against him at various places. CRPF ensured that there was no breach of order. At the conclusion of the tour, a senior officer of the Palace Secretariat thanked the Commandant of the 5th Battalion in the following words:—

"This is to thank you for all the arrangements made by you and your men during the recent tour of the Chogyal in south and west Sikkim. Though the tour had its distressing moments, the CRPF were most helpful. We found the men most courteous and disciplined and we were all impressed."

As a matter of fact, the demonstrations against the ex-Chogyal and members of the royal family had been a continuing feature during the past. On all such occasions, CRPF helped maintain law and order and saw to it that the members of the royal family were not harmed.

ATTEMPTS ON KAZI'S LIFE

Similarly the CRPF, on a number of occasions, protected the Kazi when there were serious threats to his life. In November 1974, a plot to blow up the vehicle of the Chief Minister was unearthed by the timely detection by CRPF personnel. It was found that plastic explosives were mined along the road with fuses which could have blown up not only the residence of Chief Minister but also the houses of some other top officers, including that of the CRPF Commandant. It would have also partly damaged the residence of the then Chief Executive, Shri BB Lal (Now the Governor).

In December 1974, there was again an attempt on the life of the Chief Minister. The CRPF men detected explosives laid in order to blow up the passing car of the Chief Minister near Ranipul on the Gangtok-Siliguri National Highway.

It was a matter of satisfaction for the CRPF that the law and order situation has been in control ever since it took over these duties from the Army. During the last three years that the CRPF had been in the State, on no occasion did the Force resort to firing. A firm handling of the law and order

problems by the CRPF was naturally not liked by some in the beginning. But by now the people of Sikkim understand the Force thoroughly and have a word of praise for its help in restoring absolutely normal conditions within the State.

HUMANITARIAN ACTS

This understanding had been brought about by the firm handling of the situation coupled with the humanitarian acts of the Force personnel.

In October 1973, Rangpo bazar was completely flooded. The Rangpo bridge was badly damaged and there were numerous landslides. The Force personnel rendered timely assistance in relief and rescue operations.

Five persons—three at Rangpo and two at Ranipul—were saved from drowning in the streams by the CRPF. The former Chief Executive and people of Rangpo gave cash rewards to Constables Abdul Kadar Kunju and PK Ravindran for saving three inhabitants of Rangpo. The MLA of Ranipul also gave a cash reward to CRPF men who saved the two drowning inhabitants of the place.

At Dentam, CRPF men extinguished a fire and saved paddy crops from burning.

At Barmiyok in South Sikkim, CRPF personnel saved the family of the Secretary to the ex-Chogyal from a house under fire. While thanking the CRPF for the humanitarian act, the Secretary wrote to Commandant, 5th Battalion CRPF that he was impressed with the “valuable contribution made by the CRPF in instilling a sense of security and reviving the morale of those who had been rudely shaken.”

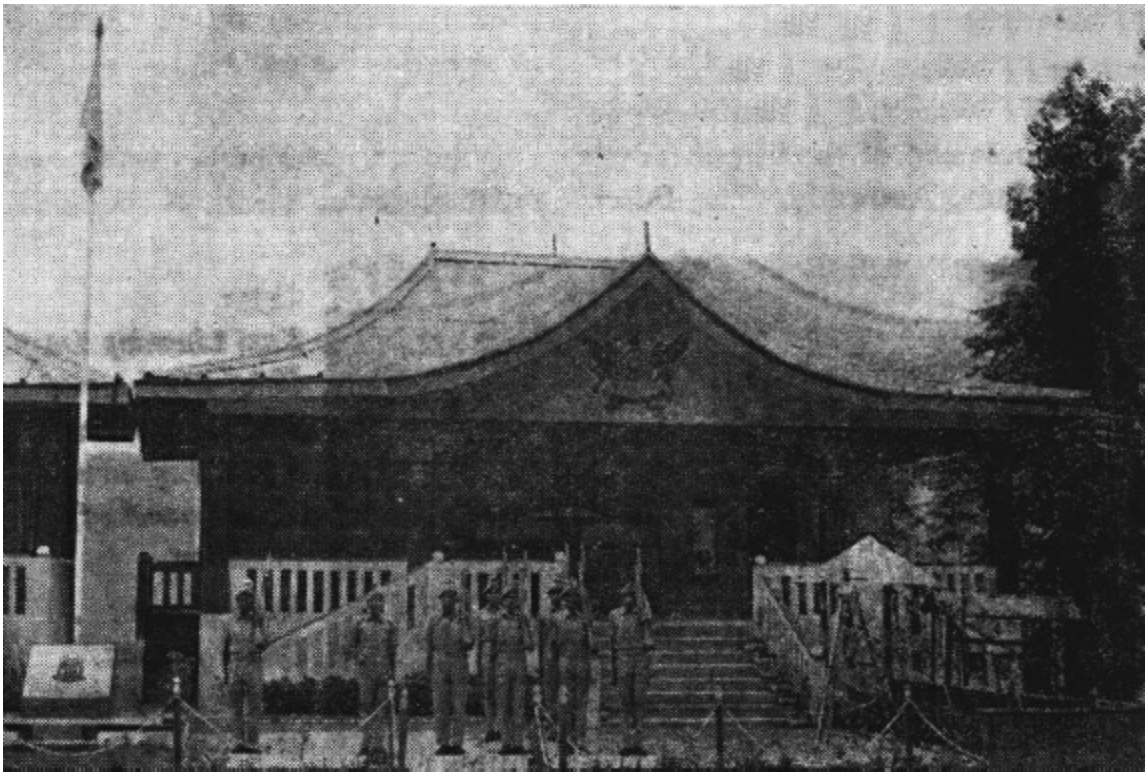
At Sorang, the CRPF personnel helped in rescuing three inhabitants who were buried under the debris when a wall collapsed.

At Mangan, CRPF jawans came to the help of a family which had lost a child and was so poor that it could not even afford to properly cremate the child.

The CRPF had been rendering medical assistance to the people of Sikkim. It was estimated that the number of inhabitants who received medical treatment from the CRPF was three times that of the Force personnel treated. When the Battalion doctor toured various parts-of the State, he attended to local inhabitants there also.

The Force also made available to the inhabitants the entertainment

facilities that its personnel enjoyed. At many places in the State, CRPF screened full length feature films and these were witnessed by the people. At some places, the Sikki-mese saw the movie for the first time.



A view of 5th Battalion Quarter Guard in Gangtok

CRPF men had been donating blood in cases of emergency involving the civilian population.

It was such humanitarian acts that helped the CRPF develop bonds of understanding and a sort of kinship with the Sikkimese.

PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT

CRPF had made available its own wireless network to the local administration and had been passing urgent messages. This had gone a long way in stepping up the pace of development in this backward area.

In addition, the CRPF had been rendering assistance to the local administration by way of carrying out repairs through its workshop to the vehicles of the State Government in urgent cases on holidays and at odd hours.

To some extent, even the facilities of the Battalion canteen were extended to the local administration. The “Jelabies” of CRPF had become

specially popular with the inhabitants.

SERVICE DURING ELECTIONS

CRPF rendered a signal service on the occasion of the last elections to the State Assembly. The Force provided security escort to the electoral officers and patrols ensured that the voters exercised their franchise without fear or favour. The polling passed off without any incident. This was acknowledged not only by the leaders of major political parties contesting the elections, but also by the ex-Chogyal himself. In this connection an extract from the Statesman (Calcutta edition) dated April 23, 1974 is reproduced below :—



Signals for security and for state's development



Kazi Lhendup Dorji, Chief Minister of Sikkim, inspecting a guard of honour by personnel of 5th Battalion.

"Asked whether people were satisfied about elections being free and fair, he (ex-Chogyal) said that efforts had been made to achieve that end. I am quite sure they have done their best".

BOUQUETS

Various leaders of the State and the Governor have, at various times, expressed appreciation for the work of the CRPF. The Governor of Sikkim, Shri BB Lal, has stated in a message :—

"In Sikkim, a very special responsibility was cast upon the CRPF during the last two years in which the State has been passing through a period of great stress and strain. Under the leadership of able officers, the CRPF, however, rose equal to every occasion and by their selfless and devoted service as also by their exemplary conduct, they have won laurels for themselves".

A message from the Chief Minister of Sikkim, Kazi Lhendup Dorji stated :—

"It must be said to the credit of the men and officers of the Central Reserve Police Force that they faced this crisis and did yeoman's service at a time when it was most needed".

In another message, he said : "Tne Sikkimese people appreciate very much the behaviour of CRPF personnel in Sikkim and in the villages they are welcome and popular". He also placed on record the deep appreciation of 'the entire body of the CRPF personnel in Sikkim and particularly their

restrained and very correct behaviour”

And to quote the former Political Officer in Sikkim, Shri KS Bajpai:

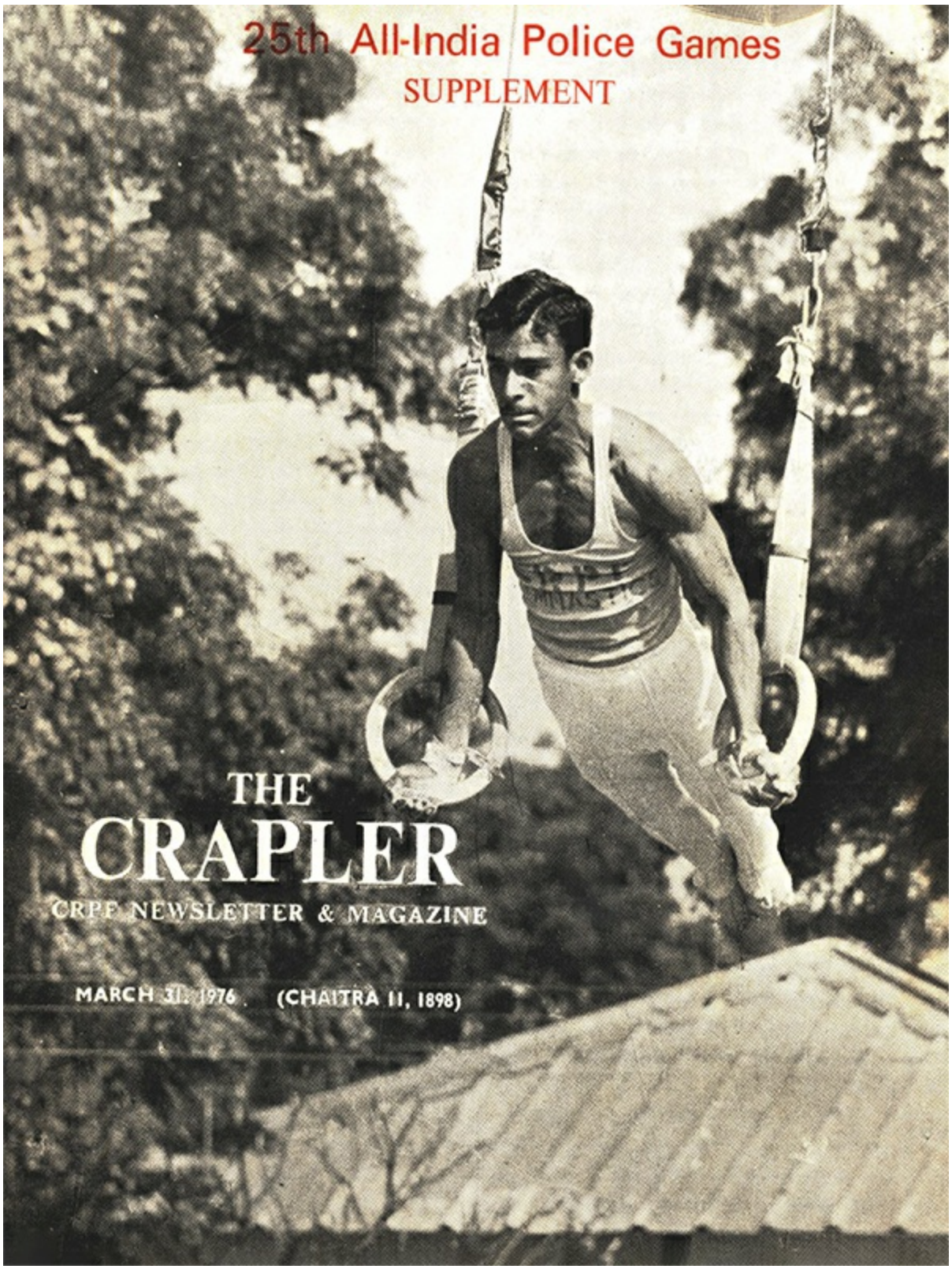
“The CRPF has been performing unusual duties in unusual circumstances with impeccable efficiency”.



CRPF jawans patrol the forests of Sikkim.



A CRPF Jawan stands guard on the penstock leading to Jali Power House in Sikkim.


25th All-India Police Games
SUPPLEMENT
THE
CRAPLER
CRPF NEWSLETTER & MAGAZINE
MARCH 31, 1976 (CHAITRA 11, 1898)



CRPF athletes march past as Shri R. D. Bhandare, Governor of Bihar, takes salute at Mithilesh Stadium, Patna

25th All-India Police Games Supplement

OF THE

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CRPF's star gymnast, N. B. Bhosle.

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Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General, CRPF congratulating the coaches of the Force at Group Centre, New Delhi on February 13, 1976.

POLICE GAMES ATHLETICS

VICTORY FOR FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

by

H S SETHI

The Central Reserve Police Force have won the 25th All-India Police Games Athletic Championship that concluded at Patna on February 9.

The fact that the CRPF won the trophy for the fifth year running is no index of the competition that pervaded every event.

Although policemen from every State and those from the Central

Police organisations like BSF, CRPF and Indo-Tibetan Border Police take part in the All-India Police Games, the main contenders are BSF and CRPF. Over the years, their rivalry in athletics has grown, touching new heights last year when BSF lost to CRPF by a narrow margin of 18 points at Jullundur.

This year again the traditional rivals clashed in much the same fashion as England and Australia do for the “ashes” and once again CRPF won by the same margin.



Shri S. M. Ghosh, IGP, Sector II receiving the coveted athletics trophy on behalf of CRPF from Dr. J.N. Mishra, Chief Minister, Bihar.



Typical of the close contest was the gruelling decathlon event which A. S. Randhawa won for BSF in a close finish. Randhawa got 6066 points followed by Janak Chand (CRPF) with 5950 points and CM Joseph (CRPF) with 5919 points.

Clearly the architect of CRPF's victory was their long-distance star Hari Chand. This dimunitive barefooted Inspector was responsible for three of the six new records created during the meet.

With timings of 14 minutes 16.4 seconds in 5,000 metres and 29 minutes 47 seconds in 10,000 metres, he not only improved his own previous marks in these events, but also shattered the Asian Games records of 14 minutes 20.5 seconds set by Shivnath Singh in 1974 and 29 minutes 55.6 seconds set in 1970 by SLB Roza (Ceylon) respectively in these two events.

In 1,500 metres, he created a new mark with a timing of 3 minutes 55 seconds. Incidentally Bhim Singh (Haryana) and Chander Parkash (CRPF) also broke the previous record of 3 minutes 58.2 seconds set by M. Gopala Krishnan of CRPF in 1969.

Hari Chand thus collected three gold medals and 36 points and also the "best athlete" trophy.

The other three marks lowered were those of shot put, 4x400 metres relay and 3,000 metres steeple chase. Inspector Gurdeep Singh of BSF created a new record of of 16.78 metres in shot put, improving his own (16.65 metres) set in 1973.

Sub-Inspector D. Mujawar of CRPF also bettered his own last year's timing of 9 minutes 23.8 seconds in steeple chase. His timing now was 9 minutes 13.4 seconds. In 4x400 metres relay race, BSF clocked 3 minutes 19.2 seconds to shatter the old record of 3 minutes 19.5 seconds set by Kerala in 1972.

Two other athletes that cornered glory were Ajaib Singh of BSF and Raghbir Singh Bal of CRPF both of whom struck gold, the former in 200 metres and 400 metres runs and the latter in hammer throw and discus throw. K. G. Joseph of CRPF was the fastest man of the meet, having covered 100 metres in 10.6 seconds.

Results of Finals

The following are the results of all finals :—

100m race: SI K. G. Joseph (CRPF) 10.6 seconds-1; Ins. Ajaib Singh

(BSF) 10.8 seconds-2; Naik Mithai Lal (CRPF) 11.0 seconds-3;

Head Const. Shashidharan (BSF) 11.0 seconds-4; Head Const. Bam Bahadur (UP) 11.0 seconds-5; and PC Thang Raj (Tamil Nadu) 11.1 seconds-6.

200m race : Ins. Ajaib Singh (BSF) 21.9 seconds-1; SI K. G. Joseph (CRPF) 22.2. seconds-2; Ins. Ranjit Singh (BSF) 22.3 seconds-3, Head Const. Bam Bahadur (UP) 23.0 seconds-4; PC Thang Raj (Tamil Nadu) 23.2 seconds-5; and Head Const. Jaibir Singh (UP) 23.4 seconds-6.

400m race : Ins. Ajaib Singh (BSF) 49.3 seconds-1; Ins. Ranjit Singh (BSF) 49.7 seconds-2; PC S.R. Papanna (Tamil Nadu) 50.5 seconds-3; SI Babar Ali (CRPF) 50.7 seconds-4; Head Const. K. M. Badruddin (CRPF) 50.8 seconds-5; and PC Michel Ital (Tamil Nadu) 51.1 seconds-6.

800m race : JDO Puran Mal (ITBP) 1 minute 56.9 seconds-1; ASI Bhim Singh (Haryana) 1 minute 57.0 seconds-2; SI S. P. Singh (CRPF) 1 minute 57.2 seconds-3; L/Nk Jatru Khalko (CRPF) 1 minute 57.6 seconds-4; SI Kashmira Singh (BSF) 1 minute 57.7 seconds-5; and Head Const. Harbhajan Singh (BSF) 1 minute 57.9 seconds 6 .

1,500m race : Ins. Hari Chand (CRPF) 3 minutes 55.0 seconds-1; ASI Bhim Singh (Haryana) 3 minutes 56.0 seconds-2; Naik Chandra Prakash (CRPF) 3 minutes 56.4 seconds-3, Head Const. Sucha Singh (BSF) 4 minutes 1.2 seconds-4, S.I. Kashmira Singh (BSF)-5; and PC Chakolingam (Tamil Nadu)-6.

5,000m race : Hari Chand (CRPF) 14 minutes 16.4 seconds-1, Ins. Kirpal Singh (CRPF) 14 minutes 42.02 seconds-2, SI Darshan Singh (BSF) 14 minutes 57.0 seconds-3, Havildar Todarmal (ITBP) 14 minutes 59.2 seconds-4, L/Nk. C.K. Mudappa (BSF) 15 minutes 16.0 seconds-5, and Const. Chikkavankataswamy (Karnataka) 15 minutes 41.6 seconds-6.

10,000m race : Ins. Hari Chand (CRPF) 29 minutes 47.0 seconds-1, SI CBS Rathore (CRPF) 31 minutes 6.4 seconds-2, SI Darshan Singh (BSF) 31 minutes 30.0 seconds-3, L/Nk. C.K. Mudappa (BSF) 31 minutes 39.0 seconds-4, PC Naraina (AP) 32 minutes 23.4 seconds 5 and HC Jagdamba Singh (UP) 32 minutes 24.2 seconds-6.

3,000m steeple chase : SI D. Mujawar (CRPF) 9 minutes 13.4 seconds-1; SI Darshan Singh (BSF) 9 minutes 16.8 seconds-2; SI O. K. Sivan (CRPF) 9 minutes 33.0 seconds-3; HC Kundan Singh (BSF) 9 minutes 36.0

seconds-4; PC N.R. Patole(MR)-5; and PC Sher Singh (UP)-6.

Marathon race : HC Binod Kumar (PJ) 2 hrs. 23 minutes 35.8 seconds-1; HC Niranjan Singh (BSF) 2 hrs 27 minutes 14.6 seconds-2; HC Ranjit Singh (HR) 2 hrs. 28 minutes 36.2 seconds-3; HC Mewa Singh (HR) 2 hrs. 31 minutes 26.6 seconds-4; HC Kundan Singh(BSF) 2 hrs. 32 minutes 26.2. seconds-5; and Ct Kamal Singh (UP) 2 hrs. 32 minutes 45.8 seconds-6.

110m high hurdles race : SI B.S. Walia (CRPF) 14.7 seconds-1; SI Gian Chand (Sr) (BSF) 15.0 seconds-2; AC A.S. Randhwa (BSF) 15.2 seconds-3; SI Bhanwar Singh (CRPF) 15.3 seconds-4; HC Om Prakash (HR) 15.4 seconds-5; and Ct. Sukhdev Singh (PJ) 15.4 seconds-6.


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Hari Chand hits the tape far ahead of others in 10,000m race. He created three new marks.

400m hurdles : Insp. L.S. Mandor (BSF) 53.4 seconds-1; HC Didar Singh (CRPF) 55.0 seconds-2; PC Nageshwar Rao (AP) 55.1 seconds-3; SI Bhanwar Singh (CRPF) 55.2 seconds-4; L/Nk P. Noble (AP) 55.5 seconds-5; and PC Francis Dias (MR) 56.0 seconds-6.

4 × 100m relay : BSF (42.7 seconds)-l; CRPF (43.0 seconds)-2, Tamil Nadu (43.7 seconds)-3, U.P. (44.3 seconds)-4, Punjab (44.8 seconds)-5, and Karnataka-6.

4 × 400m relay : BSF (3 minutes 19.2 seconds)-1; CRPF (3 minutes 20.6 seconds)-2; UP (3 minutes 22.5 seconds)-3; Punjab (3 minutes 26.2 seconds)-4; Orissa (3 minutes 28.8 seconds)-5; and Karnataka (3 minutes 29.9 seconds)-6.

High jump : SI Nasib Singh (CRPF) 1.93 metres-1; HC Prabhati Lal (CRPF) 1.90 metres-2; SI Prithvi Chand (BSF) 1.85 metres-3; PC. S.A Naidu (AP) 1.80 metres-4; HC Prem Singh (UP) 1.80 metres-5; and Ct Rama Shanker (UP) 1.80 metres-6.

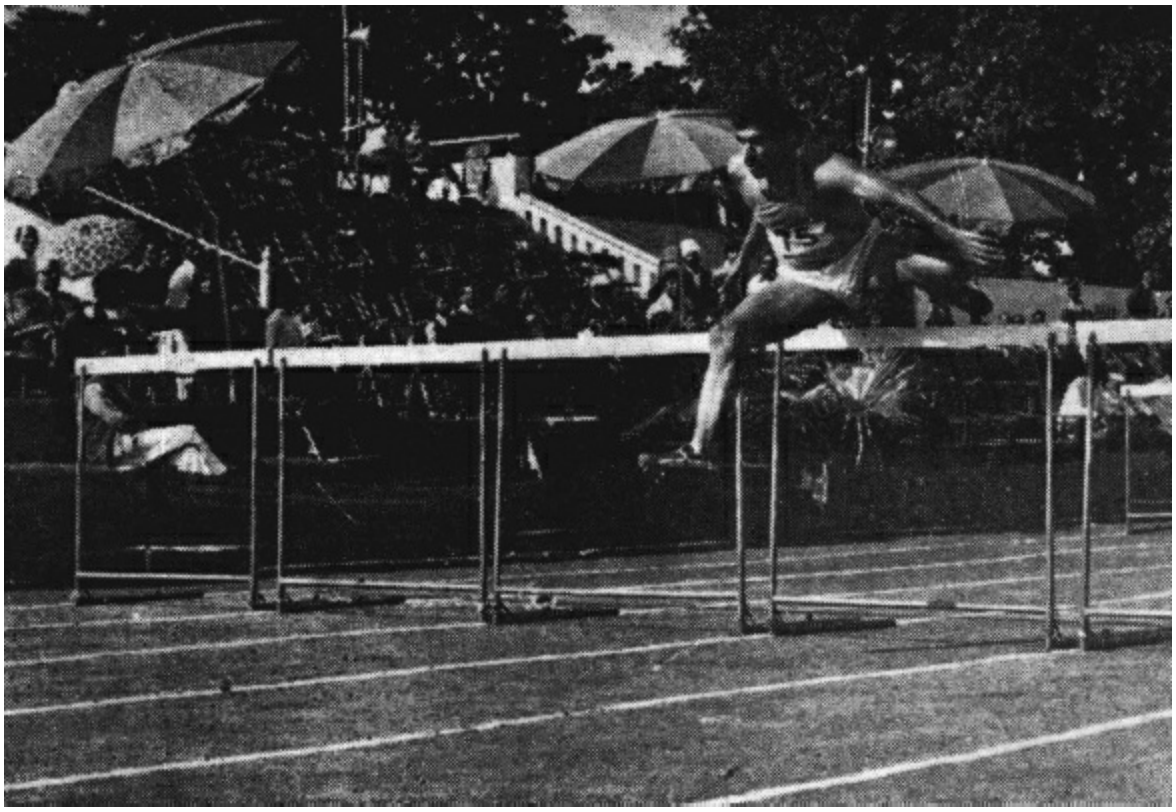
Broad jump : HC Shashidharan Nair (BSF) 6.85 metres-1; Insp. Ranjit Singh (BSF) 6.80 metres-2, L/Nk Makhan Lal (CRPF) 6.66 metres-3, HC Prabhati Lal (CRPF) 6.62 metres-4, SI Chinnaswamy (TN) 6.40 metres-5; and Ct. Shiv Raj Singh (UP) 6.34 metres-6.

Triple jump : Shri J.S. Dawson (CRPF) 15.01 metres-1; RSI Dakshina Murthy (TN) 14.85 metres-2; SI Jaswinder Singh (BSF) 14.19 metres-3, NK Sudhakaran (CRPF) 14.06 metres-4; SI Sarbajit Singh (BSF) 13.88 metres-5; and CC G.N. Rai (UP) 13.17 metres-6.

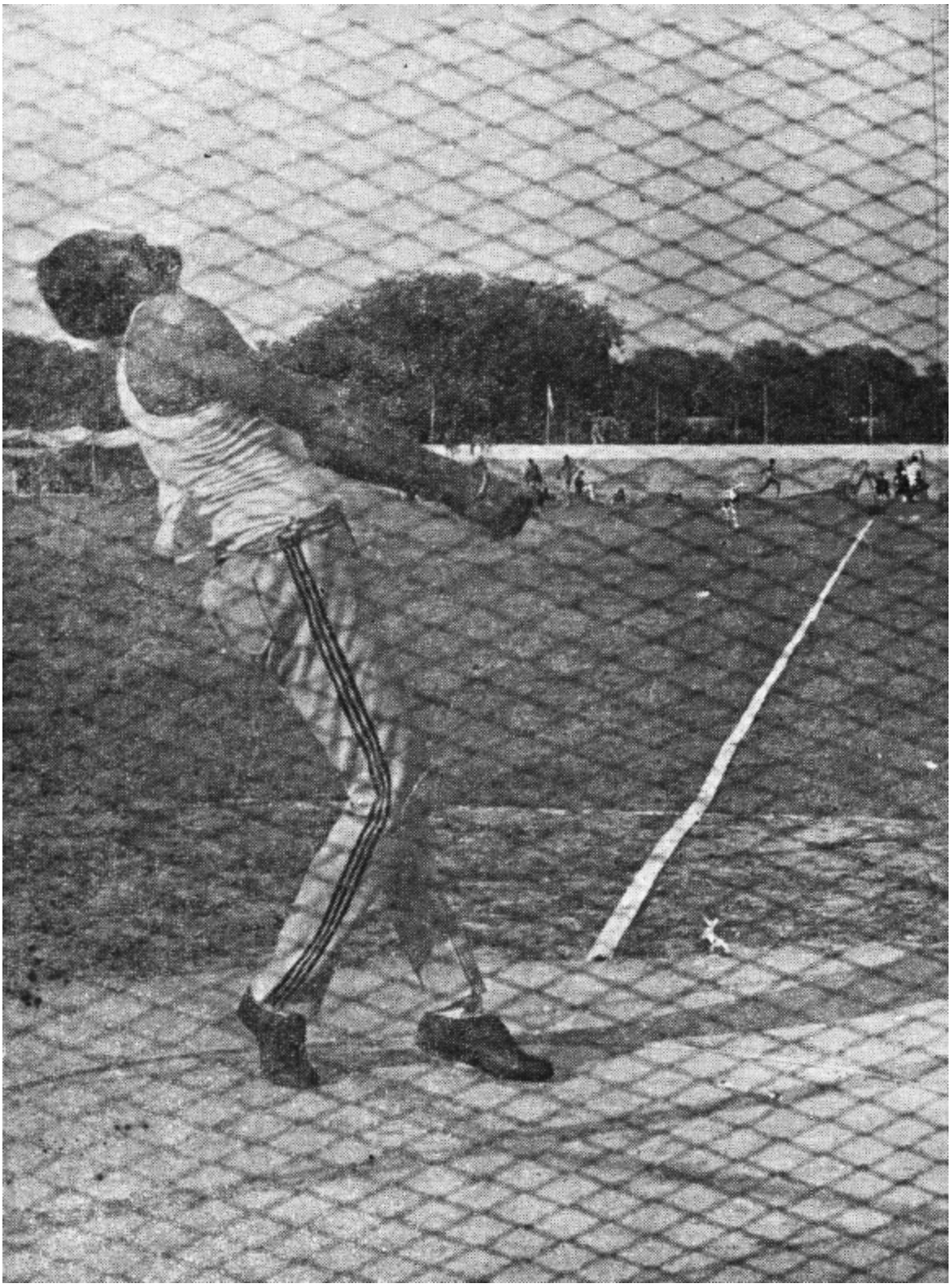
Pole vault : SI Mohinder Singh (HR) 4.10 metres-1; SI R.L. Pandey (UP) 4.00 metres-2; SI Dal Bahadur (BR) 3.80 metres-3; Inspector Lakhbir Singh (BSF) 3.65 metres-4; HC Phul Kumar (HR) 3.65 metres-5; and HC Mangal Singh (CRPF) 3.65 metres-6.



D. Mujawar improving his record in steeple chase.



B. S. Walia in the process of winning a gold in 110m hurdles.



Raghbir Singh, who claimed two gold medals, throwing the hammer.



Nasib Singh, clearing a height of 1.93m to obtain a gold medal.

Hammer throw : SI R. S. Bal (CRPF) 56.52 metres-1; L/Nk Nachhatar Singh (BSF) 48.38 metres-2; HC Rama Shanker Rai (CRPF) 46.30 metres-3; HC Payare Lal (HR) 45.20 metres-4; HC Harinder Pal Singh (BSF) 42.32 metres-5; and HC Bawa Singh (HR) 38.30 metres-6.

Discus throw : SI R.S. Bal (CRPF) 47.76 metres-1; Ins. S.S. Bal(CRPF) 46.40 metres-2; AC Praveen Kumar (BSF) 46.38 metres-3; SI Balkar Singh (BSF) 43.48 metres-4; PC Gurdeep Singh (Raj) 41.4 metres-5; and HC Rajender Pandey (UP) 39.72 metres-6.

Shot put : Ins. Gurdeep Singh (BSF) 16.78 metres-1; ASI Balbir Singh (BSF) 15.06 metres-2; SI Harprit Singh (CRPF) 14.75 metres-3; SI Adarshpal Singh (CRPF) 13.88 metres-4; HC S. N. Giri (UP) 12.75 metres-5; and Ct Gamdar Singh (PJ) 11.52 metres-6.

Javelin throw : Ins. Narinder Singh (BSF) 64.18 metres-1; SI Shusheelan (CRPF) 62.94 metres-2; SI Bhagwan Singh (CRPF) 59.24 metres-3; SI Pritam Singh (BSF) 57.60 metres-4; Ct. Surinder Singh (PJ) 53.82 metres-5; and Ct. Sadhaphal (UP) 49.76 metres-6.

Decathlon : AC A.S. Randhawa (BSF) 6066 points-1; Ct. Janak Chand (CRPF) 5950 points-2; L/Nk C.M. Joseph (CRPF) 5919 points-3; SI R.L.

Pandey (UP) 5508 points-4; SI Harkirat Singh (BSF) 5349 points-5; and AC Phul Kumar (HR) 5244 points-6.



Ist Row

Discus Throw : 1. R.S. Bal, CRPF; 2. S.S. Bal, CRPF; 3. Praveen Kumar, BSF.

10,000 Metre Race : 1. Hari Chand, CRPF; 2. C.B.S. Rathore, CRPF; 3. Darshan Singh, BSF.

100M. Race : 1. K.G. Joseph, CRPF; 2. Ajaib Singh, BSF; 3. Mithai Lal, CRPF.

2nd Row

High Jump : 1. Nasib Singh, CRPF; 2. Parbhati Lal, CRPF; 3. Prithvi Chand, BSF.

Triple Jump : 1. J.S. Dawson, CRPF; 2. Dakshinamurthy, TN; 3. Jaswinder Singh, BSF.

3rd Row

3000 M. St. Chase : 1. D. Mujawar, CRPF; 2. Darshan Singh, BSF; 3. O.K. Sivan, CRPF.

110 M. High Hurdles Race : 1. B.S. Walia, CRPF; 2. Gian Chand, BSF; 3. A.S. Randhawa, BSF.

Hammer Throw : 1. R. S. Bal, CRPF; 2. Nachhattar Singh, BSF; 3. Rama Shanker Rai, CRPF.

BOUQETS FROM PRESS

Various journals of the country have praised CRPF men for their performance in the 25th All-India Police Games.

“Central Reserve Police Force rode the crest of wave when they bagged the athletic team championship of the XXVth All-India Police Games”, said the “Indian Nation” of Patna (February 10, 1976).

And the “Indian Express”, Delhi of February 10, 1976 reported “Central Reserve Police Force, with 285 points, won the 25th All-India Police Athletic championships for the fifth consecutive year.

A day earlier, the “Indian Nation” had paid a handsome tribute to our star athlete when it stated: “On the penultimate day Hari Chand, an Inspector in Central Reserve Police Force, warmed the hearts of spectators sitting in the Mithilesh Stadium, Phulwarisharif, with his easy flowing strides and staying power.”

The “Searchlight” Patna (February 8) eulogised : “Mild-mannered Hari Chand of CRPF was the toast of his team mates when he created yet another record in the All India Police Games.”

There were bouquets for CRPF’s star gymnast, N.B Bhosle as well. Said the “Indian Nation” of February 6: “The gymnastics championship of the XXVth All-India Police Games ended in a blaze of glory for CRPF’s N.B. Bhosle who had a haul of four “golds” and one “silver”.



J. S. Dawson, who struck gold in triple jump, in action.



Lt. Col. V.K. Salmi, Central Sports Officer of the Central Reserve Police Force, being introduced to Dr. J. N. Mishra, Chief Minister of Bihar.



CRPF annex championship for 5 years in succession

HARICHANDA BEST ATHLETE

POLICE GAMES

HARICHAND BETTERS HIS OWN RECORDS

By Law Kumar Mishra

PATNA, Feb. 7. Asian record holder in 5000 metres, Hari Chand of CRPF had the unenviable distinction of having turned on him when he bettered his own two records in the

Inspector Gurdeep Singh of BSF set a new mark of 16.78 metres in shot Put, bettering his own record of 16.63 metres. Sub-Inspector Balbir Kumar (BSF) and Sub-Inspector Harpreet Singh (CRPF) got the second and third places with a throw of 15.06 metres and 14.75 metres respectively.

RESULTS

Champions for the last four years Central Reserve Police S... with a tally of 83 points five points over BSF.

Hari Chand ... 10 metre race: ... seconds.

... Force which ... overall cham- ... After 9: Krpal ... Wrestling. ... other gold for ... in the ... consecutive ... weight ... class.

... seconds and 3 minutes 56.5 seconds.

... 14 mins 42.2 seconds.

Third: Darshand Singh (BSF) ...

1500 metres:

First: Hari Chand ... minutes-55 seconds.

Second: Bhim Sing ... Police) three mins ...

Third: Chand ... (CRP).

Javelin Throw:

Second: ...

Third: ...

C.R.P.F. BAG MOST OF WRESTLING MEDALS

(By A Sports Reporter)

PATNA, Feb. 7:

The Wrestling championship of the XXVth All India Police Games was marked by the participation of a large number of matmen of nation al fame. She prominent among them being former ... Hind and Hind K... want Singh, Sud... and Ram Chand... In the Super ... class (above ... want Singh, ... in C.R.P.F. fo... ing bout w... Madhya P... lared as ... wrestler ... holds ... However ...

Hari Chand Sets Record Again

(By A Sports Reporter)

PATNA, Feb. 8:

Hari Chand's lust for 'gold' seems to be unending. For, he struck the yellow metal for the third time in two days, winning the 10,000 metres run with a Meet record to boot.

On the penultimate day of the XXVth All India Police Games, Hari Chand, an Inspector in Central Reserve Police Force, warmed the hearts of thousands of spectators sitting in the Mithilesh Stadium, Phulwarisharif, with his easy, flowing strides and tremendous staying power.

No sooner had the starter fired his gun than Hari Chand moved ... of Border Security Force with a tally of 6.066 points. Janak Chand and C. M. Joseph, both of C.R.P.F. occupied second and third places, respectively.

Puran Mal of Indo Tibetan Border Police, allowed his adversaries to enjoy the whip hand for more than halfway in the 800 metres run which was gone through in the afternoon. Then he accelerated his pace and with about 250 metres from the tape, Puran Mal won the initial battle for the front. Once he was there, he never looked back and emerged an impressive winner.

Indian ... International ... Bahadur was welcome as he gave Bihar the first medal in athletics so far.

The day's results:

10,000 METRES RUN: (1) Hari Chand (CRPF)—29 mts. 47 secs., new meet record. (2) C.B.S. Rathore (CRPF) — 31 mts. 6 secs., (3) Darshan Singh (BSF) — 31 mts. 30 secs.

POLE VAULT: (1) Mohinder Singh (Haryana) — 4.10 metres (13 feet 3.3 inches), (2) R. L. Pandey (U.P.) — 4 metres, (3) Dal Bahadur (Bihar)—3.90 metres.

TRIPLE JUMP: (1) J.S. Dau... son (CRPF) ...

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ एथलेटिक टीम का खिताब जीता

हरिचन्द को सर्वश्रेष्ठ एथलीट

(कार्यालय संवाददाता द्वारा)

पटना, 9 फरवरी। केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल ने आज यहां ... के मिलिटरी स्टेडियम में ... पुलिस खेलकूद ... अंक प्राप्त ...

२५वां पुलिस खेलकूद

हरिचंदने १० हजार मीटर की दौड़में नयारिकार्डबनाया

दूर बहादुरके प्रयाससेबिहारको एक पदक

(कार्यालय संवाददाता द्वारा)

पटना ८ फरवरी। बिहार पुलिसके लिए ए० एस० आई० दल बहादुर (संथा. मेडल रेस) ने पहल बीटएम कोरम एक प्रसन्न किया। बिहारके लिए पहले स्वर्णपद की प्रतियोगिता के दौरान यह पदक है।

सी० आर० पी० के १० हजार मीटरकी दौड़ ३० मिनटमें पूरी करने किया। हरियाणाने ... भारतीयपुलिसखेलक ... आज तीसरा रेकार्ड ... इससे पहले कल ... ५ हजार मीटर ... यम कर ... आज सी० ... स्वर्ण ...

... awar sets new record

... A Sports Re... TNA, Feb ... Police ...

... Bhosle ... In...

... C.R.P.F. Team ...

... Sports R... PATNA ...

WELCOME TO HEROES OF CRPF



D. S. Bhatnagar

Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General, and Shri D.S. Bhatnagar, Deputy Director, Administration (then Deputy Director of Training) were there at Railway Station, Delhi on February 12 when the CRPF team returned from Patna.

On the evening of February 13, 1976, the CRPF gymnasts who had won the gymnastics trophy and had bagged six out of seven gold medals, gave a brilliant display of their feats at Group Centre, New Delhi to the lusty cheering of the inhabitants of Jharodakalan. The Director-General witnessed the display.

Later, “Barakhana”, joined by the Director-General, other officers and sportsmen, was arranged at Group Centre. Shri D. S. Bhatnagar introduced all the athletes and sportsmen one by one to the audienee which was thrilled to see the CRPF heroes.

Shri N.S. Saksena, speaking on the occasion, recalled that before the departure of sportsmen for Patna he had told them that he would be happy if they played a neat and honest game even if they had to return as losers. Shri Saksena added that he would like to give four-fold congratulations to the team for

(i) fair play and honesty,

(ii) winning the hearts of the people of Patna,

(iii) winning the Athletics Championship for the fifth year running and

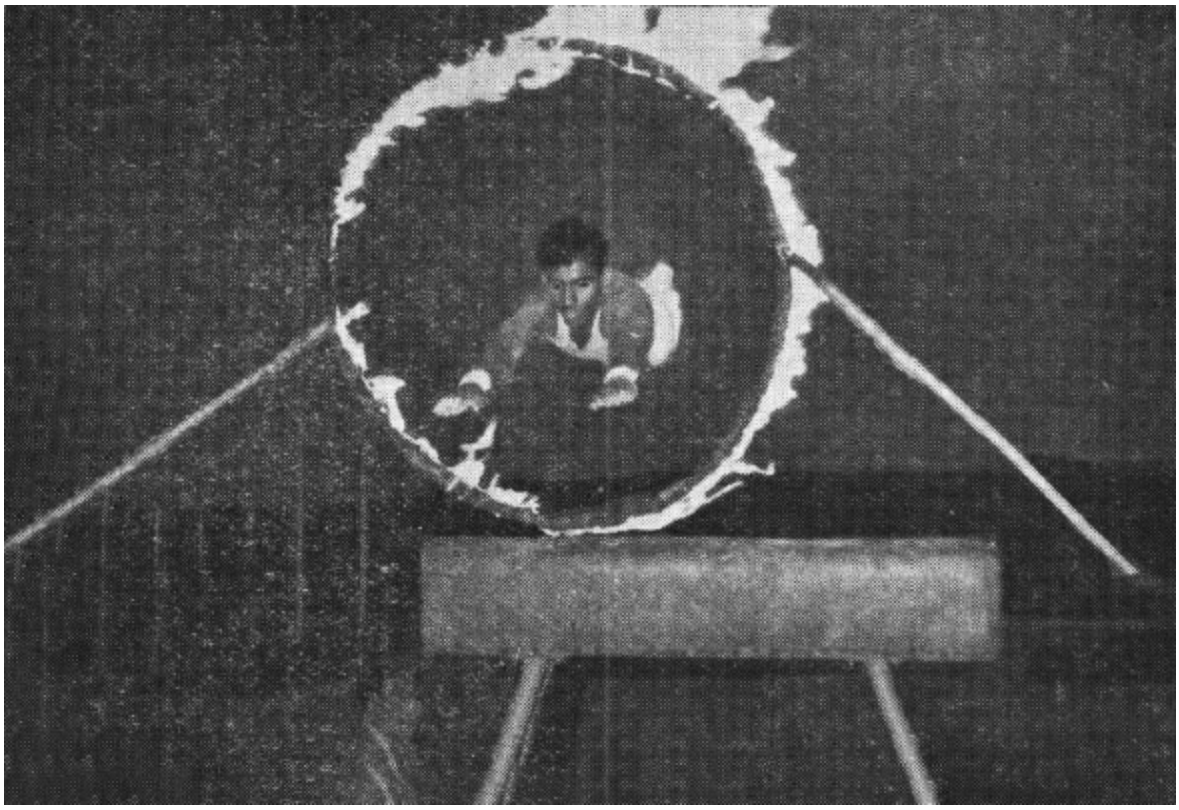
(iv) establishing a number of new records.

“Shabash” From Imdad Ali

The following is an extract of a letter from Shri Imdad Ali, Indian Ambassador to Aden, to the Director-General, C.R.P.F. :—

“It was really very good and thoughtful of you to have given me the very happy and welcome news that the CRPF has won the recent athletics championship of All-India Police for the fifth year in succession with a total of 285 points and also that quite a few new records were set up by veterans like Mujawar and Kirpal Singh and by the promising and outstanding athelete Hari Chand. Retention of the championship in gymnastics and better performance in hockey are equally creditable.

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on the great performance of the CRPF team and also give my “Shabash” to all of them for keeping the flag of the CRPF flying in the field of sports and athletics continuously for five years. I hope they will continue to acquit themselves equally well in future.”



N. B. Bhosle, ace gymnast, leaps through a fire ring at G. C. New Delhi.



CRPF gymnastics team.

THEY BAGGED 6 OUT OF 7 GOLD MEDALS

The Central Reserve Police Force won the gymnastics championship in the 25th All-India Police Games at Patna, winning six out of seven gold medals besides three silver and one bronze medals. The seventh gold medal went to Lal Singh of Bihar.

N.B. Bhosle of CRPF was declared the “best gymnast” of Games. His bag of medals included four golds and one silver.

Another outstanding gymnast was S. Bhattacharya who claimed one gold, two silver and one bronze medals.

The following are gymnastic results :—

Rings : S. Bhattacharya (CRPF) and Avdesh Choubey (UP) Joint Winners-1, Manjeet Singh (BSF)-2 and Dhawal Singh (Delhi)-3.

Pomelled Horse **:** Lal Singh (Bihar) and S. N. Jamboolkar (Maharashtra) Joint Winners-1, Manjeet Singh (BSF)-2 and Dhawal Singh (Delhi)-3.

Vaulting Horse (Long Horse) **:** N.B. Bhosle (CRPF)-l, S. Bhattacharya (CRPF)-2 and Manjeet Singh (BSF)-3.

Parallel Bar **:** N.B. Bhosle (CRPF)-l, Tajender Singh (BSF)-2 and S. Bhattacharya (CRPF)-3.

Horizontal Bar **:** N. B. Bhosle (CRPF)-l, S. Bhattacharya (CRPF)-2 and Shiv Kumar (UP)-3.

Floor Exercise **:** V.K. Bhosle (CRPF)-l, N.B. Bhosle (CRPF)-2 and Tajender Singh (BSF)-3.

EXCITING BASKETBALL

Basketball provided an exciting fare in the All-India Police Games this year.

CRPF team entered the finals without any difficulty.

The final against BSF was a neck-and-neck tie. Until two minutes before the end, both the teams had scored equal points The deciding point was scored during the concluding moments of the games by BSF and thus our team bowed out after putting up a gallant fight (63-64).



K. C. Sharma, manager of CRPF basketball team, receiving runners-up trophy from Dr. J. N. Mishra, Bihar Chief Minister. (*More photographs of basketball tie on page 15*)

HOCKEY IN CRPF COMES OF AGE

by

D. S. Bhatnagar

Our hockey team attained an unprecedented stature during this year.

Earlier, they had won Scindia Gold Cup which is one of the few top class tournaments of the country. They carried the hearts of thousands of spectators in All-India Police Games by defeating star-studded Punjab Police and keeping the star-studded BSF at the receiving end almost throughout the three days' play in the field. Our entire team for the first time were selected to play in the Nationals from Delhi State and were marked out for their performance. They have been invited in the higher level tournaments of the country and our team now rank among the first five or six teams of the country.

Games standards do not get to be built up overnight. Standard of games and sports is developing fast all over and competitions are getting harder day by day. When we lament about India’s hockey not reigning supreme in the world, we also have to underline the fact that many other world teams have been developing their techniques, tactics and stamina. Private enterprises and various organisations invest considerable resources in getting professionals for their teams.

By enlisting merely one or two outstanding players in our hockey team we cannot expect much. This is a device in which we cannot compete with other organisations and enterprises which have more to offer to high class professionals. Further, this device is not conducive to the promotion of the basic objectives of sports anywhere, much less in a Force like CRPF because our team members cannot be professionalised to the extent of being isolated from their functions as members of the Force and also because we want to have games and sports as a normal feature for all ranks and file in our Force and not for maintaining a professional body of players.



Gian Singh, CRPF's hockey coach, who contributed in no small a measure to the raisini of hockey standard.

After the Inter-Range Meet in August 1975, two teams were formed in CRPF. Selections were done by officers who had association with the game. The first team was concentrated at Delhi/Srinagar in the north and the second at Avadi in the south and both were put to intensive practice. The then Group Commandant, Avadi, Lt. Col. V.K. Raj, who had himself been a good hockey player and a coach, enthusi astically supervised the team at Avadi. Through personal efforts, he obtained services of an international coach and a former Olympian. The team at Delhi participated in Hari Wazir Hockey Tournament and Delhi State Championship and annexed championships in both. The second team at Avadi played the prestigious Murugappa Gold Cup, Madras and reached the quarter-final stage. This was our first appearance in South India. The performance was beyond expectations. They convincingly defeated some of the respected teams including Madras State Police. The leading newspapers gave a good account of the CRPF team’s play.

In view of both of our teams having undergone good practice and shown commendable results in the high class tournaments, it was decided to hold a five-day selection camp at Delhi. The selection committee comprised Shri I.M. Mahajan, DIG, CRPF (Calcutta) who has been a member of the selection committee of the Indian hockey team and has been manager of the team for five times during international meets, Lt. Cols. V.K. Raj and V.K. Sahni, Shri Gurbax Singh, Shri Gian Singh, both international coaches.

Both the teams were put to hard practice and entered the various tournaments of the country. The Central team took part only in the highest grade tournaments of the country while the second team participated various other high class tournaments.

Very shortly we will be in a position to have a formidable team in each Sector. These will take part in all important tournaments within their operational Sector. One qualified coach or officer experienced in hockey will be in charge of the team.

About 150 players including a large number of recruits who had displayed potentiality and promise were given 30 days’ coaching in camps at Rampur, Avadi, Delhi and Neemuch. Those who gained by coaching were concentrated at one place for advanced coaching for further 30 days

and then dispersed to their units. This provided a nucleus to the Unit/Range teams.

The Ranges can now enter the teams in state leagues for further progress. This will increase scope for improvement in Range teams. Range DIGs who are more interested can add to the team by direct enlistment for positions needed and can impart training under locally arranged qualified coaches.

The Ranges which may desire that their teams should be imparted training centrally will be extended this facility with the help of qualified coaches.

Hockey in CRPF has reached a stage when the standard has started showing.

A FINAL TO REMEMBER

In the All-India Police Games Hockey tournament, Central Reserve Police Force was declared runners-up.

In the quarter finals, CRPF beat Assam Police by five goals to nil. Three goals were scored by S.S. Mann and two goals shared by Prakash Bara and Ram Niwas.

In the semi-finals against Punjab Police, CRPF lost by four goals to one. A protest was lodged and it was upheld. In the replayed match CRPF defeated Punjab Police by two goals to nil. S.S. Mann and Anthony Barla scored the goals.



Hockey team that took part in the All-India Police Games at Patna.



CRPF forwards tasting the B. S. F. goal-keeper at Patna

In the finals against BSF, neither team scored any goal.

The match was replayed and again ended in a draw, the teams sharing four goals.

Border Security Force with a team consising of as many as six

Olympians including the Indian captain Ajitpal Singh, could score a marginal win over CRPF by two goals to one, in the second replayed final.

Performance of our hockey team was commended by all.

Mann: CRPF's Hockey Ace

Satpal Singh Mann, captain of the CRPF hockey team, has of late hit the headlines of the country's press.

Born on March 15, 1945 in Ferozepur, Mann does not remember the day when he first picked up a hockey stick. He, however, faintly recalls to his memory the days when, as a lad, he used to play with his father's hockey stick. Incidentally, his father, Hari Singh Mann, was a famous hockey player of Punjab Police in his days.

The game of hockey is thus in his blood. From a very young age, he started representing his school and dictrict in various tournaments, until he passed SSLC in 1961.

A man of medium height and build and easy manners, Mann's potentiality as a good scorer was recognized and he was selected in State College of Sports, Jullundur for a degree course. During his graduation there, he got the opportunity of representing Punjab University and established a place for himself in the varsity team and later in the Punjab State team. He had the distinction of representing India in a Test match against France in December 1964 at Sangrur (Punjab).

In August 1965, he joined the Central Reserve Police Force as a Sub-Inspector and since then he has been playing for CRPF every year.

He attended the hockey coaching camp at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala in 1974-75, stood first in the camp and qualified as a coach.

For his outstanding performance as a captain of CRPF team, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector in 1970 and to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in October 1975.

He represented various states in the Nationals after joining CRPF. In 1967 and 1970, he represented Rajasthan and J & K

respectively. In 1969 and 1971, he was a member of All-India Police hockey team that took part in the Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament. In 1972 and 1975, he represented Delhi.

In 1976, he was selected to lead the Delhi team at National Hockey

Championship in Cuttack. The Delhi team comprised 11 players from CRPF. The performance of Delhi team was applauded by all.

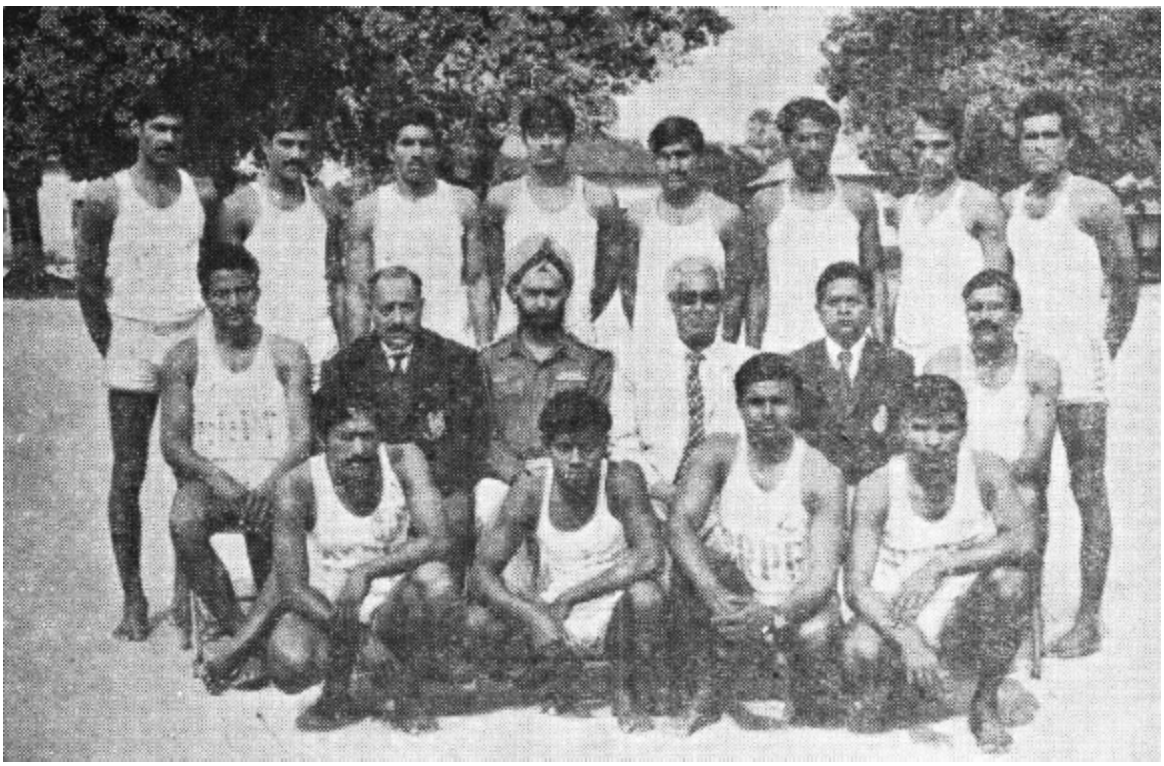
During the championship, S. S. Mann became the eighth player to achieve a hat-trick when he scored all four goals for Delhi to trounce Haryana.

(MP. NATHANAEL)

Hard Line Won In Kabaddi

Central Reserve Police Force Kabaddi team were defeated by Delhi in the semi-final match in the All-India Police Games. The scores were 2-14.

In the hard line match against Bihar, CRPF won by 37 points to 21.



Members of the CRPF Kabaddi team photographed with senior officers of the Force.

N. Balakrishnan is our ball badminton star



N. Balakrishnan, a stenographer of the Directorate-General, CRPF is a ball badminton champion, Of medium height and healthy build, Nallattil Balakrishnan was born on July 10, 1939. He never thought that he would be selected for a national team in ball badminton when he first started his game with a wooden bat and a tennis ball in his court-yard. But this way of playing helped in the basic wrist work and technique of the game.

He represented his school team and took part in district level teams from 1953 to 1958. On joining the Central Reserve Police Force in 1958, he had to give up the game as no facilities existed in his previous stations of posting. On being transferred to Delhi in 1968, he again took up his dust-covered racket and soon showed his mettle; he was selected to represent Delhi State in 1970. Since then he has not looked back and for the past three years he has been the captain of his team. In 1974, he was awarded the best performance prize in Bangalore. He has the distinction of having represented MHA in Inter-Ministry Badminton (Shuttlecock) Tournaments.

He is an all-rounder, having shown his prowess in football and volleyball as well.

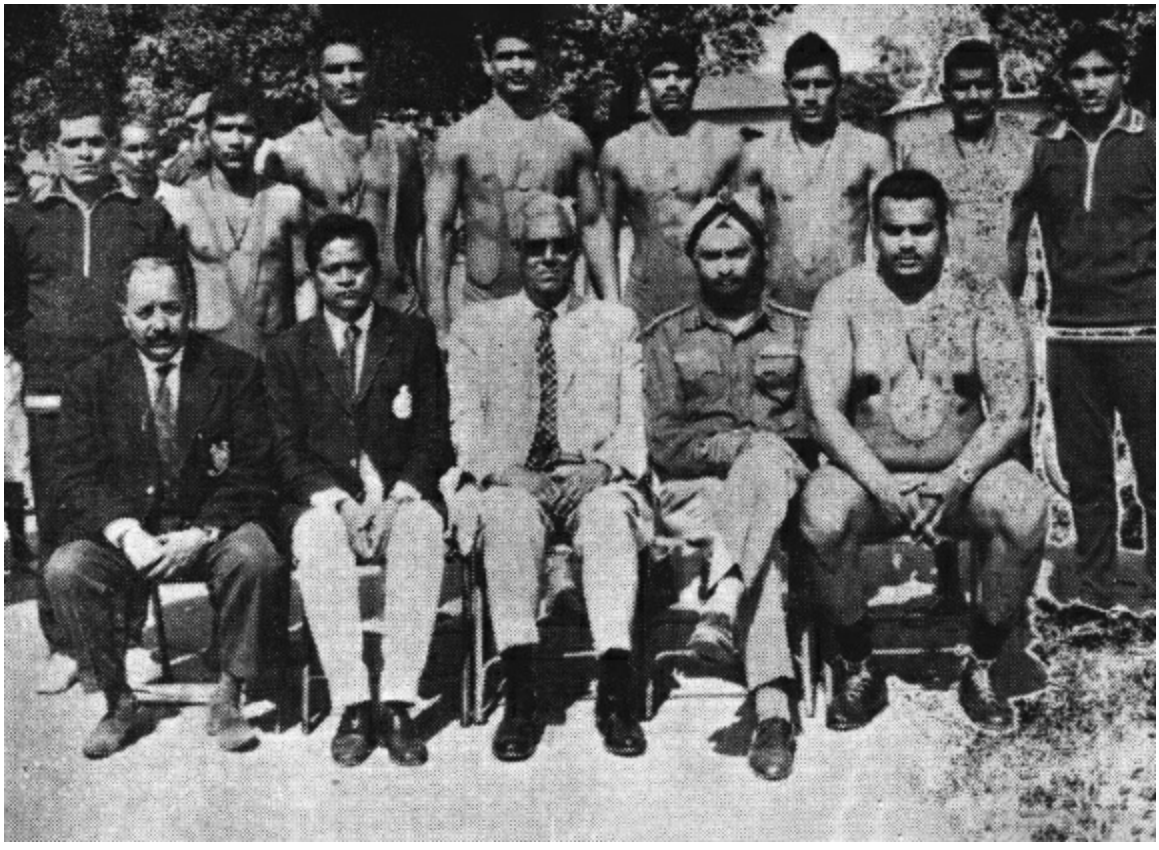
Apart from sports, he is a classical dancer, having learnt Kathakali for six years. And he is a lover of folk dances.



"Tall claims" to the ball in the exciting basketball final.



CRPF's basketball team.



CRPF wrestlers photographed with Shri S. M. Ghosh, IGP, Sector-II.

CRPF REMAIN WRESTLING CHAMPIONS

CRPF also won wrestling championship.

The CRPF bagged two gold, four silver and one bronze medals.

Delhi and Haryana got four gold medals each.

Bihar got three silver and two bronze medals.

The following are the results of wrestling competition :—

48 Kgs : Than Singh (Haryana)-I, Ram Kumar (CRPF)-II and Deonarain (Bihar)-III.

52 Kgs : Raj Kumar (Delhi)-I, Moti Singh (Bihar)-II and B. H. Balmmanwar (Karnataka)-III.

57 Kgs : Sudesh Kumar (Delhi)-I, Vijaya Shankar (Bihar)-II and Mani Ram (MP)-III .

62 Kgs : Ram Kumar (Haryana)-I, Dharm Deo (CRPF)-II and Gobind Naikudo (Maharastra)-III.

68 Kgs : Ram Chandra (Delhi)-I, Radhey Shyam (CRPF)-II and Nirmal Singh (Bihar)-III.

74 Kgs : Rajender Singh (Haryana)-I, Raj Narain (Delhi)-II and Muni Ram (CRPF)-III.

82 Kgs : Raj Singh (Delhi)-I, Raghubir Singh (CRPF)-II and Bal Bir Singh (Punjab)-III.

90 Kgs : Ishwar Singh (CRPF)-I, Lal Babu Singh (Bihar)-II and Partap Singh (Haryana)-III.

100 Kgs : Jagat Singh (Haryana) and Hukam Singh (BSF)-I (Joint winners).

Above 100 Kgs : Sukhwant Singh (CRPF) and Tej Singh (MP)-I (Joint winners) and Nirmal Singh (Punjab)-III.

Football and Volleyball

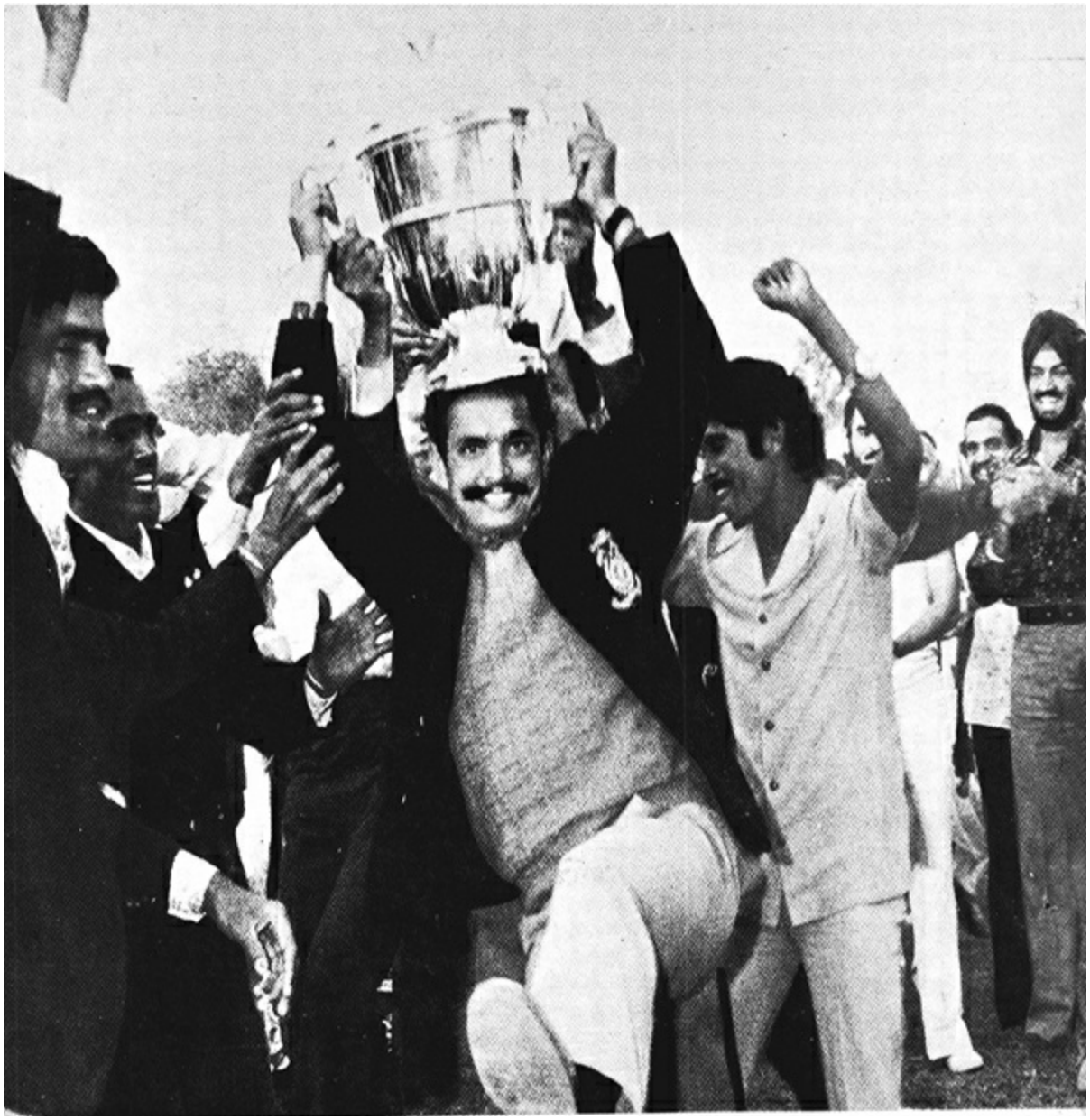
Central Reserve Police Force football and volleyball teams did not participate in the All-India Police Games as they could not qualify in the West Zone Tournaments at Poona during 1975.



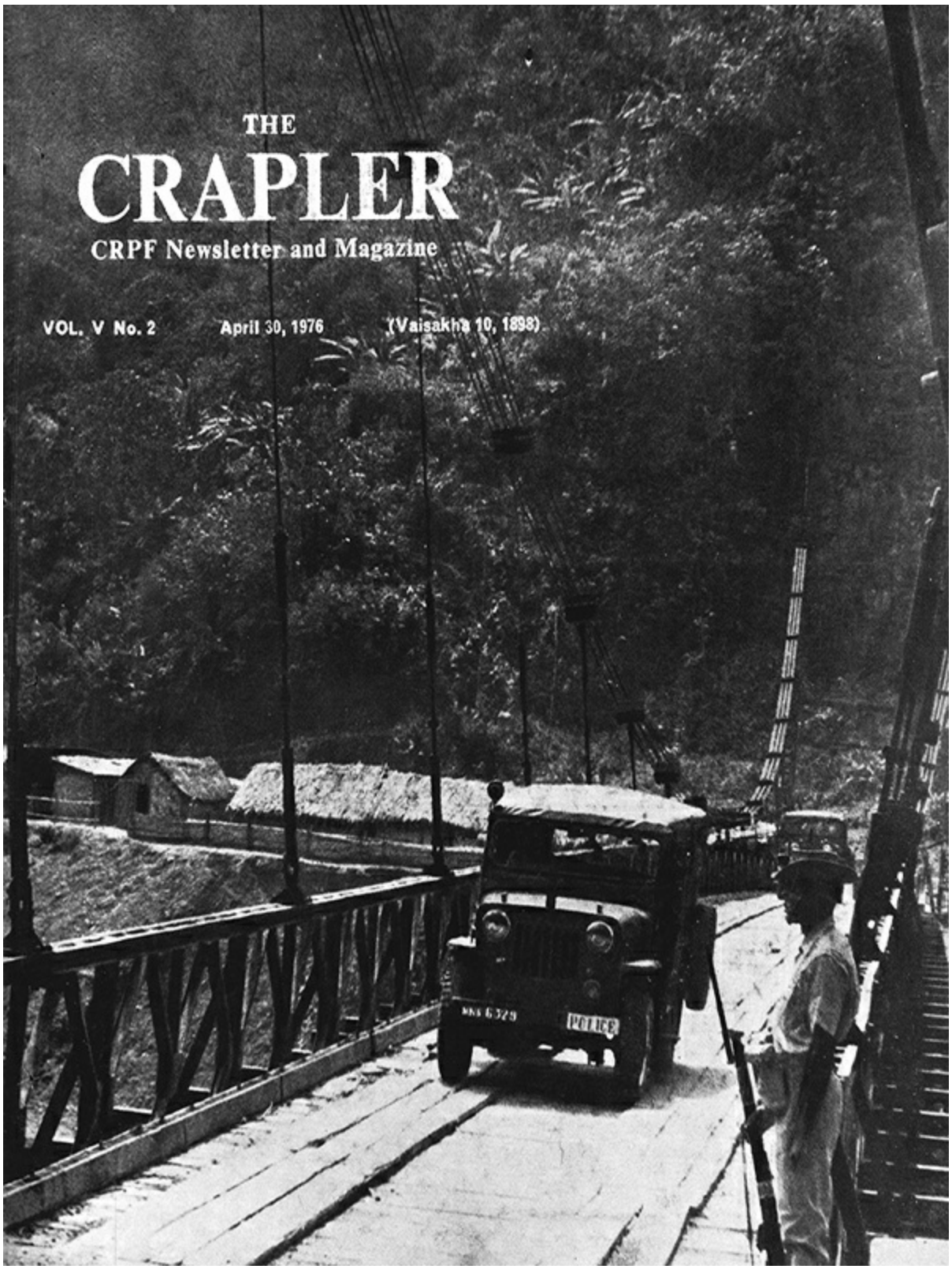
Proud officers and members of the contingent of CRPF with their prizes after victory. It may be stated the CRPF bagged as many as 10 gold, 10 silver and 9 bronze medals in the XXVth All-India Police Games Athletic Championship at Patna.

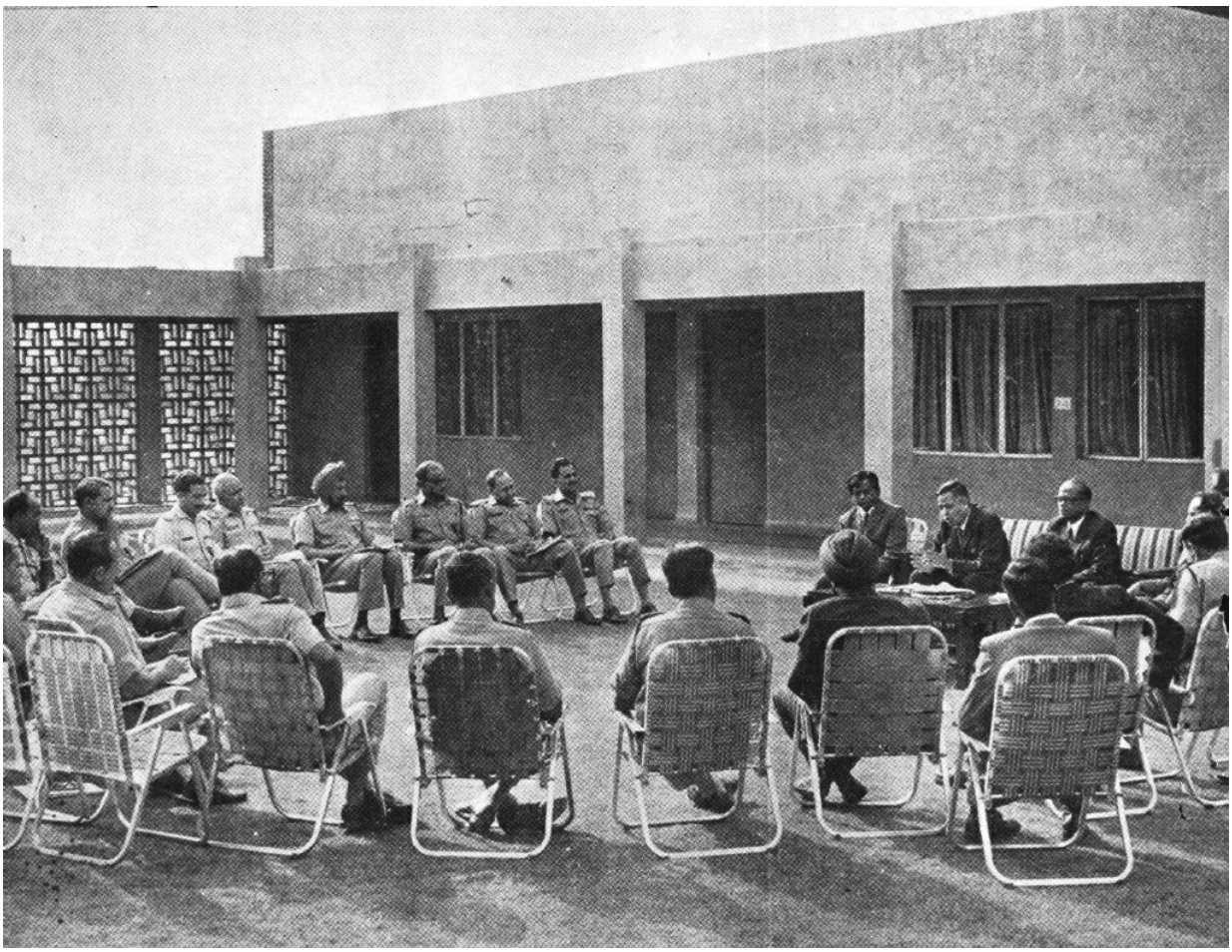


Hari Chand and Kirpal Singh lead the way in the 5,000m race.



Trophy over the head, members of CRPF contingent jubilantly dance after the victory


THE
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POLICE



Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force, addressing Commandants who attended the First Refresher Course for Commandants at Group Centre, New Delhi.

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Chief Editor H. S. Sethi

Cover

CRPF men guarding a vital bridge on Barak River in Manipur.

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IN THIS ISSUE

* *First Refresher Course for Commandants* : Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General, CRPF throws light on the first refresher course for Commandants organised at Group Centre, New Delhi recently. "The course was designed" he says, "with the main objective of making the officers *think* and broadening their out-look."

* *History of Punjab Police :* Shri Ashwini Kumar, Director-General of Border Security Force, has a peep into the glorious record of achievements of Punjab Police. "Let it not be forgotten that it has tamed a 'wild' area where impetuous blood warms in the veins of a people amongst whom the insulting glance, the angry word, the deadly blow follow each other with such startling rapidity that the crime is consummated almost before the intention is formed", he asserts.

* *Police Research—An Overview* : S. Venugopal Rao, former head of the Bureau of Police Research and Development, stresses the need for Police research and informs the readers of the highly constructive role this organisation has been playing in the development of the police forces in the country.

* *Developments In Conventional Weapons Technology :* Gen. J.N. Chaudhuri writes on the latest developments in conventional weapons technology in the world.

* *Are Soft Drinks All That Safe ? :* "When there is a colour and flavour to suit every taste and when every conceivable strategic corner is adorned with eye-catching advertisements, the consumption of soft drinks is bound to mount." Is the trend healthy ? Thankamma Jacob answers this million dollar question.

* *XIXth All-India Police Duty Meet :* CRPF Signals, team has scored as many as 98.6 per cent marks to create a new record in team event in history of All-India Police Meets. A report on the XIX Meet held recently at Gauhati.

* *Preparing for Anti-Insurgency Duties :* An article that won a prize in the essay competition sponsored by this magazine.

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"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in

HISTORY OF PUNJAB POLICE

by

ASHWINI KUMAR

Director General B. S. F.

To the fame of the Punjab Police and its officers there are, no doubt, many detractors—men who sneer at Punjab's reputation, and talk with many a contemptuous phrase of its rough and ready methods of criminal justice, its huge burly policeman with their tough and robust exterior and its magistrates who work in step with their uniformed brethren. But the very fact of the existence of such a class proves conclusively how widespread and sounding a name the Punjab Police has obtained in criminal administration.

Such a Force could not have been built in a day and it will be my endeavour to delineate its rich background and history in a territory which has almost been perpetually racked and convulsed by foreign invasions and political upheavals and contains a hot-blooded population, keenly sensitive to injury and swift to resent it, and where passion partakes much of the character of chivalrous impulse and the victim of the law is not infrequently a man of high and ardent feeling.

A contemporary historical appraisal of an institution or an organisation presupposes a number of factors which sometimes have no basis at all in history. This is, perhaps, the main difficulty one is confronted with, when attempting to write a history of the police. At the dawn of civilisation, police functions were only one aspect of the work of a courtier, a spy or a sovereign's satraps. It was not until the 19th century that our profession began to achieve an independent status. And for all one knows, even this independence today may be only a temporary phase.

Definition of 'Police'

To know something of this role, we must be clear in our minds as to what the term 'police' means. In some of its earliest definitions, this word was

used to express a very varied range of functions. It is derived from the Latin word ‘Politia’ which means a form of civil Government or condition of a State. Only a few centuries ago this word had an omnibus meaning covering street lighting, scavenging and sanitation. Even as late as the 19th century, this word was commonly used to describe any kind of planning for improving communal existence in a society.

It is only very recently that the word ‘police’ has come to mean a law-enforcing body which is engaged by the State to preserve social order and security of life and property. This does not mean, however, that previous to this there was no Government machinery to enforce the observance of laws. Wherever society existed, right from the earliest times, there has been some sort of a functionary who has always exercised these powers. Only the expression ‘Police’ to describe these functions is recent—the role is as old as administration. This role has, however, been changing through the centuries, as it has to, with the growth of society and civilisation. Today, the complex structure of our social fabric and the heavy demands of administration, have extended police activities beyond the strict concept of mere law enforcement. This modern expansion of the police idea is largely attributable to an increasing emphasis upon prevention of crime.



The Author

Changing Roles

The functions of the police in various countries are, however, not the same. These differ in material respects not only in the methods employed in securing administrative supervision and control of police forces, but also in the work it has to perform. This new role is closely wedded to the history of a particular country and we will, therefore, not be able to understand the working of these different forces if we lose the true historical perspective. Yet it is a strange phenomenon that even today, despite the colossal amount of research work which has been done in the sociological and historical spheres, there is no literature which could give even a brief outline of story, of how Governments in the past have secured observance of rules, regulations and laws, which they enacted.

It cannot be denied, for history emphasises it in a most definite manner, that rulers and Governments have played their part on the stage of the world according to a degree of success or failure in being able to get their internal laws observed. Justice, which is one of the cardinal virtues and perhaps the corner-stone of every known Constitution, would perhaps be impossible to obtain and enforce without an effective police system. And yet there is a similar lack of material and literature on this subject.

I shall now briefly discuss the growth of the police system in the area now known as the Punjab. In this context it will, perhaps, be of interest to know that as a separate entity, the Punjab has had a history of only a century and half. Previous to that it formed the northern part of the various empires which had existed in this part of the sub-continent, either owing allegiance to Kabul or Persia or to Delhi and Patliputra.

Police in Ancient India

For the police history of ancient India, one has, perhaps, to study the polity of Vedic times. From this study, it is apparent that centuries ago India had a very democratic law enforcing machinery in which the individual or the small community played a very large role in ensuring law and order in its jurisdiction. As invaders poured down the northern passes, the country was broken and split up, either into small feudal kingdoms or became a part of some big empire. Under these circumstances, the military-cum-civil police force was always imposed upon the people, so that by its repressive measures it could keep the population under control. Even Chandra Gupta Maurya in the 4th Century B. C. ruled this country by an elaborate secret and repressive police. As a matter of fact, there was no separate body of

men who could be termed as police; police functions, as we know today, were exercised by a number of individuals—the superintendent of roads and buildings, excise, treasury, kings, household and spies etc.

The Mauryan empire and after it the Kushan, Gupta and Harsha empires disintegrated not only under the blows of invaders from outside the confines of India, but also by internecine civil strifes which brought about the failure of Government to enforce its own rules, laws and regulations. The northern invader succeeded in conquering the various parts of India because its inhabitants had no love for their rulers and openly betrayed them to those who could buy what they had to give. (Hieun Tsang, the famous Chinese traveller, was robbed in Jullundur in the 6th Century A.D.)

The Afghan and Mughal empires which were founded in India after the break-up of Hindu empire, brought a new conception of police administration in their wake. On the already existing structure of local police responsibility, the conquerers from the North imposed an Arabic-cum-feudalistic institution of the Faujdar and the Kotwal. The Faujdar with his army in the rural area and the Kotwal with his police in the city tried to enforce the laws to the best of their capacity. At its best, this system was nothing short of repression and whenever governors or Faujdars in a particular area become lax, the local populace revolted against them. In due course these empires faded away and amongst the more important reasons for their decay was internal disorder.

The systems of the police which have been briefly mentioned, whether in the hoary past or during the

Muslim and Mughal regimes, were essentially based on land tenure. The local landlord or Zamindar was bound under the indigenous law to apprehend the disturber of public peace and restore stolen property. This system in which local responsibility was the guiding factor, suited the needs of a simple homogeneous, agricultural community. However effectual it may have once been, it could not support the strain of political disorder and relaxation of control from above. In subsequent eras extortion and oppression flourished unchecked through all the cadres of officers responsible for law and order. All over India, and in the territory of the Punjab, no organised body of persons answering the definition of police existed. There was, however, some sort of elementary vigilance and watch kept by local revenue officials, but even this system wilted under the

anarchy and disorder which followed in the wake of the fall of the Mughal empire.

Whereas in other parts of India, a certain amount of reform in the law and order machinery was brought about by the English, the Punjab did not come under the sway of the new invaders till the middle of the 19th century. The police reforms of Warren Hastings (1781), Lord Cornwallis (1792), Marquis of Hastings (1817), and Bombay Presidency Police enactments, Madras Police Regulations, and Napier's Scinde Police reorganisations, were all a farce for the Punjab.

Under the Sikh Rule

As the Mughal Empire collapsed and crumbled in the beginning of the 18th century, a new force sprang up from its ruins—the Sikhs. A bitter struggle ensued between Mughals and the Sikhs (1739-56). Punjab became a seething cauldron of disaffection, loot, arson and religious bigotry. In this area although the Mughal Governors were the nominal heads, yet it were the Sikh chieftains who held sway. With their roving bands of soldiers, they inspired fear not only in the minds of inhabitants but also in the Govt of the day. As far as law and order and police duties were concerned, they offered a practical plan to the villagers. The latter were to place themselves under the protection of the Dal Khalsa (Sikh Army) in lieu of payment of l/5th of their income twice a year in May and October.

The Sikhs in turn afforded them full protection against plunder, theft, robbery, molestation by neighbours and even Government troops. The system was called 'Rakhi' or 'Jamadari'. To the helpless villagers, this was a boon and many availed of it. In a short time atleast four out of the five Doab territories were taken under protection by the Dal. Units of the Dal worked together to give protection to the populace and a reserve for this purpose was kept at Amritsar. Gradually the various bands spread themselves out in the various districts of Punjab and entrenched themselves in strategic places.

The Durrani invasions (1757-1769), spelt a number of military defeats for the Sikhs, but somehow left them much stronger and united. The Dal Khalsa which had so far dispensed criminal justice in the Punjab area, split up into 12 'misals' (1770-1780). During the rule of these confederacies, the Central Mughal Govt. was powerless to enforce its rules and regulations and chaos was the order of the day. At this juncture, a new star rose on the

horizon—Maharaja Ranjit Singh. During the period 1791 to 1839, he welded the Punjab and Kashmir area into one single unit. His criminal administration was rudimentary and he did not create any separate police force. He toured his jurisdiction extensively and heard and decided criminal cases on the spot. It appears that the country was well policed by his army and a contemporary Dutch traveller Baron Hugal said, “Punjab is even safer for travelling than Hindustan which is under British sovereignty.” There were no written laws, and cases were investigated and settled by Panchayats. The only place which could boast of a police functionary was Lahore which had a Muslim Kotwal.

During the British Regime

Ranjit Singh died in 1839 and with him disappeared the nucleus around which the Sikh State had been formed. The next 10 years were again a troublous period for the Punjab and after the second and third Sikh wars the British annexed the Punjab to their other dominions in India (1849). Immediately after its annexation the new rulers tried to give a sound police administration to this troubled State. To begin with, the police system which they introduced consisted of two branches: (a) military preventive police; and (b) a civil detective police. The Military Police was split up into two sections—the infantry and the cavalry—and it comprised 10 battalions. Its strength in 1857 consisted of 8,100 men—5400 infantry and 2700 cavalry. The civil detective police consisted of about 600 men and the total cost to the exchequer for this force was about 47 lakhs of rupees.

The Military Police consisted mainly of disbanded soldiers of the old Sikh Army, and each battalion had a complete Indian complement of officers. The functions of the Military Police consisted of escorting prisoners and treasurer, and jail and garrison duties in places like Kohat and Bannu on the Frontier.

The ten battalions were posted right from Delhi to Peshawar.

In addition to the preventive Military Police, the detective Civil Police formed an independent section in three different grades. These were the Rural Establishment paid by the State and the City Watchmen and the Rural Constabulary paid by the people. Police powers were also vested in each Tehsildar and the police was made subordinate to him. There were no senior police ranks as we know them today. The Divisional Commissioner was vested with the powers of the Superintendent of Police. The Detective

Police reported all crimes and arrested criminals after tracing them. Each city employed its own watchmen and a watch tax was levied on the citizens and the police was paid from it.

Police Commission of 1860

This experiment in police administration in the Punjab was found very expensive. Also it had been observed by the Government of India that the police administration in the entire country needed a complete overhaul. In certain States, complaints of inefficiency and corruption were loudly voiced. A Police Commission was appointed in 1860 and its recommendations were generally accepted by the Government of India and consequently Police Act of 1861 was passed giving a uniform pattern of police adminisration for all the States. The main recommendations of the Commission which were embodied in the 1861 Act, ensured that

(a) the Civil Police for India should be formed on the model of the English and Irish constabulary;

(b) the Civil Constabulary to be under the Executive Govt. for all police purposes—protective, preventive or detective;

(c) the Police Department to be a separate branch of administration with an Inspector-General of Police under each Government;

(d) the Inspector-General to have under him District Superintendents and other subordinates ;

(e) there was to be a complete severance of executive police from judicial authorities, that is, no police officer was to have any judicial function or vice-versa;

(f) Village Police to be a part of the land revenue system.

Thus, the Police Commission of 1860 drew two broad lines of demarcation which had never been previously observed in India. The first was between the police and the military. The military had no longer any function in civil administration. Secondly, a line was drawn between the executive police and judicial authority. Contemporary records show that there was lot of confusion over the question as to whether the police should be under the control of the magistracy or whether it should be independent. The Commission laid down the great principle that the thief-catcher should not be the thief-trier. It was also laid down that all the officers of the new police force were to be Europeans.

The old Punjab Police pattern was thus reorganised and by July 1861 the newly organised constabulary came into being. The Military Police consisting of 10 battalions was disbanded and each district had its own Superintendent of Police with a separate force consisting of Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables. The City Police and the Village Police were also remodelled. The Village Police had its own watchman who was appointed by the Village Headman. The Village Headman, Zaildars and Inamdars were also given police duties.

A separate police force also existed for the regulation of ferries, cantonments, municipalities and the railways.

The Police Reforms of 1861 envisaged a force which was well disciplined, trained and well-equipped. In Punjab, there was no central training institute but districts continued to train their own personnel. In 1891, however, a Police Training School in Phillaur was founded and started giving training to senior constables who were fit for promotion to the rank of Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors.

For identification purposes, the Provincial Finger Print Bureau was founded in the Punjab in 1896. The turn of the century found Punjab with a fairly sound police administration but, due to the rapidly changing fabric of the Indian political and social scene, it could not keep up with the wind of change. Brief attempts had been made between 1861 to 1902 to reform the police in the Punjab. These changes were, however, insignificant.

Police Commission of 1902

In 1902, the Government of India were of the view that the police force all over India had developed certain defects which needed immediate and revolutionary reforms. A Commission was appointed to go all over the country. With considerable regret, the Commission reported that corruption was rampant in the force because of the extremely low wages paid to the policeman, that is, Rs. 6 to 7. A number of other abuses had also crept in because of the unsatisfactory human material which was manning the force due to low wages. The Commission’s main recommendations were that Constables should be given a minimum pay of Rs. 8 per mensem, that Sub-Inspectors of Police be recruited directly and should be educated up to the matriculation standard, that a separate Provincial Police Service should be created and should be manned by Indians, that each State should have a Criminal Investigation Department and a separate Railway Police

administrative unit. It also recommended that each district headquarters should have an armed reserve of Constables.

For policing the rural areas, the Commission expressed itself in favour of maintaining the spirit of the indigenous system in India. The Commission, however, failed to remove the distinction between European and Indian officers and this continued to give rise to a lot of disaffection.

At the dawn of the century we thus find that the Punjab Police had again been reformed according to the recommendations of the 1902 Commission. It consisted of one Inspector-General, 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, 31 Superintendents of Police, 27 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 68 Inspectors, 587 Deputy Inspectors and 15415 Constables. Only 3750 Constables could read and write and this force cost the exchequer Rs.35,43,720. For purposes of police administration, the province was divided into Eastern, Central, and Western Ranges. The post of an Addl. Deputy Inspector-General of Police was created to hold charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Railway Police. The jurisdiction of Railway Police extended over 3,540 miles covering the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Sind.

There was a phenomenal increase in serious crime in the Punjab at the commencement of the second decade of the century. In 1912, the Delhi enclave was separated from the Punjab.

World War I and Thereafter

Great War I with its diversion of thought and energy from normal activities affected the state of crime profoundly. The political and economic unrest in a period of external war and acute scarcity acted as a stimulus to the disorderly element. The Punjab Police thus remained occupied, dealing with conspiracy cases, activities of the Ghadar Party and other revolutionaries in addition to the handling of crime and criminals.

Important organisational changes thus occurred during this period. Additional posts of 2 DIGs were sanctioned and the pay of Constables was raised and a Village Patrol Act was brought into existence. The Police Rules were also revised in 1914. Again, the Indian Police Cadre for senior police officials was also materially reformed. Prior to 1893, the gazetted ranks of the Indian Police Service were filled by the commissioned officers of the Indian Army and also by nomination. Thereafter, practically all the officers

were selected in England through a system of competitive examinations. This system was, however, considered unsatisfactory and in 1912 a commission presided over by Lord Islington was appointed to report on the method of recruitment in higher cadres. Due to the outbreak of the War, the recommendations of this Commission remained still born.

After the War, the entire question was gone into by a commission presided over by Viscount Lee. The Commission recommended that Indians should be recruited to 30 per cent of the senior posts as against 50 per cent by Europeans. Twenty per cent of the posts were to be filled up by promotion from Provincial Service.

On conclusion of Word War I, the Punjab Police had an uphill task in maintaining public order. Political unrest, trade depression and the non-cooperation movement taxed the resources of the police to the maximum. In 1919 the ill-fated Rowlatt Bills occasioned countrywide agitation and disturbances. This was followed by the Multan Communal Riots, the Guru-ka-Bagh Agitation and the Babbar Akali Movement.

The Police carried out the duties allotted to it. Disaffection amongst the ranks, however, continued to grow due to poor service conditions. In 1925, the Punjab Government appointed the Lumsden Committee which recommended that the strength of a rural police station should be supplemented and laid down norms for working out the strength. It also recommended the creation of the post of an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, and suggested a revision of pay of non-gazetted officers and other ranks. The minimum pay for a Constable was fixed at Rs. 17 per mensem.

Another striking feature of this period was the rapid growth of the system of scientific methods of investigation. Criminal investigating agencies were brought into existence in all the districts of the province in 1930 for purposes of dealing with crime in a collective and systematic manner. The *modus operandi* system of investigation was developed which led to a specialised study of the methods of professional criminals. A Scientific Laboratory was founded at Phillaur.

Thus stood the Punjab Police at the World War II. The outbreak of War led to the reorganisation and augmentation of the Punjab Additional Police, the fore-runner of the existing Punjab Armed Police. Detachments of this force were employed to guard vulnerable points and also other strategic places where regular police needed extra help.

The progress of war found a number of police officers seconded to other jobs. Additional war time duties devolved on the police. The years 1942 and 1943 were characterized by political agitations in several parts of the country. Throughout the War the economy of the State remained increasingly disturbed and men's minds were more and more unsettled by the events in the world outside. Throughout this period there was a tremendous upsurge in the population and the urge of demand for independence reached its climax.

The Partition

The heroic activities of the Indian National Army served to give an edge to this aspiration. The demand for complete independence saw its fruition in 1947 but the Punjab Province had a heavy price to pay. Not only was the State partitioned but it also witnessed the most appalling disaster in recent history in the form of communal disturbances which swept over the province and continued for some months after independence. Partition led to the exchange of population and exodus of non-Muslims from West Punjab and of Muslims from East Punjab to Pakistan. The magnitude and the complexity of the problems connected with the partition and exchange of population are too formidable for words. Amidst the blazing communal passion when reprisal followed reprisal and the maddest frenzy of violence seemed to be the order of the day, the Punjab Police stood loyal to a man to the one cause to which they were wedded—the cause of maintaining law and order. In the United Punjab, the Muslims constituted roughly 70% of the police force. After the departure of the Muslim Police, 30% of the effective strength of the Punjab was called upon to deal with a situation unknown to history. The swarms of the demoralised, uprooted humanity were bound to be attracted to crime. The rehabilitation problem and the economic distress only served to aggravate the chaotic law and order conditions. To restore public confidence was a Herculean task of which any police force in the world at any time could be proud.

Provincial Armed Police

The truncated Punjab comprising 13 districts was divided into two Ranges for purposes of police administration. The foremost task which the department faced was filling up the hiatus created by the departure of the Muslim policemen. To cope with the added duty of the protection of Indo-

Pakistan border, the strength of the Provincial Armed Police was suitably augmented. This force continued to provide the manpower for the protection of vulnerable points and duties connected with the railway security. On the performance of this force depended the morale of not only the population on the border but also of the people of the State.

Starting from scrap and passing through several vicissitudes, this force constitutes today virtually the first line of defence on the Indo-Pakistan border as well as in guarding a number of strategic points on the frontiers of the country. Several contingents of this force have been sent on special duty outside the State and on each occasion have brought laurels to the Punjab Police. The service rendered by the jawans in rescuing flood-stricken and marooned people in October 1955 floods must remain a memorable event.

In 1956, the erstwhile PEPSU State was merged with the Punjab. The districts of erstwhile PEPSU constituted a separate range, that is, Patiala Range. Shortly afterwards, the Jullundur Range, was bifurcated into Border Range and the new Jullundur Range. The three border districts falling within the Border

Range are also under the charge of D. I. G/P. A. P.

There has been no comprehensive survey of the needs and requirements of the police force in respect of manpower and equipment after 1926. The basic structure remains the same as was fixed under the Police Act, 1861. Realising this, the State Govt. had appointed the Punjab Police Commission, 1961, to go into various matters connected with the organisation and functioning of police in the State. The deliberations of the Government thereon will be keenly awaited by all, especially the policemen.

Thus we come to the end of this brief survey of the growth of the Punjab Police. The record of achievement of the force is one of which it may well be proud. In the face of the most trying conditions— overwork, discomfort and danger— the Punjab Police has continued with success and unbroken devotion to protect the people whom its duty is to guard. Let it not be forgotten that it has tamed a wild area where impetuous blood warms in the veins of a people amongst whom the insulting glance, the angry word, the deadly blow follow each other with such startling rapidity that the crime is consummated almost before the intention is formed. Today serious crimes like dacoity and robbery have almost become extinct, and all that remains under the shadow of law is a weedy harvest of minor offences.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION

Shri N.S. Saksena, Director-General of Central Reserve Police Force has, in a Standing Order, reminded the officers of the Force about the Government decision in favour of total prohibition in keeping with the Directive Principles of the Constitution. “A gradual but sustained effort has to be made towards this goal,” according to the Standing Order.

The Standing Order lays down that every member of the Force is expected to scrupulously adhere to Rule 22 of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and directs the disciplinary authorities to take stern disciplinary action against those who violate the Rule.

According to the Standing Order a maximum of 3 bottles of whisky/ brandy/wine and 6 bottles of beer can be sold to officers and 3 bottles of beer and 1½ bottles of whisky/ brandy/gin/rum to subordinate officers each month through their respective messes. Purchase for an amount exceeding 5% of the monthly emoluments is not permitted.

Rum will be sold to other ranks at a maximum scale of 120 ml (4oz) per roan on each day of issue. At altitudes less than 3,000 feet, rum will be issued only once a week while at altitudes ranging from 3,000 feet to 4,999 feet, it will be issued once a week during the months from April to September and thrice a week from October to March. At altitudes ranging from 5,000 feet to 8,999 feet, it may be issued 25 days in each month from October to March and twice a week during other months. For places above an altitude of 9,000 feet, rum may be issued 25 days each month throughout the year.

The Standing Order further lays down that intoxicating drinks will not be consumed under any circumstances in states where prohibition is in force.

“It should be our sincere endeavour to see that teetotallers do not take to drinking and those who consume it, do so in a disciplined manner,” stated the D.G. in his Standing Order.

Are Soft Drinks All That Safe?

by

THANKAMMA JACOB

To a famished and heat weary soul, what could be more tempting than a sparkling ice cold drink abounding in quick energy ?

When the cool foam soothes and refreshes without adding one wee bit of extra fat, the temptation is irresistible. Indeed, the low-caloric refresher seems to be the ideal answer to the cholesterol-weary consumer. No wonder the sales of soft drink are soaring all the time.

"My children just live on them," many a fond mother coos. With crates of the cool 'nectar' stored in the home refrigerator, the thirsty youngster tries to do full justice to the colourful flavoursome mouthfuls at any odd time. No party or reception—children's or grown-ups'— gets going without the comforting presence of these ready-to-serve goodies. When there is a colour and flavour to suit every taste and when every conceivable strategic corner is adorned with eye-catching advertisements, the consumption of soft drinks is bound to mount. Is the trend healthy ? This is the million-dollar question today.

In an international and inter-professional congress on 'Malnutrition and Food Habits,' held in 1960 in New York, Dr. F.D. Sai, a nutritionist, reported, "I saw a pregnant woman in Guatemala who had become malnourished because her diet consisted mainly of soft drinks. The same may happen with children, and we are beginning to see it in West Africa."

How can soft drinks be held responsible for nutritional deficiency ? The answer is simple. In any soft drink, every element of nutritional importance, except calories, is zero. The calories come from the refined sugar in the drink and where even this is substituted by saccharine, the "miracle sweetner", the food value is an absolute zero. But the potentialities for harm are compounded.

Dr. Charles Best, the co-discoverer of Insulin, thinks that both soft and hard drinks create the same problem —overin dulgence produces protein deficiency by providing no nutrients and diminishing the appetite for nutritious foods. If the body is starved of proteins for a long period, the result is liver damage. Cirrhosis of the liver has been reported among

teenagers who drink large quantities of soft drinks as well as among chronic alcoholics. It is the consequence of consuming foods, low in nutritional value such as soft drinks, to the exclusion of more wholesome foods. Soft drinks can and do displace nourishing items in the diet. Money that should be invested in health-giving milk, vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat and cereals is wasted on soft drinks. As long as a person persists in consuming these drinks he cannot win.

Where the money is spent more on soft drinks than on the daily requirements of nutritious foods, the result is malnutrition. Where the budget permits purchase of both, the result is obesity. Each eight ounce bottle of a soft drink contains roughly 5 teaspoons of sugar, unless the latter has been replaced by artificial sweetners.

Besides sugar, what else is in a soft drink ? Acid of course—usually phosphoric or citric. Both act on the tooth enamel and in addition produce excessive acidity in the stomach, which diminishes appetite by interfering with digestive processes. Mild acids present in citrus fruits are known to erode tooth enamel. The erosion will be naturally more pronounced with the stronger acids in soft drinks.

The damage does not stop there. The mouth is a natural habitat for a multitude of micro-organisms. These microbes readily act on the sugar in the soft drink, producing more and more acid. As these beverages are very often drunk between meals, the chance of the sugar remaining in the mouth for the bacteria to act on are very high. When this happens many times during the day, the deterioration in the teeth will be marked. There is ample evidence for the enamel eroding property of phosphoric and other acids present in high concentration in any soft drinks, particularly the colas. The consumer does not notice the sour taste since it is marked by the sweetness of the extra sugar present.

Attention was first focussed on the acidity of the drinks when during World War II, Dr. Clive McCay and his associates in the American Naval Research Institute noted that extracted human teeth, when placed in cold drinks for two days, lost much of the calcium in the enamel. The experiment was prompted by the observation that sailors spent a substantial portion of their food stipends on cold drinks.

To find out if the drinks had any effect, on the tooth enamel of animals experiments were carried on from 1943 to 1950 on rats, dogs monkeys and

the results were even more dramatic. When well-fed rats were given only colas to drink for six months, their “molar teeth dissolved down to the gum line.” The deterioration was so severe that the rats could not eat normally and the experiment had to be stopped.

The implications are clear enough for everyone to see. Some teenagers are known to drink these delicacies to the exclusion of water. And since adolescents normally prefer snacks to regular meals, they are not even as well fed as the experimental rats.

Phosphoric acid contains phosphorus, too much of which is known to upset the body’s calcium phosphorus balance. In children suffering from rickets, this is particulary important. Besides, too much phosphate prevents the absorption of iron, an element indispensable for good health.

This is only half the story. Acid, sugar and water are not the only ingredients of soft drinks. There are others even more objectionable. The cola drinks for instance contain caffeine, a habit-forming drug, which kills appetite even in adults. It is most undesirable for children and it is ironic that parents who refuse their children coffee and tea, should feel it safe to give them such drinks.

Caffeine is known to have produced genetic changes in bacteria, fruit-flies, various plants and in human cell cultures. If consumed regulary, there seems to be “a strong likelihood that caffeine may prove to be one of the most dangerous mutagens in man.” Scientist Howard J. Sanders has given this warning in a paper on “Chemical Mutagens. The Road to Genetic Disaster” published in the June 1969 issue of “Chemical and Engineering News.”

All soft drinks also have in them many food additives. Even when these are permitted in foods by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act of 1954, there is no guarantee that they are safe, especially for children. Without the cushioning effects of wholesome foods, the lining of digestive tract is bound to degenerate under the constant attack of these so-called goodies.

Where the ingredients are toxic and are forbidden by food laws, the drinks have to be categorised as adulterated ? Adulteration of soft drinks is common; even the big industries are not free from the menace. In an analysis of soft drinks in the market carried out at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, it was reported that out of 24 investigated, 11 had toxic colourings, and seven had saccharine, a noxious substance strongly

suspected to be capable of inducing bladder cancer.

Why must there be an all-out effort to promote and protect a good public image for the soft drink industry, one wonders. Of course, they are good foreign exchange earners and convenient quenchers of thirst, at any time and place. But then, they were not welcomed in Italy. They have no market in Greece and Denmark has taxed them out of existence. The Belgian Government insists on precise labelling in bold letters, warning of the caffeine content. The French Parliament banned sale of cola drinks in 1952, recognising their health hazards. But the soft drinks "empire" had its own lobby, which exerted enormous pressure and got the law withdrawn.

In America, when Dr. Clive M. Mc Cay testified to the harmful effects of soft drinks in the 1950 hearings before the Congressional Select Committee investigating the use of chemicals in food products, it is reported that a law-maker reminded him that the soft-drink industry represented huge economic investments. He was against disrupting the industry and the economy as a whole. Dr. McCay argued that the health of nation's children might be as important as the well-being of soft drinks industry. Every parent, who has the well-being of his child at heart, must admit that Dr. McCay is right

(*With the courtesy of the "Sunday Standard''*)

G. P. F. CELL STARTS FUNCTIONING

GPF cell started functioning on February 2, 1976 under the charge of Shri M. P. Singh, AD (EDP Cell).

To start with, recovery of current subscription is being made and all units have been instructed to arrange deductions from the pay for March, paid in April. These deductions will be only with regard to those who have put in one year's service.

It will be obligatory for all personnel to contribute to GPF on completion of one year's service. Option exists to contribute immediately on joining Govt. service.

Nine-digit code number allotted to the personnel would become their GPF number. They should be indicated in all correspondence relating to GPF.

Presently, accounts maintained by different AGs and AGCR will not be disturbed.

Developments In Conventional Weapons Technology

by

Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri (Retd.)

While nuclear weapons and how to prevent them from proliferating still dominate the headlines, many improvements to killing capacity continue to be made in the area of conventional arms which, of course, do not catch the public eye. Interestingly enough, some of these improvements are spin-offs from nuclear technology while others are due to the constant process of technical innovation. The theme of such innovation in the recent past has been more precision in guidance so that the missile discharged by conventional means reaches its target with the greatest degree of accuracy.

This technology of precision guidance aims at picking up the missile employed during its mid or terminal course flight and then homing it in on the target to obtain an economical single shot kill effect. Previously too much was dependent on the unit discharging the missile to get the maximum degree of accuracy built in at the start which included estimation of wind, weather and movement factors. In the new systems, the intention is to reduce these initial errors by devices varying the flight path of the missile when it is much nearer the target. These systems vary widely in role and sophistication. There are glide bombs that home on the energy reflected from a target illuminated by a laser. Rather simpler are the wire-guided antitank missiles but even these in their later versions incorporate semi-automatic tracking features, which means the missile need not be visually tracked by the operator once the target has been acquired.

Precision guided munitions or P. G. M. now being deployed on strike aircraft are steered towards their targets by television signals, enabling the aircraft to leave the launch area immediately after firing. Other P. G. Ms. not yet employed but under development include laser-guided artillery projectiles. Also what must be of immense interest and possibly some concern to armoured regiments is the multiple independently manoeuvring sub-munitions or M. I. Ms which consist of a small anti-armour warhead dispensed from a cluster bomb using a terminal guidance system to attack targets.

Naturally, the accurate location and detection of targets is a basic necessity for using the new target guidance systems. Further, not only is it necessary to know the enemy positions to the nearest metre if possible but one has to pin-point one's own location equally meticulously, for otherwise his calculations go astray at the start. One way to ensure this is to prepare an accurate grid covering the area required, rather on the lines of civil aviation's navigational beacon system which automatically computes the position of any aircraft flying in the area covered by the beacons. By the late 1970s, it is expected that the U.S. A., using satellites, will possess a global grid which will allow the land, sea and air forces to employ common positioning references. All these developments will increase the need for more information to be both acquired and disseminated far more quickly than at present, making good and accurate communications, both vertically and laterally, a pre-requisite.

On the battlefield, perhaps the least exploited area for "infyonics" which means the application of sensor and communication technologies, these new techniques not only indicate an increase in the effective fire-power of small units but also provide them with a better sense of battlefield environment. For the transmission of information from forward units to command centres and vice versa, the further introduction of micro wave and digital burst techniques will enhance both command and control.

At first sight these new developments in conventional weapons seem to indicate that for the future defence will predominate over offence. Because of the increased and much deadlier fire power available to smaller units, large concentrations of troops and the bigger systems such as the tank, will become more vulnerable to the less expensive smaller units and systems. Concealment of large formations will be difficult and the massing of large

forces, risky. Up to a point this is correct and one advantage to be gained out of greater accuracy will, of course, be the dimunition in danger to purely civilian areas. However, as the new systems of accurate guidance develop, counter-measures to deceive them will also emerge. The cost of introduction will be a further inhibiting factor.

For example, according to present estimates, the price of the two semi-automatic guided anti-tank weapons used by the United States is 3,000 dollars but that of the unit used to finally guide the missile to its target is 20,000 dollars.

So far as the armed forces of developing countries are concerned, the introduction of a new generation of conventional weapons by the militarily more sophisticated nations will probably mean a greater availability of obsolescent weapons either in the open market or from their traditional suppliers. The prices will not be cheap, for the seller will certainly try and recoup as much of the cost of his new weapons as he can. However, they might consider looking well ahead into the future for their own long-term requirements of weapons and organisations. This is particularly so for India whose scientists have shown themselves in the recent past to be capable of great achievements.

(Courtesy : "Indian Express")

First Refresher Course For Commandants

by

N. S. Saksena

In "Crapler" of December 31, 1975, I wrote an article "Need for more knowledge". In accordance with the ideas in that article, it was decided to organise a Refresher Course for Commandants. All of us were hesitant as

we were not sure whether we could secure the services of enough senior officers to share their expert knowledge with CRPF Commandants. However, the response far exceeded our expectations.

2. In the 12-day course (March 15 to 29), the following guest lecturers gave talks to the trainees :—

(i) Shri K. K. Dave, Director (Training), Bureau of Police Research and Development on “Training” ;

(ii) Dr. J. P. Jain, Senior Research Officer,Ministry of External Affairs on “China: After Mao What” ;

(iii) Shri Tushar Dutt, DIG, Central Industrial Security Force on “CISF”;

(iv) Shri P.V. Hingorani, Additional Director, Central Bureau of Investigation on “Anand Margis”;

(v) Shri R.D. Singh, IG, Railway Protection Force on “RPF & RPSF” ;

(vi) Shri J.S. Mehta, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs on “India’s relations with its neighbours” ;

(vii) Shri T.S. Bisht, DIG, Indo-Tibetan Border Police on “ITBP” ;

(viii) Col. R.P. Singh, officiating Deputy Director (Ops), Border Security Force on “Assistance to State Police in dealing with internal law and order situations in border States with particular reference to Bangladesh”; and

(ix) Shri S. Subramaniam, Joint Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau on “C.P. (ML), Naxalite Movement in India”.

Every guest lecturer was taken to our Group Centre by a Dy. Director or an Asstt. Director. On March 29, I took Shri J.S. Mehta, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. The guest lecturers were kind enough to afford an opportunity to our Commandants to talk to them informally also.

3. Besides, the following officers of CRPF gave lectures :—

(i) D.G.—“Law and order in India”;

(ii) I.G. S/III—“State police organisation in India’’ ;

(iii) D.D.(A)—(i) “Recruitment manual” and (ii) “Force institutions and funds manual” ;

(iv) D. D. (P)—“Provisioning manual” ;

(v) W. A.—“Signal Communications” ;

(vi) A.D., CPAU—“Functions of CPAU vis-a-vis Commandants” ;

(vii) A. D. (Legal)—“Judicial trial” ;

(viii) A.F.A.—“Govt. budgeting and delegation of financial powers” ; and

(ix) DIG Neemuch — “Insurgency in Vietnam”.

4. The first lecture which was from CRPF officers started at 0930 hours and ended at 1105 hours. After this there was a tea break. The second lecture was from 1130 to 1300 hours. At the end of lecture, the officers asked questions relating to the subject.

5. There were three course discussions on the subjects of (i) Welfare within the CRPF, (ii) Work in Forward Areas, and (iii) Motor Accidents.

All the trainees participated in the discussions. These were presided over by some DD or DIG.

6. Noprogramme was scheduled for the afternoons so that the officers could devote time to prepare for the next day’s lectures and study books and material of general and professional nature.

7. During the course, films were shown on two days. These related to places of historical interest, I. S. A. Passing-Out Parade (TV & AIR script) and foreign countries, for example, Nepal, Japan, China, Soviet Union, Mexico, USA, Egypt.

8. The course was designed with the main objective of making the officers *think* **and broadening their outlook.**

I think the objective was achieved but we have taken a number of

practical hints from officer trainees as to how the next course can be improved. Let us hope that the second course will be better than the first one.

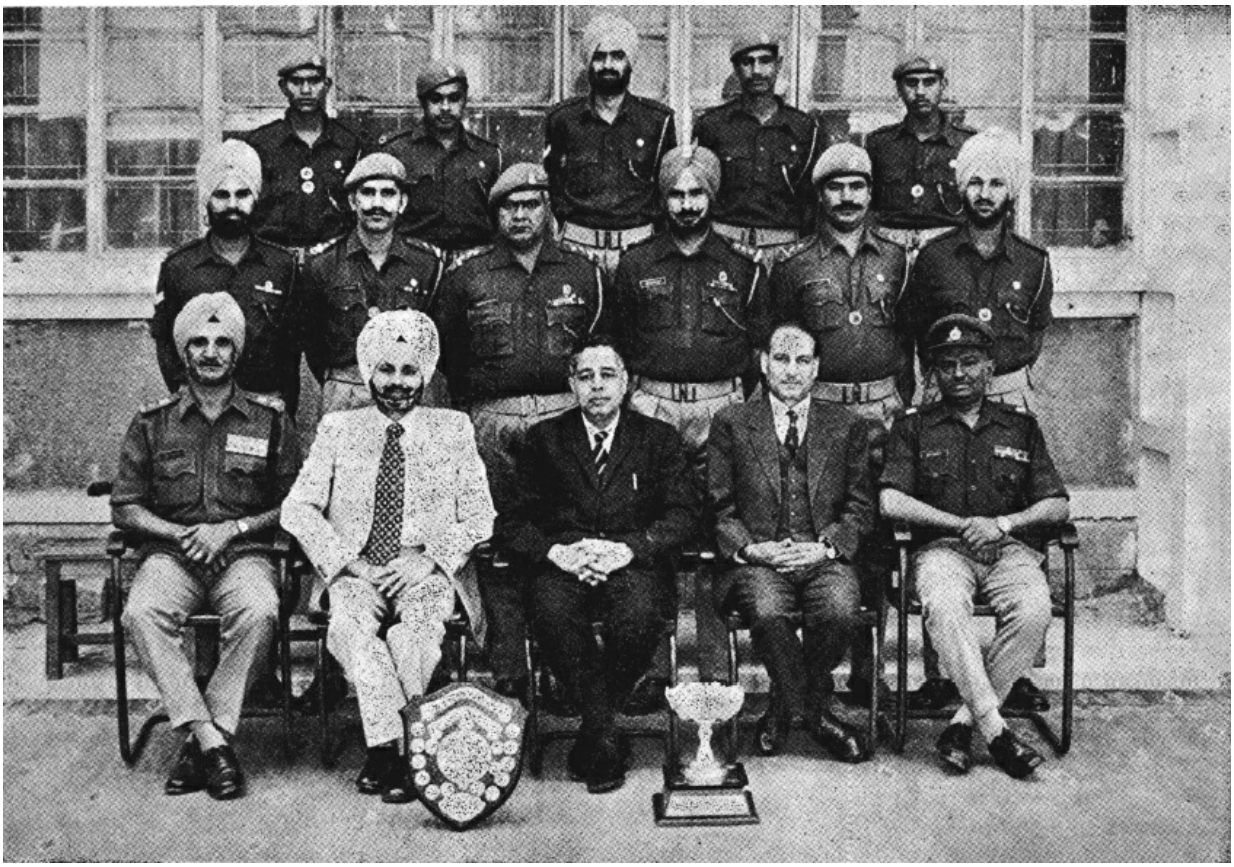
XIX ALL-INDIA POLICE DUTY MEET

CRPF Signals Set New Record In Team Event

CRPF has won laurels in the XIX All-India Police Duty Meet held at Gauhati from February 23 to 29, 1976.

In the Signals section, our team consisting of Nk RO Balbir Singh of 2 Sig Bn and Nk RO Charan Singh of 3 Sig Bn forming the control station detachment and Nk RO Joga Singh of 3 Sig Bn and Nk RO Faquir Singh of 1st Sig Bn constituting out-station detachment was able to collect equipment and get their stations installed with aerials and clear four-test messages in a record time of 14.13 minutes to win the competition. Twenty teams from all the States took part. Our team scored 98.62 per cent marks while the team from Uttar Pradesh scored 94.66 per cent marks for the second position. Our team has created a new record in the history of All-India Police Duty Meets so far by achieving lowest timing in completion of the team event.

In the individual skill competition in morse sending and receiving, Nk RO Balbir Singh of 2 Sig Bn competed against 20 participants from para-military forces and state police organisations and stood second, earning a silver medal.



Sitting (L-R) : Lt. Col. P. S. Jauhal, Brig. Ajit Singh, Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General, Brig. P. N. Khanduri and Maj. B. K. Sobti.
Standing (Middle row) : Naik Joga Singh, Sub-Inspector Jagroop Singh, Insp. Randhir Singh, Insp. Sucha Singh, Sub-Inspector P. C. Joshi and Naik Charan Singh.
(Top row) : Naik Balbir Singh, HC T. J. Jose, Naik Mohinder Pal Singh, Naik Rama Awtar and Naik Faqir Singh.



Proud winners of gold medals in wireless competition (LtoR): Nk. Joga Singh, Nk Faquir Singh Chauhan, Nk Balbir Singh and Nk Charan Singh.

The Signals cipher team gained laurels for the CRPF, securing second position in the team event and third in the individual skill competition. SI Jagroop Singh of 3 Sig Bn and SI P. C. Joshi of 2 Sig Bn formed the cipher team of CRPF which scored 90 per cent marks in the team competition. In addition to two silver medals for the team event, Shri Jagroop Singh also bagged bronze medal for securing third position in the individual skill in the cipher competition.

Both the wireless and the cipher teams had been trained in 1 Sig Bn and B Coy 3 Sig Bn, respectively, under the guidance of experienced coaches like SI Sucha Singh of 1st Sig Bn (who himself is an old gold medalist in wireless team event) and Inspector Randhir Singh of 3 Sig Bn, a veteran cipher instructor. These teams had been given regular scientific training based on the past experiences and the observations noticed during the previous competitions.

In all, CRPF Signals team bagged four gold medals, three silver medals and one bronze medal.

In recognition of the exemplary performance of the wireless and cipher

teams, the Director-General has personally conveyed his congratulations to them.

Shooting

In the shooting competition, our team secured first position in one practice and third position in three other events. CRPF team was adjudged third in the competition. Inspector A. Manikam, who had been bagging gold medals during the last three years, failed to click this time.

M.T.

In the Motor Transport section, H. C. Safed Singh stood first in pick-up driving while Ct. Yogendra Pal secured the second position in jeep driving.

First Aid

In the individual section, Ct. Teeka Ram stood third. CRPF ambulance team also secured the third position.

Family Welfare Centres

The FWC stall put up by CRPF, its arrangements of articles and decoration were highly appreciated by the visitors as also by the organisers of other States.



"I'm reminded of my cricket days."

SPORTS ROUND-UP

Here is a round-up of sports events of January and February 1976 :-

Hockey

Vir Singh Memorial Hockey Tournament, Tikamgarh, (MP) : This tournament was held from December 21 to 26, 1975. CRPF Blue team participated. Corps of Signals (Jullundur), Army Service Corps (Meerut) and Indian Navy were some of the other prominent teams that took part.

CRPF annexed the championship, defeating Corps of Signals (Jullundur)

in the finals by two goals to one. By his superb skill, our goalkeeper Shekhar Gurung won the hearts of many. S.S. Mann was adjudged the best scorer of the tournament.

Radha Krishnan Memorial Hockey Tournament, Damoh (MP) : CRP Red team lost to Corps of Signals (Jullundur) in the finals in the tie-breaker.

All-India Hockey Tournament, Katni (MP) : CRPF Red team lost in a tie-breaker to B.E.G. (Poona) in the semi-finals by 10 goals to 11 in this tournament played from January 12 to 26.

In the hard line match, CRPF defeated Bihar Regiment by two goals to one. In appreciation of their performance, each of our players was presented with a brief case.

All-India Jagmohan Memorial Tournament, Muzaffarnagar (M.P.) : CRPF Red team lost to ASC (Jullundur) in the quarter-finals tie-breaker by two goals to three.

All-India Lal Bahadur Shastri Hockey Tournament, Bijnaur : In the quarter-final match, CRPF Red team lost to North-Eastern Railway in the tie-breaker by four goals to five.

Basketball

All-India Takhat Singh Memorial Basketball Tournament: CRPF 'B' team entered the tournament held at Ganganagar from January 23 to 26, 1976.

Having won two matches and lost one, our team qualified for the knock-out stage. In the semi-finals CRPF lost to Rajasthan. (Scores-84-104)

All-India Advani Memorial Basketball Tournament : CRPF 'B' team defeated BEG (Kirkee) and lost to Western Railway and Rajasthan in the tournament held at Jaipur from January 18 to 21, 1976.

Kabaddi

All-India Invitation Kabaddi Tournament : CRPF Kabaddi team participated in the tournament in which 17 prominent teams of the country took part. The tournament was held at Calcutta from February 12 to 14, 1976.

Eastern Railway, which had fielded four international players, succeeded in defeating CRPF team in the quarter-final by nine points only.

Football

Hirabhai Memorial Football Tournament, Kota : CRPF team lost to Punjab Police in the third round. Earlier, CRPF defeated Ambala Heroes (4-3).

Hindzine Football Tournament, Udaipur: Our team lost to Hindzine Limited, Udaipur in the first leg semi-final (1-2), but scored a victory over Zawar Mines, Udaipur in hard-line contest.

All-India Invitation Football Tournament, Madurai: Two matches were won. CRPF lost in the third match.

Volleyball

Volleyball team of 37 Bn. CRPF participated in BRCC Volleyball match and emerged champions. Shri S. N. Shrivastava, DIGP Tirhut Range, Muzaffarnagar rewarded Rs. 20 each to one HC, one L/Nk and seven Constables for their good game in this highly contested match.

Gymnastics

Our Central Gymnastics team participated on behalf of "The Mandsaur District Gymnastics Association" in the M.P. State Gymnastics Championship held at Bhopal from February 26 to 29, 1976.

Four other teams representing Ujjain, Shajapur, Bhopal and Seon districts of Madhya Pradesh took part in this competition.

Performance of our gymnasts was superb in all the seven events. S. I. N. B. Bhosle, HC V.K. Bhosle and S. I. Shankar Lal won the first three places for the best gymnast contest. S. I. N. B. Bhosle stood first in 5 events out of seven and the remaining two events were won by S. I. Chammu Singh and HC V. K. Bhosle of CRPF. Our team secured 223.50 points and thus won the championship with a big margin.

COMMENDATIONS

On the occasion of the Republic Day Celebrations on January 26, 1976, the Governor of Nagaland has announced the presentation of commendation certificates to Shri A.K. Kathuria, Commandant and Shri J.M.M. Singh, Asstt. Commandant of 43rd Bn, C. R. P. F. for their commendable work in Nagaland.

PREPARING FOR ANTI-INSURGENCY DUTIES

by

M. L. SHARMA

After independence, there had been a number of disturbances inside the country. These disturbances can be categorised as : (i) disturbances in states like Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland and (ii) disturbances in other states like Bihar, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

There is a basic difference in both types of disturbances. In the former case the people of the area do not accept the sovereignty of the Indian Govt. and they fight for their "independence." In the latter case, the sovereignty of the Indian Govt. is not challenged but only certain policies of the Govt. are not liked which ultimately culminates into disturbances. The motives behind these two types of disturbances and the methods used are also different.

This article confines itself to the disturbances of the first type. To tackle with the insurgency in states like Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland, it is essential to know the basic reasons due to which the hostilities erupted in these states and the strategy used by the hostiles.

The history of the disturbances is different from state to state. Narrating the history of these states will not serve any purpose. It is pointed out that unfortunately in the initial stages after independence, reactionary forces instigated the people of these areas against the Indian Govt. and succeeded in their mission. The people of these areas took up arms against the Govt. They established contacts with unfriendly countries like China and Pakistan and got training from them in guerilla warfare as also received arms and ammunition.

This is an essay which had won a prize of Rs. 100 in CRPF essay

competition. The subject for the essay was "How to prepare a battalion (both gazetted and non-gazetted ranks) for anti-insurgency duties in states like Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur after the Battalion has been doing internal security duties in states like Bihar, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh."

The hostiles in these areas are righting a guerilla warfare which is an unconventional warfare adopted by a side strategically weaker to gain tactical offensive. The whole area of these states consists of hills and thick forests and as such the area is ideal for guerilla war operations.

It is essential to mention a few methods adopted by the hostiles for their survival.

(a) They try to recruit at least a few people from each family or at least a few people from each village. By doing this, the whole family or village gets involved in the movement and the hostiles are able to get the sympathy and help of all the people. The weaknesses of those who do not fall in line with the hostiles are exploited so that they are not able to go against the wishes of hostiles.

(b) They will do anything, to gain the confidence of the local people. Recently the underground banned the sale of liquor in the whole of Mizoram which was appreciated by the intelligentia.

(c) People are motivated to their way of thinking and especially active members are made to suffer or fight for the cause of "independence".

(d) They do not fight an open battle. They always follow the policy of hit and run and they hit the weakest point. They will not involve themselves where there is a risk of even one of their members being killed or captured, as such an act gives a severe blow to their organisation.

(e) Their intelligence network is good and before going for any action, complete intelligence is gathered.

It has been noticed that the hostiles mainly confine themselves to : (a) ambushing of vehicles, columns and patrols, (b) killing of. Government officials, and informers and (c) collection of money from local people.

It will be interesting to have a glance of the type of insurgency in the past and the present.

In the initial stages, the armed revolt was a complete surprise and the insurgents had superiority over the security forces. The hostiles mostly indulged in attacking small posts of the security forces and ambushing their convoys and columns frequently. They continued these activities till the time the initiative was in their hands and they had the superiority. With the Govt. and the security forces getting grip over the situation, the acts of ambushing and attacks on posts of the security forces almost became an occasional chance.

At present the hostiles are mostly indulging in individual killing and, rarely, ambushing the poorly guarded convoys. These acts are mainly to show their presence.

Keeping in view the basic aspects of guerilla warfare, the training of a CRPF Battalion inducted in States like Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland should be on the following lines :—

It is not advisable to induct the Battalion straightaway for duties in the hostile-infested areas. The Battalion should be concentrated somewhere near such areas where the climatic and topographical conditions are identical, for a period of at least three months for intensive training. The following aspects should be covered during the course of this training period :—

SECURITY OF INFORMATION, MEN AND MATERIAL

All ranks should be made security minded. They should be explained that even an unconscious loose talk may leak out a vital information to the underground elements. This can be achieved by lectures and demonstrations. The men should be given an idea as to the various methods employed by the people wanting to extract the information and how these methods can be countered. For the security of men, they should not be allowed to leave the place of duty unnecessarily and single movements should not be encouraged, as the undergrounds may get the temptation of

harming the men if security precautions are not taken. Similarly the security of material, especially arms and ammunition, should always be kept in view as the hostiles are always after these. Emphasis should be laid on not keeping the arms and ammunition unguarded at any stage.

INTELLIGENCE CELL

An efficient intelligence cell should be organised in the Battalion which is able to feed the Unit with information regarding hostiles. For this, it is necessary that the members of this cell should be able to speak and understand the local language and they should be totally reliable. If possible, men of the same area should be used for this purpose. Preferably, these men should be sent for intelligence course also so that they know the basic principles and methods of extracting the information. They should be able to extract the maximum useful information from captured hostiles.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

As the men are required to work in hilly terrain and thick forests under adverse conditions, it is necessary that only physically fit personnel are retained in the Battalion. The Battalion personnel should be sent on long route marches so that they are able to adapt themselves to the arduous task they are going to perform.

MENTAL MAKE-UP

Mental make-up of the personnel to work in these areas and to accept the challenge is very essential. They should not get scared by the hostiles. The security precautions taken by the Government and the security forces should not give the idea to the men that the Govt or the security forces are afraid of the hostiles. This can be achieved by arranging a few lectures on the subject. The men must be mentally alert and and should be able to take all adverses in the stride.

PATROLLING

Patrolling in the hills with thick forests is something in which our men must be expert. Lot of practice should be given to them. Each member of the patrolling party must know his duties and basic principles of patrolling. Correct distances among the men must always be kept in view. The objects they are supposed to look for during patrolling should be explained to them.

AMBUSH

CRPF personnel are required to lay ambushes to kill and capture the hostiles. It is, therefore, essential that our men are well trained in ambushing. The duties of the different parties in the ambush and the action required to be taken by each party should be known to every body. The characteristics of ideal sites for ambush should always be kept in mind so that the ambush is a total success. The men should be trained especially to lay the hasty ambush. It is necessary as sometimes the patrol party have to resort to hasty ambushes to liquidate the hostiles. As such, intensive exercises should be conducted so that almost all GOs and NGOs participate in these.

The hostiles mostly resort to ambushes. The best way to counter an ambush is to fire immediately and to charge the ambush party without loss of time. For this, personnel have to have real guts, cool composure and mental soundness. It has been experienced that if the fire is opened instantaneously, the hostiles mostly run away. They only fire till the time the fire is not opened on them. Exercises must be conducted in this respect also.

CRPF personnel are utilised for the protection of convoys in these areas. Men should be trained for this purpose. The basic aspects of speed, distance among vehicles and location of escort vehicles in the convoy and action required to be taken in case convoy is fired upon should be taught. The opening of road is connected with road protection and the men should be trained in road protection also.

GUARDING OF PLACES

CRPF personnel are often deployed for guarding the important installations, offices and residences of VIPs of local administration. These duties are very sensitive in a sense. The men have not only to present themselves nicely but they have to be vigilant round the clock. The installations and VIPs are tempting targets for the underground and, as such, it is necessary that attention is paid for training the personnel in this aspect.

The use of the automatic weapons, 2″ mortars and G. Rifle is not feasible as these installations, offices and residences are situated in the populated areas. The men have to guard with small arms mostly against any sabotage action or sneak attack. The behaviour of the men on such duties have to be

meticulous as a number of people come to the offices and visit VIPs at their residences. This necessitates more vigilance and alertness on the part of guard.

SEARCHES OF HOUSES

The CRPF personnel have to search the houses frequently and it is necessary that correct procedure of cordoning the houses is taught to them so that none from the house is able to escape when the search is going on and none from outside is able to get inside the house. The decencies and the courtesies required to be followed while searching should be emphasised. The men should also be taught as to what action is to be taken if a hostile is there. The men should also be taught as to the likely places where unauthorised items like weapons can be hidden.

ROUNDING UP OF HOSTILES

CRPF personnel sometimes have to capture hostiles in a group from a house or from their hideout in forests. The men should be taught to block all the escape routes and further actions, keeping in view the personal safety of our men.

ESCORTING OF HOSTILES

CRPF personnel are usually asked to escort the hostiles from one place to another on foot or in a vehicle. A number of escapes take place during such movement of the hostiles. The men should be taught about the precautions required to be taken and they should be told about the methods adopted and excuses made by the hostiles in order to escape.

CUSTODY OF HOSTILES

Some times it becomes necessary for the CRPF personnel to keep the hostiles in their custody for interrogation for a short period. There had been number of cases when the hostiles had escaped from the custody. Precautions required to be taken should be taught to the men.

DEFENCE OF CAMP

The men should be taught the principles regarding defence of a camp. The criterion regarding selection of sites, siting of weapon pits, cross fire and general defence of the camp should be taught to them. Precautions are required to be taken for stray fire from a distance on the camp, the general

routine and the “stand-to” position and the communication among the trenches.

TRAINING IN MORTARS AND GRENADES

The use of small arms in the area is not very effective as the topography permits only a limited use of small arms. It has been seen that the use of 2″ mortars, rifles and hand grenades is quite effective in these areas. Before the men are inducted in such areas, it is necessary that they are given effective training in these weapons and made to fire all these weapons so that there is no fumbling or shyness on the part of our men when they have to fire these weapons during operations. It is recommended that all the personnel should be made to fire.

MAP READING

During patrolling and long marches, men have to go on foot through thick forests where keeping the direction and ensuring that the men reach their required destination is a problem. It is therefore, essential that the Force personnel, especially GOs and SOs, are thoroughly conversant with night navigation, use of compass and reading of maps.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

It has been noticed that the men deployed in these areas mostly suffer from malaria and intestinal troubles. The men should know the precautions to be taken regarding prevalent diseases.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

This is an important aspect since the hostile elements are always on a look out to exploit even a little weakness of security forces to defame their reputation in the public. It is of paramount importance that the behaviour of the men with local people should be exemplary, so that we are able to project in the minds of these people that we are not an enemy force. The golden principle is to never have any relations with the women of these areas.

These people are very touchy about their religion and tribal customs. It is always desirable to show interest in their customs and religion but never to criticise these. There should be no interference as far as their religion and way of life are concerned. Another point to be kept in mind is not to harass the people because this also creates hatred in the minds of the people.

If our acts and methods of approach are correct, there is bright chance to win over the people.

It is good to keep a very close liaison with certain heads of the public and the civil administration. Showing interest and taking part in their festivals will go a long way in creating mutual understanding. We must win over the hearts of these people.

LIAISON WITH OTHER SECURITY FORCES

Since not only CRPF but other forces are also deployed in these areas, it is necessary to have close liaison with the security forces deployed in the area adjoining to us to achieve maximum results. All men have a spirit of co-operation with other security forces particularly in the days of operations. All the security forces have, after all, to act as a team.

TRAINING OF GOs

As these areas are sensitive and rather hard it is necessary that GOs must be conversant with all operations of war and they must be mentally sound and physically tough. It is pointed out that the real leadership qualities and management are required to be exercised by the GOs in these areas. They have to be full of initiative and they should be able to guide and lead their personnel. Their personal character should be exemplary and nobody should be able to point a finger at them as far as their own personal character is concerned. They should know local problems. It is desirable if they can pick up the local language as it will help in the maintenance of public relations. All GOs should have a map of the area in which the Battalion is deployed and should be thoroughly conversant with all topographical details. They should also have the information regarding the underground elements operating in the area and their hide-outs.

PROVISIONING

Before the Battalion is inducted in such areas, the following requirements should be fulfilled :—

1. The Battalion should have a reasonably good fleet of vehicles. As the Battalion has to operate in hilly terrain, it is desirable that the maximum number of light vehicles should be provided to the Unit to increase mobility. All vehicles should be “four by four”. The Battalion should be in possession of all spare parts.

Preferably, the Battalion should have drivers who have experience of hilly terrain. This is necessary as the experience has shown that the drivers having no experience of driving in hills are not of much use and are responsible for causing accidents. An officer having done the MTO's course should be employed as MTO for efficient maintenance and running of the vehicles. Preferably, experienced fitters should be provided to the Units deployed in such areas.

2. Condemnation and classification boards should be held well before the Battalion is inducted in such areas to ensure that all stores, equipment and personal clothing are there as per authorisation and in serviceable condition. It should also be ensured that all personnel are in possession of personal clothing and equipment in serviceable condition.

3. Battalion should be in possession of arms and ammunition as per authorisation and in serviceable condition. In order to enable maximum number of personnel to fire 2″ mortars, rifles and hand grenades, the Battalion should be provided with more of such ammunition. Before the Battalion is inducted, the arms and ammunition should be got thoroughly inspected to ensure cent per cent serviceability.

The problems which the security forces have to face in dealing with hostile elements in Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur are different from that of Bihar, UP and Gujarat. The basic fact that the security forces have to face in these areas organised, trained armed groups having links with a foreign country such as China for the purpose of training and supply of arms and ammunition, poses many complex problems which only a well-trained and disciplined force can face.

BHANGRA IN PONDY

People of Pondicherry had seen CRPF, as our Units have been stationed in this former French colony for the past many years. However, they had never seen a Bhangra dance and hence two Coys of 35th Bn, now doing duty in this Union Territory, were encouraged by the I. G. P. of Pondicherry to stage such a dance to the delight of at least fifty thousand local people who came to witness the Republic Day parade of January 26,1976.

The relations of our men with the local population and the State administration have always been cordial. It was, therefore, the proud privilege of 35th Battalion to cement these good relations.

The group of 26 men of E and F Coys 35th Bn, CRPF staged the vigorous folk dance of “Bhangra” wearing the traditional colourful costumes.

Amidst cheers and applause, the dance came to an end with a typical salute to the over-excited spectators.

More Harijans Enlisted

In continuation of the drive to recruit Scheduled Caste Constables, the first phase of which was completed at Jharodakalan in September 1975, a special recruitment drive was held at Group Centre, Hyderabad in January 1976.

From the early hours of the morning of January 22, large crowds of young men had gathered outside the campus, silently watching our jawans doing P. T. and drill.

About one thousand candidates appeared on the first day, 200 on the second day and a few on the third. Five hundred ninety of them were found fit in the initial screening, but the number whittled down to 218 after the physical tests (one-mile race) and the detailed medical examination was completed. Finally

182 candidates reported on February 1 at the Group Centre and they were enrolled and sent to various centres for training.

The myth that suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are not available for recruitment was thus further exploded. None of the candidates selected was below 168 cm in height, though the permissible height for Scheduled Caste candidates is 165 cm. Similarly, though it is permissible to accept Scheduled Caste candidates who have passed only 6th standard, we were able to recruit 6 matriculates, 128 who had studied beyond 8th standard and only 48 were those who had passed 6th and 7th standard. All selected candidates were able to cover a mile in 6 minutes.

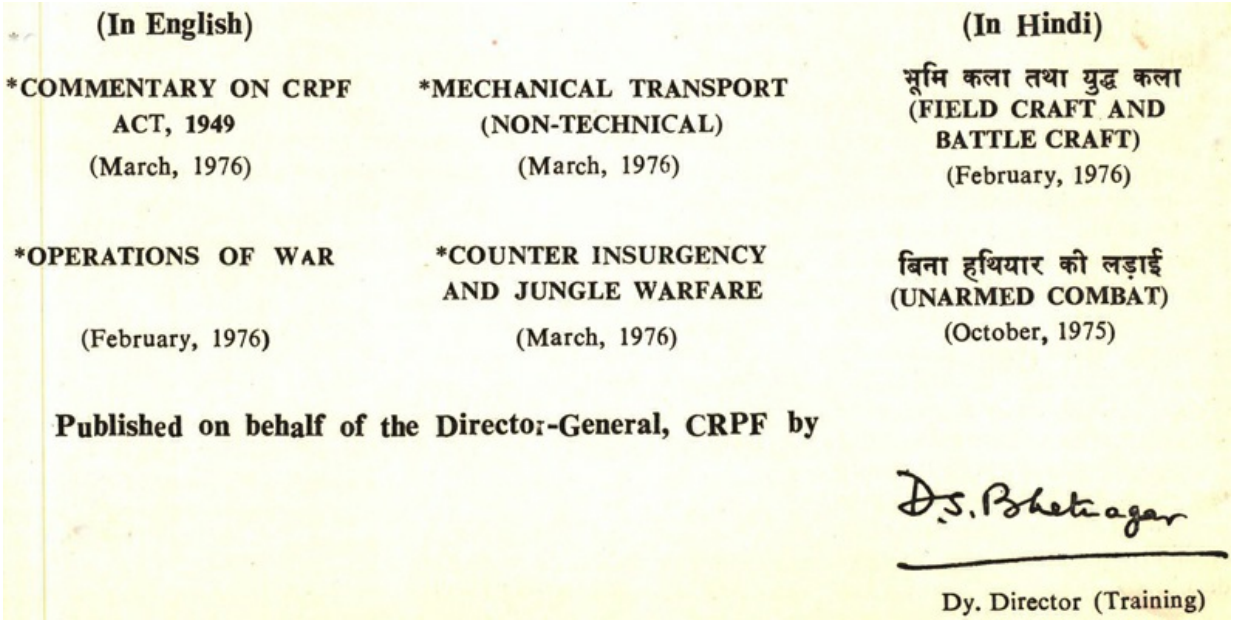
LAURELS FOR 10 BATTALION

10th Battalion, CRPF has been declared the "Winner of Manipur Police Operational Trophy" for the year 1974. The Battalion scored highest points for operations against Naga hostiles, winning 12 gallantry awards and capturing 11 underground leaders. During the year, 5 units of CRPF, 3 of Manipur Rifles, 2 of Assam Rifles and 2 of BSF also operated in Manipur.

10th Battalion was commanded by Shri S. S. Gill during the period.

The work of the Battalion was highly appreciated by police authorities in Manipur.

TRAINING BOOKS PUBLISHED BY CRPF



(In English)

*COMMENTARY ON CRPF ACT, 1949
(March, 1976)

*MECHANICAL TRANSPORT (NON-TECHNICAL)
(March, 1976)

(In Hindi)

भूमि कला तथा युद्ध कला
(FIELD CRAFT AND BATTLE CRAFT)
(February, 1976)

*OPERATIONS OF WAR
(February, 1976)

*COUNTER INSURGENCY AND JUNGLE WARFARE
(March, 1976)

बिना हथियार की लड़ाई
(UNARMED COMBAT)
(October, 1975)

Published on behalf of the Director-General, CRPF by

D.S. Bhatnagar

Dy. Director (Training)

45 Battalion Man Wins Medal For Saving 2 Girls

Constable Raghunath Singh of 'B' Coy 45 Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force has been awarded the Prime Minister's Life Saving Medal for conspicuous courage in saving the life of two girls from drowning.

On December 18, 19 74, two girls of village Markode in Khammam District (Andhra Pradesh) fell into a very deep well while drawing water. The nearby Post Commander rushed to the spot with a section. Soon, Constable Raghunath Singh jumped into the well in a bid to save the girls. While one was struggling, there was no sign of the other girl. He caught

hold of the struggling girl and helped her to hold on to a rope from above and got her rescued.

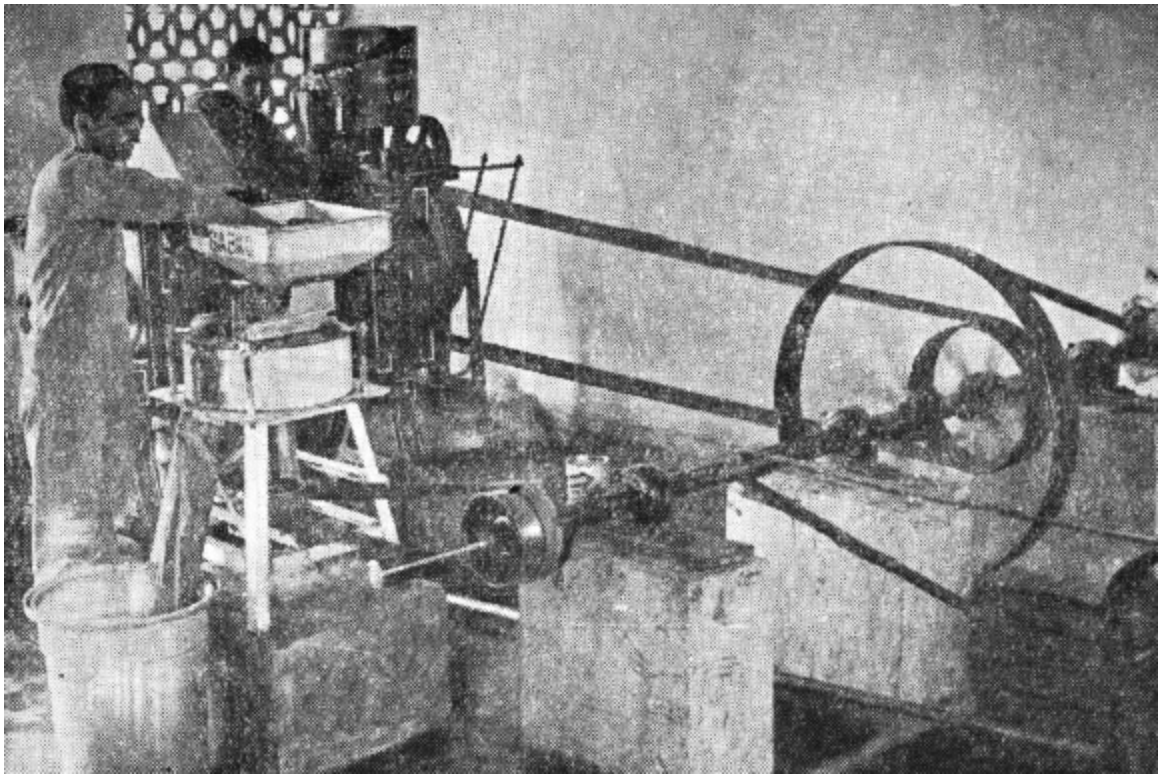
Constable Raghunath Singh then dived twice to locate the other girl but without results. Not discouraged, he dived for the third time and ultimately succeeded in locating her. Bringing her up to the water surface, he tied her to the ropes and she was drawn out of the well.

The rescued girls were given first aid by CRPF men and soon regained consciousness.

21 Bn. Captures 9 Dacoits

On February 29, 1976, a section of A Coy, 21st Battalion CRPF on duty at Police Station Silampur, Delhi arrested 6 men and 3 women dacoits.

Some silver and gold ornaments and 2 revolvers were recovered from their possession.



Oil expellers, a common sight in our Group Centre, are a step towards providing unadulterated food to men.

Adaptability to local foods: need stressed

The need for adaptability in food habits among our troops has been stressed in a Standing Order.

Our Force consisting of men from all parts of the country has to take various kinds of food stuffs at different times, depending upon the availability of food stuffs at various places.

According to the Standing Order, it is to be ensured that from the locally available food stuffs, our men are fed with nutritious, palatable and balanced diet.

Gazetted Officers are to ensure that available food stuffs are used to the best possible advantage, keeping in view the wishes of men. The Standing Order reminds the personnel that a taste for local food draws the Force closer to the local population.

POLICE RESEARCH—AN OVERVIEW

by

S. VENUGOPAL RAO

Former Director, BPR & D

Any organisation with specified social goals cannot afford to remain static in a constantly changing society. It has not only to adapt itself to the changing environment but also absorb the impact of science and technology on one side and the wide range of knowledge in behavioural sciences on the other. It has to be introspective and self-critical enough to assess its own capacity, identify its deficiencies and be capable of projecting the future needs to plan for organisational development in a systematic manner.

In the police, for example, unless the economic, social and humanitarian dimensions of the crime problem are properly understood, purposeful planning is not possible and the allocation of resources tends to become lopsided. The need for research arises from the very functions which the police perform in the overall social context.

The First Research Unit

Research is pre-requisite for organisational growth since it is only through continuous appraisal of the existing system and an understanding of the emerging situation, that problem areas and organizational deficiencies can be located. Police research, thus, covers diverse areas relating to organisational structure, behavioural problems, criminology, sociology, public relations and application of science to police techniques. If the sources of difficulty and areas of complexity can be recognised, analysed and the results are purposefully utilised at relevant stages, research can make a very significant contribution to organisational efficiency and achievement of goals. It is in clear recognition of these basic issues that the Government of India established in 1963 a small research unit in the Central Bureau of Investigation. This unit which actually came into being in 1964 can really be considered as the pioneer of police research in this country. It was during this formative period that forensic science facilities were expanded; plans for the establishment of an Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science were finalised; the modernisation scheme of the police forces launched; plans for the establishment of a Central Traffic Institute and a Central Medico-legal Institute were prepared and computerisation programmes were initiated. A number of national seminars made it possible for police officers, social scientists, legal experts and academicians from various disciplines to interact with each other and hammer out new policies and procedures.

India is one of the few countries in which research and development work in the police has been given an impetus nearly a decade ago. It is significant that the beginnings of research are coincident with similar efforts in United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Birth of BPR&D

In view of the immense potential for research and development, the Government of India set up the Bureau of Police Research and Development in 1970 with Dr. Anand-swarup Gupta as its first Director. The primary functions of the Bureau continue to be the identification of needs and problems of the police, organisational research on problems of immediate interest and utilisation of the findings for policy formulation and operational improvement. The Bureau thus fulfilled a long felt need for a full-fledged organisation to concentrate upon planning and research without the

constraints of operational stresses and strains which are inherent in an organisation like the police. Subsequently, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Police Training, a training division was also established in the Bureau of police Research and Development in July 1973 to formulate police training policies and to provide the requisite element of coordination at the national level. In the same year, the administrative control of the Central Forensic Laboratories at Calcutta and Hyderabad, the offices of the Government Examiners of Questioned Documents at Calcutta and Simla and the three Central Detective Training Schools were transferred to the Bureau.

The Bureau carries out research with the help of its own staff or farms out the projects to institutions and universities when specialist expertise is needed. Among the important research projects completed by the Bureau till the end of 1974 are:—

1. Organisation and system of policing in medium size cities (I.I.P.A.), 2. Reluctance of the public to aid the police in the detection of crime (In collaboration with Institute of Public Opinion), 3. Adequacy of police arrangements during communal disturbances, 4. Adequacy of police arrangements in tribal districts, 5. Job analysis at police stations and traffic departments (National Productivity Council) 6. Thefts and losses of explosives in transit, 7. Enforcement of traffic laws and regulations in growing cities (Central Road Research Institute) and 8. Enforcement of arms and explosives Acts. (The organisations and institutions which carried out research on behalf of the Bureau are shown in brackets).



The author

Advisory Council

The research and development work in the Bureau is over-seen by the Police Research and Development Advisory Council with the Home Secretary as chairman. A number of sociologists, criminologists, management experts, heads of Central police organisations, Inspectors-General of States and representatives of scientific disciplines are members of the council and help in the identification of problems which need immediate attention. The Bureau is also assisted by a number of Standing Committees on Police Research, Police Training, Weaponry, Traffic, Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine, Computer Technology etc. Technical experts connected with respective fields are associated with the work 6f these committees.

During 1975, a number of studies of organisational importance were completed by the Bureau. Among them may be mentioned : (1) Automobile thefts and deficiencies in rules and procedures, (2) The security and law and order problems in collieries, (3) A survey of women police in India, (4) Systems study of Bihar police, (5) Prosecution at the sessions level (Indian Law Institute), (6) Use of fire-arms in riot control, (7) Beat patrolling in urban areas, (National Productivity Council), (8) Cost effectiveness of Home Guards, (9) Police fatalities, (10) Police personnel : recourse to courts of law in disciplinary and administrative matters, and (11) A survey of research in forensic science.

Prominent among the projects which are on hand are : 1. Police management at the top level (IIPA), 2. Growing trend of violence and use of fire-arms, 3. Performance appraisal of police officers, 4. Population growth and planning for future policing, 5. Denotified tribes in transition, 6. Fleet managment for police transport and 7. Trends of criminality among women.

The Bureau has a statistical section which is responsible for the compilation and publication of the annual statistics of crime for the entire country as well as the annual publication of accidental deaths and suicides. The Bureau collects miscellaneous statistical information and is developing a data bank on matters of police and criminological interest.

Journals of BPR & D

The Bureau publishes the Indian Police Journal and the Police Research and Development Journal for the police forces in the country. The

circulation of the Indian Police Journal is about 10,000 while the PR&D Journal which is essentially a research and scientific journal is circulated to the level of Superintendent of Police. In addition, the Bureau publishes a monthly Documentation List for use of police forces, scientific institutions and research organisations.

The Development Division of the Bureau consists of three units dealing with weaponry, traffic and transport and computerisation. During the last one year, the Bureau has developed modified 303 ammunition of lesser lethality for police forces in dealing with law and order situations. It has also developed indigenous rubber bullets for use in riot control. The Bureau is presently engaged in developing a single weapon system for the police by which it may be possible to use one weapon with suitable adaptors or launchers to fire regular ammunition or rubber bullets or tear-smoke grenades. It is hoped that the proposed system will eliminate the use of multiplicity of weapons in riot control operations and will lead to simplification of riot control tactics. In the areas of computerisation, the Bureau is closely associated with the training programmes and development of software in the introduction of computers in the police forces. In close association with the E. C. I. L. and the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Bureau is presently developing a fully automated system of finger-prints based upon electronic scanning.

The Bureau is responsible for coordination of research in forensic science and forensic medicine. It operates a fellowship scheme in the field of forensic science and academic scholars are given financial assistance to carry out research on selected topics.

Training Directorate

The Training Directorate of the Bureau is concerned with the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Police Training and provides the element of coordination in all training matters. It is also responsible for the preparation of educative material for the training institutions. The plans for setting up a Central traffic institute at Bombay and a Central medicolegal institute at Delhi are in an advanced stage of finalisation. There are plans to develop facilities for preparing audio-visual aids and producing training films.

The Bureau is the convening authority for the Police Science Conference and the Symposium of Heads of Police Training Institutions. The annual or

biennial conferences provide the necessary forums for exchange of views among police officers and scientists from all over India and provide the basis for research and development work in the Bureau.

A Practical Research

Research cannot produce spectacular results. It is time consuming and requires a patient and laborious effort and often, the results of research cannot be fitted into the organisational pattern easily due to either financial constraints or other administrative difficulties. All the same, the utility of research cannot be questioned for the simple reason that its findings and analysis will be used some time or the other. Research also carries with it a forbidding image associated with sophisiticated techniques, jargon and abstract theories. It need not necessarily be so because research is in reality a collection of facts and understanding them. In so far as police research is concerned, it has to be problem-oriented and practical so that the solutions for both immediate and long range problems can be found on the basis of scientific and analytical studies instead of impressions and convictions of individuals, however competent and capable they may be. It is with this in view that the research reports of the Bureau are written in easily understandable language.

Firm Foundations

The Bureau, which performs a wide variety of functions, is now placed on firm foundations. The budgetary provision has progressively risen and the Government of India have indicated their readiness to provide more funds as and when this effort is enlarged, considering that investment on research is only a very small fraction of total budgetary provision of the police force. The Government have recently approved a proposal to provide a research fund from which projects can be sanctioned either by the Home Secretary or by the Director, BPR&D.

It is my proud privilege to have been associated with research for six pioneering years and subsequently as the head of the Bureau during the last two years. It has been a most satisfying and rewarding experience. I have no doubt that in the years to come the Bureau will play an increasingly constructive and creative role in the development and progress of the police forces of our country.

GALLANTRY AWARDS FOR 3 CRPF MEN

The President’s Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry has been awarded to Lance Naik K. R. Pattar and posthumously to Constables Purnima Munda and Hridaya narain Singh of 21st Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force.

Constable Purnima Munda and Constable Hridaya Narain Singh laid down their lives while Lance Naik Pattar received multiple injuries in their efforts to save a local police officer of Sidli in Goalpara district of Assam.

On November 18, 1974, when the “Demands Day” was observed by Bodo Sahitya Sabha at Sidli in Goalpara district, a detachment of CRPF was posted near the SDC office as a precautionery measure. Despite prohibitory orders, about 2,000 Bodo agitators armed with lethal weapons assembled in the area. When persuasions and warnings failed, local authorities resorted to a mild lathi charge.

The infuriated mob dragged the officer-in-charge of Sidli Police Station deep into the crowd. Seeing the officer being brutally mauled, Constable Purnima Munda, Constable Hridayanarain Singh and Lance Naik K. R. Pattar rushed to his rescue, not caring for the grave danger to which they were exposing themselves.

Though they became the targets of the crowd, they saved the life of the officer.

The three CRPF personnel have been decorated for exhibiting conspicuous gallantry and high sense of devotion to duty.



K. R. Pattar



Purnima Munda

IGP SECTOR IV

The post of Inspector-General of Police (with headquarters at Shillong) alongwith some supporting staff has been sanctioned by the Government. Shri S.M. Ghosh, IGP Sector II has taken over the additional charge of the post. Forty-six posts have also been sanctioned in the Signal set-up for providing wireless cover to the office of the IGP Sector IV.



The budding athletes of the Central School, Group Centre, New Delhi.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF G. C. NEW DELHI

Amidst the serene and calm atmosphere in a corner of the Group Centre, New Delhi lies the Central School (Kendriya Vidyalaya).

This school made a humble start with only 126 students and seven

teachers on August 20, 1975, when Shri B.N. Muttoo, then IGP Sector III, performed the opening ceremony.

Located in a spacious building of the Group Centre, the school provides education up to fifth standard. In the academic session of 1976-77, there will be classes upto eighth standard. In case of good response, a hostel too may be opened for the boys.

As a result of the new rules framed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, children of CRPF personnel will get top priority in admission to this school.

Majority of the children studying presently in the school are from the Group Centre campus itself.

The school has a management committee headed by Shri M. Wadhwa, Commandant, Group Centre, New Delhi. Efforts are afoot to procure teaching aids from the Sangathan and also from CRPF sources.

The school already has a well equipped library for children.

Annual sports function of the school was held on February 28 and the annual day was celebrated on February 29, 1976 in the magnificent auditorium within the school premises.

A colourful cultural show put up by the children on the occasion won applause. The DG, who was the chief guest, congratulated Principal Jaspal Singh and the staff "for the wonderful work that they have done" and recorded in the visitors book of the school that he was highly impressed by the show put up by the Central School only after six months of existence.

Mrs. N.S. Saksena gave away prizes to the outstanding children in academic and sports fields.

Question Box

Use of Helmets In CRPF

Wearing of helmets by riders of all two-wheeled motor vehicles has been made compulsory in Defence forces as also in Delhi Police. Is there any such move in CRPF too ?

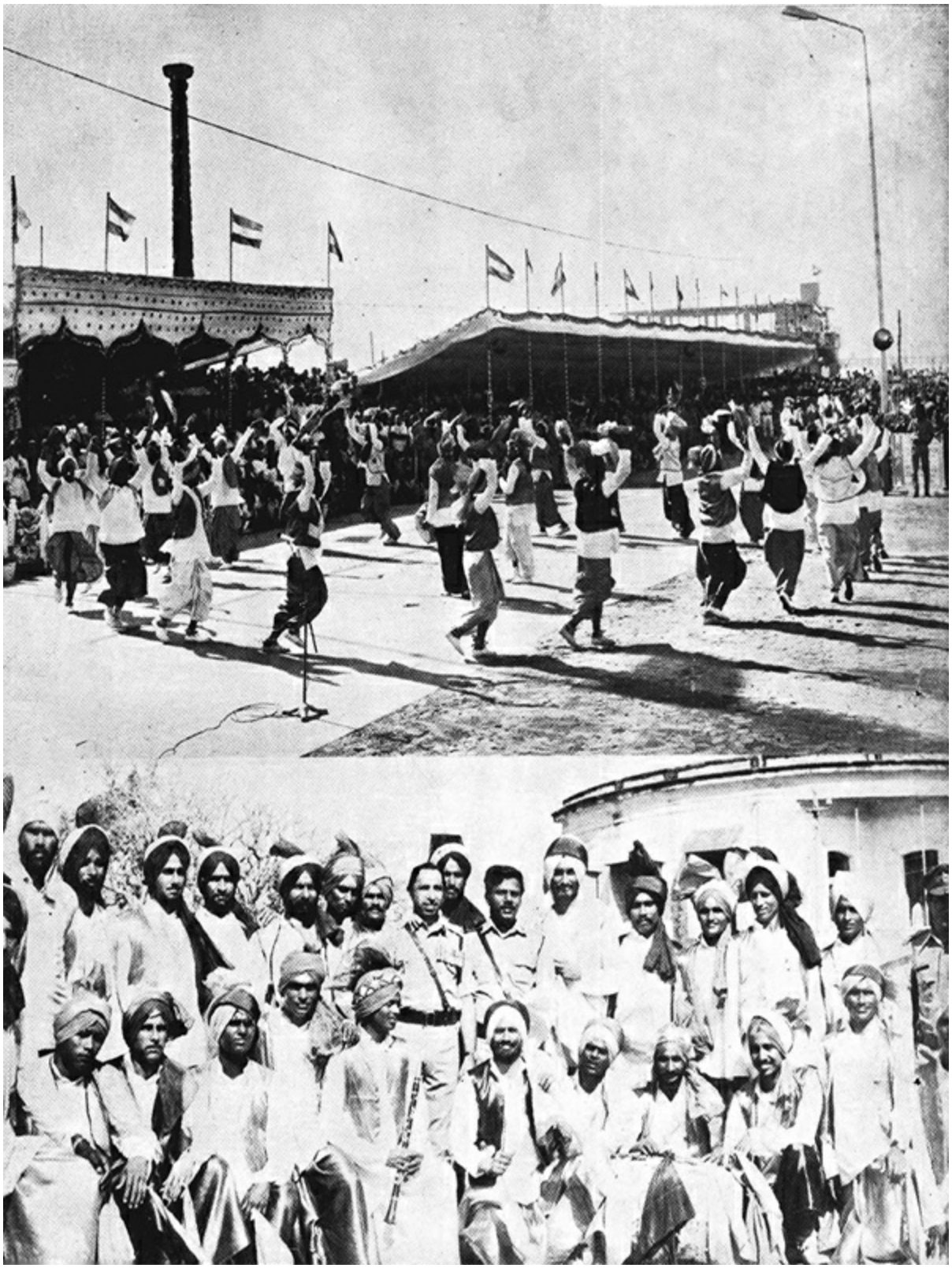
(Shri R.K.B. Sharma, Dy. S. P. Shri

K. Mohan, Dy. S. P.)

Answer : Yes. There is a move to that effect.



The verve of life at Group Centre, New Delhi.

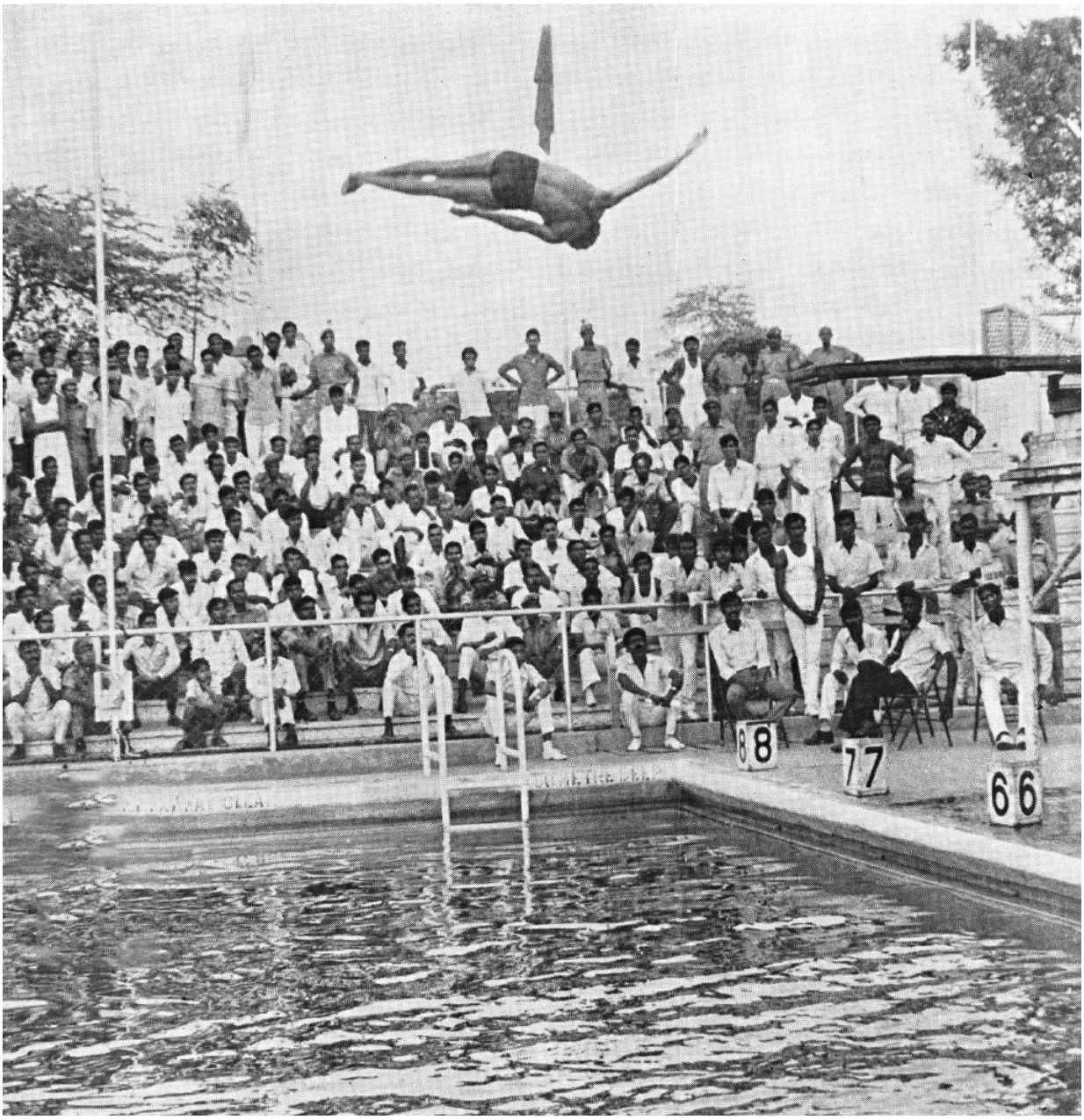




THE CRAPLER

CRPF NEWSLETTER AND MAGAZINE

Vol. V No. 3 June 30,1976 Saka 9,1898



Best national diver Hardayal Singh who was recently recruited in the CRPF in the rank of Sub-Inspector is seen giving a diving performance on the concluding day of Inter-Range Aquatic Meet in New Delhi,

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine
(Bimonthly)

June 30, 1976

Saka 9, 1898

Chief Editor H. S. Sethi

Cover :

Ishwar Singh, who won the title of “Haryana Kesri” for the second time, this year. (Text on page 37)

Photo : Shiv Kumar

Back Cover :

Temple atop a hill in Tamenglong. Men of 44th Bn invariably visit the temple while proceeding for or returning from patrolling.

Photo : S.K. Khanna

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* *Public Relations and CRPF*: "The members of the CRPF are the mirror of the Force; a spotless and bright image is reflected when the mirror is clean and bright", points out C. M. Pandey in this article.

Approach To National Security—A Blue Print : How are we going to reconcile our peaceful intention with the proposed full-blooded defence preparedness ? Lt. Col. S.S. Chandel answers this vital question and suggests a blue print for approach to the problems of national security.

**Senior Officers Course at N.P.A :* K. M. Mathur and R. Santhanam write on the usefulness of the senior officers course at N.P.A. The object of the course, they say, is "to get the trainees abreast of all innovations in police thinking, techniques and administration, as also to seek solutions of existing and developing professional problem".

* *Re-Organisation of Reference Documents* : P. J. Joseph reports on the work relating to re-organisation of reference documents in CRPF.

**How to Reduce Consumption of Paper :* It is certainly not a Herculean task to reduce the consumption of paper. There are several ways by which we can contribute our mite towards that end. S. D. Sharma suggess some of these in this essay which had won a prize.

* *Opium Smuggling* : M. L. Jain provides an insight into the nefarious trade of opium smuggling and its hazards to health and morale of an individual and the economy of the country. The article is of special interest to the CRPF because of the location of Neemuch in the area that grows maximum opium.

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SAGA OF BIHAR POLICE

by
A. V. SINHA

Though law and order, as well as police, have been entrusted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the States by the Constitution of our Republic, the system of police organisation and functioning is uniform throughout the country. The different police forces of the States as well as those maintained by the Centre have a common culture. Discipline and loyalty are their inseparable qualities. They are firmly wedded to the noble objectives of national integration, public service and the maintenance of the rule of law. Despite tbeir inherent weaknesses and limited resources, they are conscious of their role as guardians of peace and order so essential for the democratic and socialist development to which the entire nation stands committed. The Bihar Police proudly march forward towards the realisation of these ideals.

Indian Police Act, 1861

The uniform national police system that has developed in India is due to certain historical forces. The police system as it exists today is essentially and basically organised according to the Indian Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861) which was enacted on the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission set up in 1860 in the wake of the national revolt of 1857 which brought to the fore glaring defects of the prevalent police system. The Act of 1861 established the police on a provincial basis subject to the control of the local or provincial Government. Of course, the Central Government retained its ultimate and final authority over the police forces, as well as other subjects given over to the provincial Governments.

The police station headed by a Sub-Inspector or Daroga was the primary unit of police functioning while the district was the basic unit of police administration. The district police was headed by a full-time police officer, a European member of the Indian Police designated as the Superintendent of Police. He was to be assisted by Assistant Superintendents who were to be

junior members of the same service and were expected to take over as Superintendents themselves in a few years time after adequate field training. The police station was to be headed by a non-gazetted native police officer who knew a smattering of English, was of sound physique and average common sense. There were illiterate Constables and Head Constables to assist him in patrolling, guarding, intelligence collection and watch and ward duties. Investigation of cases was to be normally done by the Sub-Inspector of the police station, though higher officers were supposed not only to exercise proper supervision in this respect over their subordinates but also to undertake investigation of important cases themselves.

The provincial police was to be headed by a member of the Indian Civil Service in the rank of District Magistrate styled as the Inspector-General of Police. The police were thus deprived of a member of their own ranks as their head. Surprisingly, the Indian Police Commission set up by Lord Curzon in 1902 also did not see any harm in the continuation of this seemingly absurd arrangement. It was only about 1912 that a “firm decision was taken to fill the post of Inspector-General from the Indian Police cadre and not from the Indian Civil Service”. In it, we see an early example of the generalist-specialist controversy that has become so acute these days.

The Commission of 1860 also suggested the abolition of the anti-thuggi and anti-dacoity department which had been set up earlier to tackle this growing menace, particularly in the Presidency of Bengal, of which Bihar was then a part. The Commission also favoured an integrated civil police organisation responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, protection of property and maintenance of peace and order. It was against the existence of special units like the armed (or military) and detective branches. The recommendations were generally given effect to. The anti-thuggi department was abolished and the armed segment merged into the civil police.



The author

Railway Police

However, in 1866, a Railway Police for combating crimes on the railways and protection of the latter's property was raised. The Bengal Military Police Act was passed in 1892 to create a striking force to quell civil disturbances. The Village Chowkidary Act was passed in 1870 to reorganise the village police and define their functions vis-a-vis the regular police. However, the general calibre of both higher and lower ranks of the police continued to be low. While the English youth naturally preferred the Indian Civil Service as its officers were virtually the rulers in a purely bureaucratic State that the British India was at that time, the lower ranks, because of their low pay and harsh service conditions, could not attract talented and able Indians. The Government was more attentive to revenue and military wings than to the police.

Indeed, the manning of even the middle ranks, like that of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police by specialist police officers was of a comparatively recent origin. The Foujdary system established in 1775, ten years after the East India Company became the "Diwan" of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, to divest the Zamindars of their police powers, by establishing Foujdari thanas at the chief town of every

district and police “chowkies” at other places in the district, was itself replaced in 1781 by Governor-General Warren Hastings by vesting the judges of the civil courts with police powers. With the taking over of the criminal administration by the East India Company of these provinces in 1790, Lord Cornwallis issued the first “Regulations for the Collector-ships of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa” in 1792 which gave birth to the police stations headed by Indian “Darogas” having an average area of 400 sq. miles. Major cities like Dacca, Murshidabad and Patna were placed under “Kotwals” assisted by Darogas in-charge of different wards. The judge magistrate retained his position as the District Police Chief. In 180810, Superintendents of Police were, for the first time, appointed in full-time capacity for the Lower Provinces and the Divisions of Patna, Banaras and Bareilly. Patna thus had an important place in the early British schemes of police administration.

Police Committee of 1832

The reforms failed to work and the Directors of the Company abolished the post of full-time Superintendents of Police. The judge was relieved of his police and magisterial duties and these were transferred to the Collector in 1831. This is the system existing even now and the Collector is styled as the District Magistrate also. Divisional Commissioners were appointed to supervise the civil, criminal and police work of the District Magistrates. The British Parliament, however, was unimpressed by these reforms and while reviewing the charter of the company of 1813 in 1833, it ordered immediate changes in the Indian Police system and urged that finance should not act as an obstacle. Accordingly the Government of Bengal, of which Bihar was then a part, appointed a Police Committee in 1832 to suggest changes. The committee criticised the abolition of the post of Superintendent of Police and transference of his duties to the Divisional Commissioner. It recommended separate posts of Collector and District Magistrate as the district officers were more attentive to revenue duties than to police work. Deputy Magistrates, who were Indians, were to be placed in control of the police in sub-divisions of the district. The Rural Police should be revitalised and the jurisdiction of the police stations reduced. The Daroga should be made more secure and his salary increased to Rs. 50 per month. The Collector-Magistrate separation was effected and bigger districts were split into sub-divisions placed under Sub-Divisional Magistrates, a replica of

District Magistrates. A separate anti-dacoity and thuggi department was created only to be abolished on the recommendation of the Indian Police Commission of 1860.

It may be mentioned that Sir Fredric Halliday, a member of the committee had also put forward an elaborate scheme for the higher set-up of the police. The provincial police was to be headed by a Superintendent-General (like present Inspector-General), assisted by a few covenanted officers as his deputies (like present Deputy Inspector-General) with a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent for each district. The Police Commission of 1860 supported the committee on the point of the Commissioner's police duties and recommended that Commissioners should cease to be Supetintendents of Police. Though no magistrate-other than the District Magistrate was contemplated to exercise police functions, this officer was given very extensive powers over the-police. Halliday's Superintendent General was styled Inspector General. The general feature of the police organisation that emerges from these schemes is that specialist police officers were not placed. in the higher commands of the police which were held in succession by judges and magistrates.

In 1890, a Police Committee headed by the Commissioner of Bhagalpur division suggested that the "thana" should be headed by an officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector. A separate cadre of prosecutors for criminal cases should be formed and today only lawyers are appointed as prosecutors.

Police Commission of 1902

The Indian Police Commission of 1902 accepted after 70 years, Halliday's scheme by proposing the division of a province into Ranges under Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. The Criminal Investigation Department was also placed under a D.I.G. The average area of a police station should not exceed 150 square miles. The Military Police should be abolished and in its place an armed wing should be inserted in the district police itself. The most important innovation of this Commission, however, was the suggestion to induct Indians for the first time into the "middle management" of the police as Deputy Superintendents of Police appointed locally in every province who should be equal in rank to the European Assistant Superintendent who was an I.P. officer. This idea was mooted and vigorously pressed till it was accepted by one of the illustrious sons of

Bihar, Maharajabahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga who was a member of the Commission.

The Finger-Print System

The individual identification of criminals by their finger-prints, which is today accepted throughout the world as one of the most scientific procedures for tracking down criminals, is in more ways than one a gift of Bihar. Mr. William Herschel, an I.C.S. officer who was posted as a Junior Magistrate in the 1850's at Arrah (district headquarters of Shahabad, now Bhojpur) discovered that fingerprints of no two persons tallied. This was the result of his hobby of comparing finger-prints of his friends and colleagues. As District Magistrate of Hooghly, he had the opportunity to see the working of the system of identification through "panja" mark which was used to prevent impersonation in courts. He tried out his own "magic" scheme but the Government did not pay heed to his advice. Herschel who was knighted was followed in this venture by Sir Henry Edward, I.C.S. Inspector-General of Police of the Lower Provinces posted at Calcutta. He secured the Government's approval of the finger-print method of identification. He later became Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police and he established the first finger-print bureau at Scotland Yard in 1901. But the finger-print division of Bengal Police was already well developed by that time.

Sir Edward has gratefully acknowledged that the "main and original" contribution to the fingerprint device was that of late Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque, a Bihari officer of the Bengal Police. Haque was a native of Motihari town (East Champaran). Besides the title of Khan Bahadur, he also received an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 from the Government for his work.

The police continued to be on the "reserved side" of the provincial executive under the Diarchical System of Government introduced in the provinces by the Government of India Act, 1919, and thus popular control over the police was delayed till 1937 when a Congress Ministry took office in Bihar after the coming into force of the Government of India Act, 1935. Even then the Governor had extensive "special responsibilities" in regard to the police and full popular accountability of the police could become a reality only on the attainment of independence in 1947. The British were very sensitive to any dilution of their absolute control over the police. It was as late as in 1920 that the Indian Police was thrown open for entry to

Indians, though Indians had been allowed to enter the I.C.S. much earlier—about 60 years back. As a result of this, the higher police posts had a sprinkling of Indian representation in 1947 and with the withdrawal of British officers, the Indian Police officers had to share power with the Bihar Police officers and members of the newly created service, the Indian Police Service, though the IP. officers continued to be at the helm of affairs. It would not come as a surprise that the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bihar was occupied without break by IP. officers till as late as August 1966 while Bihar could see the first Indian Police Service (I.P.S) officer as its Inspector-General of Police only in January 1972—merely four years ago. The Daroga in fact was one of the four pillars of the British empire in India, along with the District Collector, the Provincial Governor and the Governor-General—all unaccountable to popular scrutiny.

The Post-Independence Period

The police had on the whole served the British Government loyally and thus in the popular mind came to be dubbed as "puppets" and "collaborators". But, the Congress did not think it fit to tamper with the network of services created by the British. The police, however, had not been averse to nationalist aspirations. Pandit Nehru had observed his police escorts' eyes "glistening with tears" in one of his journeys to prison. In 1942, a section of the police in Bihar revolted against the excesses committed on innocent folk by the alien rulers on the plea of quelling disturbances. The police had also a tough time in tackling the large scale communal riots and killings in Bihar, as in Bengal and Punjab, which heralded the simultaneous events of independence and partition.

The Government quickly realised the importance of the police in the post-independence period for ensuring peace and order. Good relations developed between the new rulers and the police. The strength of the police was raised and additional facilities in the shape of equipments, transport and means of communication were provided. A Dog Squad was raised and a Forensic Science Laboratory established for efficient crime detection. An Advanced Training School for enriching the skill of Sub-Inspectors was opened at Patna. This was in addition to the Constables' Training School at Nathnagar (Bhagalpur), one of the best in the country and which regularly trains constables of other States and Union territories, and the Police Training College at Hazaribagh which provides probationary and advanced

training for the rank of ASI to Deputy Superintendent of Police. The 50s also saw the emergence of police women in Bihar at selected places and the constitution of the Home Guards as a separate but auxiliary force of the police. Besides the creation of a new Range at Bhagalpur in the 40s, some police districts were created at important places of industrial activity like Jamshedpur and Dhanbad and later on at Begusarai and Bokaro. The police have always made the necessary administrative arrangements to tackle problems from an early stage and hence as soon as a place started humming with industrial activity, the Bihar Police put up a full complement of district strength there.

In the 50s, an attempt was made to tone up the working of the police stations by placing directly recruited Inspectors, who possessed the same qualifications as Deputy Superintendents of Police, as officers in-charge of important police stations. This experiment, however, could not endure and now all police stations have Sub-Inspectors as O.C's, though in Patna and other important places, there is an Inspector to every police station. At the district level, District Crime Bureaus were set up with the CID as the administrative department and the S.P. of the district as the operational head to assist the district police in crime prevention work. The post-independence period also saw the gradual elevation in importance of the higher police officers. Inspectors have been made gazetted officers and the status of officers from S.P. to I.G. vis-a-vis the magistracy and the army has been enhanced.

The Bihar Government took the lead in appointment of a Police Commission in October 1958. It submitted its report in May, 1961. The main objective of setting up this body, the first of its type in the country, was to suggest changes in police organisation and working so as to bring it in line with the changed conditions and requirements consequent upon the transformation of the police state into a welfare state and the substitution of free democracy for alien autocracy as the cardinal principle of Government. The Commission did arduous labour but on the whole it was satisfied with the existing police set-up and did not envisage any radical departure from it. For example, it suggested that a Constable's beat should be so much that he should be able to patrol it on foot in two hours. Probably the Commission did not think it right to plough a lonely furrow for Bihar in the national police field, resulting in major deviations from the common national pattern. This shyness is not peculiar to Bihar. No State has till now introduced new

comprehensive police laws drafted according to original and fresh ideas and approaches though they are fully competent to do so. One of the reasons for this is that the federal set-up in India, introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935, was brought about by giving autonomous and constituent status to British Indian provinces which had hitherto been treated as mere territorial divisions of the Centre and not as the association of independent entities, like in Australia and the U.S.A.

The Troubled Years

The 60s was an unfortunate decade for the Bihar Police. There were large-scale communal riots in big towns and hamlets like Jamshedpur, Ranchi and Sursand. Student unrest frequently resulted in violent outbursts. Political demonstrations also took an unfortunate turn towards disorderly situations. The police were at their nerves end in controlling these incidents —all caused by the madness and frenzy which had gripped the minds of the people. The police had sometimes to put down these violations of the law with a heavy hand, earning an unpleasant name from certain quarters in the process. The early 70's saw the rise of extremism, imported from across the borders. Many encounters took place and the casualties on the police side were not insignificant. In certain areas, these elements have not been fully liquidated. Though happily communal tension has subsided and so has student unrest, but the hands of the police in Bihar have been never free. Two years back Bihar was embroiled in violence-leaning agitational politics. The Bihar Police, with the help and assistance of other units like B.S.F. and C.R.P., also took this heavy workload in their stride. They had to put in very strenuous labour for months on end, but they bore the hard-ships ungrudgingly.

Some Recent Trends

Bihar also had the unique situation of having an ex-Constable who had taken a leading part in the freedom struggle, as Minister for Police on two occasions in 1967 and 1971. In 1971, the Bihar Government set up a Police Manual Revision Committee with an I. G. as full-time chairman and a D.I.G. as member-secretary, to reframe the Bihar Police Manual of 1930. The Committee, despite the various obstacles in its way, submitted a comprehensive report on police working to the Government in 1974, decision on which is awaited with eagerness.

In early 1972, the Darbhanga police arranged voluntary surrender and social rehabilitation of a number of families belonging to a particular caste, whose members were addicted to crime. Clearly, they were following the lead given by the Chambal dacoits who had surrendered themselves a few weeks earlier.

The strength of the Bihar Police has been increasing steadily at all levels. This is justified because the police-population ratio in Bihar is extremely low. The strength of the Bihar Police is about 50,000 including 15 Battalions of Bihar Military Police, and one Battalion of the Mounted Military Police organised on the pattern of an Army Cavalry Regiment. It may be recalled that in 1964, there were only 7 Battalions of B.M.P. The B.M.P. VIII th Battalion was created as India Reserve Battalion within a year of its inception and acquitted itself very creditably in Kashmir during the Indo-Pak War of 1965 and after the reorganisation of districts and divisions in Bihar in 1972-73, the Police has spread far and wide in the State. Instead of 4 Police Ranges in 1972, there are now 7 Ranges divided into 34 police districts. While in 1958, the ratio of Constables to Havildars was 1:33, the Government have recently decided to make it 1:10, thus substantially increasing the promotional avenues of Constables. The Police are also doing a commendable job in the fields of Home Guards, transport, anti-corruption and industrial security where the superior and also middle positions are manned by I. P. S. and Bihar Police Officers.

During the recent floods in Patna the V.H.F. sets of the police were the only means of communication after the telephone exchange had gone dead, and these V.H.F. sets proved their worth in flood control and relief work. The services of police officers are also being utilised for vigilance work in food and civil supplies co-operatives as well as for Harijan welfare and dowry prevention. The Government have also given additional functions to the

Range DI.Gs. who have been made chairmen of recruitment boards for police and excise Constables, B.M.P. Sepoys, Forest Guards and Jail Constables. The recruitment of Deputy S.Ps is done on the recommendations of the Bihar Public Service Commission while, according to a recent decision of the State Government, the Sub-Inspectors would be recruited on the basis of marks secured (and some other criteria) at the qualifying university examination.

The journal of the Bihar Police “ARAKSHI” which was given its present shape largely due to the labours of its former editor, who is a celebrated name in Hindi literature (Mahakavi Kedar Nath Mishra “Prabhat”) is playing a useful role in in-service education and cooperation. In 1974, the Government set up a Police Building Construction Corporation headed by an I.G. and assisted on the technical side by a Chief Engineer and a number of Engineers for constructing police lines, offices and residential quarters. Though pay-scales of the lower ranks have been increased, there is room for further improvement in this field. The Bihar Government have recently decided to post Deputy Collectors as Block Development Officers. In this context, the question of enhancing the qualifications, powers, service conditions and prestige of an important official like the O.C. of the police station, who is a non-gazetted officer, needs examination.



Shri A. P. Mishra, Inspector-General of Police, Bihar

The Inspiration

The Bihar Police has a glorious tradition, dating back to ancient history. It ought to seek its inspiration from two illustrious sons of Bihar whose theoretical and practical acumen in administration can never be excelled. They are Kautilya (or Chanakya) and Sher Shah, the Afghan ruler of India. Kautilya, the mentor and Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya, the

founder of the great Mauryan dynasty with its capital at Pataliputra (320-185 B.C.), gave considerable importance to police organisation in his masterpiece, “The Arthashastra”. Kautilya devised an elaborate intelligence organisation, the precursor of the modern C.I.D. In the first of his 15 books in this work, he devotes two chapters, namely “The Institution of Spies” and “Creation of Wandering Spies” to this subject. Other chapters of interest to policemen are—robbery, assault, gambling and betting, etc. (third book), detection of youths of criminal tendency, seizure of criminals on suspicion or in the very act, examination of sudden death, trial and torture to elicit confession, protection of Govt. Departments and sexual intercourse with immature girls (fourth book) and sowing the seeds of dissension and the conduct of spies during a seige (thirteenth book). The Mauryan system contained a separate cadre of urban police headed by a Sthanik who also performed certain municipal duties. Night patrols were organised systematically and spies used to induce criminals into arrest traps.

The system devised by Sher Shah (1540-1545) was so successful that peace and quiet of an unprecedented nature prevailed along the highways. Village folks were responsible for crime prevention in their area. This concept of local responsibility was not new. Even in Vedic times, crime control was a special and important responsibility of the Gram Neta or Gramini, the leader of the village assisted by watchmen (Sukra-Niti-Sar).

11Bn LAUDED

The Director-General of BSF, Shri Ashwini Kumar has appreciated the vigil and alertness maintained by 4 Coys of 11 Bn CRPF deployed in Malda district West

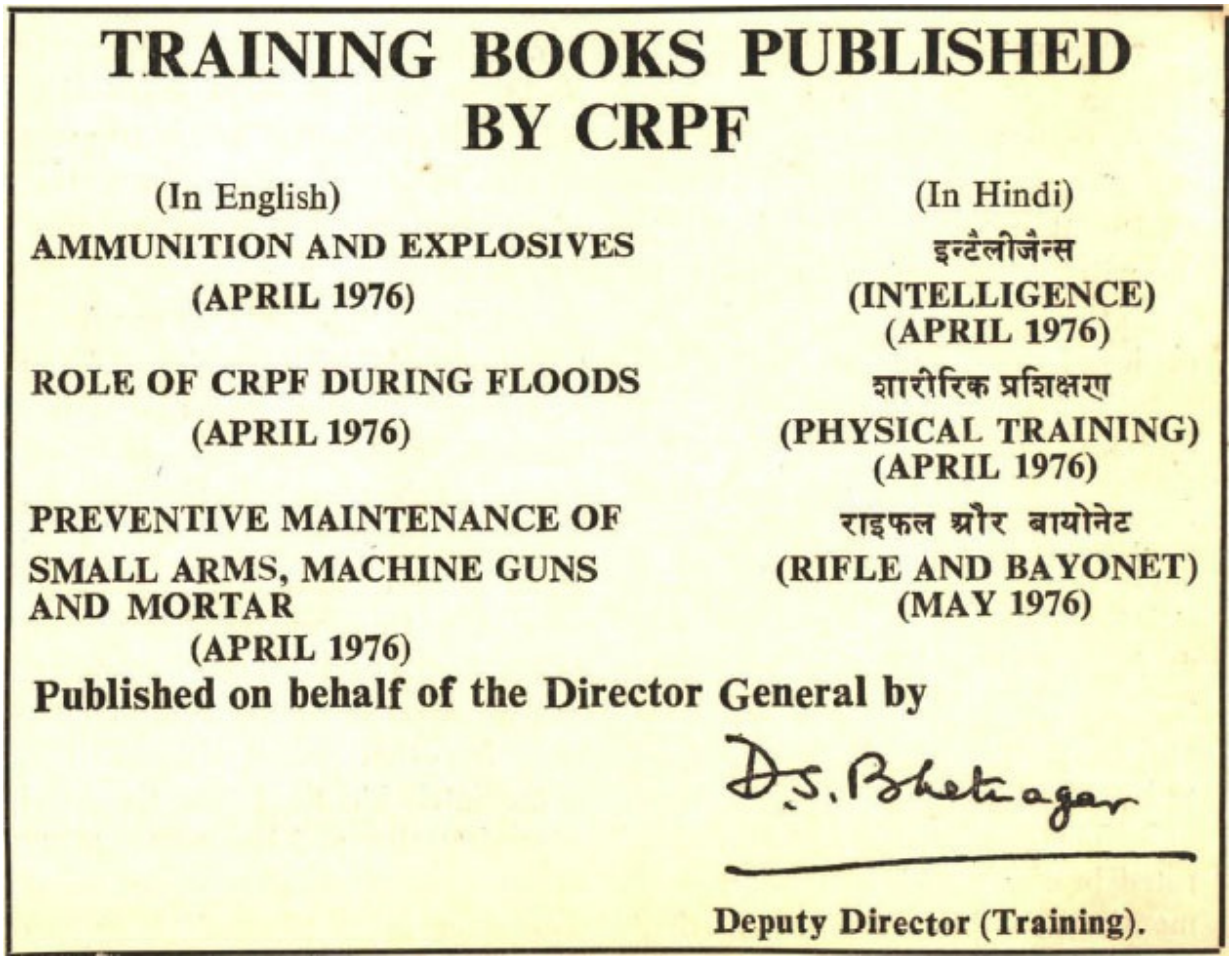
Bengal during the threatened march of Maulana Bhashani, Bangla Desh leader, from 16th to 18 May 1976.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Shri H. Veerabhadiah, IPS till recently IGP Sector III has taken over as IGP Sector I. Shri HRK. Talwar, IPS, has taken over charge as IGP Sector III in New Delhi. Shri J.S. Saldhana took over charge as Director of Internal Security Academy at Mt. Abu.

Consequent on repatriation of Shri Raghunath Singh, Deputy Director (Adm) to his parent State of Rajasthan, Shri D.S. Bhatnagar has taken over charge as Deputy Director (Adm). Shri B. Varma, DIGP, Srinagar has been

posted as Deputy Director (Training). Brig. S.B. Raza will hand over charge as DIGP. Kohima and take over as DIGP Srinagar, shortly.



TRAINING BOOKS PUBLISHED BY CRPF

(In English)	(In Hindi)
AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES (APRIL 1976)	इन्टैलीजैन्स (INTELLIGENCE) (APRIL 1976)
ROLE OF CRPF DURING FLOODS (APRIL 1976)	शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण (PHYSICAL TRAINING) (APRIL 1976)
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF SMALL ARMS, MACHINE GUNS AND MORTAR (APRIL 1976)	राइफल और बायोनेट (RIFLE AND BAYONET) (MAY 1976)

Published on behalf of the Director General by

D.S. Bhatnagar

Deputy Director (Training).

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND C.R.P.F.

by

C. M.Pandey

A great deal has been said and written on police-public relations in India. The aim has been, in general, to refurnish and salvage the present day police image of an oppressor to that of a protector and helper. However, the word "police" used in this context is generally the civil police. Leaving aside certain idealistic principles of personal behaviour, there is very little in the available material which has any relevance to CRPF. The sphere and scope where CRPF could improve its public image are also different. Unlike the civil police, the Force does not suffer from the stigma of being corrupt and callous in the redressal of public grievances. The object of this article is, therefore, to confine only to those spheres of activity where CRPF can improve its public image.

2. CRPF is performing mainly two types of role: (a) counter insurgency and; (b) internal security. In the former case, nearly half of CRPF Battalions are deployed in the tribal region of North-East. In the latter case, our Battalions are deployed mostly in city and urban areas in the plains. Our men are, therefore, in contact with two different stocks of people, that is, tribals in the North-East region and the sophisticated urban population in cities elsewhere. In the day-to-day dealings with public, we have certain common points for all areas and all people and certain special points applicable to tribal areas only. These points have been elaborated briefly in this article with a mention of public relations in tribal areas wherever applicable.

3. As at present, the CRPF does not have an independent role to perform. The Force is being widely deployed and used for the maintenance of law and order which is primarily the responsibility of States under the constitution. In any law and order situation, the Force is, therefore, deployed in aid to the civil administration and remains in the background in the initial stages of confrontation when methods other than the use of force are helpful to diffuse a troubled situation. At this stage, the Force has no contact with public for preventive and concilliatory measures. The Force comes into contact with public at a time when the situation has already reached a crisis, a point of no return. Use of force at this stage is generally found inevitable.

4. In other situations, the Force is deployed by civil authorities to to show its teeth to the public. The discretion for deployment and use of the Force in any manner lies entirely with the local administration and not with CRPF officers. It could be said in other words that the Force serves like an

instrument in the hands of local administration to be used in the manner they desire.

5. Thus, we see that our functional contact with public at large is through “lathi, gas and goli”. Natural reaction of the agitating public against such deployment is, therefore, the feeling of a force deployed to browbeat and intimidate them. In this process there also exists the danger of the Force getting involved as a party in confrontation. In other words the CRPF is immediately identified with the local administration and becomes a party to its various deeds, causes and consequences connected with an incident. This sort of situation cannot be avoided until there is more awareness of our role through the media of press and publicity in the public in general. This is perhaps the first step towards creating a proper understanding of CRPF public relations. There is no reason to consider it harmful in any way to educate people about the role and functions of the Force while dealing with law and order situations. In fact in a democratic country like ours, it is a must.

HUMANITARIAN WORK

6; This is an important aspect wherein the Force can build up its public image. At present we are helping here and there in relief and rescue operations, in extinguishing fires and extending help to victims of flood and other natural calamities. This is being done by Units in their respective areas of responsiblity. We have no organised institution to coordinate and guide such operation with the result that our sphere of action is limited to a few miles or few yards of Unit headquarters. Very little has been done to send relief parties to help flood-affected, drought-affected and other victims of natural calamities which keep on occurring year after year in various parts of our country. It should not be difficult to organise relief and rescue operations cell in each Sector contributing towards amelioration of human suffering in our own humble way. Here, the question of expenditure will come. We can not spare large amounts but small sums can come from Bn Welfare Funds, Directorate Welfare Fund or Unit Canteens. After proper precautions, we can make use of our condemned clothings for distribution among poor and affected victims of natural calamities instead of burning them as we are doing in certain areas.

7. How such operations, even on small scale, can win public goodwill can be gauged from our relief and rescue operations organised in West

Bengal in 1971. Relief and rescue operations were organised by various Battalions in West Bengal during the 1971 floods. In addition to rescue operations, our Battalions were running tea stalls in which tea and snacks were served free for about a week. For this work, a sum of Rs. 3000 was sanctioned from the CRPF Welfare Fund and the rest of expenditure was met from the Battalion Welfare Fund. The amount spent in the operations was small compared to the public appreciation received by the Force. The "Hindustan Standard" of September 9, 1970 wrote of our relief work in West Bengal: "Human suffering would have been far greater but for the presence and deployment of the much maligned CRP for the removal of which interested parties are moving heaven and earth. This effort could be put to much better use in organising rescue work". Commissioner of Calcutta, in a letter addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, CRPF, Sector-II said : "The CRPF have done in rescue work in flooded areas of Calcutta a marvellous job. This has gone a considerable way in combating the campaign of prejudice against your Force. Personally speaking, I am extremely happy with their performance". Many similar acts have been performed by our Battalions in different parts of the country. But, unfortunately such actions have gone unnoticed due to lack of proper publicity.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

8. Although a great deal has been done for the welfare of members of the Force and their families, there is little or perhaps no appreciation of this work in public. We have started giving substantial aid to those who were killed in action, died while in service or become disabled or incapacitated. We have also a system of giving aid to sick personnel. Deserving children of the members of the Force are getting scholarships for higher education from our welfare funds. A number of welfare centres are producing useful articles of daily use and making them available to our men at cheaper rates. This also helps housewives to earn extra income by selling their products to welfare centres.

9. It is human nature to admire welfare activities done anywhere and in any field. Our welfare schemes, a few of them as stated above, will no doubt create a very good impact on public minds as directly or indirectly members of public are getting benefit from these schemes. Imagine the impression created on public at large of our prompt action to give financial and other

aids to the dependents of a jawan who dies while in service. The most important thing is the promptness with which our assistance reaches the beneficiary in total contrast to similar cases in many other departments where matters take years and ultimately only truncated amount is received. This could be done by regular publicity of the major assistance given to dependents of jawans and other welfare activities being carried out in Group Centres and Battalions.

10. We have huge cultivable land at a number of our Group Centres. There is also no dirth of manpower. We can introduce farming, gardening and vegetable cultivation etc. in a big way. In some cases, farming has been started with admirable success. This will not only provide articles of daily requirement at cheap rates to our men but would also attract public admiration of our efforts to do some constructive work and help for the growth of national economy in our own small way. However, strict precautions have to be taken to ensure that all transactions are above board.

RESPONSIVENESS

11. An attitude of responsiveness to public requests and complaints goes a long way to clear misunderstandings and create congenial atmosphere for proper appreciation of each other's points of view. It cannot be denied that a haughty and overbearing attitude and denial to see public men create a bad impression. Such unresponsive behaviour always generates misunderstandings and creates big complications over small issues. On the other hand, a sympathetic hearing to public complaints and cordial talks help to discard many of the points of confrontation. It may be kept in mind that genuine complaints must be enquired into immediately and defaulters taken to task. The "we shall look into it"– attitude is not enough. Persons concerned should be called, it necessary, before the complainant himself and the matter enquired into on the spot. This will assuage the feelings of the aggrieved party and may even have mellowing effect on recalcitrant individuals.

MEDICAL AID

12. A number of our Battalions are deployed in the interior of the north-east region in tribal areas where Government medical facilities are non-existent or poor. Our M.I. Rooms in duty Battalions can help to generate great goodwill and appreciation for the Force among tribals by rendering

limited medical help to poor and needy villagers. We can also allow our medical officers to visit interior villages at times with our patrol parties and give medical aid to the needy.

13. Tribals, in general, cherish such acts of kindness more than anything else. However, one has to be cautious even in charitable dispensations. In many areas, tribals have certain superstitious belief in their customs. They would not like to be treated or tolerate an act which is against their social customs. As we are neither equipped to take up serious cases nor have sufficient medicines to provide medical aid to everyone, we should only confine to treating minor ailments and give guidance only for further treatments in other cases, if at all necessary.

HELPING ATTITUDE

14. A small act of help rendered to a poor and ignorant person goes a long way to create a good public image of any police force. During 1972 when the Chinese occupied a part of NEFA, as a propaganda drive, they went out of their way to help villagers. They even cleaned their houses and village areas, helped them in harvesting and taught them subjects like hygiene and sanitation, medical care, improved farming methods etc. They made such an impact of their good and orderly behaviour that, after they withdrew, it was a job for the administration to counteract their influence from the minds of villagers in NEFA. We have several CRPF Battalions deployed in tribal areas of the north-eastern region. Our deployment is of a semi-permanent type. We could render similar help and guidance to villagers and earn good name for the Force. By virtue of our better education and knowledge, we can teach them a number of good and useful thing. It is not enough to confine ourselves within the four corners of our defined role and jurisdicton.

YOUTH CLUBS

15. Young minds are always receptive to new ideas and slogans. It is easy to mould them and channelise their thinking in line with the mainstream of national life. In north-east region where insurgency has been in existence since decades there are old diehards, who refuse to listen to reason. They consider security forces as alien troops meant to suppress them and not to protect them.

What could be done to change this feeling and to bring them in line with

the rest of the country ? One way is to encourage, aid and guide them in running youth clubs in as many villages as possible. This could be started as an organisation for assembly of young people of the area, primarily for the purpose of cultural activities, celebrations of national days, holding dicussions on current national problems and to enlighten them on progress made by the country in the field of science, technology, industries and other developments. Members of the club may be invited to Unit functions and given encouragement to participate in Unit cultural activities. The purpose is to make them feel that they are the part of a great nation and that the CRPF is there for their own benefit and not as a foreign occupation force.

SPORTS

16. Sports are generally confined to units only. Civilian boys either feel shy or are afraid to join our games. It would create immense good will if they are encouraged to play with our teams. Of course, better discretion will have to be applied to keep away hostile elements who may try to mix up for gaining intelligence. This, however, cuts both ways and there is no reason why we should lose in this game. Similarly, we can participate in their tournaments. Frequent matches with local teams have been found extremely helpful in generating mutual trust and friendship for each other.

TRIBAL DISPUTES

17. Tribals are simple folks and as a general rule they settle their disputes among themsilves according to their age-old traditions. No outside help is required to settle their differences. They are by nature very sensitive and any outside agency least of all an armed force, taking sides even remotedly in their disputes often antagonises them to the extreme. It is therefore difficult to say whether the Force should play positive roles in justifiable cases or remain aloof. However, at times the question becomes extremely relevant to our Force in interior areas where there is still no effective civil administration. There have been occasions when tactful handling of a situation of this nature has brought immence praise from the public and also occasions when it has involved us in serious confrontation with the same people. I shall quote one example of each.

During 1972, two “khels” of Panso village in Tuensang district developed quarrel on the issue of daily wages to be paid to labourers working in the kheti of one rich land-owner. The groups belonged to two

different “khels”. There were several meetings but no acceptable solution could be found. The sitiation became tense. One day about midnight the CRPF post Commander was informed by the GB that the two parties were facing each othir with lethal weapons and there could be dangerous fights between them any moment. The post Commander with one Section immediately reached the spot and stood between the two groups after separating them. He handled the situation tactfully after calling leaders from both sides to talk over the matter once again peacefully in his presence. The tension gradually calmed down and he saved a dangerous situation. Next day both the parties came to the post to pay their tribute to the post Commander for having saved them from unnecessary bloodshed. From that day onwards they went out of the way to praise the CRPF post and its Commander to every visiting dignitary.

In the second incident, a CRPF post gave shelter to a civilian storeman of the Civil Supplies Agency. He was threatened to be killed by local tribals for shortage of certain items of essential stores. Civilians were enraged and sent petitions right up to the D.C. and local MLA against the partisan attitude of the CRPF Post Commander. They remained unconvinced of our honest motive to save the life of a Government employee by according shelter.

I personally feel that in such unavoidable situations, CRPF personnel should play a positive role. It would be incorrect to remain passive and keep ourselves aloof. However, care must be taken to act with complete impartiality and without the slightest favour shown to any side. One has to be extra cautious and tactful in dealing with these situations.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT IN THE PUBLIC

18. Personal conduct and discipline are the edifice on which a bright good image of a Force is built. It would be worthwhile to quote “three main rules of discipline” and “eight points of conduct’ which Mao Tse Tung enunciated for the Peoples’ Army. They are worthy of emulation by any Force, more so by our officers and men deployed in the north-east tribal areas.

Three main rules of discipline:

(i) Obey orders in all your actions

(ii) Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.

(iii) Turn in every thing captured.

Eight points of conduct :

(i) Speak politely.

(ii) Pay fairly for what you buy.

(iii) Return every thing that you borrow.

(iv) Pay for any thing you damage.

(v) Do not hit or swear at people.

(vi) Do not damage crops.

(vii) Do not take liberties with women.

(viix) Do not ill-treat captives.

The above principles of discipline and the code of conduct need no elaboration. Our officers in the north-east region know too well from their experience how soon public relations are impaired beyond measure if any of the above points are flouted.

There are certain other aspects of personal conduct and behaviour too. This is related to our appearance in uniform in the public. A shabbily dressed, sloppy, awkward and ill-mannered member of the Force creates a damaging impression on public mind. A well turned-out, smart and well-mannered man, on the other hand, creates admiration for himself as well as for the Force.

19. Lastly, I would say that members of the Force are the mirror of the Force; a spotless and bright image is reflected only when the mirror is clean and bright.

INCREASE IN AID

With the position in Central Welfare Fund and Central Benevolent Fund

having improved, the lumpsum payment of financial assistance to dependants of deceased CRPF personnel has been raised from Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 4,000/- with effect from June 1976.

HUMANITARIAN DEEDS OF CRPF

A number of humanitarian work in relief and rescue operations were carried out by our personnel during April 1976 in different parts of the country. Personnel of 2, 19, 43 and 49 Bns rendered valuable services in extinguishing fires in their respective areas of responsibility. 5th Bn personnel assisted the local fire brigade in Sikkim in fighting a devastating fire at Singtam. 29 Bn assisted the airport fire services at Dum Dum in putting down a dangerous fire that had broken out near a radar post inside the airport area. Timely assistance rendered voluntarily by our personnel in all these cases was appreciated by local population and authorities concerned.

A MEMENTO FOR 30th BATTALION

In recognition of excellent performance of duty and yeomen services rendered by the 30th Bn CRPF during rescue and relief operations in Chasnala Colliery, Dhanbad (Bihar) the Managing Committee of the II SCO CHASNALA has presented a “Memento” to 30th Bn CRPF.

EXTRA JOINING TIME FOR MEN IN ARUNACHAL

CRPF personnel deployed in Arunachal Pradesh can henceforth avail the concession of extra joining time (admissible under Rule, 89 (b) (3) of CRPF Rules 1955) during earned leave also.

APPROACH TO NATIONAL SECURITY: A BLUEPRINT

Lt. Col. S.S. Chandel, SC

In a nation like India which has had a long history of subjugation at the hands of multitudes of invaders, the national psyche appears to develop an ability to survive with resignation. It shrinks from the ultimate sacrifice if not systematically brought up to do so. The military is left to itself to make its own decisions with regard to the security of the country within the resources allocated to it. The nation has done her best. The rest is upto the technicians. If it fails now ? Well, just too bad. We could'nt have done better under the circumstances, taking everything into account. The super powers shall not let the balance of power be upset. We shall work out some kind of Versailles Treaty and shall continue to survive. All very pragmatic, very practical. But is this the way a country of 55 crores of people, inheritor of some of the noblest legacies of mankind, the eleventh richest nation of the world inspite of rampant corruption, inertia and bureaucratic bungling, the progenitor of some of the finest intellect in the world and the habitat of the most stoic people in the world must think? Not unless they want to. Not if they are told otherwise. How are we going to reconcile our peaceful intentions with the proposed full-blooded defence preparedness ? To quote Liddle Hart "To pursue the humanitarian aim single-mindedly promises to lead to spiritual gain but physical bankruptcy. This might be worth while if we could hope in a single generation to reach spiritual perfection—and general physical extinction. But as it is, the attempt is more likely to lead to the extinction of the best fraction—to the suppression of our relatively civilised society by a less civilized one. This would be a setback to ideals through ignoring realities. One is compelled to ask whether even the pursuit of good must be governed by the law of adaptation to the environment."

POLICY LEVEL

Emotional Commitment to Defence

Defence must not be treated as a mysterious cloister of a few uniformed people who are allowed and paid for to indulge in their esoteric practices, which are beyond the comprehension and interest of an ordinary citizen. It should be the immediate and urgent concern of all Indians. It must be understood beyond doubt by every one that only a powerful country can hope to survive and bloom to its full growth and majesty.

The Implication

The idea of a failure and defeat should become entirely repugnant to the

spirit of Indian people. All our resources both manpower and materials should be so organised as to be able to change over to war requirements at a short notice. This is not adopting Jingoism or militarism as a creed nor to give any impression of expansionism. The aim is merely to protect our vital interests and to live in peace with honour.

Manpower

This is Indian's single biggest asset. Such a gargantuan manpower can never be forced to do any thing against its will, leave aside being subjugated and ruthlessly exploited for nearly a millennium. But that is what has precisely happened. Over the years we have been beaten and dishonoured by Arabs, Turks, Mongols, Scythians, Greeks, Persians, Afghans, French, Dutch, the Chinese and the British. And they did it with ludicrously small bands of men with no great character or ability. We were beaten in most cases by the scum of the earth and our noble heritage mercilessly vandalised —and our economy irreparably damaged.

Indoctrination

The word has acquired a sinister connotation lately due to rather crass application of it in the communist countries. We do not have to take the cue from them. Other free countries of the world are equally devoted to their freedom and honour. Their men also take up arms and prepare to face invasions. Switzerland, Sweden and the Scandinavian countries have mobilised their total manpower to combat any invasion. Israel faces the whole Arab world intent on removing it from the map of the world. China has honeycombed the whole of its earth to combat any on its manpower by raising 300 millions including militia. During the last great war, Russia mobilised 800 divisions and suffered over twenty million casualties to combat the Nazis and emerge as a superpower today. England mobilised to her last man to do the same. These are not unworthy examples to emulate.

Law, educational system and our extensive information network should strive to make it our creed that we shall never again be thwarted by a foreign will. A line should be drawn beyond which it should be forbidden to prostitute liberty to preach secession or anti-national activities.

Organisation

The country should be so organised so as to transform itself into a vast

armed camp. If in her hour of peril Russia could field 800 divisions with only 20 crores of population, we should be able to produce 2000 divisions, if forced. Seriously threatening us should mean raking a vast hornet's nest of 55 crores of people. If the idea appears fantastic, it is only because we have been divorced from great thoughts for a very long time and have accepted puniness as our real nature which is untrue and unworthy of our heritage, physical dimensions, intellect, resources and manpower. Whoever imagined China and Russia the way they tower like giants just about 40 years ago and America, about 60 years ago.

It should be incumbent by law for every man of a certain age say upto 35 years to be drafted into the armed forces. Then he should be given a certain amount of basic training and be reverted back to his civilian vocation. He should undergo reservist liability till the age of about 40 years.

At the time of any emergency, the civilian administration should transform itself into military regions and districts geared to the needs of War.

Arms Production

To equip our mobilised manpower suitably, our arms production should be stepped up. There should be at least a rifle and necessary ammunition for the manpower earmarked to be mobilised. Such industries as tractor manufacturing, aviation, shipyards, railways, electronics and automobiles should have the capability to switch over to war production at a short notice. During peacetime such production could be sold in foreign markets to boost our economy and give additional incentive to research and development.

National Economy

It will be an erroneous deduction to think that such steps as indicated above will destroy our developmental programmes. In fact,war in the modern age is fought not so much by soliders as by the industries. Boosted defence effort will act as a catalytic agent to accelerated production and will in turn boost national economy. Employment will increase with the increased production. Various talents available in the country will be harnessed and will multiply.

International Repercussions

Quite definitely this spurt of activity will not be liked by the great

powers who will prefer to see us continue as their lackeys indefinitely. But that is the normal reaction. They will be able to do little about it as long as our intentions continue to be non-expansionist, peaceful and nonaggressive. Once we emerge to be an industrial power they will accept us as equals as they have done in the case of China, Japan and East Germany.

Our disputes with China and Pakistan contrary to present expectations are more likely to be resolved satisfactorily for two reasons :—

(a) They shall no more consider aggression and encroachment as a practical way of resolving the issues in question.

(b) We may more confidently resort to a policy of mutual give and take without the feeling of being blackmailed by a powerful neighbour or a neighbour with powerful allies. We may even be able to sign a NO WAR pact with our neighbours.

Thus as a powerful country, we should be able to carry on our policies without being excessively subject to pressures and pulls of superpowers and may introduce greater sanity in the international politics.

By virtue of the power of this conventional deterrent, smaller nations in our shadow like Ceylon, Nepal and Burma may prosper without fear of being gobbled up by one powerful neighbour or another.

STRATEGIC LEVEL

At this level the emotional commitment shall be expressed in mobil-sing total resources of the region and nation to stem a tide or to help own offensive. More specifically, it would imply :

(a) Local population being mobilised to dig defences and ditches, laying and creating obstacles, removing anything of value to the enemy in the rear areas, supplying fighting men with necessities like rations and infiltration and sabotage, evacuation and treatmentof casualties.

(b) Incorporating all transportation agencies like railways, civil aviation and civil transportation agencies to concentrate the requisite men and material at the theatre of war.

TACTICAL LEVEL

This is the level where fighting is done and where the emotional commitment to the overall aim is most important and most difficult. For what is at stake here for the committed man is life itself. Therefore, there are

three prerequisites before such extra demands can be placed on men and may have a reasonable chance of being fulfilled. These are :—

(a) Efficient and realistic training to give the fighting man the necessary confidence to close in with his adversary and bust him.

(b) Making available to him all the technical aids and fire-powers that may make his difficult job easier.

(c) Ensuring him that if he is killed, his near and dear ones will be looked after. In this connection it may be pointed out that the government has done an admirable job in looking after the war casualties and their families after the 1971 war.

(d) Organisation to ensure that acts of cowardice become non-existent. There can be no better cure for this than the commanders being up in front near the action. No level is too high or too precious to be too near the bullet-swept area. Exploits of Rommel in the Desert and France and for that matter of all great commanders of all times bear testimony to this requirement. Deterrent and immediate punishments may be meted out to that infinitesimally small fraction who wills till not heed. The Russians in the Second World War had evolved a custom of making such men lead next assaults there by giving them a chance to retrieve their honour. This was done regardless of the rank of the offender.

(e) The policy of over insurance must be a rule rather than exception at the tactical level. Overwhelming firepower, manpower and technical gadgets must be placed at the decisive spot to make the action — offensive or defensive—a success. It should be the job of the strategist to achieve the enemy's dispersion and his own concentration.

Economic Implications

More often than not what holds us from committing ourselves unreservedly to the cause of national security is a misplaced sense of priorities where it is considered that an excessive orientation of effort to the defence requirements is likely to scuttle all our efforts for development

which in turn will boomerang to destroy the defence effort either by failing to provide necessary material required for war or by so depriving the people of their means of survival that they may consider the prosecution of any war as meaningless.

The point is not irrelevant. What is not true, however, is that

(a) Defence need not run counter to the development if imaginatively planned but a boost to it.

(b) The resources/efforts required for the defence need not be totally 'written off' as far as the development is concerned.

Defence and Development

To elaborate the above points, it may be pointed out that in the fundamental analysis the means required for war i e. vehicles, aircrafts, tanks (for mobility), explosives, precision equipment (for fire power) and ships (for Naval defence) are but only modification of the available means in the society, for war purposes. There is no inherent conflict between the two until the overzealous and empire builder egoists want to sit tight on the properties allocated to them callously oblivious to the requirements of the others around them who may not be wearing the same name tab of the department.

Inter-departmental Mobility

There is definitely a case for inter-departmental mobility of resources to enable the nation to make maximum use of its resources. Thus the Army Medical Corps, which is decidedly under-employed in peace time, may be used by the civilian population. The Engineer Corps may be gainfully employed in building projects and roads. On the other hand, the vast civilian transport and medical organisation can be employed by the Army in times of need. Civil engineering resources can be diverted for the defence when needed. There is also a case for Signal i.e. tele-equipment and personnel to have a broader base and ambivalent applications.

This will result in major equipment and personnel being kept in constant and productive use unlike what is happening presently and the technology to be applied in the defence being constantly updated. From the defence point of view, they will no longer be hamstrung by shortages of technical

manpower in resources and will be able to give vent to their operational ideas.

The Case of Fighting Arms

That leaves us with the problem of fighting arms namely Infantry, Armour and Artillery which can hardly be utilised for any civilian use since firstly, they are jobs which have nothing to do with any civilian vocation and secondly, they must perfect their skills in peace time to be able to do justice to their assignment in war. This problem can be solved by evolving a two-tier system. The first tier should consist of forces who should be in instant readiness to react to any threat. This force should be approximately one third of the total size and should be totally air/track/wheel mobile.

Regional Armies

The second tier should consist of regional armies who should have a nucleus of experienced permanent staff and a mass of citizen soldiers who belong to that particular region. The permanent staff will have the responsibility of doing operational planning, imparting training and preparing mobilisation plans for these personnel. The mobilisation proper i.e. ensuring mustering of these personnel and their transportation to the activated formations and units should be the responsibility of civilian administrative staff and police. The initial incentive will be provided by an attractive honorarium paid to various ranks at the periods of their under-employment, say when the harvests have been reaped.

The transport for these citizen formations should also be provided by civilian, private and public transport fleets. The ammunition and equipment for them will be kept under heavy preservation in suitably located depots, to be issued on declaration of national emergency.

It will be pertinent to point here that most of the Russian 175 odd divisions are modelled on these lines and have functioned successfully.

Conventional Deterrence

The underlying idea behind the projection above is to be able to achieve conventional deterrence. This may raise the question of deterrence achieved by nuclear weapon specially in view of the fact that India has already exploded a nuclear device and may hope to develop adequate means of delivery in near future. In this context it may well be realised that

possession of a variety of nuclear weapons by various belligerents and their protegees has not been able to deter conventional conflicts in various parts of the globe after the Second World War. The terror struck by the probability of an all-consuming holocaust deters everyone from being the first to use it. On the other hand conventional weapons appear to enjoy the prerogative of being the only practical means of imposing or subverting the will of one nation over the other. The increase, therefore, in the nuclear arsenal of India is unlikely to be cost effective.

Conventional deterrence by the design discussed above i.e. by means of massive citizen soldiery, will be both economic and effective. It is interesting to imagine the reaction of the general staff of various countries if faced with the prospect of an Indian Army, 100 Division strong. And to think that this is well within the realm of practical possibility at say, no more than additional one-third of the defence budget today.

Conclusion

The whole of history has one point to prove irrefutably—the supremacy of the victorious will. If a nation is resolved to win nothing can defeat it. But this will must run from the top to the bottom and vice versa. It may emanate at the top or the general upsurge of the masses may throw up a spokesman of their will. But ultimately it's the will of the people, however generated, which must decide the issue. Without this, all movement will be erratical and must stop at the lightest obstruction and may even change direction. The will is what differentiates between a vegetative and dynamic action, between victory and defeat.

(Courtesy : "VIKRANT")

MEDAL ALLOWANCE INCREASED

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has conveyed the eligibility for grant of monetary allowances to all categories of police personnel including gazetted officers who are in receipt of gallantry medals on the following enhanced monthly rates with effect from December 1, 1974 :—

(i)	President's Police Medal for Gallantry	Rs. 60.
(ii)	Bar to the above Medal	Rs. 30.

(iii) Police Medal for Gallantry Rs. 40.

(iv) Bar to the above Medal. Rs. 20.

To avoid delay, sanction orders in respect of all past cases have been issued centrally by the Directorate-General.

G. C. NEW DELHI

Sanction has been accorded for construction of compound wall with barbed wire fencing around CRPF campus at Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,46,600/-.

SCHOLARSHIP IN NEW DELHI

A Scholarship of Rupees Fifty has been instituted by Shri Raghunath Singh, ex-Deputy Director (Adm) in the memory of his late wife.

Known as Mrs. Rama Santosh Kapoor Memorial Scholarship, it will be awarded only for post matric/higher secondry education (including diploma or degree) towards of followers and Other Ranks of static institutions in New Delhi.

Minimum percentage for eligibility would be sixty per cent in Matriculation or Higher Secondary examinations tenable for a maximum period of two years only, for each candidate. It would be withdrawn if a candidate fails to secure a minimum of sixty per cent in first year.

Preference will be given to girls.

QUARTERS FOR CRPF STAFF IN DELHI

The Directorate of Estates has allotted forty-seven quarters—19 of Type-I; 14ofType-II; 11 of Type-III and 3 of Type-IV—for CRPF personnel, in R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

Credit for this largely goes to Shri J.L. Kapoor, Dy.S.P. who had pursued the matter with the Directorate of Estates.

SENIOR OFFICERS' COURSE AT

NPA

by
K. M. MATHUR
R. SANTHANAM

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, National Police Academy, is now functioning at Hyderabad in a new campus situated on the Hyderabad-Bangalore highway at a distance of about 8 kilometers from Hyderabad railway station.

The Academy site has a serene beauty of its own and the campus is spread over an area of 202 acres of land boasting of an attractive building complex consisting of an auditorium, a gymnasium, administrative block, residential quarters and I.P.S. mess and other buildings.

Course Objective

The Senior Course was introduced in 1969 for the benefit of senior police officers. Four hundred sixty-six officers, including 36 from foreign countries have so far attended this course.

The object of the course is to get the trainees abreast of all innovations in police thinking, techniques and administration, as also to seek solutions of existing and developing professional problems. The course is of 14-weeks duration and officers with 8 to 10 years of police service, normally attend the course.

Syndicate Study

The senior course officers are divided into a number of syndicate groups with an Assistant Director to act as guide for each group. In XXXIII Course, officers were divided into four groups for their field study and syndicate work, and these groups visited a number of places relevant to their subjects.

The syndicate group study tours started on September 27, 1975 and groups were back to Hyderabad by October 14. Each group prepared a questionnaire for interview of persons and carried out field study of their subjects. On finalisation of the study, syndicate papers were prepared by

each group and these papers were later discussed by the entire course officers under the guidance of Director and other staff of the academy. Syndicate papers are good field research studies and are being recognised as very useful in police literature. Syndicate research papers are being published by the Academy in the form of “Transactions”.

Individual Research Papers

A number of subjects are suggested by the faculty members and officers are given an option to select subjects of their own choices on which they prepare individual papers. These individual papers are roughly of 20 to 30 typed pages and are based on practical field experience.

Panel Discussions

For getting benefit from field experience of officers and for increasing the knowlede of trainees, a number of panel discussions on particular subjects are organised. “Police and Politicians”, “Performance Appraisal”, “Police and the Medical Problems” were some of the important subjects which were taken up for panel discussions, by different group of officers during the course.

Individual Talks

Some of the officers attending the course are given opportunity to give talks on the subjects of their specialisation before the other officers of the course and officers are permitted to ask questions at the end of the talk. These individual talks help officers in exchanging their practical field experiences and give us an insight into the different problems which are faced by police officers.

Course Contents

Based on the recommendations of the Gore Committee on Police Training, a number of useful subjects are covered during the course. Public order and security, internal and international situation and their implications for police, case studies on unlawful assembly and civil disturbances, behaviour science, personal management, latest advance in forensic science, leadership and motivation, and a number of other important police subjects are covered during the course.

Guest Lecturers

A number of prominent scholars and senior police officers visit the Academy and deliver lectures to the officers on their specialised subjects. Senior police officers also share their personal field experiences with the trainees and give them a number of useful practical tips. Shri S.C. Mishra, former Director of National Police Academy, Shri G.K.. Handou former Commandant,CPTC, Mount Abu; Shri R.K. Gupta, IGP, West Bengal; Shri Krishna Swamy, Additional Inspector-General of Police, Tamil Nadu, Madras; Shri V.R. Laxmi Narain, Additional Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi ; Shri Stanley Senanayaka, Inspector-General of Police, Sri Lanka; Dr. A. Gupta (Retd), Director of Bureau of Police Research and Development and Shri S.K. Ghosh, (Retd), Inspector-General of Police, Orissa were some of the distinguished police Officers who delivered lectures. Prof. M.S. Gore, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay ; Dr. G.K. Wolecha, Dr. Virendra Gupta, Shri R. Deb, Principal, Law College, Calcutta were among the prominent scholars who delivered lectures to the senior course officers.

Computer Training

In pursuance of the decision arrived at a conference of some Inspectors-General of Police, presided over by Shri K.F. Rustamji, Special Secretary (Home), to go in for computerization of police records, a short computer progamming training was arranged by the Director, N. P. A., Hyderabad through his personal efforts in the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad. The senior course officers attended the computer programming training which commenced on November 4 at the Computer Division of the E.C.I.L., Hyderabad. The programme gave a very good exposure to the officers in the computer programming and the application of computer technology in police.

Training in Communication

Director R.N. Ramanathan of Effective Public Speaking Institute, Madras conducted his 4-days intensive training on effective communication and public speaking. Effective communication and public speaking training gave great confidence to the officers.

Guide Scheme

National Police Academy has started the guide scheme which aims at development of the trainee’s all round personality by personal contact of the

instructors. This scheme aims at shaping the character and personality of the trainees by removing their defects, if any, and helping them to acquire qualities of sense of duty, integrity, selflessness, sense of humour and interest in reading professional literature. The guide scheme helps officers in preparation of their syndicate research papers and individual papers by providing them necessary guidance.

Training in Yoga

Based on the recommendations of the Gore Committee on Police Training, the officers were provided an elementary training in some of the basic Yoga exercises. While the physical training prevalent in police at present provides exercise to body and muscles, the Yoga provide exercise to both mind and body. The "Yogasans" are actually concerned with changing one's personality as a whole, by bringing about a revolution in one's attitude, tendencies, emotions as well as physiological processes underlying these.

Participation in Seminars

From time to time seminars are held and the officers get an opportunity to participate in the seminars where delegates from all over India come for participation and discussion on police subjects. During their stay, a seminar on "Role of Police in Society and Weaker Sections of the Community" was held where more than 45 delegates from all over the country participated.

Utility of Course for CRPF

The 14-weeks senior officers' course is very useful for CRPF officers from many points of view. It enables CRPF officers to come in close contact in most informal manner with other senior officers of various States and Central organisations. This provides CRPF officers a good opportunity to understand police working of different States. During the course, books of professional knowledge can be read by the course officers as they get enough time for leisure and reading. The library hours also provide an incentive to study books and other magazines. National Police Academy library has a treasure of books on police matters. Individual papers provide good opportunity for CRPF officers to think on police subjects and write their views on professional matters. Syndicate work trains officers in research methodology and CRPF officers get very good idea of the police problems which are being faced by the state police organisations and their

day-to-day developments are well brought out during the course. The course provides a very refreshing and healthy change from the routine of CRPF life and enables CRPF officers to broaden their outlook.

IMPORTANCE OF COURSES STRESSED

Shri N.S. Saksena, Director-General of Central Reserve Police Force has, in a Standing Order, stated that all Gazetted Officers, Subordinate Officers and other ranks of the Central Reserve Police Force securing 'D' or 'AX' grading in courses of over three months' duration will in future get commendations from Director-General, Inspector-General of Police and Deputy-Inspector General of Police, respectively.

Those who fail or are declared unqualified will submit an explanation. If the explanation is not found satisfactory, an adverse entry will be made in their records.

It is to be remembered that the efficiency of the Force depends on the knowledge acquired by the personnel in various courses, stated the Standing Order.

Second Refresher Course for Commandants

by

N.S. SAKSENA

As already published in "the Crapler" the First Refresher Course of Commandants was held from March 15 to March 29, 1976. The Second Commandants' course was attended by 21 Commandants at GC Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi from April 16 to May, 1976. Efforts were made to improve upon the First Course with a view to making it more purposive and meaningful. The course was designed with the main objective of making the officers think and broadening their outlook.

Condensation of Books

2. I addressed the trainees on the first day of their arrival on April 16, 1976 and briefed them with regard to the system and approach that they should follow in this course. The trainees were given one book each on the subject of guerrila warfare, urban terrorism and student unrest and were given guidelines as to how they should study them and prepare a condensation of facts from the books. They were given assistance of stenos for the purpose.

3. The guest lecturers and CRPF officers gave talks to this course as in the previous one. While there were the following additions of lecturers, a few of the old guest lecturers were not free :

(i) Shri CP . Joshi, Director, DCPW & IGP (C) BSF "Signal Communications In Police Force In India";

(ii) Shri J. Tripathy, Member (Floods), Central Water Commission — "Role of Para-Military Forces in Flood Control";

(iii) Dr. S. K. Bhalla, Scientist, Central Road Research Institute—"Why Accidents Occur And What Action Be Taken To Avoid Them;"

(iv) DD (ops)—"Naxalite movement in Bihar with Particular Reference to Encounter with CRPF."

Three Syndicates

4. The entire lot of Commandants was grouped into three syndicates, each consisting of 7 officers. Thus three syndicates of 7 Commandants each were formed.

Each group was given a separate subject for study and preparation of a paper. Following were the subjects :

(i) Inspections :

Necessity/usefulness and method of instructions and their utility towards effective supervision and control and any changes suggested.

(ii) Accounting:

Adequacy of financial powers at various levels, system and procedure of accounting, its simplification and any changes suggested in internal audit.

(iii) Regimental Funds:

Proper administration of regimental funds, their use and purpose, adequacy of powers of Commandants regarding its utilisation.

Group Discussions

After the syndicates prepared a paper, its copies were given to all members of the course for pre-study. A group discussion was fixed on the subject presided over by a Deputy Director.

5. No programme was scheduled for the afternoon so that the officers could devote time to prepare for the next day's lectures and study books and material of general professional nature.

6. During the course, the following films which have been recently purchased by the Training Directorate of D & M school were shown :—

(i) ABC of Automobile Engine ;

(ii) Engine Assembly;

(iii) Hydraulic brake system;

(iv) Periodic chek-up;

(v) Steering wheels : Front and Rear axles.

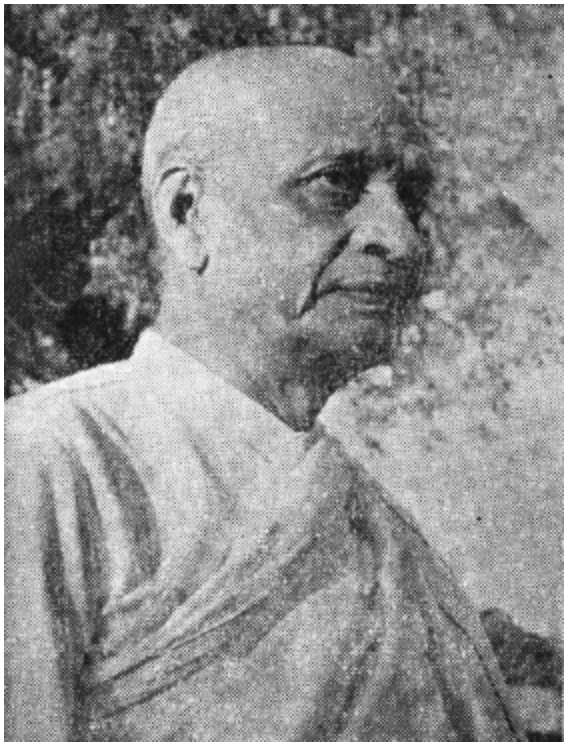
7. The course concluded on May 1,1976. A get-together was arranged in the Force Officers Mess at Jharoda Kalan that evening and latest films on USSR, Japan and Britain were screened before dinner.

BAJAJ SCOOTER QUOTA INCREASED

The constant efforts of the Directorate General proved fruitful when the quota of Bajaj scooters was increased from 4 to 100, recently. Present CRPF annual quota of all types of scooters is : Bajaj-100; Vijai Deluxe-100; and Lambretta-70.

A PILGRIMAGE TO SARDAR

PATEL'S HOUSE



Visiting the house of Sardar Patel at Karamsad, near Anand, in Khera District, on March 18, Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General of CRPF, recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book :

"Sardar Patel is the father of the CRPF and several years back the Force adopted his birth anniversary—31st October—as the birth day of the Force. So in one sense it was my duty to his memory. However, never in my life have I performed a duty which has been such a source of happiness and inspiration to me.

"The Sardar was the architect of India's unity in a much greater sense than Bismark, who is called the Architect of German Unity. The CRPF has been moulded in Sardar's image—an all-India Force pledged to help the forces of law and order in all parts of India. Our best tribute to him is to maintain the unity and inviolability of the country of which he was the architect.

"I have been to a temple and I will remember this visit all my life."

AN ENLARGED "CRAPLER"

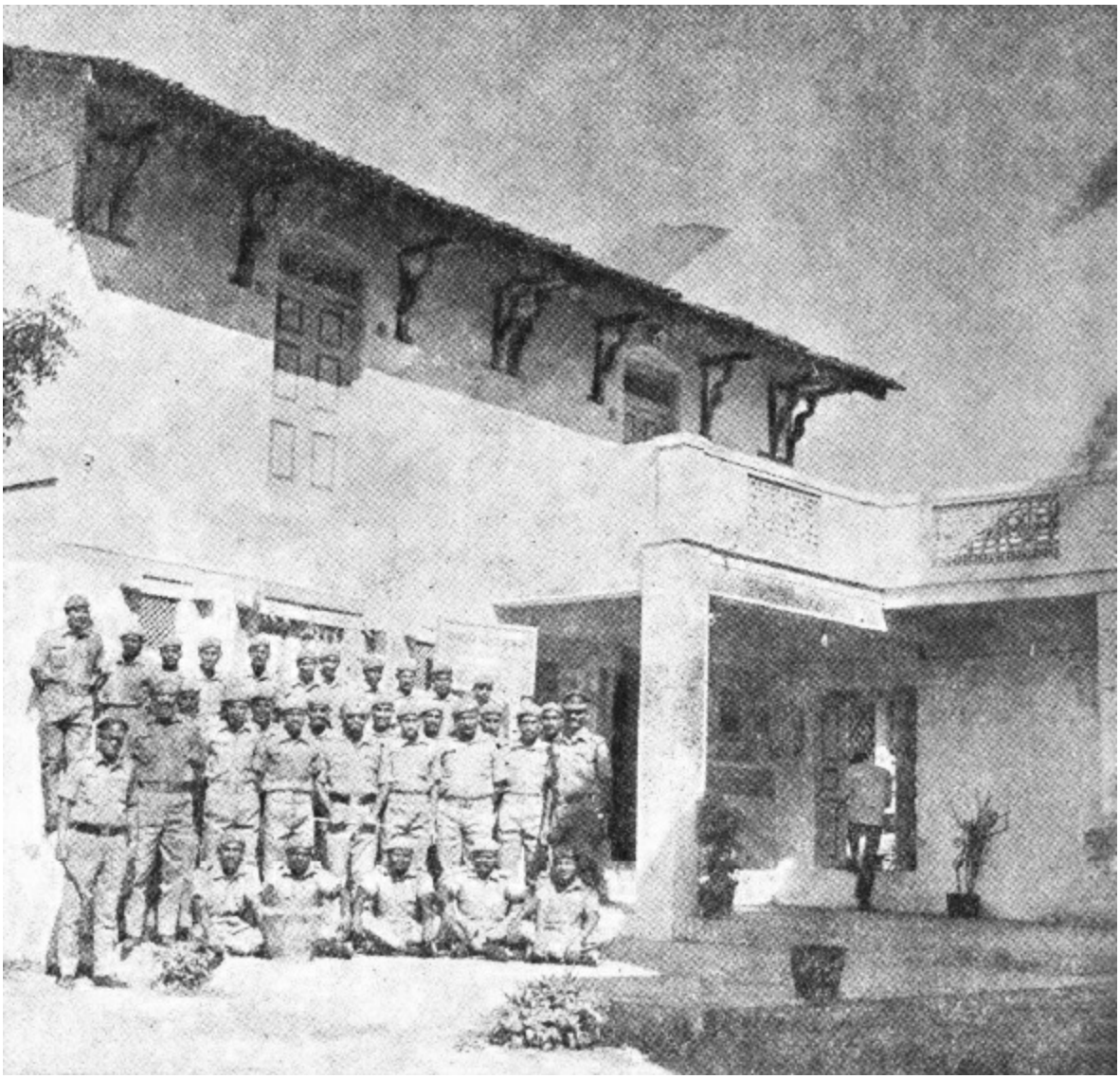
Dear Reader,

Last time, we supplied to you a supplement on the All-India Police Games, free of cost.

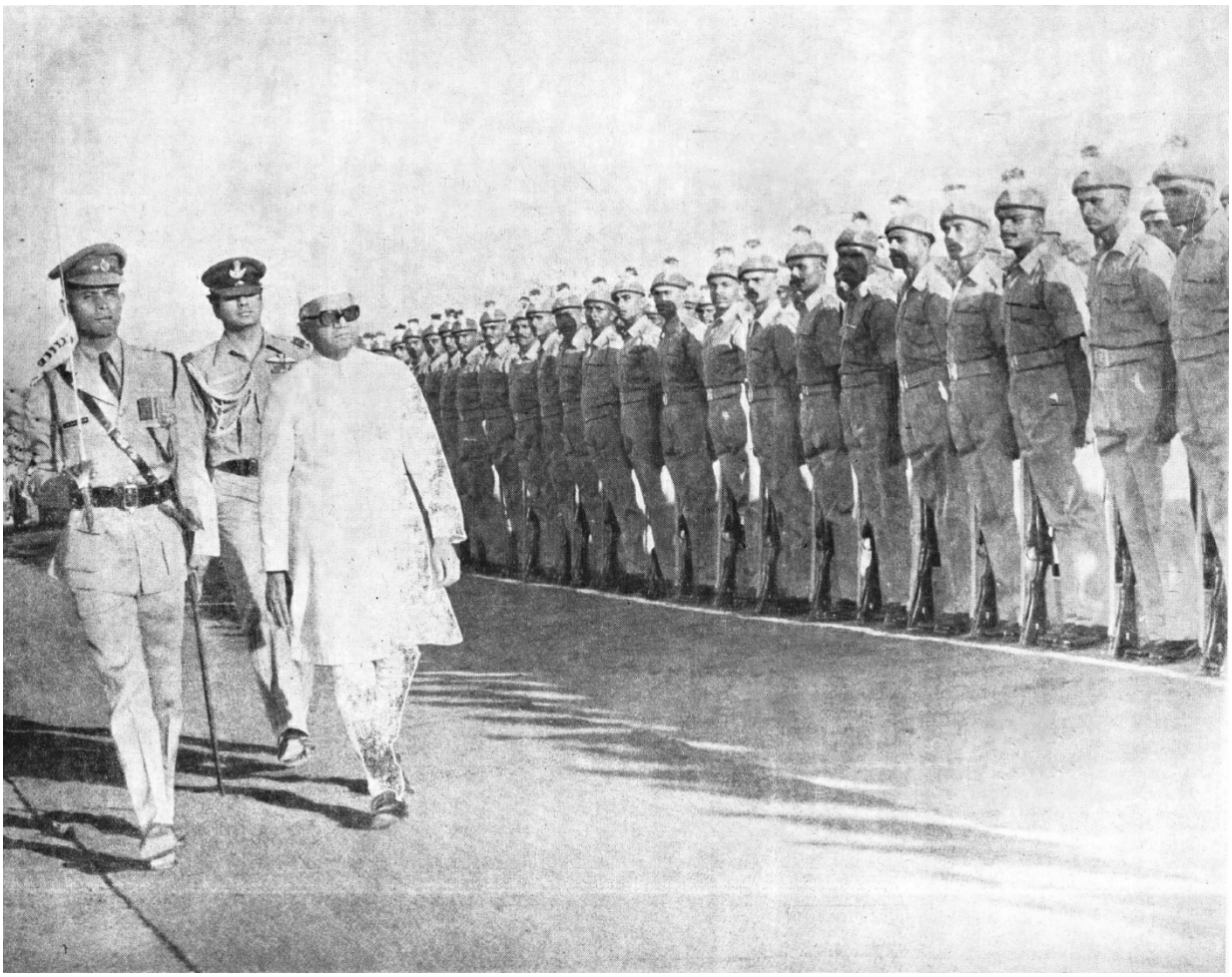
Beginning with this issue, the number of pages of "The Crapler" is being increased from 24 to 40. Again, there will be no corresponding increase in the price per copy. By doing so, we shall be undergoing a heavy financial loss. However, this is being done in a bid to satisfy your quest for knowledge which has so often been emphasised by the Director-General.

We shall welcome and pay for the suitable material as well as photographs that you may send to enrich your magazine.

Chief Editor

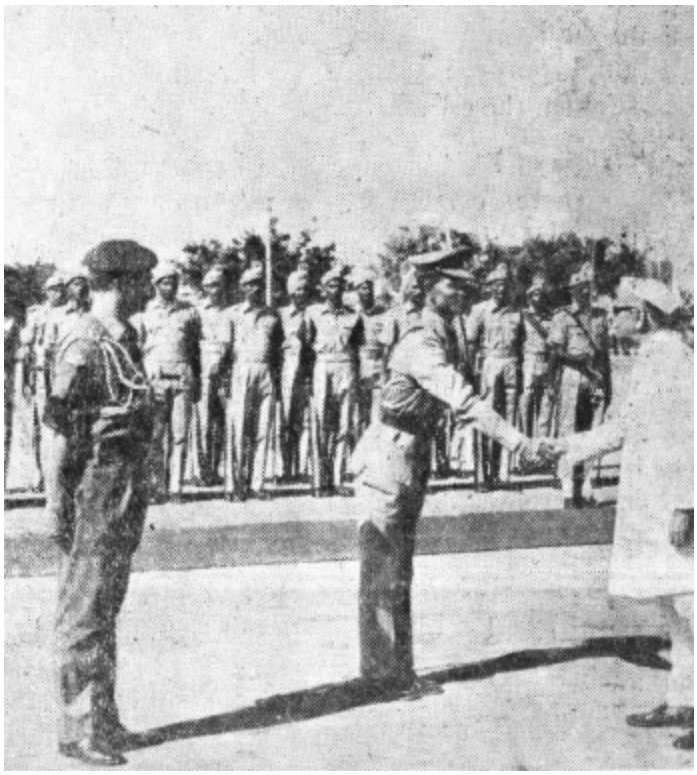


Officers and men of the 15th Bn who had paid a visit to the Sardar's house pose for a photograph near the house.



A BOUQUET FROM PONDICHERRY

"During the President's visit to Pondicherry on April 16 and 17,1976, the guard of honour was presented by the personnel of the 35th Battalion, CRPF. The parade was excellent. It was commended by everyone who witnessed it. Our Lt. Governor expressed his appreciation to me. I consider it my duty to convey the appreciation of this administration and also my own for the best turn-out and the smart drill by the CRPF," says Shri T.R. Kakkar, Inspector General of Police, Pondicherry in a letter to Shri S. P. Mishra, Deputy Director (Operations), CRPF.



The President congratulates Shri J. N. Chetiapatra, Dy. S. P. for the excellent turn out and smart drill of CRPF.

UNIFORMS AND SALUTES

by

DEVENDRA KUMAR

Like other Forces, in CRPF, we wear our khaki uniform daily, and action of salute has become almost reflex action. We hardly think why uniforms are khaki and not of any other colour and also why we come to attention and clap up a hand as we see some passing-by senior.

Soldiering is world's one of the oldest professions. Now all soldiers, whether of army or police, wear one or other type of uniform. Uniforms in the sense we know them today, have been worn only during the last 300

years. Prior to the 17th century, soldiers conformed to the civilian dress of the time and were distinguished only by their military arms and equipment.

The first purpose of the military uniforms is, of course to distinguish between friend and foe. A second consideration in the early days was strictly one of economy.

In early stages of development, soldiers started wearing a uniform in which they could appear wide shouldered, narrow on hips and taller in their apparent height so as to look more masculine. The original purpose may have been to frighten the enemy.

Origin of Khaki

There came various types of uniforms in armies of different countries and even different regiments of same army. The immediate precursor of our khaki uniform is white drill uniform of British soldiers. Word “khaki” originated from word “khak” of Urdu, meaning thereby “dust coloured.” This perhaps represents its origin also.

The khaki uniform was first worn by British soldiers during Afghan War (1778-1779). It was white drill dyed with curry powder or coloured with dust or mud. The idea was to give British soldiers some camouflage against Afghan soldiers.

After this war, one Englishman, Mr. Leeman, was travelling in India for surveying market for a Manchester cotton firm. A co-passenger, Col. Kinlock, suggested to him that he could acquire a fortune if he could produce a khaki coloured cotton drill, which would be fast to the sun and to washing. At that time British regiments in India were dipping their white uniform in mud, dust or curry powder, depending upon their convenience.

Back in England, Mr. Leeman approached a Lancashire dyer, Mr. F.A. Gatty, and together they carried out experiments. Samples were prepared and were boiled by Mrs. Leeman in a copper pan. When dried in the sun, however, the colour faded. More samples were prepared for test. On one occasion, Mrs. Leeman boiled the cloth in an old rusty pan. This did the “trick” as the dye used, which in this case was oxide of chromium, was fastened by the oxide of iron from the rusty pan. A private company was formed and it clothed the troops in khaki dress. So like many accidental discoveries, khaki, the most popular dress of police throughout the world, was discovered.

Origin of Hand Salute

It is not possible to give the precise origin of the hand salute. From earliest time and in many races the right hand (i.e. weapon hand) has been raised as a greeting of friendship. The idea may have been to show that you were not ready to use a rock or other weapons. Courtesy required that the inferior make the gesture first.

Certainly there is some connection between this old gesture and our present salute. It is worthwhile to note that Indian way of greeting i.e. “Namaste” or “namaskaram” is also by folding both the hands which amounts to the same thing.

Anyway, the military salute has had many forms. One time it was rendered with both hands and also with left hand. In some instances, the salute was rendered by lowering the sabre with one hand, touching the cap-visor with the other.

Many romantic “origins” have been invented but the following explanation strikes as being the most plausible. It was a long established military custom for juniors to remove their head-gears in the presence of superiors. In the British army till quite late, a soldier saluted by removing his hat. With the advent of cumbersome head gear, the act of removing the hat degenerated into the gesture of grasping the visor. It finally became something resembling our modern hand salute.

Other Forms of Salute

The idea of holding your weapons in a harmless position appears to be universal and very old way of showing respect. Even Arabs of Sahara used to salute by trailing the point of their spears on the ground.

The movement of “present arms” with rifle in which the barrel is held vertically in front of the body, trigger and sling forward, is a token of submitting your weapons to the person being honoured. The origin of this movement has been traced to 1660 when Charles II returned to England to claim the throne. Colonel Monk’s Coldstream Regiment, which professed the desire to place themselves at his service, was formed in a field. When the monarch approached, the command was given to “Present your weapons for service under His Majesty.” Each man held his pipe or musket forward in the position we now call “Salami Shastra” the next word of command was “In His Majesty’s cause, recover your weapons.”

The king liked it and ordered that this ceremony be prescribed as “Present Arms” for all future inspections as a mark of respect.

Sword Salute

The same idea of holding of weapons in harmless position also applies here. The first movement of sword salute, bringing the hilt up opposite the chain with point of sword in the air seems to be a relic of the days when a crusader kissed the cross (hilt) before a battle. The second motion of lowering the point to the ground symbolizes the trust of “putting down your guard.”

Gun Salute

The custom of giving honour to **VIPs** the prescribed numbers of gun blasts can be traced to the days when it took a long time to reload the gun. By firing all guns at the approach of a V.I.P. one rendered his post defenceless.

Through the years, there evolved a prescribed number of guns to be fired for various VIPs in accordance with the importance of their position. Why are salutes fired in odd numbers ? This seems to be old naval superstition which has been preserved through the years.

CRPF THAT I KNOW

(Letter received from a girl student of X standard)

Due to a set of circumstances, I have been in contact with the C. R. P. from ever since I can remember. Although my father has never actually been in the force, he has been associated with it, on and off during his Govt. service. Through him I have met and known lots of people from the C. R. P. I believe that the name of C.R.P. has always evoked a sense of awe and admiration in people I have met. But I do not quite share their feelings at least as far as the first reaction is concerned. On the other hand, the organisation seems more like a friendly, rather reassuring, though invisible figure to me.

I remember the time, the C.R P. was called in to control the language

riots in Assam in 1974. From the time C. R. P. took over, all the violent activities ceased as if by magic and normalcy was restored in no time. The C. R. P. men were regarded as though and uncompromising, who were there to see that the law was maintained and who did their job thoroughly. Due to this and obedience from the public, people could not seem to think of them as ordinary mortals, but rather as some severe Angels of Deliverance. When people talked about them their voices were instinctively lowered even if their words were wholeheartedly in praise of the C. R. P. My friends at school too used to question me about them. When I told them, among other things, how one of the constables used to tell us fascinating stories about his village life and how another used to sing the craziest film songs he could think of, they did not quite believe it. Some how songs and recounting memoirs did not seem to go with the C.R.P. But that was their view which I obviously did not share.



In Ladakh, I had known many C.R.P. people personally and found them to be the as nice as possible. In retrospect, I think of the admirable courage and guts they displayed while facing upto the hazardous conditions of living on the border-posts there. They were thousands of miles away from their families, out off from the rest of the world, and yet they took it all in their stride. The men drawn from all over the country belonged to various backgrounds, but they managed to lead pleasant, cheerful and completely frictionless existence out there in the mountains. I think this is really a wonderful example of unity and cooperation.

I still remember the Republic Day Parade I witnessed when I was seven years old. We had just returned from Ladakh and my father had been posted to Delhi. As I was watching the policemen marching past, my mother told me that the C.R.P. was coming on, next. Then I was to small too make any distinction between different organisations but seeing the C.R.P. contingent,

I felt a rising excitement and clapped delightedly, not quite realising why I did so. But yet, I do remember thinking that the dress, the cap, even the people, whom I had never probably met before—all seemed pleasantly familiar. I could not help regarding them as my very good and reliable friends.

(Anita Pattanayak)

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF KUWAIT

by

R. S. *Vohra*

I was hardly in a mood to enjoy the toffees offered by Iraq Airways hostess in the early hours of the morning. Soon after, the air hostess again appeared and started the routine demonstration of the procedure and use of oxygen mask and emergency -exit windows. I only prayed that there may not be any occasion to utilise the freshly acquired knowledge. With the sun-rise time approaching, I was keen not to miss the treat of the sun rising over the Indian Ocean.

My neighbours in the plane were a group of five employees of Iraqi Airways. They started setting their watches as per Iraqi time to 0300 hrs, that is 140 minutes behind 1ST. Soon there came the trolley with cigarettes and scotch whisky. My Iraqi friends purchased two to three bottles each but it was not much of surprise to me since the price I enquired was 4.5 dollars (about Rs. 44.) Later, at Bahrein I enquired and learnt that a bottle of same brand could be had for 3.34 dollars or Rs. 32.00. Though in Islamic countries alcohol is forbidden by law, my Iraqi friends were soon having whisky on the rocks.

I saw rocks in the midst of misty ocean and then the buildings on the

islands of Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Baharin and finally we landed at Bahrein at about 0620 hours.

Unlike Palam there was no electrically or manually operated stair-case here. Instead a suspended corridor came and joined the exit—a vestibule system—and we walked through it to the airport lounge.

I approached the information counter and handed over my ticket for transit formalities for my onward journey to Kuwait. It is obligatory for transit passenger to report at information counter for onward journeys, failing which one may miss the flight. The connecting flight to Kuwait would be available at 1000 hours and so there was plenty of time to spare.

Bahrein : A Duty Free Port.

Bahrein is a duty free port. So I thought that every thing must be very cheap but it was perhaps true only of liquors, luxury goods and electrical appliances which I could hardly afford to purchase. But a newspaper from the continent would cost Rs. 5.50 and a local newspaper is priced at Rs. 3.50. I wanted to purchase a book on spoken Arabic, an elementary book of the size of a pamphlet but that cost me over one dollar. The stall boy who was from Kerala became friendly and advised me against this purchase but I had made up my mind. I could clearly visualise that a little knowledge of spoken Arabic would make my visit more lively and the investment on the book would be worthwhile. Very soon I discovered that the cost of books and publications is 5 to 6 times that of India. I started wondering why we cannot capture the market there by exporting books, maps and charts. Later at Kuwait I saw the school books of my nephew and found some books from NCERT, which was a matter of great satisfaction for me and shows we are on the right path.

Bahrein is a beautiful international port situated on island which overlooks Bahrein gulf and the Gulf of Arabia and interlinks the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Omen and the Gulf of Arabia which is also called Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Kuwait for political reasons.

Bahrein Airport is neat and clean and of course very well maintained. Its bath rooms were in clear constrast with Palam where you find in the bath rooms “Pay 25 paise for towel and soap to the boy”. Here tissue papers were in abundance and there were sockets for electric shavers as also the electric blower to dry hands after a wash.

We finally took off by a Kuwait Airways flight from Bahrein. Soon we could see the oil-fields and we landed at Kuwait at 1120 hours. My host was a real good and energetic Indian who had risen from scratch, having worked as a commission agent, a bank employee, a state employee and finally a businessman. He was jack of all trades and master of quite a few.

I visited a book stall on one of the posh markets of Kuwait. This stall belonged to a British firm. The cost of all the books was fantastic by Indian standards. The collection included books on all subjects, even one on Yoga. I picked up a book on the World History of Music and started turning its pages. Though I had a little knowledge of the subject, to my surprise I found the world for the writer seemed to have ended at Middle-East. There was no mention of India or for that matter any other country in the Far East.

It was, however, a matter of satisfaction to see some of the Tata (TMB) buses run by the Kuwait City Roadways. I had a chance to visit the industrial area where I visited a friend of mine working with a firm who were the agents of Kuwait Automobiles. I was naturally anxious to know about the Tata deal. If one wanted to see the market of top class vehicles in the world, Kuwait is the place. All the good makes of automobiles of USA, UK, Germany, Japan and other countries can be seen, Tata buses being the only Indian representatives amongst them. Some three hundred drivers and maintenance staff have come with 130 buses purchased from India. The terms of contract envisage that the buses would be run and maintained by Indian technical knowhow. I was told that the Kuwait Transport Co. is quite satisfied with this business deal.

A sports articles shop in a posh locality also raised my curiosity It had sports goods from all corners of the world. All the salesman were Indians but Indian sports goods were not to be seen but for a solitary carrom-board. On enquiry the salesman told me that the Indian products were not of good quality and lacked finish as compared to products of other countries. Even the hockey sticks on sale were made in England and the cost of one hockey stick was seven to eight dinars, that is well above Rs. 200. I tried to imagine what quality of product could compare favourably with the hockey stick on sale. I could not reconcile with this explanation.

Kuwait is a very small country but offers innumerable lessons and opportunities for those who want to learn and avail of them. It is indeed a free market where all communities of the world are together displaying their

ware and one can really learn and earn at the same time. Our Indian brothers are doing well, though they can do better with a little support and recognition from the home market.

In order to do any business in Kuwait one should have a Kuwaiti partner with a minimum 51 per cent shares. In practice, the businessmen of other nationalities invest huge amounts—at times the entire investment—but the Kuwaiti partner shares 51 % of the profits. As non-Kuwaitis constitute over 70% of the one million population, the Kuwaiti nationals do not work except running for liaison to the Govt, offices. At any time a Kuwaiti partner can check the accounts and claim his dues from the firm in which, it is well known, he has not invested anything. Even with this handicap, business has been brisk and foreign investors are keen to tap the petro-dollars of Kuwait.

Kuwait is a country of the size of Delhi. Only a few years ago—as late as sixties—there were not many cars. Today they have more than 2,50,000 cars, the average coming to more than one car for every four in Kuwait. There was no electricity till 1958. In Kuwait even the driver of vehicle goes home for lunch in his own vehicle which is either a car or a station wagon.

I met an elderly Indian who used to narrate his experiences of Kuwait of olden days. He was one of the fiist few Indians who hadcome to Kuwait from Karachi in 1948. He told me once that when he first came to Kuwait, their ship had to anchor in mid-ocean and they were transhiped by a launch :to the seashore. It was then a back-breaking journey by sea and an awful, unending walk of hot sand. All his mid-summer night dreams (of Arabia) were dashed to the ground and he had to move ahead box on his head, only because he could not have returned after having come thus far. Things are so different now. The past has been forgotten and the future is full of promise.

If you drive along a road of Kuwait, you will find a few abandoned cars in the open. The cost of repairs is very high and old cars are sold very cheap. A number of cars with engine and other parts intact are abandoned on the roadside, especially those damaged in road accidents. This is in sharp contrast with the situation in India where all parts of old vehicles have a ready market.

One of the acute problems in the Kuwait is that of parking space for motor vehicles, obviously because of the large number of cars in the city.

Most of the newly constructed buildings have the basement and ground-floors as parking spaces. In the main market of Safat there is a multi-storey building providing parking space at different levels of the building Petrol and diesel are very cheap as is expected. Petrol is almost 50 paise a litre and diesel about 30 paise.

Kuwait presents an interesting picture in buildings and architectural designs. By the side of most modern buildings stand the old ones made of sea-clay and stones without any architectural designs. So modern architecture coexists with old one.

We drove through a low-income group colony built by the Govt, of Kuwait. By Indian standards, it was a beautiful colony having flats like the ones we generally come across in any of the good residential, colonies of our metropolitan cities. Only a rich country like Kuwait could think to build such beautiful flats for people with low income. We could see that each room was fitted with an air conditioner and was furnished with Italian and Iranian carpets. Coloured TV in a Kuwaiti family is a must.

Even in this rich country Govt, had problems of slum clearance. It was a big problem but has been mostly solved due to the capacity of the Govt, to spend. In fact, in less than three decades whole of Kuwait has been demolished and reconstructed twice.

The houses which were coming in the way of various projects of the Govt, of Kuwait were demolished in order to build Kuwait as a modern land.

The climax was perhaps reached when the Govt, wanted to build a road along the beach but to its surprise found whole of the area occupied where only a few years ago there was nothing. It became a problem because each of one of the dwellers (of course a Kuwaiti because no outsider is permitted to build a house in Kuwait) wanted a wholesome price, claiming it to be his ancestral property. It was of course not possible for the Govt, to pay them the price demanded. So the Govt, of Kuwait reclaimed the land all along the beach by filling up the edges. A 200 feet wide, double track road and a beautiful beach are under construction. A sum of 5000 million Dinars has been allotted to beautify and construct the sea beach in a modern fashion.

The rents are so high that newly constructed 2 bed-room centrally air-conditioned and furnished flats near Kuwait Hilton Hotel are being rented at 300 Dinar (about Rs. 10,000) per month. This alongwith another factor—

that the prices of the essential commodities are exorbitant—make Kuwait as one of the costliest cities in the world.

Oil exploitation has changed the face of Kuwait and the life of its people is rich beyond our imagination. When I landed at Palam Airport after my holiday, I thought I had been in the midst of an Arabian Nights dream and homecoming was a rude awakening to the stark realities of the life in a developing country.

STATES TO BEAR EXPENDITURE

The Government of India have decided that whenever CRPF Battalions are deputed to States to assist them in law and order or internal security duties, the additional expenditure involved in the movement and deployment of Battalions in the State (that is, on detachment allowance, TA and DA, rations, motor vehicles, POL, arms and ammunitions, tentage, maintenance of signal equipments etc.) should be recovered from the State Government concerned with effect from April 1, 1976 onwards.

ARMS WORKSHOP AT HYDERABAD

Sanction has been accorded for additions and alterations to the old existing Quarter Guard building for providing additional accommodation for CRPF arms workshop at Hyderabad at a cost not exceeding Rs. 87,850.

REORGANISING REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

by

P. J. JOSEPH

Public administration is indeed a very complex subject and should be based on clearly defined principles and procedure (i) to avoid too much individual discretion by those in-charge of administration; (ii) to ensure that

those persons affected by administrative decisions are aware of the guiding principles and procedure; and (iii) to enforce uniformity of procedure and action.

2. A departmental manual, consolidating the relevant instructions, provides broad guidance on policy and procedure to the officers in the field on the multifarious problems which they have to face from time to time. Since such day-to-day problems would differ from each other in details, it would not be possible to offer readymade solutions for all of them and to that extent, there is scope for individual discretion within the broad guidelines offered by the policy directives. We were lucky to have a fairly clear manual from 1958 in the CRPF as against some other Forces which do not have any such guide books. But even our manual was prepared in 1958 when the Force was very small with only a few Battalions.

Expansion of CRPF

3. Normally a state police force expands with the increase in the law and order problems within the state and may even double itself over the course of two decades.

However, the expansion of the CRPF in the sixties has been phenomenal due to several factors. Though there were only two Battalions of the CRPF at the beginning of 1956, there were as many as 60 in 1971. Such major expansions not only alter the size but also the composition of the Force itself. With the massive expansion of the CRPF in the sixties, the number of Battalions increased so much and they kept moving from place to place at such a high frequency that we had to devise the Group Centre system for looking after the housekeeping functions. Simultaneously, the ancillary facilities for communications in the shape of wireless cover and more established facilities for training had to be organised and expanded. In this process several new institutions took shape as part of the Force and the existing manual became largely irrelevant to the present requirements.

Progress Made

4. As early as 1971, it was decided that we should take up the revision of the existing CRPF Manual. The work was entrusted to selected officials to be attended to, in addition to their normal duties. The normal assignments themselves being full time, it was no wonder that nothing substantial could be achieved in the task of revision of the manual. It was realised that a

comprehensive manual would be cumbersome for reference as well as for subsequent amendments which have to be approved by the Government. Therefore, it was decided to split up the manual into the following handy volumes dealing with particular facets of CRPF administration :—

(i) Provisioning Manual	)
(ii) Recruitment Manual	)
(iii) Accounts Manual	) Issued.
(iv) Force Institution and Funds Manual	)
(v) Medical Manual	)
(vi) Signal Manual	) Already approved by the Govt. and under print.
(vii) Establishment Manual	)
(viii) Group Centre & Bn. Officers Manual	) Under approval of Govt.
(ix) Training Manual	) Being drafted.
(x) Administrative Officers Manual	)
(xi) Operational Instructional Hand Book	)

Standing Orders & Circulars

5. Apart from the manual, policy decisions on the basis of difficulties and doubts arising from time to time are issued in the shape of Standing Orders which, as the name indicates, are to stand valid until struck down. Similarly, circular orders are issued from time to time providing guidelines on procedure and these orders are meant to circulate and achieve their purpose. Such Standing/Circular Orders are normally based on actual difficulties being observed from time to time and naturally have a tendency to go on increasing with the passage of time. Some of these also become obsolete with changes in the circumstances and, unless they are reviewed and cancelled periodically, instead of being clear cut directions, they may become confusing and contradictory. Since no such review was done in the past, a review of Standing Orders up to 1971 and related orders of the later

years was undertaken. This has resulted in the weeding out of all orders up to 1967 and several others of subsequent years. In other words out of 208 valid Standing Orders and large number of circulars and other clarifying orders for the period 1962-1974, 178 Standing Orders, 10 Circular Orders and 29 other miscellaneous orders have already been cancelled/ revised and 13 more Standing Orders are in the pipeline for cancellation. Balance 17 Standing Orders would also be reviewed shortly.

COMPUTER VIS-A-VIS BRAIN

by

M. P. SINGH

The electronic data processing is only about 30 years old phenomenon. The first modern electronic computer came into existence only by the middle of 1940s. The application of such computers was, however, limited to the scientific and technological fields. Only a decade or so after their invention, these were introduced in the field of business management. During such a short span of time, computers have come to play an important role in various spheres of activities. Apart from their original applications, they are now being successfully employed in prevention and detection of crime, traffic control, control room operations, forecasting and planning, personnel records, inventory management, pay roll system, management information system and a number of other fields.

Capabilities of Computers

A computer is capable of performing calculations at an enormous speed, much beyond what human being can ever hope to achieve. Because of this capability, the computers can complete within a few hours, complex arithmetical calculations that would otherwise take centuries. Thus, the computers make it feasible to tackle many economic, social and management problems involving thousands of variables interlocked by as

many constraints. Because of its mechanism, the computers can store large volumes of data and allow its retrieval at a remarkably fast speed. Besides, they are also capable of affording “real time” and “time sharing facility” . In “real time system” the computer simultaneously receives information from many dispersed locations, processes and returns them to users within a short period, say a second. In “time sharing system”, it is accessible to a number of customers almost simultaneously. The difference between “time sharing” and “real time system” is that while the former is intended to meet one type of data processing needs for many users, the latter is a specially designed on-line system used to fulfil a full range of data processing requirements.

Limitation of Computer

Despite all its great feats of computation, control and communication, a modern computer can not create more thoughts, than are put into it in the initial programming. It should be clearly understood that a computer is not an “electronic brain” , it merely works out the consequences of what has already been supplied to it in the form of instructions. It is, therefore, limited by a sort of conservation law, the law of conservation of thoughts or instructions implying that the machine is not capable of originating any new instruction or idea.

Computer with Cerebral Powers

A question may naturally arise whether it is possible to break this law of conservation and make a computer with cerebral powers capable of thinking and acting like human beings. American Mathematician Norbert Wiener predicted in 1948 that the automation in industry would eventually culminate in the creation of new kinds of machines producing cerebral powers. Relying on the fundamental work of a galaxy of renowned mathematicians, theoreticians, neurophysiologists and polymaths, Wiener could show that the design of a cerebral machine performing mental task is in principle no different from that of any other machine doing physical work. Such machines will help us to amplify our I.Q. sufficiently to give us the over all comprehension which we lack today and will thus enable us to resolve some of the baffling dilemmas that confront the world. The English logician, A.M. Turing and his followers are of the view that the automatic programming techniques would be sufficiently perfected by the end of the 20th century to make it possible to program computers with the colossal

capacity of a billion bits—1000 times larger than the largest existing computer. Once devised, such machines would be able to think like a human being and perform a wide gamut of tasks requiring intelligence rather than rote learning.

Although the machines conceived of by Mr. Wiener and Mr. Turing are a logical possibility, the present technology is inadequate to implement the design. This is simply because we have not yet been able to comprehend the way of working of a living brain. In some respects it resembles a computer but in others they are poles apart. The resemblances are mainly three. First, the computer, like the living brain, can be programmed to take decision. Secondly, both the computer and the brain employ feedback to monitor and correct their own aberrations in a changing environment. Third, both treat their environment—internal as well as external—as the source of information which should be communicated to them for processing.

The most conspicuous divergence, however, is in respect of methods of storage, recall and processing of informations.

The computer solves the problems by the process of algorism—a repetitive routine which if followed is guaranteed to yield a solution provided such a solution exists. It scans through all the possible solutions produced by the generator process, tests them in succession and terminates the operation when it has found the solution. The Computer owes its success in accomplishing such algorismic task to its high speed operation. But other sophisticated areas like writing poetry, discovering theorems, translating literature, composing music, assessing economic problems, playing chess etc. are entirely different from the computational problems in that they are not amenable to algorisms. Although in these cases too problem-solving processes can be devised, they offer no guarantee for success. Take, for instance, the well-known line from the Twelfth Night :-

“O Mistress mine, where are you roaming ?”

This is one particular permutation of 31 letters out of the possible number of $(26)^{31}$ permutations. Any devise capable of scanning a million permutations per second, would take some 10,000 million years to run through the lot.

Man’s Distinguishing Glory

Unlike computational problems where the number of possible solutions

is limited, other complex problems like writing poetry will generate overwhelmingly large number of eligible solutions which cannot possibly be scanned by a computer no matter how rapid it is.

The computers can not, therefore perform the creative feats of human brain because the brain operates by strange methods bearing little resemblance to the familiar rules of logic and mathematics.

Is this limitation unsurmoun-table ? According to one group of researchers, the major obstacles to the synthesis of artificial intelligence can be overcome by improving computer's memory, electronic speed, computational capabilities and prodigious information-processing powers. The second group, however, believes that no significant progress can be made until the secret of the neurophysio-logical basis of the brain, especially its method of storage, recall, data processing etc., has been resolved. Whatever might be the case, creation of a machine with cerebral powers does not appear to be in sight in the foreseeable future. The quest for synthetic intelligence will be long and arduous. For the present, let us feel proud of the fact that the capacity to reason and to draw up deductive syllogisms is man's distinguishing glory and his sole prerogative.

GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME IN CRPF

A CRPF Group Insurance Scheme has been worked out for implementation after receipt of views of rank and file. Details of the scheme have been circulated to all Commandants. The scheme will be explained in detail to all ranks and their free and frank views ascertained. A note representing the general feelings in all Battalions are to be sent to DIGs concerned as soon as possible.

1st Signal Bn Lauded

Shri CP. Joshi, Director, Police Telecommunications and Inspector General (Comn) BSF, Ministry of Home Affairs visited 1st Signal on April 29,1976 and was full of praise for CRPF Signal set-uo. An extract from his letter is given below :

"I visited the telecommunication set-up of the 1 Signal Bn. I was very much impressed by the manner in which the Signal complex has grown. The

CRP is to be congratulated for introducing radio teletype working between New Delhi and Hyderabad, Shillong, Calcutta and Neemuch. This is a very creditable achievement. The transmitting station has been set-up with imagination and skill with well laid out aerial park. I was favourably impressed by the proficiency achieved by the trainees and with the teleprinter training class which is probably the first of its kind in the country. This class should be utilised not only for training personnel from the CRP but because of the excellent equipment available there for imparting training to people from other organisations also."

HOW TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF PAPER

by

SD SHARMA

There are several ways and means through which we can contribute towards economy in paper. It is not a Herculean task. Given below are eighteen fields where we can safely save paper and reduce avoidable expenditure of roughly Rs. 70,000 besides reduction of scriptory work of 2000 manhours :—

1. The first and foremost way to exercise economy in paper is to inculcate in ourselves a habit of self-examination. Before putting pen to paper, we should ask ourselves as to whether or not it is necessary to use paper. Once we develop this habit, instructions not to type in double space, type on the backside of the papers also, not to use large sheets when the purpose can be served only with smaller ones etc., will automatically come to our mind.

2. Economy in paper can also be achieved by adopting long-term process. Since rules are dry bones of administration, we have to cover them

with flesh to make them lively by using our discretion. Special appointments of Force personnel as per CRPF Rules 77 to 80 are normally for three years. Instead of extending the period on year-to-year basis, we may straightaway appoint personnel on special appointments for three years. This will avoid wastage of papers every year in the submission of proposals, calling for recommendations of the Company Commanders, issue of sanctions by the Commandant, issue of draft Force orders, publication of Force orders, making entry in muster rolls, sheet rolls, special appointment register, casualty register, etc. No doubt, the special appointees can be removed at any time if their work and conduct are found to be unsatisfactory.

3. Transfer is another field where consumption of papers can be checked. Allround consumption of papers and forms i.e. receipt of transfer order, issue of instructions to concerned Company Commanders for his timely relief, issue of relieving order under intimation to offices concerned, preparation of movement order, issue of railway warrant, deletion of name from muster roll, nominal roll, approved list register, special appointment register, preparation of last pay certificate, advance TA bill, submission of TA bill to CPAU, adjustment of advance by way of writing letters to the receiving Unit of the transferee, despatch of service books, ACR files, information to higher offices regarding change occurred in the gradation list, publication of Force order, entry in the sheet roll, etc. are involved in one transfer order. Since transfer orders are received quite frequently, same cycle is again repeated and the whole office staff is again involved in this circle, We may avoid wastage of stationery and allround scriptory work, if transfer orders are issued twice a year or at the most once every quarter.

4. Inspection is another field where there is sufficient scope for economy in paper. In lower formations like duty Battalions, unattached Battalions and Group Centres about two months are reserved for inspections. While the visit notes of the DG/IGP and the AG’s audit may be from five to ten pages, we cannot expect the inspection notes of the DIs GP and the audit reports of internal audit of a Group Centre less than 50 to 70 pages. On receipt of inspection notes/audit reports, extracts are issued to all the branches, replies are received and consolidated and draft compliance report is prepared. After approval, it is faired and ultimately sent to the authorities concerned. One copy is sent to range DIGP office for his record. After one compliance report, there starts a chain of compliance reports for years together until all

the objections are finally dropped.

To avoid enormous wastage of papers in submitting initial and subsequent compliance reports it may be worth-while to prepare reports of internal audit in two parts. One part should consist of major irregularities which require the interference of higher authorities. Compliance report in respect of this part should be sent to higher authorities as per practice in vogue. Second part consisting of minor and procedural irregularities, overpayment cases, etc. should be handed over by the internal audit party to the head of office. No compliance report in respect of that part should be sent by the head of office. Heads of offices should themselves watch and rectify the minor irregularities which should be checked by the internal audit during the next visit.

5. Inspection notes of the DIGP are also assuming the character of internal audit reports these days. I have come across an inspection note of a DIGP crossing the boundry line of century. No doubt while this depicts the grim picture of that office functioning, it also indicates the historian nature of the inspecting officer. This is happening because of Para 4 of Standing Order No. 8/64 (Now S.O. 22/74). Three clerks are detailed by the range DIGP to look into all the registers and papers. These clerks are making even the excess issue of one pencil as important. And such minor facts are incorporated in the inspection notes.

6. From time to time cases are deferred by the subordinate offices to the head of the department for financial sanction in respect of certain common items like purchase and repair of typewriters, purchase of stationery articles etc. for which the head of office has got limited powers. These powers may be delegated by the head of department direct to the Commandant under Rule 10 (2A) of the Compilations of the Delegations of Financial Powers Rules, 1958. We must take maximum advantage of this rule.

7. At present we are sending particulars of convicts and deserters to all the Commandants, Base Hospitals, concerned DIGP, CID, SHO and employment exchanges. The purpose of this wide publicity is that the convicts or dismissed personnel are not re-employed. Too much publicity leads to wastage of enormous quantity of papers and stencils. It is sufficient that this information is sent only to the concerned DIG, CID and SHO only because they are the sources from where character and antecedents of personnel are verified.

8. Saving of lakhs of papers and stencils can be achieved if we review our policy regarding publication of certain items (viz arrival and departure of personnel, publication of names of duty SO of the week, Board of Officers, fire fighting party, fire cordon party, etc.) in the weekly Battalion /Group/Force orders. These items do not affect in any way the pay and allowances of the personnel. We may stop publishing such items in our Battalion/Group Force orders.

9. Weeding of old records can also be a source of economy in paper. Old files after proper examination are weeded out from time to time in every office. After observing all the formalities, instead of weeding out .these files, we may use the papers for envelopes. Economy slips are indented and received by us from Forms Depot for writing addresses on such envelopes.

10. Economy in paper can also be achieved if we streamline our recruitment policy. A considerable amount of wastage of papers can be reduced if recruitment is done quarterly. This will not only help in recruitment of SC/ST candidates, sportsmen, candidates of minority communities to the requisite per centage prescribed for these categories, but will also avoid wastage of papers. If we work out the number of deficiencies in these categories on sector basis, orders can be issued by the higher authorities to any GC to enlist recruits of these categories by detailing recruitment parties. In the next quarter, another Group Centre may be nominated for this purpose. While on one side we shall be able to fill up the vacancies of candidates of all the categories, day-to-day proposals for enlistment of candidates will be reduced.



11. Economy in paper can also be achieved if the practice of disposing of the cases under intimation to all concerned ceases to a possible extent. We are issuing letters, furnishing progress reports and issuing signals under intimation to various offices. We have to ensure that if the prupose can be served by addressing to one office only, we should not unnecessarily send copies to other offices.

12. Economy in paper can also be achieved if we, instead of submitting the stereotyped cases on note sheets along with draft reply, adopt the system of check sheets and standard reply forms. For this we have to prepare check sheets and certain standard reply forms. Once these check sheets and reply forms are approved by an authority to be appointed for this purpose, these can be got printed in bulk and distributed to various offices. Check sheets of a case should contain questions on half margin. Replies to these queries are

to be given by the dealing assistants against each question. At the bottom of check sheets there should be a place for passing final orders of the competent authority. While this will avoid wastage of papers, checking of proposals will be done in a proper perspective. Typing work, comparison work, possibility of spelling mistakes and time in writing note sheets will be reduced considerably. This system may also avoid all possibilities of audit objections as the check sheets shall contain the gist of all the rulings. A dealing assistant will also not find any difficulty in case he is posted to a new table.

13. Economy in papers can also be achieved if we review our policy regarding “submission of reports and returns”. Approximately thirty returns are sent in a month by one GC office. Similar may be the case with duty and un-attached Battalions. Some of the returns can easily be discontinued without affecting the efficiency of the Force. To check enormous wastage of papers by way of submission of reports and returns, it is high time that a Committee may be appointed to examine all reports and returns required by various formations and only those returns which are absolutely necessary may be allowed to continue. A list of all the returns so finalized for submission to various offices like range DIGP, IGP and Directorate may be issued by the Directorate to all the subordinate offices to create uniformity in all the Ranges/Sectors on this subject. Any addition or deletion in the list of returns should be done with the prior approval of the Directorate.

14. Consumption of papers can be checked if we systematise our disbursement of pay and allowances. All our welfare measures are worthless if we cannot disburse even monthly pay to the men in time. Influx of undisbursed amounts from all the duty Battalions and wastage of papers in such transactions can be checked if we systematise our movements and transfers. A jawan can be transferred from duty Battalion to new location within 10 days but his pay (if received in duty Battalion after the departure of the individual) will be remitted by the duty Battalion to Group Centre first. The G C will ascertain his present place of posting and will send the pay to new location. By that time two or three months would be over. Our transfer should, therefore, keep pace with our remittances.

15. Economy in paper can also be achieved if we appoint our own pay and accounts officer. Since we have been getting no response to our queries from various pay and accounts officers and AG office, a huge list of

liabilities of unadjusted vouchers are prepared from time to time resulting in wastage of papers. Book adjustment is the worst type of accounting. We may recollect that the telephone charges were previously paid through book debit to P & T authorities. Later on they realized the same difficulty and discontinued that system. Railway authorities are also facing the same difficulty and they are, therefore, not extending the facility to GOs to travel on railway warrants even on Govt. duty. They have also imposed restrictions on credit notes to certain extent. This force is not a small one. We have been controlling the budget of approximately Rs. 40 crores a year. Amount of stores purchased by us from different firms on indents should be paid straightaway from budget. Besides savings of thousands of papers, our control on expenditure will be “A-One”. Savings and surpluses at the close of the financial year will be very negligible.

All the attached Battalions of Group Centres have been sending draft Force orders duly typed to their respective Group Centres for retyping on stencils. This is a sheer wastage of thousands of papers every month. In view of the fact that every duty Battalion has been authorised one duplicating machine, the duty Bn. should draft Battalion order on paper, type the Force Orders on stencils and get them cyclostyled. Increments of duty Battalions can be published in Group Order as the sheet rolls are maintained in GCs.

17. Economy in papers can also be achieved by doing away running memo registers (CRPF Form No. 87) . Almost every detail which is written in running memo register is available in indent register (CRPF Form No. 101) except a column meant for adjustment of the amount of indents in our accounts by the AGCR. Remarks column of the indent register may be used for that purpose. As we know that R.M.R. is meant for watching liabilities (that is the amount of unadjusted indents) , the purpose can be served with indent register also with the addition of one more column. This will avoid duplication of unadjusted indents. We have been receiving the details of adjustments from CPAU. First the details should be sent to stores section for verification with the indent register and subsequently posting in the indent register and then only it should be passed on to the accounts section for making entries in expenditure register. Savings of hundreds of registers can be achieved by doing away RMR without slightly affecting the effi-cieny of the office.

18. Economy in paper can also be achieved if we do not insist upon police verification for financial assistance in cases of death. Since the rates of financial assistance have been more or less fixed, the same can be sanctioned by the Sector IG on the basis of Commandant reporting the details of the next of kin as mentioned in the service records of the deceased. Asking for police verification for pecuniary conditions of the deceased is avoidable. It is unfortunate that the relief which the widow needs at at the time of distress is paid to her after two or three months.

To sum up, an enormous quantity of papers can be saved if we systematise our way of working.

OPIUM SMUGGLING

by

M. L JAIN

Three districts namely Mandsaur, Ratlam and Ujjain are not only the biggest producers of opium in India but of the entire world. A fairly large number of persons from these and neighbouring districts indulge in underhand dealings in this product not fully conscious of the enormity of the crime against humanity. I am sure if persons right from cultivators to various middlemen are explained the consequences of their dealings and an appeal made to their feelings of patriotism and humanism, many will desist from such practices and thus make the task of various law enforcement agencies easier. Better collection of opium by Govt, would also result in more earnings of valuable foreign exchange for India and also earn for us grateful appreciation from those countries afflicted with the problem of morphine and heroin addiction. Opium and its derivatives form a major part of world’s narcotics addiction problem.

Harmful Effects

Opium as you all know is obtained by drying juice extracted after

incisions from capsules of poppy (Papaver Somniferum). It is one of the oldest drugs used by human beings all over the world. Even the famous Greek poet, Homer, has referred to it in his poem Odyssey and made a mention of Helen of Troy receiving opium from the Queen of Egypt. He also wonderfully described the symptoms after its use as follows :—

"Who so drank thereof, no tears did flow down cheeks, though his mother and father died and men slew his brother or dear son before him and his eyes beheld it".

This article gives information about opium smuggling in the world, with special reference to India. It is of particular interest to CRPF because Madhya Pradesh, in which Neemuch is situated, produces major portion of the opium crop. It is possible that owing to our long association with this area some of our men may be tempted and may get involved in this trade. It is the duty of senior officers to understand the problem of opium smuggling in its entirety and see to it that our men do not get involved. If we get information about the involvement of anyone in this illegal activity we should try to not only isolate such persons but also to rid the Force of such elements.

N. S. SAKSENA

This valuable substance which can save a human life during an emergency can also cause untold sufferings and miseries to those who become addicts. The worst thing about addiction of opium and its various derivatives is that the addict would agree to do anything whether moral or immoral to obtain a dose of it and this daily dose keeps on gradually

increasing. Ultimately he may find it difficult to obtain it and may end his life in a fit of depression by either slashing his throat, hanging himself or through any other means.

The Golden Triangle

The war in vietnam is just over. One of the many reasons which prompted USA to withdraw Armed Forces was that they found out that quite a number of their soldiers had become addicts and their treatment and rehabilitation was posing a major problem to U.S. Government and demoralising the entire nation.

Incidentally, much of the illicit trafficking in opium emanates from an area known as the ‘Golden Triangles’ bordering Burma, Thailand and Laos. In this area there are regular opium kings who even have their private armies. How much is grown there is anybody’s guess? The entire quantity grown there passes into the hands of international smugglers. Opium has played an important part in relations between various foreign Governments like USA and Turkey as America wanted Turkey to stop cultivation and was ready to give million of dollars as financial aid to compensate for the loss of growers but public opinion became restive with the result that from last year Turkey has resumed opium cultivation.

World Demand

The total world demand of the drug industry in 1974 was estimated to be 1665 tons. Out of this Russia produces about 200 tons for domestic consumption. Iran produces-just about 100 tons for use by its own pharmaceutical industries. Turkey which has just commenced cultivation may produce about 100 tons leaving the balance of about 1265 tons to be supplied by India.

The 1953 protocol of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had permitted seven countries namely Bulgaria, Greece, India, Iran, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia to provide opium for export. After this, six of these gradually stopped export, leaving India as the only exporting country. As mentioned earlier Turkey is re-entering the export market from this year. India expects to export 850 tons in 1974 and about 1,000 tons in 1975. The domestic requirement in India is about 150 tons but this is likely to increase with the functioning of Alkaloids Factory at Neemuch. The world demand is so much that for the first time an item was included in the agenda for the 3rd

Special Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Geneva in February 1974 as under :-

"Poppy cultivation under properly controlled conditions so as to meet the worlds' requirements of opium from medical and scientific purposes".

Maximum Production In M.P.

The Narcotics Department which is responsible for keeping control over cultivation is making an effort to increase the area and yield of opium to cope up with the world demand. Out of India's total production of about 1200 tons, 600 tons are produced in M.P., about 400 tons in Rajasthan in districts Kotah, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Banswara—all bordering M.P. Nearly 200 tons are produced in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. Incidentally, average yield per hectare is highest in M.P. In 1972 it was 29.43 kgs. in M.P. compared to 27.76 kgs. of Rajasthan and 20.77 kgs. of Uttar Pradesh. Nearly one lakh families are engaged in opium cultivation in M.P. in an area of about 22,000 hectares and the expertise and skill which they have acquired over generations is almost remarkable.

According to the conditions of licence the entire opium produced by a cultivator has to be handed over to the Narcotics Department. At 70 per cent consistency, a cultivator is paid on a varying scale according to the quantity tendered by him per hectare. A cultivator who tenders below 30 kgs. will get Rs. 100 per Kg but if he tenders between 30 to 40 kgs. he will get at the rate of Rs. 120 per kg. In case he tenders 60 kgs., he may get Rs. 160 per kg. This has been done to provide an incentive to cultivators and to discourage them from keeping surpluses with them.

Along with opium, garlic is sown in between rows and considering the various bye-products a good cultivator can make an income of Rs. 9, 000 per hectare. Even the poppy husk is now exported to Holland where they can extract up to 2 per cent morphine from it. Compared to other agricultural commodities opium is quite an economic and profitable cultivation.

MODES OF SMUGGLING

Not going much into the details as to how control is kept by the Narcotics Department and other agencies over its cultivation, I will now give some of the ways it is smuggled outside the producing districts. From April to May the weightment operations take place at various centres.

Narcotics Department requisitions about eight guards of 1:8 each at different centres. This strength is drawn from the rural police stations and the cultivators get an increased opportunity to pass the concealed stocks of opium to agents of smugglers who might have advanced them money. These agents procure polythene bags and rexine covers in which the contraband stuff is packed and conveyed to big operators in towns on cycles, motor cycles or horse-back. **It is quite interesting that Mandsaur district has the highest number of motor cycles in M.P. and quite a few may be fond to be registered under fictitions names if verification of all vehicles is done.** The big operators get raw material from cultivators and process by heating it in an iron pan(Karahi)and adding to it adulterants like 'ahlua' which is a black powder. At times, it has been found that gur is also added to it. This process makes the opium more solid and the peculiar smell accompanying raw opium is disminished. During this processing "agar - bathies" and "lubhan" (incense) is lighted to cover up the foul smell. The big operators of opium smuggling do not handle the stuff but their agents get it processed and despatched to various places.

Modus Operandi

For concealing opium during transit all conceivable modes have been adopted in the past. Human carriers any conceal this in the hollow soles of their shoes, false bottoms of suit cases or tie it inside "langots" (underwears). Those carrying on their person may use some extra strong scent to cover any smell of opium. Opium has been packed inside bags containing garlic and onion. At times even hollows made inside big reference books of lawyers have been used. Cars, jeeps and trucks having special cavities is one of the favourite modes of transportation. Opium has also been concealed inside bodies of fish and tortoises. Even cavities have been made inside fresh maize cobs and opium put there. Idols of gods have also not been spared and used for smuggling. Once I came across a smuggling case in which opium had been packed inside boot polish tins with even the aluminium foil provided in each tin. A consignment of general merchandise booked had genuine Cherry polish tins at the top but about 17 Kgs were hidden in the tins below. Ingenious method adopted by smugglers know no limits and everything can be used by them to hide the illicit stuff.

In recent years the trade of smuggling by means of cars and jeeps having special cavities is on the decline because there have been good seizures of

such vehicles in the past. It is now being mostly smuggled out by trucks and trains these days. It is worthwhile to mention that each smuggler has got his own set way of carrying out the operation and all the persons connected at various stages will be enjoying this confidence. In case any of the agents gets apprehended he will arrange for his defence in courts and also feed his family till he is released. Some operators have developed contacts with corrupt railway employees like engine drivers etc., and they find it more convenient to smuggle the stuff by train. It is interesting to note that the rates of transportation are quite fixed which might vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per Kg. These days truck drivers do not under-take this job for a less consideration than Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000. They are afraid that in case they are caught the remuneration should be worthwhile to undergo the risk. Loads up to 200 Kgs are sent generally by trucks.

Complicity of Railway Drivers

Railway drivers are quite notorious because even in the event of a raid it is not difficult for them to throw the stuff in the fire box where it is burnt in no time. In one case which I came across during my posting as SRP there was a tussle between the driver and a Head Constable who had got information that opium was being smuggled through the said train. The Head Constable boarded the train just when it was about to move and sat on the box containing opium and the engine driver desperately tried to dislodge him. In the meantime the train had just steamed out of the railway station. But seeing the tussle between the driver and the Head Constable, a large number of persons collected near the signal who started shouting and soon the train came to a halt. Eighteen Kgs. of opium was seized from the fireman’s box and the engine driver was also arrested. This is a rare case as most of the times it is difficult to find trace of opium when carried by railway drivers. Drivers will throw this stuff at a pre-appointed place on the way from where it is picked up by smugglers. Opium is also fitted below carriages, inside latrines and near battery boxes with the help of corrupt railway employees and taken out at the destination at night from goods shed or railway yards. The number of compartments where fitting is done is also sent by a coded telegram or communicated on phone.

Intead of giving you exact figures of cases detected by various agencies, I would just mention that in a year on an average about five thousand Kgs. of opium is seized in about 2½ thousand different seizures. Even cases

seized by Narcotics Department are handed over to District Police for investigation and prosecution. Railway Police and Excise Department are having their own separate agencies of prosecution. From these rough figures you can imagine the dimensions of the work involved. Some foreign governments have even special dog squads for detection of narcotics offences.

It may be worthwhile to add that inspite of some failures here or there our system of licensing and control over cultivation of opium is considered to be the best in the world by international agencies and that is the reason of their requesting us to increase the production of opium.

Measures to Check Smuggling :

1. By talking to some opium cultivators and ex-smugglers, I have gathered the impression that there is no sufficient awareness about the evils of smuggling and the harms of addiction to opium and its derivatives. There is need to launch a social programme to educate the growers and others in opium districts. Some documentary films can be made depicting horrors of opium addiction. This will have a very healthy effect and curb illegal activities.

2. Police strength in opium growing districts is not sufficient. Moreover, they remain so busy with other work that they are not able to devote special attention to opium smuggling cases. Creation of specialised detective agencies equipped with modern means of communication and transport will bring about better results. In some countries police conduct special courses to detect drug offences and punish those indulging in smuggling narcotics. This will also bring about greater co-ordination between the various enforcement agencies through quicker exchange of communications and information.

3. Offences under the Opium Act can be made punishable with more deterrent punishments, In India at the moment imprisonment on conviction ranges from 3 to 5 years. In Iran such offences are punishable with death sentence. If there is sufficient public pressure, offences under the Opium Act could be made non-bailable and punishable with 10-14 years of imprisonment.

The creation of sufficient public awareness will prove to be the greatest deterrent to those engaged in such illegal and harmful activities of opium

smuggling.

(Courtesy : “M.P. Police Patrika”)

RECRUITMENT DRIVE

About 253 Scheduled Castes candidates have been recruited from Tamil Nadu and 250 more will be recruited during the month of October or later. Recruitment at Srinagar is also in progress.

SPORTS ROUND-UP

Here is a round-up of sports events of April and May 1976.

1. HOCKEY

CRPF Hockey blue team participated in the following renowned tournaments during April/May 1976 :

(a) DCM Hockey Tournament, Kota : In the first match against AOC Secunderabad, the team lost by one goal to nil.

(b) Guru Tegh Bahadur Tournament, Bombay: First match was played against Bombay’s Central Railway. The game was lost by one goal.

(c) Guru Nanak Hockey Tournament, Delhi: The first match was played against Indian Air Force on May 1, 1976. The team conceded one goal to IAF team in the opening minute and the same was equalised when Pramod Kumar scored a goal after few minutes. The match winner goal was scored by centre forward Shri S.S. Mann Dy. S.P. The next match in series was played against Punjab XI and our team lost by one goal to nil.

(d) Agha Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay: The first match was played against Indian Navy. Our team played a wonderful game and trounced them by three goals to one. Shri SS Mann Dy. S.P. and SI Javed Ali scored two and one goals, respectively. In the next match agajnst ASC, our team lost by one goal to nil.

(e) Madras Hockey League Tournament : CRPF Hockey team, Avadi participated in Madras Hockey League Tournament held at Madras and won the League finals against I.C.F. Colony by three goals to nil and thus won the championship.

(f) India-vs-Rest : An exhibition match between Montreal bound Indian Olympic Hockey team and Rest of India XI was played at Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi on May 30,1976.

Three players of CRPF (Shri S.S. Mann Dy. S.P., SI S.S. Saxena and L/NK Parmod Kumar were selected for the Rest of India XI team. The excellent performance of our players received a standing ovation from the spectators.

FOOTBALL

Our team participated in South Region during March/April 1976 in the following prestigious tournaments :

(a) All-India Raja Rowther Trophy, Madurai : In the pre-quarter final match against Tamil Nadu XI Madurai, our team lost by one goal to nil.

(b) All-India Dr Mathu Ram Memorial Trophy, Tiruchirapalli : In the first match against Mysore DFA, CRPF won by one goal to nil. But in the second match against Tamil Nadu XI (Senior), CRPF lost by one goal to nil.

(c) All-India Shree Gurunarayana Swamy Rolling Trophy, Cannanore : Our team directly clashed in the pre-quarter final against Customs and Central Excise, Cochin. The match ended in a draw. It was replayed and won by CRPF in tie breaker (Scores 4—2). Quarter final match was played against Premier Tyres, Kalamassery and lost by two goals to nil.

(d) Municipal Golden Jubilee All-India Tournament Quilon : Our team entered pre-quarter final defeating Cannanore Police, Kerala, but lost to AOC Secunderabad by one goal.

(e) All-India G.V. Raja Memorial Tournament, Trivandrum : CRPF team participated in this prestigious match held at Trivandrum from April 8 to 13, 1976. In the first match our team got a walk over from South Central Railway. In the pre-quarter final match against MEG Bangalore, our team won by two goals to nil. Quarter final against TT Products, Trivandrum ended is a draw. The replay again ended in a draw. In the second replayed quarter-final, we lost by five goals to four in tie breaker.

(f) All-India Chakola Gold Trophy, Trichur (Kerala): First match played

against Leaders Club, Quilon, ended in a draw. It was replayed and our team won by one goal to nil. Pre-quarter final against CBI Bombay resulted in a draw. In the replay we lost by two goals to three.

(g) All-India Nehru Trophy, Ernakulam: Direct quarter-final league was played against South Eastern Railway (BNR) Calcutta, resulting in a 1—1 draw. Match against Mafat Lal Club, Bombay was lost by two goals to nil. In another match against Premier Tyers, Kalamassery we lost by one goal through direct kick awarded in last five minutes.

WRESTLING

Sub-Inspector Ishwar Singh wrestler 50 Bn, CRPF (upto 90 kg weight) was nominated for participation in National Wrestling Festival held at Delhi from 13 to 16 May 76 by All-India Police Sports Control Board. He won all the bouts against his formidable and strong opponents excepting Kartar Singh the Bharat Kumar who was in higher weight than Sub-Inspector Ishwar Singh.

On the basis of tally of good and bad points Ishwar Singh was adjudged as 2nd in the 90 kg. bouts.

Following CRPF wrestlers also participated in the above Meet : 1. Shri Sukhwant Singh Dy. S.P. (22nd BN) 2. Insp. Diwan Singh (28th BN) 3. Insp. Om Parkash (39th BN) 4. NK. Ram Raj Singh (21st BN) 5. L/NK. Radhey Shyam (53rd BN).

PROMOTION FOR RAGHBIR

Raghbir Singh Bal, who stood first in discuss throw recently in the Indo-Sri Lanka meet has been promoted to the rank of Inspector from that of Sub-Inspector.

This has been done in recognition of his outstanding performance in discus throw and hammer throw.

Hari Chand is Back from USSR

Inspector Hari Chand was selected by AAFI to represent the country in 10,000M race .in the International Athletic Meet in USSR held in May 1976, Athletes from 21 countries (2 Asian, 19 European and African) participated in this prestigious meet.

Inspector Hari Chand secured 10th position in this International field of runners. He clocked 29 minutes 22.0 sees in 10.000M race which is his

life's second best-time. In USSR the race was run on a bitu-man track which was very hard and for the first time, he ran with spike shoes. He would have done still better, if he had run bare-footed as per his habit.

GRAPPLER ISHWAR SINGH

Converse with him outside the 'ring', you find he is quiet, soft-spoken and mild-mannered gentleman. Grapple with him on the mat and, hey presto, Ishwar Singh is a champion light heavy weight wrestler determined to drain his opponent of all his energy.

Weighing 90 kgs and measuring 6 feet, Ishwar Singh, the "Haryana Kesri", has been representing CRPF in the All-India Police Games for the last four years and has distinguished himself as one of the best wrestlers in the country these days. Except for once (in 1975) when he bagged the silver medal, he has always pinned down all his opponents in the Police Games to clinch the gold medal and thus bring glory to the Force.

Born on June 2, 1947 in Surehati village of Bhiwani (Haryana), Ishwar took to wrestling as a young boy, grappling with other village boys in well-dug-out soft, sandy places of his village. From 1965 he started representing his school in various bouts. In 1968 he came into limelight in the field of wrestling.

During college days he was selected to represent Punjab University in the Inter-University wrestling competitions at Kurukshetra. He stood first, defeating some of the renowned wrestlers, and won the title of "Bharat Kumar".

On joining Govt. College, Kurukshetra in 1969, he won the title of "Bharat Veer Yuvak" in Kanpur, defeating Vasant Patel of Maharashtra. Again, representing Kurukshetra University in the intervarsity wrestling championships at Aurangabad in 1972, he bagged the first position to retain his title of "Bharat Kumar".

In the year 1971, he joined CRPF as a Sub-Inspector. He was well aware of the fact that he would be extended the facilities to continue as a wrestler.

In 1973, he bagged the gold medal in the National Wrestling Championships at Delhi. In 1974, he won the silver medal in the National

Indian-style Wrestling Championship at Rohtak. In the same year he secured the second position in National Free-Style Wrestling Championships at Ludhiana.

In 1975, he once again bagged the gold medal in the National Wrestling Championships held at Pune. He also won the title of “Haryana Kesri” in the Championship held at Jind.

He took part in Haryana Kesri Dangal held at Sonepat (Haryana) on April 10 and 11, 1976. Fourteen well known wrestlers of the State took part in this “dangal”. In the final bout he defeated Satvir Singh of Haryana Police within 2 minutes and five seconds and won the prestigious title of “Haryana Kesri” for the second consecutive year.

For winning this title, he was rewarded Rs. 2,500 in cash and a trophy by the organisers. This talented wrestler won also in his weight bout for which he was rewarded Rs. 500 in cash.

In the All-India Police Games held at Patna in February last, he bagged the gold medal, defeating Lal Babu Singh of Bihar Police.

In the recently concluded National Wrestling Championships in New Delhi, he was placed second in his class.

His rise to the top was facilitated by the sound advice and training from his coaches and mentors, Jaspal Singh Virk and Sukhwant Singh. While the former is presently District Sports Officer in Amritsar, the latter is the well known wrestler of CRPF.

Wrestling began to be a serious affair for him only after 1968 as a result of his constant association with Murari Lai, the renowned wrestler who gave him all the encouragement. Incidentally, Murari Lal lost to Ishwar in Haryana Championship in 1969 and thus was deprived of his gold medal. This bout boosted his morale considerably.

Each day he practices wrestling at least for an hour with Sukhwant Singh who is presently his coach. Another three hours are devoted towards the strengthening of his body muscles.

His diet ? Four kilograms of milk each day, 10 kilograms of almonds and six kilograms of ghee a month and a good amount of. vegetables and fruits each day. He is a strict vegetarian.

His aim? He is itching to represent the country in international bouts. So far luck has not favoured him. After having been selected for Asian Games

in Teheran, he was dropped at the eleventh hour due to reasons still unknown to him.

According to him wrestling has bright future in our country where much encouragement and all necessary facilities are being extended to potential wrestlers, especially since 1968**.**

—M.P. NATHANAEL

SPORTS CONFERENCE, 1976

Stress on Need to Locate New Talent

The Annual Sports Conference was held at Directorate General, CRPF, on March 4 & 5, 1976. All Range Sports Officers and Central Sports Officer (Neemuch) attended the conference.

Shri N.S. Saksena, Director-General, CRPF, addressed the conference and congratulated all Range Sports Officers for the hard work put in by them and all those connected with games and athletics in the Force.

He expressed great satisfaction at the winning of the athletic championship of the XXV All-India Police Games held at Patna in February 1976, for the fifth year in succession by the CRPF. He hoped that this standard would be maintained.

The Director-General added that while winning of the championship a laudable effort, what he appreciated most was the spirit of sportsmanship displayed by our teams. He was glad that our sportsmen had earned regard of all those present to witness the games at Patna. The Chief Minister of Bihar was full of praise for CRPF teams and Had cwiveyed his deep appreciation to the IGP, S/II, CRPF personally on the spot.

The Director-General remarked that he has been watching the results of the Games for the last four or five years. He emphasised that while we have certain outstanding athletes, it will be wrong on our part to depend on their

performance for all times to come. Therefore, we should train new entrants. It should be our aim to build up four reserves per item over a period of years from amongst the new entrants. All Range Sports Officers and Commandants should keep a close watch over potential young athletes serving in their centres and units.

Safeguarding Future of Sportsmen

While we are thinking of adding to the glory of the CRPF, the future of our sportsmen should always be kept in view, because they will not be sportsmen for all times to come and age factor will one day tell upon their performance, he said and added that their professional interests must be safeguarded. Each one should be so trained that he is up to the mark professionally also and does not suffer for want of training facilities. The prime of life of a sportsman is not very long. It may be 5 to 6 years or in certain cases 8 to 10 years. Within the given time, the objective has to be achieved.

Shri Saksena stressed the need for locating new talent and inducting fresh blood in our teams. The sportsmen recruited in 1976 may not give us any results till 1977 or even later. Our average annual recruitment is about 2,500 out of which at least three or four hundred ought to be sportsmen. By giving them systematic training and coaching for 3 to 4 years, they can come up to the desired standard. Each applicant's claim of being a sportsman, however, has to be properly judged. For this it is necessary to devise a suitable format so that recruitment process of sportsmen is made easier. (The format has since been finalised and cases of recruitment of sportsmen are referred to DIG/GCs on this form).

Special Consideration

The Director-General expressed a desire that the sportsmen's problems should be tackled sympathetically and given special consideration. As far as possible they should be posted to places near their home towns from where they can look after their family and attend to their domestic problems. We have to go into the merits of each case. This, in turn, will encourage them to devote more time, energy and attention to sports. The sportsmen should be kept in places where environments would suit their health.

The Director-General said that sportsmen should not waste their time and energy in running about for rewards and recognition. Necessary guidelines

have been issued for grant of promotion, cash rewards etc to athletes through various Force orders. In this regard, the Director-General emphasised that no sportsman should be worried about his future. This should be the duty of senior officers. Our attitude towards sportsmen should be sympathetic and helpful and they should be extended all cooperation so that they can devote their time and energy to professional work and sports and do not worry about other things.

The Director-General assured that efforts were being made to provide adequate funds. He also mentioned that in order to give due importance to the achievements of the Force in the field of sports, a special issue of "the Crapler" was being issued. (These have since been published). Likewise in the Hindi issue of "the Crapler", extra space will be provided so that sports news reach maximum numbers in the Force. This should boost the morale of our sportsmen and other members serving in the Force. While we should honour our sportsmen and they should feel proud of their achievements, it should also be kept in mind that we do not spoil them.

The Chairman thanked the Director-General for his advice and guidance and the Central Sports Officer and all Range Sports Officers for the keen interest evinced and devotion with which they have looked after the sportsmen. He hoped that no efforts will be spared to further improve our standard.

Achievements

During the XXV All-India Police Games, the CRPF had to its credit the following achievements in the field of sports :

(i) Athletics Championship,

(ii) Championship in Wrestling,

(iii) Championship in Gymnastics,

(iv) Bettering All-India Police Games records in 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres races as also 3,000 metres steeple chase,

(v) Against 12 gold, 21 silver and 16 bronze medals won in XXIV All-India Police Games, 1975, we won 18 gold, 19 silver and 12 bronze

medals.

Inspector Hari Chand and SI Raghubir Singh Bal of the CRPF have been selected by AAFI to attend coaching camp at Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala in preparation for participation in the Olympics to be held at Montreal in July 1976.

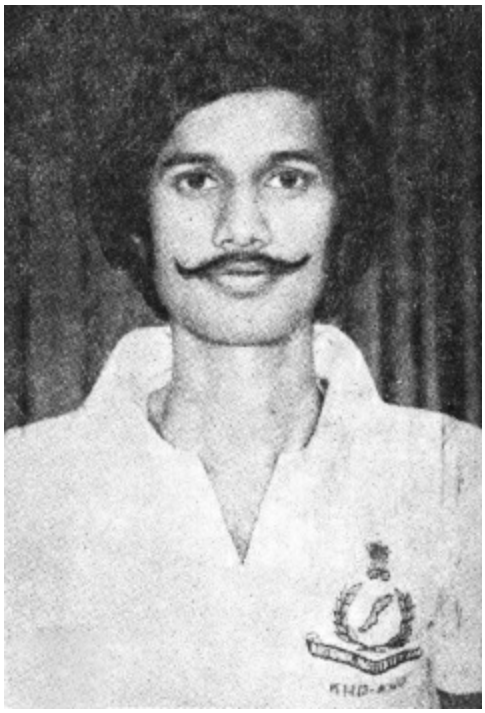
Gavane-CRPF's Kho-Kho Ace

Shri G.P. Gavane, LDC Group Centre, CRPF, Avadi is a CRPF's Kho-Kho champion: He represented Hyderabad in the Nationals at Bangalore in 1971, at Rohtak in 1972 and at Patiala in 1974.

Gavane received training in Kho-Kho in the National Institute of Sports last year and is a qualified official of the Kho-Kho Federation of India.

Besides Kho-Kho, Gavane has won laurels in the field of gymnastics as well. He represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in Mallakhamb thrice. He won a bronze medal in the Nationals at Cuttack held in 1971. Last year he repeated the performance by a bronze medal in the Nationals at New Delhi. He also participated in the Nationals at Chandigarh in the year 1973.

Gavane is also a Kabaddi, enthusiast.



Inter-Range Aquatics Meet

Hyderabad Range Reign Supreme



V. V. Ponappan

Quite a good number of records came crumbling down in the three day Inter-Range Aquatics Meet held at NIS pool, New Delhi from May 28 to 30, 1976.

Much to the delight of a jam packed stadium, the relay team of the Hyderabad Range comprising of SI.T.V.Nair, NK. K.Alosious, Clement and Ct.K.Soma Sek shattered the previous record of 10 mts 50.0 secs in the 4x200 metres freestyle relay by clocking 10 mts 48.03 sees. Neemuch and Ajmer Range trailed behind in the second and third positions.

In the individual Section, H.C. V V. Ponappan reigned supreme when he created a new record of one minute 04.7 sees, in the 100 metres free style, shattering the old record of 1 minute 04.9 sees. He bagged the first position in 200 metres free style and 1,500 metre free style clocking 2 minutes 32.2 secs and 23 minutes 24.0 secs, respectively. Yet another record smasher was Ct.

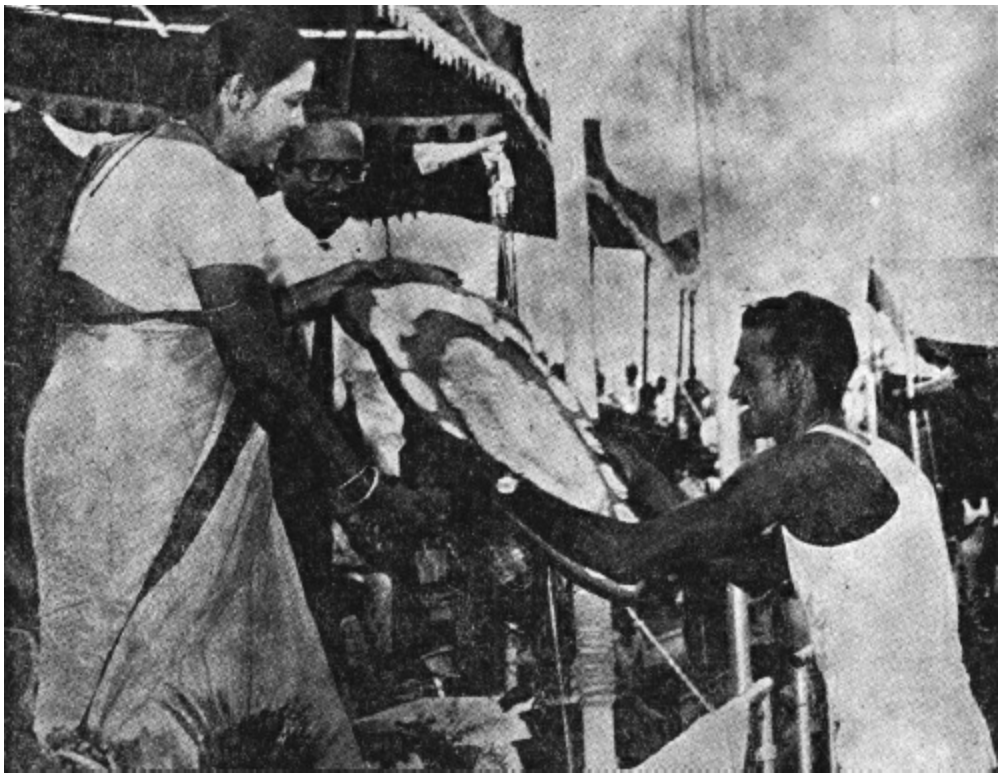
Dalip Singh of Calcutta Range, who established a new record of 1 minute 15.6 sees in the 100 metres butterfly. The old record in this event was 1 minute 18.01 sees. He broke the old record of 3 mts 01.0 secsin the 200 metres butterfly also, clocking 2 minutes 56.5 seconds.

The races came to a thrilling conclusion with the Hyderabad Range swimmers establishing a new record of 4 minutes 32.03 sees in the 4x100 metres freestyle race. The old record was 4 minutes 39.08 secs.

V. V. Ponappan was adjudged the best swimmer of the meet. As a token of encouragement, he was promoted from the rank of Head Constable to that of Sub-Inspector in the pool itself by the Director-General, CRPF, Shri N.S. Saksena.

Hyderabad Range, with a tally of 130 points bagged the Championship shield while Neemuch Range had to be contened with the Runners-up trophy having secured 67 points.

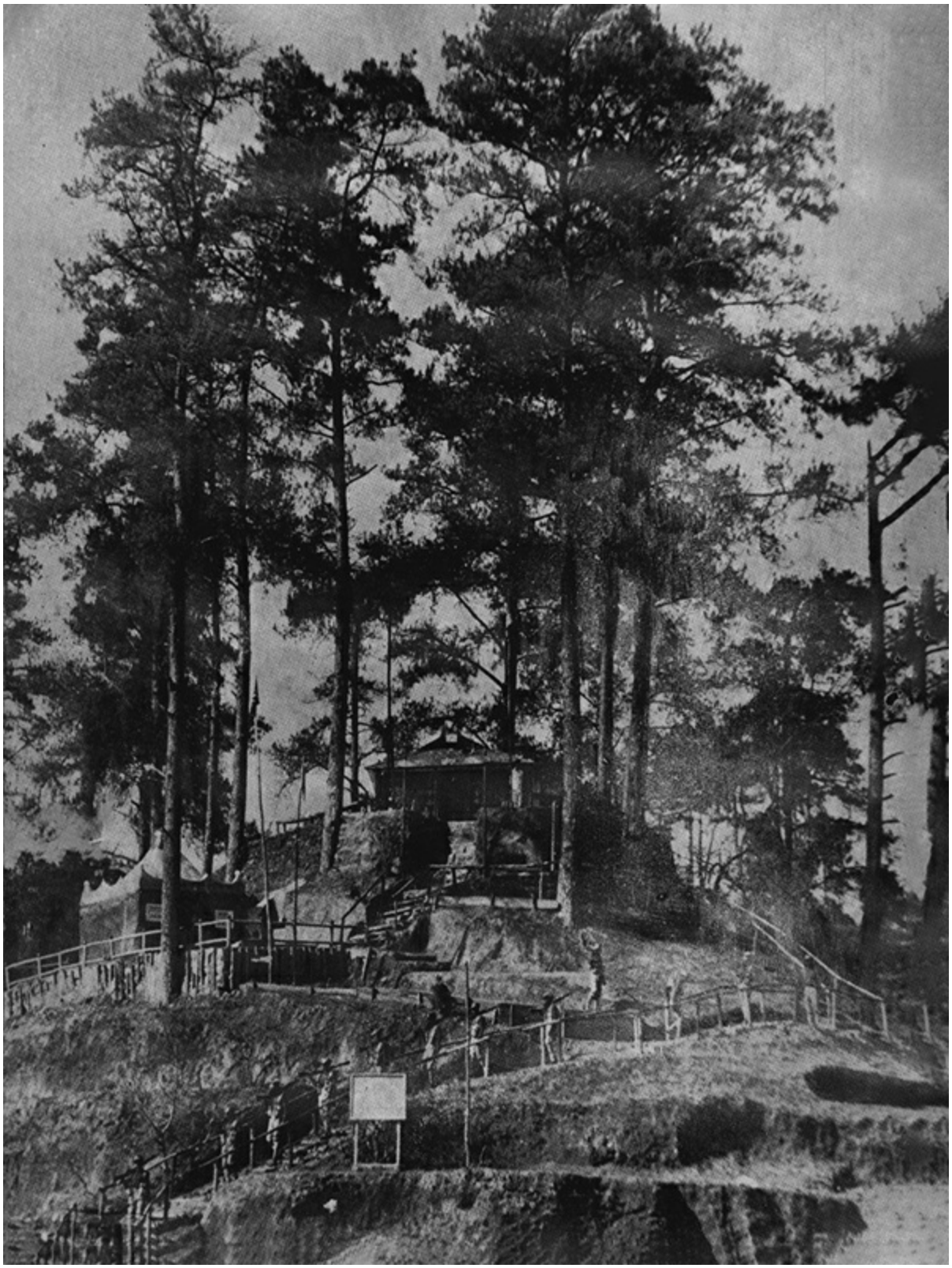
The prizes were given away by Mrs. Saksena.

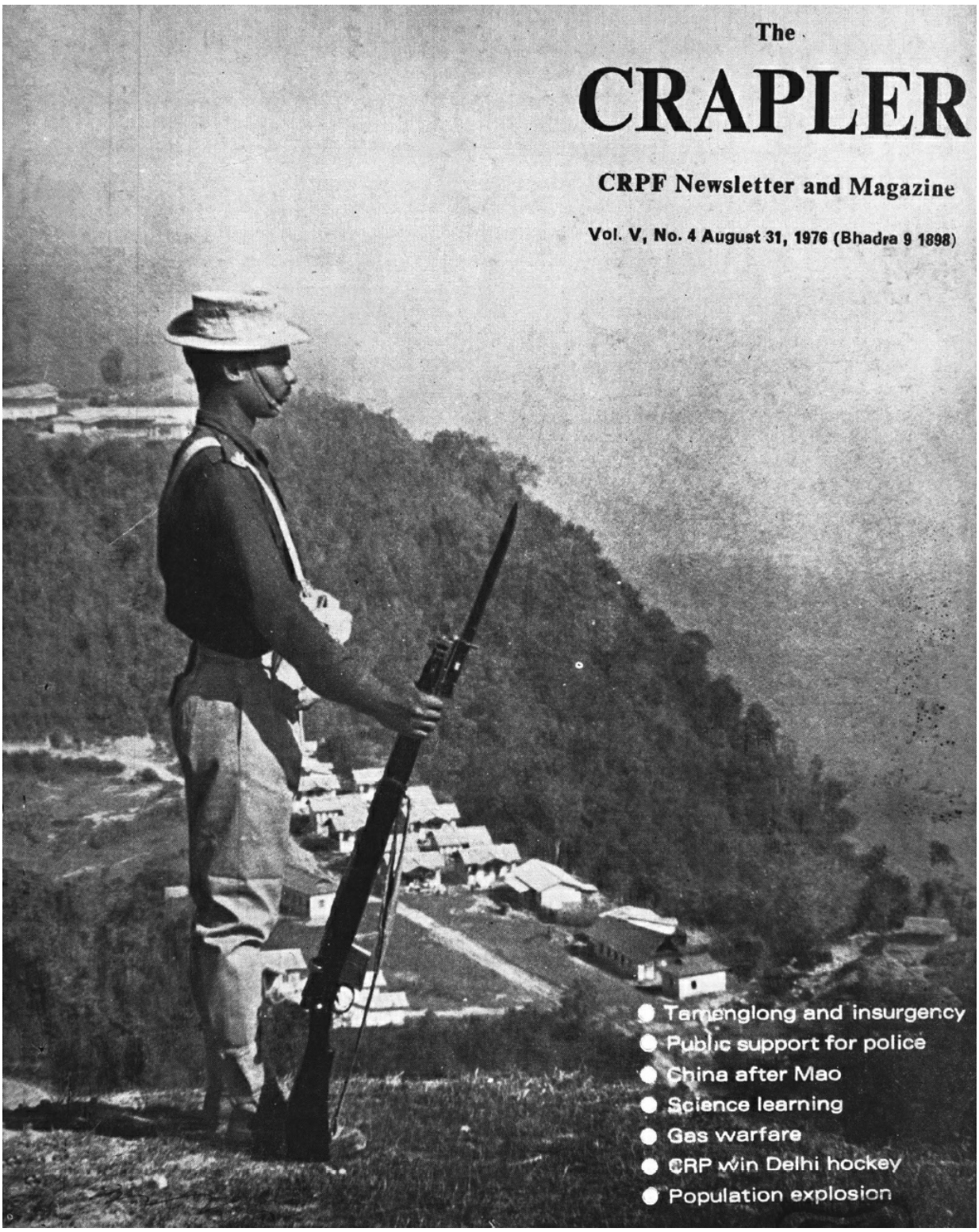


The team Captain of Hyderabad Range receives the Championship Shield from Mrs. Saksena.



Kazi Lhendup Dorji, Chief Minister of Sikkim poses for a photograph with a CRPF guard at his residence. “I have seldom come across such devoted men, highly disciplined, alert, with a balanced and intelligent approach to their work, their quiet behaviour while on duty at night and the harmonious way in which they work together"” wrote the Kazini, his wife, about the CRPF men posted at their residence on guard duty in a letter to the Director-General, CRPF.





The CRAPLER

CRPF Newsletter and Magazine

Vol. V, No. 4 August 31, 1976 (Bhadra 9 1898)

- Tamenglong and insurgency
- Public support for police
- China after Mao
- Science learning
- Gas warfare
- CRP win Delhi hockey
- Population explosion



Ramesh Chandran of the “Illustrated Weekly of India” paying a floral tribute to the memory of 24 men of CRPF killed in an ambush near this memorial at Tamei on the Imphal-Tamenglong road.

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine
(Bimonthly)

August 31, 1976

Bhadra 9, 1898

Chief Editor

H. S. Sethi

Cover : A CBPF man maintains vigil over Tamenglong, the hotbed of insurgency.

Photo : S. K. Khanna

Back Cover : Dancing children from Central School, GC, New Delhi,

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IN THIS ISSUE

Science Learning is a Child's Play : An impressive account by Bala Venkataraman of the progress Japan has made in mobilising both formal and non-formal resources for science education, particularly the education imparted to the Japanese children before they leave elementary school.

* *Tamenglong and Insurgency* : An article throwing light on the hotbed of insurgency that Tamenglong has been and on the role the gallant soldiers of the CRPF have played in this inhospitable area while meeting the challenge.

* *Public Support for Police* : What are the causes for the reluctance of the public to aid the police in the detection of crime and crime reporting at police stations ? The Bureau of Police Research and Development had, some time back, got a survey on the subject carried out. S. Venugopal Rao, former Director of BPR&D, reveals the results of the study and gives a summary of its recommendations.

China after Mao : A renowned journalist, Victor Zorza, raises the curtain from the power struggle that is going on in today's China.

* *Chameleon* : This famous story by Chekhov, one of Russia's most talented writers, is reproduced for the readers of the "Crapler", for it has a lesson for every policeman.

Arms : the New Drug : T. N. Ninan describes the mad rush for the purchase of sophisticated arms and comments : "Purchasing countries inevitably start by assuming they are becoming powerful. In fact they are merely hooked on to an expensive and wasteful drug."

* *Population Explosion* : A condensed version of the monograph on the subject by Col. R. Rama Rao discussing problems posed by the phenomenon and outlook for the future.

*_Gas Warfare_ : What is gas warfare and what are war gases and gas weapons ? How the local conditions and intelligence effect in a gas warfare ? M.S. Rawat. answers these questions.

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THIRD REFRESHER COURSE FOR COMMANDANTS

by
N. S. SAKSENA

The Third Commandants' Course was held from July 12 to 31, 1976 at Group Centre, CRPF, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi. It was attended by 17 Commandants. The course was designed with the main objective of making the officers think and broadening their outlook.

Condensation of Books

2. At the outset, the officers were briefed with regard to the system and approach that they should follow in this course. The trainees were given one book each on the following subjects :—

(i) Armies of the World

(ii) World War Series

(iii) Management

3. Like previous courses, the officer trainees were exposed to the topical subjects of importance through the series of eminent guest lecturers. This time there were quite a few new guest lecturers besides the old ones :

(i) Dr (Mrs) Avtar Pennathur, PSCO, Research and Development, Ministry of Defence on "Principles of Group Behaviour" and "Motivation and Morale";

(ii) Col. R. Rama Rao (Retd), Economic and Scientific Foundation, New Delhi, on "Population Explosion" and "Environment Problems of Developed and Developing Countries" ;

(iii) Major K. S. Chaudhary, Deputy Director, Institute of Secretariat Training and

Management, Govt of India, on “Problem Solving Approach”, “Introduction to work study and Method Study” and “Net work Analysis part I and part II” ;

(iv) Shri A.K. Guha, Deputy Director, Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Govt of India, on “Staff Assessment in the Govt”.

Syndicate Paper

4. The Commandants were grouped into three syndicates, each consisting of 6 officers. Each syndicate was assisted by one officer of the rank of Deputy Director. A long notice was given to the officers about the subjects allotted to them so that they could carry out preliminary preparation to make it more useful. Following were the subjects :—

(i) Role of CRPF,

(ii) Housing programme of CRPF

(iii) Knowledge of our officers of State Police working

Group Discussions

5. Each syndicate prepared its paper after several deliberations and circulated it two days in advance to all the officers attending the course for their study before the discussion. This discussion was presided over by a Deputy Director.

6. Like previous courses, no programme was scheduled for the afternoon so that the officers could devote time to prepare for the next day’s lectures and study books and material of general professional nature.

Screening of Films

7. The following films were screened during the course :

(i) Japan—1970

(ii) The Imperial Family of Japan

(iii) Towards a New Tomorrow.

Discussion of Points

8. The course offered the opportunity to seek the views of Commandants on several points concerning the administration of the Force. On the last day, the whole session in the morning was devoted to this and it was presided over by Deputy Director (Adm).

9. The course terminated on July 31, 1976. The officers were asked to give their opinion about the course and I am glad to note that all of them found it very useful. They have also offered very useful suggestions which would be taken note of while planning the next course. A get to-gether was arranged in the Force Officers' Mess at Jharoda Kalan on the evening of July 28. Shri Imdad Ali, the Ambassador to South Yemen, graced the occasion. Films on USSR and Canada were screened.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR POLICE

by

S. Venugopal Rao

Former Director, BPR&D

Among the most important functions of the police are those relating to prevention and detection of crime which depend largely on the degree of public support which the police can secure. Considering the importance and relevance of the subject to police organisation, the Bureau of Police Research and Development had taken up two research projects—"Crime Reporting at Police Stations" and "Reluctance of the Public to aid the Police in the Detection of Crime."

Subsequently, these projects were merged into one as they were closely

connected and needed a common survey of public reactions. The survey was carried out by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion who interviewed 1,436 persons in the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Delhi on the basis of a questionnaire prepared by the BPR&D. They also interviewed 120 police officers from these States. The information so collected was processed through computers and the report was published in 1973 and circulated to all States and Union Territories.

The Analysis

The study has revealed that 60 per cent of the complainants and witnesses said that police were appreciative of their action in reporting a crime or offering to assist in the investigation of crime. However, a significant number felt that the police were indifferent or hostile in their reaction.

While a majority of the complainants had no complaints against the police for irregular practices or harassment, quite a few indicated that they were directed by the SHO to the subordinate staff for recording their complaints. A large number of complainants said they had to wait at the police station for an unduly long time.

According to the police officers interviewed, the reasons for non-cooperation of the public are : disinclination to get involved with the police and court procedures, lack of civic sense, fear of reprisals from the criminals, factional and partisan sympathies and general distrust of the police.

In short, the study makes the interesting revelation that the popular impressions as to indifference and hostility of the police towards complainants and witnesses, irregular practices, harassment and corrupt practices are not borne out by the actual experience of a majority of the complainants and witnesses examined in this study. It is significant that persons who were dissatisfied with the police mostly belonged to the backward sections of the community, the rural areas, low-income groups and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Recommendations of Study

Although the recommendations of the study are mostly a reiteration of the general principles of police conduct which have been repeated time and

again in the past, the same are reproduced below for the benefit of the readers :—

1. Police officers should distinguish between service and servility and between courtesy and softness. They must be firm but also courteous, avoiding giving an appearance of rudeness. Proper courtesy and treatment should be given to complainants and witnesses at the police station. As a substantial number of both complainants and witnesses complained of indifferent or hostile behaviour on the part of the police when they went to the police, it is essential that the police should try their utmost not to give an impression of indifference or hostility when a person goes to the police station with a complaint or to give any information. The gestures of the officers should be pleasing and not officious, haughty, aloof or condescending.

2. A person who goes to the police station with a complaint or for giving information should be dealt with as promptly as possible and not made to wait for an unduly long period or be sent from one person to another, thus making him feel that the police are indifferent towards him.

3. It is necessary that a copy of the FIR should be given to the complainant as soon as he gives his complaint and the case is registered. This would ensure that the complaint is registered at the police station and not burked. It would also enable the prevention of any misrepresentation of the facts or mutilation of the complaint.

Registeration of Cases

4. Test complaints should be made by superior officers to ensure the registration of all cases.

5. It is very necessary that all cognizable offences that are reported should be registered. In order to encourage every SHO to register all offences, it should be made clear that they will not be penalised for the increased number of cases registered in the police station or for low percentage of detection. In short, less emphasis should be placed on statistics to judge the efficiency or otherwise of the SHOs.

6. The harassment of complainants and witnesses by making them come repeatedly to the police station should be avoided as far as possible. If any additional information is required from a complainant or witness, the police officer should go to him to obtain the same.

7. Harassment caused to complainants by refusing to register an offence on the ground that it was committed outside the jurisdiction of that particular police station should be avoided. This can be ensured by clear instructions to SHOs that when any complaint is made at a police station, they should register the same, even if they genuinely believe that the offence was committed outside their jurisdiction. They may, however, transfer the case to the concerned police station, if it is discovered during investigation that the case actually belongs to the other police station.

Additional Staff

8. If the number of complaints received in the police station is too large for one person to attend to, additional staff should be posted for attending to the complaints (depending upon the number of complaints received) so that no person is made to wait for an unduly long period.

9. A complainant or witness who enquires about the progress of an investigation should be informed to the extent possible about the same and made to feel that the police are taking genuine interest in the case.

10. Immediate and severe action should be taken against an erring officer who fails to register a complaint, who resorts to irregular or corrupt practices, intentionally tries to harass the complainant or witness with ulterior motives when complaints of misbehaviour are brought forward against them to superior officers. Members of the public under no circumstances should be made to feel that when a compaint is made against a police officer no serious action will be taken against him even if a complaint is proved to be true. It would also be desirable to inform a person, who had made a complaint against a police officer about the action taken on his complaint.

11. Complainants or witnesses who are in fear of reprisals by persons complained against or criminals against whom they have given information and who come to the police for assistance should be given adequate protection against such reprisals. They should also be sufficiently assured that the police will do their best to protect them against any harassment or insult or any loss caused by the persons reported against.

Behaviour

12. While dealing with the members of the public, the police should avoid arrogant behaviour and an over-bearing attitude which automatically

antagonizes them against the police. Similarly, the use of abusive language should also be avoided and this should also be impressed on all ranks and particularly in the lower ranks in the police where it is most prevalent.

13. Efforts should be made to eliminate delays in court by evolving systematic procedures by the judicial department to ensure that no unreasonably long delays take place in examining the witnesses who come to give evidence and that the cases are not unnecessarily adjourned, delaying the entire trial, and causing harassment both to witnesses and the accused.

14. Witnesses appearing in the court to give evidence should be adequately compensated for their time in accordance with the present high cost of living. Further, the compensation should be paid as soon as the witness finishes tendering his evidence. Even though a witness may not be examined on the day when he is present, he should be compensated adequately for the time spent by him in the court for the purpose of giving evidence.

Discrimination

15. The police in their dealing with the members of the public should positively demonstrate that they do not discriminate between persons on the basis of the area in which they live, their educational status, the profession which they follow, their income level or whether they belong to higher or lower castes, as it has pointedly come out in the study that the attitude of the police is less satisfactory towards the backward sections of the community coming from the rual areas, uneducated classes, manual professions, low income groups, and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

16. The feeling among a substantial number of complainants/ witnesses and the other members of the public that their social status is impaired either seriously or to some extent due to their involvement in police and court proceedings can to a large extent be eliminated if police officers who are concerned with the investigation of crime are not in uniform.

17. Dissatisfaction by complainants regarding the ultimate outcome of the case reported by them or the fact that a majority of witnesses felt that no useful purpose was served by helping the police in the investigation of crime and the feeling of a substantial number of the general public that the police machinery is so ineffective that there is no point in going to them,

could to a large extent be reduced by educating the members of the public about the correct functions and procedures that have to be followed and the limitations under which the police have to work.

18. There should also be a greater contact with the students by participation in their activities such as instructing and helping the youth or sporting clubs or other such organisations.

Public Relations

19. It would be desirable to establish a local public relations advisory committee in each district where representatives of the public could express their problems vis-a-vis the police and the police officers in turn could try to solve the problems or explain the difficulties and limitations which they have in solving the problems. This would also enable the police to feel the pulse of public opinion and enlist the cooperation of the public in the discharge of their duties.

20. Efforts should be made to contact the general public through various mass media about the necessity for crime reporting and the harmful consequences of non-reporting of crime.

21. The status and quality of the police officers, particularly the lower rank of Constables to Sub-Inspectors who mostly come into contact with the public, should be improved by the authorities, to create a better image of the police.

22. Regular efforts should be made by the superior officers to impress on the subordinate ranks in the police the importance of good police-public relations which can be achieved mainly by greater tact, courtesy, integrity and a spirit of service.

23. It would be useful to have a public relations officer at District headquarters who could be approached by aggrieved persons and whose duty would be to brief the press and give out information regarding crime and other matters concerning the police in the district.

24. It is desirable that all the police officers, particularly of the rank of Sub-Inspector and above, should maintain close contact with respectable citizens in their respective jurisdiction so that they could enlist their co-operation at all times and obtain the confidence of the public to enable them to function more effectively.

ARMS : THE NEW DRUG

by

T. N. NINAN

How much is an aircraft worth ? Ten million tonnes of fertiliser ? Or 10,000 million units of electricity ? How much will that get one in agricultural or industrial production ? Can one aircraft be worth that much ?

Not long ago, the United States offered Iran 10 super-sophisticated aircraft at a cost of $187 million each. In other words, each of these planes costs more than India's largest fertiliser plant, or a thermal power station. The price of each of the jets is also more than the total budget revenue of Himachal Pradesh or Jammu and Kashmir, or the annual plan outlay of Orissa. All 10 jets together will account for more than one-and-a-half times the total assets of Hindustan Steel.

What does this super-sophisticated, super-expensive jet do ? Does it knock out all the SAMs that come its way ? Does it polish off destroyers or submarines ? Or does it carry five times the payload of the B-52 ? No, it just monitors an air battle.

Opinions may differ on the utility of this. But the very fact that • such a plane was ever produced and is now proposed to be sold is proof that the arms race is approaching the level of lunacy. The rich countries are spending on "defence" 20 times what they give as official aid. And, in West Asia, many countries are spending a fifth of their total GNP on arms imports.

Oman bought $ 1 million worth of arms in 1966. By 1974, this had increased to $67 million. Saudi Arabia raised its arms import bill from SO. 5 million in 1964 to $69 million in 1974. Iran bought $40 million worth of arms in 1964, while in 1974 it bought $3,800 million worth of arms from the US alone.

Too Expensive

This is just on the weapons. The total bill is much more because of the maintenance cost (a destroyer needs 45,000 manhours a year) plus the cost of support services. Also, all military salaries are essentially inflationary because they do not produce anything.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) lists Iran's recent purchases : 80 Phantoms at $2.5 million each, 100 more Phantoms at $5 million each, 80 F-14A fighters at $11 million each, 141 P-5E Tiger-II fighters, 10 C-5A transport planes for $55 million each, seven destroyers for

$100 million each, 700 helicopters, 200 gun-ships, 800 Chieftain tanks, the modernising of 400 other tanks, 250 armed reconnaissance vehicles, missile attack boats, and the largest hovercraft fleet in the world. Iranian orders for missiles run into several thousands.

The state has been reached where Iran is not satisfied with the arms that are being produced. It wants new ones, costlier ones. It has acquired a 25 per cent share in Krupps. The F-14A fighters were ordered because Grumman Corporation, the manufacturers, were in trouble as the plane was considered too expensive for even the US Air Force. Iran's order has kept production going. Iran has also joined a banking consortium that lent Grumman $200 million in order to bail it out of trouble.

New Weapons

Iran has also financed the development of the Bell-14 helicopter and ordered 287. It is also paying for the development of the BAC Rapier missile system using blind-fire radar mounted on tracked vehicles. This is one of the most advanced systems of its kind in the world.

Saudi Arabia, in turn, is financing the development of several weapons it has ordered from the West. The pace of military technology is now being dictated by West Asia, not by the superpowers. The superpowers, on their part, have thrown away political responsibility in return for commercialism, which they hope will help them corner petro-dollars. This is in contrast to the past approach of the US, which until 1962, wanted no money for the arms that it supplied.

Perhaps many of the new weapons have more relevance vis-a-vis ego-boosting than any real defence. For one thing, the technology involved is so sophisticated that the first generation technicians of the poor countries cannot really handle the new weapons effectively. Pakistan's experience

with its Pattons in 1965 is one example.

On a more permanent basis, advanced defence technology warps a poor country's technological policy. Many developing nations try to be in the forefront of defence-related research. Brazil's experience at designing a fighter tends to confirm this. Such experiments can also be exorbitantly expensive. It is currently estimated that the development of a deep penetration advance strike aircraft costs a developing country Rs. 3,600 crores which is roughly half the total revenue expenditure of the Government of India last year.

No Spin-offs

One argument often mooted is that such defence research has its useful civilian spin-offs. But this is difficult to sustain. American experience in trying to use computers (developed for defence) for things like the postal service have failed. Despite this, defence research continues and kills any attempt at developing an appropriate technology in a poor country.

Does a cheaper and saner alternative exist ? Defence experts last year seemed to feel that the arms race was quite out of control and that, with an increasing number of sellers and buyers and with the scale of operations so Olympian, the demand for arms would only increase. But with many of the oil exporting countries suddenly ending the last financial year with record trade deficits, a slow-down is still possible.

Meanwhile, the continuing arms race leads to rather ironic results. The purchasing countries think they are buying weapons to maintain themselves as separate entities. The supplier nations oblige because they want to keep the client nation dependent (through various clauses in the sale contract). The Egyptian experience with Soviet MIGs is only one example of the kind of situation this leads to.

Purchasing countries inevitably start by assuming they are becoming powerful. In fact they are merely hooked onto an expensive and wasteful drug. They think they are buying peace. Actually, they are fighting somebody else's wars by proxy, often providing the suppliers with an occasion to test the efficacy of their weapons.

Courtesy : *"The Hindustan Times"*

C.R.P.F. Man Saves A Drowning Boy

The presence of mind and alertness of Ct. Singara Ram of ‘E’ Company 39 CRPF not only saved a dejected youngster from putting an end to his life but also endeared him to inhabitants of Gandhinagar.

On June 4, 1976, a patrol of E/39 at Kankria Lake (Gujarat) heard the people shouting that a boy had jumped into the lake. Ct. Singara Ram, risking his own life, rushed to the spot and jumped into the lake.

With determination, he swam towards the boy and brought him to the bank. Head Constable Tej Bahadur and Constable Mewa Ram too assisted him in getting the grief-stricken boy out of the lake.

It was alleged that the 19-year-old boy attempted suicide due to frequent beatings by his elder brother.

CHAMELEON

A Short Story

by

CHEKHOV

(Reproduced below is a story written by Chekhov (1860-1904), one of the most talented Russian writers. He was the son of a farmer, who was a serf in his early life. Chekhov had a penetrating insight into the lives of different classes. Russia in the second half of the nineteenth centruy was a society stratified into a series of classes. In such a society

truth was less important than hierarchy. It is said that if one wants to study the history of Russia in the 1880s and 1890s he should study Chekhov's stories.

At the end of the eighteenth century, Russian was one of the unimportant languages. Today it is a powerful language and second only to English in its world importance. As Maxim Gorky put it correctly: "The future historian of literature speaking about the growth of Russian language will say that this language was made by Pushkin, Turgenev and Chekhov".

In my address to the Cadet SIs of Delhi Police on their passing-out-parade on June 1976, I emphasised that integrity, impartiality and efficiency are all essential for a good policeman. This story throws a flood of light on the impartiality of the then Russian police.—N.S. Saksena)

Police Inspector Ochumelov crossed the market-place in a new greatcoat holding a bundle in his hand. After him strode a red-haired constable carrying a sieve filled to the brim with confiscated gooseberries. All around was silence ... There was not a soul in the market place. ...The open doors of small shops and taverns gaped drearily out at God's world, like so many hungry jaws. There were not even any beggars standing near them.

All of a sudden the sound of a voice came to Ochumelov's ears. "So you'd bite, would you, you cur! Don't let it go, lads ! Biting is not allowed nowadays. Hold it ! Ow !

A dog's whine was heard. Ochumelov glanced in the direction of the sound and this is what he saw: a dog came running out of the timber-yard of the merchant Pichugin on three legs, pursued by a man in a starched print shirt and an unbuttoned waistcoat, his whole body bent forward; the man stumbled and caught hold of the dog by one of its hind legs. There was another whine, and again a shout of: "Don't let it go!" Drowsy faces were thrust out of shops, and in no time a crowd which seemed to have sprung out of the earth had gathered around the timber-yard.

"Looks like a public disturbance, Your Honour"! said the constable.

Ochumelov turned and marched up to the crowd. Right in front of the gate of the yard he saw the individual in the unbuttoned waistcoat, who stood there with his right hand raised, displaying a bleeding finger to the crowd. The words: "I'll give it to you, you devil !" seemed to be written on

his tipsy countenance, and the finger itself looked like a banner of victory. Ochumelov recognised in this individual Khryukin, the goldsmith. In the very middle of the crowd, its forelegs well apart, sat the culprit, its whole body atremble—a white borzoi pup, with a pointed nose and a yellow spot on its back. In its tearful eyes was an expression of misery and horror.

“What’s all this about?” asked Ochumelov, shouldering his way through the crowd. “What are you doing here? Why are you holding up your finger? Who shouted?”

“I was walking along, Your Honour, as quiet as a lamb,” began Khryukin, coughing into his fist. “I had business about some wood with Mitri Mitrich here, and suddenly, for no reason whatever, that nuisance bit my finger. Excuse me, but I’m a working man...Mine is a very intricate trade. Make them pay me compensation—perhaps I wonÆt be able to move this finger for a week. It doesn’t say in the law, Your Honour, that we have to put up with ferocious animals. If everyone’s to start biting, life won’t be worth living...”

“H’m... well, well,” said Ochumelov severely, coughing and twitching his eyebrows. “Well, well..... whose dog is it? I shan’t leave it at this. I’ll teach people to let dogs run about! It’s time something was done about gentlemen who are not willing to obey the regulations! He’ll get such a fine, the scoundrel— I’ll teach him what it means to let dogs and cattle of all sorts rove about! I’ll show him what’s what! Eldirin,” he continued, turning to the constable, “find out whose dog it is, and draw up a statement. And the dog must be exterminated without delay. It’s probably mad.. Whose dog is it, I ask?”

“I think it belongs to General Zhigalov,” said a voice from the crowd.

“General Zhigalov ! H’m. Help me off with my coat, Eldirin... Phew, how hot it is ! It must be going to rain.” He turned to Khryukin: “One thing I don’t understand—how did it happen to bite you ? How could it have got at your finger ? Such a little dog, and you such a strapping fellow! You must have scratched your finger with a nail, and then taken it into your head to get paid for it. I know you fellows ! A set of devils!”

“He burned the end of its nose with a lighted cigarette for a joke, Your Honour, and it snapped at him, it’s no-body’s fool ! That Khryukin’s always up to some mischief, Your Honour !”

“None of your lies, Squinty ! You didn’t see me do it, so why lie ? His

Honour is a wise gentleman, he knows who's lying and who's telling a God's truth. May the justice of the peace try me if I'm lying ! It says in the law.....all men are equal now. I have a brother in the police myself, if you want to know.....".

"Don't argue !"

"No, that isn't the General's dog," remarked the constable profoundly. "The General hasn't got a dog like that. All his dogs are pointers."

"Are you sure ?"

"Quite sure, Your Honour."

"And you're right ! The General's dogs are expensive, breed-dogs, and this one—just look at it ! Ugly, mangy cur ! Why should anyone keep a dog like that ? Are you crazy ? If a dog like that were to find itself in Moscow or Petersburg, d'you know what would happen to it ? Nobody would worry about the law, it would be got rid of in a minute. You're a victim, khryukin, and mind you don't leave it at that. He must be taught a lesson ! It's high time....."

"Perhaps it is the General's after all," said the constable, thinking aloud. "You can't tell by looking at it. I saw one just like it in his yard the other day."

"Of course it's the General's !"

came the voice from the crowd.

"H'm ! Help me on with my coat, Eldirin.....I felt a gust of wind. I'm shivery. Take it to the General's and ask them. Say I found it, and sent it. And tell them not to let it into the street. Perhaps it's an expensive dog, and it'll soon get spoilt if every brute thinks he can stick cigarettes into its nose. A dog's a delicate creature. And you put down your hand, blockhead ! Stop showing everyone your silly finger. It's your own fault..."

"Here comes the General's chef, we'll ask him...Hi, there, Prokhor ! Come here, old man ! Have a look at this dog.....Is it yours ?"

"What next! We've never had one like that in our lives'."

"No need to make any more enquiries," said Ochumelov. "It's a stray. What's the good of standing here talking. You've been told it's a stray, so a stray it is. Destroy it and have done with the matter."

"It isn't ours," continued Prokhor." It belongs to the General's brother,

who came a short time ago. Our General takes no interest in borzois. His brother now, he likes."

"What, has the General's brother come ? Vladimir Ivanich ?" exclaimed Ochumelov, an ecstatic smile spreading over his features. "Fancy that ! And I didn't know. Come to stay?"

"That's right."

"Just fancy ! Wanted to see his brother ! And I didn't know. So it's *his* dog? Very glad ! Take it..... it's a nice little doggie ! Snap at his finger ! Ha-ha-ha ! Come now, don't tremble ! Gr-gr.....the little rascal's angry.....what a pup."

Prokhor called the dog and walked out of the timber-yard with it. The crowd laughed at Khryukin.

"I'll have you yet ! " Ochumelov threatened him, and, wrapping his great-coat round him, he continued his way across the market-place.

WHAT IS DISCIPLINE

In the political field discipline means that small groups cannot be allowed to resort to violent action to enforce their demands and to hold society to ransom. It means the highest respect for national property. It means that the majority tries consciously to protect the minorities whether they be religious or linguistic minorities. Secularism is the first test of national discipline.

In the legislature the majority must be sensitive to legitimate criticism, and the Opposition whether small or big, should feel free to voice it. But can the obstruction of discharge of legitimate business be permitted.

In administration discipline means greater speed and courtesy and a total eradication of the feudal tendency to think that even to do one's duty is a favour.

In the judicial field discipline means quicker justice to the poor and a determination on the part of judges and lawyers to uphold the rights of society as a whole, while safeguarding the freedom of individual.

—INDIRA GANDHI

WARRANTS FOR GOs

The Railway Board has issued orders that all CRPF Gazetted Officers irrespective of rank can henceforth travel on railway warrants while on duty or while on leave in certain areas.

CHINA AFTER MAO

by

VICTOR ZORZA

A heated argument between Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and her chief competitor for power, witnessed by thousands of Chinese officials attending a national conference, began the latest bout of the power struggle which has now led to another upheaval in Peking.

The main speech at the conference was made by Mr Teng Hsiao-Ping, then Deputy Prime Minister, who was making his final arrangements to take over full power from the ailing Mr. Chou En-lai. The speech was intended to signal the country that the moderates had won the struggle for the succession. In it Mr Teng outlined their policy programme to bring China within a generation into the front rank of the world's Super Powers, able to compete with them on equal terms and, evidently, to threaten them with her new might, if necessary.

But the programme would require the soft-pedalling of the radical domestic policies favoured by Mrs. Chiang Ching and her associates, who dislike the stern discipline needed to make China into one huge workshop with millions toiling away instead of spouting slogans:for the victory of the revolution. Three times Mrs Chiang Ching interrupted Mr Teng, and three times he rebuked her as the tension rose among the 3,700 delegates at the conference.

Keynote

An account of the quarrel spread around the country when the delegates returned home last October. No reliable details of what was actually said are available, but. we do know that the Teng speech, planned as the keynote for a major propaganda campaign to mark the moderates' victory, was withheld from publication. Nor was Mrs Chiang Ching's speech published. Instead, after a five-day delay, the Press carried the text of a compromise speech by Mr Hua Kuo-teng, then merely the Minister of Public Security, now Prime Minister of China. He skilfully blended the radical and the moderate approaches into something designed to appeal to both factions. It didn't.

What the moderates wanted was a clear commitment to a two-step plan whose first stage, in the words of one of their key documents, would result in "building an indepedent and relatively comprehensive industrial economic system" within the next five years. The second

stage, designed to end by the year 2000, was to accomplish "four modernizations"—the four pillars of 20th century "super powerdom". They would comprise "the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence, and science and technology". These would give China the sinews of power so that "before the end of the century our country will be advancing in the front ranks of the world".

Public Enemy No. 2

This target, all but forgotten in the turmoil of Cultural Revolution, was revived at the beginning of last year by Mr. Chou and made into the moderates' chief policy slogan. The self-assurance which marked their attempt to implement the slogan was clearly evident in the gradual weeding out of radicals at all levels of the country's power structure and the reappointment of officials who had been toppled during the Cultural Revolution. The most outstanding example was Mr. Teng himself, "public enemy No. 2" during the Cultural Revolution, humiliated by the Red Guards and disgraced seemingly beyond any possibility of rehabilitation. Yet he was brought back by Mr. Chou in 1973 to preside over the country's own rehabilitation.

The radicals did not take it lying down. Taking advantage of their control of the information media,the radicals launched repeated Press campaigns accusing both Mr Chou and Mr Teng of betraying Chairman Mao's ideals. But the familiar attacks against historical personages, serving to disguise the real targets, proved of no avail. Mr Teng had gained Chairman Mao's ear

for a time by winning the support of Mrs Chiang Ching herself, and so effectively that some of the radicals publicly expressed their chagrin.

“Water Margin”

Their last Press campaign against Mr Teng, which began just before the conference last year, used the ancient literary classic “Water Margin” for a text. The story concentrated its fire on a traitor to a peasant uprising (Mr Teng), who had gained access to the Emperor (Chairman Mao) through the good offices of his concubine (Mrs Chiang Ching). The context left little doubt as to the message, but the Peking riots which marked the culmination of struggle and Mr Teng’s final downfall provide further evidence that in the code used for the internal debate, Chairman Mao is “the Emperor”. The rioters recited poems and shouted slogans condemning Emperor Chin Shihuang

(221-206 B. C), whom they endowed with all the political features of Chairman Mao himself.

Peking’s official condemnation of the riots—which quotes the “Emperor” poem in full—seeks to give the impression that only two factions have been involved in the struggle. But the gradual build-up of evidence as the struggle moved towards a climax suggests that this is too simplistic a presentation. It is clear that, in addition to the radicals and the moderates, the Army represents a powerful faction in its own right. Mr Teng’s consummate skill as a political intriguer, which enabled him to win over Mrs Chiang Ching for a time, had also helped him enlist the Army’s support.

The story of how the factions manoeuvred for power—even to the extent of debating the notion of reconciliation with Russia, rendered a distinct possibility by the twists and turns of the power struggle—reveals as much about the future as about the past. For the intrigues and infighting of recent months incorporated many of the tactics and all the issues which are bound to figure in the final fight for the succession.

Struggle

In effect, that struggle has now begun with the appointment of Mr Hua Kuo-feng as Prime Minister and with his identification as Chairman Mao’s heir apparent. The struggle poses this question : can China be domesticated, or will her internal troubles of recent years— contained within a largely

non-violent framework by Chairman Mao's towering presence—deluge the country in waves of disorder that could spread beyond her own borders ?

Mr Teng used an old trick to get the military on his side—he promised them more money and bigger and better weapons. At the beginning of 1970s they had suffered a disastrous cut in the defence budget—estimated by U. S. intelligence at something like a quarter of military spending—which slowed their ambitious modernization programme to a snail's pace. The cut was imposed at the instance of the radicals, who argued—with Chairman Mao's backing—that China's strength lay in numbers and in the use of guerrilla tactics against a possible invader. Perhaps no other Government has ever managed to curb the appetites of its military so drastically, except in the course of a post-war demobilization. The Army was ready for a saviour.

It had been looking for one ever since Mr Lin Piao, the Defence Minister and Chairman Mao's officially designated heir apparent, lost his life in his attempt to flee to Russia in 1971. Mr Lin Piao, too, had been trying to build up the Army, in the face of the radicals' opposition and at the same time to arrange a reconciliation with Russia—a seemingly illogical combination of objectives. After all, why would a Chinese military leader want to build up the Army unless it was to face the Russians?

But the same "illogical" combination of circumstances occurred when Mr Lin Piao's predecessor as Defence Minister, Mr Peng Te-huai tried to modernize the Army and to save China's alliance with Russia. It was to occur again when Mr Teng began to court the Army while, at the same time, sending conciliatory signals to Russia. This repetitive pattern is so persistent as to suggest (for reasons to be discussed later) that the military, in spite of surface appearances to the contrary, would rather have a friendly than a hostile Russia on China's borders.

Military Modernisation

Military modernization was part of the "four modernizations" programme, and Mr Teng counted on the Army's support. But soon after Mr Chou proclaimed the programme at the beginning of 1975, the radicals launched a vigorous campaign, with Chairman Mao's obvious support, "against people like Lin Piao", who they said, were seeking to restore capitalism to China.

All the important issues which form the core of the policy debate in

China figured in the campaign, although they were often smothered in verbiage designed to make it difficult for outsiders to identify the outlines of the struggle. Mr Teng (never identified by name until his final downfall) was accused of stressing “material incentives” in industry and agriculture to encourage the workers to produce more, instead of relying on the masses’ political enthusiasm and devotion to Maoist ideals. The radicals fear that modernization of production achieved through “material incentives” would break up the peasant society which is the essential feature of the Maoist model.

Equality of Mao’s Conception

The kind of equality in which Chairman Mao believes has been enforced in China by retaining a comparatively primitive social framework in which the overwhelming proportion of the population—80% peasants——is kept at little more than a subsistence level. The range of incomes between the highest and the lowest is so narrow at that level as to bring it close to the ideal of equality favoured by the Utopian socialists of the past. Although in some ways an attractive ideal, it has been abandoned by past experimenters as impractical : yet Chairman Mao and his radicals believe that it can be made to work in China—and that in this way China can show the world the way to the future.

The radicals, too, believe in

“modernization”—but they want to take their time over it, so that their ideals can take firm root before the nation and its leaders must face the risks and temptations of the developed industrial society. Hence their opposition to the more rapid march of the “four modernizations” on which first Mr Chou and then Mr Teng tried to lead them.

Arguments

The arguments deployed by the moderates in the course of the internal debate made it clear that in their view China could not afford to stay out of the industrial and technological race in which the rest of the world was engaged. They argued that the country’s economic backwardness condemned her also to a military backwardness which could prove to be her undoing.

In the debate following the unveiling of the “four modernizations”, they were accused of trying to lure the military into their camp by offering them

higher pay. In the debating code used by the radicals, however, this meant simply that the moderates were promising more money for the military build-up. By mid-1975 the promises had borne fruit and at a series of unpublicized conferences Mr Teng had launched the drive designed to change the whole direction of China's development.

Faith may Move Mountains again

According to the official record, what the Chinese Press describes as the "revisionist wind" began blowing in July in the country's universities and scientific establishments, but this is only part of the story. It is true that Mr Teng began to reverse the Maoist policy which sent students graduating from the middle schools off to the countryside to work in the fields, instead of allowing them to go on to the universities. At the same time, however, Mr

Teng began to relax the rigid party control over intellectuals in general, and scientists in particular, in order to enable them to make a more effective contribution to the "four modernizations". The most talented students were again allowed to go directly to the universities, the scientists were given new funds and facilities as part of a new programme designed to put China back on the path of technological progress.

Secrecy

The man in charge of the programme, it soon became evident, was none other than Mr Hua Kuo-feng, nominally Minister of Public Security. He was obviously closer to Mr Teng than to the radicals, and he was playing a major role in giving the Army what it wanted—the scientific and technological base without which no modern army can now a days operate.

In the same month—July 1975— a military conference was held in deep secrecy. It received Mr Teng's promise of greater funds and repaid him with assurances of political support. That made it possible to proceed with the industrial part of the "four modernizations" programme. We know of the military conference only from the propaganda posters which began to appear during the stage of the anti-Teng campaign. But when the military conference is put into the context of other things happening at the time—such as a new drive to increase steel production, with emphasis on the Army's need for steel—the outlines of the deal between Mr Teng and the military become clear.

The radicals were put in their place and their most prominent

representative, Mr Wang Hungwen who had been constantly at Chairman Mao's side in expectations of inheriting his mantle was sent packing back home to Shanghai.

Fluctuating Fortune

At 40, Mr Wang had been the youngest of China's leaders, raised from obscurity to the top of the ladder, immediately under Chou En-lai and appointed a vice-chairman of the party. In August he tried to stage a come-back; the information media dominated by the radicals sought to suggest that he was still in control of the military. But the moderates were watching every step he made. The official news agency issued a report which gave him, in passing, the title of vice-chairman of the party's military commission—and then promptly withdrew it. Instead of strengthening his position, the incident drew attention to his weakness.

The radicals responded at the beginning of September by launching the "Water Margin" campaign which came close to identifying Mr Teng as the villain. By the middle of the month, at the conference which saw the altercation with Mrs Chiang Ching, Mr Teng hit back with a clever tactic.

The radicals had maintained that agriculture must come first—before industrialization—and he conceded the argument, but turned it against them. His programme gave first priority to agricultural progress which, the conference proceedings made clear, was imperative if food supplies were to keep pace with population growth. The implication was that, if the race was lost, there would be economic breakdown, social chaos and political disaster.

The Catch

But, Mr Teng argued, the only way to accomplish the agricultural goal in the short time available— five years—was by means of a major programme of farm mechanization. That was the catch—to produce the vast quantities of machinery and chemical fertilizers required, a tremendous industrialization programme was essential.

The Maoist wheel had come full circle, but in the meantime the process had lost much of its Maoist flavour. The programme was based on a slogan Chairman Mao had coined in 1955—when he was still a believer in the Soviet model of industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and its mechanization. The new model, as amended by Mr Teng, integrated the

“four modernizations” into a comprehensive plan which made economic sense—and had the advantage of political expediency.

The Army wanted industrial development—which meant more steel for weapons—and it was prepared to give its support to those members of the leadership who would give priority to industry. Mr Teng gave the Army what it wanted while, at the same time, beginning a revision of the educational system designed to put the country’s scientific establishment on its feet. The “four modernizations” had come together into one whole, as Chou laid down at the beginning of the year—the modernization of “agriculture, industry, national defence, and science and technology.”

At the height of the moderates’ power in the summer, they were accusing the radicals of trying to hobble the hind legs of the “four modernizations”. The radicals in turn accused the moderates of Soviet-style “revisionism,” of trying to introduce “capitalism” into China and, worst of all, of trying to revive the alliance with Russia. The allegorical language and historical analogies used in the Press to buttress these accusations were based, as so often before, on the supposed existence of “people like Lin Piao” in the highest reaches of the party.

Diversion

What we now know of Chou’s and Mr Teng’s political and economic programme makes it clear that the radicals’ charges against them in these two fields were well-grounded. That is to say, although neither Chou nor Mr Teng wanted to bring “revisionism” or “capitalism” to China, they had nevertheless devised a connected series of measures which, viewed as a whole, would have diverted their country from the Maoist path as defined by Chairman Mao himself and by the radicals who had embraced his faith.

In the same way, although neither Chou nor Mr Teng may have intended to revive the alliance with Russia, as “people like Lin Piao” were alleged to intend, what is now known of their policies clearly pointed in the direction of a reconciliation. They needed to reduce the tension on the border if their primary aim, the rapid economic development of China, was to become attainable.

They were prepared to pay the price the Army was asking for its political support, but this is not to say that either the moderates or the Army wanted to pile up arms in order to attack Russia. The evidence of the internal

debates suggests both the moderates and the military argued that a Maoist guerrilla army was incapable of withstanding a Soviet onslaught mounted with the full force of modern arms. It followed that China's weakness constituted a standing invitation to the Russians to attack a neighbour whose manpower and economic resources were sufficient to overwhelm the Soviet Union within a generation.

They were using a familiar argument—that, before making a true and lasting peace with Russia, China must build up its military forces and remove the temptation for a Russian attack. According to his detractors, Mr Teng said that if there was no modernization, "all is doomed to destruction", and "we will all perish".

Prerequisites of "detente"

The combination of these two factors—the moderates' alliance with the military, which saw the beginnings of a new defence build-up, and the radicals' charges that they were selling out to Russia—point to the conclusion that, at the very least, a Sino-Soviet "detente" was in the making.

Just as the Soviet-American detente of recent years has been accompanied by a vast military build-up on both sides, so a Chinese military build-up became the prerequisite for a Sino-Soviet detente. Just as the opponents of detente in the United States accuse Dr Kissinger, Mr Nixon and President Ford of selling out to the Kremlin, in spite of the steep increase in the U. S. defence budget, so the opponents of a Sino-Soviet detente accuse the Peking moderates of selling out to the Russians in spite of the new Chinese military build-up.

The logic of the situation makes moderates' objective of a Sino-Soviet detente plausible and the intricate evidence scattered between the lines of the Chinese Press suggests that events have, indeed, been moving in this direction for some time past.

Will the march of events be stopped by the downfall of Mr Teng ? Not if the new Prime Minister, Mr Hua Kuo-feng, has his way. The role he played in helping to impose Mr Teng's policy on the radicals suggests more than a tactical commitment on his part to the course favoured by the moderates.

The downfall of Mr Teng was brought about by a combination of factors which weakened his position without affecting that of Mr Hua. Perhaps the most important of these was Mr Teng's association with Chou as the most

visible executor of Chou's moderate policies.

So long as Chou was there, he was able to protect Mr Teng against the radicals' repeated attacks. With Chou gone, the radical attack was resumed with new strength. Mr Teng's quarrel with Mrs Chiang Ching could have done little to help him. Both his policies and his abrasive character had made him a lot of enemies.

His political friends, in the Army and elsewhere, would have been more concerned to save what they could of the moderate policies than the man himself. And they had good reason to hope that, with Mr Teng gone, Mr Hua would after a time be able to reassert a policy of moderation—even if, at first, he might have to yield some ground to the radicals.

But the Peking power struggles of the past 10 years show that the radicals, repeatedly beaten by the moderates, keep coming back for more. The Army and the administrative machine, which have between them restrained the radicals so often in the past, certainly have the power to do so again.

Belief

But the radicals are, essentially, revolutionaries made of stern, determined stuff. They believe in the shining Maoist ideals, they believe that they can change the world, they believe that no power can withstand them if they really put their minds to it.

Faith like this has moved mountains before, and can do so again. In recent years the radical leaders have shown a talent for political intrigue which yields nothing to the capabilities of the moderates. The radical leaders are younger than the moderates, and they are motivated by the kind of personal ambition and thirst for power which has often proved effective in leading revolutionaries to victory in the past.

The history of mankind proves that each revolution is succeeded by a period of moderation or even reaction. But it also proves that revolutionaries never learn their lesson, that they are willing to fight and to lay down their lives for their beliefs, It would not take much, when Chairman Mao dies, to touch off the kind of riot that took place in Peking—only then there would be no Mao to lend his name to the call for order. "A single spark", says the Mao slogan best loved by the radicals, "can start a prairie fire." And in today's world it might prove difficult to confine the fire to China.—

(Courtesy : “Statesman”)

DECISIONS ON IMPROVING ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY

The first ever conference of Chief Secretaries on improving efficiency in administration and personnel management was held on May 7 and 8. Inaugurated by the Prime Minister and attended by practically all the Chief Secretaries in the country, the conference was a logical sequel to the Prime Minister’s general concern about improving the machinery of Government and attitude and efficiency of Government servants at the Centre and the States particularly on the points where the public comes in contact with the Government—in the post offices, railway stations, police stations, field offices, etc.

The conference took up the following five major areas and considered them in detail in working groups and in the general meetings :— (i) Pattern and programme of administrative reforms in the States, (ii) personnel policies, (iii) training, (iv) district administration, and (v) all-India services.

Administrative reforms

About administrative reforms in the States, the basic suggestion was to have a department or a wing to act as a nodal agency for personnel and administrative reforms directly under the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary manned by devoted, trained and experienced officers with time-bound programmes of tasks. In the programme of administrative reforms, simplification of procedures and having officials with the right attitude at the public counters and in the villages where the common citizen comes in contact with the public, should receive the highest priority.

The conference laid stress on the institutional arrangements for the redress of citizens’ grievances at the field level. The Punjab and Bihar

experiments of having high-powered district grievances committees under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister or an official, and having grievances officers in all departments was commended for adoption in a suitable manner by other states. The field officers of all departments should earmark fixed days for listening to and redressing public grievances in addition to their general duty to meet the public and solve their problems.

Task forces

The conference recommended that in every State, task forces with the Finance Secretary and Secretary of the State Department of Administrative Reforms should be constituted to go into the question of delegation of financial and administrative powers to the departmental heads and field organisations and issue orders within three months.

The conference recommended taking up of an all-India campaign for disposal of pending cases and references at the Centre and the States during the month of July.

The departments concerned with developmental projects should set up monitoring-cum-evaluation cells for timely completion of the various projects and programmes. Rationalisation, unification and codification of service rules was also recommended. The field officers, ministers and senior officers should go into the interior of the districts and make night halts (to be compulsorily prescribed), make surprise inspections and hold staff meetings for speedy disposal of cases and attending to problems of the common man. The conference laid stress on initiating the scheme of joint consultative machinery on the pattern existing at the Centre.

Modernisation of administration

The conference laid stress on modernisation of administration and adoption of modern techniques and equipment in public offices. Compact and self-contained officer-oriented set-ups and curtailment of multiple levels of consideration were also recommended. The need to relieve the top executives and advisers from heavy pre-occupations with routine and massive paper work, and interminable rounds of conferences and meetings was stressed so that they could devote adequate time and thinking to higher policy programming, supervision and monitoring.

In the areas of personnel policies and training, the principle of selectivity and promotions, giving accelerated promotions to outstanding officers,

objective performance appraisal with a system of self-appraisal on the character roll form by the officer reported upon were recommended.

The conference thought that premature retirement at the instance of the Government voluntarily by the Government servant should be allowed after 20 years of service or

45 years of age. Training of Govt. servants in the lower echelons, who come in contact with the public, compulsory training at regular intervals, utilisation of training facilities at the Centre, training in economic development, management techniques, and financial management were stressed. Posting of officers in co-ordination with training and career management, and having a staff college for in-service training of IAS officers were also recommended.

The conference strongly recommended the establishment of civil service tribunals to deal with the grievances of the civil servants regarding service matters with the exception of transfers, postings and retirement in public interest. The tribunals are to oust the jurisdiction of the courts.

District administration

The conference recognised the importance of the district and district officers in developing, planning and regulatory administrations. The role of the district officer as a coordinator was underlined. The conference expressed concern that in recent times, there had been considerable erosion of the District Collector’s authority which has seriously affected the smooth functioning of the district administration, both in the developmental as well as regulatory areas.

The District Magistrate should be sufficiently senior with at least six to eight years of service and have adequate staff support. Splitting up of districts into manageable units in terms of area and population was also stressed. Consensus at the conference was in favour of constitution of all-India services in the fields of medicine and health, and engineering as quickly as possible. Both for the existing all-India services as well as proposed ones, selection based on merit was underlined. The conference laid stress on greater mobility of all-India service officers in public interest.

Population Policy

The Union Government has announced a population policy for the country. According to the policy, the minimum age of marriage has been

raised by three years—from 15 to 18 in the case of girls and from 18 to 21 in the case of boys ; representation for State in the Lok Sabha and the Central plan assistance to the States have been linked to their population level in 1971; and monetary compensation for sterilisation has been raised.

Offences under the marriage-age law would be cognisable by an officer not below the rank of a sub-divisional magistrate to ensure its effective implementation.

Representation in the Lok Sabha has been linked to the population figures in 1971 to ensure that those States which show good progress in family planning do not suffer reduction in the number of seats in Parliament while those with weak performance tend to get increasing representation. The representation would be frozen on the basis of the 1971 census until 2001.

The linking of Central assistance to the 1971 population level has been proposed to provide an incentive to State Governments to effectively implement the family planning programme. Under the existing formula, 60 per cent of Plan assistance is being given on the basis of population and for this purpose the population figures of 1971 would be taken into account for the next 25 years. The remaining 40 per cent is given under four heads and hereafter a fifth head would be added. Eight per cent of the Central assistance would be specifically earmarked against performance in family planning.

Under the new policy, special measures would be taken to raise the level of female education as it has been noticed that wherever female literacy improved, fertility dropped almost automatically. Similarly, high priority would be given to child nutrition as high infant mortality and morbidity have a direct impact on fertility.

Encouraging Family Planning

Another measure proposed is the introduction of population values in the educational system as it is considered necessary that the younger generation should grow up with an adequate awareness of the population problem. However, the idea behind this is not to introduce sex education.

The monetary compensation for sterlisation would be raised under the new policy to Rs. 150 per head, if performed with two living children or less; Rs. 100 per head, if performed with three living children; and Rs. 70

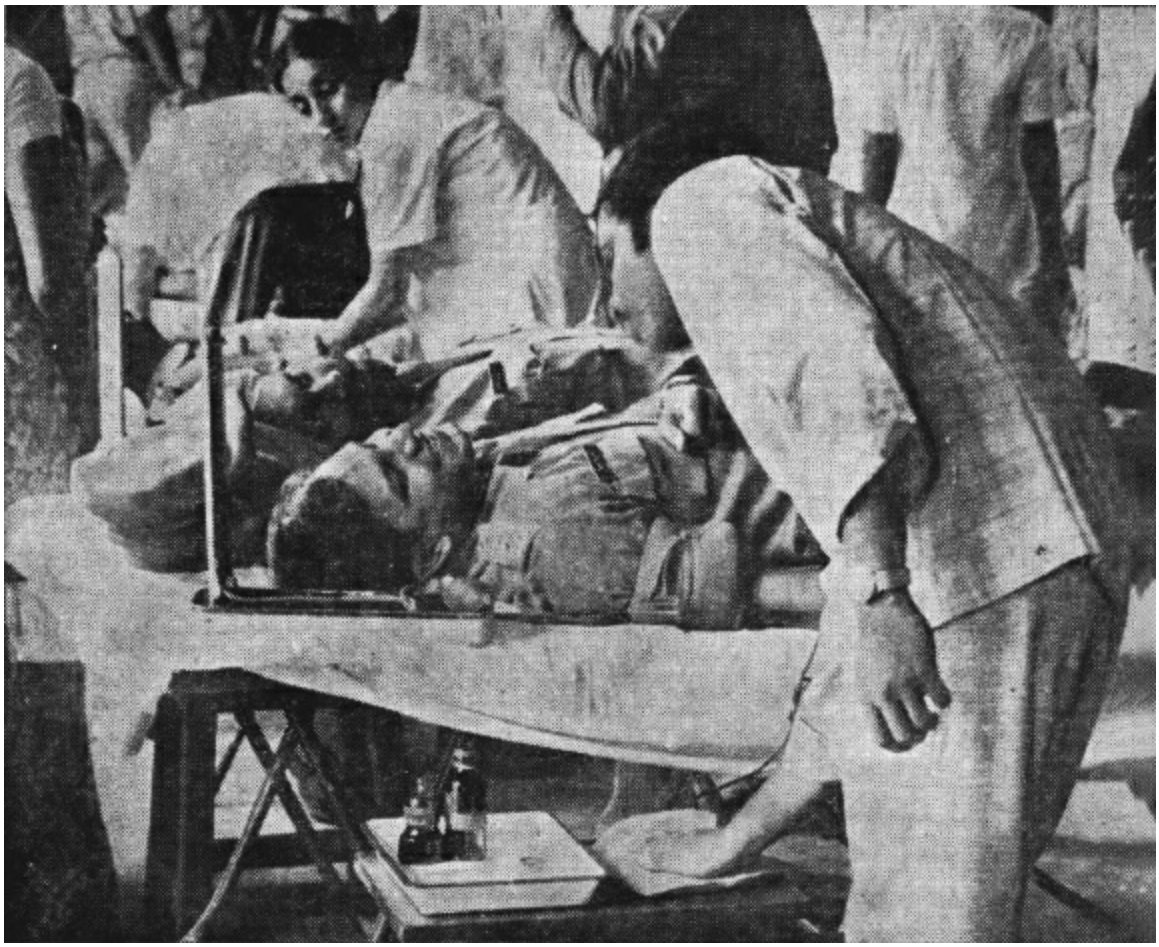
per head, if performed with four or more children. This would be effective from May 1, 1976.

In addition to individual compensation, group incentives are proposed to make family planning a mass movement.

The policy seeks to make the necessary changes in the service and conduct rules of Central Government employees to make them adopt the small family norm. Besides, it is proposed to give rebates in income-tax assessments for the amount given to voluntary organisations for family planning movement.

The proposed measures are expected to bring down the birth rate from 35 to 25 per thousand by the end of Sixth Plan period. India's population crossed the 60 crore mark on January 1, 1976 and is now rising at the rate of well over ten lakhs per month. If the present rate of increase continues unchecked, the population at the turn of the century might well reach the staggering figure of 100 crores.

—(Courtesy : "I.I.P.A. Newsletter")



Setting an example, the officers of the 23rd Battalion CRPF donate blood.

CRPF OFFICERS & MEN DONATE BLOOD

One hundred forty-three officers and men of 22nd and 46th Battalions, Central Reserve Police Force donated blood at Rabindra Ranghshala on August 3, 1976 as a part of blood donation drive by the Force. This brings the total number of CRPF men donating blood in in Delhi during the month to over 500.

Till then personnel of Group Centre, New Delhi, 50 Battalion, 23 Battalion, 21 Battalion and 3rd Signal Battalion had donated blood.

The Director of the Blood Bank of Indian Red Cross Society, Mr. Moti Lal Gupta speaking on the occasion, lamented the acute shortage of blood to save serious patients. The country was in need of over 40 lakh units of blood, but only had a reserve of about four lakh units of blood, he explained.

The humanitarian acts like blood donations could go a long way in improving the image of the police forces in the country, he added.

In these Battalions, the officers and their wives set example by giving the blood first. Some of the men were giving blood for third or fourth time.

A MOTHER SAVED

In a letter to the Commandant, 2nd Battalion, CRPF, Shri Chandrika Singh, Asst. Central Intelligence Officer (I), SIB, Kohima has expressed his deep gratitude for the voluntary donation of blood by the men of 2nd Battalion on May 13, 1976, when his mother was in a critical condition. She was saved.

GAS WARFARE

by

M.S. RAWAT

The modern tendency is to group chemical and biological warfare under one head and it is called C.B.W. In other words, chemical warfare is known as gas warfare.

The chemical warfare in its modern sense originated in the spring of 1915 when the Germans used chlorine gas against the Allied troops; the Germans took cylinders containing chlorine gas to the war front and liberated the gas taking advantage of the wind. Since the Allied troops were quite unprepared for such an eventuality, it gave surprise to them. But immediately they improvised gas masks and thus reduced the casualty rate.

Then the Germans brought into use another gas called phosgene and against that also, the Allied troops found some defensive measures. By the end of the First World War, the Germans had used 46 varieties of poisonous gases. The treaty of Versailles (Art 171) prohibited the use of gas weapons. But in 1936 Mussolini again used these weapons. At that time some scientists conducting researches on insecticides, accidently invented the nerve gas which can kill a man in a short time. Taking into account the

gigantic stockpile of these weapons held by many countries, we should think that the possibility of their use in future wars is not beyond doubt.

What is a War Gas

Before trying to understand gas warfare, we must first understand what a war gas is. It is not necessarily a nasty smell floating in the air which kills those who breathe it. Many gases—in fact the majority— do not kill. They are just used to cause a nuisance and delay operation.

A war gas can be of a substance in any state—solid, liquid or vapour.

If the substance is poisonous, irritates the eyes, nose, throat or skin, or causes blisters, headache, shivering, giddiness, vomiting, blood in urine, then it is a war gas.

That appears to give an almost unlimited range, but there are many factors to be considered. Here are a few :—

(i) If the substance is solid or liquid, it has got to be taken not only to the enemy, but into or on to his body.

(ii) If it is a vapour, it must be heavier than air; otherwise it would simply rise into the sky and be lost.

(iii) It must not be affected by change of temperature or weather.

(iv) Since it will have to be used in the open, it must be in a sufficiently concentrated form to be effective inspite of being diluted with air.

(v) It must be easy and cheap enough to produce in vast quantities.

Once gas warfare has started, any suspicious smell, any suspicious liquid, any irritation of the eyes, nose or throat or any hostile smoke must be treated as gas until proved otherwise.

Classification

For convenience, war gases are grouped and classified according to their nature and effects on the human body.

All war gases can be grouped under the following two categories :

(i) PERSISTENT GASES These gases are really liquid. Some of these

liquids evaporate quickly like petrol, some more slowly like water and others very slowly like oil. In all cases, however, the damages persist until all the liquid has evaporated and blown away into the air or until it is too diluted to be harmful.

(ii) *NON-PERSISTENT GASES* : These are true gases, vapours and smokes. A breeze will disperse them. Once dispersed and blown away, they are harmless.

The war gases have also been classified into the following five classes :—

(i) *CHOKING GASES :* These gases cause irritation of throat, coughing and choking. Symptoms may recur up to 24 hours. These are phosgene, chlorine etc.

(ii) *NOSE GASES:* These gases irritate the nose and cause suffocation symptoms of influenza. These gases may cause vomiting.

(iii) *TEAR GASES:* These gases cause smarting of eyes followed at once by tears.

(iv) *BLISTER GASES* : These gases blister the skin like mustard-gas etc.

(v) *BLOOD GASES:* These gases irritate the eyes and throat, cause headache, shivering, giddiness, vomiting and blood in urine. These are generally arsine and prussic acid.

Gas Weapons

On the basis of these gases various gas weapons have been invented. Before we name them, we must know as what the charge is. Charge is the mixture of war gas and high explosive and every such weapon is charged with this mixture. High explosive acts as a camouflage wich is an aid to surprise. The following are the various gas weapons :—

(i) *MORTARS :* Mortars owing to their calibre and high rate of fire, constitute one of the most favooured gas weapons.

(ii) *SHELLS :* These may be of any type and calibre and are charged with any type of gas. The shell charged with all gases has a thin case with small bursting charge. The explosion sounds rather like a dud and gas may be seen in some cases at the point of burst. These shells are fired with the help of the gas guns.

(iii) *BOMBS:* Although bomb is an exceedingly convenient way of taking gas to distant objective, it has its limitations. A gas bomb is much larger than an HE bomb of the same weight. The capacity per plane is therefore reduced.

The ordinary gas bomb has a thin case with small bursting charge which is sufficient to break this case. Like the shells, it sounds rather like a dud. In some instances the gas may be seen at the point of burst. Sizes may vary from 250 lbs to 500 lbs.

(iv) *GRENADES:* Grenades are short range weapons and it is, therefore, unlikely that they would be charged with

blister gas owing to danger to the user.

(v) *AIRCRAFT SPRAY:* Liquid blister gas can be dropped from any height, but since the rate of fall is slow and the gas liable to be swept away by the wind, a plane must come down to 1,000 feet or less to gain accuracy.

(a) *LOW SPRAY:* For low level spray attack against specific targets, a fast type of fighter-bomber is suited. The liquid is carried in a tank and released in a large jet. This disintegrates in the air, causing the liquid to split up into drops, most of which falls down.

(b) *HIGH SPRAY :* Liquid blister gas may be dropped from any altitude upto 40,000 feet. Evaporation is so slow that from 20,000 feet it would still reach ground in large drops.

(vi) *GENERATORS:* Generators are used for nose and tear gas only. These are cylinders about 12″ high containing a heating agent which causes the gas to be given off. Their use depends upon favourable wind

conditions.

(vii) *CYLINDERS:* Cylinders are used mainly for choking gas. Like generators, their use depends on favourable wind conditions.

Besides the weapons which have been already mentioned, the enemy may have a variety of weapons for contaminating grounds, buildings, troops etc. with liquid blister gas. Mines charged with blister gas might be laid. Ground bombs with delayed fuse might be left inside buildings to drench them in blister gas.

Effect of local conditions

It has been noticed that weather and ground have more effect upon gas than any other weapon of war. It is, therefore, necessary, in order to appreciate fully the possibilities of gas being used, to know the effects that the local conditions may have.

(i) *Wind :* The chief factor will be wind speed and, of course, direction of wind. A high wind will quickly disperse non-persistent gases. It causes persistent gases, such as blister gas, to give off more vapour and that vapour is quickly spread.

A flat calm causes both non-persistent and presistent gas vapours to remain concentrated and stationary instead of drifting over the target.

A light breeze is therefore ideal.

(ii) *Temperature :* On hot sunny days the hot air rising from the ground will tend to take with it and disperse non-persistent gas in the upper atmosphere. Vapour will come off blister gas more quickly but that too will be driven up.

(iii) *Rain :* Rain does not effect non-persistent gases but it slows down the evaporation of persistent gases. It may help to wash it off roads and other land surfaces. Ideal weather for a gas is on a dull day or in the cool of morning or evening with a very light breeze just moving.

(iv) *Ground:* Flat open country does not favour the use of non-persistent gas as it is difficult to build a concentration before it is dispersed. It does, however, favour the gas clouds released from cylinders or

generators.

Ploughed or soft ground absorbs liquid gas causing less vapours. Hard ground causes the reverse. Valleys, ditches, shell holes favour the use of non-persistent or persistent gas vapours. Gas is heavier than air and it will collect in such places and remain dangerous until a breeze gets in to blow it out.

Built up areas and woods favour all except gas clouds, which tend to linger over them. The protection from wind afforded by houses or trees prevents the gas from getting dispersed and it is liable to remain dangerous for a considerable time.

Role of Intelligence

It is known to all that in all branches of warfare, intelligence plays a vital role. No less in gas warfare. The smallest scrap of evidence that the enemy is preparing to use gas may save many lives. Once the enemy has used gas, intelligence requires speedy reports so that neighbouring units may be on the alert and effective counter measures be taken. Such reports must be made clearly and should include the following information :—

(i) Time and place of attack, giving map reference if possible.

(ii) Weapon used, i. e. spray, shell bomb, cloud etc.

(iii) Type of gas (i. e. choking, blister, nose, or characteristic of gas).

(iv) Number of casualties and general effect of gas on them.

(v) Local weather and ground conditions at the time of attack.

Any liquid gas or solid gas will make food or water dangerous. Blister gas vapours will penetrate and make unsafe any fatty foods. Blister gas liquid is by far the most dangerous and every care must be taken to detect its presence and prevent food and water from getting contaminated. This can be avoided if these are kept under cover, especially in transit.

Equipment has been devised for protection from the effect of the gases as under :—

(i) *Respirator :* The respirator properly fitted and looked after, will give

complete protection to the eyes, nose and lungs. It is proof against all known war gases. The respirator is a personal equipment. Look after your respirator. Your life may depend on it one day. See that it is always clean and ready for instant use.

(ii) *Gas Cape :* It is made up of special oiled fabric. It protects the clothes against liquid blister gas spray. As such it is proof against heavy contamination. It is no protection against vapour.

(iii) *Light Gas Suit & Gloves:* The light suit consists of jacket, trousers and three pairs of anti-gas gloves made of special oiled fabric. The protection afforded by the suit is equivalent to the cape.

(iv) *Battle Dress* : This is simply the ordinary battle dress especially treated with a chloride of lime, to keep out blister gas vapours.

(v) *Eye Shields* : Anti-gas eye shields are for the purpose of preventing liquid blister gas from entering the eyes.

(vi) *Anti-Gas Ointment*: There are four types of anti-gas ointments in use—gas Nos. 2,3,3 a and 5. All of them, if properly applied at the right time, will prevent blisters being formed on the skin by any known blister

gas. The only difference between them is that Nos 3, 3a and 5 are progressive improvements on No. 2, in that they are kinder to the skin.

(vii) *Cotton Waste* : The cotton waste is for swabbing off the blister gas from the skin before applying anti-gas ointment and for removing surplus ointment afterwards.

(viii) *Sleeve Detectors :* The purpose of sleeve detectors is to confirm that blister gas spray has fallen. It is not used for detecting any other gas.

If liquid blister gas of any type falls on a sleeve detector it will appear as wet drops. In some cases these drops may be dark in colour. Eventually the detector reacts with the liquid gas and the surface under the drop turns

reddish or brown in colour.

Warnings

To be forewarned is to be forearmed and timely warning will often enable those in the path of the gas to get protection before it reaches them. There are two distinct warnings which require totally different protection. These are:

The sounding of the gas rattle on the shouting of the word “gas” is the warning of the presence of any gas other than liquid blister gas spray.

The word “spray” shouted in different directions **is** the warning that the liquid blister gas has fallen from the air, either from aircrafts or bombs, shells, etc and is bursting above the ground.

A gas cloud to be effective must travel slowly. It is, therefore possible to obtain warning of its approach overseas and in certain coastal areas a low continuous note on a siren (not the air raid siren) or horn may be used to denote an approaching gas cloud.

HARI CHAND AT OLYMPICS

The Fastest Asian For 10,000 Metres


7

We reproduce below an extract from a "Hindustan Times" report by Ranjit Bhatia on the performance of CRPF athlete, Hari Chand in the 21st Olympics at Montreal :— "Distance runner Hari Chand, following in the footsteps of Sriram Singh, ran his fastest ever 10,000 metres to finish eighth in field of 14 aspirants. He clocked 28 min. 48.72 sec. in the first heat of this event. His time is not only more than half a minute better than his Indian and Asian meet records but also improves upon the Asian Games mark.

"Running barefoot, Hari Chand trailed at the start which was obviously at a pace much faster than the Indian has been accustomed to at the Asian level. But he soon made amends as he began moving up to keep close to the leading bunch.

"After the tenth lap, Hari Chand was in the 12th place and not looking particularly uncomfortable. Two laps later, he had overtaken Mexico's R. Gomez and began catching up on France's Levisse. With eight laps to go, he changed the gear and passed the French runner as well as a fading Pavarinta (Finland) who seemed to be troubled with a stitch. The next time he came round the 400 mark, he was on to Columbia's Tibaduiza and much to the delight of the Indian spectators also overtook the British runner, Edward Leddy."

Running confidently and determined not to get put off by the competition or the fatigue that the 25-lap race must impose on anyone competing in his first major international race, Hari Chand kept pressing on hoping to catch another runner or two. He however, could not go beyond and finished eighth."

AJMER RANGE ARE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

The 10th Inter-Range Basketball Tournament was conducted at the Yohannan Stadium of Group Centre, Hyderabad from June 16 to 25, 1976. The tournament was inaugurated by Shri Narender Luther, IAS and the closing ceremony was presided over by Shri S. M. Ghosh, IGP S/II.

Ajmer Range won the championship and Hyderabad Range were declared runners-up.

Smt. S. M. Ghosh distributed the trophies to the winners and runners-up and merit certificates to the teams.

Raghbir Singh Strikes Gold In Teheran

Inspector Raghbir Singh Bal of 1st Battalion represented India in the International Athletic Meet held at Teheran from June 9 to 11, 1976.

He secured the first position in hammer throw with a distance of 57.54 metres. In the discus throw event, he stood second with a distance of 49.58 metres. Athletes from three other countries—Iran, Kuwait and Iraq—participated in the meet.

CHANGE IN PATTERN OF KHAKI SHIRTS

The Khaki shirts in CRPF will henceforth have open front with tapering sides. This change of design, it is hoped, will be economical and more convenient for the wearer.



CRPF WIN DELHI HOCKEY LEAGUE TITLE

The Central Reserve Police Force have, for the second successive year, won the coveted Delhi Hockey

League championship played at Shivaji stadium in the last week of June.

Starting disastrously, the CRPF had to exert every nerve before they could earn the title. Their first tie against Indian Raiders, who by then had already secured seven points in their four matches, produced a goalless draw. This meant that the CRPF could reach the final only if they not only won all matches but also produced a better goals' average.

The realisation of this position electrified the policemen—complacency giving place to urgency — and they behaved as a completely changed outfit. In the remaining matches, they convincingly defeated Central Secretariat (2-0), Metropolitans (5-0) and Air Force (1-0) and made the last four on the the basis of goals' average.

In the semi-finals, Customs produced a last-minute goal and the issue could be settled only with the last stroke of the tie-breaker, the holders winning (6-5).

The final between CRPF and Delhi Police produced some good hockey, both sides playing a clean and fast game. The CRP men lifted the trophy with a 2-1 victory over the local policemen.

CRPF's superiority in this tie, as also in earlier ones, was never in

doubt. Among its players who showed excellent stickwork were Captain S. S. Mann and defender Saxena.

—(H. S. Sethi)

INTER-RANGE TOURNAMENTS

MINICOY ISLANDS

by

O. P. BHATTA

Ajmer Win Hockey Championship

Ajmer Range bagged the championship defeating Srinagar Range in the 10th Inter-Range Hockey Tournament held at Amar Singh College grounds in Srinagar from June 7 to 13, 1976.

In the semi-finals against Calcutta, Ajmer won by two goals to nil. In the other semi-finals, Hyderabad Range bowed out to Srinagar (1-3).

The final between Ajmer and Srinagar was a well-contested match with both the teams striving hard to get past each other.

In the seventh minute of the second half, Constable V.Nag of Ajmer Range netted the first goal which was equalized in the 22nd minute by Srinagar.

In the 14th minute of the extra time, Constable V. Nag (Ajmer) shot the ball past Srinagar's goalkeeper, thereby earning victory for his side.

VOLLEYBALL TITLE FOR HYDERABAD

Inter-Range Volleyball Tournament, 1976 of the Central Reserve Police Force was held from June 16 to 25, 1976 at Group Centre-I, Ajmer CRPF stadium. Ten Range teams participated in this tournament.

Shri T.R. Jaitley, former DIGP, CRPF, Ajmer inaugurated the meet.

Hyderabad Range team won the championship and Neemuch Range were declared runners-up. Ct. M. Jahangir of Srinagar Range was adjudged the best all-rounder.

Shrimati B.P. Beri, wife of the retired Chief Justice B.P. Beri of Rajathan, gave away the prizes. Shri B.P. Beri praised the smart turnout of all contingents in the march-past, their physical fitness and display of latest techniques of volleyball.

Medical Facilities

CRPF personnel can henceforth avail the medical facilities at Army hospitals in such areas where no civil hospitals exist.

Hospital stoppages may be paid for by the patients or their controlling authorities. They will be eligible to claim full medical re-imbursement in accordance with the rules.

Minicoy Island is situated on latitude8°.7′ N and longitude73°.19′ E. Its distance from Calicut is about 389 Kms. The land, 1,120 acres in extent, is crescent shaped and is 10 km long and less than a kilometer wide at the broadest point.

Central Reserve Police Force was inducted here when some local trouble had broken out in 1965. A Company was stationed at Minicoy and at Kavaratti Island.

The People

The population of Minicoy Island is approximately 4,000 and all are Mohammadans. They are entirely different in manners and customs from the people of other islands, i. e Laccadives and Amindivi Islands.

They are divided into four classes—the “Malikfans” (this is the highest and richest class); “Malmis” are sailors and boatmen, with a comparatively better social standing; “Takkrus” again sailors and boatmen, but not equivalent to Malmis; and lastly “Raveris” who are tree-climbers and tappers and this is the poorest class. Inter-dining and inter-marriages are not allowed amongst the upper two classes and lower two classes. Early

marriage is not allowed either.

The inhabitants of Minicoy are Mahl, again an entirely different race and speak a different language, “Mahl”. The inhabitants of Maldives are also Mahl. It is said that this race is a mixture of primitive Singalies and Arab blood. But this is the only island where people can speak a mixture of Hindi and Urdu or one can say they are able to speak Hindustani.

Status of Women

The laws of inheritance are quite peculiar. Houses are the only real property known. Island law is that no man can have any claim to house. Rights vest in the women of the family and the men have only the right of residence and maintenance till marriage. After marriage, a man goes to his wife’s house and takes his wife’s family name.

A woman who ceases to reside in the family house for any reason loses her claim to reside in it and cannot return. A man always sleeps in his wife’s house (night time only), takes tea or breakfast in the morning and then goes to his mother’s house. He takes meals in his mother’s house.

There are altogether nine villages in this island. For each village there is a “Moppan” (headman) and a “Khatib” for religious ceremonies. For each village there is one mosque and a club house, where they go for prayers and decide certain matters of their interest respectively. On Friday all villagers get together in Jumma Mosque for combined prayer. In fact they pray five times a day.

Some time back, in each village there used to be dancing halls where all villagers including women used to dance and dine together. But this custom is fading away. The women of Minicoy seem to enjoy almost as much freedom as European women.

Men are usually away from the island for two to three years because they are first class sailors and have almost seen every country. As a result, women enjoy more freedom. There are seperate bathing tanks existing for women, and men are not allowed to approach them. Islanders are swimmers and it is said that children are taught swimming even before they are able to walk.

Red Queens

The dress is also different from all other places. Men wear shirts (half-

sleeves), tight pajamas and over that “lungi” around their waists. Sailors mostly wear trousers and shirts. Women of upper class wear fine silk clothes, a red silken overall with short sleeves opening at the neck only. On the head they tie a dark blue handkerchief covering the whole head.

Only the three upper classes may wear gold or silver ornaments. Other women wear a similar overall of the same red colour but not of silk. They wear dark black handkerchief on their heads. So all the women in this island wear only red dress; any other colour is not allowed. This is according to their custom. One can easily call them as “red queens” of Minicoy.

The bouses in Minicoy are very neat and clean and well built. A long verandah outside leads to the rooms. Almost every house has two big rooms. A prominent feature of each room is a large swinging cot or couch. In every corner there is a bed consisting of 4 or 6 mattresses, and there is a mosquito net hanging to protect the people from the hordes of mosquitoes that infest the whole island.

In this island certain sanitation rules or laws have been framed. All smallpox cases are segregated on the little island known as “Viringalli.” This is situated immediately south of the main island. All cases of leprosy are sent to leper colony about a mile towards north of the island. This is the tenth village where the unfortunate persons are lodged. Doctor goes there regularly to look after them. Government is giving them free ration, free clothing and free treatment. People are so much attached to the place that although no guards are posted there, no escapes are ever attempted.

Land of Beauty

There is a beautiful lighthouse situated on the southern tip of the island. Its location was decided upon in 1882. The construction of the building was actually commenced in 1883 and finished in 1885. The lighthouse is 188 feet high and the light is visible from a distance of 42 kms. It is on the international route (Eden, Colombo, Singapore, etc.). It is said that all the material including bricks used for this lighthouse was brought from Lancashire (Britain).

One of the lagoons of the island has a magnificent expanse of water about 10 kms long and 3 kms wide. It is very shallow towards the southern end of the island and deeper than any of the other lagoons towards the northern end. Navigation is a bit difficult inside the lagoon, but the

Laccadives Harbour Deptt. has marked out a safe channel through the reef by means of putting long poles wedged in the corals and flags with the slogan “Learn how to work” written on these. These days there is only one anchorage point for ships. The Laccadives Harbour Deptt. is doing its utmost to bring the ships inside the lagoon through a safe passage. But this is likely to take some more years.

There are no restrictions on trade. An industry peculiar to Minicoy is mass fishing. The Govt, has opened a canning and ice factory here for this industry. There are no taxes in this island. People of Minicoy sell coir, fish, jaggery and coconut in the mainland, especially in Cannanore (Kerala).

No Transport

For education every facility is given to the islanders. Children get free education, free books, free clothing, free ration and above all some pocket money. And whosoever goes to the mainland for higher studies is given all these facilities.

Transport is no problem here, for it is not there at all. You have to believe in your legs or cycle. For visitors and inspecting officers there is a state coach available. This is the only vehicle existing in this island. For tourists, this place is marvellous provided they come in their own ships.

CENTRAL SCHOOL FOR GC JAMMU

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan has agreed to open a Central School in the campus of Group Centre, CRPF, Jammu. To start with it will be a primary school. It is likely to be upgraded every subsequent year.

COAST GUARD

India will have a force of Coast Guards for the first time. A decision to

this effect has been taken by the Central Government. This organisation of Coast Guard will be under the administrative control of Home Ministry. It will be a paramilitary force headed by a senior naval officer as Director-General. This step has been taken on the recommendations of a high-level committee on anti-smuggling measures and formation of Coast Guard. The Committee was headed by Shri K. F. Rustamji, Special Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The role of the Coast Guard will be mainly to protect the territorial waters and contiguous waters with a view to enforcing the criminal laws of the country and protecting national interests in such waters and giving a feeling of security. It will also supplement the efforts of and render assistance to the Custom authorities in curbing smuggling. It will ensure compliance with national laws relating to shipping, fishing, pollution and other matters in areas where these laws are applicable. It will also detect breaches of national laws in such waters and will hand over the cases to the appropriate agency for further action. The other functions of the Coast Guard will include organising salvage, search and rescue operations, assisting in the security of islands or coastal areas where special assistance is required. In the time of hostilities or when there is serious danger, the Coast Guard will carry out such duties as may be assigned to them by the Indian Navy under whose operational command they will be placed.

To begin with, the personnel in this force of Coast Guard will be drawn from Navy, Police, etc. Retired personnel belonging to these organisations will also be recruited. Gradually a training institute for the Coast Guard will be set up to train the officers and other ranks.

The need for stepping up vigilance along the coastal area had been under the consideration of the Government for the last few years. It was felt that the existing arrangements of coastal watch in the States which have a coastline are very elementary. The arrangements of Coast Guard in some of the other countries of the world were studied and a suggestion was put up for setting up of a Coastal Security Force on the lines of the Border Security Force.

More than 50 per cent of the major maritime nations of the world have some type of coast guard organisation, though their role and equipment differ widely. Canada, USA and UK have elaborate coast guard systems whereas countries like France, Norway and Peru have no such organisation.

New coast organisations are being set up by Australia and Norway.

In India we have a 6083-km coastline and the need for an organisation was strongly felt to take charge of the various problems connected with coastline. The recent development in oil exploration within the economic zone of the country has added new dimensions to the problems relating to the security of the territorial waters and also of the areas of the sea which come within the confines of our economic zone. Smuggling was another problem in which Custom authorities needed supplementary help from an organisation like

Coast Guard. Oil pollution is also major problem which called for immediate attention.

In India studies were made from 1971 onwards and they indicated that "Ta Ball" material has been washed up on numerous beaches of the country and has been causing a large amount of damage. This "Tar Ball" material comes from crude which after spillage spreads quickly over the water, loses the light fractions like petrol and kerosene and gradually forms a gell-like emulsion which is washed up on the beaches during the monsoon and is taken into the ocean again with the tide in post-monsoon months. Most of the pollution in Indian waters can be traced to imported crude which is discharged in our seas by visiting oil tankers. A Coast Guard organisation would be ideally suited for carrying out the functions of dealing with such problems and taking appropriate action against the culprits.

IGP Sector IV

Consequent upon deputation to C.R.P.F., Shri P. C. Das, IPS, (Assam Cadre) has taken over charge as IGP, Sector IV in Shillong.

Shri W.G.J. Mudaliar, IPS, (Rajasthan cadre) and Shri N. S. Vasudevan, IPS, (Karnataka cadre) have taken over as DIGP, Gauhati and DIGP, Neemuch, respectively.

TAMENGLONG AND INSURGENCY

by

M. P. NATHANAEL

Situated amidst the lush green hills at a height of 4,500 feet to the west of Manipur is the beautiful little township of Tamenglong.

A long winding circuitous road of 120 kms from Kangpokpi (on Imphal-Kohima Road) leads to this developing little district.

Due to the extremely poor condition of the road at various places one would at the end of a long drive feel completely exhausted and looking like a ghost with dust covering the entire body.

During monsoon, one would be well advised to check up the clearence of road upto Tamenglong, lest he should get stranded somewhere in the jungles due to landslides which occur frequently at various places on the road. As a result of these landslides, all means of communication and transport virtually come to a standstill for days together.

Jawans of the Central Reserve Police Force protect the road along the entire route from the ambushes of the hostiles. After every ten to twenty kms, the posts of CRPF appear conspicuous on hill tops with the “mandir” flags fluttering high up in the air, thus infusing a sense of security in those who use the road.

Weather

The climate is moderate and quite pleasant, although the land is generally under the grip of monsoon rains. Annual rainfall varies from 60″ to 120″ which is conducive to “jhuming” cultivation. Tamenglong, the headquarter, is a health resort.

CRPF’s Role

Right since the early 60s, CRPF units have been deployed in this district

to tackle the very sensitive problem of insurgency. Battalions that have served in this area are 4,10,13,58 and at present it is the 44th Battalion that is deployed in the district.

At least three Battalions of the outlawed Naga army were learnt to have been operating in the area. Generally the strength of a Naga Battalion does not exceed one hundred.

The terrain being suitable for guerilla warfare, the hostiles find it easy to inflict casualties on the security forces and to flee from the spot undetected.

CRPF has sacrificed a large number of gallant soldiers in this area and hence the memorial stones at various places with the names of the martyrs inscribed on them.

Despite all odds, men of the CRPF have been cheerfully combating the Naga problem not only by force but also by their humanitarian deeds.

Relentless Rebels

Even after having won the hearts of the local population by various means, CRPF men found it a hard task to obtain information from them about the rebels. It was not because they were simply unwilling but beacuse the disclosure of any information would result in their being inhumanely killed by the hostiles.

One incident that took place in Old Sonparam village in the 70s would be worth mentioning. One night, an informer rushed to the post commander of CRPF at New Sonparam village and informed him of the presence of some hostiles in the kheti huts near Old Sonparam.

A patrol guided by the informer rushed to the spot and hostiles were captured along with their arms. Few of the hostiles managed to escape under the cover of darkness.

A few days after this incident, some hostiles returned to Old Sonparam village and suspecting a certain teacher to have informed CRPF earlier, caught hold of him and tied him. While they were attempting to set him on fire, the shrieks of his wife brought the other villagers rushing to the spot. In a hurry, the hostiles dragged the man to a deep pit a few furlongs away and axed him to pieces.

This incident had a terrible impact on the villagers and thereafter, it became very difficult to get information from this area.

Surrenders

CRPF therefore had to operate under very difficult circumstances. Despite all this, CRPF did not sit quiet but continued in its efforts to bring the hostiles overground.

A large number of hostiles surrendered after constant persuasion by various post commanders. Some of them even went to the extent of meeting these dangerous hostiles all alone, merely to have a talk with them and to persuade them to join the mainstream of the nation.

Encounters

Many encounters have taken place between the CRPF and the rebels. The former have always acquitted themselves well by capturing a number of hostiles and killing a few who offered armed resistance.

Generally the rebels do not offer resistance for long but at times they can hold the security force at bay for quite some time, although they are eventually captured or killed.

In an encounter that took place in Old Tamenglong in November 1974, the hostiles put up a tough fight with a patrol of 10th Battalion CRPF for over twenty minutes until they were finally overrun by the CRPF personnel. A self-styled commanding officer of a unit was captured alongwith three others and a huge quantity of ammunition and arms was recovered from them. During its deployment in the area 10th Battalion alone could bag as many as 13 gallantry medals and the Unit won the Operational Trophy for the year 1974-75.

Sophisticated Weapons

It may be noted that the Naga rebels at times had sophisticated weapons. It was the courage and morale of the CRPF men that stood them in good stead in the face of such sophisticated weapons. Despite all these, the rebels feared the CRPF men. The very presence of a CRPF post near a village would deter them from coming anywhere in the vicinity of the village.

Ambushes

While the rebels suffered greater loss in encounters with CRPF men, it was the latter who suffered more casualties when ambushed by the hostiles. Ambushing is a common tactic adopted by the rebels and before launching on any such attack, they would rehearse the actions a number of times at

least for a week. In Tamenglong, especially, it is not at all difficult to find a suitable ambush point, anywhere on the road. The rebels would not only select the best spot but also select the best time for ambush which would generally be during the monsoon when the visibility is consiberably reduced.

The poor visibility proves conducive to them to escape.

Communication

A jawan in Tamenglong feels almost cut off from the outside world. A small set of transistor that almost every jawan carries is the only means through which he can know the latest developments around the world. Papers reach late. Letters are inordinately delayed. The frequent landslides on the Imphal-Tamenglong road disrupt the communications completely. No letter goes out of Tamenglong nor does any come into Tamenglong.

Difficult Terrain

At times, one has to cover as much as fifty kilometres on foot, up and down the hills wading through the rivers and battling through the leach-infested tall and sharp grasses to reach an outpost.

Despite every thing, the CRPF men remain cheerful in this hotbed of insurgency.

TRAINING COURSES IN PHOTOGRAPHY

In the present day world photography plays a vital role in all walks of life. Whether it is in the areas of education, scientific development, medical sciences or even in the domain of entertainment and advertisements, photography has come to stay. Photography is also being utilized in a large way by the forensic sciences and the police organisations the world over.

Because of its unbiased, uninterested and objective correctness, the visual impact of a single photograph conveys the correct information which

a hundred words may not be able to explain. As such a photograph is the most effective means of communication.

There are a number of occasions in law and order situations where correct information regarding an incident is absolutely necessary and this could best be secured through photography, for a camera does not lie. This will further obviate the need for producing witnesses which is not only expensive and time consuming but also dangerous because the witnesses may depose subjectively and thus mislead the process of law.

Therefore, the Directorate-General, Central Reserve Police Force has decided to start training courses in police photography in a big way at the headquarters.

It has been decided to run at Group Centre, New Delhi a series of courses of three months' duration. In each course, it is proposed to completely train about 20 persons in fundamentals of photography and also give them intensive training in covering the law and order situations and security duties.

Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have aptitude for photography and have preferably passed Intermediate level examination with science will be eligible for these courses.

It is further proposed to set up photographic dark-rooms with complete facilities for processing and printing at every Group Centre.

The persons trained in photography at headquarters will form a nucleus to train more persons in their respective areas in field duties. It is expected that later on one trained photographer will be available in each Company and finally, even at Platoon level.

POPULATION EXPLOSION

Col. R. Rama Rao (Retd.)

The problems posed by uncontrolled growth of population have assumed

serious proportions in most of the developing countries. This is certainly so in India.

These problems, no doubt, have existed for quite some time but their nature is such that with the exception of a few analysts who could perceive and appreciate the inexorable logic of factual data, few people recogoised until very recently what uncontrolled population growth would portend for humanity and the world at large as well as for us in our own country.

Basic Facts

Certain basic facts regarding population growth ought to be recognised.

(1) Human population was very small in relation to available land area and natural resources until very recently. Available scientific evidence indicates that human population totalled less than a million until 300,000 years ago. Man had been inhabiting this planet for about a million years previous to that. Until as recently as 10,000

years ago—approaching the period when man's history has been recorded—human population was no more than about 5.32 million. Mankind then emerged in most parts of the globe as settled communities, having learnt the techniques of raising crops and cattle.

This period saw a rapid rise in population. So much so that in the next 4,000 years (i.e. from 8,000 BC to 4,000 BC) human population jumped from an estimated 5.32 million to 86.5 million, indicating a doubling time of about 1,000 years. This doubling time has decreased steadily at first but very sharply indeed in the recent past.

By 1650, the world's population had grown to 545 million (less than India's population today). Even so, it may be said that, comparatively speaking, human population was growing very slowly. From then onwards, i.e. during the past three centuries, population has indeed been galloping as the following table and graph would show :—

Estimates of World Population: 1,000,000 years ago to A.D. 2000

Years ago	*Cultural Stage*	*Area Populated*	*Assumed Density per sq kilometre*	*Total Population (million)*
1,000,000	Lower Paleolithic (hunting-gathering)	Africa	0.00425	0.125
300,000	Middle Paleolithic (hunting-gathering)	Africa and Eurasia	0.012	1
25,000	Upper Paleolithic (hunting-gathering)	Africa and Eurasia	0.04	3.32
10,000	Mesolithic (hunting-gathering)	All continents	0.04	5.32
6,000	Village farming and early urban	Old World	1.0	86.5
2,000	Village farming and urban	All continents	1.0	133
310 (1650)	Farming and industrial	All continents	3.7	545
210 (1750)	Farming and industrial	All continents	4.9	728
160 (1800)	Farming and industrial	All continents	6.2	906
60(1900)	Farming and industrial	All continents	11.0	1,610
10(1950)	Farming and industrial	All continents	16.4	2,400
AD 2000	Farming and industrial	All continents	46.0	6,270

(*Source* : "The Human Population" by Edward S Deevey Jr, Scientific American, September 1960) A more recent projection indicates that world population by the turn of the century would go up to 7,000 million.

It is important that we grasp the real significance of these figures. Population doubling time has now come down to about 35 years. At this rate, world population which has now crossed the 4 billion mark would move up to between 6½ and 7 billion by the turn of the century and touch the 8 billion mark early in the next century, if the world community fails to measure up to the needs of the situation and take effective measures to curb population growth.

Reasons for changing growth rate

We may consider briefly the reasons for the relatively slow growth of population for the greater part of man's existence on the planet and the phenomenon of population explosion in recent times, as well as examine possible consequences of this phenomenon.

The reasons are easily stated. Even in earliest times, human birth rate was high, a necessary condition for man's survival in an inhospitable environment. There were predators. Man lacked the muscle power, and physical dexterity of some species of wild animals. Nor did he have claws and fangs with which to tear his prey apart. Hence he could survive only by his wits and had to accept high mortality for a number of reasons. Activities of predators, hazards inherent in a life dependent on hunting and relatively little protection against disease all combined to keep human mortality rate at

a high level. Thus until man emerged as farmer, a relatively high death rate almost nullified high human birth rate, with the result that human population remained practically stationary.

When man learnt the art of raising crops, settled communities emerged; with increased security, less hazards from predators and consequent increase in the chance of survival of the old and the infirm life expectancy increased. Still disease had not been conquered and hence deaths generally tended to balance births almost, population grew very slowly indeed and there was relatively little pressure on the environment due to man.

Impact of Industrial Revolution

A qualitative change in the situation occurred as man ushered in the Industrial Revolution. Factories came to be established, drawing as a magnet workers from the countryside and giving rise to the phenomenon of urbanisation. Simultaneously, because of the intellectual ferment generated by the Renaissance, man had begun to question more persistently the origin of things and sought explanations to several natural phenomena. In consequence, physical sciences developed and with that medicine and other applied sciences as well.

The growth of medical sciences helped curb death rates. Since there was no corresponding curb on births, human population began to increase steadily.

An interesting feature of this increase is that from about 1650 to the early 1900s, the increase in population was most noticeable in the “advanced” countries for the obvious reason that it was here that sciences developed, making it possible for the benefits of medical sciences to reach the people. It was also here that the Industrial Revolution had its most powerful impact, resulting in higher production and greater wealth for the citizens.

These factors contributed to a rapid rise in the population of industrialised countries, from which excess population moved out to colonise newly discovered parts of the world.

The Contrast

In contrast, in developing countries population increased very slowly indeed. By way of example, we may note that in our own country till the beginning of this century the estimated growth rate of population was under 0.5 per cent. The data presented below would be of interest :—

Population Data (from Census Returns)

Year	Population (millions)	Rate of growth % per decade	
1901	238.4	1901-11	5.75
1911	252.1	1911-21	—0.31
1921	251.3	1921-31	11.00
1931	279.0	1931-41	14.22
1941	318.7	1941-51	13.31
1951	361.1	1951-61	21.51
1961	439.2	1961-71	24.57
1971	547.4		
1976	600.0 (+)		

Birth and Death Rates 1901-1961

Decade	Birth rate per 1000 population	Death rate per 1000 population	Population density per sq km
1901-11	49.2	42.6	78
1911-21	48.1	47.2	81
1921-31	46.4	36.3	90
1931-41	45.2	31.2	103
1941-51	39.9	27.4	117
1651-61	41.7	22.8	142
1961-71	41.1	18.9	177

Land Area and Use

Land area is limited. Our total area is only 32,87,782 sq km (including area under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China); roughly 330 million hectares.

The Consequences

If population continues to incease unchecked, the consequences would be:

(a) More area would have to be earmarked for dwelling places, infrasrtuctural facilities and for factories, which would be needed to make articles of mass consumption for increased population, not to speak of increased factory production being necessary for two other reasons, namely to raise our standard of living and to increase our exports in order to pay for our increased import needs in at least some sectors.

(d) Hence reduced areas would be available for, (i) agricultural production, (ii) grazing, and (iii) forestry. We just cannot afford to reduce areas assigned for any of these activities.

Our total land area as already mentioned is 32, 87, 782 sq km or 330 million hectares approximately. Of this at least 30% ought to be under forests if we are to solve our problems of floods, droughts and spread of deserts.

On a conservative estimate, the requirements of land for dwelling and infrastructural facilities are 0.08 hectares per person. Hence assuming a population of 800 million by 2000 AD (an optimistic estimate), non-

agricultural land needs would account for 64 million hectares. About 10 million hectares would be barren, rocky or otherwise unusable and pasture and grazing needs would demand an area of 24 million hectares. This, therefore, leaves hardly 130 million hectares land to meet our agricultural needs for production of cereals as well as commercial crops.

Population-Food Equation

Assuming a minimum daily per capita requirement of 400 gms cereals, 85 gms pulses, 57 gms sugar/gur and another 57 gms vegetable, oils etc, land required at present rates of productivity would come to 243 million hectares. This again is an optimistic assessment and assumes that productivity of land would steadily increase at the rate of 1.7% a year for food grains and 0.6% a year for oil seeds etc. Since available geographical area for crops is limited to 130 million hectares, it is obvious that we would need to introduce multiple cropping over as large an area as possible, besides continuously upgrading our agricultural technology.

The most important reason for this severe pressure on land which would increase as the years roll on is high population growth. Hence our population control measures must succeed and I am sure that they will succeed considering the increasing awareness of the dimensions of the problem and general recognition on the part of the public that the problem must not be allowed to swamp us.

Important as the population-food equation is, there are other aspects of the problem too, which merit equal consideration. We may discuss two of these.

Effect on Public Health

First, the effect of a growing population on public health services.

An estimated 55 per cent of our population subsists below the poverty line, which means that the overwhelming majority of these do not get the needed nourishment and hence suffer from malnutrition, lack physical stamina and resistance and are susceptible to infection and disease. This is especially so in the case of children, expectant mothers and other vulnerable categories among this large segment of our population.

Malnutrition among children is particularly serious since it is now well recognised that protein deficiency in the early years of one’s life could seriously retard mental as well as physical development.

A growing population, and that too one with a large fraction below the poverty line, means a heavy burden on our public health services. It also means no additional assets—as well-trained and well-disciplined manpower is—but unhappily liabilities because of possible retarded development and greater accident proneness due to malnutrition and poor physical development of this large body of people.

Posing Social Problems

Second, the social problems posed by unbridled increases in population.

The inevitable consequence of reduced death rates accompanied by increased birth rates would be a population composition with predominantly young persons.

According to 1971 census figures the population of various age groups, as related to the total population, was 42% for children upto 14, 8.7% for 15 to 19 years, 7.9% for 20 to 24 years, 7.4% for 25 to 29 years, 12.6% for 30 to 39 years, 9.3% for 40 to 49 years, 6.1 % for 50 to 59 years and 6% for those at 60 and above.

That is, 50.7% of our population as in 1971 was under 20 and 6% over 60. The proportion of very young and very old would have considerably increased by now. This large group would call for more schools and educational facilities and more important, adequate employment opportunities as they come of age. Failure to provide these on the needed scale would lead to frustration and eventually to law and order problems.

The Remedy

The remedy of course is to curb population growth. It is already very late. But drastic measures, if taken now, would contain population explosion. Population growth would slow down and we could expect to attain a stable population level, hopefully, by the end of the decade.

As stated before, there is public awareness and also public acceptance of the need for limited families. Several approaches must be tried and tried concurrently.

Measures to be taken must cover the entire population in the reproductive age group; those who are there now and those who would enter the group every year. Hence population control programmes to be really effective must have continuity.

The emphasis now is on that section of the population, which is in the vulnerable age group, and already has two or more children. Drastic action is advocated in respect of this group. The justification is that they must set an example as well as ensure that they do not go on adding further to the existing population.

The other sections in the vulnerable age group must not be neglected.

"One-Time Decisions"

They must be prevailed upon to take measures which involve "one-time decisions" only. There are surgical methods in the case of both sexes and the IUCD (intrauterine contraceptive devices) in the case of women.

In China, a pilot study carried out some time ago showed that in a particular rural area where women were persuaded to use IUCDs, there was an immediate and spectacular fall in birth rates. IUCD appears to be the preferred method of birth control in China because it is inexpensive, the devices can be manufactured easily, are effective and user needs only minimum skilled assistance and that too infrequently. Above all, it is a one time decision.

Steroids (i.e. pills) are expensive, and need a daily dosage to be effective. Their manufacture is possible only when the country's pharmaceutical industry is well developed. Hence China apparently does not depend very much on this. The arguments would apply to India with equal force.

Various Proposals

Other points for consideration are raising the age of marriage of girls and boys. There are proposals now to raise these from 14 and 18 to 18 and 21 respectively. Further increases would be desirable but a good deal of educational effort is needed before legislative action could be considered. An essential preliminary step is to enforce registration of births and marriages. The administrative implications of this are considerable.

Closing the existing communications gaps between medical personnel, social workers and the common man and woman is important. The youth of the country has become aware of the problem and is now engaged in carrying the message to our people in the four corners of the country.

Finally, the need to give training to our women folk and create opportunities in rural and urban areas for securing employment. This would

confer a measure of economic independence on our women folk which most of them now lack. This measure more than any other would enable them to opt for small families.

Outlook Optimistic

From all accounts, the progress achieved during the past three months appears impressive. The package of incentives and disincentives proposed and being introduced by most State Governments seem well thought out and there are solid grounds to hope that just as our country succeeded in controlling rampant inflation, we will succeed in rapidly bringing down population growth in this and the coming year.

Time is of the essence and we cannot afford to lose any more time.

[For further details see "Population Explosion" by the author published by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation. This is a condensed version of some of the points dealt with in that publication.]

Rubber Boats For CRPF

Every year during floods the C. R. P. F. Units are engaged in relief and rescue work in various parts of the country.

Our men are doing this work without any specialised equipment.

C. R. P. F. has now acquired three duckback inflatable rubber boats to help the Units in rescue and relief work in flood-prone areas.

The boats have been positioned in Calcutta and Patna.

If these prove to be useful, C. R. P. F. may acquire more boats in future.

Reward For 59 Bn

In recognition of their commendable work during various operations against Naga hostiles, the IGP of Nagaland has sanctioned a cash reward of Rs. 3,291 to the personnel of 59th Bn.

SCIENCE LEARNING IS A CHILD'S PLAY

by

Bala Venkataraman

Recently a task force of Asian Programme of Educational Innovations for Development met in Japan to discuss the role of low-cost science equipment in the form of educational toys and games for teaching/learning at the basic level. The task force visited a few Japanese institutions that were carrying out work in this direction. What one realised was that Japan, besides having a well-organised educational system which boasts of 99.9 per cent enrolment (including handicapped children) at the primary level and 99.8 per cent at the middle school level, makes a significant parallel effort in science education through its toys, magazines, museums, etc.

The Guiding Force

The guiding force in Japan's effort in science education is the realisation that the future citizens with limited natural resources would have to rely greatly on science and technology for their progress and well-being. The answer to the future needs, be it conservation of resources or prevention of pollution or innovation to meet the requirements of a new environment like the deep ocean or space, lies in a more profound understanding of science and wider development of the scientific temper among its citizens.

Japan has mobilised both formal and non-formal resources for science education and what impresses one most is the high level of science education imparted to the children by the time they leave the elementary school at the sixth grade (12 years). There is great emphasis on science in pre-school education also. Some of the educationists are doubtful about the wisdom of packing in too much science at such an early age.

Learning through experience

The stress is on learning science at the primary level through experience rather than from the book. For this purpose, the children's environment, viz nature, toys, discarded material from home, are utilised and the underlying philosophy is that by such planned utilisation of the child's environment, science is made a part of child's life and experience rather than an academic exercise in class rooms and laboratories.

The cooperation between the teachers on the one hand and the Ministry of Education, toy and equipment manufacturers, etc. on the other is so extensive that some of the leaders in the Government and toy industries are former elementary school teachers.

In every programme involving educational innovation, teachers either take the initiative or play a major role, being involved in every aspect of planning and implementation. In fact, the elementary school teachers are among the better paid in Japan and form a well-knit force to reckon with.

Nature, the Teacher

Man is a child of nature and has learnt many lessons from it. Children have a natural interest in their surroundings and nature is their first teacher after the mother. The

Japanese style of living from time immemorial has been designed to be in unison with nature, their paintings, ikebana, rock-gardens, etc, being expressions of this philosophy. Though it is becoming more difficult to maintain this tradition with rapid urbanisation and industrialisation, there is a conscious effort to utilise nature as a tool in science education at the elementary stage.

While the formal educational system encourages the child to observe nature, play with natural and man-made objects that are part of the child's environment, and learn from these experiences, what is significant is the effort made by the children's magazines (even at the pre-school age) to suggest plays utilising natural objects. The child is encouraged to make its own toys or devise its own games from natural objects—e.g. a game of Sumo (Japanese style of wrestling) with pine needles, a reed from bamboo, a bamboo grass ship, a leaf whistle. Children catch worms, insects, fish, small rodents and play with them or breed them.

In a step-wise manner, the children are introduced to the principles of science through these interactions with nature either by the magazines or by the teachers. The publishing houses and toy industries vie with each other in promoting science exhibitions and science project contests and some of these are entirely devoted to the careful observation and study of nature.

One of the significant benefits of this conscious effort to ensure meaningful and educative interaction of the child with nature is that it instills in the future citizens, an awareness of the dependance of man on his

natural surroundings and of the necessity for understanding the effect.

Magazines

One of the companies, which is in both publishing and toy business, publishes a magazine every month for every grade of the elementary school. The magazine anticipates the science syllabus by a month and supplies a science kit relevant to the curriculum for each grade every month along with the magazine.

For example, the fifth grade (11 years) child was supplied in 1975 experimental camera, microscope (20x), anemometer, skeleton model, astrotelescope, electric robot, stegosaurus, electric guitar, acidity and alkalinity experiments, record player, automatic temperature buzzer and battery-making set in succeeding months. The magazine and the science kit costs about fifteen rupees per month which is not much for a Japanese family.

In fact this company reports that about 50% of Japanese children of the relevant age group buy these magazines and science kits every month. Most of the kits are of do-it-yourself type and hence provide the child with psychological satisfaction once the kits are assembled.

The kits are available for enquiry beyond the curriculum at home or school and can stimulate open-ended experiments. A similar attempt by a second publishing company includes a card-board kit (e.g. glider assembly, pin-hole camera, etc.) with its magazine (again one for each grade every month). Such magazines and kits develop the habit of self-earning through enquiry among children.

A Team Effort

In all this effort by the toy and publishing industries, a significant contribution from the formal educational system comes from the school teachers who are constantly consulted by the firms. In fact, designing of toys or science kits is a team-effort of engineers, school-teachers, materials specialists, child psychologists, teacher-educators and software and hardware educational technology experts.

The success of this effort perhaps lies in the inter-disciplinary team work; in the success achieved by the Japanese toy industry in generating enough demand for the science kits to enable them to adopt mass production techniques, and in the systematic way it is related to the school curriculum.

One of the recent contributions to society from the Japanese top industry has been the results of the analysis it has carried out to establish the relationship between the child's age and the type of toys suitable for use at that age to promote the development of certain abilities such as toys for sensory development for role-playing, for motor-skill development, for development of gamesmanship and for developing scientific curiosity. Very rigorous tests are performed on toys to establish their safety before being released for use to a particular age-group. This enlightened approach has possibly been responsible for the leadership the Japanese toy industry has provided to the world.

Science Museums

Japan has established a few science museums and science youth centres. Though they are not much different from other similar institutions in the world, some of the programmes of the Kyoto Science Centre for youth are worth mentioning. This science centre, besides having a well-organised science museum and planetarium, devotes a considerable part of its effort in providing enrichment programmes for the youth and utilises extensive modern educational technology for the purpose.

It also provides in-service and vacation training programmes for teachers and has a well-equipped research laboratory for teachers to carryout research during their vacation. Another cardinal principle of the museum is always to employ school teachers on a rotational basis so that the science centre benefits greatly from the close interaction with the school educational systems which in turn have a regular periodical input of teachers with an enriched scientific background.

Even though Japan is able to afford funds for science kits and equipment for its school children, there is an effort to utilise waste materials and articles which are familiar to the children in carrying out science experiments. Besides enabling the school to afford a science kit for each child even at the lower grades, this practice again enables the child to see science as part of its everyday experience and not confined to test tube apparatuses and laboratories. The child assembles its own kit at the beginning of the term from straws, bottles, lids, bottle caps, etc and definitely science experiments cannot be remote from it.

Contests

Another worthwhile effort is that of the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation in the form of a contests for the elementary school children. The entries of the individual prefectures are screened and the select ones are displayed in one of the leading departmental stores at Tokyo and are greatly appreciated by the public. The principles and method of

Demonstration on Handling of Naxalites

fabrication of the select entries are published in the form of a book annually. The level of creativity reached in some of the exhibitions is high and one cannot but admire the attention being paid by the Japanese to foster scientific creativity among their children.

There are several lessons we can learn from Japan. Most of the efforts at science education described here are not prohibitively expensive and we can attempt some of them with modifications to suit our conditions. It may be true that the Japanese child receives perhaps an overdose of science education and there is a debate on this issue in Japan. One thing is certain however. Japan is definitely preparing for an age in which science and technology would have a greater say in the lives of men.

CRPF help was sought when an encounter took place between Naxalites and BMP on May 30, 1976 in Pun Pun area of Patna. CPRF rushed to the spot. However, the encounter had come to an end before the CRPF personnel could reach there. One Constable of BMP had lost his life and three others sustained serious injuries in the encounter.

On the request of the Director-General, Bihar Police, a demonstration as to how to deal with the Naxalite menace effectively was given by the CRPF in July 1976 for the benefit of the men and junior commanders of BMP and CRPF.

D. G. STRESSES NEED FOR MODERNISATION

Shri N.S. Saksena, D.G., CRPF, has stressed the need for modernisation of police.

Speaking on the occasion of the passing-out parade of 73 Sub-Inspector cadets at Police Training School, Mehrauli (New Delhi), he said that having been a DIG of Delhi Police for over 3½ years, he felt proud of their achievements.

Several years back when a proposal was mooted out for Delhi Police to have its own Police Training College many said that it was unnecessary because two Police Training Colleges—Phillaur in Punjab and Moradabad in U.P.— were not far from Delhi. The policing of sophisticated urban areas, he said, was different from that of predominantly rural states. The problems were different and, therefore, the training had to be on different lines. It was, therefore, an act of wisdom to set up separate Police Training School in Delhi.

He said that it was not always realised that the population and policing problems of urban areas are increasing at a rate which was probably more than three times the rate of growth of the population in general.

Already the police strength and technological facilities in Delhi were behind times. So much so that the facilities available to a London bobby in 1936 were still not available here. Criminals were keeping themselves abreast of the modern technology. There was no doubt that modernisation cost a good deal of money but the cost of modern crime was even heavier.

He congratulated the Sub-Inspector cadets for their smart turn-out and the high standard of their parade.

The following lessons were aimed to be brought home to the force during the demonstration :—

(a) Correct method of briefing by the Commander to his subordinate commanders and troops on receipt of information about the Naxalites and proper evaluation of intelligence.

(b) Method of laying correct outer and inner circles for cordoning the village.

(c) Correct method for the search parties to approach the village under fire

from the Naxalites.

(d) Directing and control of supporting fire only on those windows etc. from where the Naxalites fire, simultaneously ensuring, safety of civilians in the encircled village.

(e) Due warning to the Naxalites and the civilians in order to minimise casualties.

(f) Correct method of house search.

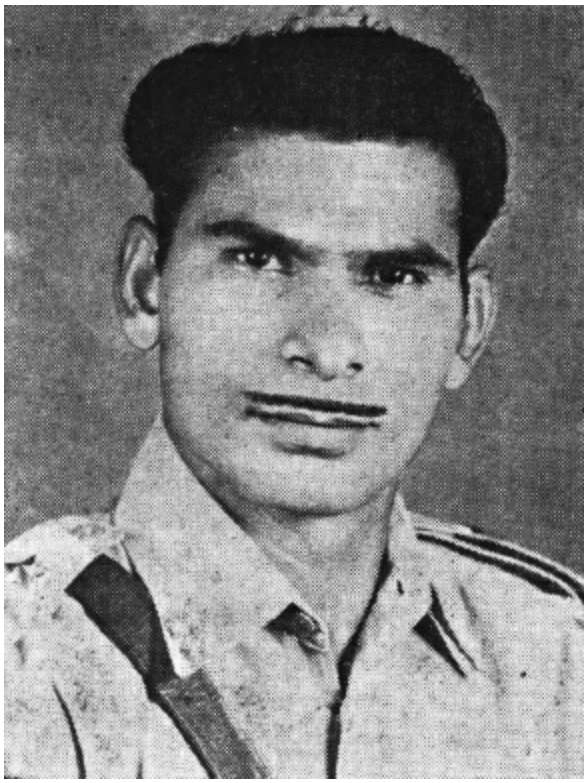
(g) Alertness while taking position in inner circle/outer circle.

(h) Alertness while carrying out the search of the villagers to avoid slipping of Naxalites in the guise of ladies, sadhus etc.

(i) Proper control over fire to deal with a running Naxalite trying to break the cordon.

The demonstration held by E Company of 14th Battalion CRPF in natural surroundings, where encounters had taken place in the past, was much appreciated by senior police officers of Bihar.

SEVEN CRPF MEN HONOURED



Late Sub-Inspector. O. Yohannan

Seven men of the Central Reserve Police Force have been honoured by the President for their gallant action in two different operations against the Naxalite extremists in Patna and against Naga rebels in Chakesang area bf Nagaland.

The President’s Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry has been awarded to Sub-Inspector O. Yohannan (Posthumous), Sub-Inspector Sawant Singh Kushwah (Posthumous), Inspector Jaimal Singh and Head Constable Abhay Ram. The Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to Nk. Shitla Prasad, Constable A. K. Namsudra and Constable Harbans Singh.

On June 3, 1975, when a Bihar Police patrol was involved in a chance encounter with extremists near Patna, two platoons of CRPF were rushed to the spot.

While two sections of 35th Battalion were deployed on the south-eastern and south-western region under command of late S.I. Yohannan, two Sections of 44th

Battalion were deployed on the north-eastern and north-western side of the village hide-out.

Sensing the presence of CRPF personnel, the extremists resorted to

firing. The exchange of fire lasted three hours after which an assault was launched.

Sub-Inspector Yohannan reached the western edge of the hideout in utter disregard of the firing by extremists and succeeded in killing four of them. In doing so, he received grievous wounds, to which he succumbed later in the hospital. In the assault Nk. Shitla Prasad and Ct. Namsudra also succeeded in killing four extremists, though they were themselves badly wounded.

Late S. I. Kushwah succeeded in killing four extremists in the assault on the hide-out in utter disregard of his personal safety. While launching yet another attack on a house, its thatched roof caught fire and five extremists rushed out firing indiscriminately. On Kushwah's orders, CRPF men opened fire on the fleeing extremists and killed four more.

Sub-Inspector Kushwah made supreme sacrifice of his life in another encounter with the extremists on July 2, 1975.

Constable Harbans Singh, who was a member of the party that attacked from eastern side, crawled upto the mud walls of the extremists' hide-out despite grave risk to his life and killed four of the them.

Inspector Jaimal Singh and Head Constable Abhay Ram of 59th Battalion, CRPF have been awarded for their gallant action in apprehending a self-styled Major of the underground hostiles and recovering a sub-machine gun from a jungle hide-out in Chakesang area of Nagaland.



H.C. Rameshwar Dass



Ct. Anusuya Prasad

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

The President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry hasbeen awarded to late H.C. Rameshwar Dass and late Ct. Ansuya Prasad of 55th Bn CRPF for their conspicuous courage against armed hostiles in Mizoram.

On their way to the State Bank of India on August 29, 1975, they were confronted by an armed hostile who wanted to disarm them. Before the two CRPF personnel could do anything the hostile had shot them in their arms. Despite being wounded, they charged at him and the hostile fell. Other comrades of the hostile who were hiding in a hut nearby opened fire at the two men in a bid to save the hostile.

H.C. Rameshwar Dass, though mortally wounded, did not give up and held on to the hostile till he breathed his last.

Amidst a shower of bullets from the hostiles, Constable Ansuya Prasad got up and fired a shot right through the head of the hostile killing him on the spot.

Constable Ansuya Prasad was operated upon for a bullet injury in left arm and abdomen and three bullet injuries in his right arm. After making steady progress, the gallant constable suffered a setback and died on August 31, 1975.

Both the gallant jawans were cremated with full police honours on the days of their death.

"RAAKHAN HAR" TELECAST

A documentary film on CRPF entitled “Raakhn Har” was shown on Delhi TV on June 19, 1976.

Commenting on the telecast, Shri J. K. Sen, formerly DIGP, wrote to the Director-General : “I was deeply overwhelmed with joy, happiness and sweet memories when I had a chance to witness on the T. V. last night the role of our beloved organisation, C.R.P.F., which I have the proud privilege of having served for nearly six years before I retired on superannuation. It was very well done and may I have your kind permission to offer my heartiest congratulations to you. There was no fanfare but true life and duty have been very correctly brought out.”

RE-ORGANISATION OF REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Further progress achieved in the reorganisation of reference documents is noted below :—

The Signal and Establishment Manuals have since been printed and distributed to all Units. The Group Centre and Battalion Officers, Manual and the Operational Instructional Handbook are now under print.

Orders were issued for destruction of booklets of Standing Orders 1968-69 and 1970-71, as all these orders stand superseded.

CRP HUTS AT IMPHAL

Sanction has been accorded for re-erection of dismantled steel huts at CRPF site at Imphal and also purchase of material at a cost up to Rs. 58,832.



Ct. Bodh Raj



Shri M. S. Rawat

Medals for Bravery against Mizo Hostiles

Shri M. S. Rawat, Dy. S.P. and Constable Bodh Raj of 19th Battalion, CRPF have been awarded the Police Medal for Gallantry for their courageous action, leading to death of a Mizo hostile, Zaulaia Rakopzadra, in August last year.

During the course of a search of houses in a village near Tuivamitlang two suspects were apprehended. While being interrogated, one of them pounced upon Shri M. S. Rawat and grappled with him. The other hostile fired at the officer and Ct Bodh Raj. While one hostile managed to escape, the other's bid to escape was foiled by Ct Bodh Raj and the hostile was killed on the spot by the patrol.

The dead hostile was believed to have been involved in the murder of senior officers in Aizawl in January 1975.

CRP School at Deoli

The CRPF Primary School at Group Centre, Deoli has been registered with the Rajasthan Government.

A sum of Rs. 800 has been sanctioned by the State Government as ad-hoc grant-in-aid to the school.

CRPF MEN PUT OUT FIRES IN BIHAR AND ANDHRA

Personnel of 6th Battalion won the appreciation of local authorities and public when they controlled the devastating fire that broke out in Meena Bazar, Bettiah (Bihar) on the afternoon of May 31, 1976.

In appreciation of the help rendered by the officers and men of RTC-I in controlling the fire in a jinning factory at Barwah, M/S Lakhmi Chand and Kishan Lal Jain, Cotton and Commission Agents, Barwaha, have presented

a cheque of Rs. 1,000 for the welfare of jawans.

A huge fire that broke out in village Kachanpalli of Khammam district (Andhra Pradesh) was extinguished by men of the 12th Battalion. The timely assistance of CRPF personnel was highly appreciated by the civil authorities and the villagers.

SANCTIONS

Sanction has been accorded for acquiring additional 4 kanals and 3 marlas of land belonging to Dharmarth Trust at Rambagh. Srinagar at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,28,952.95 paise for the location of a battalion.

Sanction has been accorded for depositing a sum of Rs. 4.68 lakhs with the Executive Engineer, Health Engineering Department, Ajmer for making arrangements for supply of one lakh gallons of water per day to the CRPF Group Cenrte.

Sanction has been accorded for construction of grain godowns at CRPF Campus, Bhubaneswar at a cost of Rs. 77,550 and at CRPF Campus at Durgapur at an expenditure of Rs. 1,08,080.

R. P. S. F. OF TOMORROW

by

K. C. SINHA

Situated at Rajahi Camp, about 8 kilometres from Gorakhpur town in the picturesque natural surroundings of lush green bushes and trees, are the headquarters of No. 2 Battalion, Railway Protection Special Force. Till recently, like any other R.P.S.F. Battalion, its personnel were deployed on the railways for assisting the Railway Protection Force in preventing crime, but since December 1975, it has assumed a new role. It has become an

institution for providing academy standard of training to about 1,000 Rakshak recruits of R.P.S.F.

Need for an institution of this type was felt for long for improving the standard of the Force. It was all the more necessary to prepare it for taking up its future tasks and responsibilities.

With the rapid increase in traffic, scope for crime was also increasing. The threat posed by the extremist elements was becoming real. It was, therefore, necessary to improve the quality of the Force by enrolling suitable recruits and putting them through a high standard of training. It was also realised that the whole task had to be performed on a crash basis without loss of any time. A beginning had to be made by recruiting 800 men by picking them up from all over the country and also ensuring at the same time, adequate representation to the weaker sections of the community.

"Operation Recruitment"

It was decided in August 1975 that in course of the next three months, the programme of recruitment must be completed. An "Operation Recruitment" was launched by constituting two recruiting teams, one for 400 persons from the South and the other for the remaining 400 from the North. A medical officer was also attached with these teams to expedite the medical examination of the recruits.

Since after their training the recruits were expected to assist in investigation work and deal with the extremists and anti-social elements, it was decided to give preference to matriculates or those with higher academic qualifications. As regards physical standard, preference was to be given to those with a height of 5 feet 7 inches and above, with the usual relaxation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Physical tests were prescribed to assess the stamina, agility and body strength. They were required to run a one-mile race, climb an 18-foot-high rope and jump across an eight-foot high wall. They were interviewed and tested in mental alertness, intelligence, power of observation and enthusiasm for their work. A written test was also held to examine their power of expression, clarity of thought and ability to write reports in a legible handwriting. The team which visited the southern States held recruitment tests in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The second team went to Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, tribal areas of

Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. They gave wide publicity through the District Employment Exchanges, District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Boards, publication in local language papers and A.I.R. broadcasts. Recruiting centres were carefully selected to cover remote, backward and far-flung areas.

Thousands of candidates turned up in response to the call for recruitment. The recruiting teams tested them with great patience and were able to select the best candidates. It is a matter of satisfaction that they were able to accomplish the task of recruitment by the end of November 1975. A third team was later sent to hold recruitment in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The R.P.S.F. was thus able to pick up the fine youth of the nation.

"Operation Academy"

Then we were faced with the problem of accommodating 800 recruits at one place and arranging their training. For this purpose, the headquarters of No. 2 Battalion, R.P.S.F., Gorakhpur were selected. It had a spacious campus consisting of a large parade ground, play fields, and 17 barracks with plenty of ground for further expansion. But a lot of home work had to be done before the Battalion was in a position to receive the recruits. Hence, "Operation Academy" was launched to make necessary preparations. The following steps were taken :—

(i) All the operational Companies of No. 2 Battalion were moved out and attached to other RPSF Battalions according to a schedule specially prepared for this purpose. Arrangements were made to accommodate 500 trainees in pucca barracks and 300 in tents. Commandants of other Battalions were asked to send spare cots, dining tables, chairs, furniture, kit boxes, clothing, uniforms, arms and ammunition, training aids and equipment.

(ii) Instructors in different Battalions were temporarily transferred to No. 2 Battalion and non-instructors from 2nd Battalion were sent to the operational Battalions.

(iii) Temporary kitchens and mess sheds and bathing facilities were constructed with self-help. Electric connections were given in the

tentage area and additional taps were installed for drinking water. Trench latrines were made for the recruits.

(iv) All the shortfalls in providing uniform items, stationery, utensils, typewriters etc. were made good from the central stores.

The whole operation was completed in a fortnight's time and by December 1, 1975, No. 2 Battalion was in a position to receive all the trainees.

The recruits were formed into 8 composite Companies with full paraphernalia, each having one Company Commander, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Rakshaks and 10 Senior Rakshaks who, apart from performing supervisory duties, also functioned as the instructors. In the same Company, boys from Tamil

Nadu, Karnataka, Sikkim, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh were placed together. They were also accommodated in the same barrack and took food from the same kitchen. Most of them came from poor and backward areas and had not brought any clothing or bedding with them. They were soon given shirts, slacks, jerseys and boots. The daily use of soap and shaving kit for grooming was a novelty for some of them. They enjoyed the wholesome and plentiful food from the messes.

New Syllabus

The next step was to draw up a new syllabus for them to prepare them for their tasks. For this purpose a well-integrated curriculum, consisting of 3 main courses, was drawn up.

Course "A" consisted of instructions in RPF Act, rules, regulations and practical RPF work. It also included legal education, practical application of law specially in methods of arrests, searches, interrogation, types of court trials and collection of intelligence. A curriculum for use of fire-arms and their protection was also included.

Course "B" was prescribed under two heads:

(i) Moral principles governing human behaviour covering lectures on integrity, courage, loyalty to the nation and to the Railways, sacrifice, reputation, esprit de corps.

(iii) Ethical awareness—This was to provide individual recruit with an opportunity to discuss openly and evaluate his feelings on various moral questions facing the society.

Course "C" was on physical toughness and alertness. It included PT, confidence course, unarmed combat and self-defence.

Courses were also provided in bomb disposal and how to meet cases of sabotage.

Provision was also made for evaluation and testing of recruits by holding weekly, fortnightly and monthly tests.



R.P.S.F. recruits have a shave-off at the training camp.

Every week evaluation was made of each Company on the basis of its performance for the whole week. Similarly, every week the best recruit for the whole week was selected on the basis of his turn-out, performance on the parade ground, indoor classes and his behaviour in the barracks.

In order to develop healthy competition among the Companies, inter-Company games and sports were introduced. They were allotted different

parts of the campus for their maintenance and development. Each Coy was given a name and a flag. Instead of being called by letters of alphabets, they were given inspiring names like “AMAR BAHADUR, CHETAK, DEEPAK, INDRADHANUSH, FAULAD, GANDIV & HIMALAYA”. The Company adjudged best for the week was allowed to fly its flag on a raised platform. Every Company vied with the other for this privileged position.

An important day for the Camp was April 17, 1976. On that day the Minister for Railways paid a visit to the headquarters of the Battalion and blessed 157 Rakshak recruits at their passing-out parade. In his speech, he mentioned that he was having a darshan of the whole of the country. On the 21st, “barakhana” was held and a cultural show was presented by the recruits. Assamese boys presented a Bihu dance, Nagas their Shikari dance, Punjabis their Bhangara, Maharashtrians their fishermen’s dance, Mizomen bamboo dance and similarly boys from other States presented their folk dances and songs. The campus became a “Mini Bharat”.

Thus a new image of R.P.S.F. is now emerging at Gorakhpur for a better tomorrow for the Railways and the nation.

Intensive Training for Reserve Units

The Director-General has emphasised the need to impart intensive training to the maximum number of men of reserve units.

In a circular order issued in June, he has stated that it is for the first time that several units have been placed in reserve as a result of improvement in law and order situation after the imposition of emergency.

All Commandants have been directed to chalk out detailed training programmes and to ensure that all men undergo the training. Concerned IGs and DIGs will visit the units during training for guidance and supervision, says the circular.



Shri Kamlapathi Tripathy, Union Minister for Railways, during the course of a visit to an R.P.S.F. Battalion.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

by

K. N. Menon

Command and control are the main and inter-related factors for efficient functioning of a police Force. Nay, these factors are equally important in the personal life of every human being. If a man wants to control his actions, he must have command over his mind and body. For a plant, water and sun are equally important for existence and in the absence of one factor, the other factor becomes meaningless and the plant dries up. Similarly both command and control are the basic essentials of a human being. In the absence of one,

the other is nullified.

Family Feeling

A good Commander should act as a good father, particularly in a Force like C.R.P.F. because the men coming from all corners of the country and posted away from family, friends and relatives are bound to feel isolated if their Commander fails to inculcate a family feeling between himself and his men. If the Commander succeeds in maintaining such a feeling among his men, he would be able to take the best out of them.

A good father does scold his children if they go wrong and, at the same time, if they are on right path, they are encouraged with affection. The same principle should be adopted by a Commander also as regards his men.

It is true that in the old days the command and control in the police forces were more effective than now. One reason for this may be the disintegration of the joint family system. The disintegration has meant a rapid change in the mental make-up of people at various levels.

Change of Attitude

Now-a-days it is commonly complained that the command and control are getting loose in police forces. Those who propagate this find little time to dig out the root-cause of this. Some people show the sad happenings in UP PAC as an example to substantiate their opinion.

All the same, it has become inevitable for officers to change their way of approach towards the problems of their men according to the requirements of time and nature of problem rather than adopting the old and outdated methods.

The power of each rank has to be properly utilised. Commanders from various ranks have to preserve the power of each post so as to make administration effective. In order to strengthen the administration of police forces, every Commander should ensure that his action does not paralyse the power of command and control of his junior and senior commanders. Personal affection towards men inculcates confidence in their Commander. However, a good Commander would show affection only when it is warranted and in an appropriate manner.

Revoking Orders

The act of revoking any verbal or written order poses danger to the

discipline. Every Commander should ensure maximum effectiveness of the order he passes. For this, the Commander must be very clear in passing the orders to his subordinates.

Due place being given to the dignity of labour, the men would be willing to do any job assigned to them.

A good Commander always ensures that his men get suitable rewards for good work at appropriate times. At times the good words of a Commander to his men in appreciation of their work give much encouragement to them.

Awarding Punishments

The system of awarding punishment also requires re-thinking. In the words of a former Dy. Inspector General of Police, CRPF (Shri E.H.M. David): “If you are going to award a punishment to one of your men for a petty offence for the first time, you should think of its necessity at least ten times before awarding the punishment, because you are going to spoil the. future career of the individual.” Until the first punishment, a man is afraid of punishment as it may hamper his future career. After it, he feels free from the clutches of self-discipline.

If a Commander uses the power of inflicting punishments to his men without any yardstick, his action would loosen his power of command and control over his men. However, major offences should be dealt with strictly.

Exposure of Personal Life

Complete exposure of personal life of supervisory officers to the lower ranks can be one of the reasons for the failure in effective command and control. As the men have knowledge of all shortcomings of their Commander, they take advantage of his weakness.

Further, some Commanders prefer some group of men under their command and indulge in personal dealings. Such action of a Commander aggravates the relations with other men under his command. Groupism flourishes and the Commander becomes unable to control the outbursts of his action. Therefore, this type of temptation of Commanders at all levels is to be brought under control.

Recruitment of undeserving candidates to the supervisory staff is yet another factor for poor command and control. A man might be educationally qualified, but if he is unable to achieve the qualities of a police officer, his

educational qualifications do not serve any useful purpose.

Fault-finding

A Commander at any level should not act as a fault-finding machine. Generally a man is bound to commit mistakes. It is the responsibility of a good Commander to examine the nature of mistakes of his men. An efficient Commander will not merely point out a mistake of a man under him, but also correct and explain it. Merely pointing out the mistakes without any remedial measure stimulates a psychological reaction and the man is bound to feel that his Commander is bent upon spoiling his career. But if the Commander succeeds in removing the mistakes or faults of his men through an indirect approach by allowing the men to draw a lesson out of their mistakes for future guidance, that would strengthen the power of command and control.

Human psychology is an important subject which should be included in the training of all Commanders. It helps a Commander to study the emotions of a man and guides him. Every Commander ought to remember that he should always maintain a balanced mind to be able to deal with the situations and the emotions of his men in an amicable manner.

Self-example

Self-example is another quality which a Commander must have. In these days when the lower ranks are conscious about the activities of their Commanders, the latter must set a good example.

A Commander has to get the work done by his subordinates in the manner it is required by the ordering authority. He can get the work done properly only if he himself can do the assigned work.

A Commander must have the ability and courage to lead his men. The words of Swami Vivekananda written in “Vivekananda: His call to the Nation” are relevant: “An English friend of mine, named General Strong, was in India during the Sepoy Mutiny. He used to tell many stories about it. One day, in the course of conversation, I asked him how it was that the Sepoys who had enough of guns, ammunition, and provisions at their disposal and were also trained veterans, came to suffer such a defeat. He replied that the leaders among them, instead of advancing, only kept shouting from a safe position in the rear ‘Fight on, brave lads’ and so forth.” Unless the commanding officer goes ahead and faces death, the rank and file

never fight with heart.

Every rank of the Force has to live up to the motto of the Force. Contribution of a jawan to his nation is incalculable. But a commander has to set an example in any case. Has not Lord Krishna stated :

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

"Whatever the superior person does, that is followed by others. What he demonstrates by action, that people follow."

(Bhagvad Gita; Chapter III-21)

Sewing Machines given on easy instalments

Through a scheme launched under the 20-point programme jointly by Punjab National Bank and M/S. Singer Sewing Machine, 40 sewing machines were given to the wives of the CRPF personnel at Group Centre, Jammu in May 1976. Under this scheme, sewing machines were given at concessional rates on easy instalments. Shri M. Veerabhadraiah, IGP who presided over the function, thanked the sponsors for their laudable scheme.

Earlier, the IGP inaugurated the new building of mens' club in the campus of Group Centre, Jammu. The building was constructed at a cost of over Rs. 4 lakhs. The IGP stressed the need for CRPF men to be fully conversant with developments around. The men should also get adequate recreation after a hard day's work, he stated and expressed the hope that the club would meet both these requirements of the men.

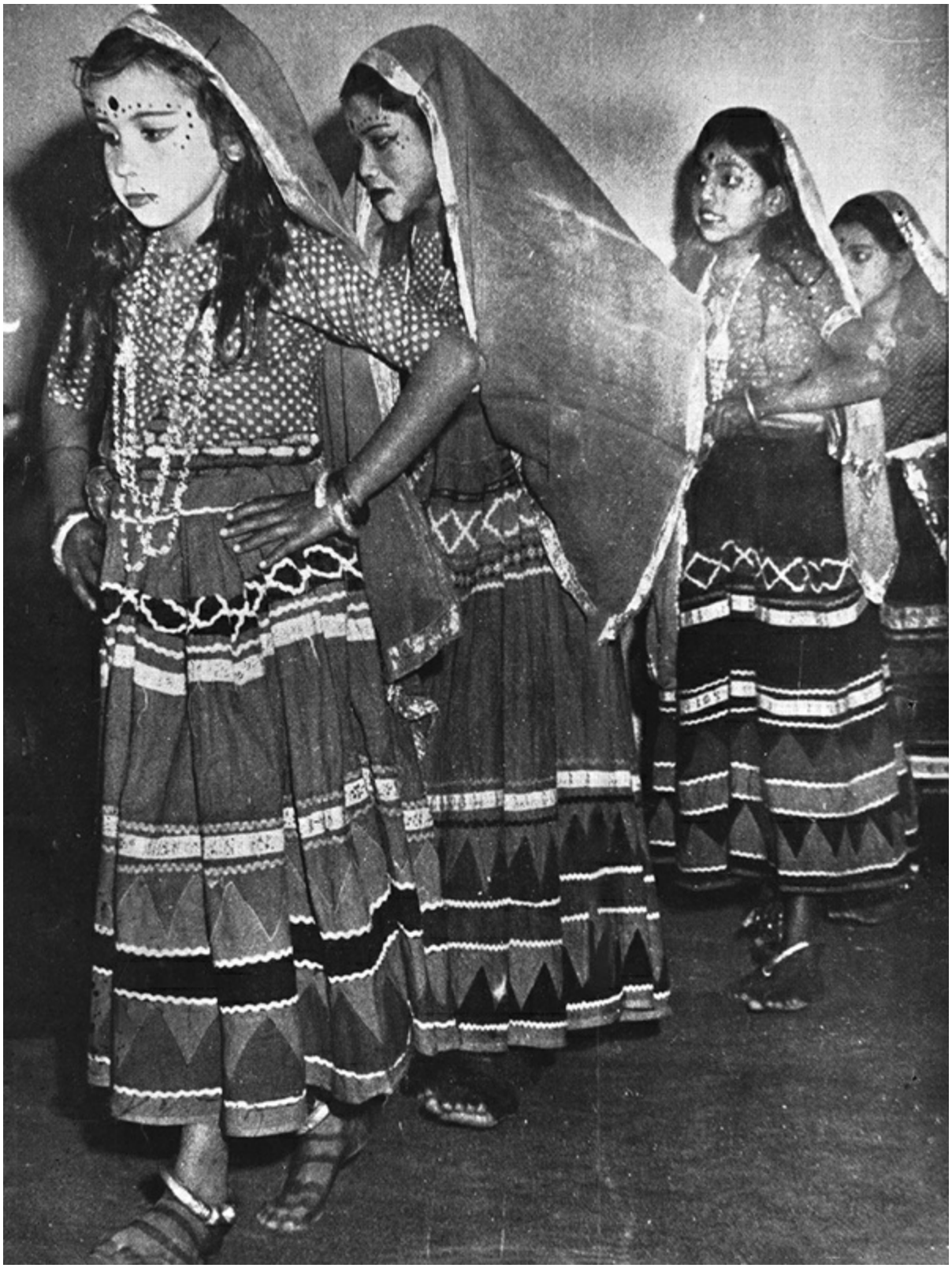
CRPF SCHOLARSHIP AT N. P. A.

A CRPF scholarship of the value of Rs. 50 per month has been instituted in the S.V.P., N.P.A. Hyderabad, with effect from the 1976 academic year.

Children of non-gazetted members of the National Police Academy including police and other supporting personnel will be eligible for this scholarship. This scholarship will be awarded for courses of studies beyond the higher secondary level.



Hockey sticks meet each other instead of the ball. A dramatic moment in the CRPF vs Delhi Police tie in the Delhi Hockey League Championship. (Photograph by Raghu Rai)

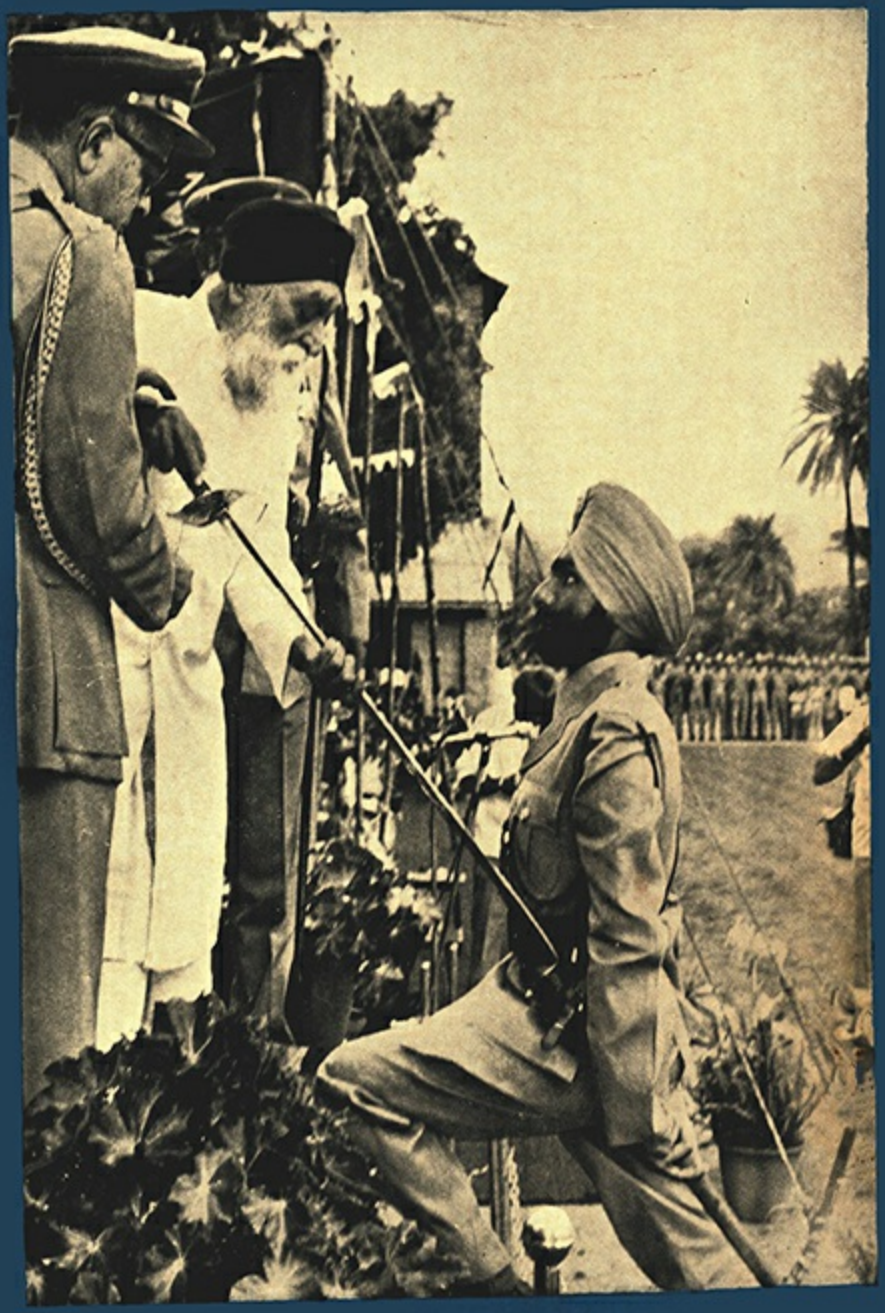


THE

CRAPLER

CRPF Newsletter and Magazine

Vol. V, No. 5, October 31, 1976 (Kartik 9, 1898)



ANNIVERSARY ISSUE



PRIME MINISTER, INDIA

MESSAGE

The Central Reserve Police Force has rendered conscientious and disciplined service in maintaining law and order and internal security.

In recent months the country has come to realise the importance of discipline. This has to be consolidated. At the same time, law abiding citizens have to be assured of fair treatment. The police organisation must continue to secure the full support of the people in ensuring that the nation's work is done with efficiency and in a spirit of co-operation.

I send my best wishes to the officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force on the occasion of its 37th anniversary.

(Indira Gandhi)

New Delhi,
August 27, 1976

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

October 31, 1976

Kartika 9, 1898

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H. S. Sethi

Cover : J. S. Sandhu receiving Sword of Honour from Governor Joginder Singh of Rajasthan.

Photo : Shiv Kumar

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IN THIS ISSUE

* *XV Passing-Out Parade* : A report on the glowing tributes paid to the CRPF by Dr. Joginder Singh, Governor of Rajasthan, and a heart-to-heart talk between Director-General and young officers on the occasion of the XV Passing-Out Parade at the Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu.

* *Environment Problems* : Col. R. Rama Rao explains the magnitude of the environment problems of developed and developing countries and the waking up of the international community to their realities and pleads for national as well as international understanding to preserve the life-sustaining quality of the environment.

* *CRP Fights Floods in the Country :* A saga of selfless service by personnel to assist the civil administration meet the challenge of floods in the country-right from Kashmir to Patna, Cachar and Tripura.

* *Uneasy Calm in Jodhpur Village :* A story of a clash between caste Hindus and Harijans in a tiny village and how the CRPF came to the aid of the inhabitants and restored order.

* *A Plea for National Home Guards :* "For fostering and sustaining national integration and discipline, it is imperative that a non-political, integrated, voluntary organisation designated as National Home Guards is formed", pleads Lt. Col. M. C. Gautam in this article. * *All-India Police Aquatics* : CRPF rose to heights and shattered as many as five records at the All-India Police Aquatic Meet held at Bhopal. A report.

* *Career Prospects in Signals* : Brig. Ajit Singh, through this article, places before the members of the Force a clear picture of the career prospects in Signals.

* *Training the Trainers* : A Force is ultimately only as efficient as its training is. As such, the personnel at instructional jobs should not only be masters of their subjects but should have positively good record of service and conduct. The article indicates the steps being taken by the CRPF to produce excellent trainers.

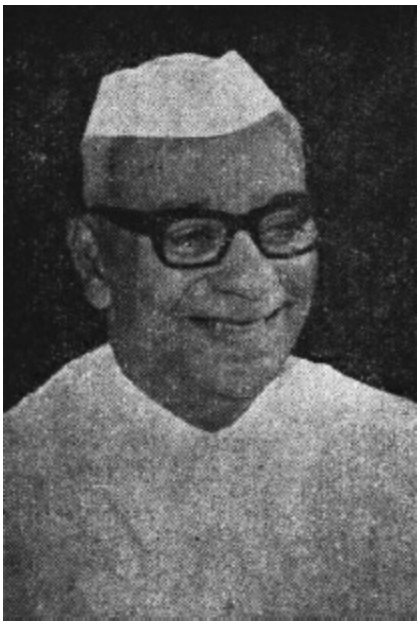
* *A Pilgrimage to Hot Springs* : A vivid description of action on the fateful day of October 21, 1959 and of the tough journey to Hot Springs to pay homage to the ten legendary martyrs who drew first blood with the Chinese.

Contents

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A Heart-to Heart Chat
Training the Trainers
Career in Signals *by Brig. Ajit Singh*
Sports and Athletics
Environment Problems *by Col. R. Rama Rao*
CRPF Fights Floods in Country

"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor.

MESSAGES OF GOOD WISHES



I send my hearty felicitations to the rank and file of the Central Reserve Police Force on the happy occasion of its 37th anniversary.

As an armed force of the Union, the CRPF has been doing a commendable job—be it maintaining the internal security; meeting external threat on the country's borders, or tackling law and order situations in the country.

May I, through this message, convey my good wishes for the welfare of the personnel of the Force.

K. Brahmananda Reddi

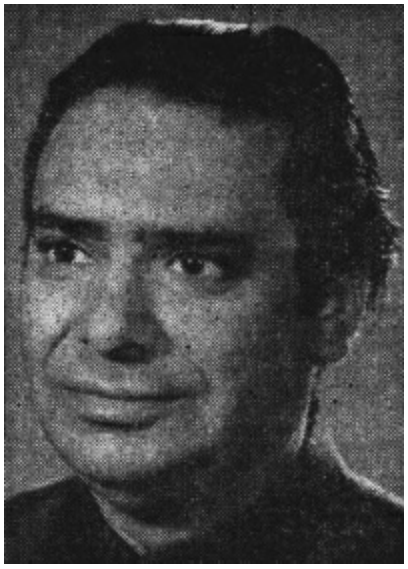
I am glad to know that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its anniversary on October 31, 1976.

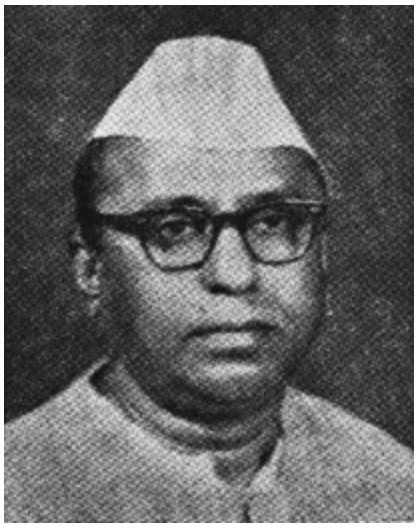
The CRPF has always acquitted itself well in the maintenance of law and

order in the country. Whatever the trouble spot and howsoever grave the situation, its men have not been found wanting. By dint of hard work and its impartial approach, the Force has instilled confidence in the public.

I wish these celebrations all success and send my greetings to all ranks of the Force.

Om Mehta





I am glad to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force will celebrate its 37th anniversary in Neemuch on Oct. 31, 1976.

The Central Reserve Police Force is to-day spread in all the four corners

of the country and is charged with the task of maintaining security. The members of the Force—one of the oldest in the country—can today look back with pride that all these years the Force has not only done its job well in all the States, but also that it has been increasingly involved in humanitarian works like a truly national Force.

I convey my best wishes to you for the success of anniversary function and of the welfare of the entire Force.

F. H. MOHSIN.

I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 37th anniversary week in Neemuch from October 31 this year and I send my warm greetings to all members of the Force on this occasion.

The Central Reserve Police Force has had a distinguished record of service to the nation. It has done a commendable job in assisting the States in meeting the challenges thrown up by the disruptive, violent and lawless elements in the society and is playing an important role in protecting life and property today.

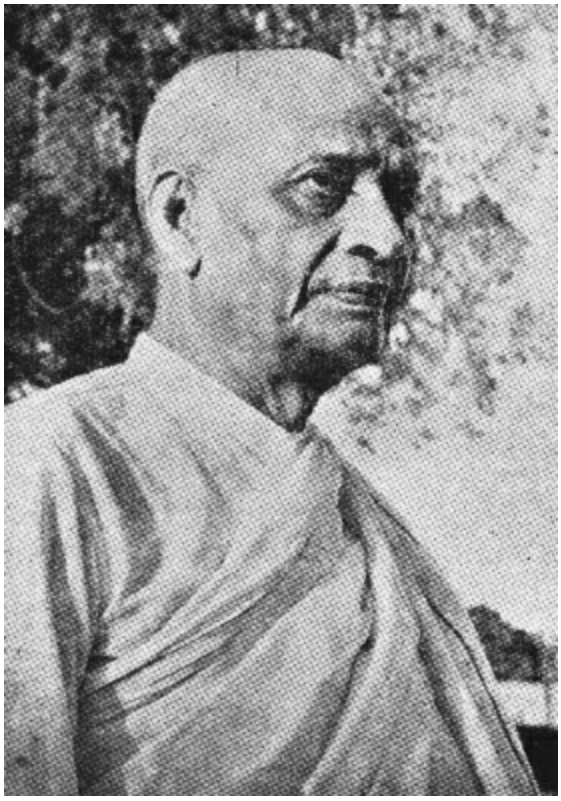
I am confident that the Central Reserve Police Force will continue to discharge its responsibilities with vigour, dynamism and competence.

I wish the meet all success.

S. L. KHURANA.



ROLL OF HONOUR



Immediately after the Independence, the Crown Representative's Police was re-designated as the Central Reserve Police, thereby retaining the letters "CRP". It was, the sagacious and far-sighted Sardar Patel who visualised a strong need for retaining and expanding this Force. He was, therefore, primarily instrumental in the rebirth of CRP. As a token of gratitude to the Sardar, the anniversary of the

Force was fixed for October 31 to coincide with his birthday. The great Sardar is today remembered by all members of the Force.

GOVERNOR REWARDS 9 MEN OF 59 BN

For their outstanding operational achievements leading to the capture of hostiles and arms and ammunition, nine personnel of 59th Bn. CRPF have been sanctioned cash rewards amounting to Rs. 1,800, by the Governor of Nagaland.

Subsequent to the last anniversary day celebrations, the following CRPF personnel have been awarded President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and Police Medal for Meritorious Service :—

PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

1. Shri V. Krishnappa, Commandant, 45th Battalion, CRPF (On the occasion of Independence Day).

POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

ON THE OCCASION OF REPUBLIC DAY

(1) Shri B.M.Singh, Commandant 50th Bn., CRPF, , (2) Shri Vithal More, Dy., S.P., 23 Bn., (3) Inspector Gurdial Singh, 59 (now 11) Bn., (4) Inspector Puran Singh, 54 Bn., (5) Sub-Inspector Thakur Dass, 14 Bn. (now Inspector in 56 Bn.), (6) Sub-Inspector Birbal Singh, 56 Bn., (7) Sub-Inspector Jaivir Singh, 11 Bn., (8) Sub-Inspector Hari Chand, SGC, Neemuch, (9) Sub-Inspector Girdhari Lal, 3rd Sig., (10) Head Constable Malik Singh 3rd Sig., (11) Head Constable Balwant Singh, 39 Bn., (12) Head Constable Sridhar Tukaram, CTC-I (now 60 Bn.), (13) Head Constable Amar Singh, GC Avadi, (14) Head Constable Jai Govind, 48 Bn., and (15) Naik Kabel Singh, 49 Bn.

ON THE OCCASION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

(1) Shri Kuldeep Singh, DAD (Dte.Gen.), (2) Shri Man Singh, Dy.S.P., GC, Avadi, (3) Shri B.S. Rana, Dy.S.P. , GC Neemuch, (4) Shri L.P. Chandola, Dy. S.P., 49 Bn., (5) Shri Santokh Singh, Dy.S.P. 3rd Signal Bn.,

(6) Inspector Ashtosh Maithani, (Prov), Dte. Genl., (7) Inspector Raffiuddin 14 Bn. , (8) Sub-Inspector Mukhtiar Singh, 13 Bn., (9) Sub-Inspector Ram Chander Singh, 1st Signal, (10) Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh, 4 Bn., (11) Head Constable Ram Ashray, 55 Bn. (Now CTC-I), (12) Head Constable Gopal Singh, 11 Bn. and (13) Head Constable Anand Ballabh Joshi, 3rd Signal.

BLOOD DONATION BY 8TH BATTALION

25 officers and men of the 8th Battalion, CRPF including the second-in-command Shri K.K. Mehta and Dr. S.C. Mohapatra, donated their blood to the Blood Bank of Indian Red Cross Society on August 10, 1976 as part of blood donation drive by the Force.

ALERT SENTRY AVERTS DISASTER

The timely action of an alert sentry of D company, 18th Bn, CRPF averted a major fire disaster in Trivandrum.

On the night of August 26, 1976, the sentry noticed fire in a room of Kerala Raj Bhavan and immediately raised an alarm.

The company personnel rushed to the spot and removed all the valuable goods from the room and also tried to extinguish the fire.

After some time, the fire brigade arrived and the fire was extinguished.

TAX FREE K.M A.

The Ministry of Finance has issued a clarification that Kit Maintenance Allowance admissible to all officers of I.P.S. and other Central Police Organizations will be exempt from income tax.

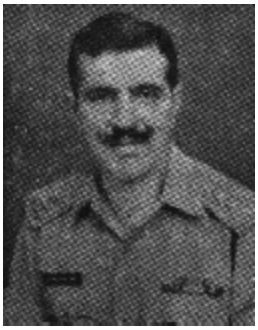
GALLANTRY MEDALS FOR EIGHT

On September 4, eight more officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force were honoured with the gallantry awards.

The President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to Shri K.K.Nair, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shri Bishamber Nath, Deputy Super intendent of Police and Constable Prabhu Narayan Singh (Posthumous) and the Police Medal for Gallantry to Shri Nihal Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Naik Driver Shyam Narain Yadav, Lance Naik Baldev Yadav, Constable L.B. Jagtap and Constable Baleshwar Singh. They belong to the 38th and 44th Battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force.



K.K. Nair



Bishamber Nath

According to the citation, they have been awarded for tackling the extremists indulging in murder, loot and arson in Sahar area of Arrah district. On June 29, 1975, a Company of the CRPF was sent to apprehend a group of extremists who had taken shelter in a village in Arrah. The village was cordoned. During the search, the CRPF personnel were fired upon by the extremists. Dy SP Nair received a bullet injury on his palm. But, undeterred, he continued to lead his men in surrounding the area, thus preventing the escape of extremists.

During the course of search, Sub-Inspector Sadhu Singh lay trapped in a room adjacent to the extremists' hide-out, with seven bullet injuries. Shri Bishamber Nath in utter disregard of danger to his life, climbed up the roof along with L/Nk Baldev Yadav, in a bid to save the wounded officer. Having made a hole in the roof, he went in and brought out S.I. Sadhu Singh. While returning, he was noticed by the extremists who opened fire, injuring L/Nk. Baldev Yadav. Despite heavy firing by the extremists, Shri Bishamber Nath succeeded in evacuating the wounded officer to safely.

In order to flush out the extremists from their hide-out on June 30, 1975, CRPF personnel dug a hole in the wall of the hide-out. The extremists fired through this hole and plugged it with mud and attempted to escape. Their attempt was foiled when Nk. Shyam Narain Yadav, in utter disregard of personal safety, crawled up to the wall and removed the mud with which the hole had been plugged. He then lobbed a grenade into the room.



Baldev Yadav

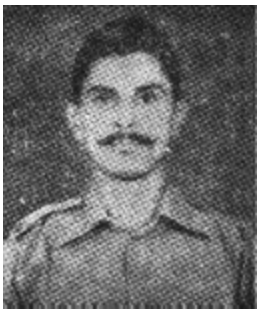


Shyam Narain

During the course of firing, a bullet pierced through the left arm of Constable Jagtap. Though seriously injured, the Constable refused to leave his post and kept on firing till reinforcement arrived.



L.B. Jagtap



Prabhu Narain Singh

Search of the village by another party resulted in serious injuries to Constable Prabhu Narain Singh when the extremists opened fire and hurled hand-grenades on the police party. Shri Nihal Singh immediately retaliated with grenades and enabled the wounded Constable to crawl back to a safer position. In disregard of serious injuries, Constable P.N. Singh made a determined effort to save his LMG and ammunition from falling into extremists' hands. He crawled back to a safer position before breathing his last.

Constable Baleshwar Singh has been awarded for showing courage and devotion to duty of high order against extremists on May 21, 1976, when a jeep which he was escorting was ambushed. Despite bullet injury on his left shoulder, he effectively fired at the extremists, there by preventing them from taking away the arms and ammunition of the police party.



Nihal Singh



Baleshwar Singh

CRP BRINGS PEACE TO A CASTE-RIDDEN VILLAGE

by
R. K. MISHRA

Clouds of suspicion rang over Jodhpur, a village nestling at the feet of a hillock (tekra) of the same name on the periphery of Ahmedabad. The hamlet was the scene of a Harijan-caste Hindu clash in July, this year.

Guarded by the overawing presence of the Central Reserve Police jawans, an eerie peace has returned to the village but traditions of peaceful co-existence, 140 years old, lie shattered.

20 Arrested

A clash between neighbours— Harijans and “thakedas”—escalated when caste Hindus allegedly joined in. A mob of over 250 people attacked the Harijan houses in the village. A section of the CRP, which happened to be camping in the nearby panchayat building, immediately rushed to the spot and dispersed the mob. The matter was immediately reported to the Ellisbridge police.

Following complaints and cross complaints by both parties to the dispute, 20 people were arrested by the police. Eleven caste Hindus and "thakedas" and nine Harijans were arrested. The village sarpanch was among those arrested. Ironically, the Harijans were bailed out by a caste Hindu of the village. There were complaints of injuries sustainned in the clash from both sides. CRP force in the village has been doubled as a precautionary measure.

There is no public transport facility to reach the place. A tarred road shoots off at a tangent from the-main one leading to the ISRO complex perched atop the hillock. It meanders on through a carpet of green gifted by the monsoon and then curves sharply bringing the village into full view.

Inter-Caste Ties

In the village, the wheels of life continue to rotate as usual but the unlubricated axis of inter-caste relations groans. This caste Hindu-dominated village of 3000 people has a Harijan population of about 130 people. The bulk of them reside in the "chamarvas" in isolation. A joint family of four brothers constituting the "bhangi" population of the village lives aloof from the "chamarvas."

The thatch-roofed shanty dwellings of Harijans are built around a brick house belonging to a family of three brothers. The three brothers are employed. Two of them work in textile mills in Ahmedabad while the third is a driver in High Court. They are "sons of the soil" while the rest of the Harijan population has migrated from far off places in search of a job. But hardly any of the Harijans works in the village. Most of them do odd jobs in the nearby city. The Harijans residing in the shanty have to pay Rs. 6/- per shanty as rent to their better off caste cousins.

Mud Walls

The mud walls of the Harijan shanties are all that separates the "chamarvas" from the adjoining "wada" belonging to the caste Hindu village sarpanch. The sarpanch's farm labour force of "thakedas" resides in it.

Prying eyes closely watch every movement of outsiders to the village. The moment a reporter asks for the village sarpanch, he is a marked man. While Harijans are voicing their woes, the caste Hindus in sharp contrast, are silent. "We don't know" is the stock reply to every question. A caste

Hindu youth who volunteers to speak is sharply rebuked by his elders relaxing under a spacious “vatvriksha”. “The sarpanch will tell you”. The sarpanch arrives a little while later and the boycott of this reporter is over.

The affluent caste Hindus of the village are mainly “Kedwa” Patels. There are only a few families of “Leuva” Patels here. The Harijans bad been bailed out by a “Leuva” Patel, Govindbhai, who also happens to be the village representative in the district panchayat. After the clash, the “Kedwa” Patels have stopped giving milk to the village Harijans but the “Leuvas” have come to their aid. A simple way of denying them milk is to say there is none left. “It is only after the clash that the Kedwas don’t have milk for us,” a Harijan pointed out bitterly. The Harijans also complain that they are not getting food grains from the fair price shops. A check of some of their ration cards reveals that they mainly consume bajri. Only very few have drawn wheat or rice. The fair-price shop owner, however, denies their charge.

Genesis of Clash

The genesis of the clash lies in the elections to the village panchayat held in the end of May. The present sarpanch, Ranchodbhai Shambhubai Patel of the Congress, was reelected. He defeated his Janta Front rival,Khodidas Mulchand Patel, by a narrow margin of 16 votes. The first rumblings of trouble began immediately after. Both the Harijans and the caste Hindus are agreed on this. But while the sarpanch says that the Harijans were instigated by his vanquished rival to make things uncomfortable for him, the latter charges the former with wreaking vengeance for voting against him. “How would I know, who voted for whom” Ranchodbhai retorts when confronted with this question.

Thakedas, traditionally a hot-blooded community, complain that their Harijan neighbours have been throwing stones into their “wada.” “They make the children do it,” says one of them. “The evening of the clash, one of us had gone to the “chamarvas” to complain after some stones landed in our compound. A heated exchange of words took place, and the lone man found himself surrounded by a hostile mob. A call for help brought others to his rescue but we were outnumbered and beaten”, said a Thakeda.

The Harijans have a different tale to tell. After the panchayat elections, the Thakedas, residing in the adjoining “wada”, have been abusing us every day. They have been itching for quarrel but when we did not oblige them, they sought us out. The Thakedas and the caste Hindus attacked us with

sticks and “dharias”. But for a CRP section in the village, Ranmalpur would have been repeated here, says Puniabhai. Other Harijans join to allege that the sarpanch himself was armed with a stick and attacked one of their prosperous caste cousins.

The CRP sub-inspector, Maha Singh Ahlawat, says a mob of about 250 people had collected in and around the “chamarvas” but denies that “dharias” were used. “The sarpanch was standing near the panchayat building, which has been converted into CRP camp. When the trouble began, I rushed to the spot with my Section and the sarpanch was just two paces ahead of me. He did not attack anyone,” the Haryanvi police official averts.

“How can I be charged with practising untouchability. I have done the maximum for them during my six years as sarpanch—a separate light pole in the “chamarvas” and 24 hours running water for them. The caste Hindus get water only during fixed hours. I have even dined with them,” Ranchodbhai says. A passing Harijan called to verify the truth in his utterances nods in assent dutifully. The same Harijan when questioned a day earlier in the safety of his own house had charged the caste Hindus with exploiting them and the sarpanch for neglecting them.

Caste Prejudices

But whatever the people might say, the fact stands out that the evil of caste prejudices still exists in this village. The caste Hindu is not the only one guilty of it. The “chamars” too are, for their attitude is the same towards “bhangis”. The “chamar” Harijans refuse to eat with the bhangis.

Ironically, the well-knit bhangi families of Jodhpur lead a better life than the so-called superior “chamars”. They live in brick houses, which are clean. A “bhangi” youth of the village Bhulabhai Mafatbhai, had won the first prize for having the cleanest house in the village last year.

Life in the shanties of the “Chamarvas” is a story of filth, dirt and disease. Immediately behind it is a pool where the dirty water of the village flows in. They continue to live oblivious of all this. But there is fear in the eyes of some of the less enlightened among them. An entire section of the CRP is camping in the Harijan vas to prevent any recurrence of trouble. “But they have to go one day or the other. What will be our fate after that?” an 85-year-old woman seated on a cot wails.

Though the caste Hindus say that farm labour in the village is paid Rs. 4 per day with food free, a Thakeda woman, unknowingly lets the cat out of bag. We never get more than Rs. 2.50 a day, she says. Despite the best efforts of the sarpanch, Harijans are not allowed in the village temples. Caste Hindus deny this. But Harijans emphatically say it is the truth. (Courtesy: “Times of India”, Ahmedabad).

Upgrading Courses In Hyderabad Arms Workshop

It has been decided to conduct upgrading courses (class 3 to 2 and 2 to 1) in No.l. Arms Workshop at Hyderabad, beginning from September, for the benefit of 400 armourers of the Force.

The duration of 3 to 2 and 2 to 1 upgrading courses will be 12 weeks and 6 weeks respectively.

The aim of these courses is to

(a) refresh the knowledge for inspection and repair of arms and bicycles;

(b) impart advanced training for inspection and repair of arms including new arms of 7.62 mm and 9 mm calibre and

(c) enable armourers to achieve essential grade qualifications for further promotions.

A Pilgrimage to Hot Springs

by

Bhupinder Singh



As we stood in a semicircle around the historical monument to pay homage to the unsung heroes who laid down their lives for the nation, I watched the other policemen in our small party hailing from different parts of the country and serving in different Forces in different ranks. All of them had similar expressions on their faces—an admixture of solemnity, sadness and pride. I tried to visualise an incident that had taken place 17 years back

on that spot.

The Event

...For Shri Karan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, the fateful day of October 21, 1959, started like any other day of his monotonous life in these God-forsaken, barren mountains, where the only commanding forces are snow and blizzards. He never knew that he and his patrolling party of C.R.P.F. jawans will face something so unusual, when he set out for patrolling near the Hot Springs post in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.

On that cold, bleak day, the unsuspecting Indians went for usual round in their area of responsibility, armed only with bolt-action rifles. The Chinese troops attacked the small patrolling party with an overwhelming number using sophisticated automatic weapons. The “Bhai Bhai” illusion evaporated in the smoke of the gun barrels. Though vastly out-numbered, these brave men faced the enemy ambush with courage and determination. They stood the ground against tremendous odds and to the last round. The fighting stopped only when ten valiant men had laid down their lives and another nine taken prisoners by the enemy. This sudden, violent and perfidious attack of the enemy without any provocation served as an eye-opener for India. This incident became an important factor in moulding our foreign policy and future preparedness for the defence of the motherland.

The entire nation mourned the death of these brave men. The simple but elegant memorial erected in their honour stands out on the spot, proudly proclaiming their courage and patriotism at an altitude of 15,000 feet in the mighty Himalayan ranges.

.....When I woke up from my reverie, the solemn ceremony was almost over. Our hands rose in unison for salutation of tribute to the great soldiers who attained the heights of martyrdom.

Fulfilment of Desire

While I was serving in Srinagar it was always my wish to visit this place of pilgrimage for every policeman of the country and when, on July 11, 1975, I heard that I had been detailed to represent C.R.P.F. in the police party going to Hot Springs for a visit to pay homage to these martyrs, I was overwhelmed with joy. I saw in this a fulfilment of my long-cherished desire to visit this Mecca of all patriots. The visit turned out to be one of the few unforgettable experiences of my life as it touched in me the inner

chords of my heart, bringing forth a symphony of the sacred feelings and sentiments.

Every year a police party consisting of all ranks from various states of the country undertakes this difficult journey to the Hot Springs post during the month of September. This visit serves another important purpose of knowing the perilous and desolate terrain in which our policemen are guarding our frontiers.

The tour was conducted under the auspices of B.S.F. and I.T.B.F. The party of police officers ranging from Deputy Commandant to Constable in rank assembled in Jammu on August 20, 1975. As the Srinagar-Leh road was blocked by landslides, our journey was delayed for a couple of days. The beginning of our challenging journey was in three-ton vehicles which started on August 23 from Jammu in a heavy downpour. The whole party and the baggage received a good soaking but the rain failed to dampen our high spirits. In the evening, by the time we reached Srinagar, the weather had cleared. The party was originally scheduled to spend two days in Srinagar. As it was already behind schedule and there were many administrative arrangements to be tied up, we could not spend much time there. In the meantime the road to Leh was cleared. So it was decided to avail this opportunity without wasting time, considering the unpredictability of those hill roads. The party was provided with one jeep and two one-ton vehicles for onward journey.

To Leh

The brisk early morning of August 25 saw our party leaving Srinagar for Kargil. En route we saw trainees of the High Altitude Warfare School at Sonamarg practising rock-climbing and rappling on some steep and tricky angled rocks by the side of the road. By crossing the Zojila pass at an altitude of 11600 feet, we lost sight of the beautiful Kashmir valley and entered Ladakh district. Our small caravan proceeded further.

At Drass, the party was equipped with necessary snow clothing for onward journey. We reached the day’s destination in Kargil in the night and camped there with ITBP post. Early next morning the party set out for Leh. The Fatula pass which we crossed on the way is significant, as this is the highest point (13,479 feet) on the Srinagar-Leh road. At many places our vehicles slowed down to snail’s pace as the road had been badly damaged. We reached Leh at 8 o’clock in the night, thus completing the first and less

strenuous phase of our journey.

Leh is the headquarter of the hill district of Ladakh. The word Ladakh means “low-land” in Tibetan language. Traditionally, it has been a forbidden land because of its terrain and inaccessibility from other parts of the country. Ladakh is also known as the land of Lamas and Gompas. Buddhist culture dominates the entire fabric of socio-religious life of Ladakh. The restrictions on visit of Leh by foreigners have been lifted since last year only and it was interesting to note that while thousands of foreign tourists made a bee-line for this exotic land, Indian tourists still found it more exciting to go to the comforts of popular hill resorts. Besides Buddhism, the Tibetan culture and way of life have left a strong imprint on the people of Ladakh. We had the privilege of enjoying Tibetan hospitality at Leh. I visited a family and the hostess served “chhang”, a popular drink like beer. “Gud-gud tea” is the most common beverage of Ladakh. This is prepared with tea leaves, salt and yak butter. “Mugma”, “thuppa” and “maw-maw” are the staple food preparations of these people. All these preparations are of meat, noodles and refined flour.

The Guardian Angel

For seven days our party had to stay at Leh at the height of 11,556 feet for acclimatisation. Occasionally, we were taken out for short treks over nearby high altitudes. The I.T.B.P. with whom we were staying, arranged for a visit to Hemisgompa, a famous monastry of the Buddhists.

Everyone was wonder-struck at the beauty and originality of the architecture of this imposing edifice. It is the oldest and the richest monastry in the region. We were introduced to Shri Sonam Wangyal, hero of the 1965 Everest expedition, who was to be our guide for further journey over the difficult terrain to Hot Springs and back. The guidance and advice of this veteran mountaineer proved invaluable and he literally became our guardian angel in some particularly trying situations. Two members of the J & K Police also joined us at Leh for onward journey.

After the final preparations, our party started its pilgrimage to Hot Springs on September 2, 1975. The day’s destination was Phobrang (14,810 feet). This time the conveyance was a jonga and a three-ton vehicle. On the way we could see local men and women going towards Leh, leading their yaks loaded with goods like wool, yak-butter etc to find a market for their commodities. As the party reached Changla at a height of about 17,000 feet,

some members experienced a slight feeling of giddiness since it was the first time that the party had reached this height. In the evening we reached Phobrang and stayed there the next day also for further acclimatisation and to prepare ourselves for the final and hazardous lap of our difficult journey. From Phobrang onwards mechanical means of road transport did not exist and ponies and yaks were arranged for us.

A Tough Going

On September 4, the party set out on horse-back for the most difficult stage of the journey. The terrain became more forbidding and unfriendly as the party progressed slowly. These desolate and silent mountains had a beauty of their own which was at once both intriguing and enchanting. These are of different shades—brown, black, red and yellow. The area seemed to be totally uninhabited, either by animals or human beings. Here one may almost expect an encounter with the abominable snowman. The going became more and more tough.

On the way, we crossed Marsi-mikla at an altitude of 18,390 feet, the highest point scaled by our party in the entire tour. We reached Bao and camped there for the night. To reach Bao the party had to negotiate dangerous tracks precariously cut on loose mountain alongside the Rimdi Nallah. The Rimdi Nallah runs into Changcheno river with its origin in Western Tibet. The party faced some difficulty at Bao due to the rarefied atmosphere. Some members of the party had difficulty in getting sound sleep. It was extremely cold and the temperature dropped to sub zero levels in the night. Next morning we found the water of the Nallah frozen.

A Hot Water Bath

On September 5, the party set out for the next stop at Tsogtsalu. We had to further negotiate narrow tracks running through loose slate mountains on the banks of the Rimdi Nallah with steep cliffs on one side and the falls, almost vertical about a thousand feet below, on the other side. The party reached Tsogtsalu in the afternoon. Next morning, the party started on the last portion of the journey on way to Hot Springs. In the afternoon, we reached the goal. After lunch the members of the party had a refreshing bath in the nearby hot water spring. After the long and tiresome tour of many days, this natural hot water bath had a very soothing effect. Such hot water springs are considered to be having medicinal value for skin diseases etc.

September 7 was the day to which we all had been looking forward. It was on this day that we paid homage at the Hot Springs Memorial to the martyrs of October 21, 1959. Homage was paid at 0900 hrs by our party alongwith I.T.B.F. and I.T.B.P. personnel at the Hot Springs check-post.

The Hot Springs memorial was originally constructed on August 15, 1962. On July 30, 1975, the memorial was renovated and made more impressive. The names of the ten martyrs who laid down their lives at Hot Springs are engraved on the memorial. These are :

1. Constable Iman Singh

   1st Bn CRPF

2. Constable Puran Singh

   1st Bn CRPF

3. Constable Nurbu Lama

   1st Bn CRPF

4. Constable Beg Raj Singh

   2nd Bn CRPF

5. Constable Makhan Lal

   2nd Bn CRPF

6. Constable Shiv Nath

   3rd Bn CRPF

7. Constable Hanjit Suba

   3rd Bn CRPF

8. Constable Dharam Singh

3rd Bn CRPF

9. Constable Sarwan Singh

3rd Bn CRPF

10. Constable Tsering Norba

3rd Bn CRPF

Three of the martyrs hailed from Darjeeling (W. Bengal), two each from Haryana, Punjab and U.P. and one from Himachal Pradesh. The remaining one was a Gurkha. Thus the blood of jawans from one corner of the country to another was spilled in the cause of motherland.

The solemn ceremony over, the party commenced its return journey to Leh on September 9 and the party returned to Phobrang by the same route. The arduous journey of six days on pony and foot had been quite tiring. On arrival at Phobrang we felt somewhat relieved. To enable us to see other places of interest and historical importance, our return journey from Phobrang to Leh was planned via Chushul and Nyoma.

The onward journey to Chushul ensued on September 10 by road. The road runs along the famous Pangong lake for 42 kms. This phenominal lake become significant both geologically and tactically because of its outstanding characteristics. It is the biggest lake in the world at such a high altitude. It has a length of 130 kms and is partly in Indian territory, the remaining length being in western Tibet. The water is brackish and it still puzzles the geologists about its origin. We all sampled the water and it was really salty. Though it is said that this water does not support any life many ducks and other aquatic birds are to be seen living off the waters of the lake.

At Chushul, we saw the Gurkha Memorial constructed in the memory of the heros of the 1962 Sino-Indian war. Chushul was an area where the Chinese aggression started originally and a bitter fight took place between the two Armies for the possession of this area. We could see the abandoned air-field from a distance. We also saw the famed India Gate. On September 11, we saw on way to Nyoma the 13th Kumaon Memorial erected in memory of the Kumaonies who fell in 1962 at Chushul. Thereafter, we

crossed the Tsako La (15, 500ft). The road has to traverse sandy tracts which make the going tough. In the evening we reached Nyoma. The Weaving Centre at Nyoma is noted for its pashmina wool. Next morning the party set out: for the return journey to Leh. On the way, we availed another chance to have a natural hot-water bath after many days at the Chuma Thang Hot Springs. After lunch, we proceeded for Leh and reached there in the evening.

From the start of its journey at Jammu on August 23 to its return to Leh on September 12, the party had travelled a total distance of 1388 kms, of which 146 kms were covered on ponies and foot. From

Leh, the party returned to Jammu via Srinagar from where we dispersed, taking with us a lifetime memory of this adventure.

At various check-posts where we halted, excellent facilities were provided by the post officers and men. The inhospitality of the area notwithstanding, the hospitality extended by the various post commanders was, indeed, admirable. At these check-posts, one should appreciate the loneliness and difficulties faced by the personnel manning them. Those men were overjoyed to see us. They get rare chances to see new faces around them. They were all eager to discuss with us about the mainland.

The solemn message of Hot Springs was echoing in my mind:

“When you go home

Tell them of us and say

For your tomorrow,

We gave our today.”

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Consequent upon deputation to CRPF, Shri J.M. Qureshi, IPS, (M.P. Cadre) has taken over charge as DIGP, Hyderabad.

Consequent upon Shri D. S. Bhatnagar’s departure for Japan, Shri B. Verma has taken over as Deputy Director (Adm). Shri J.F. Rebeiro, till recently DIGP, Hyderabad has taken over as Deputy Director (Training) in Directorate.

W.A. RE DESIGNATED AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR (C)

In recognition of the importance that the CRPF Signals have achieved

due to extensive communications provided for command and control in the Force throughout the country, the Government has upgraded the post of Wireless Adviser and has redesignated it as Deputy Director (Communications).

CHASNALA TRAGEDY AND CRPF

by

P. S. Sayarus

The Chasnala Colliery is situated in the district of Dhanbad in Bihar and is about 25 kms away from Dhanbad town. The colliery was taken over by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. in 1955 as a captive mine for its plant at Burnpur. While the mine can boast of the best grade coking coal in the Jharia area, mining work presents tough problems. Unlike in many other mines, the coal mines at Chasnala are steps running at angles varying from 28 to 36 degrees to the horizon. Chasnala mine is supposed to be one of the finest in the country and is of a modern type. It was built, with Rs. 47 crores of World Bank assistance and the IISCO hoped to pay off the World Bank loan in a matter of years after achieving the full rated capacity of 3800 tonnes of coal-raising per day. The level had reached only at 500 tonnes, when this disaster took place on Dec. 27, 1975.

The Accident

The exact cause of the accident is so far not known. The version of the IISCO authorities is that there is an old overhead mine where working stopped some 30 years ago. This old mine is a reservoir of water. According to the map, a wall is separating the old mine from the new with a thickness of 24 metres. By international standards, even 15 metres should have been quite safe.

On December 27, 1975 water from the old abandoned mine on the right side suddenly rushed into the deeper horizons of Chasnala Colliery, trapping all the employees who were working at that time. According to the records, there were 375 employees inside including three mining engineers and 17 members of supervisory staff. The flooding of the mine occurred with such suddenness that the workers had no chance to escape. The water is estimated to have gushed in at seven million gallons per minute.

The information regarding this accident was received by S.P. at 1700 hrs on December 27, 1975 and immediately two platoons from B and F Coys and one platoon from D Coy of 30th Battalion rushed to the spot alongwith Dy. Commissioner and SP Dhanbad. At this time the family members of the trapped miners and other labourers had gathered around the office of the management with lethal weapons. It took about three hours for the Force to calm the crowd. With the persuasion of the civil authorities and the police, the crowd dispersed peacefully. After getting this information, the Commandant 30th Bn CRPF along with the Training Coy rushed to the spot for rescue operations the same night. Other forces were also rushed to the spot. However, the CRPF was the first police force to reach the spot. The total number of Force deployed in Chasnala on December 28, 1975 was : (i) 3 Coys of 30th Bn CRPF; (ii) 1 Pln. of 41st Bn CRPF; (iii) 3 Coys of 56th Bn BSF (Reserve); and (iv) 4 Coys of BMP.

The district police alongwith one tear smoke squad was also deployed.

Rescue Operations

The only way to rescue the trapped miners was to dewater the entire mine. The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. was the first to reach the spot for dewatering operations. Six hundred engineers of BCCL were involved in this operation. Besides, 15 experts with pumps and other modern equipment from the Soviet Union also helped to accelerate the dewatering operation. Experts from Poland along with four pumps each having a discharge capacity of 1200 gallons per minute also arrived on January 1, 1976. The dewatering operations were conducted through five points. CRPF personnel guarded all the points.

Meetings were held by the IISCO authorities to co-ordinate the work of different agencies. This committee comprised representatives of management, engineers, medical officers, civil authorities and representatives from civil police and CRPF. Important points of rescue,

relief, welfare and law and order duties and problems were discussed.

Health Problems

To check the outbreak of epidemics was an important problem. Bleaching powder was mixed with the contaminated pumped out water. The Chief Medical Officer of the Coal Mines Board and the Civil Surgeon of Dhanbad district were given full powers to deal with the health problems. Due to the draining out of the reservoir which had inundated the mine, a problem of drinking water arose for the people living in the nearby areas. To meet the problem, the Jharia Water Board supplied 26,000 gallons of water daily.

Welfare Activities

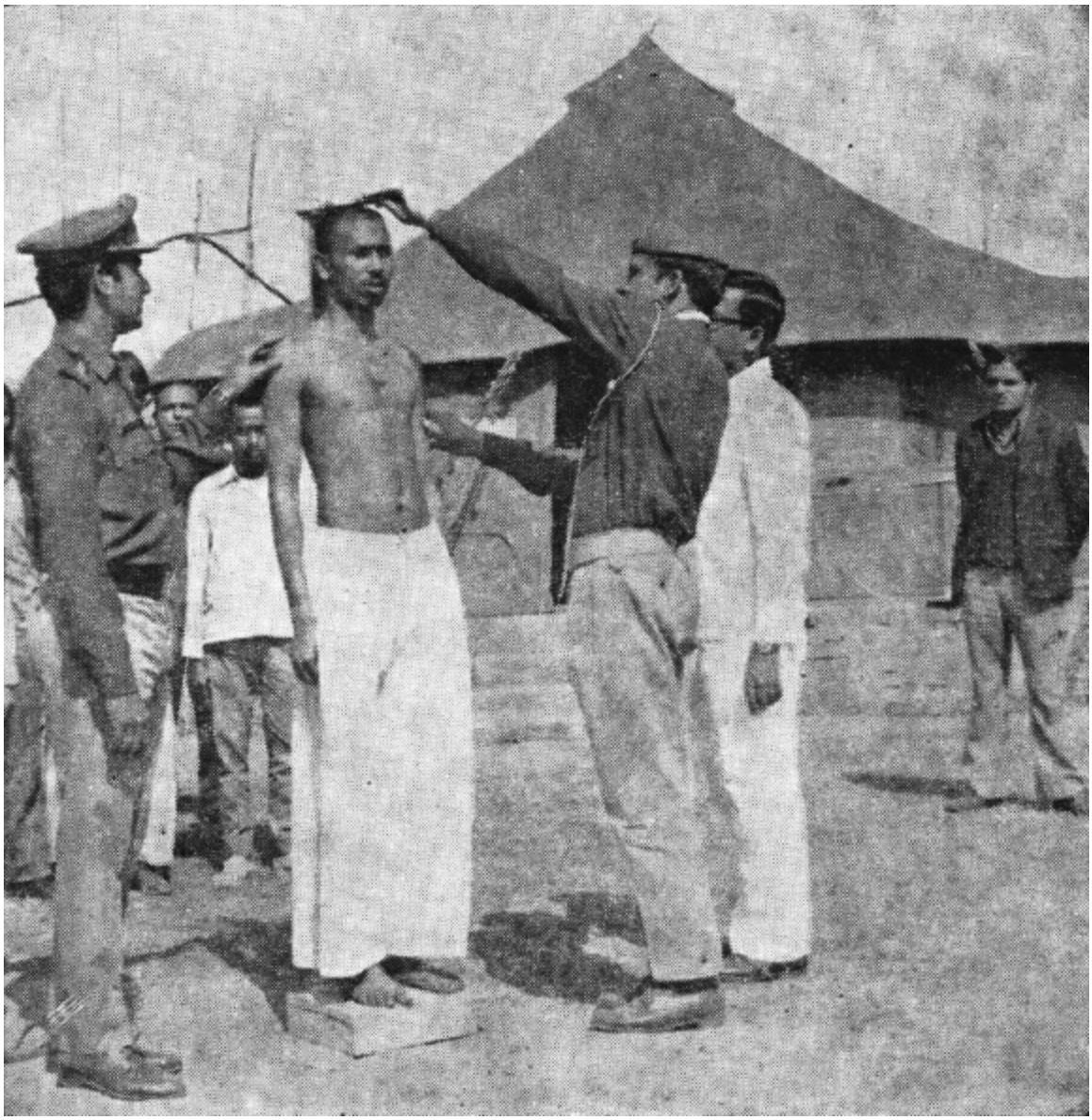
The Chasnala Colliery area is normally the centre of lawlessness, but everything went on peacefully due to the welfare activities and relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the affected families by the IISCO, State Govt and the CRPF. The board of management of Indian Iron & Steel Co donated Rs. 2 lakhs towards the relief and rehabilitation of the families of trapped miners, besides assuring adequate job opportunities for the sons and dependents of those affected in the disaster. Two welfare centres were set up at South Colony to provide medical care and supply food packets. The welfare centres functioned round the clock in order to meet any contingency. Rationing and post offices were also opened in the welfare centres. Employees, whose near relatives were trapped in the disaster were given one month’s leave with pay and L.T.C.

The local authorities and the management have praised the CRPF for the assistance rendered by them in the rescue operations as also for the offer of employment to the dependents of trapped miners. The Central Reserve Police Force enlisted 12 persons after slight relaxations in the CRPF recruitment standard.

A detailed reconnaisance of the route pertaining to the rescue operations from the pit-head up to the burial/cremation ground was carried out by a group of officers including the DIGP, CRPF (Patna), Shri M.S. Bawa. It was only on January 19, 1976 that two rescue teams were able to enter the mine. Mr. S.S. Prasad, DGMS who led the first rescue team to the mine, declared that there was no sign of life inside the mine. On January 19, 1976 the first dead body was brought out from the mine and taken to the place of

identification.

The skinless body was identified with the help of a metal token which bore a number. After identification and post-mortem, the bodies of victims were handed over to the relatives. Each body was then taken to the cremation/burial ground. For unclaimed bodies a separate organisation consisting of the management's representatives, district officials, Union representatives (comprising all religions) was formed. The CRPF was entrusted with the task of protecting the area of identification, post-mortem and cremation.



Recruitment of relatives of the Chasnala victims in the CRPF.

AUTHORISATION OF WATER FILTERS

All Battalions deployed in the hilly terrains of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Warangal, and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh have been authorised 25 water filters of 10 litres capacity.

Variations in the number and size of the water filters can be made on approval of the Sector IGP.

The Battalions in such areas will, on transfer, hand over the water filters to the relieving units.

CRPF RTO AT HOWRAH

An S.O. has been posted at Howrah Railway Station to establish liaison with local railway authorities for the reservation of seats for CRPF personnel proceeding on duty or leave.

All CRPF personnel can contact him at the railway station if any assistance is required.

Carelessness—A Health Hazard

By

Dr. R. K. Mohanty

"Starvation amongst plenty" is an old adage. Government of India has been trying its best to provide better medical facilities to the C.R.P. Force personnel. Still, it remains a fact that our men suffer amidst plenty of medical facilities. It is so because of the ignorance and negligence on their part.

Common Diseases

Most of the men who attend Unit hospitals in the eastern zone are seen to be suffering from gastrointestinal troubles like indigestion, loss of appetite,

constipation, diarrhoea, dysentery of various types, weakness, cough, anaemia, itching, headache, gas trouble etc.

Most of these ailments are caused by the intestinal worms like round worm, hook worm, thread worm, tape worm, entamoeba hystolytica, giardia lambilia etc.

Mode of Infection

Most of these diseases are communicated (i) by drinking water from different sources directly, (ii) by taking water from hotels and tea stalls where purity is uncertain, (iii) by taking uncovered and cold food from hotels, (iv) by taking fruits without washing these properly, and (v) by walking barefooted.

Contact by C.R.P.F. Men

(a) The C.R.P.F. personnel cannot remain inside the camp all the time because of the nature of their duties. So they are to go out frequently, and at times they have to take their food and drinking water from the available sources. In the eastern zone, the water purification is very poor. The water which they take contains the ova (seeds)of the above worms.

(b) In the eastern zone, hotels sell the pork meat which some of the men do take. This meat is not properly boiled as a result of which men ingest the worm and suffer from gastro-intestinal troubles.

(c) The men also eat different fruits purchased directly from the market without proper washing. These fruits also carry the ova of different worms on their outer surface and thus the men suffer.

(d) The tribal men defaecate in the open fields. Their faecal matters are usually washed away by the frequent rainfall and these flow through the springs, and rivulets and otherwise flow down from the hills. The CRPF men go for patrolling in these areas very often for hours together. They drink the water from all these sources while passing by. Though this type of water while flowing down becomes clear and becomes aesthetically acceptable, nevertheless it contains large amount of ova of different worms — mostly round worm, hook worm and entamoeba hystolytica. This way without the knowledge of the men, the worms get through their internal system and give rise to gastro-intestinal troubles.



The author

Prevention

As the C.R.P.F. men are called upon for various duties round the clock, they must keep themselves fit all the time. The following precautionary measures must be taken: —

1. While going out of the camp, the men should try to avoid taking food and drinking water from the market.

2. While going for patrolling, the C.R.P.F. personnel should take boiled and cold water from the camp in their water bottles and try to avoid drinking from the roadside sources, even if the water looks very clear.

3. They should never take fruits either from the jungles or from the market without proper washing and cleaning with hot water.

4. They must not walk barefooted, especially in the eastern zone.

5. They must be supplied with water sterilizing tablets as some times these are required in emergency while patrolling.

6. They should not take any medicines without consulting their doctors. By taking medicines according to their own wishes, they rather invite the disease.

7. Health education regarding the preventive aspect of the above diseases must be given by the trained men to all C.R.P.F. personnel like a routine training programme.

8. Last but not the least is the personal hygiene and cleanliness. A man must wash his hands with soap and warm water before eating anything especially those who are deployed in the eastern zone. A man who falls ill should at once get himself treated, otherwise he will spread the disease.

The men must remember that the health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. To achieve it and prove themselves fit to face every circumstance, they must be health conscious.

A PLEA FOR NATIONAL HOME GUARDS

by

Lt. Col. M. C. Gautam

In our society riddled with complex socio-economic problems, desirability of people's participation in governmental activities like maintenance of law and order, development projects, relief operations, civic education and social uplift cannot be denied and ignored. The aspect assumes importance in large democracies. Closer association of the administration will have salutary effect in ensuring a clean public life. The mode and scope of public participation has to be basically voluntary and non-political in nature.

After Independence, various State Governments started raising their own voluntary organisations, but perhaps without clear-cut charter of duties and coordination at national level. With our experience of the last 28 years, we should be in a position to form a clear picture of an integrated voluntary organisation, which will appreciably help in fostering national integration and discipline to ensure national progress and easing of social and economic tensions among the masses. The organisation will also act as watchdog of the nation, assuring a feeling of justice and security to the population in the face of an internal disturbance or external aggression.

Integrated Force

At present we have Territorial Army, National Cadet Corps, Home

Guards, Civil Defence and various youth services as the main voluntary organisations under Government patronage. Their roles, training and performance will indicate lack of coordination and duplicity.

In resisting the enemy aggression or facing any national adversity,

the whole nation must rise as one man; there has to be total involvement. This aim can be achieved when the nation is disciplined through the medium of a national home guards organisation.

Integration of all the existing voluntary orgnisations along with the possibility of reduction in the State armed police forces will achieve economy to the tune of several crores of rupees annually. Hence there is a case for the formation of an integrated force to be known as National Home Guards under an Act of Parliament, with specific charter of duties, which of course, will require periodical review in the light of our fast changing socio-economic conditions.

Study of voluntary organisations in foreign countries may also help evolve our own pattern. However, to foster a sense of discipline among minors, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides organisations in a modified form should continue to function.

Role and Assignment

There are permanent government agencies which are responsible for ensuring a clean public life, but their performance has so far not been up to the desired national expectations. Generally, the National Home Guards should be assigned to assisting the Government in their activities and in such manner as deemed desirable in the service of and being conducive to better living of the masses. Thus, some of the suggested tasks which it should be called upon to undertake are :

(a) In times of war, it will relieve the armed forces of security duties at static defence installations, including the airfields and communication duties in rear areas. During this period, the volunteers may be required to be put under the Army Act.

(b) During peace, it will help the armed forces in manning the international borders. Being locals, they will prove very effective. They can also be useful in counter-insurgency roles.

(c) In times of war, it will provide partially trained recruits to the regular armed forces without loss of time, thereby ensuring constant national

preparedness.

(d) It will carry out civil defence duties including guarding of important civil installations and suppression of rumours during emergency.

(e) It will help in running essential services in emergency.

(f) It will assist the Government in maintenance of law and order (particularly in “trouble prevention” and “restoration of normalcy” roles), social harmony, traffic control and prevention and detection of crimes.

(g) It will educate the public in inculcating civic sense, that is cleanliness, road sense, queue discipline, public distribution system, price control etc.

(h) It will help the administration in preventing and curbing antisocial activities like hoarding, smuggling, adulteration, graft, thefts, deliberate harassment of public by Government officials and so on.

(i) It will help in national development projects.

(j) It will help during and after national calamities and disasters like floods, earthquakes, fires, epidemic, accidents, and so on.

(k) National Home Guards will act as information guides to visitors and tourists and help the ignorant complainants in redressing their grievances.

(l) It will act as eyes and ears to the Government regarding laxities in implementation of Government policies, directions and projects, and thus help in booking the corrupt, the obstructionists and deliberate delayers.

Recruitment and Training

The members of the organisation should be recruited from a cross-section of people with proven personal integrity and sense of dedication. People with strong political leanings and those who are active members of political parties should be kept away. The existing practice of recruiting Home Guards from “lower strata” of society requires radical changes. By and large, at present, the main motivation for volunteers is supplementing their meagre income rather than social service. The highly placed in Government offices and society, when working as National Home Guards, will be in a better position to realise the difficulties of the common people in the actual implementation of Government measures and thus rectify the same. The volunteers should be recruited for a specified period in rotation, with liability for call-up in emergency.

The expenditure on the raising and training of National Home Guards should be borne by the Central Government. The employing agency, that is Central government, state governments, railways, public or private undertakings etc should pay for the duties performed for them. Volunteers, after a screening, should be given intensive training with periodical refresher training. Training conditions and environments should infuse a spirit of enthusiasm, dignity and pride in the volunteers. It should be appreciated that such volunteers cannot be subjected to the same rigours of training as any regular armed organisation.

The training schedule and syllabi should aim at building up character and ensure in making them adept in carrying out the tasks assigned, besides making them realistic in approach. Subjects should cover physical training, drill, unarmed combat, weapons and fieldcraft training, first aid, communications, anti-dacoity measures, law and constitution, intelligence and national security, national language, rescue and disaster fighting operations, fire fighting, civic education, driving, anti-flood measures and indoctrination in nationalism and politeness.

Training institutions at district and state levels are required. Besides these, there is a need for a National Home Guards Training Academy for specialised, advanced and leadership training to selected volunteers.

Organisation and Conduct

The National Home Guards should have four wings, that is, General, Students, Women, and Armed, but without watertight compartments. The tasks assigned to the various wings are to be based on the vocation, aptitude and capabilities of volunteers, e.g. the Women’s Wing is more suited for carrying out welfare activities, nursing and manning communication set-up. The Students’ Wing is suited for civic education and information and Armed Wing for guard and protection duties. The General Wing should mainly provide internal security and functional units.

The sub-units like a section, a platoon or a company should correspond to localities on mohalla, village, town or city basis. The leadership element should be provided by the respected prominent citizens of the locality who are politically non-aligned. Ex-servicemen will prove very useful.

All the sub-units are required to be designated for particular tasks, though in emergency for maintenance of law and order and in case of

calamities, all National Home Guards should be able to stand up to the occasion. The necessity of continuous training and requirement for sudden deployment for unforeseen incidents imply that, though a voluntary organisation, it requires a nucleus of permanent staff and some units officered by a separate central National Home Guards cadre of officers. To be effective, the permanent units or sub-units are required to be appropriately located and equipped to suit their roles, ensuring timely availability of men, equipment and stores, later reinforced by volunteers. A fool-proof system for mobilisation is required to be worked out and periodically rehearsed.

Although the National Home Guards and the Police will have a complementary role to each other, the former should be an independent organisation and its voluntary character should be maintained at all costs. This is essential if the National Home Guards have to assist the police or vice-versa in their duties like restoration of normalcy at the end of a complicated law and order situation and maintenance of social harmony. This they can do with advantage as the affected public will not carry the same feeling of apathy towards them as against the police because of the latter's role and responsibilities in dealing with law and order situations.

The National Home Guards in their conduct and behaviour use tact and persuasion rather than authority and force when dealing with public in discharge of their obligations.

High Public Image

Conditions of enlistment of volunteers must be conducive to creation of high image in the public eyes. An efficient organisation requires devoted officers with national outlook. For this purpose, the need of creation of a Central cadre of officers for staffing the permanent nucleus of the organisation is imperative. The practice of giving additional responsibilities in respect of Home Guards or having officers on deputation is neither desirable nor conducive to effective functioning of the organisation.

The Home Guards deserve a distinct, smart uniform with appropriate badges of rank, which is one of the very important factors in attracting right type of volunteers from all walks of life to the organisation. A proper code for recognition of their undesirable and shameful acts should be laid down.

The recruitment of "the better placed in society" will go a long way in

enhancing the image and prestige of the organisation.

Though the National Home Guards will be volunteers, they are to be compensated monetarily. Provision of retention allowance and daily allowances, when on duty or training, medical care and compensation to the dependents in case of death of a volunteer should become the responsibility of the Government.

DAGOs' PASSING-OUT PARADE

Rajasthan Governor's Glowing Tributes to CRPF

Dr. Joginder Singh, Governor of Rajasthan, on August 29 took salute at the 15th Passing-Out Parade of the Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers of the Central Reserve Police Force at the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu in Rajasthan.

Thirty-four Officers—Deputy Superintendents of Police—passed out. The parade was commanded by K.V. Madhusudan, a trainee officer.

The Governor presented the Sword of Honour for Best All-round Trainee to Shri J.S. Sandhu. Medals for Best Trainees (Outdoor) and (Indoor) were given to Shri K.K. Shivprasad and K.V. Madhusudan respectively.

Recalling the services of C.R.P.F. in meeting the dangers from outside and from within the country, the Governor stated that this Force was the first to draw blood with Chinese at Hot Springs in 1959. It had also successfully repulsed the attack of Pakistanis in the Rann of Kutch.

Dr. Joginder Singh stated that as a Force primarily responsible for internal security, C.R.P.F. had done an excellent job in the eastern States of the country.

He was confident that the name and good work done by this Force will form a golden chapter in the history. The Governor praised the standard of training being imparted at the C.R.P.F. academy which, he said, had been an

apt replacement for the National Police Academy after its shifting from Mount Abu to Hyderabad.

Dr. Joginder Singh promised all possible help to the Internal Security Academy for sorting out its problems including those of accommodation and more playgrounds.

The Governor congratulated the passing-out Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers on their excellent turn-out on the parade.

Paying a glowing tribute to the Director-General, the Governor stated that he knew Shri N. S. Saksena in U.P. and admired him since long.



Sandhu



Madhusudan



Shivprasad



The Director General, Sh. N. S Saksena, speaking to the young officers.

A Heart-to-Heart Chat

On August 30, 1976, Shri N.S. Saksena, the Director-General, had an informal chat with the passing-out. Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers at Mount Abu.

At the outset, he congratulated the Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers for their smart parade. This, he said, would have been impossible without the hard work of their instructors. They should, therefore, never forget the debt they owed to their instructors throughout their lives.

Referring to the Internal Security Academy, Shri Saksena stated that the institution was not very old and not a full-fledged one as yet. Presently, it was merely a CRPF academy. After some time, it was hoped that officers from other organisations would also attend and benefit from the courses offered by the I.S.A. He, therefore, stressed the need for Internal Security Academy having expertise of high order.

Thereafter, the Director-General invited the young officers to ask from him questions on any subject so that after they went to the field, they should not have any doubts. Following are the extracts from the replies given by Shri Saksena :—

1. *CRPF Colony :* There is a plan to purchase a piece of land in Delhi for the benefit of the officers of the Force. Details are being worked out.

2. *Insurance :* A scheme for collective insurance of officers and men of the Force has been prepared. But before the scheme is initiated, it had to be endorsed by a vast majority of officers and men. I do not want to impose the scheme.

3. *Operational Control of Army :* There are clear rules and regulations on the respective roles and powers of CRPF and the Army when a Battalion is placed under the Army.

4. *Powers of CRPF Officers visa-vis Civil Police :* There is a Govt. of India circular order under which all officers of CRPF have heen

granted certain powers under Cr. P.C. The role of the CRPF, is clearly defined. CRPF officers have to work under the guidance of the local police because the latter understand the local situations better. There is a detailed pamphlet of MHA on this subject.

5. *Training at Other Institutions* : The training of Internal Security Academy is not so comprehensive that the CRPF officers may not be in need of training from other institutions. New training programmes are being chalked out which will take care of the needs of the Force. If you study the various training pamph-lets, you will get to know a lot. Moreover, the Assistant Commandants' refresher course is also being extended to the senior Deputy Superintendents of Police.

6. *Sector Battalions* : It is not possible to place certain Battalions permanently in one Sector because, although it may appear to be a neat arrangement, it is not workable. CRPF's role is such that it has to cater to the changing law and order situations in the country. Therefore, there cannot be a permanent arrangement under which a Battalion may be attached to one Sector only.

7. *Transfer of Personnel :* Transfer of a Battalion does not create many problems but large-scale transfer of personnel will. Problems arise in the matter of seniority, promotions, records etc., when people of one Battalion are transferred to another. Moreover, CRPF is a Force which is used for roles varying from purely civil police role to that of the Army. The movement of a Battalion from one place to another automatically provides to it the opportunity to face different situations prevailing in the different parts of the country. This is good training.

8. *Promotion Chances* : Every Dy. S. P. has a chance of becoming Assistant Commandant in nine years or so, if his record remains good. CRPF will soon have four Recruits' Training Centres instead of the present two. Prospects will, therefore, improve.

9. *Deputation to Other Organisations* : We have received a number of requests from other organisations for deputing our officers. However, CRPF presently is short of officers. We have first to take care of our

own “home”.

10. *Retirement* : The retirement age for Deputy Inspectors-General is being raised from 55 to 58 years. However, this benefit cannot be extended to other officers because while DIGs are administrative officers, others are field officers. I am not in favour of raising the retirement age for others because it is not in the interest of the Force.

11. *Deployment Strength* : The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued clear instructions that the least strength for the deployment will be a Section, except in certain exceptional circumstances for which permission of operational DIG is required.

12. *Posting of CRPF Wives :* Although efforts are made to post CRPF officers and their wives (also in CRPF) at one place, it is not always possible to do so. At times, the most that can be done is to post a doctor wife of an officer at the Group Centre nearest to the husband’s Battalion. Young Dy. S. Ps cannot be posted to Group Centres.

Concluding this question-and-answer session, the Director-General feelingly remarked : “I hope this is your profession by choice and you will enjoy every hour of your life in CRPF. You have a uniform, prestige, leadership and the honour of belonging to a Force with such high traditions. If you hanker for the money which a business executive gets, the earlier you resign your job the better it is because there is no honest method of being rich in a para-military force.

“You have the satisfaction of being leaders from the beginning of your career.

“You can always walk into my room for talk. I can tell you, I have plenty of time. But if I hear of your misconduct, you will suffer badly. I cannot degrade the Force in the eyes of others”. The Director-General wished good luck to the young officers.



Shri J. S. Saldanha, Inspector-General and Director, ISA, Mount Abu conveying his good wishes to the passing-out Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers.

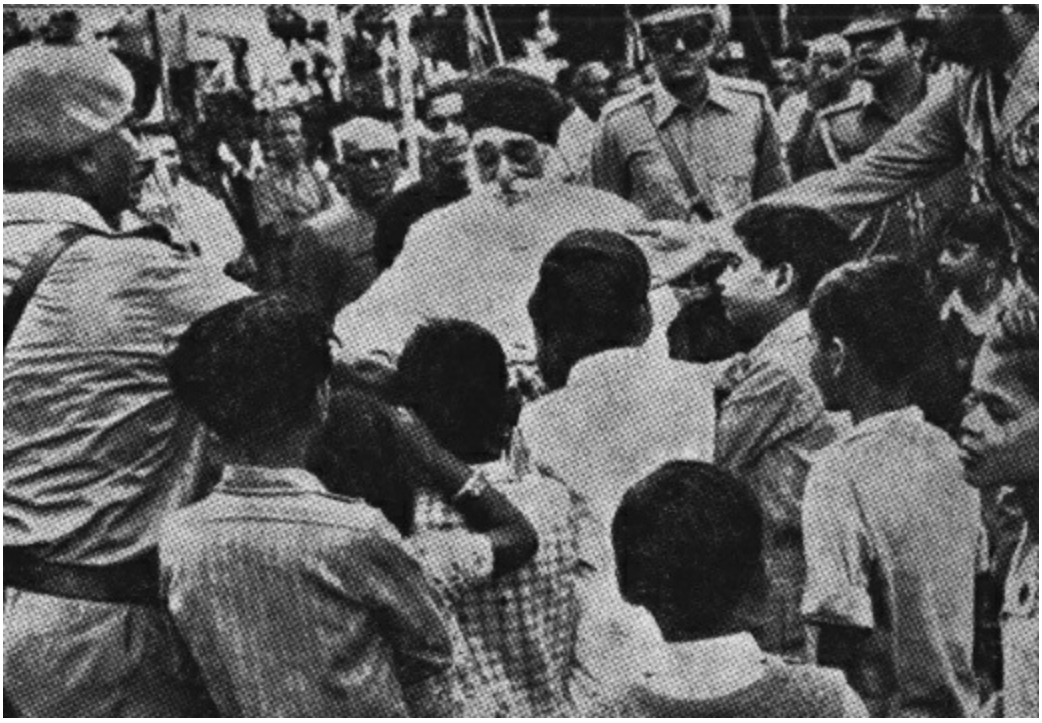
SNIPPETS FROM MOUNT ABU



A band display.



Top right : Dr. Joginder Singh, Governor of Rajasthan, being introduced to officer trainees.



Middle : The Governor distributing sweets among children.



Bottom : A section of the crowd that witnessed the passing-out parade.

TRAINING THE TRAINERS

One of the problems before all training institutions is always to find suitable personnel on its training staff. Postings in training institutions are usually unpopular and the reasons for it are applicable in some degrees to CRPF as well. These reasons are : Financial loss, less opportunities to win recognition, monotony of job and starvation of authority in public.

It is somewhat ironic that while posting in training institutions is commonly unpopular, the importance of the job of instructor is admitted by all. Thus, it is only the best calibre staff which has to be posted to training institutions.

Tenure of Posting

Further, a vicious circle is created in that due to unpopularity of posting, the most suitable stuff tends to make itself scarce. The officers in active formations avoid their good stuff being projected for such postings. The result is that persons posted to training institutions may keep lingering there for years beyond completion of normal tenures. This makes for an additional factor behind the unpopularity of such a posting.

Therefore, while formulating a proper policy for posting to training institutions, the following features need to be considered :—

(i) Persons posted in training institutions have to be transferred out after completion of their normal tenure of 3 years and they should know that they will not be made to stick to it longer than that.

(ii) Persons posted in training institutions feel compensated by way of a stabilised living, family accommodation, facility of proper education for their children, medical care of their family members etc.

(iii) The number of personnel required to replace those whose transfers become due on completion of normal tenure should be adequate and they should be fully qualified for the specialised nature of the

instructional job in training institution and for particular subject. These persons should have the pride of being specialists and chosen for the job on that account.

Problem & Solution

Magnitude of this problem can be gauged from the fact that in January 1975, out of a total of 1,277 executive personnel who were on the strength of the training institutions (except ISA) there were 653 persons, that is more than 50%, who had completed their normal tenure of three years of posting and a very large number of them had completed 4 or even 5 years. This large number needed to be replaced. Any person posted to training institutions could validly feel that he is written off for about 5 years from operational job and its advantages, thrills and money.

By November 1975, this number was reduced to 42. These 42 in fact, were the persons who have been specially permitted to continue either till the close of academic session of their children or on compassionate grounds and in some very rare cases because of indispensability at that time.

This has been made possible by a sustained programme of training the trainers. Apart from a normal perusal of the course reports and picking up men on that basis (which met only a very low percentage of the total requirement of replacements), the following further steps were implemented :—

(i) Service records of a large number of persons of proper age group and background were scrutinised and those with suitable records were earmarked to undergo various courses in CRPF, BSF, Army and other outside agencies. Courses were planned for them so that after their completion, they may be posted to a particular training institution to teach particular subject/ subjects.

(ii) Names of persons who wanted to volunteer for posting to a training institution were called for. Their ACRs were scrutinised and those with good records were placed on panel. Specific courses for them had been planned so that they may get groomed after a few months. Since they were a keen lot, their course grading was also likely to be good.

Thus a programme was implemented to get more personnel than the

required number trained in specific courses to enable them to be groomed as trainers for particular subjects.

A further programme was also initiated to train adequate number during the period up to 30.4.1977, so that persons who became due for turn over by 30.6.77 could be substituted by those who got trained as trainers. The period was utilised to put these persons through all the various available courses so that they developed into well qualified instructors.

Turning the Corner

Postings in training institutions are getting to be increasingly more lovable. The limited tenure of 3 years has its effect of assurance. The shortage of family quarters will be overcome because of special efforts towards construction. This will imply better medical facilities for families and stabilised education for children. Barwaha, where there were no school facilities for families of CRPF staff (who felt deterred on that account), has now a government schoal established within the premises of the CRPF campus. This school has been upgraded to middle school level and efforts are being made to make it a model school. D.G. had sanctioned Rs. 10,000 in November 1975 for purchase of furniture for this school.

Today, there are many persons who have expressed their keenness for being posted to training institutions. Only those with good ACRs have been sent or will be sent to attend the courses planned for them and those who make the best grade will be posted to training institutions. It is expected that posting in training institutions will no more remain unpopular. Secondly, the trainers of our Force will become so well qualified from various courses in the country as to give their very best to the various levels of basic and in-service trainees of the Force. It seems we have nearly turned the corner.

CAREER IN SIGNALS

by

Brig. Ajit Singh

A significant number of personnel serving in the CRPF Signals Range appear to have certain apprehensions about their future prospects as compared to their counterparts in the executive cadre. On the other hand, some executive personnel seem to think that their Signals brethren have been getting a better deal than they did.

This article is, therefore, an effort to bring relevant facts to the notice of Force personnel. The prospects in Signals, though attractive, have certain limitations which must be fully understood before arriving at any conclusions.

Role & Trades

The role of Signals is (i) to provide Signal communications to CRPF Hqrs at all levels so that the command and control is effectively exercised and the Force is able to fulfil its assigned tasks and (ii) maintain security of signal communications and prevent breaches of crypto security.

To be able to perform these roles, Signal Range has necessarily to have a majority of technically trained personnel who are required to operate and maintain the electronic equipment held in the Signal Units. A few non-technical personnel are also held for general duties similar to those in the executive cadre.

The main trades in the Signals Range are Radio Operators, Radio Fitters, Radio Technicians, Cipher Operators and Linemen. These tradesmen are required to have higher academic and technical qualifications than laid down for the executive cadre.

As the pay scales for all ranks irrespective of the cadre in which they serve in the Force are the same, there is an obvious need for Signals personnel to be given some additional financial benefit. This has been done in the form of special pay which is authorised at the scale of Rs. 30 for Naik Radio Operator, Rs. 40 for HC or Sub-Inspector Radio or Crypto Operator and Rs. 50 for Inspector Radio or Crypto Operator. Linemen have not yet been sanctioned any special pay but their pay scales have been made more lucrative. As a result of the Third Pay Commission Report, the revised scales of all ranks of Signals Range have also been made more attractive as compared to the old scales, resulting in enhanced financial benefits to all except perhaps Nk ROs who have not materially gained much as compared

to Nks of executive cadres or all Other Ranks.

This is because of merger of D.A. received in old scales with the pay in the revised scales. It is, however expected that in due course Nk Radio Operators will also get further benefits. The comparative position in old scales and the new scales is shown in Table I.

This will show that generally the new scales are much better than the old ones. In view of the economy drive, reopening of the case for enhancement of Nk ROs, pay scales at this stage is not feasible.

Incentives and Promotions

Besides incentives in the form of special pay, higher rank of Naik is also given to an individual on attaining the technical qualification of Radio Operator Grade III provided he is educationally qualified as per CRPF educational standard and there is a vacancy in the Signals Range. Further promotion on attaining higher technical standards and qualifying educationally, fetches higher rank pay as well as special pay, thus bringing double benefits in almost all technical trades except Radio Technicians who are adequately compensated by the pay scales of the higher rank.

No Promotion without Test

While in the initial stages, when Signals Range was organised, a number of condonations were given in acquiring requisite educational qualifications or other laid down requirements so that an infrastructure of supervisory staff could be created, a time has now come when standards laid down must be strictly enforced to ensure that efficiency of the Force does not suffer due to indiscriminate promotions and condonations.

The age of promotion on ‘NO TEST’ basis is now a story of the past and stress is laid in attaining the required technical efficiency. Hence rules for promotions in the Signals have been rationalised and brought on par with those for the executive cadre. Professional competence has to be given due weight-age to ensure that dead wood is weeded out and only competent senior personnel earn their promotions mainly based on merit. There is, therefore, no justification for any misapprehension that introduction of formal ‘D’ and ‘E’ list tests is likely to adversely affect the prospects of Signals personnel. In fact these tests are meant to inculcate amongst Signals personnel the keenness to improve their professional knowledge and keep abreast of the modern technology if they have to go up the ladder.

Undoubtedly incompetent personnel will be left behind which cannot be helped.

There are still a large number of vacancies among the SOs which are required to be filled. It is essential that all Head Constables and SOs should work hard and qualify on the 'D' and 'E' tests to become eligible for further promotion.

The new measures

In order to further improve the career prospects of signal personnel the following measures have since been taken :—

(i) Sixty additional posts of Radio Mechanics have been sanctioned.

(ii) The posts of radio category and crypto category have been rationalised. This has created a number of vacancies at Sub-Inspector and Inspector levels.

(iii) Future recruitment to the crypto category will be primarily from among the Radio Operators.

(iv) Preference will be given to departmental candidates for conversion to Radio Operator category, Radio Operator to Radio Fitter and Radio Fitter to Radio Mechanic if educationally and technically qualified. This will ensure that there is no stagnation in these categories.

(v) In case we are unable to get sufficient Radio Technicians with requisite qualifications by direct recruitment, we are considering conversion of higher educationally qualified Radio Operators direct as Radio Technicians if they puss the requisite entrance aptitude test.

(vi) Non-technical personnel will be given all facilities as are available in the executive cadre to improve their career prospects. A large number of vacancies for various courses at the CTC, are being demanded for non-technical and outstanding tradesmen in the Signal Range primarily with a view to improving their career prospects.

(vii) Signals SOs can take List 'E' tests as for the executive cadre and will, on passing, be eligible for promotion to Dy. SP in the executive cadre

if they are approved by the D.P.C.

Table I

	OLD PAY SCALES	*DA/DP/IR*	*REVISED PAY SCALE*	*BENEFIT PER MONTH*
Inspector RO/Cry/Tech.	250-470 Spl. pay 50	196	550-750	105 PM
S.I. Tech.	210-470	196	425-700	19 PM
S.I.RO/CRY	168-256 Spl. pay 40	163	380-504 Spl. pay 40	49 PM
HC RO/CRY	110-130 Spl. pay 35	139	260-350 Spl. pay 40	16 PM
NK OPTR.	85-110 Spl. pay 30	139	225-308 Spl. pay 30	1 PM
RM Gd. I	180-380	163	425-700	82 PM
RM Gd. II	150-210	163	330-480	17 PM
RF	125-155	139	320-400	56 PM

I. G. P. SECTOR IV

Shri P. C. Das, IGP, Sector IV, CRPF joined the Indian Police Service in September 1948 on the result of the combined competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. After one year's training at Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, he was posted to Assam. Within three years of joining, he was promoted as Superintendent of Police and held charge of several districts.

In 1955, he was deputed to the Intelligence Bureau (M.H.A.) Government of India, where he served till 1961. During his tenure of service in the Intelligence Bureau, he was posted as Assistant Director, Shillong for about five years during which period the Naga rebels launched their underground operations in Naga Hills.

On reversion from the Government of India, he was posted as Superintendent of Police for a short while and then deputed to the National Defence College, New Delhi for undergoing a course for one year. In 1964, he was awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Service for his services rendered in Cachar District particularly.

He was promoted as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1965 and was

placed in-charge of the special operations for detecting and reporting Pakistani infiltrators from the State of Assam. He held the charge of the post for over five years and in this period several lakhs of infiltrators were detected.

In the wake of upheaval in Bangla Desh in 1971, he was appointed as Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Administration, in which capacity he had to mobilise the entire police resources of the State in the context of the Bangla Desh operations. In recognition of his services, he was awarded President's Police Medal for Distinguished Services.

In November, 1975, he was appointed as Director, Bureau of Investigation for detecting cases of tax evasions and other economic offences. During the brief period he held the charge of this office, the Bureau achieved excellent results and recovered several lakhs of arrear taxes for which the Government's appreciation was communicated to him.

On June 28, 1976 he was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Police and took over the charge of Inspector-General of Police, Sector IV, Central Reserve Police Force, Shillong (Meghalaya).



P. C. Das

New Training Books

The following books are under print and are likely to be ready by the time this issue is published :—

1. *Police Public Relations (Price Rs. 1 50) :* This is a small book in Hindi detailing various measures required to be taken by officers and men while dealing with public.

2. *A Study of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (English— Price Rs 4):* The book gives the provisions of Cede of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with relation to the CRPF Act, 1949, and CRPF Rules, 1955, and the powers of Ist/ IInd class magistrates vested in CRPF officers. The book is useful for all Gazetted Officers.

3. *History of Training Institutions (English—Price Rs. 3):* This book gives the history of all training institutions in CRPF and the vital role played by them.

4. *Police Photography (English—Price Rs. 6) :* Photography is essential for Police, especially for CRPF officers/SOs during law and order situations. The book will be of great help to the trainees and those wanting to learn photography.

5. *Supplement to Ammunition and Explosives (English— Price Rs. 3) :*
   This book is a supplement to "Ammunitions and Ex-plosives" dealing with care and maintenance, safety distances and protection of stores, houses, handling, accounting, conveyance of ammunition and the inspection and disposal of ammunition. A must for officers and SOs.

6. *L.M.G (Rs.3) 9MM Sten Gun and Pistol (Rs.2) And 36 H.E.Grenade (Rs.1.50) (Hindi).*
   These books were earlier in R.H. Their Hindi translations will benefit the readers.

9. *Teach Yourself Modern Hockey Technique (English Rs.9)*

The book gives the modern techniques of the game, umpiring and the latest methods and rules adopted in the Montreal Olympics together with the instructions. The book will be of great help to all lovers of hockey.

The units may send the demand of their officers/SOs and men alongwith cost of these books so that the books are supplied.

57 BN. PERSONNEL EXTINGUISH FIRE

A fire that broke out in the hospital staff quarters at Pasighat on September 1, 1976 drew the immediate attention of the men of 57th Battalion.

They rushed to the spot and brought the fire under control immediately. In their bid to extinguish the fire, one constable sustained minor burns on leg. No loss of life was reported.

Timely assistance rendered by the CRPF personnel was appreciated by the inhabitants and the civil administration.

POLICE AQUATICS

CRPF SWIMMERS SHATTER FIVE RECORDS

Although the team championship in the All-India Police Aquatic Meet held at Bhopal from August 13 to l6, 1976 went to the B.S.F., the CRPF swimmers emerged as heroes, for they shattered as many as 5 previous records.

Fourteen teams took part in the meet in which lowly placed swimmers of CRPF rose to unexpected heights by occupying third place, the second place in team championship going to UP.

With much ease and poise, Constable Somasekaran of 35 Bn CRPF created a new record in the 100 metres freestyle, clocking 1 m.01.6 s. The old record was 1 m 2.7 s.

Head Constable P.V. Pillai of 18th Bn, CRPF clinched the gold in the 100 metres backstroke by shattering the old record of 1 m. 12.8 s. He swam the distance in 1 m. 12.0 s. He created another record when he clocked 2 m.

36.0 s. in the 200 metres backstroke, bettering the previous record by 1.0 s.

In the heats of 4x100 metres freestyle relay, CRPF quartet created a new record of 4 m. 14.6 s, lowering the previous one of 4 m. 18.8 s. set by BSF last year. However, in the finals, it was BSF that bagged the gold medal clocking 4 m. 17.0 s. while CRPF trailed behind in the second position with a timing of 4 m 19.9 s.



Dr. Shridhar Mishra, Sports Minister, Madhya Pradesh gives trophy to diving champion Dhaka Singh of CRPF.



P. V. Pillai

In the 4x100 metres medley relay, the CRPF quartet of Head Constable P.V. Pillai, Constables K. Somasekaran, Dalip Singh and Neel Singh, did not have to encounter much opposition in clinching the gold with a timing of 4 m. 53.1 s.

In the spring board diving section, Head Constable Dhaka Singh of 45 Bn, CRPF thrilled the crowd with his spectacular somersaults and twists in the air, before taking a straight and smooth plunge into the pool. He bagged the gold medal with a new record of 130.93 points while Sub-Inspector Anand Singh clinched the silver with a total tally of 110.72 points.

In the high-board diving, it was Dhaka Singh again who captured the hearts of the spectators with his feats in the air. He had no difficulty in creating a new record with 116.60 points. L/Nk Kapoor Singh had to remain content with the silver, having scored 111.04 points.

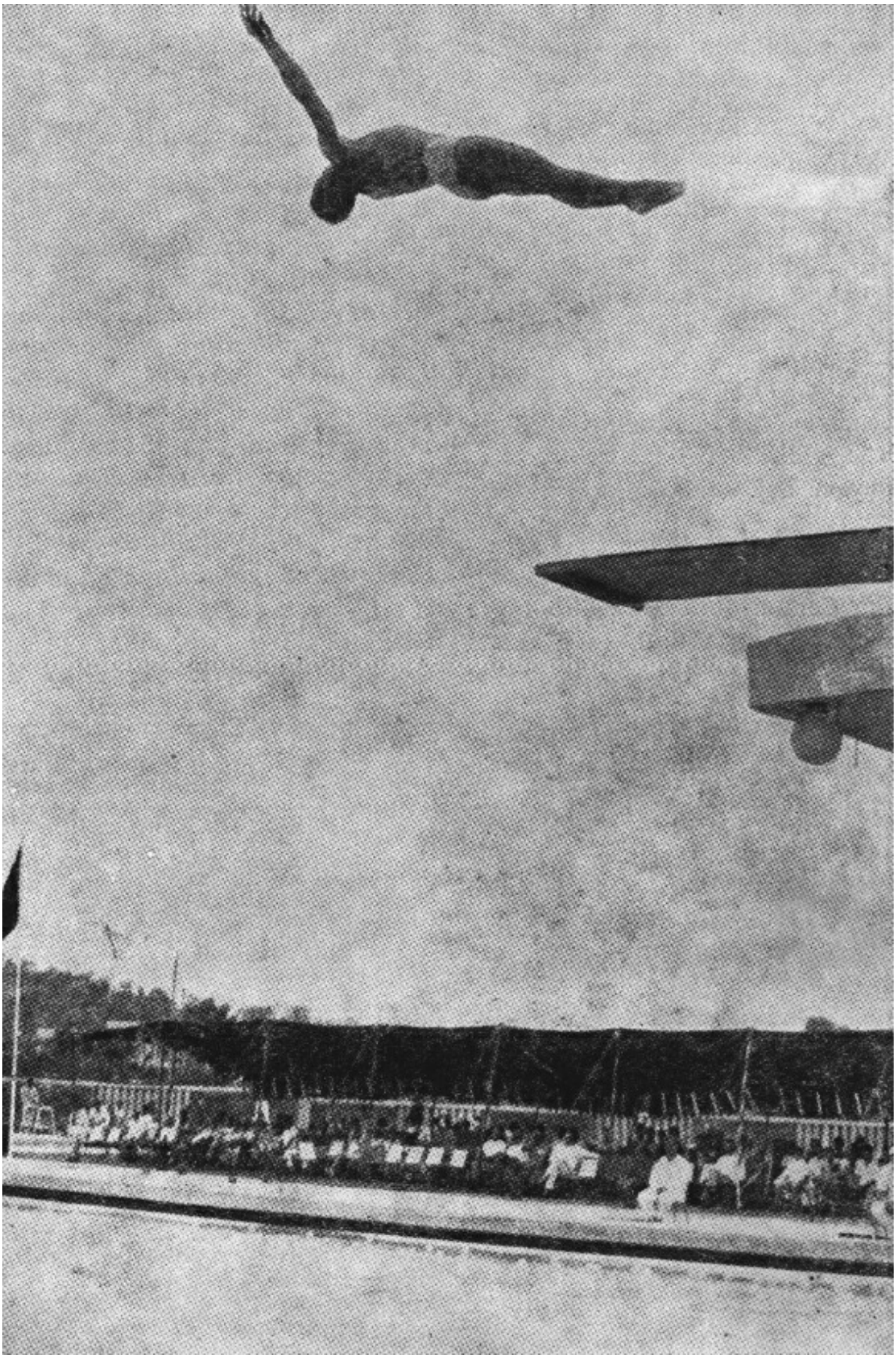
The credit for the excellent performance of CRPF divers largely goes to coach Sub-Inspector Hardayal Singh, the national diver of 50 Bn CRPF.

In appreciation of his having created a new record in the 100 metres freestyle and his remarkable performance in other events, Constable K. Somasekaran was promoted to the rank of L/Naik by Shri B. Verma, then Deputy Director (Training).

The meet was declared open by

Shri S.C.Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on August 13, 1976. Exhibition diving by Sub-Inspector Hardayal Singh on the opening day impressed the spectators.

The Madhya Pradesh Minister of Health and Sports, Dr. Shridhar Mishra, gave away the prizes on the concluding day.



Head Constable Dhaka Singh of CRPF executing a beautiful dive.

DELHI PRESS HAILS CRPF SWIMMERS

The CRPF and its swimmers hit the headlines in Delhi Press during the course of the three-day State Swimming Championships held in New Delhi in the month of September 1976. Here are extracts from some leading newspapers:-

Under the headline "CRPF steal the show", the "National Herald" stated on September 20, 1976: "Shyam Lal and Dalip Singh (both of CRPF) sunk two more records on the concluding day of the three-day Delhi State Swimming Championships at the National Stadium Pool. CRPF won the men's team championship collecting 178 points. The individual honours went to Shyam Lal.

Patriot dated September 20, *1976:*

"Central Reserve Police Force cantered away with the men's team title by logging 178 points in the

Delhi State Aquatic Championships which concluded at the NIS Pool on Sunday."

"The indefatigable Shyam Lal (CRPF) was adjudged the best swimmer in the men's section."

Patriot dated September 19, 1976:

"Central Reserve Police Force's well drilled swimmers had the lion's share, having accounted for three records. D.Clement inscribed his name in the record book with his spirited performance in the 400-metres individual

medley. Peerless Shyam Lal added another feather to his cap by rewriting the record in the 400-metres freestyle. This was the second record for CRPF during the day. On Friday, Shyam Lal had established a new record in the energy-sapping 1500 metres. The CRPF's quartet was to the fore in the 4x100 metres medley relay to complete a creditable hat-trick. This was CRPF's third triumph in a record time".

Times of India dated September 20, 1916:

"Shyam Lal was adjudged the best swimmer in the Delhi Swimming Championships today while the honour among women went to Urvashi Jain. Their outstanding performances helped C.R.P.F. and Shri Ram College of Commerce earn the team titles".



Shyam Lal



Statesman dated September 20, 1976:

"Among the men, Central Reserve Police Force's Shyam Lal continued on his record-breaking vein, posting a new mark in the 200 metres freestyle. He clocked 2:21.9, a considerable improvement over the six-year-old-mark of 2:52.2 set by a fellow CRPF man, S. Surenderan. Thanks to Shyam Lal, who won the individual championship easily, CRPF claimed the team title as well".

Statesman dated September 19, 1976:

"Three of the four new marks, in fact, went to the Central Reserve Police Force. Shyam Lal claimed a record double after winning the 400 metres freestyle in addition to the 1,500 metres event he had won the previous day. He clocked 5 minutes 03.0 seconds, bettering his own mark of 5:05.9 set last year".

GAUHATI SHOOT TO TOP

Gauhati range shot to the first position in the 10th Inter-Range Shooting Competition held at Group Centre, Neemuch from July 29 to August 2, 1976.

While Gauhati scored 952 points, Srinagar Range with a total of 930 points trailed in the second position. Calcutta stood third with 901 points.

Sub-Inspector Hardeva Ram of Srinagar Range was declared the best

shot in pistol firing.

The competition was inaugurated by Shri N. S. Vasudevan, DIGP, Neemuch, by firing a shot from a rifle.

Shri B. Verma, Deputy Director (Training) gave away the prizes on the concluding day.

BOUQUETS FOR HARI CHAND

In our last issue of Crapler we published the report of the "Hindustan Times", on the performance of Inspector Hari Chand. Here are comments from other leading journals of the country of his performance.

"Sportweek" reporting on XXI Olympics states :

"Hari Chand of the Central Reserve Police too put in a commendable performance, improving upon his previous personal best timing of 29 mins. 20.00 secs., when finishing eighth in his qualifying heat of the 10,000 metres. The 23-year-old pint-sized (156 cms.) runner, who weighs 49 Kgs., preferred to run at his own pace at the rear for the greater part of the race. Languishing in the last but one position until half-way through the race, Hari Chand improved his position to eighth at the tape out of the 12 runners who completed the race from the 15, who started. Winner of the race was Mark Smet (Belgium) in 28:22.07."

"Link" dated August 8, 1976 : Together with Hari Chand's efforts it was a praise-worthy performance by the four-member Indian squad at Olympics.

"Patriot" dated July 28, 1976 : "A bare-footed Hari Chand (CRPF) was in action during the Olympic 10,000 metres heats in the Montreal Stadium on July 23. He finished eighth with a career-best timing and failed to qualify."

"Statesman" dated July 25, 1976: The other Indian athlete on view this day was Hari Chand. Not in the class of Sri Ram, he came eighth in a field of 14 in the 10,000 metres. But his time of 28 min 48.27 sec was the best of his career."

"Indian Express" **dated July 25, 1976 : "Little Hari Chand is a stouthearted distance man. He was drawn**

in a heat of high-powered runners. The prospects of his qualifying

for the final of the 10,000 metres were non-existent and we all knew that.

But Hari Chand did extremely well to finish eighth in the heat won by Belgium's Mark Smet in 28:22.07. Hari Chand was clocked at 28:48.72. This is a vast improvement on his personal best of 29:12.0. He is the first Indian to break through the 29-minute barrier for the event."

"Democratic World" dated August 8, 1976: "Before his Montreal trip, 23-year-old Hari Chand had no experience of top-class international athletics. But even then he managed to clip off 28 seconds while finishing eighth in the heat. He is the second Asian to come below 29 minutes. Imagine what his performance would have been if he had run against top class athletes prior to Montreal."

Writing in the "Patriot" under the title "Whither Olympics", P.V.R. Menon said, "But then, the question arises why the accent on hockey alone. Montreal witnessed the encouraging spectacle on the athletic front. Out of the four-member squad, three—Sriram, Shivnath and Hari Chand—performed well. All said and done, our athletes proved that India deserved a more representative track and field contingent in the 21st Olympiad."

"*Times of India"* dated August 24, 1976 : "India could be proud of her athletes", said Mr. Umrao Singh who arrived after witnessing the Montreal Olympics and attending meeting of various athletic meetings in Canada.

Three of the four—Sri Ram Singh, Shivnath Singh and Hari Chand—improved upon their earlier feats while T.C. Yohannan could have qualified had his second jump not been faulty.



Hyderabad Team

Inter-Range Tournaments

HYDERABAD WIN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Tenth Inter-Range Football Tournament was held at Durgapur from July 15 to 25, 1976. Ten teams took part in the competition.

Hyderabad and Patna Ranges qualified for the semi-finals from Pool ‘A’ and Neemuch and Gauhati Ranges qualified for the semi-finals from Pool ‘B’.

The first semi-final was played between Neemuch and Patna. Neemuch Range entered the final by scoring the solitary goal in the last minute of the

match. In the semi-final between Hyderabad and Gauhati, the former defeated the latter by two goals to nil. Hard line match between Patna and Gauhati ended in the defeat of the latter by one goal to two.

In the final between Hyderabad and Neemuch, the latter took the lead when Inspector V. Bharthwal scored a spectacular goal from a difficult angle in the first half. After the interval, Hyderabad Range played with renewed vigour and equalised with a brilliant goal by D.D. Sena. Hyderabad Range won the tournament through a brilliant goal by Ct. A. Roberts.

The trophies and prizes were given away by Smt. S.M. Ghosh.

Ajmer Victorious in First-Aid

Ajmer Range won the team championship in the 10th Inter-Range First-Aid competition held at Group Centre, Jharodakalan from August 9 to 13, 1976. Ten Ranges took part.

Hyderabad and Gauhati Ranges stood second and third respectively.

Wrestling : Delhi & Neemuch are joint winners

The Tenth Inter-Range Wrestling Tournament was held at CTC (I), Neemuch from August 9 to 14, 1976. One hundred sixty-two wrestlers from all Ranges participated.

The performance of H.C. Raghubir Singh (Delhi Range) who bagged the first position in middle-weight section was applauded by all. NK. Dada Kanse (Neemuch Range) also impressed the spectators by his technique and determination that enabled him to pin down all his opponents in the fly weight section.

While Neemuch and Delhi Range were declared joint winners in the team championship, Gauhati were the runners-up. Hyderabad Range trailed behind in the third position.

The prizes were given away by Shri N.S. Vasudevan, DIGP, CRPF, Neemuch on the concluding day.

Patna Win Kabaddi

Patna Range emerged victorious, defeating Gauhati in the final of the 4th Inter-Range Kabaddi Tournament held at Group Centre, Nagpur from August 17 to 21, 1976

Ten Ranges competed for the championship which was conducted on

league-cum-knock-out basis.

While Patna beat Neemuch to enter the final, Gauhati battled successfully against Ajmer to qualify for the final. Patna won with a score of 29-18.

The tournament was inaugurated by Shri N. S. Vasudevan, DIGP, Neemuch. On the concluding day, Shri Vasudevan gave away the prizes.

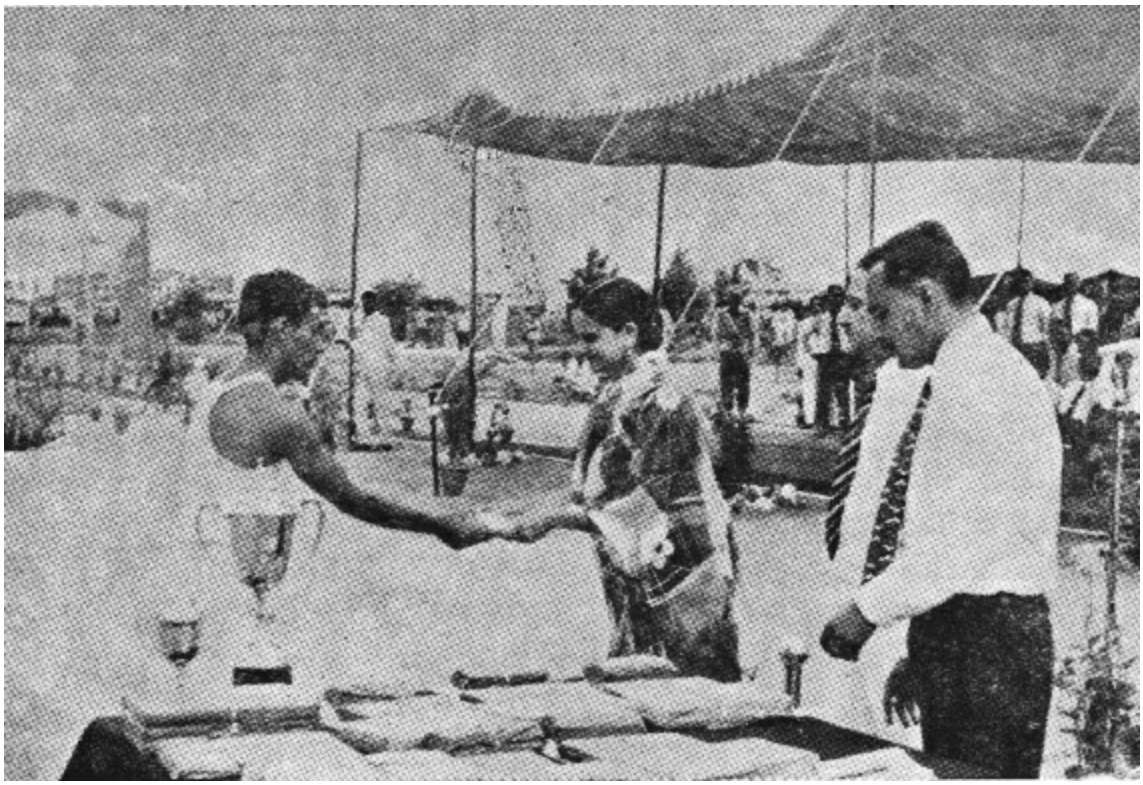
Neemuch Range Best in Gymnastics

Neemuch Range won the 10th Inter-Range Gymnastics Championship held at Group Centre, New Delhi from August 16 to 26, 1976. Ten Ranges took part.

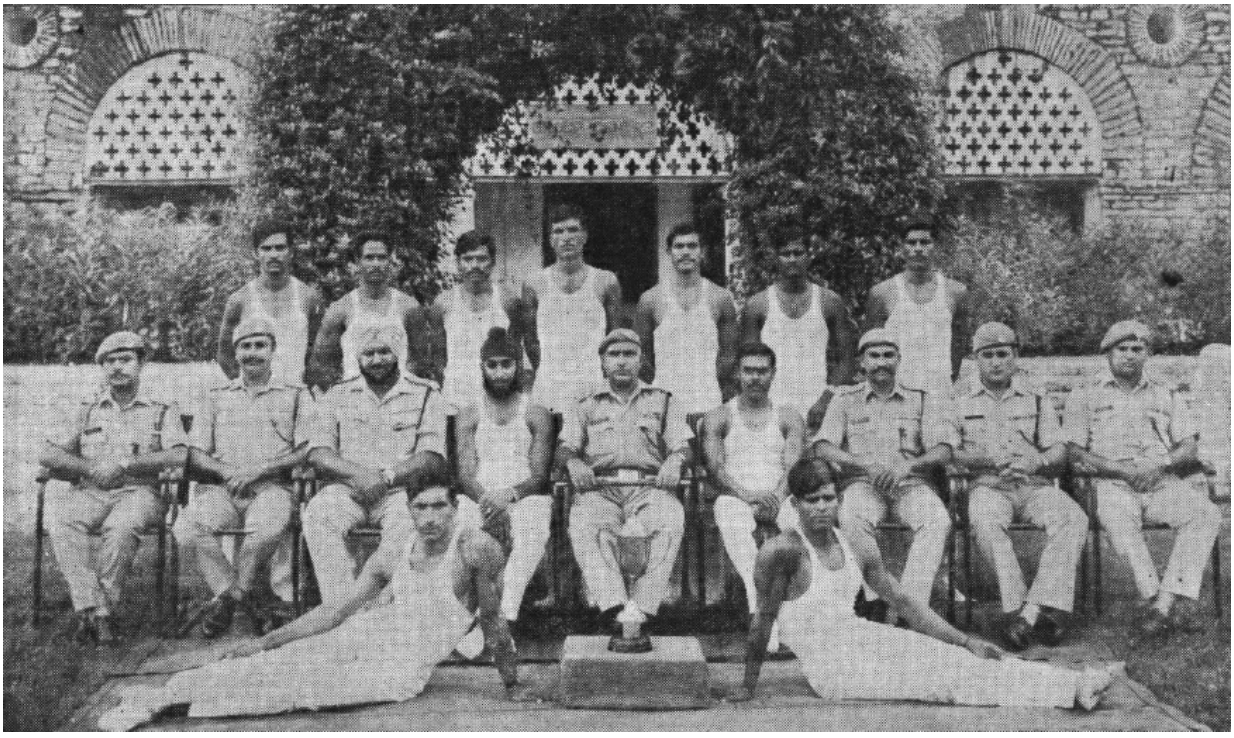
While Neemuch Range scored 430.50 points, Ajmer and Gauhati trailed behind in the second and third positions with 411.09 and 398.21 points respectively. Head Constable Samir Bhattacharya was adjudged the best gymnast.

The meet was declared open by Brig. P.N.Khanduri, DIG, New Delhi, on August 16, 1976.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Shri H.R.K. Talwar, IGP, Sector III, New Delhi. A special display by some of the top gymnasts of the Force drew thunderous applause from the spectators. Mrs. Talwar gave away the prizes.



Mrs. H.R.K. Talwar giving away prizes after Inter-Range Gymnastic tournament.



Neemuch Range Gymnasts who won the championship.

PREVIOUS ATHLETIC RECORDS

S.No.	Events	C.R.P.F.		All-India Police Games	
1.	100 M Race	K.G. Joseph (75)	10.4 sec.	Balakrishnan—1968 (Kerala)	10.5 sec.
2.	200 M Race	K.G. Joseph (75)	21.5 sec.	Naghabushan—1965 (AP)	21.0 sec.
3.	400 M Race	Babar Ali (75)	49.5 sec.	J.B. Joseph—1956 (Madras)	48.5 sec.
4.	800 M Race	M. Gopalakrishnan (69)	1:56.5 sec.	Narji Ram—1962 (Raj)	1:52 0 sec.
5.	1,500 M Race	Chander Prakash (74)	3:58.4 sec.	Hari Chand—1976 (CRPF)	3:55.0 sec.
6.	5,000 M Race	Hari Chand (74)	14:33.8 sec.	Hari Chand—1976 (CRPF)	14.16.4 sec.
7.	10,000 M Race	Hari Chand (74)	30:29.0 sec.	Hari Chand—1976 (CRPF)	29.47.0 sec.
8.	3,000 M Steeple Chase	D. Mujawar (74)	9:27.4 sec.	D. Mujawar—1976 (CRPF)	9:13.4 sec.
9.	Marathon Race	M.D. Fazil (73)	2 Hrs. 31 Min. 14 sec.	Vinod Kumar—1975 (Punjab)	2 Hrs. 22.5 Min.
10.	4×100 M Relay	Hyderabad Range (75)	42.9 Sec.	Madras State Team—1961	42.5 sec.
11.	4×400 M Relay	Neemuch Range (72)	3:25.4 sec.	B.S.F. Team --1976	3:19.2 sec.
12.	110 M Hurdles	B.S. Walia (75)	15.0 sec.	G.S. Randhawa—1966 (CRPF)	14.3. sec.
13.	400 M Hurdles	Peter John (71)	54.8 sec.	Sugatha Kumar—1972 (Kerala)	53.3 sec.
14.	High Jump	Nasib Singh (71)	1.91 metres.	Ajit Singh—1959 (Punjab)	2 Metres.
15.	Broad Jump	G.S. Randhawa	7.19 Metres	G.S. Randhawa—1966 CRPF	7.26 Metres.
16.	Triple Jump	J.S. Dawson (73)	14.99 Metres	D.A. Dakahtna—1975 (Tamil Nadu)	15.27 Metres.
17.	Shot Put	Paramjit Singh (74)	14.40 Metres	Gurdeep Singh—1976 (BSF)	16.72 Metres.
18.	Discus Throw	R.S. Bal (75)	45.94 Metres	Praveen Kumar-- 1975 (BSF)	54.42 Metres.
19.	Hammer Throw	R.S. Bal (J5)	56.92 Metres	Praveen Kumar—1968 (BSF)	63.74 Metres.
20.	Javelin Throw	Bhagwan Singh (75)	61.06 Metres	Narinder Singh—1974 (BSF)	67.02 Metres.
21.	Pole-Vault	Bala Gopalan (74)	3.56 Metres	R.L. Pandey—1970 (UP)	4.20 Metres.
22.	Decathelon	C.M. Joseph (75)	6030 Points	R.L. Pandey—1968 (UP)	6271 Points.

ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS

by

Col. R. Rama Rao (Retd.)

The evolution of the earth into a state where elemental life could form

and thrive took several millenia. Precisely at what stage in this process, life in its rudimentary form first sprouted, is still not clear. Nor is it certain whether mineral matter from within the earth itself was transformed into life under favourable conditions of temperature, pressure, sunlight and humidity or whether the germ of life was seeded into it from distant worlds. Cosmologists do not rule out the latter possibility, although experimental biologists during the past decade have succeeded in evolving rudimentary life-building blocks within the laboratory. Whatever be the precise origin of life on earth, it evolved very very slowly.

Earth's Environment

Before even rudimentary plant life could sprout and flourish, a set of hospitable environmental conditions had to be attained, such as appropriate ambient temperatures, water with adequate dissolved nutrients, life-sustaining atmosphere which contains enough oxygen but keeps out harmful radiation and, above all, the warmth and light provided by the sun. As these favourable conditions stabilised, complex forms of life gradually evolved. This process of evolution, spread over millions of years, in its turn, brought about some changes in the earth's environment, but the changes were generally so gradual as to be almost imperceptible and were confined to the land surface and water sheet covering the earth.

The composition of the atmosphere, the life-sustaining gaseous medium surrounding the earth, had reached a stable self-regulatory stage. This, together with the magnetic properties of the revolving earth, shielded life on its surface and in its oceans from harmful effects of solar radiation while permitting life-giving sunlight and energy to reach it.

The earth's ocean medium, from where life originally developed, is likewise of relatively stable composition and provides nutrients to generate and sustain it. A delicate balance has been attained by the evaporation of water from the sea, its precipitation as rain on land and sea and its return with nutrients from the land surface to the oceans.

A Unified System

The good earth, the oceans covering over three-fourths of its surface and the protecting layers of the atmosphere surrounding it, though physically different and constituting complex entities, are in reality essential constituents of a single system. Each sub-system has its part to play in

sustaining life, but it is the unified system as a whole that has given life its richness and variety.

Life on earth has developed under seemingly hostile conditions, which called for adaptation, such an adaptability by itself being an indication of hospitable circumstances, providing scope for organisms to survive and thrive despite changes in the environment. Yet, the tolerance of life to the external environment is not unlimited. Higher animals and men are more sensitive to environmental conditions than is generally believed. The salient point, however, is that the earth's environment, though composed of three distinct sub-systems—the land mass with its infinite varieties of terrain, rivers and mountain chains, deserts and forests, the oceans with their frozen polar regions and warm equatorial waters and circulatory currents, and the blanket of air covering both land and water surface with its own pulsating dynamism— is not only a single unified system but one which was balanced extremely delicately in its origin. Until some years ago, it continued to be balanced despite the process of natural selection that has been going on from the moment life appeared, the consequent struggle for existence, and modifications and disturbances in it brought about consciously or otherwise by the proliferation of living forms.

Delicate balance

Any violent disturbance to this system has always resulted in a blow to its life-supporting characteristics and resulted in alterations which have had undesirable repercussions. Denudation of forests and indiscriminate felling of trees would, in a comparatively short interval of time on the geological scale, convert and have, in fact, converted vast areas of earth's surface into deserts, which in turn affect the incidence of rainfall over them, thus accelerating the process of desert formation and soil erosion. The expansion of industrial activity would liberate vast quantities of thermal energy which has to be absorbed by the atmosphere. In addition, it also releases noxious substances which are directly harmful to man and other living organism, and which indirectly change the radiation/absorption properties of the atmosphere by disturbing its delicate balance.

Likewise, the spillage of chemical wastes into rivers and oceans would destroy marine life over vast stretches and gradually convert the living ocean into a sterile medium inhospitable to plant and animal life alike. The ejection of plastic wastes and the spillage of oil add to these hazards.

Repercussions of such activities in any one medium have often been felt on all other components of the environmental system and have been rendering the earth, as a whole, less fit for harmonious living and balanced existence.

This is the central problem concerning environmental conservation and protection today.

Forms of Damage

The earth's environment as a whole would be degraded if any one of its three sub-systems is contaminated. Regrettably, man ever since his appearance on the planet has, unthinkingly perhaps, been doing all he can to pollute the earth and so steadily rob it of its life-sustaining properties. Other species that have been inhabiting the earth—some now extinct—either succeeded in adopting themselves to environment and survived or failed and so perished. Man alone has been able to initiate modifications to the environment, which in most cases have proved to be harmful to the environment, and hence ultimately would be harmful to man himself. Damage to the environment started when man learnt to ignite fires. It increased when man started felling forests to meet his agricultural needs and in letting his cattle graze at will. Even so, environmental damage did not assume serious proportions until recently. Two important reasons for this are. that human population was growing only at a very slow rate till the industrial revolution. The second and even more important reason is that following the industrial revolution, man's consumption of the earth's non-renewable resources has been increasing very rapidly. Industrialisation and growth of technology leading to further industrialisation have significantly enhanced the dangers of environmental damage several fold.

Population Increase

First, population has been increasing very rapidly during the past three centuries. In the earlier phase, the people of Western Europe who had initiated the process of industrialisation, found that their countries were becoming over-populated. For this as well as other reasons, their people moved to countries of of the new world. As they moved into the new countries, the process of cutting down forests and systematic hunting of certain species of animals for food, wool or hides commenced there, leading to the gradual extermination of some species. It is the turn of the developing

countries now where pressure of population has been mounting steadily. Because of this rapid growth of population, forest lands are being encroached upon. Hill sides and river catchment areas are being denuded, and simultaneously desilting of rivers is being neglected, resulting in periodical floods. Felling of trees and overgrazing also help spread of desert conditions. Over a period of time this process cannot but alter climatic conditions over large areas of the earth's surface.

Industrialisation

Second, industrialisation and technological advance have stepped up environmental damage quantitatively as well as qualitatively. Over the years, industrial production in leading countries has been rising rapidly. The Western world, Soviet Union and Japan which account for the bulk of the world' industrial output have been able to step up their growth rates by almost 7 per cent a year during the fifties and sixties. Industrialisation depends on the use of power generated by burning coal, oil or nuclear materials or by harnessing hydro sources. Only the last is pollution-free and represents a renewable resource. Burning of fossil fuels liberates billions of tons of contaminants into the atmosphere. Besides fouling the environment around factories and power houses, the liberated gases could affect the thermal radiation and absorption characteristics of the atmosphere. The long-term effects of this would be difficult to predict.

Water Pollution

It is difficult to estimate quantitatively the extent of pollutants discharged into the world's lakes and river systems. In industrialised countries, millions of tons of factory effluents are released into streams, rivers and seas. Pollution dangers are now being recognised and measures are sought to be enforced whereby factories would process their effluents to acceptable standards before release. In developing countries, industrialisation is still in its infancy. For several reasons such industries as are functioning in developing countries tend to add to their pollution hazards. The difficulties of these countries are not to be underrated. Often they have to buy equipment from one or other developed country. Often they receive obsolescent equipment (exceptions being oil rich West Asian countries who can afford to buy the best equipment going). Modifying factory equipment or processes to meet environmental standards is expensive, making the

products produced by developing countries extremely costly. Thus if the factories and manufacturing establishments in developing countries are required to enforce strict pollution control measures, their product costs would go up further. Even so, there is no escape. New industries before coming up on stream ought to include effluent control equipment as part of their factory complexes and plan accordingly. This would be cheaper in the long run. In the case of industries already in existence, pollution control measures ought to be introduced in a planned manner as plant and machinery are renewed or supplemented.

Other Environmental Hazards

Some other environmental hazards arising directly from the activities of technologically advanced as well as developing countries would also merit some discussion.

Although the internal combustion (IC) engine was developed early during the century, it was not until after the second world war that the petrol driven engine came into its own. Annual production of vehicles driven by IC or CI engines exceeds several millions. These burn petroleum—often inefficiently—and release noxious vapours, adding a new dimension to atmospheric pollution caused by the emission of smoke and soot from factories and power stations burning coal.

The oil crisis has compelled planners and technologists to consider development of engines which can be driven by electric batteries themselves charged either by chemical means, or by electric mains or more appropriately directly by solar radiation. Compact power units driven by steam or by hydrogen are also under development in a bid to solve problems posed by oil shortage as well as of environmental pollution.

Aircraft, particularly supersonic aircraft, apart from causing decibel or noise pollution may also cause disturbances to the protective layer of ozone surrounding the earth, which shields life on earth from harmful ultra-violet radiation.

Nuclear Technology

There are two aspects to this. Among peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the most important one is the generation of power. The fuel used in present generation of reactors is either natural or slightly enriched uranium. In the process of generating energy from this source, plutonium is produced which

is highly toxic. It has a comparatively long “half life”. Further, the spent fuel from reactors from which plutonium and unburnt uranium are recovered would also contain several highly radioactive compounds, some of them with very long periods of decay. The proper disposal of these is already posing serious problems to countries dependent on nuclear power. These problems will grow in the years to come, considering the place nuclear energy is going to occupy in the industrial plans of many countries.

Recovery of plutonium would increase significantly when the present pressurised water reactors give place to breeder reactors. With that, environmental hazards also would increase. Further, quantities of waste radioactive compounds recoverable from reactors would also increase, posing problems for their safe storage and disposal.

In USA and West Europe, environmentalists are becoming increasingly vocal and are endeavouring to compel policy-makers to go slow with the installation of new nuclear power reactors.

However, these problems (taking a very long-range view) are likely to be temporary, since technological effort in leading countries is directed towards developing fusion reactors. These would burn hydrogen to produce helium and would be pollution free.

Concurrently vigorous efforts are being made in most countries to tap perennial sources of energy such as wind and tidal power and more importantly from solar radiation. All these would be pollution free, besides being inexhaustible.

Nuclear Weapons

Far more harmful than nuclear power generation are the uses of nuclear energy for other than peaceful purposes. So far, fortunately, apart from two dropped over Japan in 1945, nuclear weapons have not been used in war. But their danger exists and would exist so long as nations hold huge stocks of such weapons. In the process of designing nuclear weapons they have to be tested. So far nuclear weapon powers have carried out over 1000 tests in the atmosphere, under ground or under water. Atmospheric tests as well as under water tests are great pollution hazards. While the super powers have agreed to discontinue atmospheric and under water tests, China has not done so. France has now indicated that her tests in future would be underground.

Biological Warfare

Only slightly less dangerous than nuclear war is chemical and biological warfare. Until January 1975, USA had not ratified the Geneva Protocol on the banning of chemical weapons. Although practically all countries have now signed the protocol, most countries continue to maintain stocks of chemical weapons on the grounds that

1. some chemical agents have to be maintained by governments for purposes of internal security,

2. it would be difficult to distinguish between one chemical weapon and another, that is, those needed for riot control purposes and those designed to incapacitate hostile troops and in any case most countries have chemical agents in stock as well as the means to dispense them and one would need to maintain stocks in order to deter adversaries from resorting to their use.

The purpose of this discussion is merely to draw attention to the devastation and ecological damage that would result from the use of certain chemical agents, for example defoliants and herbicides as in Vietnam during the sixties and early seventies and health hazards to man and beast from the use of nerve gases.

The once green bowl of Vietnam and the lush forests of Cambodia have been so thoroughly destroyed by harmful chemicals that it may take decades for soil fertility to be regenerated in those countries.

Marine Pollution

Another area of serious concern is marine pollution. Millions of tons of chemicals, paper, leather and meat are being produced every year—to mention only a few typical industries. Effluents from plants processing these also amount to several million tons every year. A high proportion of such effluents find their way into the oceans. Rivers and oceans are life-giving and life-sustaining media, but even the oceans cannot retain this quality if millions of tons of acids and other harmful chemicals are steadily injected into them. Also, sometimes, by accident, and some times by design, thousands of tons of crude oil or other petroleum products are leaked into the sea either by faulty pipelines from refineries or from vessels carrying oil products. Oil spreads on the surface and kills at once all marine animals and plants in an area out of proportion to the quantity of oil released into the sea.

How serious water pollution has become would be clear when it is realised that water in most of the river systems of West Europe and North America is highly polluted, and special conservation measures are being devised by countries concerned to contain the threat posed by water pollution. Likewise, coastal waters around Spain, Southern France, Southern Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey are heavily polluted. The Barcelona convention, convened last year, enjoined on Mediterranean States to take concerted action to prevent further pollution of the seas around them.

In developing countries too, hazards arising from water pollution cannot be minimised. The Hooghly, for example, receives hundreds of tons of putrefied jute, chemical solutions and other factory wastes every day. Rivers and streams elsewhere in the country, where paper, fertiliser and other factories are located, likewise receive large quantities of contaminated stuff, posing dangers to humans and cattle downstream. Over and above these, human wastes are also released into our rivers and streams which besides fouling the environment, result in the loss of soil nutrients.

The problems, created by the destruction of forests and vegetal cover have already been mentioned. We in India have at last begun to appreciate the true dimension of the problem. Desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Western UP have to be reclaimed, saline soil in these states and in parts of Punjab has to be treated suitably with soil amendments, and hill sides and catchment areas of river systems re-afforested by a vigorous and planned programme of tree planting.

20-Year-Plan

A 20-year programme of soil reclamation and afforestation has been suggested. With a total investment of about Rs. 2,000 crores over the 20 years' period, it would be possible to reclaim most of our desert areas and protect catchment areas of our major river systems so as to contain the periodical flood menace. The merit of this plan is that it would create forest wealth and provide employment for tens of thousands of rural families. It would also ensure that rural folks would have adequate fuel wood to meet their domestic needs, thus releasing farm manures, especially cow dung, for processing in gobar gas units.

These are some of the aspects of environmental pollution that demand attention. There is need for awareness of the problems in their global as well as national contexts.

The international community is waking up to the seriousness of the problems. UN has set up an Environmental Programme Agency to collect and disseminate information on environmental conservation. National agencies have also to play their part. The responsibility of developed nations, whose industrial activities have contributed so much to environmental degradation, is considerable. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to ask them to provide technology as well as finances to enable the world community to initiaet and carry out more positive programmes for protecting the earth's environment—the common heritage of man.

If the earth is to preserve its life-sustaining quality, national endeavour as well as international understanding are essential.



Sh. S. M. Ghosh, IGP, Sector II, inaugurates the entertainment Centre.

ARMS WORKSHOP HYDERABAD

No. 1 Arms Workshop of CRPF at Hyderabad started functioning in June 1975 with Lt. Col. M.S. Allagh (Retd) as its Officer Commanding. A year later, it shifted to a good building with accommodation for workshop and training wings.

The Director-General, Shri N.S. Saksena, and Shri B.K. Tripathy, Deputy Director (Prov) who paid a visit to the workshop in July 1976 were impressed to see the components, tools and fixtures which were fabricated

in the workshop itself.

The working models, skeleton LMGs, rifles, training aids for aiming and zeroing and the charts made for the training of armourers were amongst the other things that impressed the D.G.

Gadgets for rectification of worn-out hole of cross piece of bayonet, for rectification of worn-out bolt way in body of rifle, for fitting and removal of cylinder gas of LMG and for removal of screw shoulder locking of LMG have been fabricated in the workshop.

Ten tools and components have been manufactured locally for use in the workshop.

Group Centre Durgapur Forges Ahead

Group Centre, Durgapur started functioning from May 1, 1975 after its move from Kishangarh (Rajasthan). Since then, a large number of welfare measures for C.R.P.F. personnel and their families have been taken here.

Family quarters have been constructed and allotted to almost all the personnel needing family accommodation. A family welfare centre is functioning here, where the wives of C.R.P.F. personnel learn stitching, cutting, embroidery and knitting. The ladies also supplement the family income by stitching garments of Force personnel. The family welfare centre can also take the credit for starting a Bal Vidya Mandir. The wives of C.R.P.F. personnel teach the children. The education is free and the students are provided dresses and books free of cost.

An infant protection scheme has been started in this Group

Centre whereby the children of 6 months to five years of class IV staff, followers, Constables and Lance Naiks are being provided milk, Bournvita and Horlicks daily. Each parent has to contribute only Rs. 10 per month for one infant. The remaining amount is paid from C.R.P.F. Welfare Fund. At present 4- infants are being provided this diet.

Shri S.M. Ghosh, IGP, Sector-II, CR.P.F. inaugurated the Men's Club, canteen and auditorium of July 25, 1976.

Already the canteen (wet and dry) and co-operative shop are functioning in the campus.

A 35 mm double film projector purchased by the Group Centre screens feature films every week.



The tiny tots of Group Centre, Durgapur.

CRPF FIGHTS FLOODS IN COUNTRY

There were devastating floods in various parts of the country during the last few months. The challenge of these floods was met by the officers and men of the CRPF who went all out to assist the civil administration in

rescue operations. On these pages are reports from some flood-hit areas of the country—right from J&K to Patna, Assam and Tripura.



During the month of July 1976, the Barak was in spate. Low-lying areas of Cachar District in Assam, including the Silchar town, were submerged.

F Coy of 13th Bn CRPF deployed in Silchar for law and order duties swung into action. Officers and men worked tirelessly with the civil administration for rescue and relief operations. They evacuated the marooned people, guarded vulnerable points and helped plugging of breaches of embankments. Regular patrolling was done to help people who needed assistance. The photograph above shows a marooned child being taken to safety.

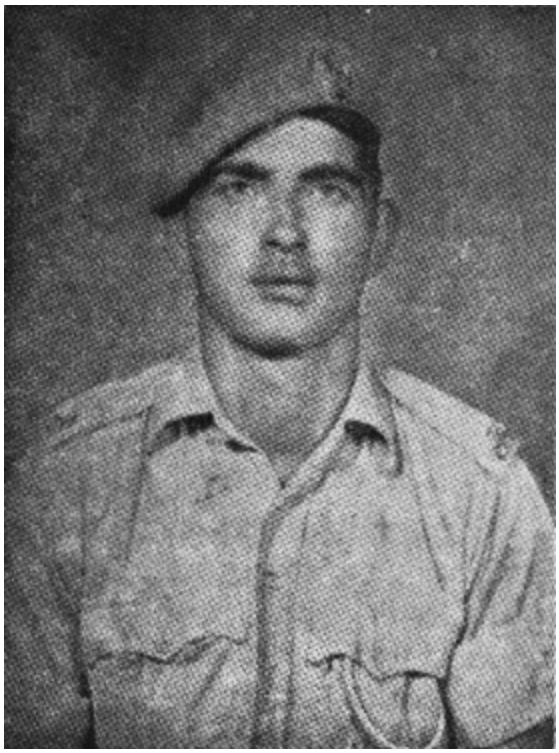
HE HELD THE JHELUM

Ct. Jagdish Singh (now Naik) of 36th Battalion, CRPF did a commendable job during recent floods in Baramullah district of Jammu and Kashmir.

He, along with a Section, was posted on a bank of river Jhelum near village Shilvet on the night of August 5, 1976. The duty of the Section was to give early warning if the river burst the bund, thereby endangering the surrounding villages.

About 6 a.m. next morning, Ct. Jagdish Singh noticed that there was a breach in the embankment and flood water was gushing into the fields adjoining. The Section was alerted and the villagers also arrived in large numbers. Inspite of all efforts, the breach could not be plugged with sand bags. There was panic amongst the villagers who started crying, apprehending that the villages would be washed away and many lives would be lost.

Constable Jagdish Singh suggested that the breach should be closed from the river side. He jumped into the river, located the breach and, later, with the help of sand bags, sealed the breach from the riverside. The Constable had to dive into the river a number of times before he succeeded in blocking the breach. The river was in full spate and the current was very fast and there was



Jagdish Singh

great risk in diving in the swollen river. However, by means of a rope which was tied around his waist, he was able to enter the river again and again with sand bags and closed the breach without being himself washed way.

The whole operation took about two hours to complete. Ct. Jagdish Singh, who dived into the river fifty to sixty times with sand bags, was completely. exhausted by the time the breach was sealed.

Const. Jagdish Singh being of very good physique (he is a wrestler of the Range level) was able to do this. He also displayed conspicuous bravery and devotion in the performance of his duties.

The next day, when the State Chief Minister, Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, visited Shilvet village, the inhabitants and local officer were all praise for CRPF in general and Const. Jagdish Singh in particular. The Chief Minister congratulated Jagdish Singh and shook hands with him. He also expressed his appreciation for the work done by the CRPF in helping to avert the calamity to the villagers in that area and in particular commended the performance of Jagdish Singh.



Sheikh Abdullah congratulates Naik Jagdish Singh (in uniform).

OUR JAWANS SAVED PATNA

The CRPF rendered all sorts of assistance to the flood-affected people of Patna during September 1976. Its personnel battled with floods by plugging and sealing the bund breaches after detecting them along the embankment of river Pun Pun, removing grain stock of F.C.I. to safe places by its own transport, distributing maunds of chappatis and vegetables in rescue camps, rushing medical teams to the flood-hit villages in the Force rafts to provide medical cover to the needy and rescuing the marooned people.

Two sub-units of 14 Battalion were rushed to plug an approximately 150-foot breach on the Pun Pun near Saristabad. The battle to plug the breach lasted from 11 p.m on Sept 18 to 7 p.m next day. By plugging the breach, the major threat to Patna from Pun Pun river was averted.

Under the headline “CRP jawans saved Patna from floods”, the “Times of India” stated on October 5, 1976: “The capital of Bihar would not have escaped the fury of the flooded Pun Pun river if two battalions of the Central Reserve Police had not plugged a 45-metre-wide breach-near Saristabad village in the Pun Pun bypass, which is a road as well as a protective bund.”

A party of about 20 swimmers under the command of Shri M.A. Belliappa rushed to Agam Kuan area to locate and plug a breach in the drainage pipe of approximately 8 feet diameter lying 14 feet deep under water. This breach was posing a threat to the Rajinder Nagar locality. Local engineers and workers had already been working for few hours but were unable to plug it. CRPF swimmers dived deep into water and located the breach. At first the current was so strong that sand bags could not withstand it. Then iron crates were slid down and truck loads of sand bags were thrown in front of the breach supported by iron grates. Thereby, the flow of water was checked.

CRPF medical teams went into villages and provided medical aid to marooned people as well as cattle. As many as 13,856 persons were vaccinated and 10,583 inoculated. In addition medical assistance in various ailments was provided to thousands of people.

RESCUE OPERATIONS IN TRIPURA

A platoon of B company, 54th Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force

was deployed near the Belonia College for law and order duties in Agartala (Tripura).

As a result of incessant rains during the first week of June 1976, Muhuri river was in spate. Soon there was a breach in the embankments and water began flowing towards Belonia city.

On receipt of information on June 10, 1976, Sub-Inspector Gian Singh with his platoon rushed to the spot in the evening.

With determination and hard labour, they plugged the breach with sand bags, while some of them patrolled the area to avoid any possible sabotage from the Bangladesh border which was adjacent to the spot.

When the river was in spate again on June 29, 1976, the breach at the same spot of embankment could not be controlled by the CRPF personnel despite their best efforts. Belonia City was submerged by flood upto a level of five feet.

CRPF personnel rushed to the town for rescue operations and helped the public in moving with their belongings to rescue centres.

After rescue work, the party returned to their place and started repairing the embankment with the help of PWD workers, BSF and RAC. Finally they succeeded in plugging the embankment.

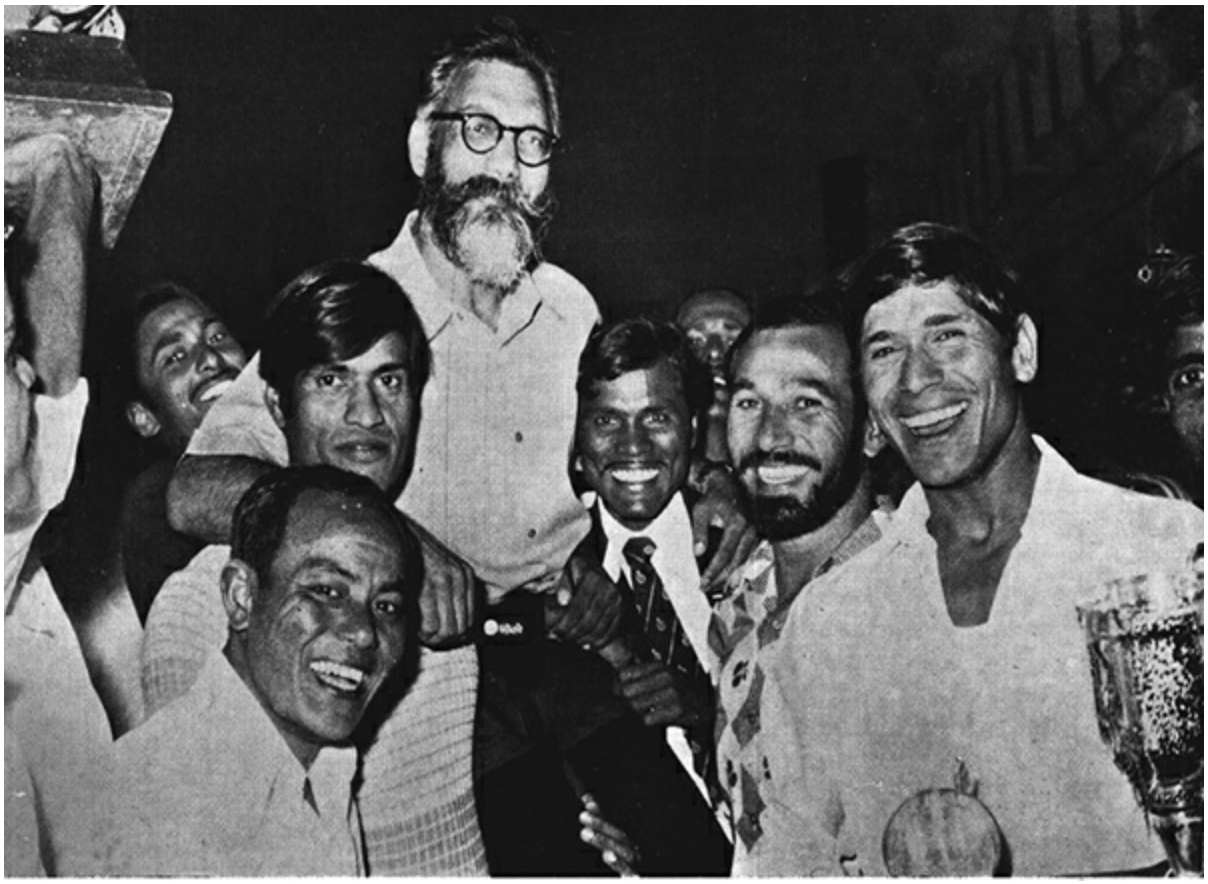
This humanitarian work done by the CRPF party was highly commended by the civil authorities. The Chief Minister of Tripura was all praise for the CRPF jawans for the work.

SANCTIONS FOR BUILDINGS

Sanction has been accorded for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of Central Weapons Store, CRPF at Rampur at a cost of Rs. 45,68,900, and a Grain Godown in Group Centre, Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 97,446.



Officers of the 15th Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers' Course, Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu photographed with Dr. Joginder Singh, Governor of Rajasthan; Shri Mool Chand Meena, Rajasthan's Minister for Revenue, Sh. N. S. Saksena, Director-General of CRPF and Sh. J. S. Saldhana, Director of the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu.



Shri B. Verma, Deputy Director, Training (now Deputy Director Adm) lifted up by a happy band of C.R.P.F's swimmers after their grand performance in the All-India Police Games Aquatics at Bhopal.

THE CRAPLER

CRPF Newsletter and Magazine

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D.O.No.17/21/76-PP

कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक
सुधार विभाग
मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय
नार्थ ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
CABINET SECRETARIAT,
NORTH BLOCK,
NEW DELHI
Sardar Patel Bhavan,

NOVEMBER 9, 1976

Dear Shri

Kindly refer to my D.O. No.17/21/76-PP, dated 8th November, 1976, regarding updating Government instructions and manuals. The Director General, Central Reserve Police, has compiled a set of instructions covering different aspects of his organization. I am enclosing copies of two publications, namely, Operational Hand Book of the Central Reserve Police Force, 1976, and Group Centre and Battalion Officers Manual for the Central Reserve Police Force, 1976. These instructions supersede all previous instructions on the two subjects concerned. Perhaps you may like to use these manuals as a sample for similar effort in different Departments of your Government.

With kind regards,

Chief Secretaries of All
State Governments.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(B.C.Mathur)

Copy to Shri N.S.Saksena, Dir.General, CRP, New Delhi, for information The Secy., DP&AR and the Minister of State for Home & Deptt. of Personnel & A.R., have also been shown the publicationswhich are greatly appreciated.

Sd/- (A.K.Gupta)
Deputy Secretary(PP)

what came to be called the “Great Deterrent”. The idea of deterrence was to make victory indistinguishable from defeat. Instead of engaging in Korean-style wars in the future, the Soviet homeland would be attacked.

On the occasion of the 1954 May Day parade, however, the traditional flypast in Moscow included an aircraft assessed to be capable of intercontinental range. The USSR had thus caught up with the USA in this field. Furthermore, it had probably developed—before the USA—the first deliverable thermo-nuclear weapon. Thus in the event of nuclear warfare, the USSR had a capacity for retaliation equal to that of the USA. This possibility had little impact at that time, because of the US feeling of economic superiority and higher standards of technology. This feeling of superiority rapidly disappeared with the Soviet orbiting of the first Sputnik in late 1957, carrying with it the implication of inter-continental ballistic missiles. In the 1959-60 period, the feeling of an imminent doomsday prevailed in the USA, with nuclear catastrophe just around the corner.

In 1961, the USA started thinking in a more rational manner. Already from 1958, such thinkers as Herman Kahn, Henry Kissinger and, in France, the late General Beaufre had made major contributions to thought on nuclear weapons. The flood of information on the subject in magazines and books was accompanied by the development of nuclear weapons. The two major points that arose were :

(a) the technical problems and

(b) the political credibility of the deterrent where both sides possessed nuclear warfare capability.

The technical problems were assessed as well within capacity and control and the USA felt that the requisite technology was within easy reach.

Political Credibility of the Deterrent

The issue of the political credibility of the deterrent was first raised by Henry Kissinger in 1957 in his book—“Nuclear Weapons in Foreign Policy.” He pointed out how difficult a decision was faced by US Presidents in a Korean War style setting. Thus, Soviet strategy could conceivably be nibbling away at what he called “grey areas”, now better known as the Third World, i.e. under such circumstances, a nuclear deterrent was of little value. It became desireable to use weapons to match those of the USSR. Guerilla

war was thus best fought by guerilla war, propaganda by propaganda and the Soviet KGB by the US CIA.

In the late 1950s, the impact of the Indo-Chinese and Algerian wars gave some substance to the theory of nibbling away by the USSR. However, it was known to some (and by hind-sight to all) that these conflicts were merely what are now called wars of colonial liberation. The power most directly affected, France, developed very sophisticated doctrines of counter-guerilla and counter-revolution conflicts and ‘sold’ these doctrines to the USA.

Flexible Response

Rather curiously, the British wrote very little on this subject despite much experience in such conflicts. Concerned by the Vietnam experience during the Presidency of John F. Kennedy, the USA thought it appropriate to try the new doctrines and sought the advice of such people as wrote books on the subject. In this manner, the theory of Massive Retaliation went ‘OUT’ and that of Flexible Response was ‘IN’. This developed into what was called the McNamara Doctrine which, the speaker said, was the doctrine of f very rich country, equivalent to “Playing with every club in the bag.” McNamara planned every conceivable weapon to match the equivalent Soviet weapon. With total reliance upon Massive Rataliation as in the past, conventional forces became tantamount to a tripwire, burglar alarm, a plate glass window—all devices to alert the USA in time for the use of Massive Retaliation. The USA found it took time to convince Europeans about this new theory and the Europeans took unkindly to the idea of conventional weapons. Also the idea of “Flexible Response”, on national territory did not appeal to everyone, particularly the Germans who wanted Massive Retaliation from the outset.

Furthermore, both Great Britain and France were uncertain of the true standing of the US Nuclear Guarantee and therefore commenced to develop their own nuclear weapons. Due to the reservations of these three countries, the concept of Flexible Response was thus accepted only in principle. The issue thereby raised is still central to nuclear strategy today.

Second Strike Capability

At this stage, other thinkers pointed out the vulnerability of the strike forces to a pre-emptive strike by an enemy. If pre-emptive strike could

succeed, then the danger of a unintentional nuclear war was clearly very great. Thus was born the concept of a stable Second Strike Capability, viz, air forces in the air during crises, and sea-based missiles hidden out at sea. By the mid-1960s, the concept of Mutual Assured Destruction (or M.A.D.) held sway, with both sides possessing Second Strike capability. According to the speaker, this required a commendable degree of logic to seek a stable balance determined by this form of argument.

In its own turn, the first threat to the M.A.D. policy arose with the concept of an anti-ballistic missile capability. The possibility then existed that if one side developed an adequate anti-ballistic missile capability (thus ensuring safety from an enemy's missiles), there would be an encouragement to a pre-emptive strike. Thus the fundamental issue behind the SALT-I talks was the limitation of an ABM capability. Basically, therefore, the Americans had succeeded in convincing the Russians of their logic.

The second major threat to M.A.D. was the enormous sophistication of missile-accuracy now improved perhaps by a factor of 10, offering a Circular Error Probability measured in tens of metres instead of the previous kilometres; multiple re-entry vehicles of both the Independently Targetable and Manoeuvrable types (MIRV and MARV). This constituted a nightmare to planners on both sides and this specific issue is now the crux of SALT-II talks.

Tactical Nuclear Weapons

Oiit of concern for the major issues defined above, it was recommenced that there be selective nuclear strikes on ancillary targets, thus encouraging the other side to limit its own response. The Europeans distrusted this idea and the Soviet Union was reluctant to accept it. Consequently by the end of the 1960/beginning of the 1970s, doubts arose as to the credibility of the US nuclear guarantee. The former US Defence Secretary, James Schlesinger, reviewed the coverage of tactical nuclear weapons with a view to keeping any war cool. On the other hand,. the Soviet Union felt that forces for this purpose had an inherent degree of sophistication that enabled large-scale nuclear war.

Questions of Today

Mr. Howard ended his lecture by posing a number of possible questions :

(a) Is conventional warfare still possible ?

(b) Can tactical nuclear weapons be considered routine weapons ?

(c) Or, whether tactial nuclear weapons be considered as only the commencement of nuclear destructions ?

(d) What effect did cruise missiles have on the balance of power ?

(e) Did the development of the Soviet navy make naval war the most significant feature for highly industrialised nations i.e. would international conflicts take place out at sea, with the issue of tactical nuclear weapons automatically settled ?

Dealing with questions from his audience, Mr. Howard made the following further points :

ONE : The scale of new weapons with the USA and the USSR was well beyond the present and future capability of all other countries. The UK, France and China had a limited number of nuclear weapons. The first two could be considered to possess “one-shot” forces with some credibility of their deterrents. China’s current economic potential is such as to set its ability to develop nuclear capability much further away i. e. China may be expected to stay a second-class nuclear power. While nuclear options were open to a number of other countries (e.g. India), the costs relating to delivery systems and their maintenance were enormous. Thus such countries could only develop primitive, unreliable, strike forces which present an open invitation to a counter-attack. As one example, the kind of nuclear weapons system that Egypt and Israel could establish would clearly have a desta-blising effect and make the Middle East situation more dangerous than before.

Two: France’s decision to develop nuclear weapons was due to France’s sad experience with its allies and the distrust of their reliability, thus forcing self-reliance. However, France’s deterrent could be considered only as a further insurance of the vastly greater American deterrent. The French have possibly also realised this despite French feelings that the use of the French nuclear force would act as a catalyst for the much larger US nuclear deterrent. (The speaker ended his reply to this question with his wish that

French planners might consider the alignment of their planning with that of the rest of NATO.)

THREE : Although the British experience with counter-guerilla warfare in Malaysia was vastly greater, the real issue is that such experience is possibly not relevant to other countries. There was some transfer of British experience to the Vietnam war, notably by Sir Robert Thomson, but it became clear that certain Malaysian concepts, e.g. strategic hamlets, were unsuitable for Vietnamese conditions.

FOUR : Mr Howard agreed with a questioner about a possible greater tendency of nations to enter wars in future to protect their economic capabilities. A generation now existed who had never known war and looked forward to peace so as to avoid wars. However, while this was highly desirable, the speaker had inadequate information to confirm the existence of similar developments within the USSR. A dangerous imbalance exists if the USSR still considers war as an acceptable policy.

FIVE : There was much doubt as to whether an ABM capability could be set up under the guise of a mutually agreed ICBM capability, especially as no realistic tests could be effected in secrecy. Even assuming that a nation had a 90% effective ABM capability, the remaining 10% nuclear weapons that penetrated would cause unimaginable destruction. The question was thus tantamount to the achievement of an effective First Strike capability.

SIX : As regards defences against MIRVs and MARVs, Mr Howard suggested that it was more practicable to seek to swamp the enemy (by numerous missiles) rather than try to achieve an ABM capability.

SEVEN : The striking feature of the SALT-II negotiations was that they really constituted a permanent US-USSR Commission to monitor technological developments, thus pushing war further away. The speaker thus hoped that the SALT-II discussions would continue permanently.

EIGHT : As regards the basic concepts of nuclear strategy, it is fortunate that the countries of Africa and Asia are not at present faced with problems of this magnitude. Their best hope is for the improvement of conventional weapons, whose sophistication today involved large sums of money.

(Courtesy : “Vikrant”)

CRP ADOPTS ORPHANS

by

H. S. SETHI

On a cold December night of Shillong lay Unit Barbar Nanak Chand in a hospital, calmly awaiting death. He was suffering from acute bronchial asthma. “Sir, my days are numbered”, he told his visiting Commandant.

“No, Nanak Chand, you will be transferred to the plains where you will recover”, consoled the Commandant. And he did move for his transfer. But it was too late. The barber died nine days later.

It was too close a shave for the family. Nanak Chand was then hardly 35. But he had left behind a widow and as many as six children— three sons and three daughters, all below 13 years.

The family members were not able to make both ends meet even when the barber was alive and getting a pay of Rs. 225. What hope was there for widow Kamla Devi now?

She was told that she would get a family pension, gratuity and provident fund of her husband. But she needed money, not words. And money was not forthcoming, thanks to the formalities.

Nanak Chand had taken a house in Rampur at a rent of Rs. 20 a month and the family was living there. Kamala worked in the house of Inspector Lal of Raza Sugar Mills there. A genial man, he adopted one of the six children. But even the problems of rent, bringing up of five children and their marriages were too much for the mother. In the process, she was completely frustrated and ultimately, when the world appeared unbearable, she committed suicide by burning herself hardly six months after the death of her husband.

The tragedy for the family was too deep for tears. The darkness seemed to be total for the innocent, orphaned children.

The responsibility for the bringing up of children lay on the young shoulders of eldest son Rajkumar and eldest daughter Rani.- What names

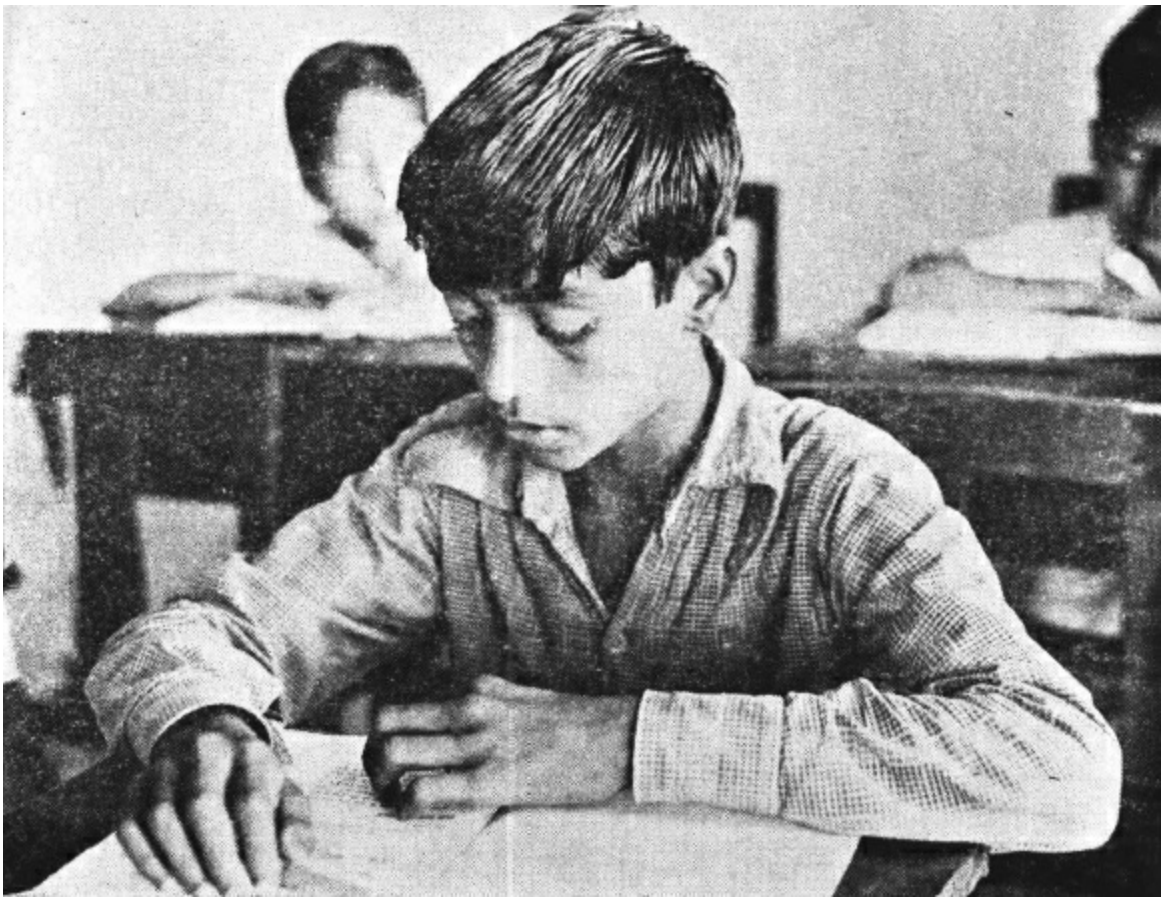
had their parents given them! Fortune seemed to have played a practical joke on them. Thirteen-year-old Rajkumar started working on a tea shop at Rs.60 a month and Rani cleaned utensils of two houses to get another thirty rupees.

The children were alone in this wide, wide world. With the departure of their parents, their friends and relatives also seemed to have parted company.

For a while, their grand-mother took them to her house. But their maternal uncle ill-treated, them and they came back to their, own wilderness and lived there for about three months.



The orphaned children in front of their new home.



Rajkumar absorbed in his studies.

Then fortune took another turn. The Commandant, who by now was transferred to the Group Centre of Rampur, was one day informed of the plight of the children. In a flash of a second, the whole drama of the last days of the barber passed through his eyes.

He was restive. Something had to be done. The Commandant wrote of their plight to his superiors. A bundle full of clothes came in response and also the orders that the children be accommodated in the Group Centre. Immediately the chidren were given a quarter meant for single Sub-Inspectors at the Group Centre of the Central Reserve Police Force. Officers working there contributed money. The men took upon themselves the feeding of the family from their “langar”. Rajkumar was given the job of a canteen boy and this gave him Rs.50 a month.

But it was soon realised that this was the age at which he and his Brothers and sisters should have been studying. So they were all admitted in the Distt. Board school. There were no fees and books were provided by the officers.

Gradually the problems were getting sorted out. An Officer— Inspector Tewari—and Mrs. Kanti Ram of the hospital looked after them. No one..could give back their parents. But these people did give them affection and tender care.

So far the children could not get money because tbiy were all minors. The Commandant had now moved the court to acquire the authority to act as a legal guardian till Rajkumar became major.. A sum of Rs. 3,810—comprising provident fund and Rs. 2,500 grant ·From the Welfare Fund of the CRPF—stood in the name of the children in a fixed deposit and interest was paid to them. They were getting a Rs.200- a-month grant from the Central Welfare Fund. This amount plus their other savings went to a savings bank account; already a sum of Rs. 915 stood deposited in it. Since August 1975, they were getting a family pension of Rs.104 per month. As soon the Commandant became the legal guardian, the family would also get a death gratuity of Rs. 2,000. Above all, it had been decided to enlist Rajkumar as soon as he attained the age of 17.

CRP has adopted the family. Rajkumar is applying his mind to the studies with a sense of heavy responsibility that he must shoulder. There is a new hope, a fresh lease of life for the unfortunate children.

22nd Battalion Men Invest in Fixed Deposits

Six hundred seventy-three jawans of the Central Reserve Police Force today invested a sum of Rs. 54,000—entire amount of the first instalment of Compulsory Deposit Scheme—in the fixed deposit for 37 months with the State Bank of India.

This has been done in response to an appeal by the Prime Minister and the Director-General of CRPF.

Sh. S.V. Shanmugavadivelu, the Chief Manager of the State Bank of India, who delivered the deposit receipts to the jawans of the 22nd Battalion at Rabindra Rangshala, revealed that the CRPF was the first organisation of its kind which had availed of this service of the State Bank of India.

He informed the jawans as to how the amounts so deposited were utilised for the welfare of the weaker sections of society. He quoted the instances in which financial assistance was provided to the physically handicapped, to

prisoners and ex-prisoners, to landless labourers, to scavengers for the purchase of wheelbarrows and to ordinary people to open fair price shops. No deposit was small for the national economy, he added.

Sh. A.S. Bindra, Manager of the State Bank of India and Shri Swaran Singh, Commandant of 22 Battalion, CRPF also spoke.

EFFECTS OF HIGH ALTITUDE

by

Lt. Col. M. S. Allagh (Retd)

Introduction

Ever since the confrontation with the Chinese in 1962, the problems of living and performance of equipment at high altitude have been receiving greater attention of the Defence and other concerned authorities. Considerable progress has since been made to increase the efficiency of men and equipment in these areas.

In India, the high altitude and the low temperature go together. I visited Leh and surrounding areas in Jan-Feb 1963 to study the effects of high altitude on small arms. The major problems confronting men and small arms in this area and the remedial action to be taken to achieve the maximum efficiency under the adverse conditions have been brought out in this article. The following are the major problems :—

(a) Men

(i) High altitude sickness
(ii) Food
(iii) Frost bite

(b) Small arms

(i) Lubricants

(ii) Brittleness
(iii) Ammunition and accuracy

MEN—Part I

General

Leh is situated at an altitude of approximately 11,300 feet above sea-level. It is surrounded by mountains 18,000 feet high. The most outstanding features are extreme cold and rarified air. These two factors play a major role on the efficiency of human beings.

It has been worked out by scientists that a man loses approximately 40% of his efficiency at an altitude of 16,000 feet. These two factors— extreme cold and rarified air—affect the local environment also. It will be a matter of interest to study some of the conditions.

Climate

Winter is extremely cold in this area. During the months of December and January, the temperature and atmospheric pressure go very low. Some such details of the places I visited are given in Table 1.

June and July are the hottest months for Leh and it becomes quite hot during mid-day on a sunny day. But the night temperature is still sub-zero. Due to this vast and sudden change in temperature between day and night during the summer months, the hard granite of the mountains cracks and breaks into small sand particles, with the result that there are large sandy tracts in this area. Leh is very dusty and is known as a desert at high altitude. Clouds of dust are raised when a vehicle moves at speed.

Snowfall and Rain

Leh proper is not in the snow belt and as such it does not snow normally at or around Leh. In this region it snows between the months of November and March at places like Zingral (16,000 ft) and Changla Pass (18,500 ft). At these places when the snow melts and resolidifies, it becomes hard and slippery and is a source of great danger to the vehicles. No vehicle can ply on these roads without the use of non-skid chains.

The glare of the snow on a sunny day is so much that if snow goggles are not used, it may create snow blindness.

It hardly rains at Leh. The rain droplets, before they can reach the earth,

solidify in the shape of snow flakes. If at all there is a rain in the months of June or July, it will be in the shape of small showers which may last only for a few minutes. For practical purposes it may be said that there is no rainfall at Leh.

Frozen Rivers

Indus is the main river flowing through this area. The current of the Indus is quite fast in this area during summer. At certain places, like Kiari, the river is very narrow**.** During winter months, the top surface of the river gets solidified and vehicles and animals can easily pass over the river. Water, however, flows under the bottom layers of the frozen river. Fish is found in plenty in the river.

Vegetation

During the winter, not a blade of grass is to be found anywhere and there are no leaves on the very few trees which exist. Greenery is an unknown thing during winter. During summer, that is, from the month of May onwards, the trees start blooming and grass can be seen on the river banks. The inhabitants sow barely and wheat in the month of May and: harvest these during September and October. Apples, oranges and apricots are found in some areas.

A research vegetable, farm has been started by the Awry at leh and the results are most encouraging. The size of the vegetables grown is abnormally big.

Animals

Yak is the main animal in this area. It looks like a big bull with long black hair on its body. The milk of the female yak is very nourishing and the fat content is more than that of the milk of other animals. The male yak is used for ploughing the fields and carrying loads. Apart from yak, goats, sheep and dogs are also found in plenty. The best pashmina is made from the wool of sheep from this area. Wild animals like cheetah and leopard are also found at places. There are certain very good species of dogs in this area but they cannot survive the heat of the plains.

People

People of this area are simple, handdsome and sturdy. Majority of them are Hindus and they believe in Buddhism. Men and women dress alike. The

only difference is that women wear raw skin of goat on their backs. Women are beautiful with, rosy cheeks and are healthy. A woman can easily carry a full bag of sugar oa.her back. The practice of polyandry is still prevalent in certain areas. The worship place is known as Gumpha. The most famous gumpha at Leh is Hammis Gumpmha The economic condition of these people in the beginning was not good but with the coming of the Army, the employment of the local people for military labour has increased and the people are quite well-of now.

They prepare a liquor known as “Chhang” from Wheat and barley and relish it.

The crime incidence is very low in this area and people are generally of peace loving nature. People were quite backward from education point of view but now there are a number of schools and literacy is increasing.

Major Problems

High AliituSe Sickness: This happens when people are suddenly inducted to high altitude between 10,000 to 15,000 ft and do not get time for acclimatization. The main symptoms are breathlessness while lying down and feeling of suffocation during sleeping. In addition, patient has headache, less of appetite, muscular weakness, palpitation, pain in chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, indigestion, fever, pain in legs and increase or decrease of blood pressure. Approximately 2% of the men are affected by this disease and it lasts from 6 hours to 96 hours after reaching high altitudes.

Diet : Appetite goes down with altitudes and increases with acclimatization. High protein diet is required for heavy physical workers. “B”' complex is also essential at high altitude. More fluid is required to be taken due to high evaporation of water from the lungs as the air is dry and also due to increase in the rate of deep breathing. Fluid diet is recommended at high altitudes. However, excessive drinking is not recommended by medical authorities.

Frost-bite : Frost-bite is a local injury produced as a result of the low temperature by actually freezing the tissues. To overcome this, do not get your clothes wet and also do not cover your feet with too many socks. Do not touch metal with bare hands.

It is necessary to get acclimatized at various heights starting from 10,000 ft. In addition, basic toughening is essential. Climbing at higher altitude and

sleeping at lower height is the sound principle of acclimatization.

SMALL ARMS—Part II

The conditions at high altitude can be summerised as low temperature and rarified air (low barometric pressure). These two factors have got a big effect on the performance of small arms.

Lubricants

In extreme cold areas, lubrication and cleaning present a problem. The lubricants freeze or become viscous or thick in these areas, causing the weapons to become sluggish or non-operative. However, the malfunctioning can be minimised if the weapons are fired without lubricants. In case of automatic weapons, firing may be initiated single shot and without any lubricant until temperature increases sufficiently for the lubricant to remain in fluid state. The oils may be removed as soon as the firing is over. Special lubricants recommended for these areas should only be used.

Brittleness

In extreme cold climate, metal, rubber and plastic parts become brittle and their ability to withstand impact decreases. They break more frequently, especially if rapid firing is attempted immediately. The automatic weapons are particularly prone to breakage and malfunction if they are fired rapidly after being cold-soaked.

The parts which can be expected to break are firing pins, sears and recoiling parts. Breakage also creates additional problems as the firer has to replace small components while wearing bulky mittens, or subjects his hands to cold injury. In either case, it takes longer to replace a part in cold areas than in normal moderate climates. All weapons should be fired slowly (single shot) till these get warmed up.

Preservation of Wood Work

Linseed oil congeals in extreme cold climate and makes preservation of the wood difficult. Warmed linseed oil when applied on wood work and left for half an hour solidifies and flakes off.

Linseed oil in these areas should be used once in three months. The oil, before use, should be heated and rubbed on the wood work for about 30 minutes till well absorbed. The superfluous oil should be wiped off with a

rag.

Ammunition and Accuracy

Low Temperature : It affects both interior and exterior ballistics of projectile. On one hand, low temperature increases the density of air and thus tends to increase resistance to the projectile. On other hand, it slows down the rate of burning of the propellant and this gives less chamber pressure and results in low muzzle velocity. These factors tend to reduce the range of the weapons (lowering the MPI). Comparative muzzle velocities at plains and Leh are given in Table 2.

The United States has carried out extensive trials at low temperature areas up to —40 degrees Centigrate in northern Canada and Alaska and has found that a zeroed machine gun will fire accurately at 1,000 yards when the sight is set at 1,400 yards. This shows the gun will shoot very low. In India wherever we have —20 to —40 degrees Centigrade temperature, the altitude is also high. So the effects of sub-zero temperature only cannot be tested.

Rarified Air (Low Atmospheric Pressure) : It has a significant effect on the performance of small arms. The rarified air (low atmospheric pressure) implies low air density which in turn gives less air resistance. So the projectile travels at a higher speed and thus increases the range.

It will be seen from above that these two factors—rarified air and low temperature—are opposed to one another in their results. The effects of rarified air eventually dominate and result in additional range or high shooting. Rifles 7.62 mm zeroed at Delhi when actually fired at Leh and Zingral were found shooting 6” and 12” high respectively from a range of 200 yards.

Rocket launcher and OML 2-inch mortar, being short range weapons, have a tendency of short ranging.

The weapons should be re-zeroed when taken to a new place where the altitude and the temperature differ appreciably as compared to the previous location and particularly when operating at higher altitudes. If operational conditions do not permit re-zeroing, the firer should aim low approximately 6 inches from 200 yards range at about 10,000 ft. height and 12 inches from 200 yards range at about 16,000 ft. height. These figures are only a rough guide as these vary from weapon to weapon, depending on its muzzle

velocity, altitude and range.

Tracer Rounds : Tracer ammunition functions satisfactorily except that it burns rapidly.

Conclusion

Our problems at the high altitude are numerous during winter. Men can do much better after proper acclimatization and by taking adequate precautions. The problems cannot be eliminated completely but can be minimised by precautions.

CRPF OFFICERS BAG IPJ PRIZES

Sub-Inspector Shiv. Kumar of PRO Branch and Shri PV Belgamkar, Dy. S.P., GC, Avadi bagged the first and second prizes respectively in the All India Police Photo Contest 1974 conducted by the "Indian, Police Journal".

While the first prize, carries a reward of Rs. 250, the second prize carries Rs. 150.

TABLE 1

Place	*Height*	*Temperature during January*		*Atmospheric pressure*
		Min.	*Max.*	*approx.*
(a) LEH	11,300 ft	— 18 C	— 4 C	9 lb per sq. inch
(b) ZINGRAL	16,000 ft	— 25 C	— 8 C	7 -do-
(c) CHANGLA PASS	18,500 ft	— 35 C	— 10 C	6 -do-

TABLE 2

Weapons	*Muzzle velocity FPS*		*Difference*
	Plains	*Leh*	
Rifle .303	2440	2389	60 feet per second
Rifle 7.62 mm	2720	2655	45 feet per second

HISTORY OF MADHYA PRADESH POLICE

Where 1,426 Dacoits Were Killed & 11,000 Captured

by

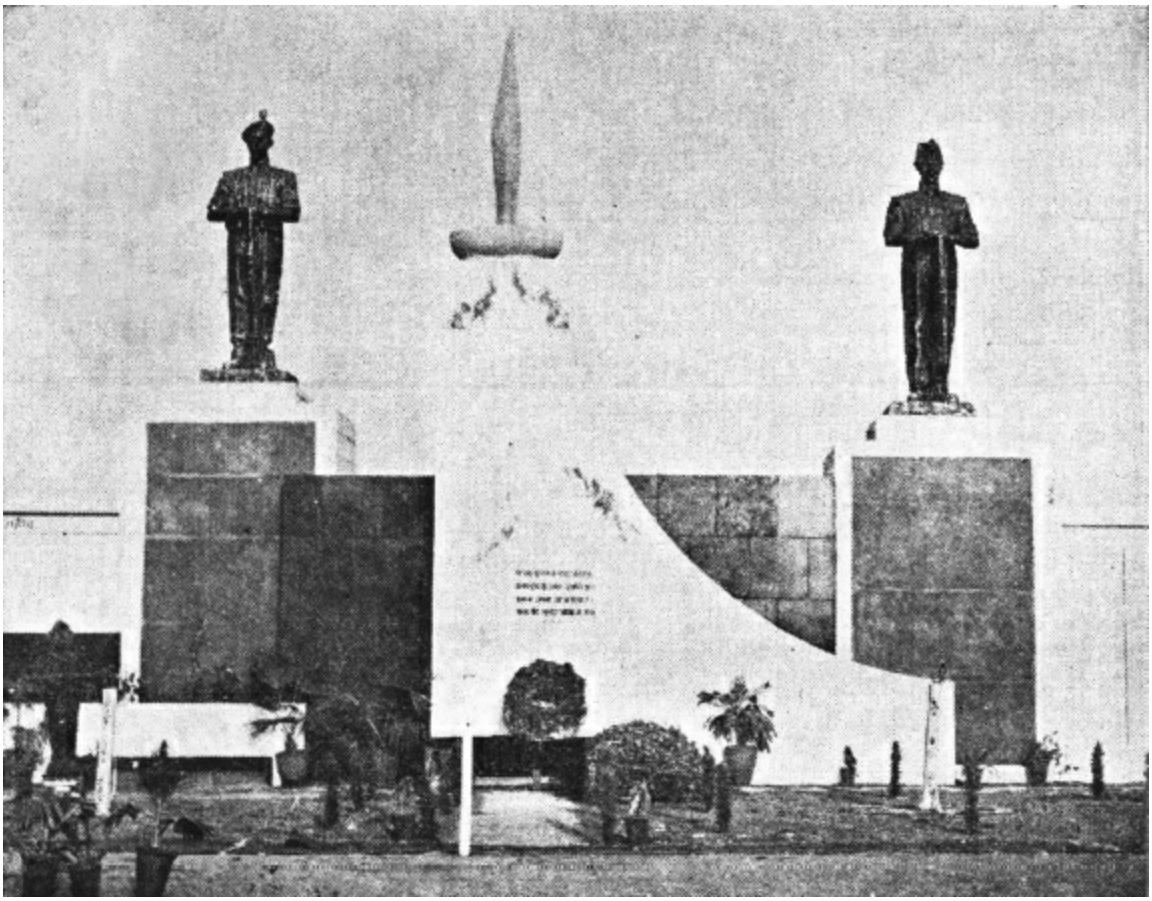
H. M. Joshi, IGP

K. D. Sharma, DIGP

G. R. Kanhai, Dy SP

The State of Madhya Pradesh really occupies the 'Madhya' (Central Portion) of India. It is the biggest sprawling State in India having an area of 4,42,841 sq kms. For comparison it may be stated that it is bigger in area than U.K, Germany or Japan. It is bounded by the States of Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Its population according to the 1971 census was 4,16,54,119. Population-wise it ranks 6th in the country after Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The present State of Madhya Pradesh (formed on 1.11.1956) was constituted from old Madhya Pradesh minus Vidarbh, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal State and Sironj Sub-Division, an enclave of Rajasthan. Described differently, the State can be said to consist of six different regions: Chattisgarh, Mahakoshal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Gwalior (or Chambal region), the Malwa Plateau and Bhopal region. Students of history will recall that the areas of Malwa, Gwalior and Bhundelkhand, now all of them lying in Madhya Pradesh, were the haunts of Thugs and Pindaris who operated in the 19th century and more recently of well armed, formidable gangs of dacoits. The fact that the police of these regions, therefore, developed a special expertise or tactical knowledge in dealing with armed gangs of desperados should cause no surprise. They did not know what fear was and boldly challenged the outlaws? They were responsible for liquidating the legendary Man Singh and other well known dacoit leaders like Rupa, Lakhan, Amritlal, Gabbar, Kalla, Putli, Jagmohan Singh, Chhota Nathu and a host of others. In fact, I wonder how many police officers in India would not be surprised to hear that after the

formation of the new State as many as 1,426 listed dacoits were shot dead in Madhya Pradesh by the police and over 11,000 of them were arrested. The number of loading weapons including sten guns, tommy guns, SLRs, .303 rifles etc recovered was nearly 5,000 and cartridges of various bores over one lakh in number. 14 officers and 38 men sacrificed their lives in the service of the nation fighting these dacoits. Police officers and men repeatedly showed exemplary courage, determination and utter disregard of life and won as many as 42 President's and 197 Police Medals for gallantry, easily the highest number among the various State police forces in the country.



Shahid Smarak, Bhopal.

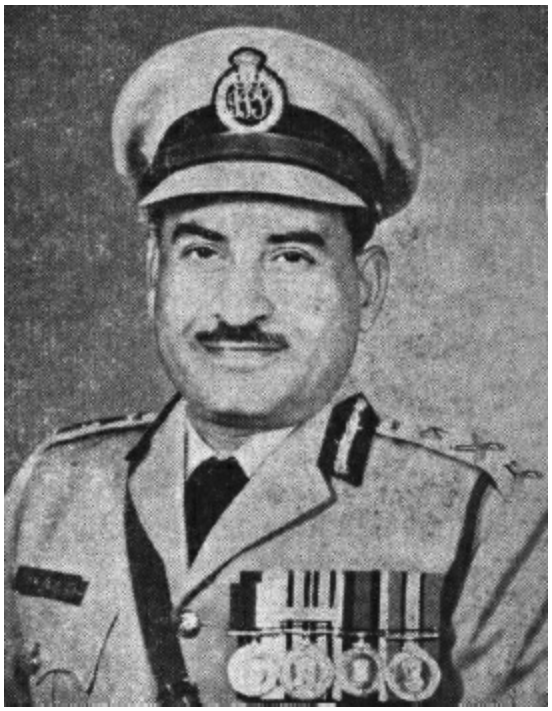
2. Their experience of facing the dacoits also stood them in good stead when facing the hostiles in Nagaland and Manipur or Naxalites in Bengal or Bihar. Their role was highly praised by the Army authorities.

3. The surrender of over 500 desperate dacoits, armed to the teeth, and including such names as Mohar Singh, who carried a reward of Rs. 2,00,000 over his head, Madho Singh with a reward of Rs. 1,00,000 and Moorat

Singh, who held undisputed sway over the jungles of Chhatarpur, Sagar, Damoh etc in July 1972 would be written in letters of gold when the history of Madhya Pradesh Police is written. 124 dacoits were shot dead in 1970 and 147 in 1971 with arrests respectively of 774 and 749 dacoits. This mounting police pressure and the State Govt's stern warning to all those who were helping or harbouring the dacoits completely demoralised the dacoit gangs, and they started sending feelers for surrender if they were assured of fair trial and treatment. The Government gave them a generous assurance of protection from ill treatment and assured them a fair trial and this led to the historic mass surrender of dacoits. After these surrenders, these regions are experiencing peace and tranquility as never before. However, police is still keeping up the vigilance. Gram Raksha Samities are active and on their guard. The people seem to have developed a vested interest in peace and we can confidently predict that the dacoity menace, as it was known in the past, has now become a part of history and will never be allowed to be resurrected.

4. The above narration would perhaps give an idea to the readers that Madhya Pradesh, before 1972, was in a disturbed state. However, nothing will be farther from the truth. This dacoity menace of which so much has been said earlier was confined only to the six districts of Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Datia and Guna of the northern part of the State (or the Chambal region) and 5 districts of Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Sagar and Damoh of Bundelkhand area. Then the district of Jhabua had its problems with the depredation of the Bhils who indulged in petty technical dacoities using their bows and arrows. Excluding these 13 districts of the State the remaining 32 districts have always been most peaceful.

The people in this area have never felt any sense of insecurity.



H. M. Joshi, IGP

In other words most of the areas of Madhya Pradesh are more peaceful and free from crime than most of the other States in the country. We can also be proud of another aspect of Madhya Pradesh—that it is a real miniature India. No narrow regional or parochial feelings exist in this State. Any communal trouble in M. P., we can say with pride, was dealt with by the police firmly and impartially winning the appreciation of all concerned including the minority community itself.

5. However, let us come back to the task of describing the history of M. P. Police in proper chronological sequence. In order to have a better understanding of the history of Madhya Pradesh, it may be useful to describe briefly the development of the police forces in the constituent States. We shall, first take up the history of police in the old M. P. which was the Central Provinces and Berar till 1947.

Central Province Police

6. The various territories of the native rulers which were later incorporated into the unified administration of CP were acquired by the British Govt, as follows :—

1817-Narbada Distts. from .the Bhonsle (Maratha.)

1817-Seetabuldi Hill (Nagpur) from the Bhonsle (Maratha).

1818-Sagar Distt from Scindia (Maratha)

1854-Nagpur Province from Raghojee Bhonsle who died without heir in 1953. Hence, his kingdom lapsed to the British Govt.

1860-Part of Hoshangabad from Scindia (Maratha).

There is no recorded history of police administration in the time of Bhonsle. The earliest attempts to organise the police were made by Mr. Mansel, the first Commissioner of the Nagpur territory in 1854.

At first the Nagpur Police including five Rasals of Horses, was placed under one of the five Dy. Commissioners, under whom were the five districts of the Nagpur territory. Police Stations and outposts were located at convenient centres. The chief reporting agency was the Mulguzar.

The Zamindars had their own police. The Police.Station Officer or Daroga had no superior officer. The Dy. Commissioner visited the P.S.

only when he could. Thus for lack of supervision, extortion and corruption were rampant. The enquiries into and the suppression of thugee exposed completely the inefficiency of the police system. Col. Taylor was sent from Calcutta to Nagpur in 1860 to report on the police organisation in CP. and a system was established. As a result of his report, Col. Taylor became the first I.G. Each District was placed under the charge of Distt.Supdt. of Police with an ASP at Nagpur and Raipur, and one as personal assistant to the I.G. The first police administration report was written in 1861 on the basis of which the Police Act of 1861 was passed. This brought about uniformity in police administration throughout British India. The enactment of the IPC in 1860 and Cr.P. Code in 1861 inaugurated era of uniformity of laws. A separate department of Civil Police was constituted consisting of a formally enrolled homogeneous provincial force distributed over the district and placed under the I.G. who was himself subject to the direct control of the local administration. Village watchmen were retained as servants of the village communities, the Headmen of which were bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. In 1861 Central Provinces was constituted a separate administration under a Chief Commissioner.

7. Col. Taylor organised all the police forces of the province which was

divided into three ranges. Two of them were placed under the charge of two Dy. Inspectors General and the third remained under the I.G. In 1864, the posts of D.I.G. and Asst. to the I.G. were abolished anaVthe number of Distt. Supdts. of Police was increased from 12 to 17. The newly organised force- consisting of 24 British officers, .and 6108 Constables was formed out of-the officers and jawans of the Distt. Police and the

Military Police. A mounted police force was formed with the help of local horse Risalas which consisted of 613 horses. It performed protective, preventive and detective duties.

There were 135 police stations and 215 out-posts. The ‘Kotwali’ system was improved upon by imposing the duty of reporting on the Malguzars. A system of inspecting the police force by Inspectors and G.Os was started. The Zamindars had their own police until 1888, when Govt, police was introduced. The circle system came into vogue in 1905. The year 1893 witnessed the establishment of the prosecuting branch. In 1891 the task of construction of H. Q. Lines and building was transferred to the PWD. Attempts were made during these years to improve the standard of the force. In 1869 a probationary system of 6 months duration was introduced for the newly recruited Constables and passing of examination was insisted upon. In 1869 two training schools were opened at Nagpur and Sagar which were later abolished. In 1891 the scales of pay were improved to attract good and educated persons in the police. The first Police Manual was published in 1890. The Sagar Training School was again set up in 1906 for training S.Is. and its name was changed to CP. Police College in 1936.

8. The Railway Police was organised in 1867 on the Nagpur Branch of the GIP Railway. The E.I. Railway had a distinct force of their own. In 1908, the Railway Police became separate body with a Superintendent of its own. In 1917 a separate D.I.G. was appointed for Railway and Crime. In 1920 Eastern and Western sections in Railway Police were formed.

9. The Special Branch first came into existence in 1888 for acquiring early and authentic information on subjects of general and political importance. In 1898 the finger impression system was introduced and the Special Branch and the Finger Print Bureau became distinct branches. A small provincial detective staff was formed as a supplement to the Distt. and Railway Police. Later, a Crime Investigation Department was formed with a D.I.G. as its head and the S.B. and F.P.B. incorporated into it.

10. The period in between the two Great Wars proved beneficial for improvement in the police force. Police Training Schools were set up at Nagpur in 1934 and Jabalpur in 1937. Law graduates were recruited for the first time in the Prosecution Branch in 1938.

11. The political awakening in the people, freedom movement in the country, the criminal activities of the dacoit. gang led by Dhiraj Singh Bundela in Sagar District and frequent communal riots in several parts of the province continuously remained serious problems for the police and the Government for the maintenance of law and order. Labour strikes and satyagraha became quite common.

12. Inadequacy of the police force and its equipment was realised during the World War of 1939-45. The strength of the force was increased. The re-organisation of the Special Armed Force was undertaken and effected from 1945 on the structural pattern of the Army. 4 Battalions were formed in 1946. By the end of 1947 all the Battalions were sent on duty on the Hyderabad border and the Eastern States. Material changes were made in their equipment. By the end of 1945, the number of vehicles in police motor transport was increased to 103 distributed throughout the province. The nucleus of the wireless grid was also established in 1945. An Anti-corruption Branch was formed and placed under a D.I.G. The Home Guards were raised in May 1947 to help the police in maintaining law and order. The scales of pay of the constabulary and other ranks were also revised. In 1948. 14 States of the Chhat-tisgarh Agency were integrated to form the State of Madhya Pradesh. The 14 States were grouped into the districts of Rajgarh, Surguja and Bastar and the remainder in Durg District. The post of a fourth D.I.G. was created. Ten women Constables were appointed in Nagpur City for dealing with women criminals. A police reorganisation committee was appointed in 1951 to suggest changes to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force. As per its recommendations various measures to bring about efficiency and improvement in the organisation were taken. In November 1952, a Battalion of the Special Armed Force was deputed for duties of border defence in Kashmir. Another Battalion was sent in 1956 for border policing in Nagaland. The modus operandi bureau was set up in CID in April 1956.

Police in Madhya Bharat

13. The Union comprised of 35 States of the plateau of Malwa which

formed part of empires of the Maurya, the Guptas and Harsha and came under the control of Rajput Kingdoms and later under the Mughal empire. After the death of Aurangzeb, Malwa came to be divided in the later half of the 18th century between the Maratha rulers of Gwalior and Indore belonging to the Scindia and Holkar families, and other small States of Central India. All these States maintained a police force. It is difficult to know the history of police organisation of small States due to lack of records. Gwalior and Indore were the only important States.

14. In 1853 the Gwalior Police Manual was compiled and published. Previous to 1853 a section of the Army was set apart for police duties. After 1853 the police staff consisted of Chowkidars, Constables, Jemadars and Kotwals for city and Zilas who acted under the district officials. It was reorganised in 1866 and the force was constituted as a separate department under the I. G. with 3 D.I.Gs. District Superintendents, Inspectors and S. Is were also appointed. In 1895 when Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia assumed powers, the posts of I.G. and D I.G. were abolished. The post of I.G. of Police was revived in 1903. Revised Police Manual was published in 1906. 13 Districts were formed and put under a District Superintendent for each district. In 1912, a post of D.I.G. was created. In 1906, Recruits Training Depots were opened at Gwalior, Ujjain and Isagarh for the training of Constables. A police training class was opened for Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables in 1905. The village police consisted of Chowkidars appointed and paid in kind by Zamindars.

In 1912 their appointment was put under the district and they became a part of the Police Department.

15. The Recruits Training Depots of Gwalior, Ujjain and Isagarh were closed down in 1929 and recruitment and training of Constables were made the responsibility of district officers.

Nothing is known about the organisation of the CID till 1928 in which year it was mentioned to be under the I.G. Police. It was in 1934 that it was amalgamated with the regular police. In 1937 the police was reorganised. A second post of DIG was added. The Dy. SP cadre was created. Revised pay.scales were fixed up for all the ranks. Armed police was also organised on military pattern with two wings, viz. Reseve Armed Police at Lashkar and Armed Police in the district. CID Manual was published in 1943, which reorganised the CID, the S.B. and the F.P.B. The Gwalior Police merged its

identity in the police force of Madhya Bharat.

Indore State Police

16. Till 1872 the police force in Indore State was a part of the State Army. In 1872 it was placed under the Judicial Department. In 1873 special heads of police were appointed for Zilas for the apprehension of offenders etc. Dacoities, large scale cattle-lifting and riots were frequent. In 1900 the Police Department was reorganised and it was placed under the charge of an officer designated as the I.G. of Police. In 1902 a drill master and a teacher for law were engaged. A court Inspector with an assistant was also appointed. The Special Armed Reserve was instituted in 1904 A Central Police Training School was started that year at Indore. District Training Schools were also started. Police Constables' Manual was compiled in 1909. The CID was established with the FPB and Criminal Branch. In 1926 the State was divided into 3 ranges, each under charge of a DIG. The pay-scales of all ranks were increased. There were some unprecedented riots in Indore city in 1927. In the next two years the CID was further re-organised. The Indore State Police merged with the police force of the new State of Madhya Bharat formed in 1948.

17. Madhya Bharat State was constituted into ooe general police district. It was divided into 3 Ranges, each under a DIG. One

DIG was also posted to Headquarters and was put incharge of CID and Railways. A Police Training School was established in 1950 at Indore. In 1951 a Centre for the training of Prosecuting S.Is. was also opened at Indore. The State force units, organised into Special Armed Forces, comprised of 5 Battalions and were posted to different stations. The CID was re-organised and put under DIG, CID and Railways, along with the S.B., the Investigation Branch and the General Branch. Each district was alloted Intelligence Staff under the CID. Anti-corruption Department was created in 1949 and placed under the I.G.P. in 1951.

18. The State of Madhya Bharat Inherited the age-old tradition of dacoity in its northern districts of Bhind, Morena, Gwalior and Shivpuri. The problem was sought to fee met by posting of Reserve Armed Police to these districts for intense patrolling and rounding up the dacoit gangs operating in those areas. Large number of dacoits were killed and considerable quantifies of arms and ammunition were recovered. Man Singh, the biggest and most dreaded dacoit of the time, was shot down by the police in 1955.

Police in Vindhya Pradesh

19. V.P. was formed in 1948 by the merger of 35 princely States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. In most of these States a regular and separate police organisation did not exist till the last quarter of the 19th century. The villages had Chowkidars. The increasing activities of the criminals, who used to cross over from one State to the other to evade arrest, necessitated the establishment of a regular police organisation throughout the State. Officers from C. P. were sent on deputation for this purpose. They organised the police mostly according to the system then obtaining in British India. The village system of policing was allowed to continue. A separate officer incharge of the Police Department was appointed in each State generally known as Superintendent of Police. The pay-scales differed from State to State. In 1920, a CP. police officer was appointed as the first I.G. of Police of the Rewa State who laid the foundation of the police organisation on the lines obtaining in British India. The whole of Rewa State was divided into 2 police districts each under an S.P. and third S.P. was appointed at the Headquarters as Assistant to I. G. Training schools at Rewa and Nowgong were opened in 1941. The formation of the new State of V.P. in 1948 needed complete re-organisation of the police forces of the various integrated States. The whole of V.P. was constituted into one general police District and put in charge of an I.G. of Police. The State was divided into two ranges, each under a D.I.G. Ranges were divided into districts each under an S.P. Revised pay-scales were sanctioned. Prosecution Branch, Motor Transport Section, Wireless Section, and Intelligence Department were organised for the whole State. A small force of 3 platoons came into existence in 1948 to face the extensive and violent activities of well organised and strongly armed gangs of dacoits. It was later changed to SAF with H.Q. at Rewa. Its strength rose to 5 companies under a Superintendent of Police by 1956. The PTS Nowgong was merged with that of Rewa and was renamed as PTS Rewa, with the formation of new State of M.P. in 1956 into which V.P. merged.

Bhopal State Police

20. A regular force was first established in 1857, all watch & ward previous to this being done by an irregular army known as ‘Intazamia’. A Police Kotwal was posted in that year, with his H.Q. at Bhopal and jurisdiction extending over the entire State. He was vested with magisterial

powers also. In 1886 a Superintendent of Police replaced the Kotwal. He was assisted by 4 Inspectors posted in each Nizamat. They were given magisterial powers also. In 1912 many improvements were made and the Bhopal Police was organised on the pattern of CP. police. A separate department of State Police was formed under the I. G. of Police with one DIG, Inspectors and Reserve Armed Force. A Superintendent was posted in Raisen district in 1913 for crime control. Pay-scales were revised. In 1928, CID staff was integrated with the regular police. In 1936 Criminal Investigation Branch was established. A training school for H.Cs. and Constables was established at Bhopal. In 1939 revised Police Manual based on CP. Police Manual was issued. In 1944 the Reserve Armed Police was organised as 'Bhopal Armed Constabulary'. S. Is. were sent to Sagar and Moradabad P.T. Schools for training. In 1954 a set of regulations for Bhopal Police was issued. In 1956 Bhopal State merged into M.P.

Madhya Pradesh

21. On the formation of new M.P. on 1st November 1956, the unification and training of the merged police forces did not pose much of of a problem since Indore, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal had been taking senior officers on deputation from old CP. and Berar. The Gwalior region only used to get officers from U.P. The police regulations of old M.P. were suitably amended and were made applicable to the entire new State. Training schemes were chalked out. Training after recruitment and pre-promotion courses for various ranks was made compulsory. Selected officers were sent to Army units for special training. Refresher courses were started. A Forensic Science Laboratory was set up at the Police Headquarters to provide scientific aid in investgation. This laboratory is now working in Sagar. A diploma course for S.Is in Forensic Science and Criminology was started at PTC, Sagar in 1965. The examination of hair, blood, semen, foodstuffs, tool marks etc. have been taken up by the FSL, Sagar since 1967. The State Crime Record Bureau at headquarters and the crime branches of the districts render useful service in providing valuable clues in the detection of crime and tracing of criminals. The missing persons' squad in CID endeavours to trace out persons reported to be missing. Useful work regarding examination of forged signatures, identification of handwriting etc. is done by the Questioned Document Section of CID and opinion in criminal cases given. Duly trained dogs are utilized for searching and

tracking of criminals.

22. The pay-scales of the force were revised by the Government in 1960. The problem of accommodating the staff is being solved by the Government by providing finance and securing loans from Central Government under the Police Housing Scheme. The force itself has done appreciable work of 'Shramdan' by constructing huts, barracks, police hospitals etc. Welfare centres have been opened in every district and the headquarters for the police families where they do stitching and other work and thereby help themselves by augmenting the family income. The children of officers and men are given annual scholarships for their education. The M.P. Police has earned a name in the field of sports and cultural programmes. New police stations at strategic places were created. Deployment of SAF Battalions was increased. Better arms were provided. More wireless stations were established and more transport was provided. 'Gram Raksha Samities' were organised in dacoit-infested areas.

23. The Special Armed Force of the State has been well organised now. Various regular courses of training for the Battalions and DEF are being run. The first Bn. at Indore and the 6th Bn at Jabalpur are the training Battalions for SAF.

24. Number of vehicles for police motor transport at present is 1,244 and 116 motor cycles. To meet the demand of M.T. drivers, driving and maintenance courses are arranged at M.T. workshops and fitter courses are arranged for Constables and H.Cs of M.T. at Gwalior, Rewa and Jabalpur.

25. The police radio system is well developed. M.P. has now 369 radio stations on air in addition to 181 stations with the Battalions. Basic recruits and radio operators courses for Constables and refresher course of H.Cs. are conducted at Police Radio Training School, Indore.

26. Training of Cadet S.Is/ P.Cs is conducted at M.P. Police College at Sagar. Pre-promotion courses for S.Is fit for trial as C.Is are also run there. There are five Police Training Schools at Gwalior, Indore, Pachmarhi, Rajnandgaon and Rewa, where pre-promotion courses of Constables, Head Constables and A.S.Is are being run. A number of S.Is are trained at the Central Detective Training Schools of Calcutta and Hyderabad. Officers are also sent to attend courses on various subjects conducted by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and the

Central Bureau of Investigation at New Delhi.

27. Madhya Pradesh has at present 45 Districts, 3 Railway Districts each under a Superintendent of Police, and 21 Bns. (including 3 IR Bns) under a Commandant who is of the rank of S.P. The police administration is under the overall charge of the Inspector-General of Police, assisted by 16 Deputy and 11 Assistant Inspectors-General.

A computer wing has been set up in 1976 in the CID Branch under the AIG, CID to computerise crime records etc. under the modernization of police forces scheme of tbe Government of India.

28. The Home Guards Organisation of the police force was made permanent in 1967. It has 3,222 N.C.Os. and 14,623 Sainiks under the separate charge of the I.G. of Police, Home Guards, with H. Q. at Jabalpur.

29. Developments in the State in the industrial field, specially at Bhopal and Bhilai have resulted in crime problems associated with the industrial development. The adivasi area, which forms a good portion of the State, has its own crime and economic problems. These problems are matters of increasing concern to the police. The welfare of the Harijans also is of national interest. Thus, there are various problems ahead for the State police to deal with. They are tackling these with confidence and vigour, in the service of the people and with the twin ideals of “Jan Seva” and “Desh Bhakti” always inspiring them. The M.P. Police is popular among the people, and is loved and respected by them as their friend and the policemen take pride in helping the citizens, who in their turn lend their whole-hearted support and co-operation in managing crowds, and law and order situations. We are for the people and the people are for us.

ADVENTURES WITH A GUN

by

Brig. K. M. Pandalai (Retd)

Army officers can be divided into two broad categories. The shikaris and

non-shikaris. I belong to the latter category and am content to leave the denizens of the jungle to their own fate. I have many friends who are very keen shikaris. On occasions, I have been persuaded to join this manly sport, not that I really enjoyed the outings. I did not wish to be dubbed “a spoil sport” or be left behind to attend to uninteresting “chores” while the shikaris were having a good time.

Once, I was with a party in a forest bungalow in the jungle near Sagar. We anxiously awaited news of a kill. No kill was reported for two days. Time was running short. It was therefore decided to organise a **“**beat.” At an unearthly hour in the morning, we motored down to the vicinity and stealthily clambered up our “machans.” I was sharing a machan with another officer, a novice like me. My partner sat down cross-legged, taking up almost the entire machan. So, I was precariously perched on a fork of the tree, in a very uncomfortable position, cursing my luck.

As novices, we were given a good machan, on the likely route a wild animal was expected to take, once the beat commenced. As soon as all the shikaris were in position, a signal (a loud bird-call) was given for the beat to commence. In the distance ahead of us we could hear drum beats, catcalls, shouts and weird noises calculated to stir even the most lethargic wild animal to activity. We watched intently with mounting excitement. Minutes ticked by. The beaters approached nearer and nearer No wild animal broke cover. About a hundred yards away I saw an odd head for a split second through thickets. Suddenly a piercing wail, somewhat akin to that of a human being in agony, rent the air, followed by some more weird noises. In a few seconds, a huge bear crashed through the foliage in front of our machan about seventy yards from us. I nudged my partner. He picked up the gun which was resting in his lap, aimed, swung it, but brought it down again without firing. The bear had rushed somewhat diagonally across our front and was obscured from his view. He nudged me in turn. I had shouldered the gun and followed the beast. I let go both barrels. The animal in the meantime changed direction again, offering my partner also a target. He too fired. With a loud yell, the animal collapsed after a few paces at the foot of the tree on which we were perched. To make doubly certain, we put one more shot each into the beast. To this day, we both take credit for the animal. What we did not know then was a senior officer’s comment that our effort reminded him of recruits on a firing range. .

On another occasion, we were out on field manoeuvres in the vicinity of Shivpuri. A partridge shoot was arranged and I tagged on. Away from the manoeuvre area, we assembled at RV late one afternoon. A Colonel from the Ordnance was playing host to me. I was given the place of honour, in the front seat of the jeep next to the Colonel. There were two guns in the rear seat of the open vehicle.

The first bird we came across literally flew across the bonnet of jeep and dived into bushes and escaped. Candidly, I had no chance at all. However, not to lose face, I made out that but for the windscreen, I would have got the bird. The jeep was halted and the windscreen, lowered and fastened on to the top of the bonnet. I had no more excuses. Another bird was spotted only as the jeep almost passed it. I signalled to the officer behind. He swung the gun round and bagged the bird. The next bird spotted was on the side away from me and the other officer at the back shot it. A couple of more birds appeared in the arc of fire of the other guns. Of the three guns, mine was the only one which had not drawn blood. I was tense and nervous. I stood up as I had a better view and more freedom to manoeuvre the gun. Another bird was spotted. I swung the gun to my left, lowered it as the vehicle gained ground and fired. The vehicle screeched to a halt throwing me on the bonnet and simultaneously the Colonel let out the loudest blasphemous yell I have ever heard. In the excitement, I forgot the Colonel's head was almost in the line of fire. He ducked for all he was worth. Still, the report of the gun close to his right ear completely unnerved him. Fortunately no damage was done. We had bagged a few birds and I had no desire to tempt fate any more. So, I suggested that we return to the camp early enough for the birds to be served for dinner.

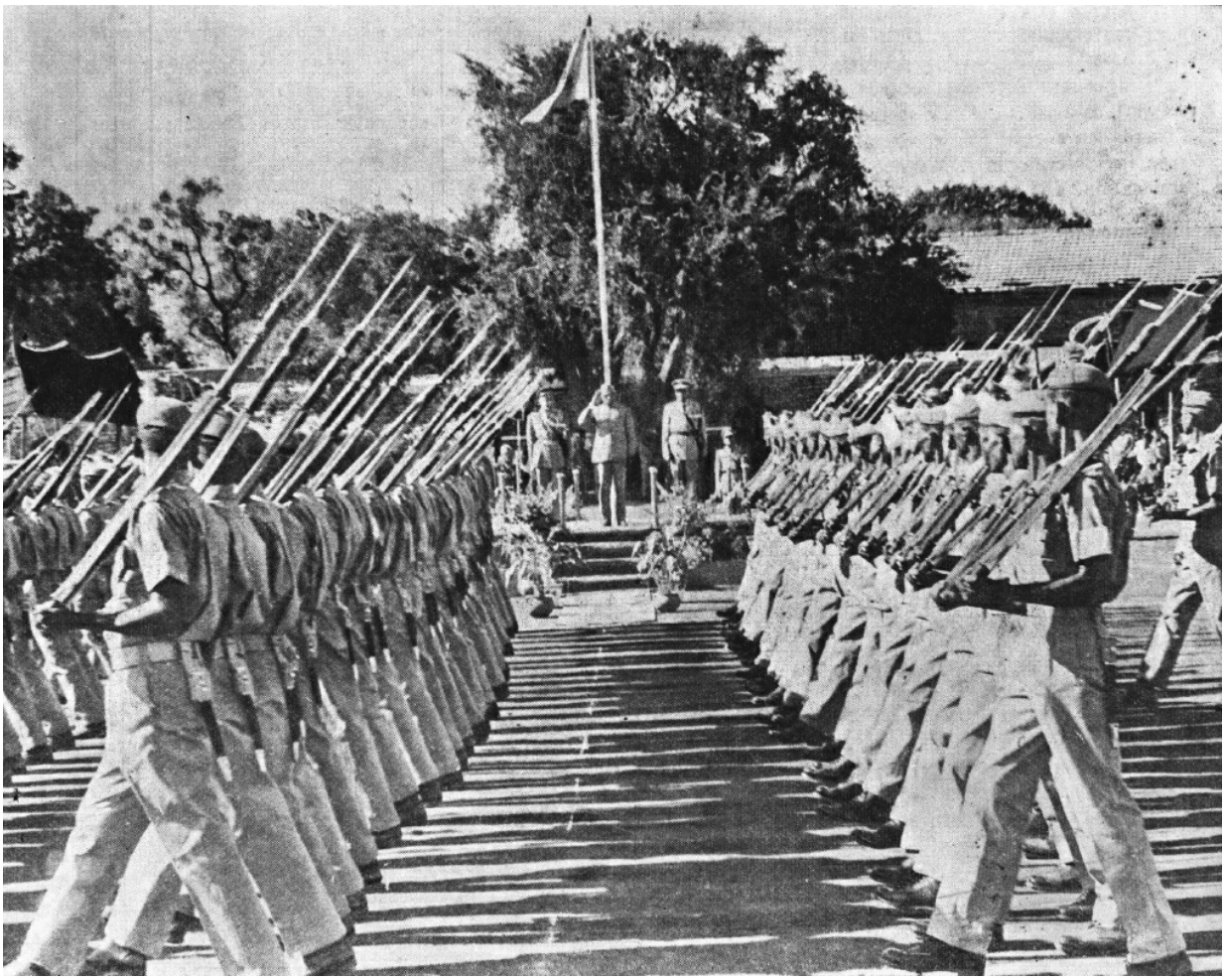
H. M's TRIBUTE AT 37TH ANNIVERSARY

CRP: A Reliable Reserve



The Union Home Minister, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi, stated at Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh on October 31, 1976 that the Central Reserve Police Force was "a very reliable reserve in the hands of the Centre for sending in aid to various State Governments and Union Territories whenever there had been serious threat to law and order."

The Minister was speaking to officers and men of CRPF after taking salute in a ceremonial parade on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Force.



The Minister, who gave medals to 34 officers and men of CRPF for their gallantry, meritorious and distinguished service, stated that after the Independence the CRPF had done a lot for safeguarding the country against external aggression or internal troubles.

Text of Speech

Following is the text of the speech of Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi, Union Home Minister, at the ceremonial parade:—

“I am indeed happy to be with you this morning to take the salute at the ceremonial parade on the occasion of your 37th Anniversary. I congratulate those of you who are on parade on the excellence of your drill movements, bearing, turn-out and smartness. I would specially like to congratulate the recipients of various awards. A few of these awards have been earned by the supreme sacrifice in the service of the nation. The country is proud of them and it is the duty of all of us to look after their dependents.

“The Central Reserve Police Force is the oldest armed police force of the Central Government. Even prior to independence this Force .had done excellent work as far as maintenance of law and order is concerned. The efforts of the Force in dealing with the Hur menace in 1942 and dangerous dacoits in the Central India States in 1943/1944 are now part of your history. After independence, the Force acquitted itself exceedingly well not only in the restoration and maintenance of law and order but also in safeguarding the integrity of our country against external aggressors. Today on the sacred occasion of Sardar Patel’s birth Anniversary we realise the far-sightedness shown by him in not only retaining this force but in expanding it. The CRPF has been wise in adopting the Sardar’s birthday as its own Anniversary Day.

“The brave performance of the Force at Hot Springs in Ladakh on 21st October, 1959 has ever since been observed as the Police Commemoration Day by police-men all over the country. In 1965, in the Rann of Kutch, the Force put up an excellent show of courage and heroism against a Pakistani Brigade. In J & K. for several years the Force has done creditable work including fighting the aggressors during the 1965 and 1971 conflicts.

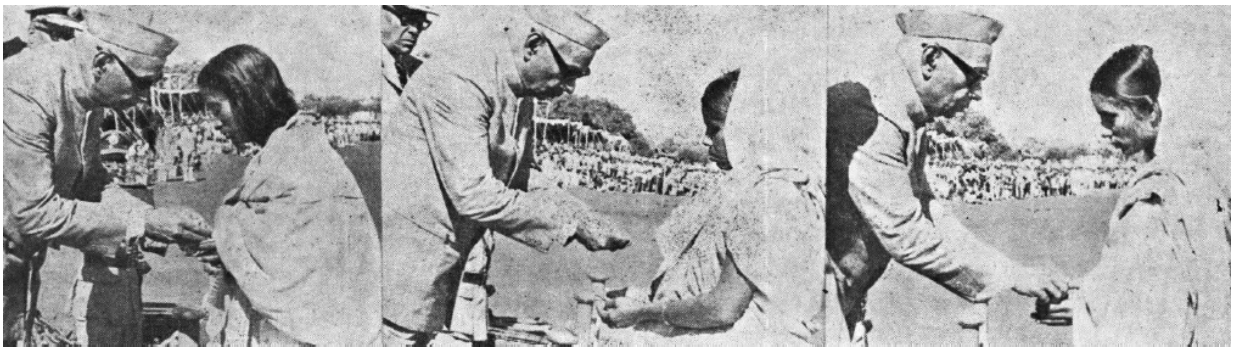
“I regard the CRPF as a very reliable reserve in the hands of the Centre for sending in aid to various State Governments and Union Territories whenever there has been serious threat to law and order in the country. A versatile Force, it has been used to deal with the armed hostiles, infiltrators, dacoits, antisocial elements besides controlling law and order situations.

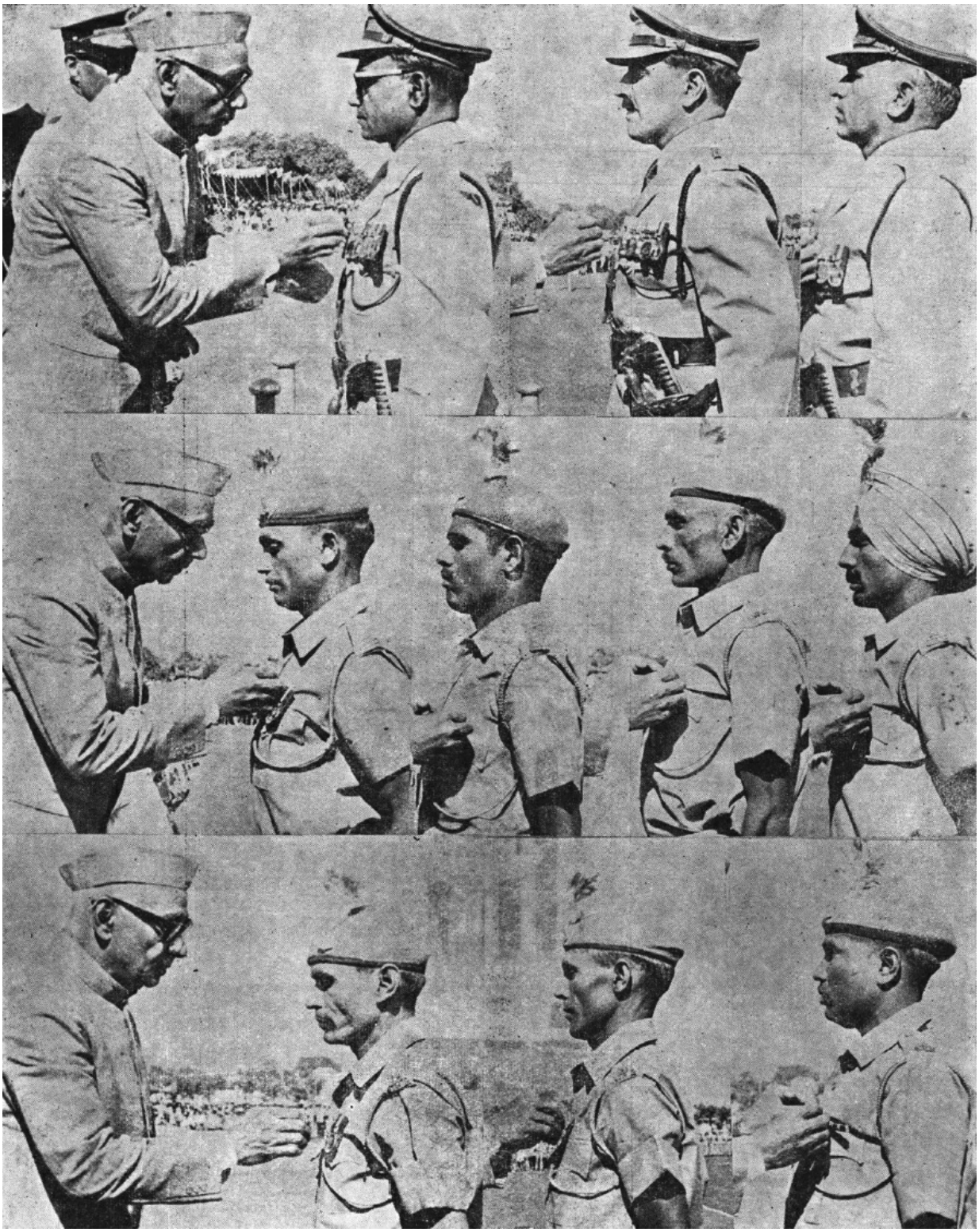


Y.N. Kashyap, the parade commander

GALLANTRY AWARD WINNERS

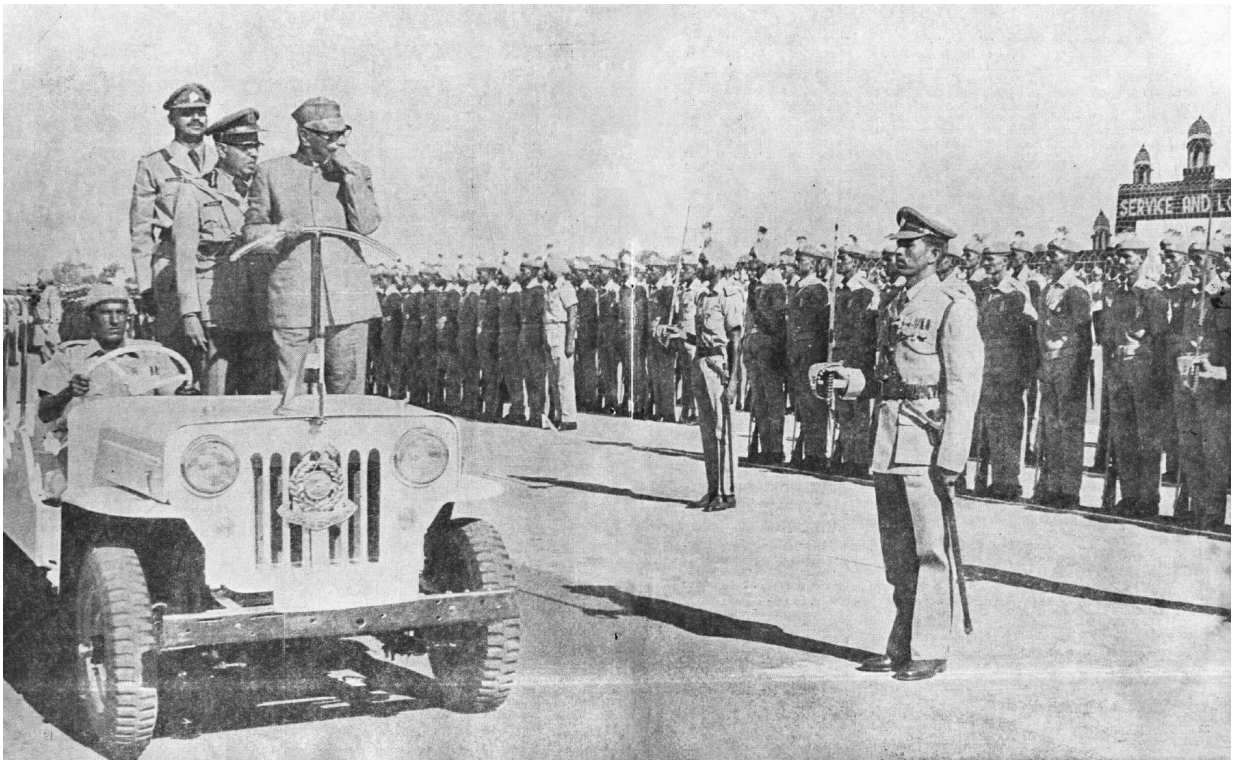
On these pages are photographs of gallantry award winners receiving medals from Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi, Union Home Minister, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary celebrations at Neemuch on October 31, 1976. Photographs show (Bottom-left to right) Shrimati Yohannan, wife of S. I. O. Yohannan, Shrimati Kushwah, wife of S.I. Sawant Singh Kushwa hand Shrimati Prabhu Narain Singh, wife of Ct. Prabhu Narain Singh. All of these gallant soldiers died in an encounter with the Naxalites near Patna.





First Row (left to right) Shri K. K. Nair, Dy.S.P., Shri Bishamber Nath, Dy.S.P., Shri Nihal Singh, Dy.S.P.
Middle Row (left to right) Nk. Shyam Narain Yadav, Ct. L. B. Jagtap, Nk. Shitla Prasad and Ct. Harbans Singh.

Bottom Row (left to right) Ct. Baleshwar Singh, L/Nk. Baldev Yadav and Ct. A. K. Namasudra.



"The CRPF has earned much credit in its humanitarian role. In 1970, the Force did excellent work during West Bengal floods. In 1975, CRPF men gallantly fought against flood waters in Patna city and did considerable relief and rescue operations. Recently also, the Force voluntarily undertook timely relief and rescue operations on a big scale in Bihar floods.

"The very fact that the Force has expanded from one Battalion in 1939 to 60 today is a tribute to the efficiency of the Force and the high reputation it has built up during the last several years. Since the imposition of emergency in June 1975, the law and order situation has shown considerable improvement all over the country. But, we cannot afford to slacken our vigilance. The anti-national forces are indulging in widespread rumour-mongering and have succeeded in creating a few dangerous law and order situations.

"On the occasion of the 37th Anniversary, I extend to all the personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force my warm greetings. I wish the Force all success in the discharge of its duties. Its welfare will continue to be my personal concern."

Shri Reddi later paid homage to martyrs and to Sardar Patel, independent

India’s first Home Minister to whom credit goes for retaining CRPF after the Independence.

Later, the Minister inaugurated athletics meet of the CRPF.



Forward with the CRPF flag.

REWARDS FOR MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING

Every Unit will henceforth hold competitions for the maintenance of buildings allotted to the personnel. These competitions will be held at least twice a year.

A committee of five wives of all ranks will be constituted for each competition to judge.

There will be three prizes for each of the following categories : (a) ORs' barracks, (b) Type I quarters and (c) Type I (special) and Type II quarters.

COMMANDANTS' CONFERENCE

DG Calls for Exemplary Personal Life of Officers



Addressing the annual conference of Central Reserve Police Force

Commandants at Neemuch on November 1, 1976, the Director General Shri N.S. Saksena said,

“Before the emergency we had a long era of agitations in which the rule of law was being gradually eroded. This process became especially sharp in the years 1973, 1974 and the first half of 1975. Total chaos was round the corner when the emergency was imposed on 26th June, 1975. The emergency was only 4 months old when we met here last; now it is 16 months old. We can be proud of the role which the CRPF played in difficult years in helping several States to tide over several crises in the field of law and order.

The fruits of emergency are in front of us. The statistics regarding our national economy should cause quiet optimism and not euphoria and the realisation for the need of good law and order, discipline in all walks of life and need for hard work.

However, as a Force meant to help the maintenance of internal security in the country, we have also to face the reality that all these improvements have generated their own tension. It will be foolish of us to expect that vested interests will not hit back and they have done so. Their most fertile field of mischief is the vicious propaganda drive launched by them against the Family Planning programme. The anti-national character of these rumours is obvious. However, as realists we have to realise that in the field of law enforcement totally baseless rumours have often left a trail of death and destruction and here, too, the same story has been repeated in a few places.

Though knowledge is important yet the morale of the Force is even more important. This depends mainly on the personal life of the Gazetted Officers and their fair, just and impartial administration.

The vast majority of our men are simple village-folks. In the western world, a sharp distinction is drawn between private life and official life.

India’s traditions are very different. Our men can have no respect for an officer whose moral or integrity is suspect. However professionally competent, such officers can never make good leaders. The higher an officer, the more open his personal and private life.

The C.R.P.F has earned a name in India for the good conduct and character of its men. However; this reputation has to be maintained not by covering up any isolated cases which come to our notice.'but by taking

exemplary action in all of them. While saying this, I hasten to add that we should be ever more careful in ensuring that no innocent man suffers on account of false allegations. We have exceedingly few cases of misconduct. Even in these few cases liquor alone is responsible for about two-thirds of cases of misconduct. So anything we do to reduce the consumption of liquor will automatically result in improvement.

Both in recruitment and living, our Force should have a rural bias. Sophicated, urbanite men have their own virtues but they can rarely face the type of life, which our men have to live."

Children's Parks and Guard Rooms at GCs

A children park has been constructed at Group Centre, New Delhi. Similar parks for children will come up in all other Group Centres.

Guard rooms to accommodate four persons will be constructed near the main gates of all Group Centres.

X INTER-RANGE ATHLETICS

VICTORY FOR AJMER RANGE

Ajmer Range of the Central Reserve Police Force emerged champions in a neck-and-neck struggle for top honours in the Xth InterRange Athletics championship held at Neemuch from October 31 to November 4, this year. Till the last day, the three ranges of Ajmer, Srinagar and Hyderabad remained involved in a close contest and ultimately they finished with 162, 146, and 141 points respectively.



S. S. Bal hurling the discus.

As many as six records were broken despite the fact that CRPF's stalwarts like Hari Chand, Raghbir Singh and B. S. Walia were not there, in

view of the Kaid-e-azam meet which was to take place at Lahore in the month. As many as three athletes broke decathlon records on November 2, 1976. They were :

S. I. Prabhat Singh of Srinagar Range (6191 points), L/Nk Janak Chand of Nee-much Range (6189 points)and Naik CM. Joseph Hyderabad Range (6048 points). The previous meet record held by CM. Joseph (Hyderabad) was of 6030 points.

HC Didar Singh (Srinagar) set a new mark by clocking 53.8 seconds in 400 metres hurdles on the penultimate day of the meet. The previous meet record by Peter John was 54.8 seconds. Constable Najar Singh (Ajmer) and S. I. Bhanwar Singh (Neemuch) got second and third places with the timings of 55.2 seconds and 55.5 seconds respectively.



Prabhat Singh



Didar Singh

Four new records were established on the last day. HC Prabhati Lal of Srinagar Range created a newmark in high jump by clearing 1.95 metres The previous meet record of 1.91 metres was set by Nasib Singh in 1971. Nasib Singh (Srinagar) obtained second place (1.90 metres) and S. I. Chhagan Singh (Delhi) the third place (1.80 metres).

In 4x400 metres relay race, Srinagar Range set a new mark of 3 minutes 21.0 seconds, the previous record being 3 minutes 25.4 seconds. Ajmer

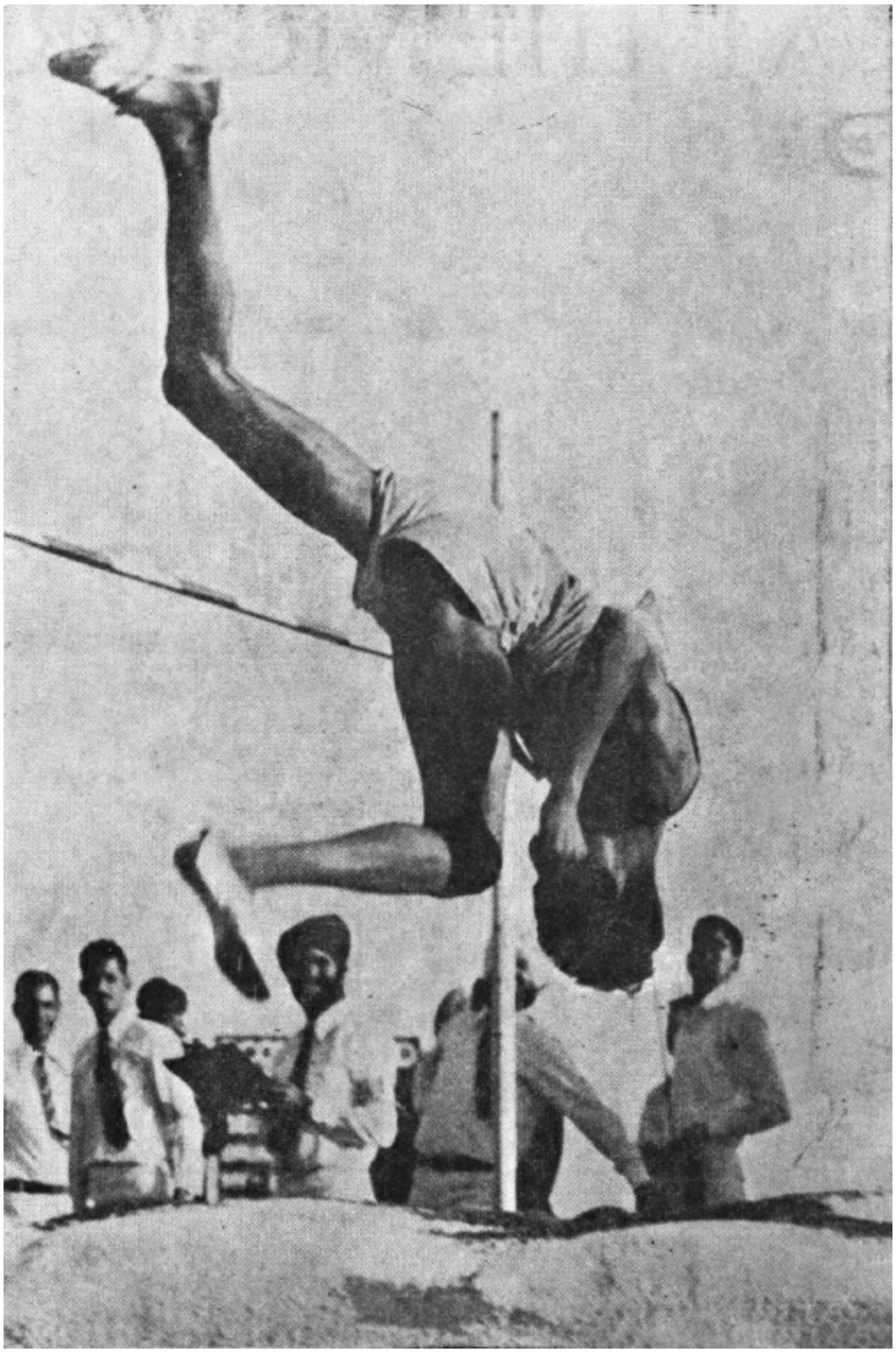
Range (3 minutes 24.6 seconds) and Hyderabad Range (3 minutes 25.8 seconds) finished second and third respectively.

SI Balagopalan (Hyderabad) considerably improved the meet record when he cleared a height of 3.70 metres in pole vault. The previous meet record set up by him in 1974 was 3.56 metres. HC Maharani Deen (Gauhati) and Const. Ram Gopal bagged the second and third places with the heights of 3.50 and 3.40 metres respectively.

S.I. B. Susheelan of Neemuch Range created a new record when he threw the javelin 65.30 metres, the previous record set by Bhagwan Singh in 1975 being 61.06 metres. S.I Bhagwan Singh (Delhi) and Rect. Joginder Singh (Srinagar) were second and third with their respective throws of 58.66 and 57.08 metres.



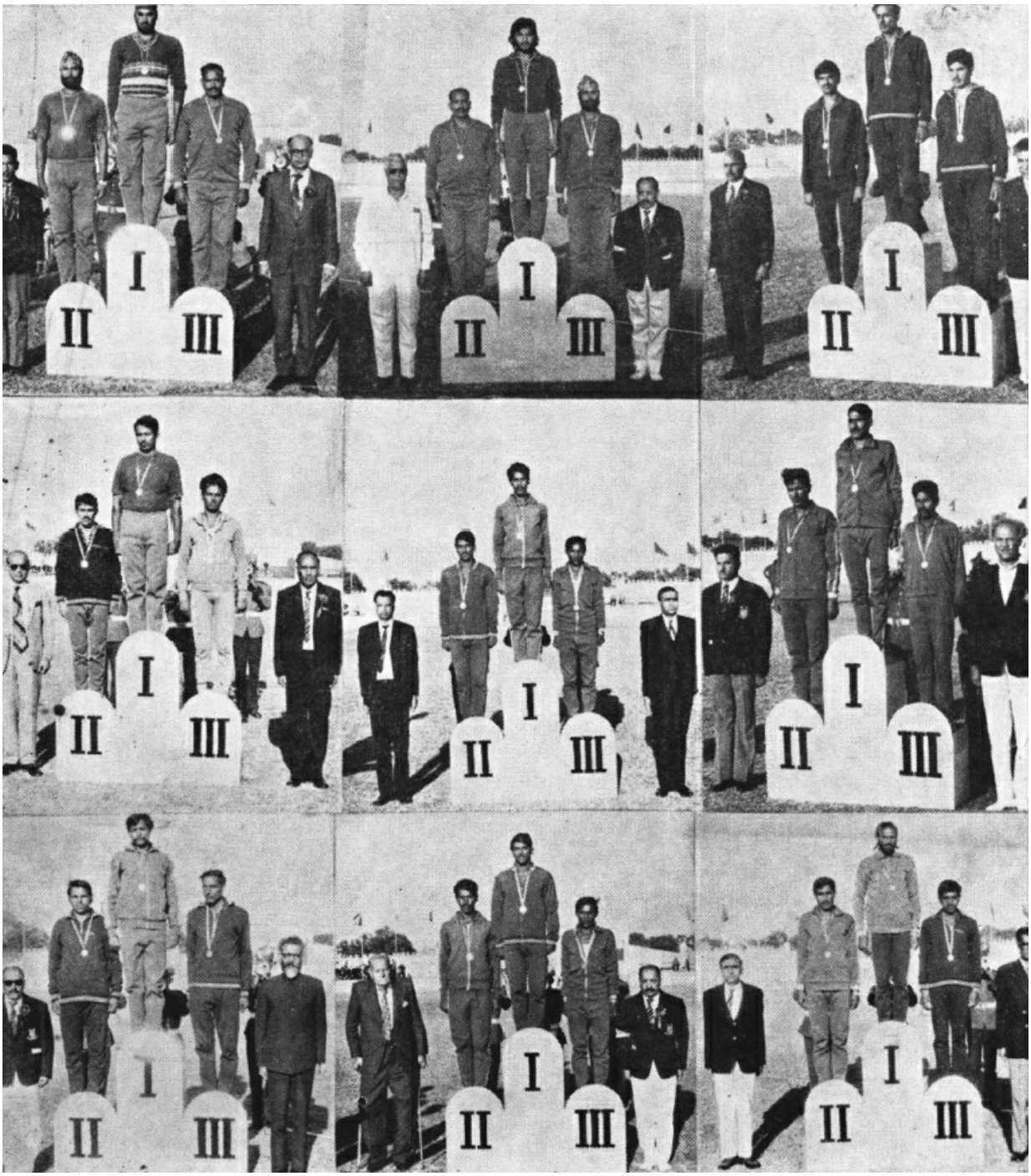
Prabhati Lal



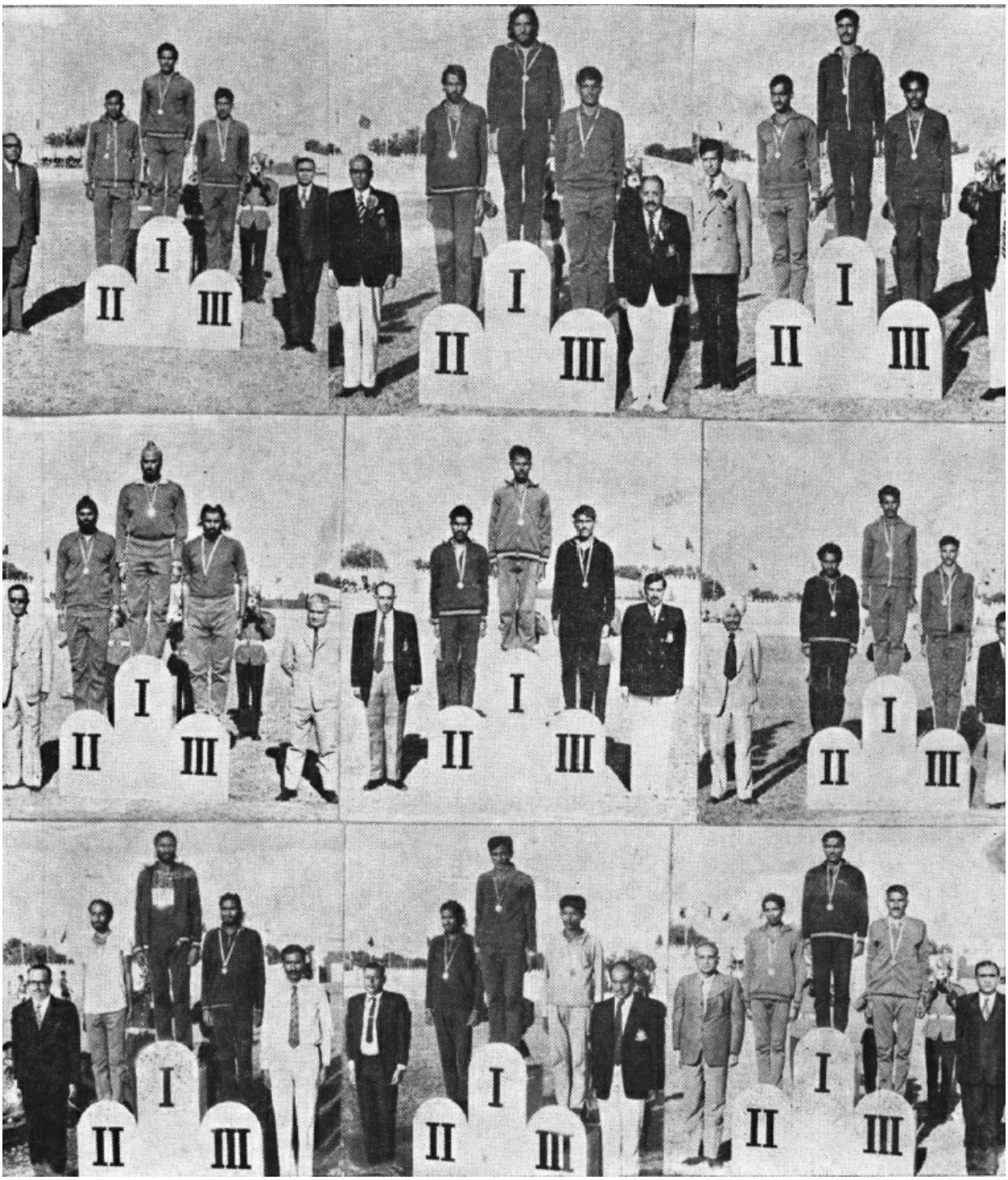


Top: Prabhati Lal jumps across the bar to set a new record in high jump. Bottom: Director General, CRPF photographed along with the coaches of the Force, Dy. Director (Training) and Central Sports Officer.

AT THE VICTORY STAND



Winners of (Top row-left to right) discus throw, hammer throw and high jump : (Middle row) javelin throw, 200m race and 1500m race and (Bottom row) broad jump, 100m race and 5000m race.



(Top row) pole vault, 400m hurdles and decathlon; (Middle row) shot put, marathon and 400m race and (Bottom row) 10,000 m race, 3,000 m steeple chase and 800 m race.



A grand double by Kirpal

The gruelling marathon race was won by Const. Rash Dev Singh (Neemuch) with a timing of 2 hours 34 minutes and 29 seconds. Const. Sumer Singh (Ajmer) and L/Nk Ram Bhagat (Gauhati) clocked 2 hours 34 minutes 59 seconds and 2 hours 36 minutes 59 seconds respectively.

Inspector Kirpal Singh of Delhi Range achieved a double when he won the 10.000 metres race. His timing was 31 minutes 4.5 seconds. Earlier, on the opening day of the meet he had won the 5,000 metres race.

The following are the results :

5,000 Metres Race : Inspector Kirpal Singh (Delhi Range) 14 minutes 36 seconds-1, Inspector D. Mujawar (Ajmer Range) 15 minutes 10.4 seconds-2 and Sub Inspector Pradeep Kumar (Srinagar Range) 15 minutes 11.4

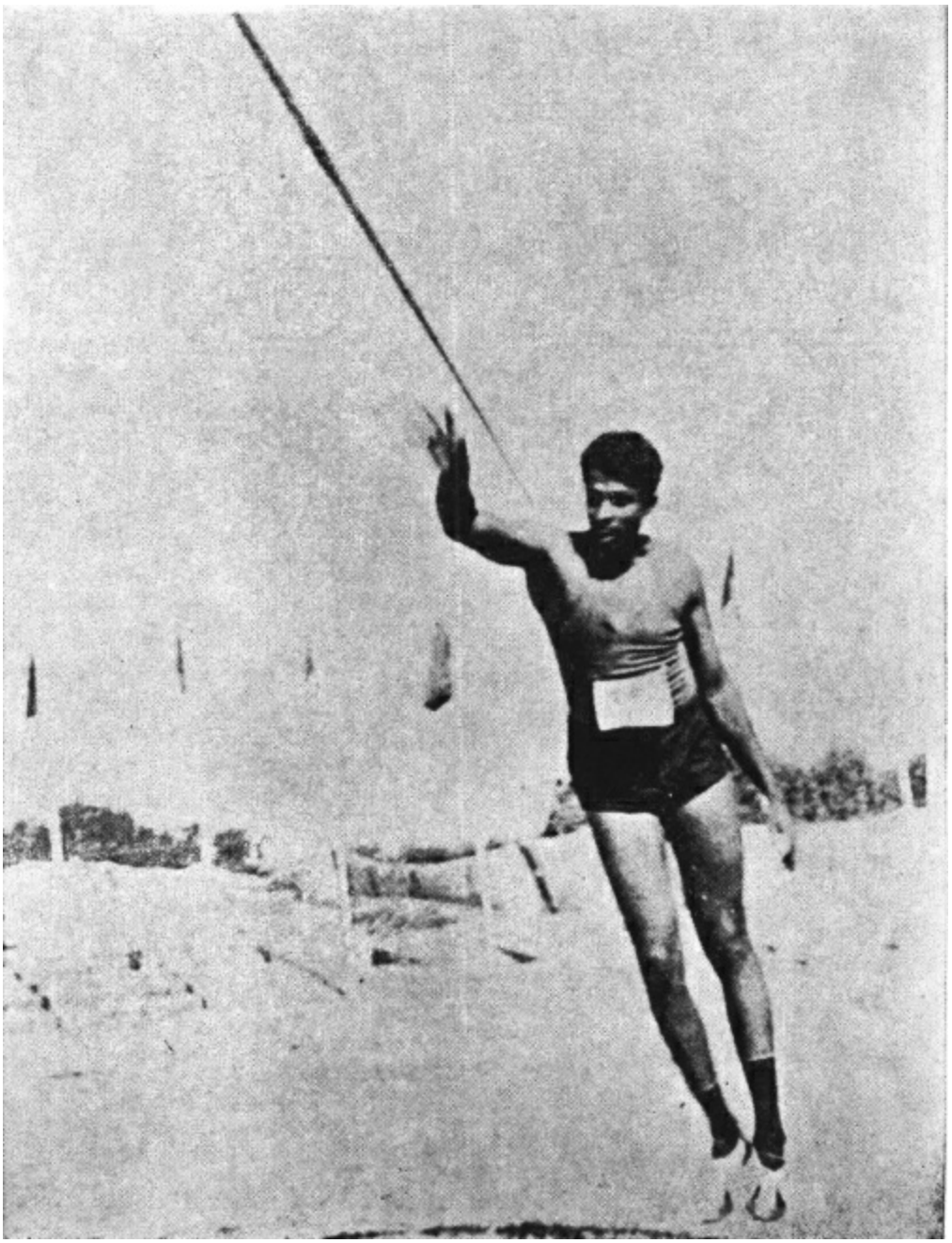
seconds-3.

Broad Jump : HC S. Mohan Dass (Ajmer) 6.83 metres-1, L/Nk. Makhan Lal (Hyderabad) 6.80 metres-2 and HC Prabhati Lal (Srinagar) 6.73 metres-3.

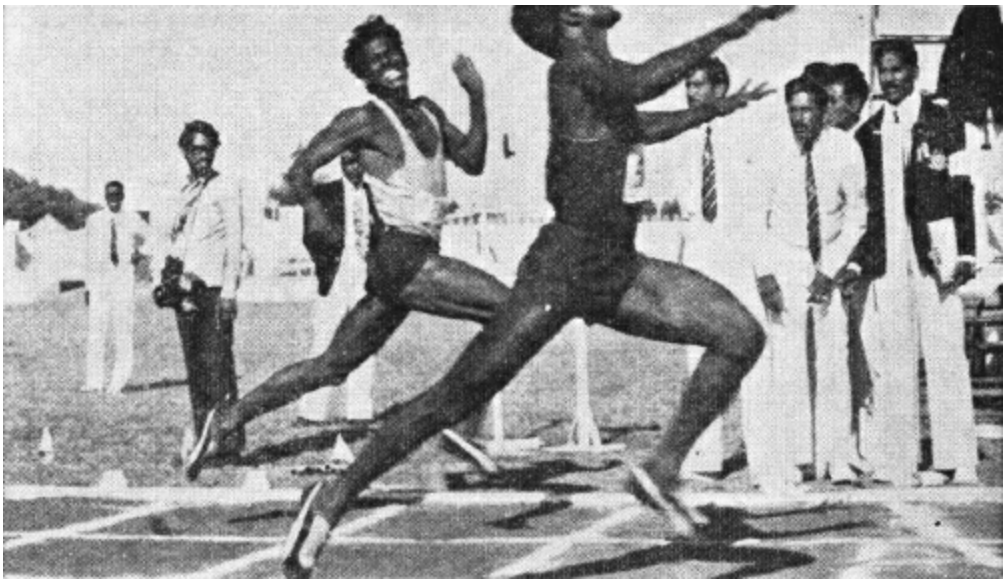
Hammer Throw : S. I. H. S. Bhullar (Delhi) 49.92 metres-1, HC Rama Shanker Rai (Ajmer) 49.64 metres-2, and Inpector S. S. Bal (Hyderabad) 44.38 metres-3.

Discus Throw : Sub-Inspector H. S. Bhullar (Delhi) 42.86 metres-1, Inspector S. S. Bal (Hyderabad) 42.02 metres-2 and HC Rama Shanker Rai (Ajmer) 41.26 metres-3.

10,000 Metres Race : Inspector Kirpal Singh (Delhi) 31 minutes 4.5 seconds-1, HC Ram Singh (Delhi) 32 minutes 23.0 seconds-2 and L/Nk. Parsan Singh (Gauhati) 32 minutes 23.4 seconds-3.



B.S usheelan throws the javelin to create a new record.



An exciting finish in the 200 metres race.



Hyderabad Range team that won the 4 X*100 metres relay race.*

Triple Jump : Dy. S.P. J. S. Dawson (Hyderabad) 14.93 metres-1, Nk. K. Sudakaran (Delhi) 14.80 metres-2, and HC V. Dutta (Patna) 13.96 metres-3.

Shot Put : S. I. H. S. Bhullar (Delhi) 14.13 metres-1, Insp. S. S. Bal (Hyderabad) 14.13 metres-2 and S.I. A.P.Singh (Neemuch) 12.98 metres-3.

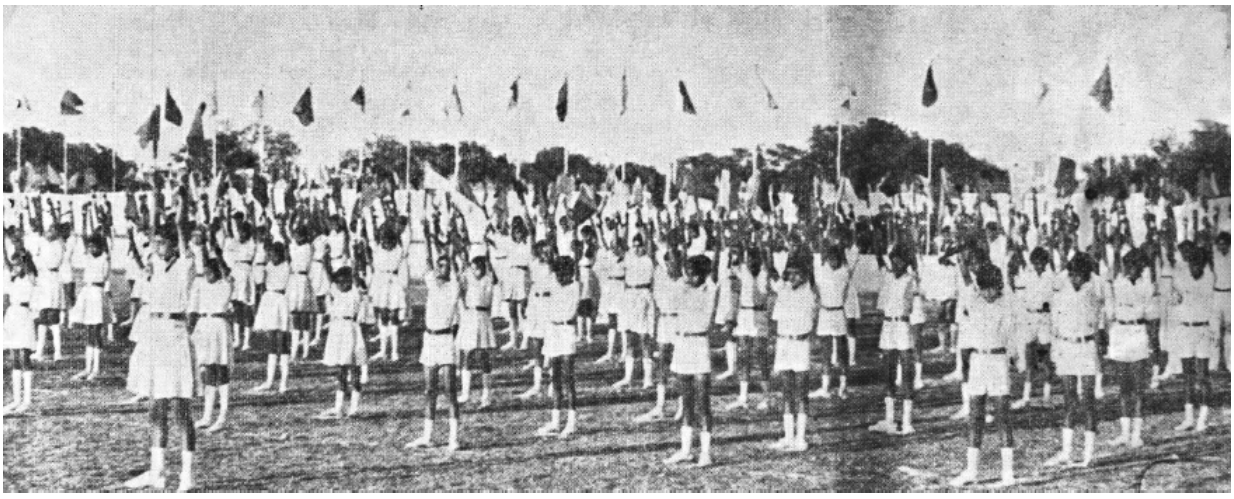
1500 Metres Race : Nk. Chander Prakash (Neemuch) 4 minutes 02.3

seconds-1, Insp. D. Mujawar (Ajmer) 4 minutes 02.8 seconds-2, and S. I. O. K. Sivan (Hyderabad) 4 minutes 03.1 seconds-3.

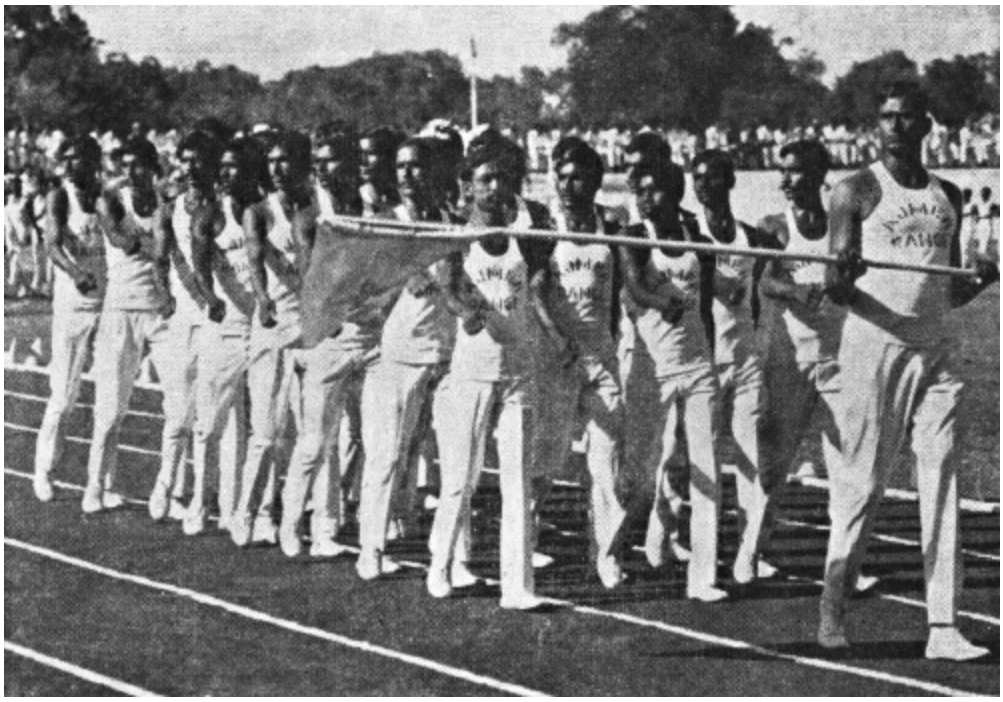
200 Metres Race : HC P. Kanjambu (Ajmer) 21.7 seconds-1, S. I. K. G. Joseph (Hyderabad) 21.9 seconds-2 and Nk. Mithai .Lal . (Ajmer) 22.3 seconds-3.

800 Metres Race: Nk. Jatru Khalko (Srinagar) 1 minute 56.9 seconds-1, Const. M. V. Verghese (Delhi) 1 minute 57.3 seconds-2 and Naik Chander Prakash (Neemuch)-3.

400 Metres Race : HC P. Kanjambu (Ajmer) 49.6 seconds-1, HC Sardara Singh (Srinagar) 50.6 seconds-2 and L/Nk. Bachu Singh (Gauhati) 50.7 seconds-3.



P. T. display by the children of Central School, Neemuch.



Members of the athletic contingent of the Ajmer Range—the winning Range.

100 Metres Race : S. I. K. G. Joseph (Hyderabad) 10.6 seconds-1, HC *P.* Kanjambu (Ajmer) 10.9 seconds-2 and Naik Mithai Lal (Ajmer) 11.0 seconds-3.

4 × 100 *Metres Relay Race :* Hyderabad Range Team-43.1 seconds-1, Ajmer Range Team 43.5 seconds-2 and Srinagar Range Team 44.0 seconds-3.

110 Metres High Hurdles: HC Didar Singh (Srinagar) 15.5 seconds-1, Const. Najar Singh (Ajmer) 15.6 seconds-2, and HC Unnikrishnan (Hyderabad) 15.7 seconds-3.

3000 Metres Steeple Chase : Insp. D. Mujawar (Ajmer) 9 minutes 26.5 seconds-1, L/Nk. Parsan Singh (Gauhati) 9 minutes 30.0 seconds-2 and Const Chander Bhan(Neemuch) 9 minutes 39.5 seconds-3. **51 BATTALION WIN**

Brig. A.K. Chatterjee, VSM, Commander HQ 59 Mtn. Bde has conveyed his hrfartiest congratulations to 51 Bn CRPF hockey team for their victory in the Brigade Hockey Championship held in August 1976.

Raghbir Gets Gold At Lahore

Inspector Raghbir Singh Bal was selected to represent the country at the Quid-e-Azam Centenary Celebrations International Invitation Athletic Meet

which was held in Lahore from November 10 to 15, 1976. He hurled the hammer to a distance of 55.20 metres and won a gold medal in the Meet.

MOHAN MEAKINS TOURNEY ANNEXED

The CRPF team annexed the 6th All-India Mohan Meakins Football Tournament title held at Solan (H.P.) from September 26 to 30, 1976. They defeated Punjab Police, Jullundur in the final by two goals to one.

Other prominent teams that played in the tournament were BEG Roorkee, Hyderabad City Police and Delhi Police.

Mrs. Chakravarty, wife of the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, gave away the trophies.

CRPF HOCKEY TEAMS SHINE IN SRINAGAR

CRPF “A” and “B” Hockey teams participated in the prestigious Late Hari Wazir Hockey Tournament held at Srinagar from July 23, 1976 to August 16, 1976.

CRPF ‘A’ team played the first match against S.P. College Srinagar and ‘B’ team played against Amar Singh College of Srinagar and both won the first matches.

Second match played by ‘A’ team was won by 5 to nil, whereas ‘B’ team got walk over. Both CRPF ‘A’ & ‘B’ teams reached the finals which were played at Bakshi Stadium Srinagar on August 16, 1976. Both the teams gave good performance and the match ended in a draw. Ultimately, ‘A’ team was declared the winners on the basis of toss.

Lt. Gen. H.C. Rai, GOC-in-C Northern Command, presided over the final and awarded trophies and prizes.

RUNNERS UP AT MADRAS

A CRPF hockey team consisting of players from 12,28,35 and 42 Battalions participated in the DVD. Monte Cup Hockey Tournament held at

Madras during September/ October 1976.

Having defeated Madras Customs (1-0), Jupitors (2-0) and DVD Monte Recereational Club (5-0), the CRPF team entered the finals.

They lost to Central Income Tax by one goal to nil.

LAURELS AT KERALA AQUATICS

CRPF swimmers were declared runners-up with 108 points in the Kerala State Aquatics held at Tri, vandrum on September 18 and 191976.

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

by

C. PAL SINGH

Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie has, in the recent years, launched an extensive programme of advanced training courses for the Central and State Govt, officers of 6 to 20 years service to give them basic ideas regarding wide variety of modern tools, trends and techniques for available management today. The 4th Advanced Management Development Programme under the above scheme for officers of All India and Central Services of 11 to 16 years service was conducted for 3 weeks in the academy from June 14 to July 2, 1976. I was nominated for this course by the CRPF.

Besides acquainting us with the new concepts in the field of management, this programme also provided a forum for discussions to review our knowledge in the light of our past experiences through exchange of ideas.

METHODOLOGY

For topics requiring general study and orientation of attitudes, short introduction lectures were followed by group discussions where problems

were identified and solutions discussed.

Technique of syndicate studies was used in respect of certain important management topics.

A behavioural science laboratory was established where some projects were given to the trainees for execution in groups to evaluate inter-personnel perceptions of participants.

Eminent guest lecturers like Dr. D. N. Saxena, Director-General, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade; Shri R. N. Haldipur, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration and Prof. Andre Beatle of Delhi University were invited to give talks on various subjects.

IMPORTANT TOPICS

Some of the subjects which have a direct bearing on the man-management aspect in the CRP Force are elaborated below :—

Motivation : The motivation has been generally confused with economic incentives to push the employees to work, but "you can buy a man's time; you can buy a man's physical presence at a given place; you can buy a major number of skilled muscular actions per hour per day. You cannot buy hearts, minds or souls." You have to win these. Thus the assumption that man is primarily motivated by economic incentives is fallacious to a great extent.

Man is a highly complex being and is therefore highly variable. He has many motives which are ranged in some order of importance.

A study of behavioural sciences and management techniques can make the leader a good diagnostician and develop in him the sensitivity and diagnostic ability to appreciate different motives impelling various persons at different times. Unfortunately in most of the organisations today, the employers are supposed to be motivated by rewards and punishment system only. There should be an attempt to analyse and understand the subordinate and make him grow.

Communication : In our Force we have a very elaborate system of communication, both vertical and lateral like sending of monthly D.O. letters by the Director-General to the lower formations, holding of Durbars by the senior officers, receipt of reports from the Subedar Major of the Unit, representations at evening roll calls, holding of interviews and orderly rooms by senior officers, informal meetings with the other ranks, get to-

gethers in the Unit religious institution etc. which form a strong chain of understanding that integrates the members of the Force. However for making this communication still more effective we require credibility and participation. Credibility can again be achieved through three factors : competence, dependability and drive.

Leadership : No doubt knowledge of rules, procedures, techniques and skills is essential for a superior officer of the CRPF but warm human qualities count more. The qualities of honesty and integrity are again a must for a good leader. It has become a common practice to say that corruption in our society has become a “necessary evil”. Once we assuage our conscience by calling something “a necessary evil” it begins to look more “necessary” and less “evil.” A leader who lacks integrity can never inspire respect though he may extract obedience.

Similarly effective and quick decision-making is important for good management. Too often we find that to avoid giving decisions on different and difficult issues, a lot of hair splitting is done. This results in a “paralysis by analysis” in the administration. Some times decisions are not taken for the fear of being prosecuted. There should be no prosecution for the bona fide mistakes made in the process of decision making.

A safe margin for such mistakes proves less expensive in social terms than not taking decision at all.

Computers and Rapid Readings: In addition to the subjects of management, social administration and development planning, an acquaintance of computers, computer terminology and rapid reading was also given to the trainees. Rapid reading with the help of various instruments was an extremely interesting experience. In the technique of skimming and scanning which can best be described as floating through pages in a fairly rapid manner, it was indeed very difficult to remain relaxed while maintaining a high level of attention.

UTILITY OF THE COURSE

This course is extremely useful for a Commandant who is to a great extent responsible for the welfare and man-management of his personnel in the CRPF. It can help him in tackling, his day-to-day man-management problems and establishing effective communication and liaison at all levels of organisation. Having been trained in this programme, he will be able to

anticipate problems likely to arise in his daily work and analyse them in proper perspective to find better solutions.

Moreover to attend a course like this in the midst of picturesque surroundings and bracing climate of Mussoorie is indeed refreshing for an officer who on return can start work with a new zeal, vigour and enthusiasm

President Releases Book on Photography

On Septerribfer 6, 1976, the President Fakhruddin AH Ahmed released at Hyderabad a book on photography written by Shri P. N. Mehra, Joint Assistant Director (Photography Directorate General, CRPF.

The book was written-for the Andhra Pradesh State Akademi of Photography—the publishers

BAWA TAKES 0VER AS DY. DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS

Consequent on his joining the Cabinet Secretariate, Shri P.J. Joseph, IPS, handed over charge of Deputy Director (Operations) to Shri M.S. Bawa, IPS**,** till recently DIGP, Patna. Shri B.R Sur, IPS has taken over charge as DIGP, Kohima Range.

J. S. SALDANHA— DIRECTOR OF ISA

Sri J. S. Saldanha, IPS (Andhra Pradesh Cadre), born on 3rd Sept, 1926 is B. A. (Hons) I Class of the Loyala, College, Madras. He was a Plt. Off. (Adm) in the Indian Air Force and joined the Indian Police Service (then Hyderabad Cadre) as a regular recruit in Nov. 1950.



J. S. Saldanha

After having seen service as ASP during the terrorist movement in Telengana, he was promoted and posted as Asst. Inspector General of Police in September, 1955 which post he held till June 1960. During this tenure, he dealt with the complex pre and post re-organisation problems that arose in the State Police Dept., as a result of the trifurcation of Hyderabad State in Oct., 1956 and also supervised the Goshamahal Police Stadium at Hyderabad which was built with the "shramadan" of policemen. He then served four years as Supdt. Police Anantapur where he built the Anantapur District Stadium. After three more years as S. P. Warangal and a short spell as Supdt. of Crime Branch, C.I.D, Hyderabad, he was promoted as DIG, Police of Armed Bns., Home Guards and Welfare in August, 1967 which post he held for four years. During this period the Naxalite menace was at its height in Andhra Pradesh and he played an important role in re-organising and imparting specialised training to the State Battalions in guerilla warfare and other counter-insurgency operations as also in involving the Home Guards organisation and raising over 700 village volunteer forces in the affected areas in the fight against the hostiles.

In December 1971 he was posted as DIG, Adm, and was also the ex-officio Managing Director of the newly formed A. P. State Police Housing Corporation. In Feb, 1973 when the latter was made an independent Deptt, he was posted as its full time Managing Director in which post he was

promoted as Addl. Inspector General of Police in May 1976. In June the same year he was promoted to the rank of Inspector General of Police and took over as Director, Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu. During his tenure in the Police Housing Corporation he was responsible for not only speeding up the construction of houses for policemen but also considerably reducing building costs.

In 1968 he was awarded the Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Services.

FARAKKA BARRAGE PROJECT

by

P. J. SINGH

Alistair Maclean in his book "The Golden Gate" writes as under on Golden Gate Bridge of San Francisco :—

"The Golden Gate Bridge is unquestionably one of the engineering wonders of the world. To San Franciscans, inevitably, it is the engineering wonder of the world and as bridges go, it must be at once the most spectacular and graceful in existence. To see the two great bric-kred or orange or ochre-towers, according to the quality of the light, emerging from the dense banks of fog that so frequently billow in from the Pacific, is to experience a profound sense of unreality and when the fog disperses completely, the feeling changes to one of disbelief and a benumbment of the senses that man had not only the audacity to conceive of this epic-poem in mechanical grandeur but also the technical expertise to bring it into being. Even while the evidence of the eyes is irrefutable, it still remains difficult for the mind to accept that it actually is there."

This Golden Gate Bridge was the longest single span suspension bridge in the world till the construction of the Varrazano-Narrows Bridge in 1964, and even now it is only 20 yards shorter, and its cost of construction was

35,000,000 dollars and its length is just under one and three quarter miles.

Longest Barrage

Our engineers have constructed the longest barrage in the world, and combined with it an equally long road-cum-rail bridge. It is certainly a spectacular and glorious structure which gives an impression of an unending marine drive and mercury lights on the barrage give the effect of a roadway leading into one of the stately capitals of country.

The Farakka Barrage complex is unquestionably one of the engineering wonders of the country, if not the world, and is one of the most spectacular and graceful sights.

It is not only a barrage but also as road-and-rail bridge, is the only reliable link of North Bengal with rest of the West Bengal.

The hoist bridge is a celestial platform to one who is stranger to its utility. When dense clouds of fog billow up or it is moonlit night, it gives an effect of shimmering silver spread over 2½ kms length and is a delight for poetic minds. However, it is not poetry, but protection and guarding of this Rs. 156-crore prestigious structure which sends tremors in the spines of its management and security personnel. It is an onerous task and extremely heavy responsibility. **Statistics Speak**

The vital statistics of these structures are as under :

Farakka Barrage

Overall length : 7,363’—6”

Number of bays : 109

Span of each bay : 60’ clear

Design discharge : 2.70 million cusecs

Pond level: +72.0’

Crest level of spillway : +52.0’

Crest level of undersluices and river-sluices : +47.0’

Head-Regulator

Pond level : +72.0’

Full supply level at head : +71.0’

Design discharge : 40,000 cusecs

Clear waterway: 11 bays of 40.0’ each

Crest level: +59.3’

Feeder Canal

Length : 23.8 miles

Design discharge : 40,000 cusecs

Bed width : 495’

Full supply depth : 20’

Jangipur Barrage

Overall length : 698’

Number of bays : 15

Span of each bay : 40’

Crest level: +42’

Silt: an imposing problem

The intention of the Govt, was that with the completion of the Farakka Barrage, silt-free water will flow throughout the year in the river Hooghly. This will in turn increase the navigation depth in the riverine approach of the port which will be able to receive large size ships and handle bigger volume of cargo, thereby improving the economy of the vast hinterland. But silt is not an easy problem to handle. The collection of silt all along the Bhagirathi and Hooghly is also an imposing problem, at present.

The reduction in the, upland fresh water supply in the Hooghly had increased the salinity the water supply system of Calcutta. With the assured supply, of sweet water throughout the year the salinity has been reduced. A regular water supply will also improve the navigability in the river Bhagirathi, opening up the possibility., of all-weather direct river link between Calcutta Port and States like Bihar and U.P. A navigation lock is under construction for this purpose.

Main Features

The .main, features of the project are :—

(a) A barrage at Farakka on Ganga with road-cum-rail bridge.

(b) A head regulator on the right bank for feeder canal.

(c) Feeder canal takingoff from the head regulator.

(d) A barrage at Jangipur acro ss Bhagirathi.

(e) Four navigation locks.

(f) Road-cum-rail and road bridges across the feeder canal.

The Farakka Barrage complex has been designed primarily for the preservation and maintenance of Calcutta Port which has been greatly affected over the years because of decreased flow of water into river Hooghly on the bank of which the city of Calcutta is located.

Situated 200 miles north of Calcutta, the project has been designed and executed by the Indian engineers and workers. The Farakka Barrage is the largest project of its kind in the country. The bed width of the feeder canal is greater than that of Suez Canal.

Hooghly is another name of Bhagirathi inits lower reaches which in its-turn is one of the two channels into which river Ganga bifurcates about 40 kilometres downstream of Farakka. The other stream is called the Padma ,w,hich flows about 90 kilometres along boundary between India and Bangladesh before joining the Brahmaputra. Only three centuries ago, the Ganga waters used to flow into the Bhagirathi, thereby ensuring enough flow of water into the Hooghly. Of late, Ganga waters flowed largely, through the Padma. In the process, Hooghly was denuded of water and Calcutta, the premier Indian port, was adversely affected.

Calcutta is the main port providing commercial outlet and inlet for the vast hinterland; of northern India extending over West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, part of Orissa, U.P. and Sikkim. Calcutta: port serves Bhutan and Nepal also

Vigil by CRPF

.The;politicalisation of this barrage has made the entire complex an extremely vulnerable installation requiring round-the-clock patrolling at various points on the barrage at Farakka as well as along the feeder canal and the Jangipur complex.

The CRPF officers and men have been effectively protecting and guarding this complex, carrying out day-and-night patrolling in suffocating heat (due to extremely heavy humidity at the barrage locations), heavy downpours and myriad insects trying to get into one’s eyes and body.

Patrolling the downstream in a river launch has been successful and has kept off fishermen with their country boats, because presence of subversive elements cannot be ruled out amongst them.

The duties being extremely onerous and, at the same time, repetitive, the men and officers require games, indoor sports, as well as film shows to give them necessary recreation. This has been amply arranged.

Brig. D.R. Kathuria, is General Manager, Farakka Barrage Project since March 1976 and this is, what he has to say about our officers and men guarding the Farakka Barrage Project complex :

"I have had the occasion to see CRP men in action over the last few months. The Force is very smart and well disciplined. The duties at the barrage complex are quite exacting and call for a lot of sweat and perseverance. The CRP men have stood their duties willingly and cheerfully. Their morale is quite high and the men can be trusted to deliver the goods."

CRP JAWANS SAVE 25 DROWNING CHILDREN

Twenty-five children in the age group of 6 to 12 years were rescued by a batch of eight courageous CRPF men when a boat in which the children were having a joy ride capsized in Jhelum canal junction on September 27,1976.

Constable Chander Bhan, sentry of E Company of 36 Battalion at Old Secretariat, sighted the overturning boat and immediately raised an alarm. Inspector Prabhu Dayal dived in the river followed by seven other CRPF men and thus began the arduous rescue operation which lasted about 20 minutes.

While the children were being rescued, others watched helplessly.

Having ascertained that all the children had been rescued, the CRPF party came out of the canal. The civilans conveyed their gratitude for the gallant selfless action.

While the D. G. highly appreciated the performance of these brave men, the IG has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 100 to Insp. Prabhu Dayal, Rs. 60 to

Nk R/O Ramesh Chand of D/1 Signals and Rs. 50 each to Constables Megh Shyam, Ram Raj Singh, Arjun Sikhu, Chandra Bhan, Man Bahadur and Raj Narain Mishra.

Job Satisfaction

Job satisfaction is the feeling that the job suits one personally, and also the recognition that one contributes to it perhaps more than it requires, putting in that extra bit that makes life worthwhile. The size of India's problems is so gigantic that people's

involvement is a must and the state of the country is everybody's responsibility.

CRPF Men Honoured For Gallantry, Life Saving





Sub-Inspector T.S. Negi of 16th Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force has been awarded the Police Medal for Gallantry for exhibiting extra-ordinary courage in the riots of Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

On May 5, 1974 when a platoon of CRPF was rushed to Kishanganj Chowk in Sadar Bazar area of Delhi to deal with a riotous situa-ion, it found several houses and shops in flames. Various types of missiles like bricks, soda water bottles and fire-balls were hurled at the CRPF party. Some rioters fired from vantage points under the cover of smoke which made it difficult to detect their whereabouts.

Unmindful of the risk involved, Sub-Inspector Negi ordered his men to fire on the riotous mob. This proved ineffective. He then secured a ladder and, at grave danger to his life, climbed on to a roof-top from where he could direct the firing in an effective manner. He thus succeeded in controlling the riots.

Constable K. Parameswaran Nair of 32nd Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force has been awarded the Prime Minister's Life-Saving Medal for saving the life of a woman.

Const. Nair was member of a static guard at Wazirabad Barrage in Delhi. On the evening of July 7, 1975 when the sentry on duty raised an alarm, Const. Nair rushed out of the guard room to find a crowd on the bridge looking at a woman struggling helplessly in the midstream.

In utter disregard of personal safety, Const. Nair jumped into the turbulent river from the bridge. Although the strong current drifted him from his course, he struggled and ultimately reached up to the woman. Still battling against the water currents, he carried the woman to safety on an island 300 yards away. He gave her first aid.

Meanwhile the onlookers sent a boat to the island. The Constable brought the woman to the river bank and she was taken to a hospital.

GREETINGS

"The Crapler" wishes its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

21 BATTALION REMEMBERS ITS MARTYRS

In commemoration of death of two constables, 101 officers and men of the 21 Battalion, CRPF donated blood on November 18, 1976 at Kingsway Camp, Delhi.

The two Constables—Hriday Na-rayan Singh and Purnima Munda (belonging to this Battalion)—died exactly two years ago during the Bodo agitation of Assam and had been awarded the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.

Dr. M. L. Gupta, Director, Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society, stated on the occasion that this way the best way a Force Could remember and pay homage to its martyrs.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RAISED

Financial assistance from the Battalion Welfare Fund tp the families of deceased members of the Force has been raised to Rs. 1000.



Family Planning Drive by Hyderabad Base Hospital

by
Dr. S. Vijaya Kumar

Why is the family planning programme not having its desired effects ? We have tried to study this problem in our limited sphere in the Group Centre campus at Hyderabad and made it a success.

Inspite of the fact that regular family planning advice was being given to all the target couples in the campus attending the hospital, only nine underwent vasectomy in 1975 and we could not achieve the desired result because of the following reasons

A...The absence of trained staff like motivators and extension workers to take np door-to-door campaign : This is a must as the section of the community visiting the hospital is treatment-oriented, being sick. Hence, they have no ear for family planning advice. Persistence only results in bad blood between the patients and the staff. The requisite staff can be sanctioned only on creation of an urban centre attached to the hospital. This case has already been taken up.

B. Absence of proper incentives.

C. Fear of sterilisation and vasectomies due to lack of health education.



Like Hyderabad, a drive was conducted at Avadi as well Dr. P. Seetha Ram is seen motivating women at Avadi.

After a diagnosis of these problems, the following measures were taken : —

1. One trained Staff Nurse was detailed to conduct a door-to-door campaign, covering all the target couples staying in this station. Married men not staying with their families were also covered. She found in a random survey of 322 couples that the number of couples having 2 children was 97 while those having more than 3 was as high as 63.

2. One of our two Lady Medical Officers was specially trained in family planning work. Thus we were able to tackle the first problem to a certain extent though a full-fledged urban centre with trained staff would be a real boon.

3. We were able to overcome the second problem by the kind help of the Director of Medical and Health Services, AP. He was approached for the grant of incentives. He was kind enough to attach us to the City Family Planning Bureau and give us an advance for paying the incentive money. The DIGP, CRPF, Hyderabad co-operated by offering a very special incentive

"An extra year of stay (beyond the prescribed period of 3 years) for

vasectomy volunteers."

4. With the two major hurdles overcome, the third was rather easy. Few of the major doubts expressed by the couples were (a) loss of virility (b) loss of libido and (c) inability to do strenuous work after operation etc. These doubts were removed by proper health education, arranging group discussions, lectures, film shows, posters, etc. Officers who had undergone vasectomy volunteered to address the others, so that they could convince them.

5. Operated men were also requested to narrate their experience to their married colleagues so that all their doubts could be cleared. Staff was detailed to make door-to-door visits, have personal talks with the couples and clear ail their doubts. The Group Commandant and myself also spoke to them and tried to clear all their doubts.

6. The major fear expressed by the couples was that once they adopted a permanent method i.e. sterilisation or vasectomy and their children later died they would not be in a position to have any more children. We convinced them that the hospital was running "Well Baby Clinics" for the same purpose and that extra care would be given to the babies of sterilised couples. They were also told that in the above clinics, mothers would be advised in in mothercraft, so that children could be brought up in a healthy way.

7. An intensive drive was undertaken from April 1976. Because of the enthusiasm of the senior officers and the staff of the 2 Base Hospital, the drive was an immense success. By the end of July 1976, we had performed about 50 sterilisations and we expect that by December 1976 all couples having three or more children will be covered. In the period between 15th July and 31st July, 27 vasectomy operations were performed in 2 Base Hospital.

8. The couples have now become family conscious and are freely coming out with their problems in planning their families.

Now we are able to offer them

1. Spacing advice by means of condoms, pills and IUCDs.
2. Facilities for M.T.P. and M.R.
3. Permanent methods like vasectomy and tubectomy operations.

9. Officers of the Group Centre set an example to their men by adopting

vasectomy themselves.

All through the drive we had the able guidance, help and moral support of DIGP without which this scheme would not have been feasible.

10. In conclusion it would be worthwhile mentioning that during our survey of 322 couples we found an equally high incidence of sterility in the Force.

Advising and treating the childless couples being a part and parcel of “Family Planning”, we propose to organise a “Fertility Clinic” to offer advice and treatment service to these couples.

NEEMUCH HOSPITAL CATERS TO 10,000 PERSONS

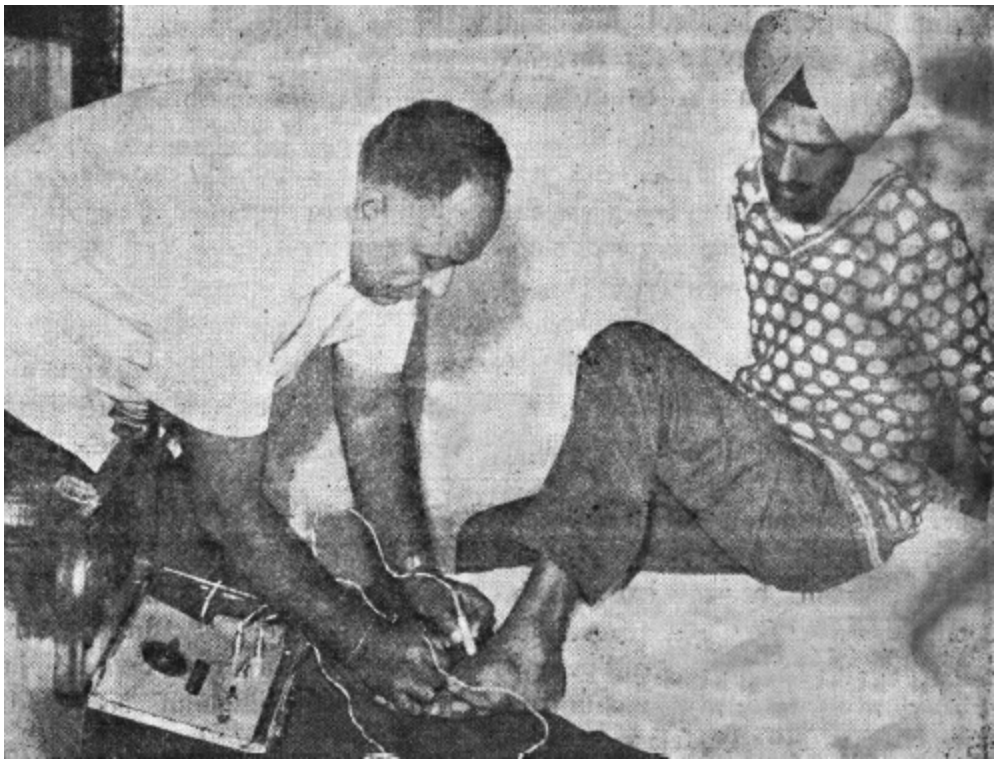
Station Hospital of Neemuch caters to the needs of approximately 10,000 persons belonging to the CRPF, thereby serving more population than is generally catered to by a Base Hospital.

This hospital has some unique features to boast of. This is perhaps the only hospital in whole of the CRPF which is administering not only triple antigen but also oral polio vaccine. The hospital has been able to do this through the good offices of the local Rotary Club.

The hospital has Poona wave generator with which polio arthritis and complicated sprains are treated. With the help of this machine, the hospital has rendered yeoman’s service to such leading athletes as Insp. Kirpal Singh of 50th Battalion, S.I. Babar Ali and S.I. B.S.Walia.

The hospital has been getting free of cost anti-malarial drugs,small-pox vaccine and family planning aids through the District Health Officer, Mandsaur

This hospital has been recognised by the State Health authorities as a sub-unit for treating TB. cases, implying thereby that a TB Specialist visits this hospital once a month for advice and all the anti-tubercular drugs are given to it free of cost. Besides, on that score the staff of this hospital is given special training in sputum examination for detection of TB cases.



Dr. Balchandani treating athlete Kirpal with the help of Poona wave generator

RIOT CONTROL

by

T. NATH, IP (Retd)

Riots ring in the mind a familiar note of communal frenzy, and clashes between haves and have-nots—both of the urbanised industrial sectors and in the agrarian field. These epitomise the disregard for the law, which is accepted universally in the country.

On this point the concept of order assumes some importance as any change in the accepted code may reduce numerically the incidence of crimes of this nature. After all, technical violations of the existing law are covered by the presently reported incidents of such cases, also .when the basic

concept of law violation may not have been accepted by and large. However, incidents of this nature symptomise protest against the administration by the public, and in case their number is large, the indication is that the administration has got loose and possibly there may be a resurgence of lawlessness in the countryside. How much of it can be attributed to administrative lapses and how much to the defect in the basic law are points which cannot be determined with any amount of exactitude.

In the Indian Penal Code, riot implies the complicity of at least five persons who have to get together with a common intent to violate certain laws. Even other serious offences can be covered by this definition viz dacoity, a serious crime peculiar to our country and perhaps to a few other developing countries, which can also be classed as an incident of riot. Incidentally, it is a favourite pastime of some police echelons to record incidents of dacoity as cases of riot in order to show that the barbaric medieval type of crime, i.e. dacoity, is not much rampant in the area in their charge. It is, however, the sum total of all these serious law violations which include both dacoity and riots, which should be an indicator of the establishment's efficiency.

Wide Powers

Peculiar to the early days of British rule when administration was locally centred except in cities where a better organised administration was in evidence, the newly established Criminal Procedure Code handed over wide powers to the local authorities for dealing with the malady of blatant lawlessness. Unfortunately, the implementing of the laws was left purely to poorely organised cadres. Even the high-handedness perpetrated by these cadres was to be tolerated and there was evidence of officially sponsored riots, in which the local administration appeared to behave as a set of law-breakers rather than law-enforcers. The unsettled state of the country provided ample justification for such delegation of powers.

In this context wide powers of arrest, which low-grade appointees were entrusted with, were greatly tolerated. Firing on the riotous crowd could take place under the orders of a Sub-Inspector of Police. This again was a sequel to the organisation of a para-military force to run the wheels of administration. Even though a proper civil administration with complaints conveyed to the civil magistrates—"quazis" — existed under the earlier regime, this was not considered adequate and it was felt that the general

administration would suffer in the absence of an armed support to the civil functionaries obtained directly and not through senior officials of other wings of administration.

Classification of Riots

Riots may be broadly classed under the following five heads :—

(i) Communal.

(ii) Agrarian, where two factions come to loggerheads over possession of land, it being in short supply.

(iii) Labour, involving rural or urban population in industrial or other sectors.

(iv) Political, which should include riots by the students.

(v) Professional riots, motivated by the idea of committing crime for profit or personal gain. This would even include dacoity and crimes of this nature.

Each of these should be dealt with separately and obviously the same yardstick cannot be applied to all of them.

Fights between two factions, including communal and agrarian riots, which aim at enforcing rights, have to be treated as a challenge to authority which has been accepted by the people of the land. Viewed in this light, these offences are antidemocratic and therefore deserving to be dealt with a heavy hand, for it is a wild-west type of banditry which should be curbed with all available power of administration. This would require the interference of armed units and only if the insurgence takes the shape of a challenge to Government, can Defence forces be also deployed.

Protecting By-standers

In such instances the integrity of the State is of prime cosideration. It is to this class of disputes that the present provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are admirably suited. Shooting down of a crowd in such a situation, specially when loot and arson is the order of the day, is fully permitted. The only question is how to protect innocent by-standers. In a

situation of this nature where political motivation also comes in, the job of law enforcement becomes highly delicate and difficult.

Whatever may be the complexion of these riots, it is necessary that they are fully broken up and followup action is taken to avoid repetition, if the administration has any meaning. The very occurrence of such incidents is an indication of poor law and order situation. In meeting this situation the law and order forces should use their full combat strength. And the weapons should be used in a way to cause definite injury. A warning system is essential only to avoid injury to those not concerned directly. A large number of agrarian riots would also fall in this category and would require to be dealt with sternly.

Labour Riots

In regard to labour and other riots involving the have-nots, this broad classification can also include riot for food where it is in a short supply. This is, to some extent, an indicator of the administration's remissness. It is necessary that the have-nots are not treated on a par with insurgents as they merely wish to enforce their rights. It is necessary that laws are also cast to meet the claims of the have-nots. The problem in this situation is not of enforcing law and order but of toning the administration to obviate such situations.

Unfortunately in the pre-Independence period, offences in this category were bracketted with the incidents involving professional criminals or even the group fights in which both sides tend to take the law in their own hands. This was obviously not in order and no hangover of the situation then prevailing should be permitted. The exception can be when the protesting crowds resort to wanton destruction of property and injury to humans. A situation should not arrive when the have-nots have to resort to demonstration to indicate their difficulties.

Nor can these situations be left to local stipendiary staff who are not likely to cope with such situations. All such likely incidents have to be taken note of at superior levels and in particular at the level of elected representatives who should step in before the rot sets in. In this bracket any resort to firing, except in individual cases for self protecttion, is likely to be harmful to the cause of administration.

Where (in the field of labour), organised unions may like to create

confusion, it may be necessary to net the trouble-makers before matters develop. A situation wherein large groups can get together should not be allowed to arise. In meeting this challenge, the efficiency of the connected stipendiary staff has to be fairly high. It may be noted that in spite of all precautions, concerted violations of the established order may take place but the harsh provisions laid down in the law against insurgence are hardly appropriate in this situation. Even if the demonstrating crowd goes out of hand and sacks the premises of a professional person or a businessman, there would hardly be a justification for the use of force. Such situation will soon invite the ire of the other responsible sectors.

Political Riots

Riots with a political complexion, in which the generic group of students' riots can also be bracket-ted, are not impromptu affairs. A deeper analysis of the motivation of each incident, howsoever minor, is essential. Situations such as these, are suitably met by in-group vigilance. And students should have a body of their own to police their sector.

It is not the job of the establishment to interfere in these narrow spheres except when they are likely to pose a challenge to established order, as had happened for example quite some time back in Indonesia. In such situations, processions should on no account be allowed. The period of emergency now in our country for the last one year has amply indicated that the mere ban on processions is likely to solve a hundred law and order problems and this would include this item also. Basically, outside elements should not interfere with the internal affairs of the group—in this case the students. Only when the group, in question cannot settle the matter, that there may be need for grass-root reforms, but no interference by low grado administrative personnel is required. These matters are best dealt with at the highest level of administration.

Criminal Riots

Finally, the purely criminal riots require to be tackled like all other crimes by running down the organisers, by laying ambushes rather than by confront...tation which may not add to the prestige of authority as it is ill-equipped in improptu situations. These require investigational skills with fuller knowledge of the forensic science. Dacoities, however, are a**,** class apart and have therefore to be dealt with separately. In any case these should

not be brackettfd with riots.

A good deal of discussion has gone on regarding the weaponry for dealing with riots. A modicum of research has also taken place. Where the authority of the establishment is seriously challenged the armed might of the Government has to be called in. And therefore the question of special arms and ammunition for such situations is not of much relevance. The normal weapons used by the defence forces should be all right although lower calibre weapons may be more helpful.

These should not however, give an indication of the weakness of the administration. Why should rubber bullets be used in such situations? The consideration should be to avoid injury to by-standers as far as possible, as has been noted earlier. Similarly the equipment required to oppose criminals should be fashioned to match the weaponry used by those who commit crime. There should be no other conservation in the matter. It is with this idea in view that the question of use of water jets, tear smoke, or even a lathi charge has to be examined and considered. It is not possible to go into details of these items in this brief write-up.

The incidents of riots have much to do with the prevalent economic situation. Food riots are a case in point. A surface treatment of such crimes will not yield any dividend.

A deeper probe should always be made. As for the legal aspect, wide powers at.the lower level with inadequate supervision, would make confusion worse confounded. Therefore, some amendment in the law is called for. The calling in of an armed force should be decided at fairly high levels, whatever the risks haved. The powers of arrest should be governed by the general situation in the country and no special powers as such are required. As noted earlier, a few incidents of worsting of administrative forces can result in no calamity. Also the reliance in these matters should be more on the human element rather than the weapons used.

In-depth Study Essential

Although an attempt has been made to categorise the incidents of rioting, this is highly emperical. There is always a mix-up in any situation and therefore in dealing with them straightforward procedures as indicated for each particular group cannot be applied. The conventional methods of warning, of lining up armed forces and of resorting to firing, are time out-

moded and are highly unsuitable. The country is squarely on the road to national integration and fissiparous tendencies have been greatly curbed. Therefore, there should be no attempt at a rigorous treatment of this malady. Public opinion is bound to react adversely to any mass violations of law of the nature which were noticed years back in the Telengana area and even of the type engineered by the CPML or other groups. A complete curb on private volunteer bodies of all descriptions is necessary as these are highly undemocratic. Yet complacence is harmful and in-depth study of the pattern of rioting for each slab of 5 years starting from 1947 onwards would be highly fructuous in laying down a clearer line of action. This is likely to disclose a pattern involving overlapping of cases in the groups noted above. Unfortunately audio-visual record of riots is not available, which could have been helpful. This can be started even now.

CRPF BLOOD HELPS SAVE MANY LIVES

Text of a letter from Dr. M.L. Gupta, Director, Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society, to the Director-General, CRPF, is reproduced below :-

"On behalf of the Indian Red Cross Society and the suffering humanity, I am to convey to you our thanks for your keen interest and prompt action in the field of voluntary blood donations. We have collected so far the following donations from the Central Reserve Police Force :—

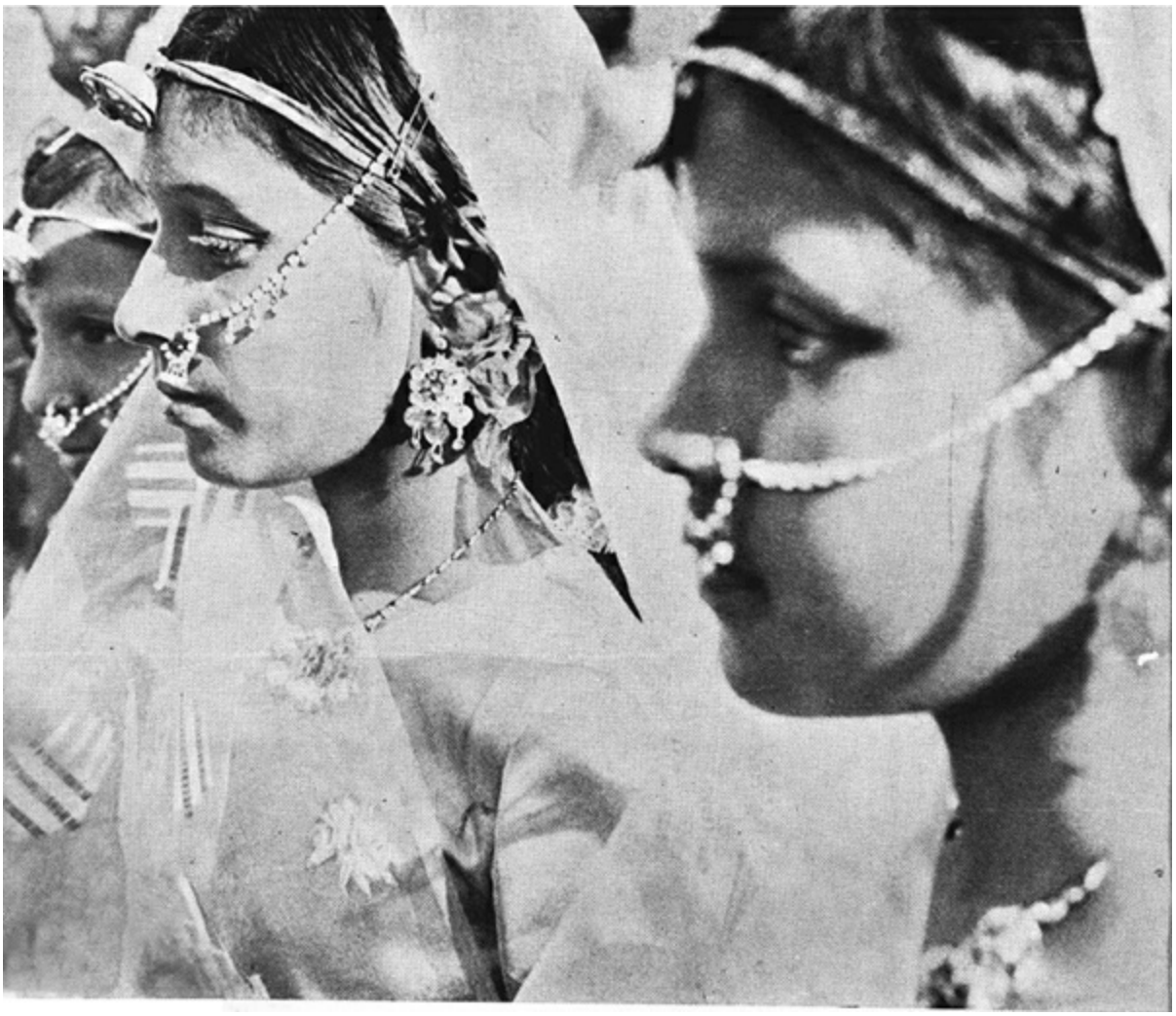
Date	*Place*	*Number of Donations*
9.7.76	Jharoda Camp	108
20.7.76	Jharoda Camp	146
29.7.76	Kingsway Camp	22
31.7 76	Mehrauli	103
3 8.76	Ridge Road, Ravindra Rangshalla	143
0.8.76	Hauz Khas	25
	Total	547

“In addition, last year we had collected 75 units of blood from Hauz Khas, Kingsway Camp and Jharoda Camp.

“Needless to say we have been able to save many precious human lives because of this help.”



Shri JK Balani DIG Ajmer Range, receiving the athletics championship trophy from Shri N.S.Saksena,Dir-General CRPF Also seen in the photograph is Shri J.F. Rebeiro, Deputy Director of Training,.



The comely girls of Neemuch who greeted the Visitors to the Family Welfare Centres' exhibition during the 37th anniversary celebrations.

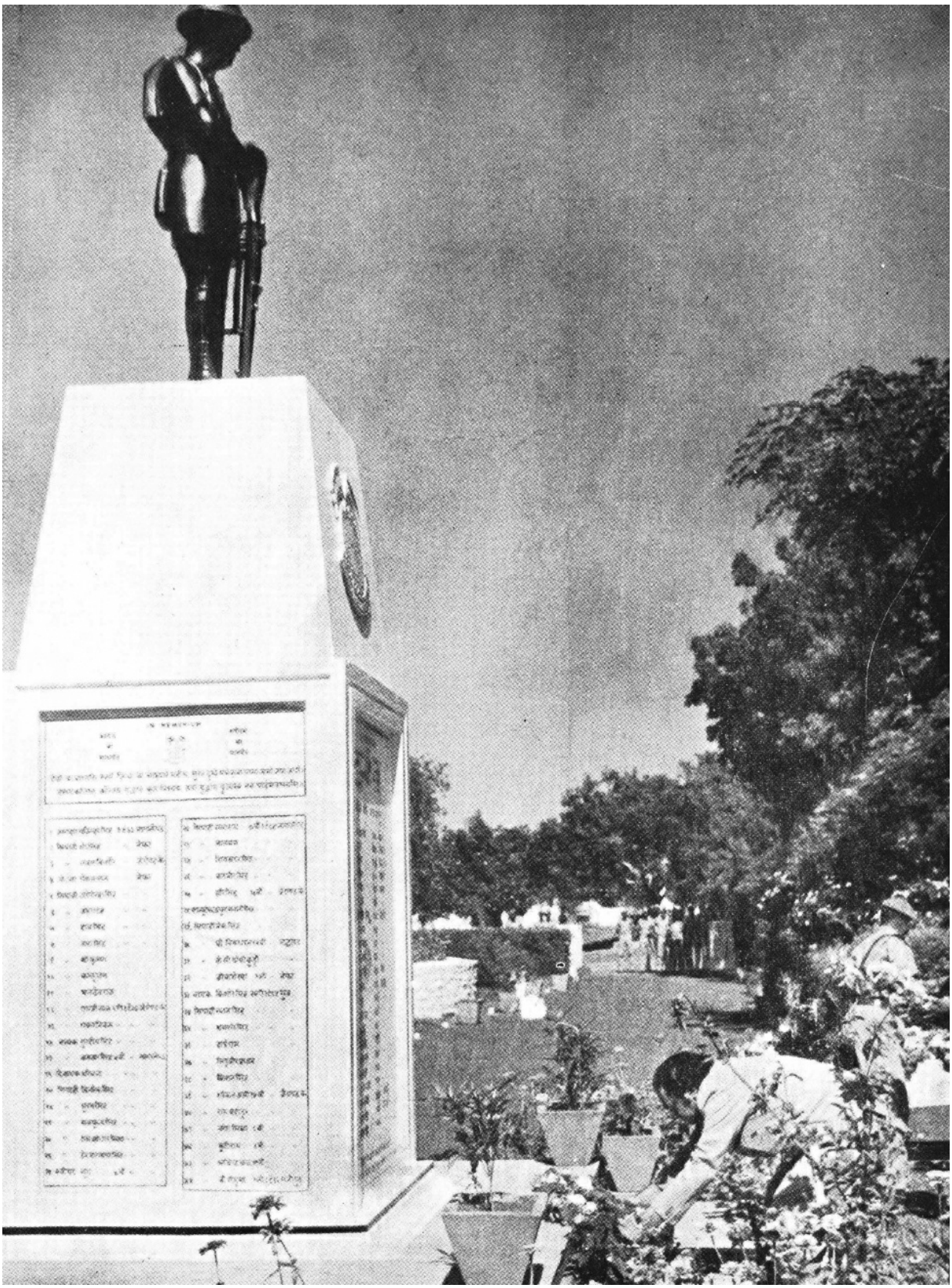
★ क्रैपलर ★

[द्वैमासिक–हिन्दी संस्करण]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल का वृत्तपत्र तथा सचित्र पत्रिका

31 जनवरी 1976 खण्ड IV संख्या 6 11 माघ 1897





★ क्रै प ल र ★

[हिन्दी संस्करण द्वैमासिक]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का वृत्तपत्र

तथा

सचित्र पत्रिका



खण्ड IV
अंक 6

31 जनवरी 1976
11 माघ, 1897

मुख्य सम्पादक :
एच० एस० सेठी

हिन्दी सम्पादक :
जे० एस० शर्मा

छायाचित्रकार : शिव कुमार

मुख पृष्ठ पर :
महानिदेशक के कर-कमलों द्वारा चैम्पियनशिप ट्राफी पाते हुए श्री जे० एफ० रीवीरो, उपमहानिरीक्षक हैदराबाद

सम्मुख पृष्ठ पर :
शहीद स्मारक, नीमच पर श्रद्धा के पुष्प चढ़ाते हुए गुह मंत्रालय के मंत्री श्री ओम मेहता

सम्पादकीय कार्यालय :
द्वारा महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल, पश्चिमी खण्ड 8, रामकृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली-1100221

मुद्रक—सी० आर० पी० एफ० प्रेस नई दिल्ली-111422

प्रकाशक : महानिदेशक, के० रि० पु० दल की ओर से **एच० एस० सेठी**

I नव-वर्ष अभिनन्दन—महानिदेशक की ओर से

II 36वें वार्षिकोत्सव पर मंत्री (गृहमंत्रालय), श्री ओम मेहता का भाषण

III रिपोर्ताज

(i) कल्याणकारी उपाय

(ii) कमान्डैण्टों को निदेशन

(iii) कमान्डैण्ट-कान्फ्रेंस

(iv) राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा सराहना

IV लेख

(i) मिजोरम की मौलिक जानकारी—ले० कां० रमेश चन्द्र राठौर,

(ii) अधिक ज्ञान की आवश्यकता—ले० श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक

(V) कविता

(i) 'मंगलमय हो अब जन जीवन'—ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

(ii) 'जवान-पत्नी की पुकार'—र० कां० आर० एन० पाण्डेय, 12 बटालियन

VI कहानी

(i) 'बदरंग पत्ते'—ले० श्री सी० एम० पाण्डेय, सहायक उपनिदेशक (संचालन)

VII गौरव-गाथा

(i) तैमंगलंग में दल का उत्तम कार्य

(ii) शौर्य पदक

(iii) 23 बटालियन का गौरव

VIII स्वास्थ्य-सन्देश—'जिगर और उसकी देख रेख'—ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

IX क्रीड़ा-क्षेत्रे

X विज्ञान के चढ़ते-चरण

XI विविध

(i) सूक्तिसुधा

(ii) रक्त-बैंक
(iii) मोटर चालन
(iv) असमर्थों की नियुक्ति
(v) सेवा-निवृत्तियाँ
(vi) यह भी खूब रही
(vii) पहेलियां

यह संस्करण 30-1-76 को प्रकाशित हुआ है । यदि यह बटालियनों/ग्रुप केन्द्रों की रेल-सीमाओं पर दो सप्ताह के बाद पहुँचे, तब उपनिदेशक (संभरण) को पत्र-द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिये।

★ मंगलमय नव वर्ष सभी को ★



<u>महानिदेशक की ओर से</u>

‘सबको नव वर्ष मंगलमय हो’

नव वर्ष के दिन, रामकृष्णपुरम् में महानिदेशालय के आवास-परिसर में, श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक के० रि० पु० दल ने महानिदेशालय, महानिरीक्षक सेक्टर III और उपमहानिरीक्षक दिल्ली के अफसरों तथा कर्मचारियों से मिलकर सब को नव-वर्ष मंगलमय होने की शुभ कामनायें दीं। उन्होंने दल के सदस्यों को पिछले वर्ष में उनके द्वारा किये गये उत्तम कार्य के लिए बधाई दी। उन्होंने बताया कि दल का कार्य ऊँचे से ऊँचे अधिकारियों द्वारा सराहा गया है। उन्होंने प्रसन्नता प्रकट की कि 1975 में पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक भवन बनाये गये और उत्तम प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा कई नये कोर्स (पाठ्य क्रम) भी चलाये गये। किन्तु उन्होंने कहा कि **के० रि० पु० दल को अपनी पिछली सफलताओं पर ही गर्वित नहीं बैठे रहना है; अपितु सब को और भी अच्छे कार्य करने के लिए कमर कसनी होगी।** उन्होंने कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को परामर्श दिया कि वे कार्य-

कुशलता का उच्च स्तर बनायें और जवानों को सभी चिन्ताओं से मुक्त रखें।

<u>हिन्दी सम्पादक की ओर से—</u>

‘मंगलमय हो अब जनजीवन’

दुख-द्वन्द्व मिटा कर जगती से, नव वर्ष कर रहा अभिनन्दन।
सुख-सुविधा-सिद्धि-समृद्धि सहित, मंगलमय हो अब जन-जीवन।

अब काल-पुरुष ने तन्द्रा से, दृग खोल नई ली अंगड़ाई।
स्वप्नों का अब संसार गया, जन-जन में सक्रियता छाई।
नित बीस सूत्र के क्रान्ति-युक्त, सरकार कार्य-क्रम चला रही,
जिन से चहुँ ओर प्रगति वैभव को कीर्ति-कौमुदी विकसाई।

दृढ़-निश्चय और कठिन-श्रम के, सब राज्य बने निर्मल दर्पण।
दुख-द्वन्द्व मिटाकर जगती से, नव वर्ष कर रहा अभिनन्दन।

तस्करी-अराजकता बन्दी, हड़तालें-तालेबन्दी सब।
काले धन्धों का मुख काला, अनियमता पर पाबन्दी अब।
कट रहे आज सकट सबके, टूटे हैं भाव प्रभावों के,
जब सदाचार-सेवा-निष्ठा, मिटती है आदत गन्दी तब।

यक ही जादू है उन्नति का, बस-‘कार्य-कुशलता अनुशासन’।
दुख-द्वन्द्व मिटा कर जगती से, नव वर्ष कर रहा अभिनन्दन।

जो लोक-तन्त्र की रक्षा हित, शासन है उठा रहा नित पग।
वे शस्त करेंगे सामाजिक, आर्थिक-नैतिक-वैधानिक-मग।
पर मन-मक्खी को खल जन की, लगता बहु-जन का हित घृत सा,
प्रतिगामी-उग्र-पन्थियों की, है काँप रही थर-थर रग-रग।

अब उनको पाठ पढ़ाना यह—‘सहजीवन एवम् सहचिन्तन’।
दुख-द्वन्द मिटा कर जगती से, नव वर्ष कर रहा अभिनन्दन॥

अब उठो देश के नर-नारी, आबाल-वृद्ध उत्थान करो।
हैं अधिक अरब यक से तुव कर, सब मिलकर नव निर्माण करो।
यह समय बैठने का है नहीं, कुछ काम करो, पुरुषार्थ करो,

मत जात-पॉत-मत-पक्षपात का मन को कब्रस्तान करो।

भारत-गरिमा का मूल-मंत्र, है एक—'एकता का बन्धन'।
दुख-द्वन्द्व मिटा कर जगती से, नव वर्ष कर रहा अभिनन्दन।

विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

नार्वे की एक फैक्टरी ने 'पायनियर वर्क वेयर' नामक वस्त्रों का निर्माण किया है जिन पर अग्नि का कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता है। बरसाती से बूदें गिरने के समान, जलते हुए धातु इन वस्त्रों से गिर जाते हैं या बुझ जाते हैं। अग्निशमन, वेल्डिंग, तीक्ष्ण बिजली आदि में चिङ्गारी से आग लगने के भय वाले उद्योगों में ये वस्त्र बड़े काम के हैं।

भारत के केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रोद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० एफ० टी० आर० आई०) ने ऐसा एक संयंत्र बनाया है जिससे जौ की बनी मदिरा प्रोटीन-युक्त होती है। यह पुनः स्वास्थ्य-लाभ तथा स्वस्थ व्यक्ति के लिए लाभदायक भोजन मानी जाती है।

हृदय-रोगी के दिल की धड़कन को इलेक्ट्रिक कार्डियोग्राम वायरलेस के द्वारा रिकार्ड करने का संयंत्र इन्दौर में बनाया गया है। इस चलते-फिरते यूनिट को एम्बूलेन्स में लगा जायेगा जो रोगी के हृदय की धड़कनों को सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन-स्थित विशेषज्ञ डाक्टर को भेजेगा। वह डाक्टर उनका अवलोकन करके वायरलेस द्वारा ही एम्बूलेंस के डाक्टर को चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में निर्देश देगा।

पुरस्कृत निबन्ध—

मिजोरम के विषय में मौलिक जानकारी

ले०—कां० रमेश चन्द्र राठौड़

मिजोरम भारत का एक छोटा-सा हिस्सा है। सन् 1954 से पूर्व यह प्रान्त 'लुसाई हिल्स' के नाम से पुकारा जाता था; किन्तु सन् 1954 में संविधान कानून के अन्तर्गत इसका नाम 'मिजो हिल्स' रखा गया। यह असम प्रान्त का एक जिला था; किन्तु 22 जनवरी 1972 को तत्कालीन भारत के प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा इसका नाम 'मिजोरम' रखा गया; तथा इसे एक केन्द्र-शासित प्रान्त का रूप दे दिया गया। मिजोरम प्रान्तीय भाषा के दो शब्दों को मिलाकर बनाया गया है जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ "मिजो" यानी 'पहाड़ी व्यक्ति' तथा 'रम' यानी 'देश' होता है।

भौगोलिक परिचय— मिजोरम का क्षेत्रफल 23,990 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। यह प्रान्त पूरा पर्वतीय प्रदेश है; एवं भारत के पूर्वी किनारे पर स्थित है। इसके उत्तर में

असम का कछार जिला, दक्षिण व पूर्व में ब्रह्मा तथा पश्चिम में बंगला देश व त्रिपुरा है। इसके उत्तर-पूर्व में मणिपुर स्थित है।

इस प्रदेश की सबसे ऊँची पहाड़ी चोटी का नाम 'थांगपई' (Blue Mountain) है, जिसकी ऊँचाई 2,165 मी० है । यह प्रदेश के दक्षिण भाग में स्थित है। भारत के पूर्वी भाग में 'मिजोरम' ही एक ऐसा इलाका है जो पूरा पहाड़ी है। इस प्रदेश की पहाड़ियां सीधी खड़ी हैं; जिन पर चढ़ना अत्यन्त कठिन है; एवं जो नदियां इन पहाड़ों से निकलती हैं, वे उत्तर से दक्षिण या दक्षिण से उत्तर में बहती हैं। इस प्रदेश में नदियां व नाले अनगिनत हैं।

इसके उत्तर में 'लांग' व 'तूरियल' नदियां बहती हुई उत्तर में असम के कछार जिले में प्रवेश करती हैं एवं जिसके नाम 'थानेश्वरी' व 'सोनाई' हो जाते हैं। दक्षिण में 'कर्णफूली' नामक नदी प्रदेश के दक्षिणी क्षेत्र से प्रारम्भ होती है; एवं बहती हुयी प्रदेश के मध्य से बंगला देश में प्रवेश कर जाती है । सुदूर दक्षिण में 'कोलाडान' नामक नदी, जिसे मिजोरम में 'तुईपूई' के नाम से पुकारते हैं, ब्रह्मा से इस प्रान्त में प्रवेश करती है; एवं उत्तर की ओर बहती है और प्रदेश के दक्षिणी इलाके में बहती हुई पूर्व की ओर मुड़ जाती है एवं फिर से ब्रह्मा में प्रवेश कर जाती है इस प्रदेश में बड़ी झीलों की कमी है; एवं यहाँ की सबसे बड़ी झील 'पालाक' है, जो प्रदेश के दक्षिण भाग में स्थित है।

इस प्रदेश का मौसम अत्यन्त सुहावना होता है । साधारणतः गर्मी में ठण्डा व सर्दी अधिक ठण्डा रहता है। इसका तापमान साधारणतः सर्दी में 11° से० ग्रे० से 24 से० ग्रे० तथा ग्रीष्म काल में 19° से० ग्रे० से 29° से० ग्रे० रहता है । पहाडी की चोटियों का जलवायु, घाटियों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा जनस्वास्थ्य के लिये लाभदायक होता है । अतः प्रदेश के ज्यादातर ग्राम व बस्तियां पहाड़ी की चोटियों पर स्थित हैं।

यह प्रदेश सीधा मानसून के रास्ते में है। अतः यहां पर वर्ष भर में माह मई से सितम्बर तक वर्षा होती रहती है। यहां की वार्षिक औसत वर्षा 254 से० मी० है । यहां के मुख्य दो कस्बों की औसत वर्षा आईजल में 209 से० मी० लुँगलेह में 350 से० मी० है ।

शीतऋतु का मौसम प्रायः सुहावना रहता है। प्रातःकाल में बादल पहाड़ियों की घाटियों में बैठ जाते हैं; एवं ऐसे प्रतीत होते हैं जैसे कोई सफेद रुई की झील हो। 7 बजे के पश्चात् ऊपर आकाश में बादल उठना प्रारम्भ हो जाते हैं।

यहां के जंगलों में मुख्यतः जंगली जानवर—हाथी, चीते, जंगली भैंसे (मिथुन) जंगली कुत्ते, सुअर, हिरन व भालू आदि—काफी मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं। यहां के जंगली कीड़ों में सबसे खतरनाक कीड़ा 'जोंक' होती है। यहां पर जोंक 3 प्रकार की पाई जाती है। एक जो पानी में रहती है, एवं दूसरे प्रकार की वह है जो घास बाँस व पत्ते आदि में रहती है। इन दोनों में से एक साधारण लाल रंग की होती है जिसके काटने पर मामूली सी खुजली होती है एवं खून पीकर इसके हटने के पश्चात् थोड़ी देर तक खून बहता रहता है। बाद में बन्द हो जाता है। दूसरी भी लाल रंग की होती हैं; किन्तु

उसकी पीठ पर एक काली धारी होती है। यह सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक होती है। इसके काटते समय मालूम नहीं होता है; किन्तु खून पीकर इसके हटने के बाद वहां पर खुजली होती है; एवं खून काफी दिनों तक रिसता रहता है। साथ ही, घाव भी हो जाता है।

यहाँ के जंगल सदाबहार हैं; एवं सदा हरे रहते हैं। पेड़ों के साथ-साथ बेलें व झाड़ियाँ भी काफी मात्रा में होती हैं, जिनसे जंगल काफी घने हैं। जंगली फलों में मुख्यत: केले, कटहल, संतरे व नाशपाती आदि पाये जाते हैं। यहाँ के जंगलों में एक सफेद तना तथा चौड़ी पत्ती का पेड़ होता है, जिसे प्रादेशिक भाषा में 'वम्बल' के नाम से पुकारते हैं। यह काफी खतरनाक होता है; क्योंकि इसके काटने के पश्चात् इसमें से एक प्रकार का रस निकलता है; शरीर के किसी अंग में उस रस के लगने पर खुजली होती है; सूजन आ जाती है एवं साथ ही वहाँ पर घाव हो जाता है, जो काफी दिनों तक उपचार के बाद ठीक होता है। इसको जलाने पर जो धुआँ होता है, आँखों में उसके लगने से सूजन आ जाती है, और काफी दिनों तक दर्द रहता है।

इतिहास—मिज़ोरम का कोई लिखित इतिहास नहीं है; किन्तु यह माना जाता है कि 18वीं शताब्दी के प्रारम्भ में यह लोग ब्रह्मा की 'चिन' पहाड़ियों से आकर यहां बसे थे। ये लोग 'मंगोलियन' जाति के हैं। 'मार' जाति के बुजुर्गों का कहना है कि वे 'शान' राज्य (ब्रह्मा) के रहने वाले थे; किन्तु भयंकर अकाल पड़ने पर वे लोग 19वीं सदी में यहाँ आकर बस गये थे। मिजो लोगों का कहना है कि वे लोग 1400 से 1800 ईस्वी तक 'चिन' की पहाड़ियों में रहते थे। इस प्रकार की 10 जातियाँ ब्रह्मा में बसती थीं। उनमें से एक जाति 'लुसाई' पश्चिम की ओर आकर बसी । ब्रह्मा की भाषा में 'लू' यानी 'जाति' तथा 'सी' यानी 'दस' होता है। इनमें एक सरदार होता है । यहाँ का प्रथम सरदार 'झाहुमुआका' के 6 पुत्र थे जिन्होंने 'मिजो' शाखा पर शासन किया । उत्तरी भाग का शासक 'साइलोवा' था। इसी प्रकार 'पाई' व 'मार' जातियों में भी सरदार थे। ये एक दूसरे पर चढ़ाई करके लड़ा करते थे । सन् 1850 में उत्तरी भाग व दक्षिणी भाग में एक युद्ध हुआ था, जो कुछ वर्षों तक चला। इसी प्रकार सरदार-प्रथा यहाँ प्रचलित थी। हर बस्ती में एक सरदार होता था। सरदार की मृत्यु के बाद उसका कनिष्ठ पुत्र उसकी जगह लेता था।

मिजो इसी प्रकार चटगाँव की पहाड़ियों, कछार व सिलहट में भी बस गये। एक बार कुछ लोगों ने कछार के चाय बागान में हमला किया; कुछ पुरुषों को मार दिया तथा एक छोटी अंग्रेज लड़की को उठा ले गये। इसीलिये सन् 1871-72 में अंग्रेजों की दो सेनाओं ने मिजोरम में, एक ने कछार से व दूसरी ने चटगाँव की ओर से प्रवेश किया। इसी प्रकार मुठभेड़ करते-करते ये सेनायें आइजल में पहुँच गईं। लेकिन 1890 में मिजो लोगों ने फिर से अंग्रेजी पड़ावों पर हमला किया; लेकिन अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें विफल कर दिया। इसी प्रकार अंग्रेजी शासन ने सन् 1891 में इस प्रान्त के दो हिस्से बना दिये । एक उत्तरी लुसाई हिल्स जो असम में मिला दी गई; तथा दूसरी दक्षिणी लुसाई हिल्स जिसे बंगाल में मिला दिया गया। लेकिन सन् 1892 में फिर से मुठभेड़

हुई; किन्तु अंग्रेजी सेनाओं ने सुदूर क्षेत्रों में जंगलों में जाकर इसे दबाया एवं शान्ति स्थापित की।

सन् 1898 में उत्तरी व दक्षिणी भाग दोनों असम में मिला दिये गये तथा इसे एक ही जिले का रूप दे दिया गया, जिसका केन्द्र आइजल रखा गया। बाद में इसके अन्दर अंग्रेजी मिशन ने ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार किया।

धर्म—इस प्रदेश में मुख्यतः 4 जातियाँ पाई जाती हैं—1. लुसाई 2. पाई 3. लखेर 4. चकमा । इनके अलावा भी रिआंग, मोर, राल्ते, खिआंगते, पाइते, छांगछू आदि जाति पाई जाती हैं । सन् 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार इस प्रदेश की जनसंख्या 3,21,696 थी। यहाँ पर पुरुषों की अपेक्षा स्त्रियों की जनसंख्या अधिक है। स्त्री व पुरुषों का अनुपात 1018:1000 है। यहाँ की जनसंख्या का घनत्व भारत में सबसे कम है। औसतन घनत्व 15 व्यक्ति प्रति कि० मी० है । यहाँ के सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले दो कस्बे हैं— 1. आइजल (31,436) व 2. लुंगलेह (5,730) जो पूरे प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का 11.55% है।

यहाँ की मुख्य प्रान्तीय भाषा 'लुसाई' है। किन्तु पाई तथा लखेर जातियों की भाषा अलग है। साथ ही ये तीनों भाषायें रोमन लिपि में लिखी जाती हैं। चकमा जाति के लोगों की भाषा अलग है।

यहां के मिजो, लखेर व पाई आदि जातियों के लोगों में 95% लोग ईसाई धर्म को मानते हैं। ये लोग रविवार को अवकाश का दिन मानकर दिन में प्रायः तीन बार चर्च में जाते हैं । वयस्क, लड़के व लड़कियाँ गाना आदि गाते हैं तथा अवकाश मनाते हैं। ये लोग रविवार को कुछ भी कार्य नहीं करते हैं। चकमा जाति के लोगों का धर्म इनसे अलग है, जिसमें कुछ लोग बौद्ध धर्म व कुछ हिन्दू धर्म मानते हैं । यहाँ की बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में मिजो-2,10,776; चकमा-17,497; लखेर-9,522; पाई-6,965; मार-2,932; नेपाली-2,042 तथा बंगाली--1,156 व्यक्ति हैं । नेपाली तथा बंगाली आदि दूसरे स्थानों से आकर इस प्रदेश में बस गये हैं।

मिजो जाति के लोग इस प्रदेश के मध्य, उत्तर-पश्चिम व उत्तर में पाये जाते हैं। प्रान्त के 60% भाग में ये लोग बसे हैं। लखेर प्रान्त के दक्षिण भाग में, चकमा प्रान्त के दक्षिण पश्चिम किनारे पर तथा मार व राल्ते उत्तरी-पूर्वी भाग में पाये जाते हैं ।

रहन-सहन—मिजोरम के निवासियों का रहन-सहन ज्यादातर पाश्चात्य सभ्यता पर आधारित है; किन्तु किसी भी सामाजिक व धार्मिक उत्सव पर यहाँ के लोग अपना प्रान्तीय पहनावा पहनते हैं । यहाँ के पुरुष पतलून व कमीज पहनते हैं; किन्तु स्त्रियाँ ऊपर एक ब्लाउज़ पहनती हैं एवं स्कर्ट और उसके ऊपर एक लुंगी बाँधती हैं। किसी सामाजिक व धार्मिक अवसर पर पहने जाने वाली लुंगी को वहाँ की भाषा में 'पूआन' कहते हैं। यह एक लाल व काली धारियों का वस्त्र होता है। उसी प्रकार ऊपर लम्बी आस्तीनों का ब्लाउज़ पहना जाता है; उसे प्रान्तीय भाषा में 'कारचेई' कहा जाता है।

पाई व मिजो लोगों के रहन-सहन व रीति-रिवाज मिलते-जुलते हैं; किन्तु लखेर लोगों का रहन-सहन इनसे अलग है । पुरुष अधिकतर पाश्चात्य सभ्यता को अपना रहे

हैं; किन्तु अभी भी वहाँ का पहनावा-नीचे आधे घुटनों तक लुंगी व एक चादर दायें हाथ के नीचे से होती हुयी बायें कंधे पर डाली जाती है। पुरुष सिर के बाल लम्बे रखते हैं एवं उन्हें इकट्ठा करके सामने की तरफ बांधते हैं। स्त्रियाँ उसी प्रकार ऊपर छोटा ब्लाउज व नीचे लुंगी पहनती हैं। गले में पुराने सिक्के व सीपियों आदि की मालायें पहनती हैं।

मिजो लोगों में वयस्क लड़के-लड़कियों के आपसी मिलन में कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। ये लोग सायंकाल को एक साथ घूमते हैं। इस प्रथा को वहाँ की भाषा में "मुलरिम" कहते हैं। शादी-विवाह एक दूसरी जाति में करने की पाबन्दी नहीं है, ज्यादातर विवाह चर्च में किये जाते हैं या फिर गाँव का सरदार 'साइलो' होता है, उसके सम्मुख किया जाता है। विवाह के समय वधू को नकद रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। यह राशि मिजो में 300रु० से 500रु० तथा लखेर जाति में 60 रु० से 1000 रु० तक की होती है। यहाँ के विवाह की उम्र स्त्री 16 से 22 वर्ष तथा पुरुष की उम्र 18 से 23 वर्ष है। किन्तु लखेर जाति में लड़के के 15 वर्ष के होने पर उचित लड़की देखकर माता-पिता उनका सम्बन्ध कर देते हैं। इस जाति में अभी भी पुराने रीति-रिवाज हैं।

यहाँ की जनता की मुख्य बात यह है कि यहाँ पर स्त्री भी उतनी ही स्वतंत्र है जितने यहाँ के पुरुष। 'तलाक' का चलन यहाँ पर कोई महत्व नहीं रखता है। अगर कोई पुरुष अपनी स्त्री को तलाक देता है तो वह विवाह में दी गई राशि वापिस नहीं लेता; तथा अगर कोई स्त्री अपने पुरुष को तलाक देती है तो उसे विवाह में प्राप्त राशि पति को लौटानी पड़ती है। तलाक के 5 वर्ष पश्चात् स्त्री पुरुष फिर से चर्च में दूसरा विवाह कर सकते हैं।

यहाँ के पुरुष व स्त्रियाँ प्रायः ईमानदार होते हैं। वे अपना कार्य स्वयं करते हैं। अपनत्व की भावना इन लोगों में ज्यादा है। इनके यहां हर गाँव में सार्वजनिक कार्य करने के लिये श्रमदान किया जाता है। इस श्रमदान को वहाँ की भाषा में 'नतलांग' कहते हैं।

किसी व्यक्ति के मरने पर, उसके शव को उसके जन्म स्थान पर ले जाया जाता है; एवं उसे जमीन में दफनाया जाता है। साथ ही, मृत्यु वाले घर में सायंकाल व रात्रि में 10 दिन तक सब व्यक्ति मिलकर गाना गाते हैं; जो भगवान से सम्बन्धित होते हैं। लेकिन चकमा जाति के शव को जलाया जाता है तथा उसकी राख को नदी में बहा दिया जाता है।

खानपान—यहाँ की जनता का मुख्य आहार चावल, सब्जी, माँस आदि है। यहाँ के लोग मुख्यत: गाय व सुअर का मांस खाते हैं। प्रायः बाजार में दोनों प्रकार के माँस की अलग-अलग दुकानें होती हैं। किन्तु त्यौहार पर जंगली भैंसे काटे जाते हैं। शादी विवाह पर सुअर आदि काटा जाता है। यहाँ के लोग सिर्फ उड़ने वाले पक्षियों में चील, गिद्ध आदि व जमीन पर चलने वाले जानवरों में सियार व शेर को छोड़कर बाकी सब जीव-जन्तु को खाते हैं।

यहाँ के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में यहाँ के नाच प्रमुख हैं, एक नाच पुरुषों का होता

है ? उसे 'खुआल्लम' कहते हैं। इसमें पुरुष अपने शरीर पर एक चादर लाल व काली धारियों की डाल लेते हैं; एवं उसके दोनों कोनों को दोनों हाथों से पकड़ लेते हैं तथा एक गोलाकार होकर नाचते हैं । दूसरा मशहूर नाच स्त्रियों का होता है जिसे 'बैम्बू-डांस' कहते हैं; किन्तु यहाँ की भाषा में उसे 'चेराव' कहते हैं। इसमें स्त्री अपने सामाजिक अवसरों पर पहने जाने वाले वस्त्र पहनती हैं।

यहाँ के स्त्री-पुरुष व बच्चे सभी धूम्रपान करते हैं। धूम्रपान में प्रायः इस प्रदेश में उपजी तम्बाकू को एक कागज में लपेट कर पिया जाता है। उसी प्रकार बुजुर्ग स्त्रियाँ एक लकड़ी का छोटा-सा हुक्का प्रयोग करती हैं। उस हक्के का पानी नशे के तौर पर पीते हैं ।

चकमा जाति के लोगों का रहन-सहन प्रायः हिन्दुओं जैसा ही होता है। स्त्रियाँ आधी साड़ी के दो टुकड़े पहनती हैं । मिजो प्रायः पहाड़ियों की चोटियों पर बसते हैं; किन्तु चकमा प्रायः नदी के किनारों पर बसते हैं।

शिक्षा—का स्तर यहाँ का काफी उन्नति पर है। हर गाँव में चर्च के पास एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय होता है। सन् 1966 के पश्चात् भारत सरकार ने इन लोगों को समूह केन्द्रों में बसा दिया है । यहाँ के शिक्षित वर्ग का प्रतिशत 50.9 है। इनमें से स्त्रियाँ 41.5% हैं व पुरुष 59:5% हैं । अभी तक सरकार ने इस प्रदेश में 102 समूह केन्द्र स्थापित कर रक्खे हैं।

सन 1947 के बाद तक इस प्रदेश में 22 माध्यमिक विद्यालय व दो उच्चतर विद्यालय थे; किन्तु वर्तमान समय में 143 माध्यमिक विद्यालय व 34 उच्चतर विद्यालय हैं। साथ ही, उच्च शिक्षा के लिये दो महाविद्यालय स्थापित किये हैं। शासकीय तौर पर इस प्रदेश में दो साप्ताहिक समाचारपत्र प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, जिनमें एक "तुनलाई-चानचिन" (आइजल से) व दूसरा "रबाब्बेल (लुंगलेह) से प्रकाशित होता है।

उपज—इस प्रदेश की मुख्य उपज चावल है, जो पहाड़ियों पर जंगलों को जलाकर बोई जाती है । इस प्रथा को यहाँ की भाषा में 'झूम' कहते हैं। इसके अलावा, यहाँ की पैदावार में मक्का, अदरक, व सब्जियाँ हैं। कहीं-कहीं पर सरकार द्वारा काफ़ी व काजू के पौधे लगाये जा रहे हैं। कपड़ा यहाँ के लोग बाहर का पहनते हैं । यहाँ के जंगलों में तेजपत्ता व दालचीनी काफी मात्रा में पाई जाती है । फलों में केले, अनन्नास, कटहल, नाशपाती आदि पाये जाते हैं।

यहाँ के निवासियों में ज्यादातर स्त्रियाँ दूकानदारी करती हैं। हर छोटी से बड़ी दुकानों पर स्त्रियाँ ही कार्य करती मिलेंगी। मुर्गी-पालन व सुअर-पालन हर घर में होता है। ये लोग चावल की शराब बनाते हैं। उसे प्रान्तीय भाषा में "झू" कहते हैं । शराब यहाँ के हरेक पुरुष-स्त्री व बच्चे पीते हैं ।

राजनीतिक गतिविधि—सन् 1959 में इस प्रदेश में एक बहुत बड़ा अकाल पड़ा था। चूहों ने सारे खेतों को खा डाला था। उस समय सरकार ने इन लोगों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया था। इस प्रकार का अकाल यहाँ पर 50 वर्षों के बाद हुआ था। इसे यहाँ की भाषा में "माउतम" कहते हैं। उसी समय एक दल संगठित हुआ था उसे

मिजो नेशनल फैमोन कहते थे; किन्तु सन् 1961 में इस दल ने अपना नाम बदल करके 'मिजो नेशनल फ्रन्ट' रखा । आगे चलकर, उन्होंने एक उपद्रव उठाया कि प्रदेशवासियों को ठीक स्वतन्त्रता नहीं दी गई है। इस दल के प्रेजीडेण्ट का नाम "लाल नुनमाविया" कमिश्नर "लियान-जुआला" था तथा यहाँ की सेना का मुख्य संचालक को छोटा भाई 'गुरछिआना' था । वर्तमान समय में, इनमें से एक व्यक्ति 'कमिश्नर' ने अपना आत्म-समर्पण भारत सरकार को कर दिया था। इन लोगों ने 28 फरवरी 1966 को आइजल के सरकारी खजानों पर हमला बोला तथा उसे लूट लिया। इसके साथ ही कई सरकारी कार्यालयों को लूटा। आखिर में, हमारी सेनायें 6 मार्च को आइजल व 13 मार्च को लुंगलेह पहुंचीं। उस समय उपद्रवियों की संख्या "चंफाईरोड" पर ज्यादा थी। इन लोगों ने 'मामित' में अपना केन्द्र बना रखा था। इस उपद्रव के बाद सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र को 'अशान्तिक्षेत्र' घोषित कर दिया; तथा यही स्थिति सन् 1968 तक रही। सन् 1968 के पश्चात् यहाँ की स्थिति सामान्य होने लगी। किन्तु अभी भी कहीं-कहीं पर छुटपुट घटनायें इन लोगों के द्वारा घटती रहती हैं। अभी हाल ही में जनवरी 1975 में कुछ उपद्रवियों ने मिजोरम के आई० जी० पी० के सभाकक्ष में घुस कर वहाँ के आई० जी० पी०, डी० आई० जी० पी० व एस० पी० को समाप्त कर दिया। किन्तु बाद में उनमें से दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उनके नाम कैप्टिन कापकीमा व मेजर कापछगा था। अतः सरकार ने फिर से इस प्रदेश को 'अशान्ति-क्षेत्र' घोषित कर दिया है। रात्रि को वहाँ पर कर्फयू लगा रहता है।

बिना सरकारी अनुमति के वहाँ प्रदेश में दूसरे बाहरी व्यक्ति का प्रवेश निषेध है। इस प्रकार यहाँ की राजनीतिक स्थिति को उपद्रवी लोग अस्त-व्यस्त करना चाहते हैं; किन्तु सरकार इसे सामान्य बनाने में संलग्न है।

समस्यायें --इस प्रदेश की मुख्य समस्यायें-पानी का वितरण, उपज की कमी, बिजली का अभाव व आधुनिक उप करणों की कमी हैं। अत: सरकार ने यहाँ पर पानी को उपलब्ध कराने के लिये मोटर गाड़ियों व बड़े-बड़े पानी के हौज बनवाये हैं। इन हौजों में बरसात का पानी इकट्ठा किया जाता है, और हर घर के पास बड़ी-बड़ी टंकिये व हौज बने होते हैं, जिनमें बरसात का पानी इकट्ठा करके प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। बिजली घर बनवाये गये हैं। किन्तु अभी असम प्रदेश से इस प्रदेश को बिजली पहुँचाने का कार्य जारी हैं।

एक और मुख्य समस्या यातायात के साधनों की है। इस प्रदेश में रेल यातायात नहीं है। जो भी यातायात होता है-वह सड़कों के द्वारा होता है। वर्षा ऋतु में पहाड़ गिर जाते हैं तथा सड़कें अवरुद्ध हो जाती हैं। इन सड़कों को खोलने के लिये सरकार ने सेना की जी० आर० आई० पी० व पनीयर की टुकड़ियाँ लगा रक्खी हैं। सरकार कृषि आदि के नये-नये उपकरण वहाँ की जनता में वितरित कर रही है। दूर क्षेत्रों में सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग चल चित्रों का प्रदर्शन करता है।

यह प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहाँ पहुँचने के बाद हर व्यक्ति का मन आनन्द से विभोर हो उठता है। जहाँ देखो, वहीं रंग-विरंगी पोशाकों में, पहाड़ियों की गोद में स्त्री,

पुरुष व बच्चे उस प्रकार प्रतीत होते हैं जैसे सावन के महीने में हरी-हरी दूब पर 'वीर बहूटियें' विचरण कर रही हों। यह प्रदेश अपने दुखों को भूलकर दूसरों के साथ खुशियां बांटता रहता है। आशा है कि शिक्षा व सामाजिक स्तर पर यह प्रदेश दिन ब दिन उन्नति करेगा।

दो चक्की

दिनांक 18 अक्टूबर 1975 को परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र आवडी में जवानों तथा उनके परिवार के लाभ के लिये एक मसाला तथा दूसरी आटा पीसने की दो चक्कियों का उदघाटन श्री जे० एफ० रिवोरो, उपमहानिरीक्षक हैदराबाद ने किया। ••

रक्त-बैंक

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास रक्त-बैंक दिवस 1 अक्टूबर 75 को के० रि० पू० दल का रक्त-बैंक महानिदेशालय के एम० आई० रूम में खोला गया। इन दस जवानों ने रक्तदान देकर इसका श्री गणेश किया-1. ना० लक्ष्मी नारायण 2. लां० ना० महीन्द्रसिंह 3. कां० जे० सी० राम 4. कां० मुहम्मद शरीफ 5. कां० कुलवन्त सिंह 6. कां० रामसरूपसिंह 7. कां० बतल चन्दरपाल 8. कां० रूपलाल 9. कां० बीरबहादुर राई।

जो भी कोई रक्तदान करने के इच्छक हैं उनका स्वागत है। दान किया रक्त के० रि० पु० दल के गंभीर रोगों में प्राण बचाने के काम आता है।

<u>कविता</u>

"जवान-पत्नी की पुकार"

रचयिता-कां० आर० एन० पान्डेय, 12 बटालियन

मेरे स्वामी, जग हितकारी, सरकारी बन जाओ।
केन्द्र-पुलिस-दल में हो भर्ती, काम देश के आओ॥

इस दल में हर जाति-धर्म के सब जवान हैं आते।
भेद-भाव सब छोड़ यहाँ पर, दुनियां नई बसाते॥

मातृ-भूमि की सेवा करके, जग में नाम कमाओ।
केन्द्र-पुलिस-दल में हो भर्ती, काम देश के आओ।

देश-विदेशों में देशाटन, करके ज्ञान बढ़ाना।

सच्ची निष्ठा, देशभक्ति से, माँ का मान बढ़ाना।

लेकर अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दल में, अपना शौर्य दिखाओ।
केन्द्र-पुलिस-दल में हो भर्ती, काम देश के आओ॥

तस्कर की तस्करी छड़ाना, नक्सल से टकराना।
हड़तालों से सदा देश के, प्रियतम ! प्रारण बचाना॥

रोको संकट आज वतन का, गिरधारी बन जाओ।
केन्द्र-पुलिस-दल में हो भर्ती, काम देश के आओ।

करे अमर सुहाग को ऋतु जो, वह कब-कब आती है।
जल कर चिङ्गारी प्रलयङ्कर, जौहर दिखलाती है॥

माँ को अर्पित करोगे जीवन, प्रण यह मन में लायो।
केन्द्र-पुलिस-दल में हो भर्ती, काम देश के आओ।

गाँधी, नेहरू अरु सुभाष ने, दी आजादी प्यारी।
आज कार्यक्रम बीस सूत्र के, करें तरक्की भारी॥

शत-शत नमन इन्दिरा को कर, तन-मन-धन बलि जाओ॥
केन्द्र-पुलिस-दल में हो भर्ती, काम देश के आओ।

सदा सुमन-शय्या जग को दे, काँटों को तुम सहना।
तोपों से कर प्यार, कफन नित, सिर पर बाँधे रहना॥

निज लहु से इतिहास सुनहला, पग-पग लिखते जाओ।
केन्द्र-पुलिस-दल में हो भर्ती, काम देश के आओ॥
मेरे स्वापी, जग-हितकारी, सरकारी बन जाओ॥

दुर्घटना-मुक्त मोटर चालन

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, दुर्घटना-मुक्त मोटर वाहन चलाने पर, चालकों को पहले 5000 कि० मी० दूरी पर 30 रु०, अगले 5000 कि० मी० दूरी पर 70 रु० और उसके आगे हर 5000 कि० मी० दूरी पर 100 रु० का पुरस्कार मिलेगा। मैदानी क्षेत्रों में, यह पुरस्कार पहले 7,500 कि० मी० दूरी पर 30 रु०, अगले 7,500 कि० मी० दूरी पर 70 रु० तथा उसके आगे प्रत्येक 7,500 कि० मी० दूरी पर 100 रु० का दुर्घटना-मुक्त

चालन में मिलेगा।

॥ सूक्ति सुधा॥

प्रार्थना सेवा है और सेवा प्रार्थना है।

—अज्ञात।

शासन में, बहुत कुछ कठोरता से उपलब्ध हो सकता है; उससे अधिक प्रेम से। किन्तु सबसे अधिक निष्पक्ष न्याय से जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति की भी चिन्ता नहीं की जाती है।

—जे० वी० गेटे०।

मैं मानव जगत में शान्ति चाहता हूँ, किन्तु हर कीमत पर नहीं और स्वाभिमान पर आँच लाकर अत्याचारी की ठकुरसुहाती करके तो कभी भी नहीं।

—महात्मा गाँधी।

कहानी

बदरंग पत्ते

लेखक—श्री सी० एम० पाण्डेय

जीप जंगलों में होकर जा रही थी। टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी पहाड़ी सड़क के दोनों तरफ दूर-दूर तक फैली हुई हरियाली। एक तरफ पहाड़ की ऊँचाई, उस पर लम्बे-लम्बे तने के दरख्त आसमान छू लेने की होड़ ले रहे हैं; दूसरी तरफ घाटी की गहरायी, हरे भरे जंगलों से भरपूर। बारिश नहीं हो रही थी; लेकिन गाड़ी बादलों में से होकर गुजर रही थी। कभी बादलों का घेरा गाढ़ा हो जाता; चारों तरफ धुन्ध ही धुन्ध छा जाता। फिर अचानक कहीं से तेज हवा आती और देखते-ही देखते बादलों को ले भागती। बादल छंट जाते और दूर-दूर तक सड़क-जंगल साफ दिखाई देने लगते। ऐसे ही झोंके पर हरी-हरी झाड़ियों में से उभर कर झाँकते सफेद सुन्दर फूलों ने अनायास मन को अपनी तरफ खींच लिया। गाड़ी नजदीक आने पर रुकवा दी। हैरानी हुई—ये फूल नहीं पत्ते हैं। एक ही जड़ से पैदा, एक ही झाड़ी पर हरे-हरे पत्तों में ये सफेद पत्ते कहाँ से आये?

गाड़ी रुक गई थी। घरर्र-घरर्र की आवाज बन्द होते ही झिल्लियों की झंकार तेज हो गई थी। इन हरे-सफेद पत्तों की एक टहनी मैंने तोड़ ली। आकर गाड़ी में बैठ गया

और सफर फिर शुरू किया। उन पत्तों को गौर से देखने लगा। वे सब सफेद नहीं हैं। बीच-बीच में हरे-हरे मिले दिखाई देते हैं। नसें हरे-पीले रंग की हैं। तो यह पत्ता भी हरा ही था; लेकिन क्यों और कैसे बदरंग हो गया? हाँ, बिल्कुल बदरंग। अपने जाति वर्ग से भिन्न। गाड़ी धुंध में चल रही है। कुछ साफ-साफ नजर नहीं आ रहा है। सहसा धुन्ध छंट गया। वे बदरंग पत्ते सजीव हो उठे।

बड़ी-बड़ी सजल आँखें, असीम अन्त र्वेदना से भरी, भारी झुकी दीख रही हैं। बरौनियों और भौहों के बाल सफेद हैं। सर के बाल तक भी सफेद हो गए हैं। हाथ, पैर, चेहरा सभी अनाच्छादित अंग बदरंग दीख रहा है। बीच-बीच में गेंहुये रंग की चित्तियाँ छिटकी हुईं। धुन्ध को चीर कर लक्ष्मी स्मृति पट पर उभर आई है।

लक्ष्मी कन्हैया साहू की बेटी है। कब से यह कुत्सित चर्म रोग हुआ, मुझे ठीक-ठीक नहीं मालूम। जब से होश हुआ, उसे ऐसा ही देख रहा हूँ। लेकिन माँ कहती थी लक्ष्मी बेहद खूबसूरत थी। दस-बारह वर्ष की अवस्था में उसके पेट पर एक सफेद दाग उभरा। दवा-दारु हुई। छिपाने की कोशिश भी की गई; लेकिन यह दाग बढ़ता ही गया और देखते ही देखते सारे शरीर पर छा गया। बचपन में उसे मैंने बड़ी दीदी के साथ खेलते देखा था। दीदी के साथ मेरे घर आती; घंटों खेलती-कूदती। तब उसे अपने रोग का आभास तो था, लेकिन रोग से भी भयानक दुनिया की घृणित आँखों के अंगारों के ताप का अनुभव उसे नहीं हुआ था।

लक्ष्मी बड़ी हुई; उसके साथ की सहेलियाँ शादी के बाद अपने-अपने घर चली गईं। ससुराल से कई बार आई-गईं। कितनों की गोद बच्चों से भी भर गई। अब लक्ष्मी को उसके जीवन-यौवन पर रोग की भयानकता घूर-घूर कर देख रही थी। लोग उससे आँख बचाते हैं; मिलने से कतराते हैं। समाज में उसका बोलना-चालना, उठना-बैठना गुनाह है।

इन्हीं दिनों त्रिशूली साधु मेरे घर आया करता। बैशाख-जेठ में आ जाता और कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी के बाद चला जाता। जन्माष्टमी में मेरे घर डोल निकाली जाती जिसमें बारह दिन त्रिशूली बाल कृष्ण की आरती उतारता और भजन गाता। लक्ष्मी अक्सर आरती के समय दीदी के साथ आ जाती। उसको देखते ही त्रिशूली के तन-बदन में आग लग जाती। चाचा जी से कहता- 'इस चुड़ल को घर में मत आने दो। सारा घर सत्यानाश हो जायेगा। तुम सभी कोढ़ी हो जाओगे।'

मैं कभी हैरान होकर पूछता- 'बाबा, उसकी माँ क्यों नहीं कोढ़ी हो जाती।'

इतना सुनते ही, वह लाल-लाल आँखें निकालता- "अरे तू किसकी बात करता है। वह तो घोर पातकी है। पिछले जन्म का पाप भुगत रही है।"

कभी-कभी त्रिशूली अनायास मेरा घर छोड़कर किसी दूसरे घर जाकर खाता-पीता रहता। एक दिन पूछने पर बताया कि जब हवा पछुत्रा चलती है तब लक्ष्मी के घर से छूती हुई आने के कारण वह मेरा घर छोड़ जाता है। उसे डर है कि वह छूत की बीमारी कहीं उसके शरीर में घर नहीं कर जाए। सर्वेश्वर त्रिशूली की बातों में हाँ में हाँ मिलाता और उसमें खूब नमक-मिर्च लगा कर हम लोगों से कहता। सर्वेश्वर त्रिशूली

का चेला था। इसीलिए लोग उसे 'मुंने जी' कहते थे। मुंने जी कहता-कन्हैया साहू बहुत बड़ा आदमी था। देवगाँव में उसका गल्ले का बहुत बड़ा व्यापार होता था। उसके दरवाजे पर अनाजों से लदे ऊँट-घोड़े, बैल-गाड़ियों की भीड़ लगती रहती थी। उसकी मिठाई की दूकान दूर-दूर तक मशहूर थी। अगर किसी के यहाँ बारात आती, तो लोग कहते- 'क्यों परेशान हो रहे हो ? अगर रुपया है तो जिस दिन बारात आयेगी, उसी दिन कन्हैया की दुकान से बरातियों के खाने-पीने का सामान एक ही बार में खरीद लेना।'

लेकिन मेरे होश आने से पहले ही कन्हैया साहू गुजर गये। उनकी दो अन्य लड़कियाँ भी देखते-देखते स्वर्ग सिधार गईं। रह गईं लक्ष्मी और उसकी माँ। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य उनके पीछे हाथ धोकर मानों पडा था। थोड़े ही दिन बाद, घर में चोरी हो गई। धन-दौलत सब चोर ले गये। पुराना घर अब भी मौजूद है। लोहे के बने चेचरेदार फाटक वैसे ही हैं, लेकिन चेचरों के पीछे न तो कोई सामान दीखता है और न कोई दूकानदार। जगह-जगह से दीवारें गिर गई हैं; कहीं-कहीं से छाजन की खपरैल उड़ गई है। लक्ष्मी और उसकी माँ इस खण्डहर के किस कोने में रहती हैं और कब रहती हैं यह जानना मुश्किल है। शाम होते ही दरवाजा बन्द हो जाता। अंधेरे में वह घर निर्जन तथा डरावना लगता। घर में भूत है--ब्रह्म है--इसकी बड़ी-बड़ी कहानियाँ उड़तीं। सर्वेश्वर कहता-उसने ब्रह्म को सर्प के भेष में लक्ष्मी के घर घुसते देखा है। कोई कहता है-उसने उस सर्प की आवाज लक्ष्मी के घर में सुनी है। इसी तरह की अफवाहों से हम सभी बच्चे डर जाते और शाम के बाद उस घर के पास तक जाने का नाम न लेते।

कई वर्ष गुजर गये। मैं भी स्कूल के बाद कालेज में पढ़ने शहर चला गया। जब भी घर आता, लक्ष्मी और उसकी माँ को चेचरे वाले फाटक पर बैठे देखता। माँ-बेटी के चेहरे और आँखों में घोर निराशा और उदासी झलकती। मेरे आने से दोनों को बड़ी खुशी होती। दौड़कर वे आतीं और कुशल क्षेम पूछतीं। मैं भी उनकी ओर मुखातिब हो जवाब देता। धीरे-धीरे उनकी जमा पूंजी सब खत्म हो गयी। जेवर-जोड़े सब बिक गये। बर्तन भाँड़े गिरवी रख गये। आजकल लक्ष्मी दिन रात चर्खे पर सूत कातती थी। सूत बेचकर तीस-चालीस रुपये महीना कमा लेती। वही उसके जीवन का सहारा था।

एक बार घर में गया, तो देखा लक्ष्मी के चेचरे वाले फाटक पर बड़ा ताला लगा है। घर आकर पूछा तो माँ ने बताया-माँ-बेटी कहीं चली गईं। लक्ष्मी की शादी भी हो गई। उसके चले जाने का मुझे कोई ताज्जुब नहीं हुआ; लेकिन यह सुनकर कि लक्ष्मी की शादी हो गई है मेरे आश्चर्य का ठिकाना न रहा। मन ही मन उस आदमी को दाद दी जिसने लक्ष्मी के हाथ पकड़ने का साहस किया।

इस घटना को आठ-दस वर्ष गुजर गये लक्ष्मी और उसकी माँ को देखने का मौका ही नहीं मिला। हाँ, चेचरे वाले फाटक पर ताला अब भी वैसे ही लटकता-किसी का इंतजार करता! घर अब बिल्कुल जीर्ण-शीर्ण हो गया है। चोरी-छिपे लोग घर में लगी लकडियों, छत की खपरैल तक को निकाल ले जाते हैं।

इसी बीच में मैं भी कलकत्ते आ गया हूँ। एक दिन एक सज्जन मिलने आये। औसत कद, बड़े-बड़े लम्बे काले बाल पीछे खिंचे हुये, सांवला रंग। आकर बड़े इत्मीनान से मेरे सामने कुर्सी पर बैठ गये; कुछ देर कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई। वे सज्जन इस तरह पान खा रहे थे और मुस्करा रहे थे जैसे मेरे कोई आत्मीय हों। मुझे ही लाचार हो कर पूछना पड़ा—'माफ कीजियेगा, मैंने पहचाना नहीं।'

'आपको लक्ष्मी ने बुलाया है'-उन्होंने बड़े बेतकल्लुफी से कहा।

अजीब आदमी था। अपना परिचय तक तो दिया नहीं, बीच में लक्ष्मी को घसीट लाया। लेकिन इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूं, मेरी शक्ल देखकर वह बोला, "आपके गांव में कोई लक्ष्मी नाम की लड़की रहती थी।"

उसकी बात सुनते ही मेरे सामने लक्ष्मी का खंडहर वाला मकान तथा उसमें लगे बड़े ताले का दृश्य घूम गया। साथ ही यह भी समझते देर नहीं लगी कि यही वह हिम्मत वाले आदमी हैं जिन्होंने लक्ष्मी से शादी की है। इससे पहले कि मैं संभलूं और बातचीत का सिलसिला आगे बढ़ाऊँ, वह उठ खड़े हुये। जेब से एक कागज निकालकर मेरे सामने रखते हुये बोले-"यही हम लोगों का पता है। निराश मत कीजियेगा। जरूर आइयेगा।"

"जरूर। जरूर"-मैंने कहा। तभी वह बाहर निकल गये। मैं जब तक निकलकर रेलिंग के पास पास पहुंचू, तब तक वह सड़क पार कर गये थे। धोती की चुन्नट कुर्ते की जेब में रक्खे, एक-एक पाँव पर बल देते हुये, वह बड़े इत्मीनान के साथ जा रहे थे।

कुछ ही दिन बाद, अवकाश निकालकर मैं लक्ष्मी के पते पर मटिया बुर्ज पहुंच ही गया। बड़ी पूछताछ के बाद, एक गली में एक जीर्ण-शीर्ण मकान के सामने जा खड़ा हुआ। इस मकान के सामने एक छोटा-सा बरामदा है और उस पर टीन की छत है। जगह-जगह से टीन जंग खाकर झड़ गयी हैं और छोटे बड़े अनगिनत सूराख नजर आ रहे हैं। छत के ऊपर फटे-पुराने चिथड़े और टाट बिछे हैं जो बारिश के बचाव की दुहाई दे रहे हैं। बरामदे के सामने ही बदबू और कीचड़ से भरी एक खुली नाली बह रही है। सामने टाट का परदा लगाकर आड़ करने की कोशिश की गई है। धूल तथा धुयें से काला पड़ा टाट भी कहीं-कहीं से फट गया है। मुझे लगा कि यह फटा परदा मेरे ऊपर ही हँस रहा है-एक व्यंग भरी हँसी। चलो, चलो यहाँ से उल्टे पाँव निकल चलो-तभी किसी आठ दस वर्ष के लड़के ने दौड़कर मेरे हाथ पकड़ लिये—"चलिये आपको मां बुला रही है।"

"क्या नाम है तुम्हारा बेटा ?"

"ओम।"

"किस कक्षा में पढ़ते हो?"

"सातवीं।"

"शाबाश, जरा बतायो तो मेरे हाथ में कितनी अँगुलियाँ हैं ?"

ओम के आश्चर्य का ठिकाना नहीं था जब उसने मेरे हाथ में पाँच की जगह छः

अँगुलियाँ देखीं। तब तक मैं परदे के आगे पहुंच चुका था। पर यह क्या? गुदड़ी में कोइ लाल चमक रहा था। अधेड़ उम्र की एक खब सूरत नाजनी मुस्करा रही थी।

"क्यों पहचाना नहीं; पहचानते भी कैसे? इतने दिन जो हो गये।"

वस्तुतः मैं पहचान नहीं पाया था। लक्ष्मी तो बदराई धूप थी; किन्तु यह तो यौवन की लाली छिटकाती उषा खड़ी थी! मैं एकटक निहारे जा रहा था-नाक-नक्श तो वही है; डीलडौल भी वैसा ही है और सबसे बढ़कर उसकी आवाज पुष्टि उसकी कर रही है। हिचकिचाते हुये मैंने कहा "भला अपनों को कौन नहीं जानता ?"

"नहीं, तुम देख रहे हो कि वह कोढ़न लक्ष्मी नहीं है। परन्तु यह सब इन पतिदेव की कृपा है" बाँहें पकड़कर उन्हीं सज्जन को भीतर से खेंचकर सामने प्रस्तुत किया और फिर बोली "तुमने भइया देखा ही था कि लोग मेरी सूरत से नफरत करते थे। किन्तु वह कोढ़ नहीं धवल रोग था। इन्होंने घना इलाज कराया-बावची, अंजीर की जड़ अढ़सा नहीं जाने क्या-क्या जड़ी-बूटी खोज लाते थे और घण्टों दवा कुटछान कर खिलाते थे। ईश्वर को लाख-लाख धन्यवाद है कि अब शरीर निर्मल हो गया है और देखो ना ओमी भी इससे साफ बचा हुआ है।"-कहते कहते वह ओम के कपड़े उतार कर अंग-अंग दिखाने लगी। वह खुशी से फूली नहीं समा रही थी। "तुम सोच रहे होगे कि लक्ष्मी कितनी निर्धन है और मैं कह रही हूँ कि मैं दुनिया में सबसे अधिक सुखी हूँ और क्या नहीं हूँ? पहला सुक्ख निरोगल काया-फिर घर-यह-घर वाले और सबसे बढ़कर कल की आशा-मेरे नयनों का तारा ओम-अहाहाहा दौलत की क्या वह तो आनी-जानी है।"

तभी मैंने सवाल जड़ा, "और दौलत की नामान्तर लक्ष्मी ?"

"वह तुम देख ही रहे हो कि कितनी "खुश है।"

अचानक जीप का झटका लगा। मस्तिष्क का तारतम्य टूटा। गाड़ी की रफ्तार तेज हो गई। पहाड और जंगल पीछे छूट रहे हैं। बदरंगी पत्तों की टहनी अनायास में हाथ में घूम रही है। नीचे देखा तो जीप में बदरंगी पत्ते टूट-टूटकर गिर चुके हैं और हरे-हरे पत्ते अब भी टहनी में लहलहा रहे हैं।

तैमंगलांग में दल का उत्तम कार्य

मणिपुर के तैमंगलंग क्षेत्र में, विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध 47 और 58 बटालियनों ने उत्तम कार्य करके दिखाया है। 5 अक्टूबर 75 को 47 और 58 बटालियन की मिली-जुली टुकड़ी ने वरक नदी पर विद्रोही-शिविर पर छापा मारा तथा तीन विद्रोही-नेताओं को बन्दी बनाया। इस अभियान में, ना० ए० के० सिंह (58 बटा०) ने एक विद्रोही-सन्तरो को (जो 303 रायफल से गोली चलाने वाला था) धर दबोचने में बड़े साहस तथा तत्काल बुद्धि का परिचय दिया। एक बन्दी द्रोही से सुराग पाकर इसी टुकड़ी ने एक अन्य द्रोही शिविर पर छापा मारा। घने वनों तथा कठिन चिकने पहाडी भाग में चल कर यह चुपचाप शिविर के निकट पहुँची। अचानक, विद्रोहियों ने फायर किया,

इसका उत्तर इस टुकड़ी ने 2" माटर और हल्की मशीन गनों से दिया। गोलाबारी कुछ मिनट चली और विद्रोहियों को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर दिया गया। वे डर कर भाग निकले तथा 2 रायफलें, एक एसबीएमएल गन, 39 भरे तथा कुछ चले हुए कारतूस छोड़ गये।

7 अक्टूबर 75 को, ओल्ड कंडीहैंग ग्राम की खोजबीन करके लौटते हुए 58 बटालियन के एक गश्तीदल ने एक 12 बोर गन और बारूद के पाँच बण्डलों के सहित दो भूमिगत विद्रोहियों को बन्दी बनाया। स्वघोषित सर्जेन्ट मेजर बंजोक को भी लंगचाईं ग्राम से उसी दिनांक को पकड़ा गया। एक अन्य अभियान में, इसी बटालियन ने खानकंग ग्राम के निकट छिपे स्थान से एक (303 राय फल और यूनीफार्म (गणवेष) वस्त्र भी प्राप्त किए।

कल्याणकारी उपाय

कन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल के कमाण्डेंटों, उपमहानिरीक्षकों तथा महानिरीक्षकों के सम्मेलन में के० रि० पु० दल के जवानों के कल्याण-हेतु अनेक निर्णय लिये गये हैं।

यह निर्णय लिया गया कि के०रि० पू० दल के जवानों के लिये पारिवारिक आवास का प्रतिशत तुरन्त बढ़ाना चाहिए। सन् 1968 से यह प्रतिशत छः गुणा पहले ही हो गया है।

के० रि० पु० दल में डाक्टरों रिक्त स्थानों की भारी संख्या के प्रति सम्मेलन ने गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त की। उसने शीघ्रता पूर्वक डाक्टरों के भर्ती करने का निश्चय किया। दल के केवल जवानों के लिये ही एक अलग क्षयरोग के अस्पताल खोलने का भी प्रस्ताव रखा गया।

देश के विभिन्न भागों में नियुक्तियों को न्याय-सम्मत करने का भी प्रस्ताव हुआ। अतः यह प्रस्तावित हुआ कि 'कठोर' तथा 'कोमल' क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों को बारी-बारी से भेजना चाहिये।

देश के पूर्वोत्तरी भाग में कठोर जीवन को ध्यान में रखते हुये, दीमापुर, इम्फाल तथा ईतानगर में तीन नये ग्रुप केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने का निश्चय हुआ। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ग्रुप केन्द्र वह स्थान है जहाँ दल के अधिकारी तथा जवान संचालन क्षेत्रों में सरगर्मी का जीवन बिताकर अपने परिवार के साथ रहते हैं।

सम्मेलन ने इस बात पर सन्तोष व्यक्त किया कि हमारे विशेष प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप अनुसूचित जातियों की दल में प्रतिशतता दस हो गई है। यह भी प्रस्तावित किया गया कि अनुसूचित जातियों के और अधिक जवानों को दल में भर्ती करने का अभियान चालू रखा जाये।

दल में दो और रंगरूट प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे जिससे इनकी संख्या चार हो जायेगी। इनमें से एक केन्द्र अगले वर्ष नीमच में खोला जायेगा।

कमांडैण्ट को निदेशन

श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक के० रि० पु० दल ने देश के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में निरत कमांडैण्टों को यह निदेश दिया है कि इस बात का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखा जाये कि उनकी यूनिटों का वहाँ सेवाकाल में आदिम जातियों की भावनाओं को ठेस नहीं पहुँचायी जाये।

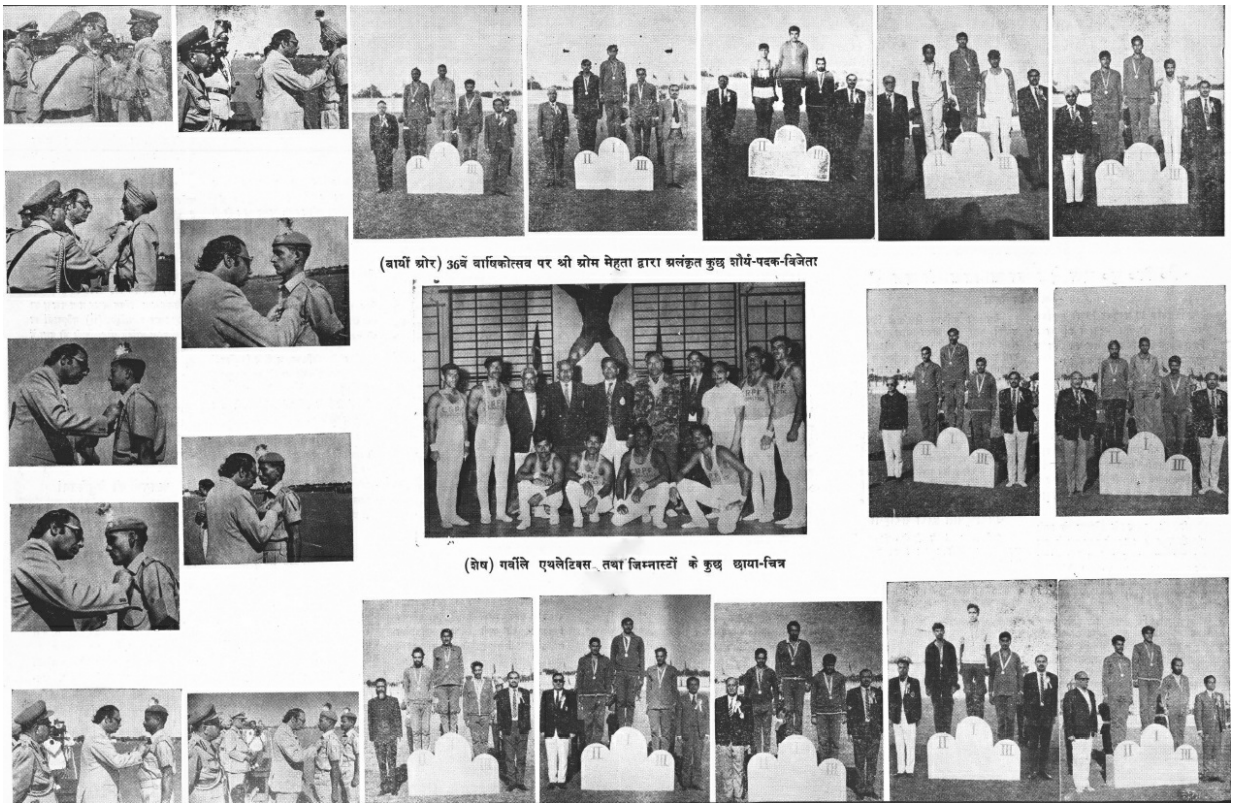
उनके शब्दों में "यह जानना जरूरी है कि आदिवासी अधिकतर स्वभाव के भावुक होते हैं और उनकी बहुसंख्या देशभक्तों की है। हमारा कार्य केवल देश-भक्तों की भक्ति को ही पक्का नहीं करना है; किन्तु देश-द्रोहियों के मनों को भी जीतना है।" इस क्षेत्र के कमांडेण्टों को ये सुझाव दिये गये हैं :

(i) जब तक कोई पक्का देश-द्रोही नहीं हो, उसके साथ उचित आदर तथा नम्रता का व्यवहार करना चाहिये; (ii) महिलाओं का आदर करना चाहिये और किसी भी दशा में उनसे छेड़-छाड़ नहीं करनी चाहिये; (iii)किसी की निजी सम्पत्ति की हानि नहीं करनी चाहियें और कोई भी वस्तु बिना मूल्य दिये जबरदस्ती नहीं लेना चाहिये; (iv) बिना भेदभाव तथा पक्षपात के, चिकित्सा तथा अन्य जनसेवा यथासम्भव करनी चाहिये; (v) नागरिक जनता को अनुचित बन्दी कभी नहीं बनाना चाहिये।

असमर्थों की नियुक्तियां

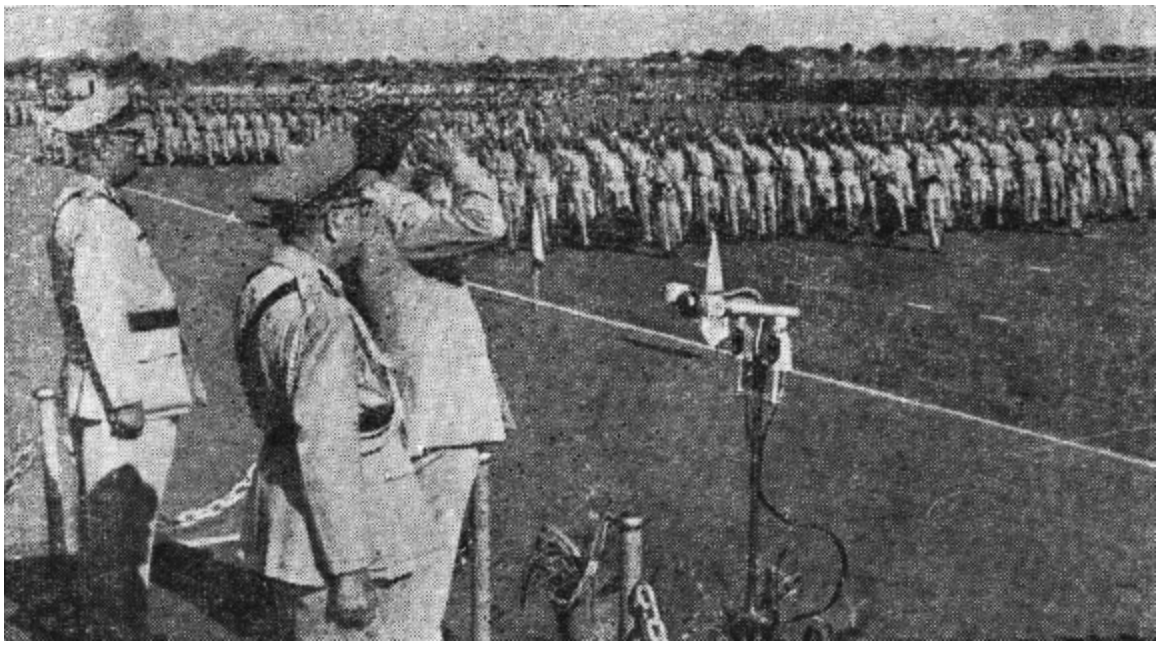
केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल के जो ये 12 जवान डाक्टरी आधार पर काजकारी सेवा के लिए असमर्थ ठहराए गये थे वे चपरासी तथा चौकीदार के पदों पर दल में नियुक्त किए गए हैं—

1. जोध सिंह (श्रीनगर रेंज) 2. वख्त्यार सिंह (श्रीनगर रेंज) 3. बलवन्त सिंह (गौहाटी रेंज) 4. फूल मुद्र (दिल्ली रेंज) 5. पतिराम (कोहिमा रेंज) 6. हर्मा (हैदराबाद रेंज) 7. के० एस० चन्द्रन (है० रेंज) 8. एम० एल० पटोले (है० रेंज) 9. सी० एम० अब्राहम (है० रेंज) 10. राम नरेश (दि० रेंज) 11. चन्द्र प्रकाश (दि० रेंज) 12. एस० आर० अवाचर्कल्प (अजमेर रेंज)।



(बायीं ओर) 36वें वार्षिकोत्सव पर श्री ओम मेहता द्वारा अलंकृत कुछ शौर्य-पदक-विजेता

(शेष) गर्वीले एथलेटिक्स तथा जिम्नास्टों के कुछ छाया-चित्र



‘के० रि० पु० दल देश का शक्तिशाली दल है’

—श्री ओम मेहता

दिनांक 30 अक्तूबर 75 को गृहमंत्रालय के मंत्री श्री ओम मेहता ने यह व्यक्त

किया कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल देश का एक मजबूत तथा शक्तिशाली दल है। नीमच में के० रि० पु० दल के 36वें वार्षिकोत्सव के समारोह में वह बोल रहे थे। इससे पहले मंत्री महोदय ने समारोह परेड में सलामी ली तथा इसके 38 कर्मचारियों को शौर्य तथा अन्य पदक प्रदान किये एवं उन्होंने उन सब को बधाई दी। श्री ओम मेहता ने परेड में सभी भाग लेने वालों को भी उनके उत्तम प्रदर्शन के लिये बधाई दी। श्री बी० एस० कंग 8 बटालियन के कमांडेंट, ने परेड का नेतृत्व किया था।

के० रि० पु० दल के इतिहास को बताते हुये श्री मेहता ने भारत की स्वतंत्रता के बाद इस दल को कायम रखने के लिये सरदार पटेल की दूरदर्शिता की प्रशंसा की। पहले हाट स्प्रिंग, कच्छ की रन तथा पच्छिमी बंगाल में और इन्हीं दिनों नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, मिजोरम तथा बिहार में इस दल की सफलताओं का विशेष रूप से उन्होंने उल्लेख किया। 1971 में पच्छिमी बंगाल की बाढ़ की चपेट से 13,500 मनुष्यों के प्राण बचाने के हेतु इस दल की दयामयी भूमिका की मुख्य करके चर्चा की। उनके शब्दों में "वह सब कुछ के० रि० पु० दल के इतिहास में एक सुनहरा अध्याय है। आप ने 'सेवा तथा भक्ति' के ध्येय को सचमुच साकार रूप दिया है।"

देश की वर्तमान स्थिति के विषय में उन्होंने कहा कि भारत आज एक भारी संकट से गुजर रहा है। हमने लोकतंत्र का मार्ग ग्रहण किया है। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य से कुछ विरोधी दलों ने यह सोचा कि जब वे चुनाव नहीं जीत सके तब उन्हें लोकतंत्र के अतिरिक्त पग उठाने चाहिये। वे अराजकता फैलाना चाहते थे। आज हम फिर एक अनुशासन-युग में दृढ़ अर्थ-व्यवस्था किये चल रहे हैं तथा तस्कर-व्यापारी, जमाखोरी तथा कालेबाजारी जैसे समाज-द्रोही तत्वों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक के० रि० पु० दल ने प्रारभ में मंत्री महोदय का स्वागत किया।

उपराष्ट्रपति द्वारा सराहना

8 सितम्बर 75 को श्री बी० डी० जत्ती उपराष्ट्रपति की मोटर कार में उनकी कोठी पर आग लगी। वहाँ नियुक्त 28 बटालियन के जवानों ने तुरन्त कार्रवाई कर कार को बचा लिया। उपराष्ट्रपति ने दल के जवानों की इस कार्रवाई की सराहना की है।

सेवा-निवृत्तियां

पिछले दिनों, के० रि० पु० दल के इन तीन वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया—(i) ब्रिगेडियर जी० एस० सिद्धू बेतार सलाहकार (ii) श्री बी० एन० मुटूट, महानिरीक्षक पुलिस सेक्टर III तथा (iii) ब्रिगेडियर के० एम० पण्डालेय।

यह भी खूब रही

पिछले दिनों हुआ तो इटली में भुखमरी मिटाने को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक सम्मेलन, किन्तु उसने अपनी ही भूख मिटाने में लगभग तीस हजार रुपये खर्च कर दिये जिसमें 7 टन पेस्ट्रियाँ, 7 टन गोश्त, 7 टन फल सब्जियाँ, 1 टन मछली और 9 हजार लिटर शराब, बीयर और खनिज काम में आया।

अध्यापक: 'रमेश ! तुरन्त असर दिखाने वाला कौन सा फल है ?'

रमेश : 'सर ! परीक्षा फल'।

शेखी के मारे मलमल का कुर्ता पहने नवाब को कड़ाके की ठण्ड से बचने के लिए अपनी भट्टी के आगे खड़ा देखकर हलवाई बोला, "आज तो हुजूर को जाड़ा लग रहा हैं।"

नवाब "नहीं मियाँ ! ईन्जानिब पसीना सुखा रहे हैं।"

मौलवी खीर को ठाठ से खाते हये "अरे अहमद ! आज तेरी अम्मी कैसे निहाल हो गईं जो उन्होंने हमें खीर भेजी है।"

अहमद "कहां मौलवी साहब ! अम्मी तो मना ही करती रहीं कि बिल्ली की जूठी खीर मत लेजा। पर मैं जिद करके ले ही आया कि मौलवी साहब को खीर बहुत पसन्द है।"

॥पहेलियाँ ॥

दो अक्षर का मेरा नाम।
सब की प्यास बुझाना काम।
कान अमेठों जब तुम मेरे।
झरें नयन तब नीर घनेरे ॥ 1 ॥
एक अजूबा हम लखा,
जल पर जलती आग।
गुड़-गुड़ बीन बजे जभी,
लहरें नीले नाग ॥2॥
जटा जूट ऋषि से रखूं,
दधि सा चित्त सफेद।
मंगलमय तय कर व्याह,
करूं खतम मतभेद ॥3॥

उत्तर (1) नल (2) हुक्का (3) नारियल

अधिक ज्ञान की आवश्यकता

लेखक-श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना

ज्ञान तीव्र गति से बढ़ रहा है, परन्तु अज्ञानता उससे भी अधिक तेजी से बाजी मार रही है। यद्यपि यह बात परस्पर विरोधी लगती है, किन्तु वास्तव में एक सिक्के के ही ये दो पहलू हैं। पर हैं ये किस प्रकार ?

दो हजार वर्षों से भी पहले, सुकरात, प्लेटो तथा अरस्तु जैसे सर्वज्ञ विद्वानों का पाना सम्भव था; किन्तु 17वीं शताब्दी तक में जब विज्ञान ने छलांगें मारना शुरू की, यह असम्भव हो गया। इस ही शताब्दी के प्रारम्भ की तुलना में, अब इस दशाब्दी में विज्ञान के बढ़ने की गति शत-प्रति-शत अधिक है। मानव शास्त्रों तक में, अनुसंधान के नये-नये ढंग मानव-ज्ञान के भण्डार में तेजी से जुड़ रहे हैं। प्रत्येक प्रकार के अनुशासन में, नई विशेष शाखायें खुल रही हैं और कुछ ही वर्षों में हर शाखा को छोटे-छोटे भागों में विभक्त होना पड़ता है क्योंकि प्रत्येक शाखा के ज्ञान को पूरा-पूरा जानने के लिये मनुष्य का जीवन बहुत छोटा है। साधारण व्यक्ति को यह आश्चर्य होता है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष के बीतने पर उसका ज्ञान कम होता दीखता है। सब क्षेत्रों के ज्ञान का तालमेल बिठाने वाले विरले ही मनुष्य होंगे। प्रत्येक व्यावसायिक व्यक्ति को कुछ न कुछ काम करना पड़ता है और उसे यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि अपने सीमित समय में उसे कितने और ज्ञान पाने का यत्न करना चाहिये। विभिन्न व्यवसायों में अलग-अलग उत्तर हैं। जहाँ तक के० रि० पु० दल का सम्बन्ध है, उसके अधिकारियों को इन दो बड़े विषयों में और अधिक ज्ञान ग्रहण करना चाहिये—

(क) के० रि० पू० दल के सम्बंधित विषय (हम सब जानते ही हैं कि वे विषय क्या हैं ?)

(ख) इनसे सम्बद्ध लोकहित के विषय।

अपने कार्यों का विशेषीकरण—सर्व प्रथम, के० रि० पु० दल के हरेक अधिकारी को अपने कार्य का विशेष ज्ञान होना चाहिये। यदि इसमें कमी हुयी, तो यह संगठन समय की माँगें पूरी नहीं कर सकेगा और जिस सेवा की इससे आशा है वह यह नहीं कर पायेगा। हर अधिकारी को इसकी ठीक जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि एक ही विषय पर अन्य अनेकों संगठनों ने क्या विशेष योग्यता पा ली है और हमें क्या प्रगति करनी है; अन्यथा, हमारी समस्यायें हमारे वश के बाहर की बातें हो जायेंगी। एक सरल उदाहरण ले लीजिये। इस दल के जवानों के विषय में हम सबको मालूम है; किन्तु जब एक डीवाई० एस० पी० एक क्वार्टर मास्टर बनता है, तब उसे इस विषय में खूब ही जानकारी की आवश्यकता होती है। उदाहरण के लिये ये बातें उल्लेखनीय हैं :

(i) वहाँ के क्षेत्रों में क्या शाक-सब्जियाँ पैदा होती हैं ? (ii) वर्ष-भर में उनके क्या-क्या भाव रहते हैं ? (iii) जवानों के क्या-क्या स्वाद हैं ? (iv) ईंधन किस प्रकार खरीदा जाता है; थोक रूप में या निकट के वनों इत्यादि से (v) किन वस्तुओं में साधारणत: मिलावट पायी जाती है और इनकी शुद्धता कैसे सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। (vi) वहाँ

जवानों की पसन्द के कौन-कौन से फल सस्ते होते हैं ? क्या उनको बाद को खाने के लिये डिब्बों में रखा जा सकता है ?

सम्बद्ध विषयों की जानकारी—केवल विशेष जानकारी ही काफी नहीं है। मुख्य विषय की जानकारी के साथ सम्बद्ध विषयों की भी अच्छी जानकारी होनी चाहिये। चाहे किसी को अपने विषय में कितना ही गहन तथा पक्का ज्ञान क्यों नहीं हो, उससे ही केवल वह सफलता नहीं पा सकता है। अपने क्षेत्र में भली भाँति काम करने के अन्य विषयों के उत्तम ज्ञान को भी उसे अर्जित करना चाहिये। विस्तृत सामान्य-ज्ञान के बिना, योग्य से योग्य व्यक्ति तक से भारी त्रुटियां हो सकती हैं और वह अपने नाम पर बट्टा लगा सकता है। उदाहरणार्थ, यदि अपने विषय में दक्ष किसी डाक्टर को मनोविज्ञान की जानकारी नहीं है, तब वह रोगों को ही बढ़ा सकता है और रोगियों को हौवा बन सकता है। इसी भाँति, स्वास्थ्य-समस्यायों से अविज्ञ एक इन्जीनियर अपनी दृष्टि से उत्तम भवन बना सकता है; किन्तु स्वास्थ्य के हिसाब से वे हानिकारक क्या, रहने के लिये बिल्कुल अनुपयुक्त हो सकते हैं। फिर अपने क्षेत्र में कुशल से कुशल किन्तु मौलिक ज्ञान में अविज्ञ डाक्टर और इन्जीनियर बडी हानि पहुँचा सकते हैं और स्वयं भी संकट में फँस सकते हैं। मृत्यु सम्बन्धी घोषणा के कानून से अनभिज्ञ एक डाक्टर गम्भीर चोटों से आहत, कहिये, जिसकी मृत्यु हो जाने की 80% आशंका है, निज कार्य में अकुशल सिद्ध होगा और स्वयं संकट मोल लेगा जबकि कानून विद् डाक्टर ऐसी स्थिति में मैजिस्ट्रेट को सूचित करने का तुरन्त पग उठायेगा।

इतिहास—के० रि० पु० दल के अधिकारियों को भारत का इतिहास जानना आवश्यक है। जनता, उसकी पृष्ठभूमि तथा वर्तमान आकांक्षाओं से सम्बन्धित उसके पहले के तथ्यों को समझने के लिये ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान जरूरी है। न्याय तथा व्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में, के० रि० पु० दल के अधिकारियों को आन्दोलनों तथा उपद्रवों से ग्रस्त मनुष्यों से निपटना पड़ता है। यदि उन्हें ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का सही ज्ञान है, तब वे स्थिति के विभिन्न पहलुओं को गहराई से समझ सकते हैं। भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों के अधिकारी तथा जवान अन्य क्षेत्रों के विषय में गलत धारणायें रखते हैं और यह वहां के इतिहास नहीं जानने के कारण है। दुर्भाग्यवश, ब्रिटिश काल में लिखे गये इतिहास में दिल्ली के निकट वर्ती क्षेत्रों के विषय में अत्यधिक लिखा गया हैं।

भूगोल—के० रि० पु० दल के अधिकारियों को भारत के भूगोल की और मुख्यकर उस क्षेत्र की जानकारी (जहाँ वे तैनात किये जाते हैं) रखना जरूरी है। चाहे कोई स्थिति न्याय तथा व्यवस्था से या विद्रोह से अथवा सीमा सुरक्षा से सम्बद्ध हो उसको समझने तथा सुलझने के लिये क्षेत्र के भूगोल का जानना आवश्यक है। उदाहरणार्थ, जिनको पूर्वोत्तरी क्षेत्र के भूगोल का समुचित ज्ञान नहीं है, वे वर्षों से विद्रोह की सुलगती हुयी समस्याओं से सुलझने में सफल नहीं होंगे।

इतिहास साक्षी है कि विशेष क्षेत्रों की भौतिक-भोगोलिक स्थितियों की ठीक जानकारी के बिना सैनिक अधिकारी पूरी नहीं होने वाली भारी भूल कर सकते हैं। बड़े मैदान, रेगिस्तान, पर्वत, वन आदि के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की अपनी रण-नीति होती है। साथ

हो, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को अपने अलग खास शस्त्र साजसज्जा, वस्त्र तथा भोजन तक चाहिये।

भारत के इतिहास में, असम की भौतिक भौगोलिक स्थिति की अज्ञानता के कारण, 1250 से लेकर औरंगजेब के समय तक सत्रह आक्रमण वहाँ विफल रहे। जब वर्षा पाई, सेनायें मोतीझरे तथा अतिसार से नष्ट हो गयीं और जो थोड़ी बहुत बचीं, वे इतनी दुर्बल हो गयीं कि अहोम सैनिकों की तलवारों के घाट उतरी।

27 नवम्बर 1941 को, जब नाजी सेनायें मास्को के द्वार खटखटा रही थीं तथा मास्को का पतन अपने दिन गिन रहा था, अचानक तापक्रम 40 से० ग्रे० से 20 से० ग्रेड दो घण्टों में गिर गया। जर्मनी का हाई कमान, जो अपनी सूक्ष्म तथा सक्षम योजनाओं के लिये प्रसिद्ध था, इस बात को पहले नहीं समझ सका। जर्मन-सैनिकों की बहसंख्या पाले से मर गयी या वेदना से उसके अंग सुन्न हो गये। रायफलों के बोल्ट, मशीनगनें, स्वचालित शस्त्र तेलादि के जमने से बेकार हो गये और टैंक चल नहीं सके। जब जर्मन सेना तथा शस्त्रों पर फालिज मारी पड़ी थी, नये आये साइबेरियन डिवीजन ने उन पर आक्रमण बोल दिया। इस डिवीजन का प्रत्येक सैनिक गर्म वस्त्र पहने था, उसके शस्त्र विशेष शैत्य तेल से चिकने थे और मशीन गनें और इंजन भली भाँति ढके थे। हिटलर ने रूस के शीत काल को बुरी भाँति कोसा; परन्तु यह उसकी और उसके हाई-कमान की अज्ञानता थी जो इस महानाश की जिम्मेदार थी। उसको नेपोलियन की हार से समुचित शिक्षा लेनी चाहिये थी।

सन् 1942 में ब्रिटिश सेना ने जापान से दुखदायी पाठ पढ़ा। ब्रिटिश सैनिक मैदानी संग्राम में दक्ष थे; परन्तु पूर्वोत्तरी भारत, बर्मा, मलाया आदि के वनों को वे 'अप्रवेश्य' समझा करते थे; क्योंकि वे तो इकठ्ठी वस्तुओं के भेजने, नगर के जीवन के तथा मोटर वाहनों के अभ्यस्त थे। इधर जापानियों को वही वन अपनी सहसा सैन्यचालन के लिये सहायक सिद्ध हुये। जब ब्रिटिश वासियों ने अपनी भूल सुधारी, तभी वे जापानियों को परास्त करने में सफल हुये।

भाषावार दल—हमें विभिन्न भाषाओं के दलों को जानना चाहिये। भारत एक लम्बा चौड़ा देश है और भाषा उन तत्त्वों में से एक है जो एक दल को दूसरे से अलग करती है। ये दल समाज के प्रायः मिले जुले ढाँचे के अंग बनते हैं और कभी कभार दल बन्दी तनावों तथा उत्पातों के कारण बनते हैं। वैसे भी बिना पूर्व सूचना के देश के कोने-कोने में भेजे जाने वाले हमारे जैसे चलते फिरते दल को प्रमुख भाषायी दलों की पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिये। के० रि० पु० दल को असम में बंगाली भाषा विरोधी उपद्रवों से निपटने के लिये बड़ी संख्या में निरत करना पड़ा। जब-जब कानून तथा व्यवस्था को कूपमण्डू की भाषा-दलों से खतरा उत्पन्न हुआ, तब-तब इस दल को सतर्क करना पड़ा। वास्तव में, संविधान में मानी हुयी चौदह भाषाओं में उत्तम साहित्य है और इसे हमारी अज्ञानता ही कहिये जो हम एक भाषा को दूसरी से उत्कृष्ट समझते हैं।

अन्य सैन्यतुल्य दल—हमको अन्य सैन्यतुल्य दलों के विषय में जानना चाहिये।

हमारे दल के साथ अन्य वर्दी वाले संगठनों से घनिष्ठ तथा निरन्तर सम्पर्क एवं आपसी कार्यभारों तथा भूमिकाओं का ज्ञान उपयुक्त समन्वयन के लिये जरूरी है। ये संगठन हैं (i) सीमा सुरक्षा दल (ii) भारत-तिब्बत सीमान्त पुलिस (iii) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल तथा (iv) रेल सुरक्षा दल। हमें केन्द्रीय गुप्तवार्ता विभाग तथा वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टरेट) के कार्यों का भी बोध होना चाहिये।

राज्य-पुलिस दल–के० रि० पु० दल के प्रत्येक अधिकारी को राज्यों के पुलिस प्रशासन को समझना चाहिये। के० रि० पु० दल की मुख्य भूमिका तो कानून तथा व्यवस्था की स्थितियों से निपटने के लिये राज्य पुलिस का हाथ बंटाना है। यदि हमारे अधिकारियों को राज्य पुलिस के विषय में अपर्याप्त जानकारी होगी, तब वे सही सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं कर सकेंगे और बड़े संकट में फंस जायेंगे। गुप्तचर विभाग, गुप्तवार्ता ज्ञान, सशस्त्र पुलिस बटालियनों, रेल सुरक्षा पुलिस आदि विशेष अभिकरणों के साथ-साथ, पुलिस थाने, उपविभाग, जिले, रेंज तथा राज्य के स्तरों पर पुलिस-व्यवस्था की जानकारी होनी चाहिये। इस विषय पर के० रि० पु० दल प्रेस ने एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की है।

रेल-अपराध—रेल-अपराध के अनेक पहलू हैं और कई बार के० रि० पु० दल को जी० आर० पी० या आर० पी० एफ० की इस समस्या को सुलझने के लिये सहायता करनी पड़ी है। के० रि० पु० दल के एक अधिकारी को रेल अपराधों की विशेष बातों तथा जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० की भूमिकाओं की जानकारी होनी चाहिये।

भारत के पड़ोसी—चीन, पाकिस्तान, बंगला देश, नेपाल तथा बों जैसे भारत के पड़ोसियों के विषय में कुछ जानकारी होनी जरूरी है। उन देशों से लगी भारतीय सीमाओं पर कई बार के० रि० पु० दल की यूनिटें लगाई गयी हैं। हमें चीन तथा पाकिस्तान ऐसे देशों के भारत से सम्बन्धों के विषय में समझना चाहिये जिन्होंने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है।

कानून तथा व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध आंदोलन—चाहे राजनीतिक हों या आर्थिक अथवा सामाजिक, हमें ऐसे आन्दोलनों को समझना होगा जिनसे कानून तथा व्यवस्था की गम्भीर समस्यायें उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं। इनके कुछ उदाहरण हैं (i) नक्सलपंथी (ii) जयप्रकाशी तथा (iii) आनन्दमार्गी आन्दोलन।

अन्य और भी समाज-विरोधी तत्व हैं जिन पर जटिल शस्त्र हैं। के० रि० पु० दल के अधिकारियों को इन आग्नेयास्त्रों का कुछ ज्ञान होना चाहिये जिन्हें उन व्यक्तियों ने प्राप्त किया है तथा उनके अर्जित किये हुये प्रशिक्षण की भी जानकारी होनी चाहिये। उनके कुछ लोग सेना तथा सैन्यतुल्य दलों आदि से निवृत्त तथा निष्कासित जवानों को अपने संगठन में भर्ती करने में सफल हुये हैं। हमें इस प्रवृत्ति को समझना चाहिये।

जवान-कल्याण—सैकड़ों जवानों के कल्याण की देखरेख के० रि० पु० दल के प्रत्येक अफसर को करनी होती है। अतएव, आवश्यक है कि मनोविज्ञान को वह समझे। साथ ही, उन बातों का प्रारम्भिक ध्यान रखना होगा जो जवानों के स्वास्थ्य की

देखरेख में योगदान करती हैं। उदाह रणार्थ; आहार, स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान इत्यादि का ज्ञान उसे होना चाहिये। हजारों हमारे जवान ऐसे क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त हैं जहाँ का जल अच्छा नहीं है। वह रोगग्रस्त या पेट को हानिकारक है। के० रि० पु० दल के अधिकारियों को इन पद्धतियों का भी ज्ञान होना चाहिये जिनसे जल शुद्ध हो जाए तथा पीने के योग्य बन जाए। इसके लिये, स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, स्वच्छता, व्यापकरोग विरोधी उपायों, खेल तथा अग्निशमन इत्यादि के विषय में भी हमारे अधिकारियों को ज्ञान होना चाहिये।

शौर्य-पदक

के०रि०पु० दल के हे०कां० शशिधरन पिल्ले (जो अब भारत-तिब्बत-सीमा पुलिस में डेपूटेशन पर हैं) को ज० खजानसिंह (भा० ति० सी० पुलिस)के साथ शौर्य-पुलिस-पदक मिला।

19 जनवरी 75 को जब हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन्नौर तथा स्पिती जिलों में भूचाल आया, तब श्री पिल्ले ने घनघोर हिमपात में खुले मैदान में जाकर एक बेतार का सेट और उसके पुर्जे मलवे से निकाले और भूकंप की सबसे प्रथम सूचना प्रसारित की। सारी रात वह खुले में काम करता रहा और दुर्घटना ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों से सम्पर्क रखता रहा।

भूचाल की सूचना पाते ही, भारत-तिब्बत-सीमा पुलिस की एक जीवन-त्राण टुकड़ी ने पहुंचकर बचाने का काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया। भूस्खलन के कारण ले० कर्नल पी० एस० ग्रेवाल बटालियन कमांडेंट का । पाँव फिसल गया। अपने प्राणों की चिन्ता नहीं करते हुये, ज० खजानसिंह ने श्री ग्रेवाल को नीचे नदी में गिरने से बचाया।

क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र

1975 की अन्तर रेंज प्रतियोगता

हैदराबाद रेंज अन्तर रेंज टूर्नामेण्ट 75 में निश्चयरूप से विजयी रही। नीमच में दिनांक 26 से 30 अक्टूबर तक मेहता स्टेडियम में खेली गयी 9वीं अन्तर रेंज एथलेटिक प्रति योगिता 75 में अब तक की सदा विजय पाने वाली नीमच रेंज को इस बार गद्दी छोड़नी पड़ी। दस टीमों ने भाग लिया। कलकत्ता तथा एजल की रेंजों ने भाग नहीं लिया; किन्तु उनकी बटालियनों के एथलीटों ने अपनी भूतपूर्व रेंज की ओर से भाग लिया।

इस प्रतियोगिता का उद्घाटन महानिदेशक महोदय श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना ने किया। इन्होंने पारावतों को छोड़कर इस रंगारंगी समारोह का श्रीगणेश किया । तत्पश्चात् एथलीटों ने शपथ-ग्रहण की।

सन 1972 से के०रि०पु० दल अखिल भारतीय पुलिस एथलेटिक्स खेलों में चैम्पियन रहा है। फिर भी सन्तोष की श्वास लेने को कोई स्थान नहीं है क्योंकि प्रतिद्वन्द्वी टीमों

के स्तर सुधर रहे हैं और बीच की खाई प्रत्येक वर्ष पटती जा रही है। खेल की सच्ची परम्पराओं के अनुसार यह दल प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना रखने का इच्छुक है।

कितने ही अच्छे कारणों से तैयारी का समय खिलाड़ियों को नहीं मिलने पर भी, इस प्रतियोगिता में कई नये रिकार्ड स्थापित हुये। तीन मास की अच्छी तैयारियां आगे कर लेने पर, फरवरी 76 में होने वाले पुलिस खेलों में हमें इन खिलाड़ियों से बहुत कुछ चमत्कार देखने की आशा है।

इस वर्ष क्रीड़ा पथ (ट्रैक) फिर से बनाया गया । यह पक्का तथा तेज सिद्ध हुआ; मुख्य कर सरपट दौड़ों के लिये । प्रतिस्पर्धा बड़ी कड़ी थी और हर खेल में डटकर भिडन्त रही।

समापन समारोह की अध्यक्षता भी महा निदेशक महोदय ने की तथा ट्राफियां और पुरस्कार उन्होंने प्रदान किये । जून 75 में सियोल (दक्षिणी कोरिया) में द्वितीय एशियायी अमेच्यर (शौकीन) खेलों में नया रिकार्ड स्थापित करके एक स्वर्ण पदक जीतने के कारण, इन्सपेक्टर हरीचन्द को एक विशेष पदक दिया गया। इस वर्ष की उक्त प्रति योगिता में भी, वह सर्वोत्कृष्ट एथलीट माने गये।

इस एथलीट प्रतियोगिता में कितने ही पुराने रिकार्ड तोड़े गये। दूसरे दिन ही स०इ० भगवानसिंह तथा स०इ० सुशीलम ने नेजा (जेवलिन) फेंक के दस वर्षों के रिकार्ड को सुधारा। जब कि भगवानसिंह ने 63.26 मीटर दूरी पर नेजा फेंका, सुशील ने 60.28 मीटर, यद्यपि 64 में स्थापित किया वर्तमान रिकार्ड केवल 60 मीटर का था। तीसरे दिन 110 मी० ऊँची बाधा दौड़ में, स० इ० बी० एस० वालिया ने 1972 में स्थापित किये 15.1 सेकण्ड के रिकार्ड को 15 सेकण्ड से सुधारा।

खेल-समाप्ति से पहले दिन में, तीन और नये रिकार्ड स्थापित हुये। 200 मीटर दौड़ में, अपने ही 22 सेकण्ड के रिकार्ड को सुधार कर, स० इ० के० जी० जोजेफ (हैदराबाद) ने 21.5 से० का नया रिकार्ड बनाया। चक्का (डिस्कस) फेंक में, स० इ० आदर्शपालसिंह (इम्फाल) ने 1972 के 44.08 मीटर के रिकार्ड को तोड़कर 45.94 मीटर की दूरी पर फेंक में नया रिकार्ड स्थापित किया। डिकथलन में, लाँ० ना० सी० एम० जोजेफ (है०) ने 1972 के 5552 अंकों के रिकार्ड को 6,030 अंक पाकर सुधारा।

अन्तिम दिन तो, और भी नये कीर्तिमान स्थापित हुये। स० इ० के० जी० जोजफ (है०) ने 100 मीटर दौड़ में 1971 के 10.7 सेकण्ड वाले रिकार्ड को 10.4 सेकण्ड से सुधारा। संयोगवश, जोजफ का रिकार्ड राष्ट्रीय रिकार्ड के बराबर है। 400 मीटर दौड़ में, लां० ना० के० एम० बदरूद्दीन (है०) ने 49.6 सेकण्ड वाले पिछले रिकार्ड को 49.5 सेकण्ड से सुधारा। (हैमर) घन-फेंक में, अपने ही पिछले 48.88 मीटर वाले रिकार्ड को सुधार कर, स० इ० आर० एस० बाल (नीमच) ने 56.92 मीटर का नया रिकार्ड स्थापित किया।

विभिन्न खेलों के परिणाम इस प्रकार रहे—

100 **मीटर दौड़**—स० इ० के० जी० जोजेफ (है०) 10.4 सेकण्ड I, हे० कां० पी०

कन्जम्बू (अ०) 10.9 से० II, स० इ० हकमेशासिंह (दे०) 11.00 से III.

200 **मीटर दौड़**—स० इ०के०जी० जोजफ (हे०) 21.5 से I, हे० का० पी० कन्जम्बू (अ०) 22.1 से० II, स० इ० हर्कमेशसिंह (दि०) 22.3 से III.

400 **मीटर दौड़**—ला० ना० के० एम० बदरुद्दीन (है०) 49.5 से० I, हे० का० राजदेवसिंह (अ०) 50.8 से II, स० इ० बाबर अली (दि०) 50.9 से० III.

800 **मीटर दौड़**—ना० चन्द्रप्रकाश (नी०) 1 मि० 59 से० I, स० इ० एस० पी० सिंह (इम्फाल) 1 मि० 59.1 से० II, का० एम० वी० वरगीज (दि०) 1 मि० 59.3 से० III.

1500 **मीटर दौड़**—स० इ० डी० मुजावर (अ०) 4 मि० 1 से० I, इ० हरीचन्द (अ०) 4 मि० 2 से० II, ना० चन्द्रप्रकाश (नी०) 4 मि० 3 से० III.

3000 **मीटर स्टीपिल चेज**—(बस्ती दौड़) स० इ० डी० मुजावर (अ०) 9 मि० 34.5 से० I, स० इ० ओ० के० शिवन (है०) 9 मि० 36 से० II, स० इ० सी० बी० एस० राठौड़ (नी०) 9 मि० 46.2 से III.

5000 **मीटर दौड़**—इ० हरीचन्द (अ०) 14 मि० 52.4 से० I, इ० कृपालसिंह (दि०) 15 मि० 8 से० II, स० इ० सी०बी० एस० राठौड़ (नी०) 15 मि० 14 से० III.

10,000 **मीटर दौड़**—इ० हरीचन्द (अ०) 31 मि० 18.5 से० I, इ० कृपालसिंह (दि०) 31 मि० 23.5 से० II, स० इ० सी० बी० एस० राठौड़ (नी०) 32 मि० 25.6 से० III.

मैराथान दौड़—लां०ना० सूरतसिंह (है०) 2 घ० 35 मि० 3० से० I, स० इ० एन हेरेन्ज (है०) 2 घ० 36 मि० 15 से० II, का० रसदेवसिंह (नी०) 2 घ० 43 मि० 8 से III.

110 **मीटर (ऊंची बाधायें) हाई हर्डिल्स**—स० इ० बी० एस० वालिया (दि०) 15 से० (नया रिकार्ड) I, स० इ० भँवरसिंह (नी०) 15.2 से० II, स० इ० जोगेन्द्रसिंह (गौ०) 15.4 से० III.

400 **मीटर (बाधायें) हर्डिल्स**—स० इ० पीटरजोन (नी०) 55.2 से० I, स० इ० भँवरसिंह (नी०) 55.6 से० II, का० नजरसिंह (अ०) 56.1 से० III.

4x100 **मीटर रिले (क्रमिक) दौड़**— हैदराबाद रेंज टीम 42.9 से० (नया रिकार्ड) I, दिल्ली रेंज टीम 43.9 से० (नया रिकार्ड) II, अजमेर रेंज टीम 44.0 से० (नया रिकार्ड) III.

4x400 **मीटर रिले (क्रमिक) दौड़**—दिल्ली रेंज टीम 3 मि० 27.2 से० I, नीमच रेंज टीम 3 मि० 28.2 से II, अजमेर रेन्ज टीम 3 मि० 28.6 से० III.

ऊँची (हाई) दौड़—हे० का० प्रभाती लाल (श्रीनगर) 1.90 मीटर I, स० इ० नसीबसिंह II, स० इ० छगनसिंह III.

चौड़ी (ब्राड) दौड़—हे० का० मोहनदास (अ०) 6.92 मीटर I, श्री जे० एस० डाउसन (है०) 6.89 मीटर II, हे० का० प्रभाती लाल (श्रीनगर), 6.68 मी० III.

हाप-स्टेप एन्ड जम्प (तिगनी कूद)—श्री जे० एस० डाउसन (है०) 14.50 मी० I,

हे० का० विश्वेश्वरदत्त (गौ०) 13.92 मी० II, हे० का० प्रभातीलाल (श्रीनगर) 13.90 मी० III.

पोलवाल्ट—हे० का० मंगलसिंह (इम्फाल) 3.40 मी०, स० इ० पी० बालगोपालन (है०) 340 मीटर, हे० का० महरानीदीन (गौ०) 3.40 मीटर।

जैवेलिन (भाला) फेंक—स० इ० भगवान सिंह (सिगनल)61.06 मीटर (नया रिकार्ड) I, स० इ० बी० सुशीलम (नी०) 60.16 मी० II, हे० का० बैजनाथ (पटना) 57.64 मी० III.

हैमर (घन) फेंक—स० इ० रघुबीर सिंह बाल (नी०) 56.92 मी० (नया रिकार्ड) I, हे० का० रमाशंकर राई (अ०) 48.92 मी० II, स० इ० जसविन्दरसिंह (दिल्ली) 48.40 मी० III.

शाट पुट—स० इ० हरप्रीतसिंह (दि०) 14.39 मी० I, इ० एस० एस० बाल (है०) 14.39 मी० II, स० इ० परमजीतसिंह (नी०) 14.09 मी० III.

चक्का (डिस्कस) फेंक—स०इ० आदर्शपाल सिंह (इम्फाल) 45.94 मी० (नया रिकार्ड) I, स० इ० रघुबीरसिंह बाल (नी०) 45.44 मी० II, स० इ० हरप्रीतसिंह (दि०) 44.40

III. डिक्थलन—ला० ना० सी० एम० जोजफ मी० (है०) 6030 अंक (नया रिकार्ड) I, का० जनकचन्द (नी०) 5824 अंक II, स० (इ० गोपालन (है०) 5498 अंक III.

पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में के० रि० पु० दल के शानदार खेल

नवम्बर 27 से 23 तक 25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों का पश्चिमी क्षेत्र टूर्नामेंट पूना में खेला गया। के० रि० पु० दल की टुकड़ी में 146 खिलाड़ी थे। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मन्त्री श्री सिंधे ने टूर्नामेन्ट का उद्घाटन किया। हमारी टुकड़ी के खेल कुल मिला कर शानदार रहे।

हाकी—यद्यपि हारने से पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश ने डट कर मुकाबिला किया, के० रि० पु० ने सभी मैचें निश्चयात्मक जीतीं।

फुटबाल—महाराष्ट्र से हारते हुए भी हमारी टीम ने दूसरा स्थान पाया।

बास्केटबाल—हमारी टीम ने सभी मैचें सरलतापूर्वक जीतीं।

वालीबाल—भारत तिब्बत-सीमा पुलिस से हार कर हमारी टीम उभर नहीं पाई।

कबड्डी—के० रि० पु० दल की टीम ने सभी खेल जीते।

जिम्नास्टिक्स—महाराष्ट्र की टीम को हरा हमारी टीम ने प्रतियोगिता जीती।

दंगल—अपने-अपने भारों में, कां० रामकुमार, ना० दादा कंसे, हे० कां० धर्मदेव, कां० राधेश्याम, लां० ना० मुनिराम, हे० कां० रघुवीरसिंह, स० इ० ईश्वरसिंह, और डीवाई० एस० पी० एस० एस० सिद्धू ने भव्य योग्यता दिखाई।

श्री एम० जी० वाघ, महानिरीक्षक पुलिस, महाराष्ट्र ने समापन समारोह की

अध्यक्षता की तथा महाराष्ट्र फुटबाल टीम, और के० रि० पु० दल कबड्डी टीम को उनके सर्वोत्तम खेल के लिए ट्राफियाँ दी।

ग्वालियर में जालंधर के होल्डर कोर (सिगनल) को एक गोल से हरा के० रि० पु० दल (नीमच) ने 53वें सिंध्या स्वर्ण कप हाकी टूर्नामैन्ट को जीता। खेल समाप्त होने से 22 मिनट पूर्व सेन्टर फारवर्ड एस० मान को इस गोल के करने का श्रेय है।

खेलों का वार्षिक विवरण

तैराकी

हिसार में 26 से 28 अगस्त 1975 तक खेले गये 24वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों की तैराकी-प्रतियोगिता में हमारी केन्द्रीय तैराकी टीम ने तीसरा स्थान पाया। हमारा लक्ष्य अब भी दूर है और इस क्षेत्र में अद्वितीय स्थान पाने के लिये हमें मिलकर यत्न करने हैं। कुछ रेंजों द्वारा कई अच्छे तैराकों की भर्ती किये जाने की सूचना मिली है जिनसे इस दल के नाम ऊँचा करने की सम्भावना है।

प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के रंग में रंगने तथा अधिक अभ्यास करने के लिये, नई दिल्ली के एन० आई० एस० तरण ताल में 20 से 21 सितम्बर 75 तक हुयी दिल्ली राज्य तैराकी चैम्पियनशिप में हमारी टीम ने प्रवेश किया। इसमें अनेक प्रसिद्ध तैराकी टीमों ने भाग लिया। हमारी टीम ने चैम्पियनशिप जीती और पिछले चार रिकार्डों को सुधारा। त्रिवेन्द्रम में 75 के 2 से 5 अक्टूबर तक खेली गई राष्ट्रीय तैराकी प्रतियोगिता के लिये दिल्ली राज्य के प्रतिनिधि-रूप में हमारे आठ तैराक चुने गये।

दल में तरण ताल नहीं होने के कारण हमें अब भी असुविधा है। रंगरूटों को बचाव तथा प्राण-रक्षा के तथा तैराकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये कम से कम एक तरण-ताल बनाने के यत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इस बीच में, त्रिवेन्द्रम में (जहां एक आदर्श विस्तार का तरण-ताल तथा एक प्रशिक्षित तैराक की सेवायें मौजूद हैं) 15 नवम्बर 75 से 31 जनवरी 76 तक के आफ-सीजन (कालवाह्य) अभ्यास शिविर के लिये कुछ अभी भर्ती किये हुये रंगरूटों के सहित 28 तैराकों को मनोनीत किया गया है।

वालीबाल

हमारी केन्द्रीय वालीबाल टीम ने 1975 सितम्बर 14 से 15 तक खेले गये नवलगढ़ (राजस्थान) वालीबाल टूर्नामेण्ट में भाग लिया जिसको नाक आउट तथा लीग के आधार पर खेला गया। इस टीम ने ट्राफी जीती।

दिल्ली में 1975 सितम्बर 29 से 5 अक्टूबर तक खेले गये नवें सरदार मोहनसिंह स्मारक वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट में भी इस टीम ने भाग लिया। भारतीय वायुसेना तथा नौ सेना के विरुद्ध इस टीम ने पहले दो मैंचें जीतीं; किन्तु दक्षिणी केन्द्रीय रेलवे से यह हार गयी जिसमें तीन अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय खिलाड़ी थे।

रुड़की वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट में इसने बंगाल इंजीनियरिंग ग्रुप रुड़की को पहली मैच में सीधा हराया। दूसरी मैच में यह उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस से हार गयी जिसमें तीन अन्तर राष्ट्रीय ख्याति के खिलाड़ी थे। वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट रुड़की के सहायक महामंत्री से प्राप्त एक पत्र में कुछ अंश नीचे उद्धृत हैं—"के० रि० पु० दल के करतब, नई चालें, रंगढंग तथा व्यवहार को रुडकी के नागरिक भूल नहीं पायेंगे।"

बास्केटबाल

इस वर्ष अन्तर रेंज बास्केटबाल-प्रतियोगिता में दो टीमें चुनी गईं। रेवाड़ी में सितम्बर 75 में खेले गये राव तुलाराम बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेंट में 'बी' टीम ने भाग लिया। यह टीम अन्तिम मैच में 60 के विरुद्ध 56 अंक पा कर 4 अंकों से हार गई।

'ए' टीम ने 1975 सितम्बर 20 से 24 तक कपूरथला (पंजाब) में खेले गये महाराज परमजीतसिंह स्मारक फ्लडलिट (परिप्रदीप्त) बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेंट में भाग लिया। इसमें आर्मी सिगनल्स, इंडिया ग्रीन तथा इंडिया ब्लू जैसी राष्ट्रीय स्तर की टीमें हमारे पूल (वर्ग) में थीं। अन्तिम लीग मैच में हमारी टीम इंडिया ब्लू से 78-52 से हार गई। इस टीम ने दिल्ली में खेले गये रायल क्लब बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेण्ट में भी भाग लिया। इसके अर्द्धफाइनल में आर्मी सर्विस कोर से यह हार गई। इसके उपरान्त, 1975 अक्टूबर 2 से 11 तक दिल्ली में खेले गये मास्टर पृथ्वीनाथ शर्मा फ्लडलिट (परिप्रदीप्त) बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेंट में भी यह टीम खेली। प्रारम्भिक मैच में इसका मुकाबिला स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स से हुआ। इसने आर्मी सिगनल्स को 58-47 अंकों से तथा भारतीय नौ सेना को 82-74 अंकों से पराजित किया। किन्तु भारतीय वायु सेना से 72-58 अंकों से और आर्मी सर्विस कोर से 74-62 अंकों से परास्त हुई। टूर्नामेण्ट में इसको सबसे अधिक अनुशासित टीम ठहराया गया और इसे एक ट्राफी। इसी कारण दी गयी।

फुटबाल

ग्वालियर में खेले गये अखिल भारतीय स्वर्ण कप फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट में के० रि० पु० दल ने भाग लिया जिसमें देश की जानी मानी टीमें शामिल हुयी थीं। अन्तिम मैच (फाइनल) में जगतजीत काटन टेक्सटाइल्स मिल्स फगवाड़ा से हमारी टीम हार गयी। पहली बार दिल्ली में अक्टूबर 75 में खेले गये डी० सी० एम० फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट में हमारी टीम ने भाग लिया। आरम्भ में तो इसने अच्छा नाम किया; किन्तु क्वार्टर फाइनल में दुबारा खेले गये खेल में मफतलाल ग्रुप से हार गयी।

हाकी

हमारे दल ने दिल्ली सीनियर हाकी लीग चैम्पियनशिप उत्तरी रेलवे को 1—0 अंक से हराकर जीती।

देश के कुछ बड़े टूर्नामेंटों में हमारी केन्द्रीय फुटबाल टीम के उत्तम खेलों का

विवरण कुछ इस प्रकार है :

विजय बहादुरसिंह स्वर्ण कप, जगदलपुर—इस टूर्नामेंट में के० रि० पु० दल को भाग लेने का पहला अवसर था। 30 अक्टूबर को हैदराबाद आर्सीनोल क्लब को फाइनल में 2-0 से हराकर स्वर्ण कप पाया।

हेड कॉं० एम० के० घेई को उत्तम खेल के लिये स्वर्ण पदक मिला। अपने सुन्दर खेलों के कारण, इ० विनोद बर्तवाल, लां० ना० जगदीश थापा और लॉं० ना० यू० बी० रेड्डी को सामान्य पुरस्कारों के साथ ही विशेष पारितोषिक भी मिले।

डी० सी० एम० दिल्ली—हमारी टीम ने अकेले गोल से टेल्को जमशेदपुर को हराया। पूर्व-क्वार्टर फाइनल में मफतलाल स्पोर्ट्स बम्बई से इसका मुकाबिला हुआ। अपने भव्य खेल से प्रतिद्वन्द्वी टीमों ने छक्के छुड़ाकर इस मैंच को अनिर्णीत रखा। दुबारा खेली गई मैच में यह अलबत्ता 2-0 से हार गयी।

म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन स्वर्ण कप, ग्वालियर—फाइनल मैच में हमारी टीम की भिड़न्त जे० सी० टी० फगवाड़ा टीम से हुयी जिसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति के खिलाड़ी थे, 2-0 से हमारी टीम हार गयी।



कमांडैंट कान्फ्रेंस

महानिदेशक की चहुँमुखी योजना

दिनांक 26 अक्तूबर 75 को नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में के० रि० पु० दल की कमांडैण्ट-कान्फ्रेंस का उद्घाटन करते हुए श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक महोदय ने इस दल की कार्य-कुशलता सुधारने के लिये अपनी योजना की रूपरेखा बताई।

उनकी योजना में आता है—(i) अफसरों तथा जवानों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रखना (ii) प्रशासन को दोषरहित करना (iii) प्रशिक्षण की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना तथा (iv) नयी सेवाओं के लिये तैयार रहना।

उनके मतानुसार आन्दोलनों, हड़तालों तथा प्रदर्शनों की दृष्टि से स्वतन्त्र भारत के इतिहास में पिछले चार मासों का सब से अधिक शान्तिमय काल रहा है। इसलिए

उनका परामर्श दल के अफसरों से यही था कि इस विश्राम-काल को वे प्रशिक्षण तथा सम्भाव्य दुर्घटना से सुलझने के लिये तैयारियां करने में उपयोग करें।

अत्यधिक शीत जलवायु-हेतु वस्त्रों के मिलने में इसलिये कुछ कठिनाई रही कि प्रतिरक्षा (डिफेन्स) मंत्रालय से वे नहीं मिल रहे थे। अब वह कठिनाई समाप्त हो गई है।

30 बेड़फोर्ड और 40 डाज (3/5 रन वाली) मोटर गाड़ियों के शैसी (नीचे का ढाँचें) मिलपाये हैं और उनकी बाडियां (ऊपर के ढाँचे) फरवरी 76 तक बन जाने की आशा है। साथ ही, 30 जीपें, 3 एम्बेसेडर कारें और 10 मोटर साइकिलें भी मिल गई हैं। यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि 3 टन वाली गाड़ी के स्थान पर एक-एक मिनी-बस प्रत्येक ग्रुप-केन्द्र को दी जाये। ये भी यत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि डिफेन्स मंत्रालय से 3/5 टन वाले शक्तिमान तथा जोंगा जीप भी मिल जायें। जीप के स्थान पर एम्बेसेडर कार को मैदानों में निरत युनिटों को भी दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के मिलने की कठिनाईयों को दूर किया जा रहा है। मोटर वाहनों के निरीक्षण (एम० टी० इन्स्पेक्शन) के ये तीन उद्देश्य होना चाहिये— (क) खराब गाड़ियों की मरम्मत (ख) मोटर वाहनों के पुर्जे आदि की खरीद में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना तथा (ग) मोटर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कम करना।

दो गोलाबारूद (अम्युनिशन) तकनीकी टीमें हैदराबाद और रामपुर में स्थापित हो गई हैं और तीसरी टीम को गौहाटी में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रीय शस्त्र भण्डार (वीपन स्टोर) को पुनर्गठित करने के लिये वहाँ एक कमांडैंट नियुक्त किया गया है।

दो बेस अस्पतालों को वांछित स्तर पर लाने के लिये चेष्टायें की जा रही हैं। मेडीकल (चकित्सा-सम्बन्धी) नियमावली को शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप देने की सम्भावना है। मेडीकल (चिकित्सा-सम्बन्धी) नियम पुस्तिका का प्रारूप सरकार को भेज दिया गया है और उसकी शीघ्र स्वीकृति की आशा है। इम्फाल तथा ऐजल में अस्पतालों के खोलने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इनके साथ कोहिमा तथा ग्रुप केन्द्र गौहाटी में खुले अस्पतालों द्वारा पूर्वीय भाग में रत हमारे जवानों की आवश्यकताएं बहुत कुछ पूरी हो जायेंगी।

प्रशिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देने का भी कार्यक्रम है। अत: ऐसी स्थिति पहुँच गयी है कि प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में तीन वर्ष से अधिक काम करते हुये प्रशिक्षक बहुत कम रह गये हैं। ऐसी योजना बनायी गयी है कि उत्तम प्रशिक्षक बनाने के लिये उत्तम शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को इन संस्थानों में नियुक्त किया जाये। प्रशिक्षकों तथा विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाइयाँ दूर करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण-साहित्य को प्रकाशित करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है।

सिगनल प्लाटूनों की तकनीकी कार्य कुशलता संभालने, के लिये सभी 60 बटालियनों में रेडियो मिकेनिक का एक-एक पद स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। इन स्थानों की जल्दी से जल्दी भर्ती के लिये पग उठाये जा रहे हैं। सेवारत बटालियनों से

संलग्न सिगनल प्लाटूनों में एक एस० ओ० (अधीन अधिकारी) भविष्य में रहेगा जिसे रेडियो आपरेटर की पूर्ण शिक्षा मिली होगी।

अनुसूचित तथा जनजातियों और अन्य अल्प संख्यकों का प्रतिनिधित्व दल में कम चला आता रहा है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों की उपयुक्त संख्या भर्ती करने के लिये प्रबल अभियान चलाया गया है।

ई० डी० पी० सेल (इलेक्ट्रानिक सामग्री प्रक्रिया वाली इकाई) ने अच्छी प्रगति की है तथा फरवरी 76 तक 20 बटालियनों के वेतन-बिल कम्प्यूटर (संगणक) द्वारा बनने लगेंगे तथा आगामी वार्षिकोत्सव तक समस्त दल के वेतन-बिलों में यंत्र द्वारा अभिगणना की आशा है।

<u>स्वास्थ्य—संदेश</u>

जिगर और उसकी देख-रेख

लेखक—श्री जे० एस० शर्म्मा

जिगर का क्या साहित्य तथा क्या शरीर दोनों में महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। उर्दू के एक प्रसिद्ध शायर तो अपने उपनाम 'जिगर' मुरादाबादी से ही प्रसिद्ध हैं। उस साहित्य में 'दर्दे इश्क' को ही दर्दे जिगर माना है। फुगाँ साहब फर्माते हैं-

मैं मर गया प आह न पूछा फुगाँ मुझे। दर्दे जिगर किसे है ? यह बीमार कौन हैं ?

और प्यारे से प्यारे को 'लख्ते जिगर' की उपाधि दी जाती है। नजीर कहते हैं- 'चले आते हैं उठते बैठते लख्ते जिगर पीछे।' फिर जिगर से हिम्मत भी कूती जाती है। 'दर्द' अपनी हिम्मत की दाद देते हुये कहते हैं—'जान पर खेला हूँ मैं, मेरा जिगर देखना'। और हिम्मत नहीं होने पर 'आरजू' कराह उठते हैं—'मिजगाँ तो तेजतर है व लेकिन जिगर कहाँ ?'

जिस जिगर की शायरी में यह कैफियत है, आइये शरीर की संरचना में उसकी महत्ता देखें। यह मानव शरीर के आन्तरिक अंगों में सब से बड़ा होता है। एक स्वस्थ व्यक्ति में यह सामान्यतः 1½ किलो भार का होता है। पाचन-क्रिया का इसे प्राण कहना अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। यह कुछ लाली लिये भूरे रंग की सब से बड़ी ग्रंथि है जो रासायनिक संश्लेषण की कार्यशाला है और पोषक तत्वों की निर्माण-शाला है। पाचन से बनने वाले तत्त्वों जैसे प्रोटीन, बसा, कार्बोज का जिगर में एकत्र होकर नये रूप में संश्लेषण होता है। इनमें जो आवश्यकता से अधिक श्वेत सार होता है उसे ग्लाईकोजन के रूप में संचित किया जाता है और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर शर्करा के रूप में शरीर में पहुँचा दिया जाता है जिससे शरीर को शक्ति तथा गर्मी प्राप्त होती है। इस प्रकार

जिगर शकरा के आय-व्यय का पूरा व्यौरा रखता है और उसका सन्तुलन बनाये रखता है।

जिगर गर्भस्थ शिशु के शरीर में श्वेत रक्त करण का निर्माण भी करता है। कुछ टूटे-फूटे कोषाणु जो रक्त के साथ जिगर में पहुंचते हैं उनको यूरिया और यूरिक एसिड में वहाँ बदला जाता है, जो गुर्दो द्वारा मूत्र के रूप में बाहर फेंक दिया जाता है। जिगर में ही पित्त का निर्माण होता है जो कुछ गाढ़ा सा हरा मायल पीला तरल पदार्थ होता है। इसका स्वाद कडुवा होता है। यह चौबीस घण्टे में 30-40 औंस (½ किलो) बनता है तथा छोटी आँतों में पहुँच कर बसा को पचाने का कार्य करता है। शरीर के अन्दर किन्हीं कारणों से यदि विष उत्पन्न हो जाये अथवा कोई विष बाहर से घुस जाये तब उसको भी समाप्त करने की यह कोशिश करता है और आंतों में हानिकारक पदार्थों को सड़ने से रोकता है। यदि तत्काल पाचन के लिये पित्त की आवश्यकता नहीं होती तो जिगर के पीछे लगी पित्त की थैली में संचित करने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है। जरूरत के समय पित्त को एक नली द्वारा पक्वाशय में भेज दिया जाता है।

जिगर ऊपर से छूने में मुलायम लगता है, किन्तु अन्दर से ठोस होता है। यद्यपि खरगोश में जिगर के पांच भाग होते हैं, किन्तु मनुष्य में इसके दो हिस्से होते हैं। एक गहरा गद्दा सा इसके दोनों भागों को अलग करता है। यह शरीर की दाहिनी ओर निचली पसलियों के पीछे तथा महाप्राचीरा के ठीक नीचे होता है।

जिगर में दो नली रक्त लेकर आती हैं। एक तो महाधमनी की शाखा है जो शुद्ध रक्त लाकर जिगर का पोषण करती है; दूसरी नली आमाशय, आँतों, प्लीहा तथा क्लोम से अशुद्ध रक्त लेकर लौटती है और महाशिरा में पहुँचाती है। जिगर में दोनों प्रकार के रक्त मिल जाते हैं।

प्राचीन काल में मनुष्य ग्रामों में परिश्रमी जीवन बिताते थे। शुद्ध आहार, शुद्ध जल तथा शुद्ध वायु मिलती थी। परन्तु इस औद्योगिक युग में, इन तीनों में से कोई भी शुद्ध एवं स्वच्छ नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप, जिगर ठीक से काम नहीं कर पाता। वह नाना प्रकार के रोगों से ग्रस्त हो जाता है। भारत में तो 10 से 30 प्रतिशत जनता के जिगर खराब हैं और नन्हें शिशु से लेकर वृद्ध तक जिगर की बीमारी के शिकार हैं।

दो तीन वर्ष से लेकर पाँच सात वर्ष की आयु के भीतर अनेकों बच्चों का जिगर खराब होता है। बच्चे रक्त नहीं बनने से पुष्ट नहीं हो पाते। आँखें व चेहरा रक्त-हीन तथा पीला दीखता है। इसका मुख्य कारण बच्चों को अधिक मिठाई व चिकनाई देनी होती है। यह प्रायः संघातक रूप धारण कर लेता है। अत: बच्चों के पोषण की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। उन्हें घी तथा चीनी बहुत कम खिलाना चाहिये। फलों में पपीता तथा सन्तरा सर्वोत्तम हैं परन्तु वे ताजे होना चाहिये।

कभी-कभी जिगर के रोग महामारी का रूप धारण कर लेते हैं। इसे इन्फेक्टिव हैपेटाइटिस अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं। पानी या भोजन द्वारा इसका विषाणु प्रविष्ट हो जाता है और जिगर में सूजन लाकर बुखार लाता है। मूत्र तथा नेत्रों में पीलापन लाता है। मितली की अनुभूति होती है और भूख नहीं लगती। इस रोग में पानी उबाल कर पीना चाहिये

और भोजन ताजा और गर्म खाना चाहिये; शराब पीना तो घातक सिद्ध होगा।

यह रोग किसी दुर्घटना और दूसरे व्यक्ति के रक्तदान से भी हो सकता है। बिना उबली हुई सुई के टीके से भी यह रोग हो जाता है। क्षय तथा रक्तचाप के रोगों की कुछ दवायें भी इस रोग का कारण हो जाती हैं। अतः उन दवाइयों को बन्द करना भी लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

दूसरा अमीवा से उत्पन्न पीलिया होता है। अमीवा जिगर में घुस कर या तो सूजन पैदा करता है या फोड़ा बन जाता है। इससे भूख मर जाती है। बुखार आ जाता है; शरीर शिथिल हो जाता है और पसलियों में दर्द होता है। फोड़े के फूटने पर खाँसी के साथ पीप तथा रक्त आने लगता है।

कुपोषण तथा अधिक मदिरापान से जिगर सिकुड़ जाता है और ठीक काम नहीं करता है। इससे अन्य सामान्य लक्षणों के अतिरिक्त, रक्त की उलटियाँ होती हैं। तब अन्य व्यक्ति का रक्त देना ही एक मात्र उपाय रह जाता है। प्रायः इससे पैरों में सूजन आ जाती है और जलन्धर तक हो जाता है। इसको 'जिगर का सिरोसिस' डाक्टर कहते चाहिये; अन्यथा देर करने से घातक परिणाम होते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त आनुषङ्गिक चिकित्सा अत्यावश्यक है। स्वच्छ वायु का सेवन, व्यायाम तथा पथ्यापथ्य का ध्यान लाभदायक हैं। अन्यथा कभी-कभी जिगर में कैंसर तक हो जाता है। साथ ही, किसी अंग में कैंसर होने से भी जिगर कैंसर से ग्रस्त हो जाता है। इसके कारण, जिगर में तीव्र वेदना और ज्वर आता है। इसका एक मात्र उपचार शल्य-चिकित्सा है।

किसी भी प्रकार का पीलिया हो उससे असावधान नहीं रहना चाहिये। अनुभवी डाक्टर, वैद्य तथा हकीम को तुरन्त दिखाना है। पेट में वायु तथा मल में आँव अतीव हानिकारक है। उसके निराकरण के उपाय करना चाहिये। ऋतु के फल तथा मूली शाक स्वास्थ्यप्रद हैं। तेल, अचार, मिर्च, मिठाई, गुड़, शराब, गांजा, भंग, तम्बाकू आदि का सेवन त्यागना चाहिये। सदा भूख से कम खाना चाहिये और धीरे-धीरे खूब चबा कर खाना चाहिये। आरोग्यदायक नियमों को दृढ़ता के साथ पालन करना चाहिये। जिगर की सुचारु रूप से देखरेख करना प्रत्येक मनुष्य का कर्तव्य है। वही हमारे स्वास्थ्य की कुंजी है तथा आपात्कालीन स्थितियों से निपटने के हेतु वह पोषक तत्त्वों का अक्षय भण्डार है।

23 बटालियन का गौरव

जुलाई 75 में 23 बटालियन की लगातार। पूछताछ और प्रलोभन ने एक बन्दी मिजो विद्रोही से यह वचन भरवा लिया कि वह क्तांग चौकी के 10 कि० मी० पश्चिम में मिजो राष्ट्रीय सेना के सामरिक हेडक्वार्टर पर के० रि० पु० दल की एक टुकड़ी ले जायेगा।

फिर क्या था ? एक योजना बनाई गई। यह निश्चय हुआ कि 23 जुलाई 75 को पौ

फटने से पहले, सब विद्रोहियों, शस्त्र, गोला-बारूद, और प्रपत्र पकड़ लेना चाहिये। 22 जुलाई 75 को रात्रि के 8 बजे टुकड़ी चल दी।

आरम्भिक आपत्ति—डीवाई० एस० पी० जे० एस० मेहर के नेतृत्व में टुकड़ी शिविर-स्थल पर कुछ देर से पहुँची क्योंकि वह विद्रोही वन के घने अंधकार में स्वयं मार्ग से भटक गया। टुकड़ी प्रातः 6.30 बजे पहुँची। अचानक स्वचालित गोली चालन से हे० कां० अम्बिका नाथ बुरी भाँति घायल हुआ जो पाइंट सेक्शन पर था। स्पष्ट था कि मिजो राष्ट्रीय सेना के सन्तरी ने पाइंट सेक्शन पर पहले गोली चलाई थी। इस समय घने कोहरे और मूसलाधार वर्षा के कारण मुख्य टुकड़ी का सम्पर्क पाइंट सेक्शन से टूट गया था।

जवानों की वीरता—पाइंट सेक्शन के कमाण्डर स० इ० गोवर्धन सिंह ने इस संक्रिया की बागडोर अपने हाथ में ले ली और दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के लिये उसने जवानों से विद्रोहियों को दुम दबाये रखने हेतु उन पर तुरन्त फायर करने की आज्ञा दी। हे० कां० अम्बिका नाथ ने कां० साधूराम से हल्की मशीन गन छीन ली और अपने बायें हाथ में गहरी चोट होने पर भी सन्तरी को हिलगाये रखा जो विद्रोहियों की ओर से स्वचालित हथियारों से फायर किये जा रहा था। उसी समय स० इ० गोवर्धन सिंह ने अपने सेक्शन की अग्निवर्षा पर नियंत्रण रखने तथा अपने जवानों को उत्साहित करने में बड़ी हिम्मत दिखाई। यह जानने के लिये कि सब विद्रोही सम्पर्क खाइयों द्वारा लौट गये हैं, उसने विद्रोही शिविर पर धावा बोल दिया। उसने भूमि पर रक्त के धब्बे पाये जिनसे विद्रोहियों के जाने की दिशा का पता चलता था।

अब श्री जे० एस० मेहर अपने जवानों के साथ घटना स्थल पर आ गये और यह सोच कर कि घायल या मरे हुये साथियों को लेकर विद्रोही बहुत दूर नहीं गये होंगे, उन्होंने भागते हुए विद्रोहियों का पीछा किया। इस समय, भारी वर्षा हो रही थी, और 'सर्वत्र घना कोहासा था। दिखाई बहुत कम दे रहा था। कुछ दूर के पश्चात् रक्त की बूंदें गायब हो गईं। तुरियल नदी की ओर पाँच छे कि० मी० चलने पर घायल या मरे किसी विद्रोही का पता नहीं लगा। और अधिक खोज के लिये वे शिविर पर लौटना चाहते थे, किन्तु वे मार्ग भूल गये तथा 23 जुलाई के सारे दिन और निशा के पहले प्रहर चल कर कुछ स्थानीय निदेशकों की सहायता से छिंगचिप जा पहुँचे।

विद्रोहियों से मुठभेड़ की सूचना पाते ही, बटालियन के मुख्यालय ने एक राजपत्रित तथा चार अधीन अधिकारियों के साथ पुनर्बल रूप में जवान भेजे । चारों ओर से शिविर को घेरने के लिये कमाण्डैंट तुरन्त बक्तांग दौड़े-दौड़े गये। वहाँ पहुंचने पर शत्रु के सामरिक हैडक्वार्टर को पकड़ने के लिए घायल अम्बिकानाथ तथा स० इ० गोवर्धन सिंह के सहित पाइंट सेक्शन के सभी जवानों को बधाई दी।

इस वर्ष, "आपेरेशनल (संकार्य) ट्राफी" 23 बटालियन ने प्राप्त की। यह ट्राफी प्रति बर्ष उस बटालियन को प्रदान की जाती है

जो मुठभेड़ों, छापों तथा विद्रोहियों के गुप्तस्थानों की खोज में गोलाबारूद की सबसे अधिक मात्रा पकडती है। इसके लिये 12 मास की अवधि 1 अक्टूबर से 30 सितम्बर तक की होती है। इस वर्ष, 3 बटालियन ने 869 अंक प्राप्त कर प्रथम स्थान पाया तथा 138 और 106 अंक प्राप्त कर 10 और 15 बटालियनें क्रमशः द्वितीय तथा तृतीय रहीं।

अब श्री के० के० चटर्जी कमाण्डैंट महोदय ने सारे अभियान का संचालन सीधा अपने हाथ में ले लिया। 28 जुलाई 75 तक कई छापों के बाद, 23 बटालियन ने 'ब्रिग्रेडियर जनरल' वियाकछुंगा; चीफ आफ आर्मी स्टाफ (मुख्य सेनाधिकारी) तथा 'लेफ्टीनेन्ट कर्नल' खालवेला की डायरियों के सहित सब कागजात तथा एक गन और छः रायफलें पकड़ीं। किन्तु उनकी बहुमूल्य थी पकड़ गोली से बुरी भाँति घायल लेफ्टीनेन्ट कर्नल लाँगसा विलूइया--मिजो राष्ट्रीय सेना का सहायक निदेशक (प्रशिक्षण)। इस प्रकार सात दिन का गौरवमय अभियान सफल सिद्ध हुआ ।

उन पकड़े हुये कागजात के सहारे, सैनिक अधिकारियों तथा मिजोरम के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक ने बाद की अनुवर्ती अभियान चलाया जिसके फलस्वरूप शस्त्र तथा गोलाबारूद के साथ दर्जनों पक्के विद्रोहियों को आत्म-समर्पण करना पड़ा तथा कुछ अन्य आत्म समर्पणों की भी राज्य को अभी आशा है।

राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा के० रि० पु० दल की सराहना

दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर 75 को माउण्ट आबू में सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित (गजेटेड) अधिकारियों के चौदहवें पाठ्यक्रम (कोर्स) की दीक्षान्त परेड की सलामी राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री श्री हरिदेव जोशी ने ली। के० रि० पु० दल द्वारा माउंट आबू पर इस वर्ष स्थापित आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी से 32 अधिकारी उत्तीर्ण होकर निकले।

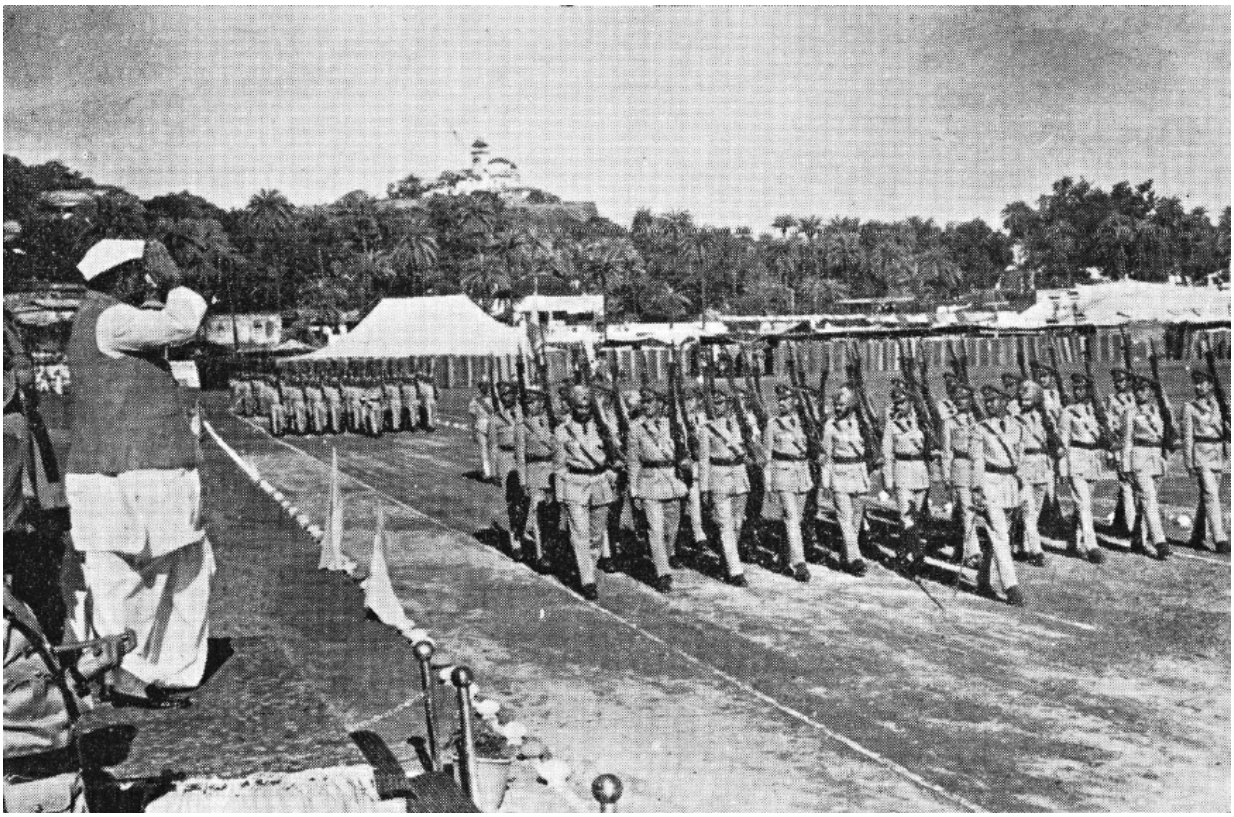
इस अवसर पर, राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री ने माउंट आबू की प्रतिष्ठा रखने में सहायता के लिये भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद दिया। राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी माउंट आबू से हैदराबाद चले जाने तथा वहाँ आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी स्थापित करने के संदर्भ में उन्होंने कहा "हमने नई वस्तु पायी है और सौदे में कुछ खोया नहीं है।"

श्री जोशी ने आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी में दिये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण की महत्ता पर बल दिया। उनके शब्दों में-"बिना आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के, कोई देश अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता" तथा "उन मनुष्यों की भाँति जो तोलते हैं, मिलों में काम करते

हैं या भूमि जोतते हैं, अपने स्थान पर प्रत्येक आदमी देश का नाम ऊँचा करने का यत्न करता है। उसी भाँति सैनिक भी करते हैं।"

उत्तीर्ण अधिकारियों को उत्तम प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के उपलक्ष्य में उन्होंने श्री एन० एस० सक्सेना, महानिदेशालय के० रि० पु० दल तथा श्री एच० वीर भद्रइया, निदेशक आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी की सराहना की। उन्होंने सर्वोत्तम प्रशिक्षार्थी होने के नाते श्री भीमेश्वर राव (49 बटा०) को सम्मानखड्ग (स्वर्ड आफ आनर्स), वहिरंग विषयों में सर्वोत्कृष्ट प्रशिक्षार्थी के रूप में काली राम शर्मा (29 बटा०) को रजतपदक और अंतरंग विषयों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ छात्र होने के कारण श्री रंगानाथन कृष्णास्वामी (12 बटा०) को रजतपदक प्रदान किये । इन सब को उन्होंने बधाई दी और यह आशा प्रकट की कि वे भारत के सपूत बनेंगे।

समारोह के आरंभ में श्री एच० वीर— भद्रइया, निदेशक, आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी ने राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री तथा के० रि० पु० दल के महानिदेशक-दोनों विशिष्ट आगन्तुकों का स्वागत किया।



सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के चौदहवें पाठ्यक्रम के दीक्षान्त समारोह में सलामी लेते हुए राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री श्री हरिदेव जोशी



श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक, के० रि० पु० दल से सर्वोत्तम-खिलाड़ी-ट्राफी प्राप्त करते हुये इन्स्पेक्टर हरीचन्द

के० रि० पु० दल के जाने माने मल्ल योद्धा



राधेश्याम



सुखवन्त सिंह



रामकुमार



दादा कंसे



रघुबीर सिंह



धर्मदेव यादव

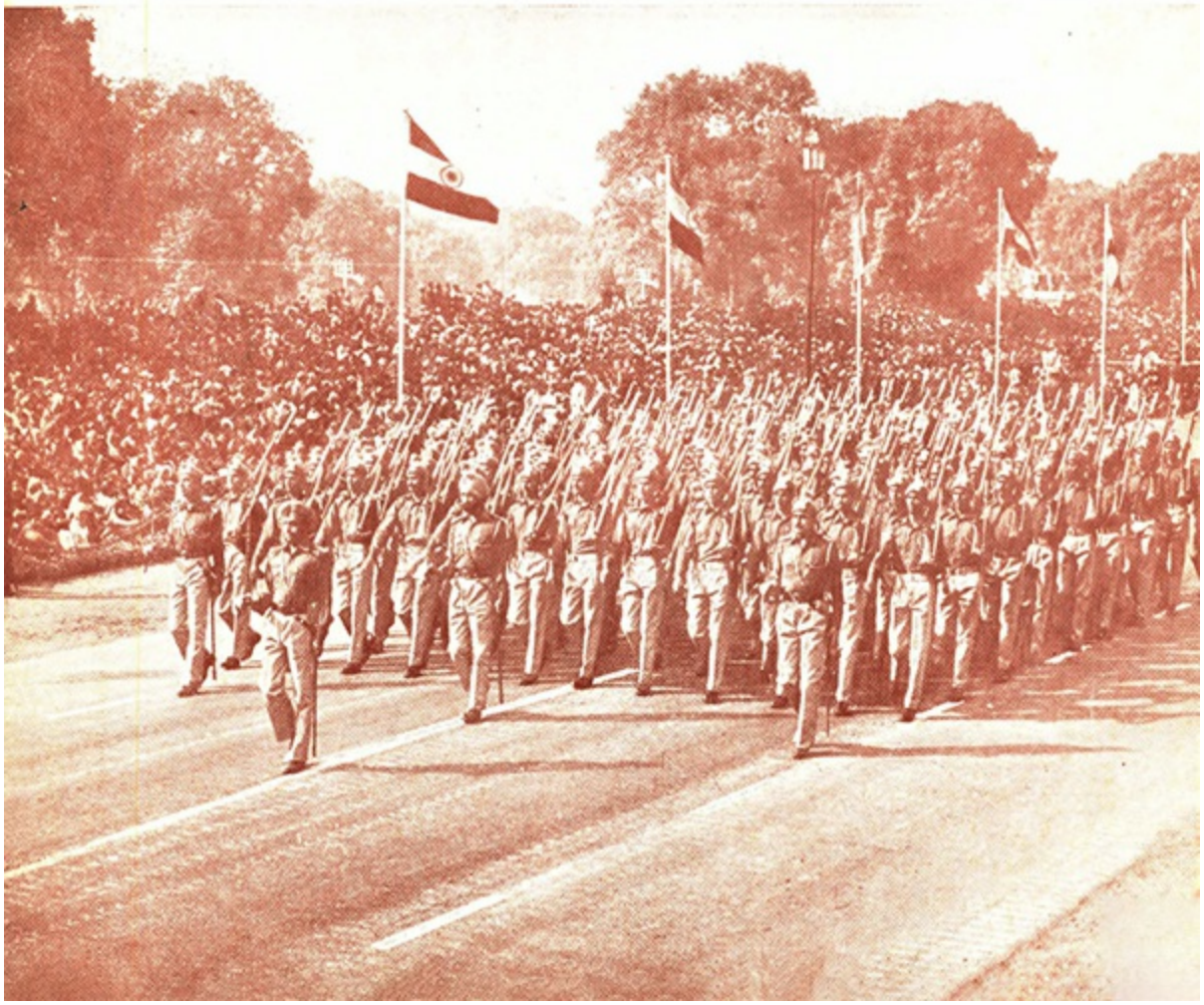
जिस्टर्ड नं० 25627/74

★ क्रैपलर ★

[द्वैमासिक–हिन्दी संस्करण]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल का वृत्तपत्र तथा सचित्र पत्रिका

31 मार्च 1976 खण्ड V संख्या 1 11 चैत्र 1898




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[हिन्दी संस्करण द्वैमासिक]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का वृत्तपत्र

तथा

सचित्र पत्रिका



खण्ड V
अंक 1

31 मार्च 1976
11 चैत्र, 1898

मुख्य सम्पादक :
एच० एस० सेठी

हिन्दी सम्पादक :
जे० एस० शर्मा

छायाचित्रकार : एस० के० खन्ना

मुख पृष्ठ पर :
गणतंत्र दिवस पर के० रि० पु० दल की टुकड़ी

सम्मुख पृष्ठ पर :
लम्बी दौड़ का लोकप्रिय खिलाड़ी के० रि० पु० दल का हरी चन्द

सम्पादकीय कार्यालय :
द्वारा महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल, पश्चिमी खण्ड 8, रामकृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली-110022

मुद्रक—सी० आर० पी० एफ० प्रेस, नई दिल्ली-111422

प्रकाशक : महानिदेशक, के० रि० पु० दल की ओर से **एच० एस० सेठी**

I. रिपोर्ताज

(क) खेल बांकुरों को स्वागत, शाबाशी और बधाइयाँ

(ख) समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा सराहना

(ग) गणतंत्र दिवस पर दल की टुकड़ी

II. लेख

(क) 'आगन्तुक-मित्र'—ले० श्री रघुनाथ सिंह—उपनिदेशक, महानिदेशालय

(ख) 'नागालैण्ड की मूल जानकारी'—ले० सू० निर्मल सिंह ढिल्लों—6 बटा०

III. कहानी—'फरेब'—ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

IV. गौरव-गाथा

(क) गणतंत्र दिवस पर दल को सराहनीय सेवा-पदक

(ख) 'सिक्किम में दल की चिरस्मरणीय सेवायें'—ले० श्री एच० एस० सेठी जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी

V. क्रीड़ा क्षेत्रे

(क) 25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में दल की आनबान

(ख) एथलेटिक-गगन का चन्द्र-हरी चन्द

(ग) नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 75 में दल के खेल

(घ) दल का मान-सतपाल सिंह मान--ले० श्री एम० पी० नथानियल, सहायक जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी

(ङ) हाकी-योजना—ले० श्री दयाशंकर भटनागर, उपनिदेशक (प्रशासन)

VI. कविता—'सैनिक-प्रतिज्ञा'—र० लां० ना० छाजूराम स्नैक, 50 बटा०

VII. विज्ञान के चढ़ते-चरण

VIII. स्वास्थ्य-सन्देश—'स्वास्थ्य-लाभ की भोजन-विधि'—ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

IX. विविध

(i) पहेलियाँ

(ii)पेंशन और जी० पी० फन्ड सेल

(iii) सूक्तिसुधा
(iv) सेवा-निवृत्तियां
(v) यह भी खूब रही

यह संस्करण 24-3-76 को प्रकाशित हुआ है । यदि यह बटालियनों/ग्रुप केन्द्रों की रेल-सीमाओं पर दो सप्ताह के बाद पहुंचे, तब उपनिदेशक (संभरण) को पत्र-द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिये।

के० रि० पु० दल के खेल बाँकुरों को स्वागत शाबाशी और बधाइयाँ

दिनाँक 12 फरवरी 76 को जब विजयी के. रि. पु. दल की टीम पटना से लौटी, तब श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक और श्री दयाशंकर भटनागर, उपनिदेशक प्रशासन (तत्कालीन प्रशिक्षण) दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपस्थित थे।

13 फरवरी 76 की शाम को, दल के उन जिम्नास्टों ने, जिन्होंने पुलिस खेलों में जिम्नास्टिक्स ट्राफी जीती थी और सात स्वर्ण पदकों में से छः पाये थे, ग्रुप केन्द्र दिल्ली में, झरोदाकलां के निवासियों की गड़गड़ाती करतलध्वनि में अपने चमत्कारी खेल दिखाये। महानिदेशक महोदय ने भी उन कारनामों को देखा। श्री भटनागर ने दर्शकों से सभी एथलीटों और खिलाड़ियों का एक-एक करके परिचय कराया। बाद को महानिदेशक, अधिकारीगण और अन्य खिलाड़ियों के साथ ग्रुप केन्द्र में 'बड़े खाने' का आयोजन किया गया।

महानिदेशक ने उस अवसर पर भाषण देते हुये यह स्मरण कराया कि पटना को उन खिलाड़ियों के जाने से पहले उन्होंने उनसे कहा था कि उन्हें तभी प्रसन्नता होगी जब यदि वे कभी हार भी जायें तब भी वे एक सच्चा और साफ खेल खेलें। सक्सेना साहब ने टीम को चार बधाइयाँ इन के उपलक्ष्य में दी **(i) निष्पक्ष खेल और ईमानदारी (ii) पटना वासियों के दिल जितना (iii) लगातार पांचवे वर्ष एथलेटिक्स चैम्पियनशिप जीतना और (iv) अनेक नये रिकार्ड स्थापित करना।**

श्री इमदाद अली की 'शाबाशी'

महा निदेशक के. रि. पू. दल द्वारा लिखे पत्र के उत्तर में अदन में नियुक्त भारतीय राजदूत श्री इमदाद अली के उद्गार इस प्रकार हैं :—'यह अत्यन्त सुखदायी और मनोरंजक सूचना मुझे देकर कि 285 अंक पाकर लगातार पाँचवें वर्ष के.रि.पु. दल ने अखिल भारतीय पुलिस की एथलेटिक्स चैम्पियनशिप जीती है और मुजावर तथा कृपालसिंह जैसे अनुभवी एवं हरीचन्द जैसे उदीयमान और उद्भट एथलीटों ने कई नये रिकार्ड स्थापित किये हैं, आपने सचमुच में बड़ी उत्तम सहृदयता दिखलाई है। जिम्नास्टिक्स में चैम्पियनशिप को फिर पाना और हाकी में पहले से उतम खेल दिखाना भी उतने ही गौरव की बातें हैं।

के.रि.पु. दल की टीम के उत्तम खेलों के लिये मेरी हादिक बधाइयाँ हैं। निरंतर पाँचवें वर्ष एथलीटिक्स और क्रीड़ा के अन्य क्षेत्रों में के.रि.पु.दल की विजय पताका फहराने वालों को आप मेरी ओर से **'शाबाशी'** दीजियेगा। मुझे आशा है कि भविष्य में भी वे इसी प्रकार दल की कीर्ति बनाये रखेंगे।'

श्री रुस्तम जी को बधाइयाँ

गृह सचिव तथा विशिष्ट सचिव ने दल को बधाइयाँ दी हैं। श्री के. एफ. रुस्तम जी के शब्दों में "के. रि. पु. दल ने इस वर्ष भी बराबर शाबाशी का खेल दिखाया हैं।"

के.रि. पु. दल ने एथलेटिक्स जिम्नास्टिक्स तथा कुश्तियों में चैम्पियनशिपें पाईं। एथलेटिक्स में निरन्तर पाँचवें वर्ष दल ने चैम्पियनशिप जीती। हरीचन्द 'सर्वोत्तम एथलीट' और एन बी. भोसले 'सर्वोत्तम जिम्नास्ट' घोषित हुये।



समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा सराहना

दिनाँक 1 से 9 फरवरी 76 तक पटना में खेले गए अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में हमारे जवानों के उत्तम खेल-प्रदर्शन की अनेक समाचारपत्रों द्वारा सराहना कुछ इस प्रकार है—

"केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल (गर्व की) उत्ताल तरंगों पर तैर रहा था जब उसके जवानों ने 25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों की ऐथलेटिक चैम्पियनशिप जीती"--**'इन्डियन नेशन,' पटना, 10 फरवरी 76.**

"केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल ने 285 अंक प्राप्त कर 25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में निरन्तर पांचवें वर्ष एथलेटिक चैम्पियनशिप जीती"--**'दी इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस', दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी .76**

कुछ समाचारपत्रों द्वारा हमारे एथलेटिक सितारे हरीचन्द की प्रशंसा इस भाँति की गई है—

"5,000 मीटरों में एशिया का रिकार्ड बनाने वाला के० रि० पु० दल का हरीचन्द प्रकाश-पुंज बना हुआ था जब 25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों के दूसरे दिन आज उसने अपने ही दो राष्ट्रीय रिकार्ड सुधारे",—**'सर्च लाइट,' पटना, 8 फरवरी 76.**

"25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों के समाप्त होने से पहले दिन के० रि० पु० दल के एक इन्सपेक्टर हरीचन्द ने अपने सहज तेज लम्बे-लम्बे डग तथा जीवट से मिथिलेश स्टेडियम, फुलवाड़ी में बैठे हुए हजारों दर्शकों के चित्त गुदगुदा डाले"—**'इन्डियन नेशन', पटना, 9 फरवरी 76.**

"25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के लम्बी दूरी के सितारे हरीचन्द ने 10,000 मीटर दौड़ को 29 मि० 47 से० में पूरी कर एशियाई खेलों के रिकार्ड तोड़ कर एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया",--**'स्टेट्समैन, दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी 76.**

फाइनल में इस प्रकार परिणाम रहे—

3,000 **भी. स्टीपल चेज-स.इ.डी. मुजावर (के.रि.पु. दल)** 9 मि. 13.4 से. I ; **बाधा पार करते हुये नीचे चित्र में हैं** स.इ. दर्शनसिंह (सी.सु.दल) 9 मि. 16.8 से. II; **स.इ.ओ.के. शिवन (के.रि.पु. दल)** 9 मि. 33.0 से. III.



मैराथन दौड़—हे.का. विनोद कुमार (पंजाब) 2 घं. 23 मि. 35.8 से. I; हे.कॉं. वीरंजनसिंह (सी.सु.दल) 2 घं. 27 मि. 14.6 से. II; हे.का. रणजीतसिंह (हरियाणा) 2 घं. 28 मि. 36.2 से. III.

100 मी० दौड़--स्इ०के०जो० जोजेफ (के.रि.पु. दल) 10.6 से. I, इ० अजायब सिंह (सी.सु. दल) 10.8 से. II, **ना. मिठाई लाल (के.रि.पु. दल)** 11.0 से. III

200 मी० दौड़—इ० अजायब सिंह (सी० सु० दल) 21.9 से० I, **स.इ.के.जी. जोजेफ (के.रि.पु. दल)** 22.2 से. II, इ० रणजीत सिंह (सी.सु. दल) 22.3 से. III.

400 मी. दौड़—इ० अजायब सिंह (सी.सु. दल) 49.3 से. I, इ० रणजीतसिंह (सी.सु.दल) 49.7 से. II, पी.सी.एस.आर. पपन्ना (तमिल नाडु) 50.5 से. III.

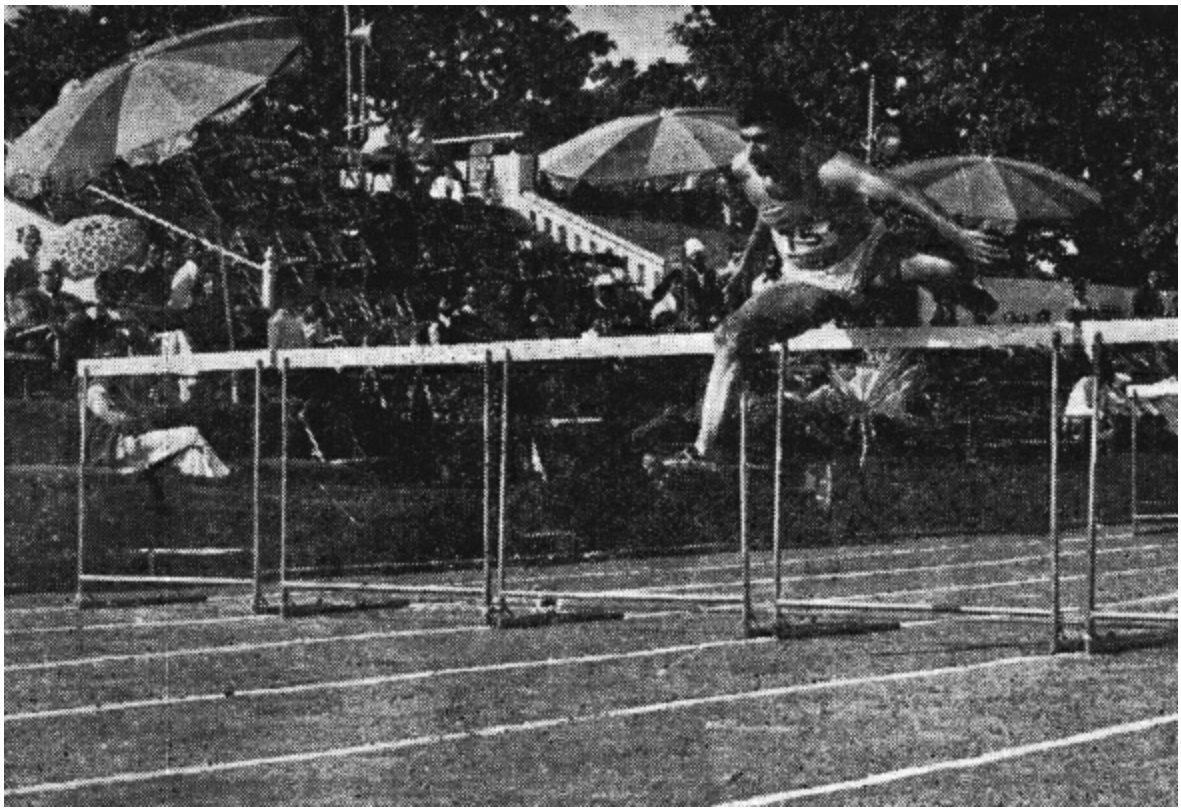
800 मी. दौड़—जेडीयो पूरनमल (भा. ति.सी.पु.) 1 मि. 56.9 से. I, ए.एस.आई. भीमसिंह (हरियाणा) 1 मि. 57.0 से. II, **स.इ.एस.पी. सिंह (के.रि.पु. दल)** 1 मि० 57.2 से III.

15,00 मी. दौड़—इ. **हरीचन्द (के.रि.पु. दल)** 3 मि. 55.0 से. I; ए एस.आई. भीम सिंह (हरियाणा) 3 मी. 56.0 से. II, **ना. चन्द्रप्रकाश (के.रि.पु.दल) 3 मि.** 56.4 से. III.

5,000 मी. दौड़—इ. हरीचन्द (के.रि. पु.दल) 14 मि. 16-4 से. I, **इ. कृपासिंह (के.रि.पु. दल)** 14 मि. 42.02 से. II, स. इ. दर्शनसिंह (सी.सु. दल) 14 मि. 57.0 से. III.

10,000 मी. दौड़—इ. हरीचन्द (के.रि.पु. दल) 29 मी. 47.0 से. I, **स.इ.सी.बी.एस. राठोड (के.रि.प.दल)** 31 मि. 6.4 से. II स. इ. दर्शनसिंह (सी.सु.दल) 31 मि. 30.0 से. III.

100 मी. दौड़ (ऊँची बाधा)—स.इ.वी. एस. वालिया (के.रि.पु. दल) 14.7 से. I, **(नीचे चित्र में बाधा पार करते हुये)** स.इ. ग्यानचन्द (सी.सु. दल) 15.0 से. II, एसी.ए.एस. रणधावा (सी.सु.दल) 15.2 से. III.



400 मी. दौड़ (वाधा)—इ. एल. एस. मंदौर (सी.सु.दल) 53.4 से. I, **हे.का. दीदारसिंह (के.रि.पु.दल)** 55.0 से. II, पी.सी. नागेश्वर राव (आ.प्र.) 55.1 से. III.

4X100 मी. दौड़ रिले (कमिक)—सी.सु.दल (42-7 से.) I, **(के.रि.पु.दल)** (43.0 से.) II, तमिलनाडु (43.7 से.) III.

4x400 मी. दौड़ रिले (क्रमिक)—सी.सु.दल (3 मि. 19.2 से.) I, **के.रि.पु.दल** (31 मि. 20.6 से.) II, उत्तर प्रदेश (3मि. 22.5 से.) III.

ऊँची (हाई) कूद—स.इ. नसीबसिंह (के.रि.पु.दल) 1.93 मी. I, **हे.का. प्रभाती लाल (के.रि.पु.दल)** 1.90 मी. II, स.इ. पृथ्वीचन्द (सी. सु. दल) 1.85 मी. III.

चौड़ी (ब्रांड) कूद—हे. का. शशिधरन नायर (सी.सु.दल) 6.85 मी. I, इ. रणजीत सिंह (सी.सु.दल) 6.80 मी. II, **ला. ना. मखनलाल (के.रि.पु.दल)** 6.66 मी. III.

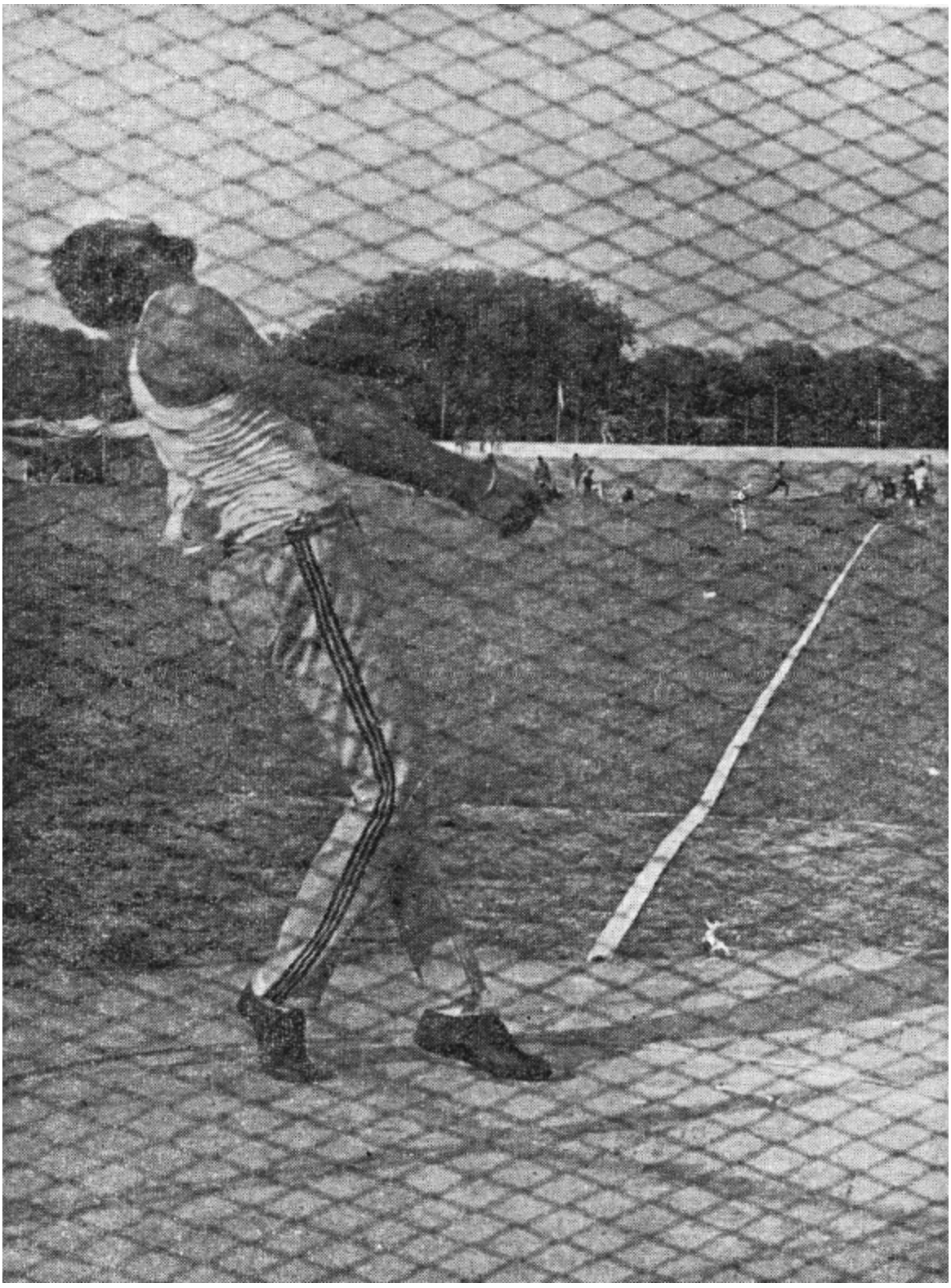
ट्रिपल (तिगुनी) कूद—श्री जे. एस. डाऊसन (के.रि.पु. दल) 15.01 मी. I, आर.एस.आई. दक्षिणमूर्ति (त.ना.) 14.85 मी. II, स.इ. जसविन्दरसिंह (सी.सु.दल) 14.19 मी. III.



पोलवाल्ट—स.इ. महिन्दरसिंह (हरि.) 4.10 मी. I, स.इ.आर.एल. पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) 4.00 मी. II, स.इ. दल बहादुर (हरियाणा) 3.80 मी. III.

हैमर (घन) फेंक—स.इ.आर.एस.बाल (के.रि.पु.दल 56.52 मी. I, ला.ना. नक्षत्रसिंह (सी.सु.दल) 48.38 मी. II, **हे. का. रमाशंकर राई (के.रि.पु. दल)** 46.30 मी. III.

डिस्कस (चक्का) फेंक—स.इ.आर.एस. बाल (के.रि.पु.दल) 47.76 मी. I.



इ. एस. एस. बाल (के. रि. पु. दल) 46.40 मी. II, ए.सी. प्रवीण कुमार (सी.सु.दल) 46.38 मी. III.

शाट पुट—इ. गुरदीपासिंह (सी.सु.दल) 16.78 मी. I, ए.एस.आइ. बलबीर सिंह (सी.सु. दल) 15.06 मी. II, **स.इ. हरजीत सिंह (के.रि.पु. दल)** 14.75 मी. III.

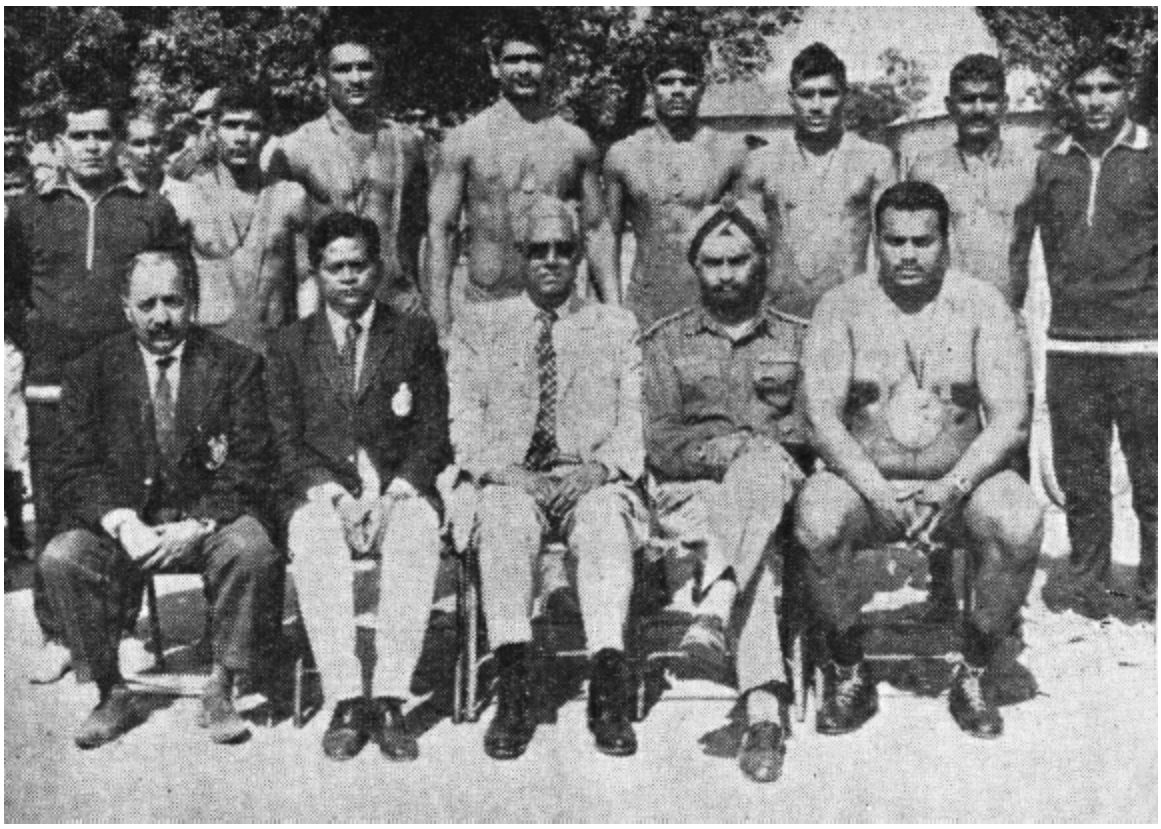
जैवेलिन (भाला) फेंक—इ० नरिन्दर सिंह (सी. सु. दल) 64.18 मी. I, **स. इ. सुशीलन (के. रि. पु. दल)** 62.94 मी. II, **स. इ. भगवान सिंह (के. रि. पु. दल)** 59. 24 मी. III.

डिकाथलन—एसी ए. एस. रणधावा (सी. सु. दल) 6066 अंक I, **का. जनक चन्द (के. रि. पु. दल)** 5950 अंक II, **ला. ना. सी. एम. जोजेफ (के. रि. पु. दल)** 5919 अंक III.

दंगल

कुश्ती चैम्पियनशिप भी के. रि. पु. दल ने जीती। इसने दो स्वर्ण, चार रजत और एक कांस्य पदक पाये। दिल्ली और हरियाणा ने चार-चार स्वर्ण पदक पाये, जबकि बिहार को तीन रजत और दो कांस्य पदक मिले। परिणाम इस प्रकार रहे :—

100 कि. ग्रा. से ऊपर—सुखवन्तसिंह (के. रि. पु. दल) (नीचे की ओर) और तेजसिंह (म० प्र०) संयुक्त विजेता I.



100 कि. ग्रा.—जगतसिंह (हरि०) और हुकमसिंह (सी. सु. दल)—संयुक्त विजेता I.

90 कि. ग्रा.—ईश्वर सिंह (के. रि. पु. दल) I, लालबाबू सिंह (बि०) II, प्रतापसिंह (हरि०) III.

82 कि. ग्रा.—राज सिंह (दि०) I, **रघवीर सिंह (के. रि. पु. दल)** II, बलबीर सिंह (पं०) III

74 कि. ग्राम.—राजेन्द्र सिंह (हरि०) I, राजनारायण (दि०) II, **मनिराम (के रि. पु. दल) III.**

68 कि. ग्रा.—रामचन्द्र (दि०) I, **राधेश्याम (के. रि. पु. दल)** II, निर्मलसिंह (बि०) III.

62 कि. ग्रा.—रामकुमार (हरि०) I, **धर्मदेव (के. रि. पु. दल) II,** गोबिन्द नाथ कूडो (महा०) III.

57 कि. ग्रा.—स्वदेश कुमार (दि०) I, विजय शंकर (बि०) II, मनीराम (म. प्र०) III.

52 कि. ग्रा.—राजकुमार (दि०) I, मोती सिंह (बि०) II, बी. एच. बलमनवर (क०) III.

48 कि. ग्रा—थानसिंह (हरि०) I, **रामकुमार (के. रि. पु. दल)**II, देओनरायण (बि०) III.

हाकी

हाकी टूर्नामेंट में, के. रि. पु. दल ने द्वितीय स्थान पाया। क्वार्टर फाइनल में, के.रि. पु. दल ने असम पुलिस को 5-0 से हराया। तीन गोल एस. एस. मान ने किये और दो गोल प्रकाश बाड़ा और रामनिवास ने किये । अर्द्ध फाइनल में, के. रि. पु. दल पंजाब पुलिस से 4-1 से हार गया। एक विरोध-पत्र दिया गया और वह मान लिया गया। दुबारा खेली गयी मैच में, के.रि. पु. दल ने पंजाब पुलिस को 2-0 गोल से हराया। एस. एस. मान और ऐंथोनी बरला ने ये गोल किये । हमारी टीम का सीमा सुरक्षा दल से फाइनल में मुकाबला हुआ; किन्तु कोई टीम नहीं जीती। मैच फिर खेली गई; परन्तु दोनों के चार-चार गोल करने कारण खेल बराबर रहा। तिबारा मंच फिर हुई, सी. सु. दल में भारतीय कप्तान अजितपाल सिंह के सहित छः ओलिम्पिक खिलाड़ी थे; तब भी मामूली 2-1 के अन्तर से सीमा सुरक्षा दल जीत गया। फिर भी हमारी टीम के खेल की सबने प्रशंसा की।



अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में दल की बास्केट बाल टीम

बास्केट बाल

अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों के बास्केट बाल टूर्नामेंट में, के.रि. पु. दल की टीम बिना किसी कठिनाई के फाइनल में पहुंच गयी। सी. सु. दल के विरुद्ध फाइनल में जुझारू भिड़न्त रही । खेल समाप्त होने से दो मिनट पहले तक दोनों ओर की टीमों के बराबर अंक थे । परन्तु तभी सी. सु. दल को एक निर्णायक अंक मिल गया और इस प्रकार शानदार संघर्ष करने पर भी जीत अन्तिम क्षण में हमें धोखा दे गई।

जिम्नास्टिक्स

तीन रजत और एक कांस्य पदक के अतिरिक्त, सात में से छः स्वर्ण पदक जीत कर, के.रि. पु. दल ने जिम्नास्टिक्स चैम्पियनशिप भी जीती। के. रि. पु. दल के एन. बी. भोसले को सर्वोत्तम जिम्नास्ट घोषित किया गया। उसने 4 स्वर्ण तथा एक रजत पदक पाये अन्य दूसरा प्रमुख जिम्नास्ट था एस. भट्टाचार्य जिसने एक स्वर्ण, दो रजत और एक कांस्य पदक जीते।

जिम्नास्टिक्स के परिणाम इस प्रकार रहे :-

रिंग्स-एस. भट्टाचार्य (के.रि. पु. दल) और अवधेश चौबे (उ० प्र०) सयुक्त

विजेता I, मनजीतसिंह (सी. सु. दल) II, धवलसिंह (दिल्ली) III.

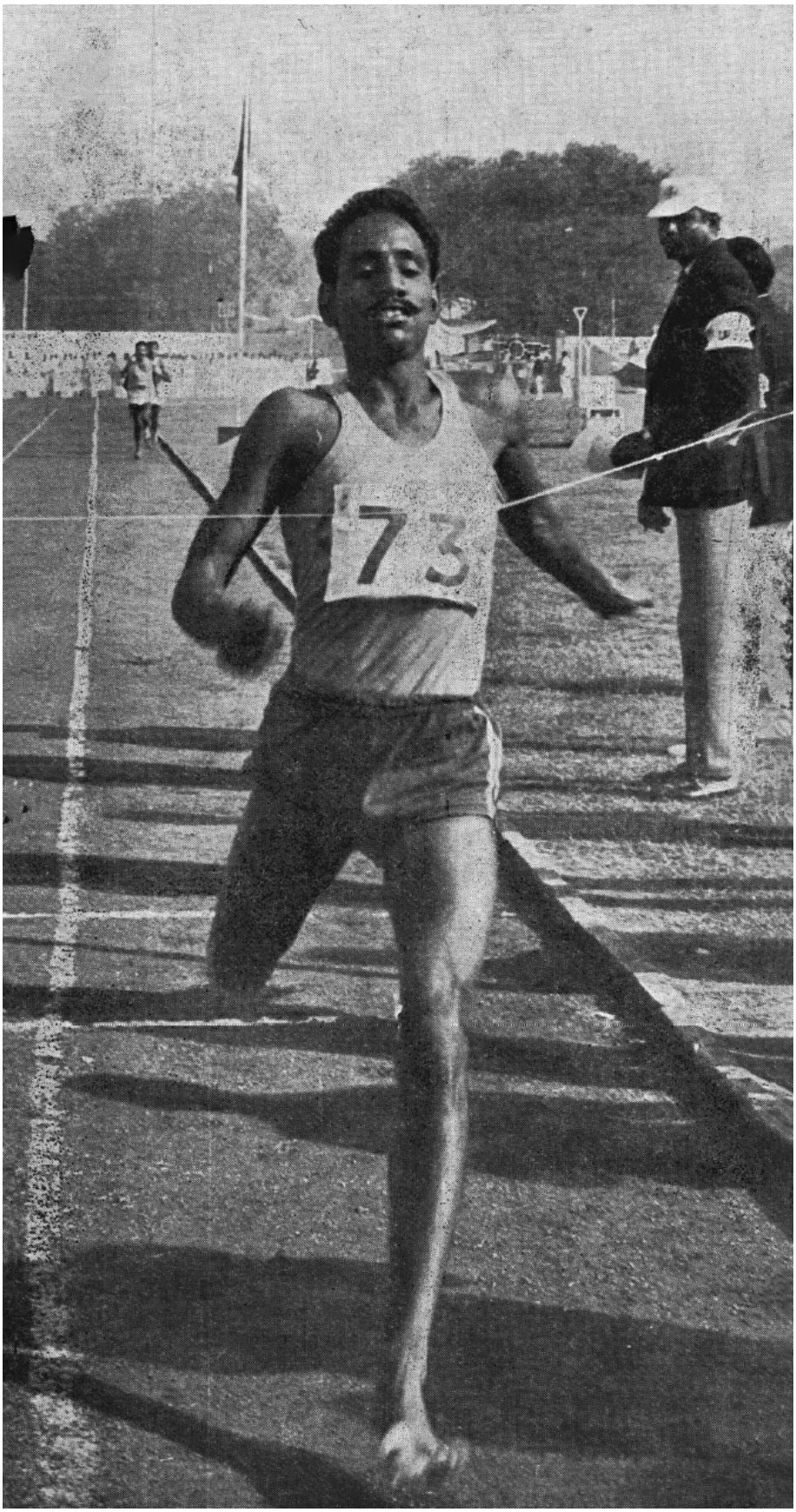
पोमेल्ड हार्स -लालसिंह (बिहार) और एस. एन. जम्बूलकर [महाराष्ट्र] संयुक्त विजेता I, मनजीतसिंह [सी.सु. दल]II, धवल सिंह [दिल्ली] III.

वाल्टिग हार्स-एन. बी. भोंसले (के. रि.पू. दल) I, एस. भट्टाचार्य (के. रि.पु. दल) II, मनजीत सिंह (सी. सु. दल) III.

पैरेलल बार-एन. बी. भोसले (के. रि. पु. दल) I, तजेन्द्रसिंह (सी. सु, दल) II, एस. भट्टाचार्य (के. रि. पु. दल) III.

होरीजेन्टल बार-एन. बी. भोसले (के. रि. पु. दल) I, एस. भट्टाचार्य (के. रि. पु. दल) II, शिव कुमार (उ. प्र.) III.

फ्लोर एक्सरसाइज—वी. के. भोसले (के. रि. पु. दल) I एन. बी. भोसले (के. रि. पु. दल) II, तजेन्द्रसिंह (सी.सु. दल) III.


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एथलेटिक गगन का चहेता चन्द्र हरीचन्द

दिनांक 9 फरवरी को पटना में समाप्त हुई 25वीं अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेल एथलीट चैम्पियनशिप केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल ने जीती। निरन्तर पाँचवें वर्ष हमारे दल का ट्राफी जीत लेना हरेक खेल में दिखाई जुझारू होड़ की भावना का सही सूचक नहीं है।

इन अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में यद्यपि हरेक राज्य के और सीमा सुरक्षा दल, के० रि० पु० दल तथा भारतीय तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस जैसे केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठनों के जवान भाग लेते हैं; किन्तु असली मुकाबला सीमा सुरक्षा दल और के० रि० पु० दल में में ही होता है। सालों-साल एथलेटिक्स में यह प्रतिद्वन्द्विता बढ़ती गयी है और पिछले वर्ष तो जालन्धर में सीमा सुरक्षा दल को केवल 18 अंकों से हमारे दल ने हरा कर नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया। इस वर्ष भी इन्हीं दोनों प्रतिद्वन्द्वियों में उसी प्रकार संघर्ष रहा जिस प्रकार क्रिकेट के 'ऐशेज' के लिये इंगलैण्ड और आस्ट्रेलिया में प्रति स्पर्धा रहती है और इस वर्ष फिर एक बार उतने ही अन्तर से के० रि० पु० दल विजयी रहा।

अपने ही प्रकार की घोर भिड़न्त में, सी० सु० दल० का ए० एस० रणधावा डिकैथेलन में बाजी ले गया। जब कि रणधावा के 6066 अंक थे, के० रि० पु० दल के जनकचन्द के 5958 अंक और सी० एम० जोजेफ के 5919 अंक थे।

के० रि० पु० दल को विजय-मुकुट सचमुच में धारण कराने वाला था हमारा दूर धावक चहेता चन्द्रमा हरी चन्द। इस प्रतियोगिता में छः नये रिकार्डों में से तीन का श्रेय है इस बौने नंगे पाँव वाले इन्सपेक्टर को। 5,000 मीटर दौड़ को 14 मि० 16.4 से० में और 10,000 मीटर दौड़ को 29 मि० 47 से० में पूरी कर, इसने अपने ही पिछले कीर्तिमान नहीं सुधारे, अपितु इन्हीं दौड़ों में शिवनाथ सिंह द्वारा 1974 में, 14 मि० 20.5 से० वाले और जापान के के० केजी द्वार। 1970 का 29 मि० 55.6 से० वाले एशिया खेलों के रिकाडों की भी धज्जियाँ उड़ा दीं।

3 मि० 55 से० में 1,500 मीटर दौड़ पूरी कर इसने एक नया कारनामा दिखाया। संयोगवश, 1969 में एम० गोपाल कृष्णन द्वारा स्थापित 3 मि० 58.2 से० वाला पिछला रिकार्ड भीम सिंह (हरियाणा) और चन्द्र प्रकाश (के० रि० पु० दल) ने तोड़ दिया।

इस प्रकार हरी चन्द ने 3 स्वर्ण-पदक, 36 अंक और 'सर्वोत्तम एथलीट' की ट्राफी पाई।

तीन अन्य नये रिकार्ड शाट-पुट, 4x400 मीटर रिले (क्रमिक) और 3,000 स्टीपल चेज में स्थापित हुये। शाटपुट में अपना 16.65 मीटर का 1973 वाला रिकार्ड सुधार कर सी० सु० दल के गुरदीप सिंह ने 16.78 मी० का नया रिकार्ड स्थापित किया। 4x400 मीटर रिले (क्रमिक) में, सी० सु० दल ने 3 मि० 19.5 से० का 1972 में केरल द्वारा स्थापित पिछला रिकार्ड तोड़ कर 3 मि० 19.2 से० का नया कीर्तिमान बनाया। स्टीपल चेज में, सबइन्सपेक्टर डी० मुजावर (के०रि०पु०) ने अपना पिछले वर्ष वाला 9

मि० 23.8 से० के रिकार्ड को सुधारा।

अन्य गौरवशाली एथलीट थे सी० सु० दल के अजायब सिंह और के० रि० पु० दल के रघवीर सिंह बाल। अजायब सिंह ने 200 मी० और 400 मी० दौड़ों में तथा रघुबीर सिंह ने हैमर (धन) फेंक और डिस्कस (चक्का) फेंक में स्वर्ण पदक पाये। 100 मी० को 10.6 से० में दौड़ने पर के० जी० जोजेफ (के० रि० पु० दल) को प्रतियोगिता का सब से तेज दौड़ने वाला एथलीट घोषित किया गया।

महानिदेशालय में पेन्शन (अवकाश वृत्ति) सेल, और जनरल प्रावीडेण्ट फण्ड (सामान्य भविष्य निधि) सेल

हमारा दल अभी जवान है। इसी कारण, साधारणतया 3%सेवा निवृत्तियों के स्थान पर इस दल में 1.5% से भी कम हैं। तब भी 80 जवान प्रतिमास औसत रूप में पेन्शन पर चले जाते हैं।

पेन्शन और ग्रैच्यूटी की स्वीकृति में विलम्ब की समस्या के अध्ययन से इन दो अड़चनों का पता लगा : (1) महालेखाकार राजस्व (ए० जी० सी० आर०) के कार्यालय में देरी; तथा (2) अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में पेन्शन कागज बनाने में त्रुटियाँ। इसको हल करने के लिए, 7 अक्टूबर 74 को महानिदेशालय में एक केन्द्रीय पेन्शन सेल खोला गया। उसका फल सुन्दर रहा। महालेखाकार को भेजे गये 1024 मामलों में 902 व्यक्तियों को पेन्शन स्वीकृत कर दी गयी है। शेष 122 मामले 1½ मास के कम समय में महालेखा कार को भेजे गये हैं।

इस सेल की स्थापना से और भी लाभ हुये हैं। असामान्य पेंशनों के मामले पहले बहुत समय लेते थे। अब वित्त मंत्रालय से इस सेल के निरन्तर संपर्क द्वारा ऐसे मामले शीघ्र निपट रहे हैं। पहले ऐसे जवानों को, जिनकी युद्ध-क्षति पेन्शन पाने के उपरान्त मत्यु हो जाती थी, पारिवारिक पेंशन देने से महालेखाकार इनकार करता था। अब हमारी पहल पर, सरकार ने यह साफ-साफ बता दिया है कि ऐसे जवानों के आश्रित पारिवारिक पेन्शन पाने के अधिकारी होंगे।

इस सफलता से आत्म सन्तुष्टि के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है यद्यपि यह सेल यथा शक्ति प्रयत्नशील है, किन्तु यह अधीनस्थ यूनिटों के शीघ्र और कुशल कार्य का तो प्रतिरूप नहीं हो सकता। इन यूनिटों को पेंशन के मामले तुरन्त निपटा कर सब कागजात पेंशन सेल को भेजना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार सामान्य भविष्य निधि (जनरल प्रोवीडेन्ट फण्ड) में महालेखाकार के कार्यालय में बड़ी गड़बड़ तथा गलतियां रहती थीं; और मामलों को निपटाने में बड़ी देर लग जाती थी। अतएव महानिदेशालय में एक सामान्य भविष्य निधि (जनरल प्रावीडेण्ट फण्ड) सेल की भी इन्हीं दिनों स्थापना हुयी है। आशा है कि इस विषय में भी हमें दोष तथा देरी दूर करने में सफलता मिलेगी।

<u>कविता</u>

सैनिक-प्रतिज्ञा

रचयिता-ला. ना. छाजू राम स्नैक 50 बटा.

बाजी पर प्रारण लगायेंगे।
पर झण्डा नहीं झुकायेंगे।
चीन अड़े चाहे पाक लड़े।
सबको नित खानी खाक पड़े।
जब हम वीरों की हाक पड़े।
दुश्मन के होश उड़ायेंगे।
पर झण्डा नहीं झुकायेंगे ।
हम धमकी से हैं डरें नहीं।
ताकत से बिलकुल दबे नहीं।
अरु गोली से भी मरे नहीं।
हम दुनियाँ से टकरायेंगे।
पर झण्डा नहीं झुकायेंगे।
सागर हों चाहे ऊजाड़ बड़े।
चाहे हों उच्च पहाड़ खड़े।
तोपों की तेज दहाड़ पड़े।
हम आगे बढ़ते जायेंगे।
पर झण्डा नहीं झुकायेंगे।
हम कट जायें परवाह नहीं।
हम लाते मुंह पर आह नहीं।
हम को जीने की चाह नहीं।
मरते दम भी मुस्कायेंगे।
पर झण्डा नहीं झुकायेंगे।

॥ पहेलियां ॥

तीन अक्षर का मेरा नाम।
अन्त छँटे तो कम परिणाम॥

आंदे कटे तो मर-मर जाय।
मध्य छँटे तो कर दिखलाय ॥1॥

मैं हूं वह मोती की लड़ी।
उड़ी जभी रवि दृष्टि पड़ी ॥2॥

हमने देखा अद्भत खेल।
कमल में अमरित विष का मेल॥
जो कोई उसको देखन जाय।
जी-जी पड़े अरु मर-मर जाय ॥3॥

नर-नारी अरु बाल-वृद्ध,
सब की सखी महान।
सुनत शब्द मेरे सभी,
भूलें जगत-जहान ॥4।

उत्तर- 1.कमर 2.ओस 3.आँख 4.पुस्तक

आगन्तुक मित्र

ले० श्री रघुनाथ सिंह

दिनाँक 28 नवम्बर 75 का ईराकी वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों का एक शिष्टमण्डल ग्रुप केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली को देखने आया। उसके सदस्य थे : (1) ब्रिगे० अब्दुल वहीद जस्सीम अलनूरी, पुलिस सिगनल्स के निदेशक; (2) ब्रिग्रे० नासिर अब्दुल जब्बर, जनसम्पर्क के सहायक महानिदेशक; (3) ले. कर्नल सलाहुद्दीन अब्दुल अजीज, दिपाले गवर्नेट (प्रशासन) के निदेशक; और (4) मेजर अहमद इस्साल मोहम्मदी नजदकर्ख के कमांडर। प्रोटोकोल (नयाचार) के नाते ही नहीं, वरंच दुभाषिये के रूप में भी इराकी दूतावास के द्वितीय सचिव श्री साटी फटफ्ली उस शिष्टमण्डल के साथ थे।

स्वागत-समारोह के बाद, हमने कार्यवाही आरंभ की। हमने यह तय कर लिया था कि प्रारंभ में, अपने दल की संगठन-रचना और भूमिका तथा साथ में, अपनी अनेकों

यूनेटों के आपसी सम्बन्ध में, मैं विहग दृष्टि डालूंगा। तत्पश्चात् के०रे०पु० दल में एक ग्रुप केन्द्र के स्थान के विषय में श्री एम० वाधवा, ग्र पकेन्द्र के कमाँडैण्ट संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालेंगे। उसके बाद, ग्रुप केन्द्र के परिसर का चक्कर लगाया जायेगा।

भाषा की कठिनाई के अतिरिक्त, इस दल की भूमिका को किसी विदेशी को समझाना सरल कार्य नहीं है; क्योंकि उसे इस दल की पृष्ठभूमि तथा अनेकों भूमिकाओं की (जिनमें मिजोरम जैसे स्थानों में उग्रपंथियों से सुलझने तथा उत्तेजित भीड़ से निपटने जैसे साधारण पुलिस कर्त्तव्य सम्मिलित हैं) जानकारी नहीं होती है। इस दल से अलग, देश के अन्य पुलिस अधिकारी तक हमारे संगठन के कमान की विचित्र श्रृंखला की जटिलता समझ नहीं पाते हैं। साथ ही, एक ग्रुप केन्द्र और उसकी बटालियनों के बीच सम्बन्धों को समझना भी टेढ़ी खीर है। राज्यों का केन्द्र के साथ सम्बन्ध भी अपने में निराला है।

श्री साटी फटफ्ली ने (जो दुभाषिया का कार्य कर रहे थे) सभी विवादों को ही नहीं सुलझाया, अपितु के०रि०पु० दल की कार्य विधि तथा भूमिका को भी ठीक रूप में उन्हें समझाया। किसी दुभाषिये द्वारा बातचीत करने का वास्तव में एक नया अनुभव मैंने प्राप्त किया। महानिदेशालय, सेक्टरों, रेञ्जों, ग्रुपकेन्द्रों, बटालियनों, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, केन्द्रीय शस्त्र भण्डारों (वीपन स्टोरों), बेस अस्पतालों और (एम०टी०) मोटरवाहन वर्कशापों इत्यादि दल की सभी यूनिटों की संक्षेप में रूपरेखा आगन्तुकों को बतायी गई। इनकी भूमिकायें तथा आपसी सम्बन्धों के विषय में भी विस्तार से समझाया गया। उन विदेशी आगन्तुकों में से एक हमारी सब बातें लिखता जा रहा था और फिर मुझ से प्रश्न पर प्रश्न किये गये इन सब बातों से यह साफ पता चलता है कि वे लोग इस विषय में बड़ी रुचि ले रहे थे। तदुपरान्त, श्री वाधवा ने ग्रुपकेन्द्र की भूमिका और कार्यविधि बतायी।

फिर ग्रुपकेन्द्र के परिसर में विशिष्ट मण्डल को घुमाया गया। उसने क्वार्टरगार्ड के जवानों के चुस्त प्रदर्शन को सराहा और हिन्दी के आदेशों को समझ लिया। एम०टी० (मोटर वाहनों) के लम्बे चौड़े ठहरने के स्थान (पार्क), उसमें उपलब्ध रखरखाव की सुविधायें तथा हमारे वाहनों के बेड़े का पूर्णरूप से स्वदेश में निर्मित होना-इन सब बातों ने उन आगन्तुकों के मस्तिष्क पर गहरी छाप डाली । उन्होंने के०रि०पु० दल के प्रेस को भी देखा और छपाई की उत्तमता की प्रशंसा की।

फिर ग्रुप केन्द्र के तेल-कोल्हू, आटे की चक्की तथा मसाला पीसने की मशीन की बारी आई। सहकारी दुकान की विभिन्न दालों और उनके भावों को पूछते समय यह पता चला कि ईराक में इन दालों में से कई को वहाँ के पुलिस जवान जानते हैं और खाते हैं।

मनोरंजन-कक्ष में तो वे अधिकारीगण टेबिल टेनिस खेले बिना रह नहीं सके। 5 अंकीय मैच तुरन्त खेला गया। जब उन्होंने कैण्टीन की मिठाइयां चख-चख कर देखीं तब तो हम दंग रह गये। के०रि०पु० दल के केन्द्रीय स्कूल की स्वच्छता और अनुशासन से वे अत्यधिक प्रभावित हुये। लगभग 24 एकड़ वाले कृषिफार्म में घूमते

समय उसके प्रबन्ध के विषय में हम से कई जानने योग्य कॉटे के प्रश्न किये गये। परिवार-कल्याण केन्द्र में, स्थानीय अफसरों की पत्नियों ने उनका स्वागत किया और वहाँ की उत्पादित वस्तुओं को दिखाया। ग्रपकेन्द्र की बेकरी (बिस्कुट फैक्टरी), ब्लैको (लांड्री) और साबुन फैक्टरी भी दिखाई गई। इन सब कल्याण कारिणी योजनाओं ने उनको हमारे कल्याण कारी कार्यों के विषय में अच्छा प्रभावित किया।

फिर हमें तब पता चला कि ईराक में किसी पुलिस थाने पर इतने जवानों के परिवार नहीं रहते हैं और न ही उनकी आय के बढ़ाने का कोई यत्न किया जाता है। अन्त में, वे बेस अस्पताल पहुंचे जहाँ जवानों को दी जा रही डाक्टरी सुविधाओं के विषय में उन्होंने बड़ी रुचि दिखाई।

हमने ऐसा सोचा कि किसी आरामदेह अनौपचारिक वातावरण में कुछ विचार विमर्श किया जाये। फिर क्या था ? लंच के रूप में सभी को इकट्ठ कर सामाजिक सभा सी हुयी। हमारे अफसर-मेस के अनुकूल प्रांगण में इसे खूब सफलता मिली। मेस का भवन ही भव्य नहीं है। साथ में साफ-सुथरे मैदानों ने और भारतीय शरत्काल की सुहावनी धूप ने आनन्ददायक मैत्रीपूर्ण वातावरण में चार चाँद लगा दिये।

चासनाला में साहाय्य-कार्य

चासनाला में फंसे खानजीवियों के सम्बन्धियों की सहायता के रूप में के० रि० पू० दल ने उनमें से 14 भर्ती किये हैं।

30 बटालियन की तीन प्लाटूनें धनबाद से तुरन्त घटनास्थल पर भेजी गईं; और छः प्लाटूनें बाद को निरत की गईं। उनमें पाँच प्लाटूनें तो खान के भीतर लगाई गई और चार आरक्षित रखी गईं।

दुखदायी स्थितियों के होते हुये भी, चासनाला में निरत हमारे जवान वहाँ दिन रात खुशी-खुशी काम करते रहे। जितने भी, उच्चाधिकारियों ने वहाँ दौरा किया,हमारे दल के साहाय्य-कार्य की सराहना की। सरकार के दूरदर्शन दल ने हमारे परोपकारी कार्य को फिल्माया भी है।

<u>स्वास्थ्य संदेश</u>

स्वास्थ्य-लाभ की भोजन-विधि

ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्मा

अन्न को प्राणियों को प्राण कहा है "प्राणः प्राणभृतामन्न"। वास्तव में, सब प्राणी भोजन के सहारे ही जीते हैं; शरीर को बढ़ाते हैं; क्षति पूर्ति करते हैं और गर्मी तथा

शाक्ति बनाये रखते हैं। साथ ही, अन्न से पाकर कुछ आतोरिक्त शाक्ति भी आपात्काल में काम में आती हैं। तभी वेदों में शरीर को अन्नमय कोष कहा है। किन्तु नासमझी में अनेकों मनुष्य आवश्यकता से अधिक भोजन या कुपोषक भोजन खाते हैं जिससे कई रोग उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं और महात्मा गाँधी के शब्दों में ऐसी दशा में "हमारा पेट पाखाना हो गया है और हम पाखाने की पेटी को साथ साथ लिये फिरते हैं" और यही नहीं, वरंच विरासत में हम उसे सन्तान को दे जाते हैं जो घातक भी सिद्ध हो सकता है।

इघर कमरतोड़ मंहगाई के कारण, निर्धन छोड़ मध्यम वर्ग के मनुष्य भी पौष्टिक भोजन को अपने वश की बात नहीं समझते हैं। **परन्तु यह उनकी मतिभ्रान्ति है जो केवल कीमती भोजन को ही पौष्टिक भोजन समझ बैठे हैं।** सस्ती मक्की की रोटी, सरसों के शाक तथा छाछ के साथ खाने वाले पंजाबी ग्रामीण भारत में सबसे अधिक स्वस्थ होते हैं। बिहारी सत्तू और नमक के सहारे मनों को बोझा उठाते हैं। मुर्गी और बकरी के आधार पर गरीब हरिजन और मुसलमान अपने शरीर को पुष्ट रखते हैं।

स्वास्थ्य और नीरोगता के लिये, भोजन में ये पदार्थ आवश्यक हैं :-(i) कार्बोज (ii) प्रोटीन (iii) वसा (iv) खनिज लवण (v) रेशेदार फोक (vi) विटामिन और (vii) जल।

कार्बोज -दो प्रकार के होते हैं। 1. शक्कर देने वाले और 2. स्टार्च (माँड) देने वाले। शक्कर वाले कार्बोज मधु, चुकन्दर, गुड़, मीठे फल से मिलते हैं। गन्ने से सुक्रोज, अंगूर से ग्लूकोज, अन्य फलों से फ्रक्टोज और दूध से लैक्टोज के रूप में शक्कर पाई जाती है। स्टार्च जो गेहूँ, मक्का, चावल, ज्वार, बाजरा, साबूदाना आदि सब अनाजों में पाया जाता है। शक्कर से अधिक शीघ्रतापूर्वक शक्ति मिलती है। कार्बोज की कमी से, शरीर दुर्बल, त्वचा में झुर्रियाँ और अंशों में विकास रुक जाता है।

प्रोटीन -में कार्बन, हाइड्रोजन, आक्सीजन, गन्धक, फासफोरस और मुख्यकर नाइट्रोजन होता है। इससे शरीर-तन्तुओं का निर्माण होता है और उनकी टूट फूट ठीक होती है, गर्मी व शक्ति भी मिलती है और पाचक रसों का निर्माण होता है और रोग दूर होते हैं। जबकि इसकी कमी से शिथिलता आती है और रोग घेरते हैं व इसकी अधिकता के कारण रक्तचाप और ब्राइट जैसे रोग हो जाते हैं। प्रोटीन दो भाँति की होती है- (1) पशु और (2) वनस्पति। पशुप्रोटीन अंडे, गोश्त, दूध से एल्बूमिन, मायोसिन तथा केसीन के रूप में क्रमशः मिलती है। वनस्पति प्रोटीन अधिकतर मटर, दालों, अनाज के चोकर में पाई जाती है।

वसा -में कार्बोज की अपेक्षा 2½ गुना अधिक शक्ति व गर्मी उत्पन्न होती है। यह भी पशु तथा वनस्पति से मिलती है । पशुवसा मछली के तेल, चर्बी, अण्डे की जर्दी, दूध, मक्खन, क्रीम, घी आदि से और वनस्पति वसा मेवा, तरकारियों, तिल, सरसों, मूंगफली, नारियल आदि से मिलती है। वसा की अधिकता से भोजन नहीं पच पाता और मोटापा छा जाता है।

खनिज लवरण —शरीर का विकास करते हैं और हड्डियों तथा रक्त को लाभ पहुचाते हैं। दिल की धड़कन चालू रखते हैं। कैल-शियम, फासफोरस, लोहा,

आयोडिन, सोडियम, क्लोरीन, गन्धक, सादा नमक आदि 20 प्रकार के खनिज तत्व हैं। पालक, सरसों, मूली फूलगोभी जैसे हरे शाकों व फलों से ये तत्त्व मिलते हैं। इनके बिना हड्डियाँ दुर्बल हो जाती हैं। बच्चों को सखे तथा स्त्रियों की मृदुला के रोग हो जाते हैं।

फोक -अपने खुदरेपन से आँतों में मल जमने नहीं देता और स्नायविक गतिशीलता देता है। यह हरी सब्जी, चुकन्दर, फूलगोभी, फल, अंजीर, शलजम आदि में अधिकता से मिलता है।

विटामिन -ए, बी, सी, डी, ई और के छः प्रकार के पाये गये हैं। ये शरीर की वृद्धि करते हैं और रक्त को शुद्ध रखते हैं। रोगों का सामना कर ये पाचन शक्ति बढ़ाते हैं। ये शरीर की रक्षा करते हैं।

जल -सभी पदार्थों में होता है; फिर भी जल की मात्रा पूरी करने के लिये कई बार इसे पीना पड़ता है। इससे मूत्र, पसीना बाहर निकलता है और पाचन क्रिया ठीक रहती है। अशुद्ध जल से कई रोग हो जाते हैं।

भोजन के इतने अधिक रूप तथा साधन हैं कि इनका वर्गीकरण कठिन है। फिर भी वनस्पति खाद्यों को साधारणतया इन पाँच वर्गों में विभक्त किया गया है-(1) कार्बोज (गेहूँ, चावल, ज्वार, बाजरा, इत्यादि); 2. **दालें**-(मूँग, चना, अरहर, उड़द, मसूर और मटर); 3. **कन्दमूल** (गाजर, आलू, मूली, शलजम, प्याज आदि); 4. **हराशाक** (गोभी, टमाटर, मेथी, कोथमीर, पोदीना, अरवी के पत्ते इत्यादि); 5. **फल** - दो प्रकार के होते हैं (क) भोज्यफल; और (ख) सुरस फल; **भोज्य** फल शक्ति वर्धक होते हैं जैसे आम, केला, अंजीर, आमला, अमरूद अनार, सेव। **सुरसफल** मिठास और रस देता है जैसे संतरा, नीबू, मुसम्मी। फलों में विटामिन तथा खनिज लवण अच्छी मात्रा में होते हैं। जिन फलों में ए विटामिन होता है वे साधारणतः पीले या हरे होते हैं जैसे आम और पपीता और जिनमें सी विटामिन होता है वे खट्टे होते हैं जैसे आमला, नीबू, संतरे, मुसम्मी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सूखे फल भी होते हैं जिन्हें मेवा कहते हैं। इनमें जीवन निर्वाह के सभी तत्त्व होते हैं। कार्बोज, प्रोटीन और वसा तो अधिक मात्रा में होती है। बादाम, अखरोट, काजू, पिस्ते, चिरौंजी, गोला, चिलगोजे आदि मुख्य मेवे हैं।

पशुप्रदत्त भोज्य पदार्थों में दूध, दूध से बने अन्य पदार्थ जैसे दही, खोया, मक्खन, घी, मठा, पनीर, मक्खन निकला दूध, अण्डे, माँस, मछली हैं।

इतनी विविधता और स्वाद के कारण यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि कोई मूल्यवान आहार ही हम ग्रहण करें। प्रत्युत् कीमती फल जैसे सेब और अंगूर में पोषक तत्व इतने नहीं पाये गये हैं जितने पपीते, आम, शरीफा, मुसम्मी, चीकू आदि में। इसी प्रकार सस्ती पत्ती वाली तरकारियों, सलाद में विटामिन और खनिज-लवण भरपूर होते हैं। मक्खन निकला दूध से अच्छा प्रोटीन मिलता है। जब घी बाबा के मोल हो रहा है, तब साधारण खाद्य तेल का उपयोग करने से बचत ही नहीं वरंच स्वास्थ्य अधिक संभलेगा। मूंगफली को भिगो पीसकर जल में मिलाकर दूध समान पीने से स्वास्थ्यप्रद

होने का सस्ता नुस्खा है। इसी भांति, सोयाबीन का दूध भी लाभदायक है। महंगी चीनी से मंदा गुड़ कहीं अधिक लाभकारी है। व्यंजनों को अधिक पकाने से ईंधन में भी अधिक व्यय होता है और साथ में उनकी पौष्टिकता से हम हाथ धो बैठते हैं। हलवा, पूरी, कचौड़ी से दलिया, चपाती और शाक-फल कहीं अधिक सस्ते तथा स्वास्थ्यदायक होते हैं।

वैसे मनुष्य-मनुष्य की रुचि भिन्न होती है; तब भी ऋतु, जलवायु, उपलब्धि आदि के अनुसार खाद्य पदार्थों में अन्तर होता है। जबकि भारत के पूर्व में मछली और चावल का उपभोग अधिक है, पश्चिम में ज्वार-बाजरा और खिचड़ी अधिक खाई जाती है। इसी प्रकार उत्तर में फुलका, पठूरे और छाछ बहुत चलता है जबकि दक्षिण में इडली, डोसा और उपमा।

कुछ भी आहार हो, किन्तु पौष्टिकता के नियम सर्वत्र और सर्वदा एक हैं। यूनानी मत से भोजन वही श्रेष्ठ होता है जिसमें से शरीर रस अधिक पाये और मल कम बने। गीता में भी सात्विक भोजन को रसप्रधान, चिकनाई-युक्त, शरीर को स्थिर करने वाला तथा दिल और दिमाग को शक्तिदायक बताया है। रस के अर्थ कुछ मनुष्य पतले द्रव्यों से लेते है; परन्तु रस तीन प्रकार के होते हैं- (1) भोजन को पचाने वाला रस; (2) मधुर, खट्टा, नमकीन, चर्परा, कड़वा और कसैला स्वाद वाला रस; और (3) इनसे बनने वाले रस (धातु)।

आयुर्वेद म हिताशन, मिताशन तथा नियताशन पर बहुत जोर दिया है। हितकारी पौष्टिक भोजन हिताशन है। ठण्डाबासी हानिकारक है, अत्यन्त गर्म से मुंह जलता है और मन्दोष्ण स्वास्थ्यप्रद है। ठीक-ठीक मात्रा में किया भोजन मिताशन है। जबकि कम भोजन से दुर्बलता, मन्दबुद्धि तथा कम निद्रा आती है, अधिक भोजन के कारण अजीर्ण क्या मृत्यु तक हो सकती है। निश्चित समय पर भोजन करना नियताशन है। इस विषय में मतभेद है। वैद्यों की धारणा है कि एक दिन में छात्रावस्था में तीन बार, युवावस्था में दो बार और वृद्धावस्था में एक बार भोजन करना अच्छा है। परन्तु डाक्टर के०टी० आचार्य (जो भारतीय प्रोटीन भोजन तथा पोषण विकास संस्थान के अध्यक्ष हैं) दिन में पाँच बार भोजन करने का परामर्श देते हैं-1. चाय (काफी); 2. नाश्ता; 3. दोपहर का भोजन (लंच) 4. अपराह्न की चाय (काफी); और 5. रात्रिभोज।

हरेक दिन प्रत्येक समय क्या-क्या आहार होना चाहिये-इस विषय में उन्होंने उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूर्व और पश्चिम क्षेत्र वालों के लिये चार लम्बी-चौड़ी तालिकायें बनायी हैं। उनके मतानुसार; (i) प्रात की चाय (काफी) को छोड़कर चारों भोजनों के समय नित्य बदल बदल कर आहार खाने चाहिये। नाश्ते में कभी पूरी हलवा, तो कभी चपाती, दही या फुल्का मक्खन या बेसन पूरी छाछ या नमकीन पराठा या आलू-पराठा या मिश्री मिला दही हो। अपराह्न की चाय (काफी) के साथ भी च्यूड़ा, भुजिया, पकौड़ी, गुलाबजामन, समोसा, सेब, गोभी-पकौड़ा फेर-बदल से खाना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार मध्याह्न या रात्रि के भोजन के समय, फुलका चावल दही के साथ भाँति भाँति की दालें, कढ़ी, शाक-सब्जी, फल बदलकर नित्य लेना चाहिये। किन्तु इसके अर्थ ये नहीं हैं कि

आप पैसे व्यर्थ फेंकें। सस्ते-सस्ते से पौष्टिक पदार्थ खाइये। हर भोजन में अकेला पदार्थ नहीं खाइये, दो अनाज, दो दालें या सब मिली दालें खाइये। (ii) मक्खन निकले दूध या दही से प्रोटीन मिलता है। (iii) कच्चे सलाद, गाजर, टिमाटर, मूली, पोदीना, चटनी, गोला, काशीफल आदि का नित्य सेवन उत्तम है (iv) चावल को दो ढाई गुने पानी में उबालने से मांड अधिक नहीं बनता। मांड को फेंकने से पोषक तत्व खत्म हो जाते हैं। (v) उबलते पानी में सब्जी डालो। अन्यथा ठन्डे पानी में डालकर उबालने से शाक के विटामिन नष्ट हो जाते हैं। इनमें भी पानी बस पर्याप्त ही होना चाहिये। (vi) पत्तों वाले शाकों में स्वयं ही पानी होता है। उनमें ऊपर से पानी डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती (vii) सब्जी के छिलकों को पतला तरासिये और छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े नहीं करिये। सोडा मत मिलाइये; अन्यथा विटामिन मारे जायेंगे (viii) खुले बर्तनों के स्थान पर ढके और प्रेशर कुकर तो और भी पोषक तत्वों की रक्षा करते हैं। (ix) हाथ से छड़े चावल पालिश किये चावलों से अच्छे होते हैं। मुरमुरे, च्युड़े, खील जल्दी हज्म होती हैं। (x) चना, मूंग, मटर, गेहूं, बाजरा, ज्वार आदि अन्न को 8 से 16 घण्टे तक पानी में भिगो दीजिये और फिर 12 से 24 घण्टे तक उनमें अंकुर उगने दीजिये। इस प्रकार सी विटामिन दस गुने बढ़ जाते हैं और इनसे लोहा भी सरलता से मिल जाता है (xi)दही, डोसा, इडली, खमाम में किण्वन होता है जिससे प्रोटीन, विटामिन तथा लोहा मिलता है (xii) भोजन के बाद पान खाना उत्तम है। मुखशुद्धि, अधरलालिमा तथा कण्ठ स्वच्छता के साथ-साथ चूने द्वारा कैलशियम मिलता है। छः पान में उतना कैलशियम मिलता है जितना आधे लिटर दूध से हम नहीं पाते हैं।

भोजन कितना ही श्रेष्ठ क्यों नहीं हो, यदि ठीक प्रकार से नहीं खाया जायेगा तो पूरा लाभ नहीं होगा। भोजन करने से पहले हाथ, पैर और मुख भली-भांति धोयें; अन्यथा गन्दे हाथों से रोगाणु पेट में जाकर व्याधि उत्पन्न करते हैं। भोजन बेमन, दुखी या व्याकुल चित्त नहीं खाना चाहिये; अपितु सुन्दर, स्वादिष्ट और पौष्टिक भोजन भी विपत्तिकर हो जाता है। मनु ने तभी कहा है—'पूजये-दशनम्'—भोजन की पूजा करो।

साथ ही, भोजन को चबा-चबाकर खाना चाहिये; नहीं तो, आंतों को दांतों का काम करना पड़ता है और मन्दाग्नि जैसे रोग हो जाते हैं। चबाने से दांत-दाढ़ भोजन को बारीक कर देते हैं, जो शीघ्र पच जाता है। इधर चबाने से भोजन में लार मिलती है जो बड़ी पाचक होती है। आरोग्यदर्शन में गाँधीजी ने लिखा है "वस्तुतः भोजन को खूब चबा-चबाकर खाना चाहिये। ऐसा करने से थोड़ी खुराक में से भी हम अधिक-से-अधिक सारतत्व ग्रहण कर सकेंगे, और हर प्रकार से हमें लाभ होगा।"

जो भोजन भली-भाँति नहीं चबाते हैं या मिर्च मसाले अधिक खाते हैं, या भोजन के समय जल अधिक पीते हैं, वह हानिकारक है। भोजन के पहले और बाद में एक साथ अधिक जल पीने से पाचक रस पतले हो जाते हैं; और पूर्ण लाभ नहीं मिलता। घूंट-घूंट करके ठण्डा जल पीना उत्तम है।

जल तथा भोजन को मक्खी, मच्छर, चींटों, चूहा आदि के स्पर्श से तथा धूल, मिट्टी, कंकड़ इत्यादि से बचाना चाहिये; अन्यथा रोगाणु शरीर में घुसकर व्याधि उत्पन्न करते

हैं।

भोजन के कम से कम तीन घण्टे बाद व्यायाम और व्यायाम के एक घण्टे बाद भोजन करना स्वास्थ्यप्रद होता है। भोजन के कम-से-कम एक घण्टे बाद सोना चाहिये; नहीं तो, भोजन ठीक से नहीं पचेगा। भोजन पचाने वाले अवयव भी हमारी भाँति अवकाश चाहते हैं; मास में कम से कम दो बार उपवास आवश्यक है।

मानव परिस्थिति, जलवायु, ऋतु के अनुसार मिश्रित तथा सन्तुलित भोजन पौष्टिक होता है जो स्वच्छ तथा सुचारु रूप पकाया गया हो और प्रसन्नता से रुचिपूर्वक खाया गया हो। दिखावे, परम्परा या स्वाद का प्रश्न भोजन में इतने महत्व का नहीं जितना उसमें पोषक तत्त्वों का है और उनको ढंग से ग्रहण करने का है। किसी ने सच कहा है कि जैसा भोजन करोगे, वैसे ही शरीर बनेगा और वैसी ही बुद्धि उपजेगी।

॥ सूक्ति सुधा ॥

गणतंत्र लठ्ठों का वह ठाट है जो कभी डूबता तो नहीं, किन्तु पैर सब के पानी में डूबे रहते हैं।

—फिशर आर्म्स

थोड़ा सा झूठ भी मनुष्य को बरबाद कर देता है जैसे दूध को जहर की एक बूंद।

—महात्मा गाँधी

भूल करना इतना बड़ा पाप नहीं है जितना उसका सुधार नहीं करना

— दधीचि

जब तक एक भी आँख में आँसू है—आजादी अधूरी है।

—जवाहरलाल नेहरू



बन्सल स्मारक वालीबाल टूर्नामेन्ट चित्तौड़गढ़ में उप-विजेता दल की टीम

नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 75 में दल के खेल

क्रीड़ा-क्षेत्रे—सन् 1975 के नवम्बर और दिसम्बर महीनों में खेले गये खेलों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

14 वीं अखिल भारतीय खुली एथलेटिक प्रतियोगिता 1975—12 से 14 दिसम्बर तक अजमेर में हुयी 14वीं अखिल भारतीय खुली एथलेटिक प्रतियोगिता में के० रि० पु० दल की एथलेटिक टीम ने भाग लिया। सत्रह एथलीट दल के प्रतिनिधि-रूप में खेले और इन 6 ने पदक जीते 1. "डीवाई० एस० पी० जे० एस० डाउसन : ट्रिपल जम्प (तिगुनी कूद)-(स्वर्णपदक); 2. स०इ० आर० एस० बाल : हैमर (घन)-(स्वर्णपदक); 3. स० इ० आर० एस० बाल : डिस्कस (चक्का) (रजत-पदक); 4. स०इ० एस० एस० बाल : डिस्कस (चक्का) (काँस्य-पदक); 5. स०इ० बी०एस० वालिया 100 मीटर हर्डिल्स (बाधायें): (काँस्य-पदक) तथा 6. ना० चन्दर प्रकाश : 1500 मीटर दौड़ (कांस्य-पदक)।

राजस्थान की ओर से हमारे दल के बीस एथलीटों ने इस प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया और इन तीनों ने पदक जीते:—1. हे० कां० प्रभातीलाल : हाई जम्प (ऊँची कूद) : (स्वर्णपदक) 2. ना० सी० एम० जोजेफ : डिक्थलन : (स्वर्णपदक) और 3. स० इ० बी०

सुशीलम : जैवोलेन (भाला) (कांस्य-पदक)।

कुल मिला कर, दल के एथलीटों ने उत्तम खेल दिखाया। ना० चन्द्रप्रकाश ने 1500 मीटर दौड़ में 3 मि० 58 से० के वर्तमान रिकार्ड को 3 मि० 57 से० से सुधारा।

वालीबाल—(i) चित्तौड़गढ़ में 6 से 8 दिसम्बर तक खेले गये बंसल स्मारक वालीबाल टूर्नामेण्ट में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की वालीबाल टीम ने भाग लिया। हमारी टीम ने केमिकल रेंज कोटा भिलवाड़ा, दी नागपुर क्लब तथा जोधपुर रेलवे को हराया। अन्तिम (फाइनल) मैच डी०सी०एम० कोटा से खेला गया। उसमें तीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खिलाड़ी थे। अत: जीत उसके हाथ रही।

(ii) हमारी टीम ने बाढ़-नगर में दिसम्बर में खेले गये अखिल भारतीय वालीबाल स्वर्ण-कप टूर्नामेण्ट में भाग लिया और फाइनल (अन्तिम) मैच में मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस को तीन सीधे सेटों में हराकर स्वर्ण-कप जीता इस टूर्नामेण्ट में भाग लेने वाली ये टीमें मुख्य थीं : जबलपुर रेलवे, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य, मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस, इन्दौर कारपोरेशन (निगम), मध्य प्रदेश रोडवेज, डी.सी.एम, भोपाल तथा ग्वालियर राज्य।

स्वर्ण कप के अतिरिक्त हमारी टीम को एक ट्राफी और हमारे हरेक खिलाड़ी को एक टाइम-पीस (एलार्म घड़ी) दी गई।

(iii) 17 बटालियन ने तृतीय शिलाँग वालीबाल टूर्नामेण्ट जीता। दिसम्बर में उदलगड़ी दरंग में खेले गये असम अन्तर्जिला वालीबाल प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के लिये इस बटालियन के छः खिलाड़ी चुने गये।

मुजफ्फरपुर में 37 बटालियन की विजय—मुजफ्फरपुर में हुयी बी०आर०सी०नी० वालीबाल मैच में 37 बटालियन ने भाग लिया। उसने फाइनल जीत कर शील्ड पाई। इस जुझारू मैच में अच्छे खेलों के लिये, 1 हे० कां० 1 लाँ० ना० और 7 काँस्टेबिलों को 20-20 रुपये का नकद पुरस्कार भी श्री एस. एन० श्री वास्तव डी०आई०जी० तिरहुत रेंज द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ।

हाकी—इन दो महीनों में, के० रि० पु० दल ब्लू टीम ने इन तीन टूर्नामेण्टों में भाग लिया :—

(I) अखिल भारतीय हाकी टूर्नामेंट, वाराणसी—इस टूर्नामेण्ट में सीमा सुरक्षा दल, वायु सेना, पंजाब पुलिस, रेलवे तथा स्थल सेना की कई टीमों आदि प्रसिद्ध टीमों ने भाग लिया। हमारी टीम ने उत्तम हाकी खेली; किन्तु क्वार्टर फाइनल में उत्तरी रेलवे से हार गई।

(II) माहाराजा रणजीतसिंह हाकी टूर्नामेन्ट, अमृतसर—इस टूर्नामेन्ट में भी, हमारी टीम ने प्रसिद्ध उत्तम खेल खेला; परन्तु टाई-ब्रेकर (अन्तिम खेल) में आर्मी सर्विस कोर से हारी।

(III) जवाहरलाल नेहरू हाकी टूर्नामेंट, नई दिल्ली—मलेशिया, श्रीलंका और स्पेन के अतिरिक्त देश की सर्वोत्तम टीमों ने भाग लिया। दक्षिणी रेलवे में तीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खिलाड़ी थे। उससे हमारी टीम 2-3 से हार गयी।

फुटबाल—20 दिसम्बर से दिल्ली में आंखेल भारतीय डुरण्ड फुटबाल टूर्नामेन्ट में हमारी केन्द्रीय टीम ने पहली बार भाग लिया। देश की प्रसिद्ध टीमों ने इसमें भाग लिया। हमारी टीम ने आर्यन क्लब, कलकत्ता तथा भारतीय नौसेना को हरा दिया; किन्तु पूर्व क्वार्टर फाइनल में सी० आई० एल० बंगलौर से एक गोल से परास्त हुई।

दिल्ली राज्य कबड्डी चैम्पियन शिप—दिसम्बर में दिल्ली में हुई दिल्ली राज्य कबड्डी चौम्पियनशिप में हमारी टीम ने भाग लिया। जमशेदपुर में होने वाली 24वीं राष्ट्रीय कबड्डी चैम्पियनशिप में दिल्ली राज्य की ओर से खेलने के लिये हमारी टीम के आठ खिलाढ़ी चुने गये; किन्तु 25वें अखिल पुलिस खेलों के प्रशिक्षण के कारण वे उक्त चैम्पियनशिप में भेजे नहीं जा सके।

बास्केटबाल—(i) नवम्बर में दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय इन्वीटेशन बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेण्ट खेला गया जिसमें देश की अनेकों प्रसिद्ध टीमों ने भाग लिया। के०रि०पु० दल अर्द्धफानल तक खेली; किन्तु पश्चिम कमान (सिगनल) से हार गई।

(ii) दिल्ली में दिसम्बर में खेली गयी दिल्ली राज्य बास्केटबाल चम्पियनशिप में हमारी टीम ने भाग लिया। जनवरी 76 में कलकत्ते में होने वाले 26वीं राष्ट्रीय बास्केटबाल चैम्पियनशिप में श्री अरुण चिबर डीवाई०एस०पी० को दिल्ली की ओर से खेलने को चुना गया।

सेवा-निवृत्तियाँ

नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 75 में के० रि० पु० दल के ये दो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी सेवा-निवृत्त हुए हैं—(i) कर्नल टी० आर० जेतली, उप महानिरीक्षक, अजमेर रेंज तथा (ii) श्री एस०ए० अब्बास, महानिरीक्षक सेक्टर I.

गणतंत्र दिवस पर के०रि०पु० दल की टुकड़ी



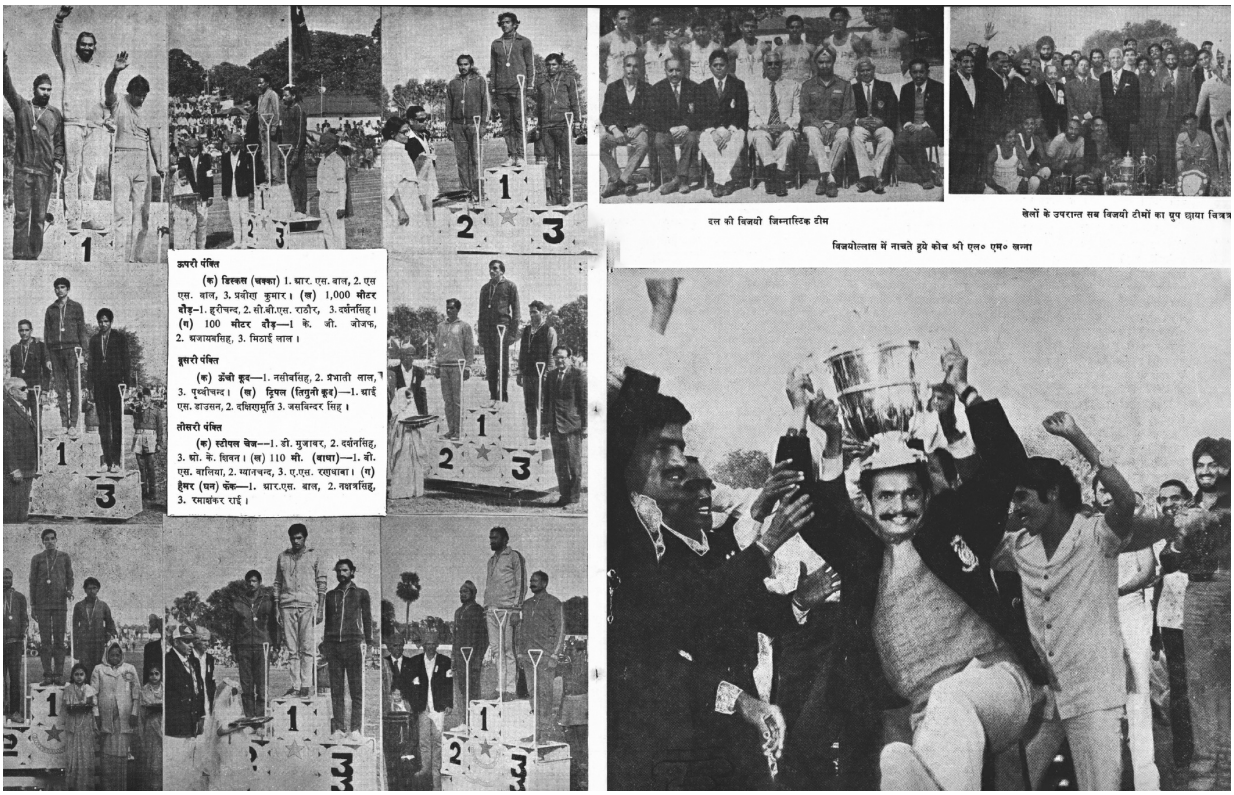
डॉ० वाइ० एस० पॉ० अवतार सिंह छेत्रा

इस वर्ष हमारी टुकड़ी का नेतृत्व डीवाई० एस० पी० अवतार सिंह छेत्रा (11 बटा०) ने किया। डीवाई० एस० पी० हरप्रीत सिंह ग्रेवाल (41 बटा०) ने शिविर शासन में उनकी सहायता की।

स० इ० कर्तारसिंह के नेतृत्व में 80 चित्रविचित्र बाजे वालों के अतिरिक्त, इस टुकड़ी में 108 जवान तथा तीन अवर अधिकारी थे। सदा की भाँति दल की धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रतीक स्वरूप, इस टुकड़ी में सभी राज्य और धर्मों के जवान थे। राजधानी के सारे मार्ग में, जनता-जनार्दन ने टुकड़ी के भव्य प्रदर्शन के लिए करतल-ध्वनि द्वारा बड़ी वाह-वाह की।

दल को सराहनीय सेवा पदक

1976 के गणतंत्र दिवस पर सराहनीय सेवाओं के लिये इन 15 कर्मचारियों को पुलिस पदक प्रदान किये गये :-(1) श्री ब्रज मोहन सिंह कमाडेण्ट (50 बटा०) 2. श्री विठ्ठल मोरे डीवाई०एस०पी० (23 बटा०); 3. सू० गुरुदयाल सिंह (59 बटा०); 4. सू० पूरनसिंह (54 बटा०); 5. स० इ० बीरबल सिंह (56 बटा०); 6. स० इ० जयबीरसिंह, (11 बटा०); 7. स० इ० ठाकुरदास, (14 बटा); 8. स० इ० हरीचन्द (सि०ग्रु०के०); 9. स०इ० गिरधारी लाल (3 सि० बटा०) 10. हे० काँ० मालिक सिंह, (3 सि० बटा०) 11. हे०कां० बलवन्त सिंह, (39 बट०); 12. हे०काँ० श्रीधर तुकाराम, (के०प्र०का०I); 13. हे०काँ० जय गोविन्द, (48 बटा०); 14. हे०काँ अमरसिंह (ग्रु०के०आवडी); 15. ना० काबलसिंह, (49 बटा०)।



कहानी

फ रे ब

ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्म्मा

भारत में 27 जून 75 को आपात्-स्थिति की घोषणा हुई। अनुशासन-पर्व आरम्भ हुआ। सब ओर सतर्कता बरती जाने लगी। पकड़ा धकड़ी शुरू हुई। तस्कर-व्यापार में, मूल्यों की हेराफेरी में, मिलावट में और न जाने किन-किन अपराधों में अनेकों पकड़े जाने लगे। सर्वत्र जनता में आतंक छा गया।

इसी डरावनी स्थिति में 6 अगस्त 75 को भारत सरकार के एक सतर्कता दल ने अजमेर में कचहरी रोड पर कई दुकानों पर छापा मारा। एक असिस्टैंट विजीलेंस कमिश्नर कंवल कृष्ण ने मेसर्स नारायण दास श्याम सुन्दर टायर वालों के रिकार्ड-चेकिंग का काम इन्सपेक्टर आनन्द पांडे को सौंपा। इतने में उनके ड्राइवर ने सामने की दुकान माहेश्वरी ट्रेडर्स से ट्राँजिस्टर के दो सेल खरीदे हुये दिखाये। उन्होंने तुरन्त दुकान के स्वामी श्री निवास को बुलाया "क्यों जी, इन सेलों का बिल कहां है ?"

"हुजूर काटा तो है पर भूल से नहीं दिया"

“भूल नहीं, आँखों में धूल। तुम जैसे ठगों ने ही यह आपात्-स्थिति की घोषणा कराई है; मुझ असिस्टैंट विजीलेंस कमिश्नर कंवल कृष्ण को यहां बुलाया है। यह देखो आइडेन्टिटी कार्ड। इन्सपेक्टर पांडे ! आप इन जनाब आली के साथ जाइये और करिये इनकी दुकान के सामान तथा रिकार्ड का चेकिंग”

इन्सपेक्टर पाँडे ने आदेश पालन किया। उसने श्री निवास के सारे रिकार्ड चेक किये; कई उल्टे-सीधे सवाल किये और नाकभौंह चढ़ा कर कहा “तुम्हारे हिसाब में सब गड़बड़ घोटाला है।”

“नहीं हुजूर ! मेरे रिकार्ड में तो पाई-पाई का हिसाब है”

“बस बन्द करो बकवास। ऐसा सब धोखेबाज कहते हैं। हमने इतने चेकिंग में ऐसे सबूत पाये हैं कि डी० आई० आर० में बन्द हुये तुम बच नहीं सकते।”

"मगर—”

“मगर-बगर छोड़ो। यदि बड़े घर का दरवाजा नहीं देखना चाहते हो, तब बिना चूँचिस किए इस हमारे ड्राइवर को पांच सौ रुपये दे दो। लेकिन कमिश्नर साहब को पता नहीं लगे वरना खैर नहीं” कहते हुए इन्स्पेक्टर पाण्डे चला गया।

श्रीनिवास माथा पकड़ कर रह गया। इतनी मोटी धन राशि वह कहाँ से बेकार को दे। इधर रात के नौ बज गये थे। उसने ड्राइवर से दूसरेदिन का वायदा किया। पर वह घण्टों सोचता रहा। आपात् स्थिति है; फिर आइडेन्टिटी कार्ड भी उन पर हैं ...परन्तु, परन्तु इस तरह चाँदी बनाने की कभी सरकार की मंशा नहीं है। तभी उसका ध्यान गया। न कोई वर्दी उन पर है और न कोई सिपाही; बल्कि कोई सरकारी वाहन तक नहीं है। यह सब क्या माजरा है ?

रात भर श्री निवास इसी उधेड़ बुन में पड़ा रहा। प्रात: होते ही वह डरता-डरता अजमेर के असिस्टैंट कलेक्टर सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज एण्ड कस्टम श्री मेहरा के कार्यालय पहुंचा और सारा विवरण सुना डाला। संयोगवश, असिस्टैण्ट कलक्टर विजीलेंस श्री भट्टाचार्य दिल्ली से उसी दिन अजमेर आये हुये थे। तुरन्त श्री मेहरा ने इनसे सम्पर्क किया। तब ज्ञात हुआ कि न तो वह और न कोई कर्मचारी अजमेर में कोई चेकिंग कर रहा है। श्री मेहरा का माथा ठनका। उन्होंने अजमेर के सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस राठौर को मामले की छानबीन के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही करने को कहा।

अजमेर के सभी होटलों, गेस्ट हाउस, डाक बंगलों पर पूछताछ हुई; तब ज्ञात हुआ कि अजमेर क्लब में कोई कंवल कृष्ण असिस्टैंट विजीलेंस कमिश्नर ठहरे हुए हैं। उनके साथ एक तरुण और एक तरुणी भी है। पर उस दिन वह कार में बैठ कर कहीं बाहर गये हैं।

दूसरे दिन उस दल ने भीलवाड़ा में कुछ दुकानदारों की फरेबियाँ चेक करना शुरू की। परन्तु उन्हें क्या पता था कि पुलिस उन्हें ही फरेबी समझ रही थी और वह उनके चारों ओर जाल बिछा रही थी। इधर राठौर बड़े अजमंजस में था। कंवल कृष्ण को डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के साथ उसने डेढ़ घण्टे तक बातचीत करते देखा था। उसका एक

आकर्षक व्यक्तित्व था। वह धड़ाधड़ बड़े-बड़े अफसरों से फोन खटखटाये जा रहा था। ऐसी जबरदस्त हस्ती पर हाथ डालना खतरे से खाली नहीं था। फिर भी उसने साहस बटोरा और अजमेर के लोटने पर कंवल कृष्ण से अजमेर क्लब में मिला। कुतूहल था था कि विजीलेंस कमिश्नर कंवल कृष्ण एस० पी० राठौर को पहले से ही जानते थे "कहिये राठौर साहब कैसे तकलीफ की"

"बस यूं ही सुना है कि इन दिनों आप इस शहर में चेकिंग कर रहे हैं—"

'हम क्या चेकिंग कर रहे हैं हमसे चेकिंग कराई जा रही है। आप जानते ही कि सरकार इन व्यापारियों के सब फरेब जान गई है"

"व्यापारियों के फरेब की बात जाने दीजिये, कुछ लोग आप पर ही फरेब की तोहमत"

"लानत है जो इतने बड़े अफसर पर सन्देह किया जा रहा है"

"तब आप अपना आइडेन्टिटी कार्ड दिखाइये"

"अरे आप इतना नहीं जानते कि मुझ जैसा बड़ा अफसर कहीं कार्ड रखता है"

"मगर आपने तो यहाँ कई व्यापारियों को दिखाया है ?"

"ओह मैं समझा। इन्सपेक्टर पाँडे इन्हें आईडेन्टिटी कार्ड दिखा दो"

श्री पांडे ने कार्ड पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेट राठौर को थमा दिया। कार्ड देखते ही राठौर घबड़ा गया। वह तो सरकारी कार्ड था। हरे रंग का, सुनहरे रंग से उस पर अन्कित अशोक चिह्न, केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय का नाम, आनन्द पांडे का नाम, जन्म तिथि, पद और नीचे वी० के० आचार्य के हस्ताक्षर। साथ में पाण्डे के चिपके फोटो पर गृह मंत्रालय की मुख्य सुरक्षा अफसर की गोल मुहर। कार्ड पर जारी की तिथि— 29 जून 75।

"क्यों जनाब ! अब तो तसल्ली हो गई" तपाक से विजीलेंस कमिश्नर कंवल कृष्ण ने कहा।

राठौर मृत्यु की भाँति मौन था। वह ध्यानपूर्वक देख रहा था कि यह क्या ?

"यह कैसा अशोक चिह्न कि जिसके नीचे 'सत्यमेव जयते' तो लिखा ही नहीं है"

इसका उत्तर गृहमंत्रालय ही दे सकता है" कवल कृष्ण ने झड़प कर कहा और फिर रुक कर बोला "इतना तो आप जानते ही हैं कि आपात् स्थिति किन हालातों में घोषित हुई है; कितनी शीघ्रता से सब काम हुआ है। हो सकता है कि जल्दी में यह छपने से रह गया हो"

"पर 29 जून को तो रविवार छुट्टी का दिन था"

"शश् ! आपात् स्थिति में कोई दिन छुट्टी-उट्टी का कहाँ है" हँसते हुये कंवल कृष्ण ने रोब से कहा।"

"पर यह समझ नहीं आता कि आप पर न कोई सरकारी वाहन है न कोई सरकारी वर्दी"

“आप पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट होते हुए यह पूछते हैं। यदि यही सब भड़म्बा हो तो गोपनीयता क्या रही ? सरकारी चीज से जनता चौकन्नी हो जाती है”

“क्या पैसा मांगने से वह ऐसी नहीं होती ?” आँख मारते हुये राठौर ने कहा।

“ऐसा कौन कहता है ?”

“जिनसे पैसा माँगा गया है”

“यह सरासर झूठ है। फिर भी मिस्टर पाण्डे इस की जांच करो। और मुझे रिपोर्ट दो” कड़े स्वर में कंवल कृष्ण ने कहा और उत्तरदायित्व दिखाते हुए राठौर से कहा “हम मामले की जाँच करवा कर बतायेंगे”

राठौर को भी कुछ समय चाहिये था। उसने कार्यालय आकर लाइटनिंग टेलीफोन से सतर्कता आयोग के श्री बी० के० आचार्य से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया। श्री आचार्य ने स्पष्ट मना कर दिया कि उन्होंने कोई कार्ड कंवल कृष्ण और आनन्द पाँडे के नाम के किन्हीं व्यक्तियों को जारी किये हैं। फिर क्या था ? राठौर ने कंवल कृष्ण को अपने कार्यालय में बुला भेजा।

इधर कंवल कृष्ण प्रन्सन हो रहा था कि कैसा उसने तीर मारा है और पांडे से बच भागने की योजना बना रहा था ‘मियाँ, वे दिन लद गये जब खलील खाँ ने फाख्ता मार ली’। उसी समय फिर लाल पगड़ी दिखाई दी। अब तो कंवल कृष्ण के हाथों के तोते उड़ गये। यह ‘न’ नहीं कर पाया; मार्ग भर उसका कलेजा होठों पर आता रहा और राठौर के सामने तो वह कलेजा सचमुच थाम कर बैठ गया। “अरे मेरा कलेजा बैठा जा रहा है। जल्दी से कोई डाक्टर बुलाइये”

राठौर ने तुरन्त एक बड़े डाक्टर की निगरानी में कंवल कृष्ण को अस्पताल भेज दिया और आनन्द पाण्डे को अजमेर क्लब पुलिस की चौकसी में जाने दिया।

अगले दिन राठौर ने कंवल कृष्ण को बड़े आड़े हाथों लिया और कड़ी आवाज में कहा “ओबे नकली कमिश्नर ! तू पुलिस के शिकंजे में बुरी भाँति गिरफ्त में आ चुका है। अब साफ-साफ बता कि माजरा क्या है ?” वरना तेरी तबियत अभी साफ करवाता हूं”।

तभी कंवल कृष्ण के चारों ओर लाल पगड़ियाँ नजर आई जो क्रूर आँखों से उसे घूर रही थीं। कंवल कृष्ण अब समझ गया कि उसकी ठग विद्या अधिक देर नहीं चलेगी। उसे उगलना पड़ा कि यह सब छद्मजाल उसने मालामाल होने के लिये फैलाया था। कंवल कृष्ण तो उसने टेलीफोन की डायरेक्टरी में सतर्क विभाग के अधिकारी के नाम पर अपना नाम रख लिया, किन्तु वास्तव में वह प्रेम शंकर शुक्ल है जो धोखाधड़ी, फरेब, ठगी के धन्धों में कई बार जेल की हवा खा चुका है। वैसे वह एम० ए० तथा एल०एल०बी० की उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त है और भारत सेवक समाज में जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी तथा नई दिल्ली के प्रसिद्ध एस०एन० दास गुप्ता कालेज में प्रोफेसर रह चुका है। परन्तु सन् 1963 से देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बड़े से बड़े नेता से लेकर, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों, उद्योगपति तथा व्यापारियों को उसने अपने ढंगों से ठगा है। कई

करोड़ रुपये तो बैंकों से ठगे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल अकबर अली का मेहमान चक्रपाणि बन कर वह कई दिन राज निवास में रहा। मेरठ में योजना आयोग का सदस्य बताकर कुछ दिन तक लोगों के कान काटता रहा । दिल्ली में तो स्वयं को आई०जी०पी० बताने में श्रीमान् बन्दी भी हुये तथा एक सहकारी भण्डार में लाखों रुपये की ठगी करने के अभियोग में फँसे । परन्तु एल०एल०बी० होने के कारण वह बड़ा कानूनविज्ञ है और अपने अभियोगों में वह स्वयं पैरवी करता है तथा बड़े-बड़े बैरिस्टरों तक की धज्जियां उड़ा देता है। कई बार तो झूठी जमानतों पर छूट कर उसने अदालतों तक को मूर्ख बनाया है। अब तक उस पर फरेब तथा ठगी आदि के कम से कम 478 रिपोर्ट थानों में दर्ज हैं।

अभी 5 जून 75 को ही वह तिहाड़ जेल दिल्ली से छूटा था कि आपात स्थिति की घोषणा हो गई। इस बहती गंगा में उसने हाथ पाँव मारने का नायाब मौका पाया । उसने शीघ्र ही अरविन्द शर्मा, और मुहम्मद जमील नाम के दो पुराने साथियों को अपनी योजना में सम्मिलित किया। तदुपरान्त अरविन्द शर्मा का सम्पर्क राजन पाण्डे से हुआ। चारों ने मिलकर जनता से धन ऐंठने के लिये एक 'केन्द्रीय सतर्कता टीम' बनाई जिसके काम पेट्रोल व्यापारियों, सर्राफ, जौहरी, तेल मिलों जनरल मर्चेण्टस, किराने तथा तम्बाकू सिगरेट के व्यापारियों को अपना लक्ष्य बनाना था। टीम का अध्यक्ष प्रेमशंकर शुक्ल सेन्ट्रल विजीलेन्स टीम का कमिश्नर कंवल कृष्ण के नाम से बना और शेष तीनों इंस्पेक्टर । तब भी एक कमी खटकी; कभी-कभी महिला इस्पेक्टर की भी आवश्यकता पड़ सकती थी। उस कमी को पूरा राजन पाण्डे ने निज प्रेमिका लता शर्मा नाम की अश्लीलता हेतु कुख्यात कैबरा डाँसर को मिला कर की । परन्तु शुक्ल की कामुकता की वह शीघ्र ही शिकार बनी।

टीम की पूरी जानकारी के लिये हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित सरकारी घोषणाओं को चिपका-चिपका कर संकलित किया गया। साथ ही 'आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम' की एक प्रति भी खरीदी गई।

अब आइडेन्टिटी कार्डों की समस्या पेश आई । हरे रंग के पाँच कार्डों पर गृह मंत्रालय का नाम तथा अशोक स्तम्भ को करौल बाग दिल्ली के एक स्त्रीन प्रिन्टर अनूप कुमार से छपवाया। परन्तु अन्य छपाई दरियागंज के एक प्रेस से कराई और सब के फोटो दिल्ली के ही प्रेम स्टूडियो में खिचे । परन्तु अशोक चिह्न व गृह मंत्रालय की रबड़ मोहरे बनाने को कोई भी दिल्ली में तैयार नहीं हुआ । गुड़गाँव में भी निष्फलता मिली, फिर मेरठ में भाग्य ने सहारा दिया।

सर्व प्रकार से तैयारी कर अलवर के पेट्रोल पम्पों तथा फर्मों पर छापे मारे और हजारों के बारे न्यारे किये। फिर जयपुर की बारी आयी । वहाँ रामबाग पैलेस नामक आलीशान होटल में ठहरे । और उसमें भी स्थिति 'बार' तथा पुस्तक विक्रेता को दुहा । अगले दिन भरतपुर रवाना हुये किन्तु कार बिगड़ने पर पुन: अजमेर लौटे। इस बार टूरिस्ट बंगले में ठहरे और आगामी योजना बनाने लगे। रुपये के बँटवारे पर बातचीत में तू-तू मैं-मैं हो गयी। फलस्वरूप जमील और शर्मा रुष्ट होकर दिल्ली चले आये ।

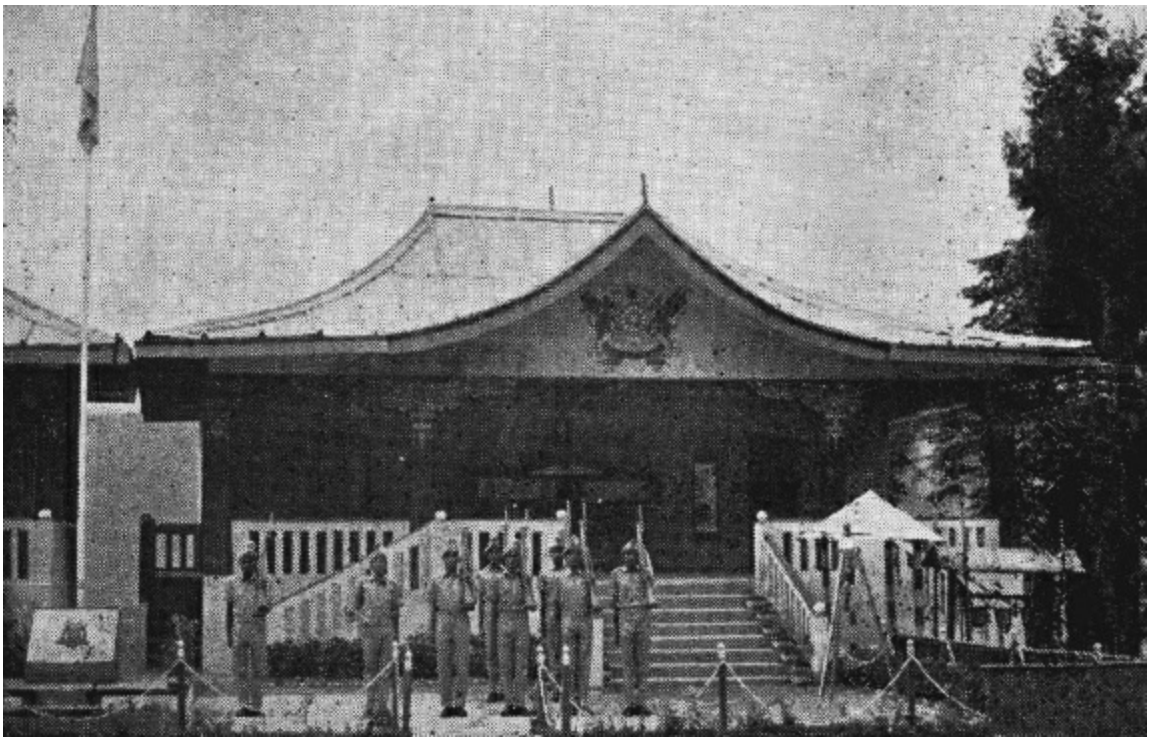
अब शेष तीन सदस्य रह गये । प्रेमशंकर शुक्ल उर्फ कंवल कृष्ण, राजन पाण्डे उर्फ आनन्द पाँडे तथा लता शर्मा उर्फ लता डिसूजा । योजनानुसार शेष पार्टी ने नसीरा बाद के एक पेट्रोल पंप की चेकिंग की और वहाँ से लौट कर कचहरी रोड पर अपनी कारगुजारी शुरू की जिसमें वे स्वयं फंस कर रह गये । अजमेर पुलिस ने उन तीनों को तुरन्त हिरासत में ले लिया। कुछ दिनों बाद दिल्ली में जमील और शर्मा भी पकड़े गये । क्या ही विचित्र बात है कि जो दूसरों के फरेब पकड़ने निकले थे वे स्वयं अपने ही फरेब में गिरफ्त हुये ?

॥ विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण॥

जापानी वैज्ञानिकों ने एक ऐसी चुम्बकीय बिजली चूल्हे का निर्माण किया है जो गैस के चूल्हे या बिजली के स्टोव से अधिक आराम देह और सुरक्षित है। इनसे दहनशक्ति भी 70% अधिक है। यह सभी संकटों से मुक्त है।

रूस में बिजली का ऐसा सूट बना है जिसको बर्फ या पाले पड़ते जाड़े में पहन कर ऐसा लगता है जैसे कोई धूप में बैठा हो।

भारी पुस्तकों का स्थान मैग्नेटेकि-टेपों ने लिया। अब टेप भी धीमे समझे गये हैं और डैटा-कारतूस का आविष्कार हुआ है। इसमें 5 करोड़ अक्षरों की सूचना रखी जा सकती है । कम्प्यूटर (संगणक) इसका प्रयोग एक क्षण में कर सकता है।



सिक्किम में के० रि० पु० दल की चिरस्मरणीय सेवायें

ले० श्री एच० एस० सेठी

दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 1973 को भूतपूर्व चोग्याल के सामन्तशाही शासन के विरुद्ध सिक्किम कांग्रेस के अनुयायियों का प्रचण्ड प्रदर्शन हुआ। आन्दोलनकारियों ने पुलिस थाने तथा बेतार गृह लूट लिए और 34 रायफलें, 7 रिवाल्वरें तथा 8 बन्दूकें ले भागे। कानून तथा व्यवस्था का सम्पूर्ण तंत्र छिन्न-भिन्न हो गया। इस स्थिति में, चोग्याल ने न्याय तथा शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिए भारत से प्रार्थना की।

अस्थायी रूप से यह कार्यभार सेना ने लिया और अन्त में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस ने। अप्रेल 1973 में के०रि०पु० दल की एक बटालियन (5 बटा०) इस हिमालय राज्य में निरत की गई और मई 73 के अन्त तक उसने पूरा सेवाभार ले लिया। (अक्टूबर 74 से 11 बटालियन की दो कम्पनियाँ और लगा दी गई हैं।

(शान्ति-स्थापना—स्वाभाविकतः के० रि० पु० दल का सर्व प्रथम कार्य था लूटे हुए शस्त्र तथा गोला बारूद को लौटाना और शान्ति फिर से स्थापित करना। कुछ तो लूटे हुए शस्त्र आन्दोलनकारियों ने स्वयं ही लौटा दिए और शेष सेना से कार्य भार लेने के एक पखवाड़े में ही के०रि०पु० दल ने सिक्कम पुलिस के सहयोग से लौटा लिए।

राज्य में राजनैतिक विप्लव के साथ साथ, इस समय जनसाधारण को न तो कोई शान्ति थी और न ही सुरक्षा। उपद्रवी सक्रिय थे और अनेक प्रकार के ऊधम मचा रहे थे। अतएव के०रि०पु० दल के दयित्व बढ़ गए थे।

सही दृष्टिकोण—प्रारम्भ से ही के०रि० पु० दल का कार्य अत्यन्त सुकुमार था। उसे सफल होने के लिए सही दृष्टिकोण अपनाना था। उदाहरणार्थ, अगस्त 73 में उत्तरी सिक्कम में मंगन पर चोग्याल त्सांग दल के पक्ष में एक सार्वजनीन जलसा हुआ और एक सप्ताह के पश्चात् ही चोग्याल विरुद्ध संयुक्त कार्रवाई समिति की एक अन्य सभा हुई। दोनों ही अवसरों पर के०रि०पू० दल को पुलिस-प्रबन्ध करना पड़ा। यह नामची ही था, जहाँ जनता कांग्रेस और राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस नामक दो मुख्य लोकतांत्रिक दलों ने विलय होकर सिक्किम कांग्रेस को जन्म दिया।

चोग्याल की रक्षा—दिसम्बर 73 में सिक्किम के पश्चिमी तथा दक्षिणी भाग में चोग्याल ने दौरा किया। उसके विरुद्ध अनेकों प्रदर्शन हए। के०रि०पू० दल ने कहीं भी शान्ति नहीं भंग होने दी। निम्न शब्दों में, राज भवन सचिवालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने दौरे के उपरान्त 5 बटालियन के कमांडैन्ट को धन्यवाद दिया :—

'दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी सिक्किम में चोग्याल के हाल के दौरे में आप तथा आपके जवानों द्वारा प्रबन्ध के लिए आप को इस पत्र द्वारा धन्यवाद दिया जाता है। यद्यपि इस दौरे में कई संकट के समय आए, तद्यापि के०रि०पु० दल अत्यन्त सहायक रहा। जवानों को अत्यन्त विनम्र तथा अनुशासित पाया और हम सबको प्रभावित किया।'

वास्तव में, भूतपूर्व चोग्याल तथा उनके राज-परिवार के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन पिछले

दिनों साधारण बात थी। इन सब अवसरों पर के०रि०पु० दल ने न्याय तथा शान्ति बनाये रखी और राज-परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को क्षति पाने से बचाया।

काजी पर संघातक आक्रमण—इसी प्रकार, जब कभी काजी के प्राण लेने की धमकी दी गई, तब के०रि०पू० दल ने उनकी रक्षाकी। नवम्बर 74 में, के०रि०पु० दल के जवानों ने मुख्यमंत्री के वाहन को जलाकर उड़ा देने का षड़यंत्र समय रहते जान लिया। यह देखा गया कि मार्ग में प्लास्टिक के विस्फोटक पदार्थ की खाने बिछाई गई थीं, जो मुख्यमंत्री का गृह ही नहीं, अपितु अन्य उच्च अफसरों तथा के० रि० पु० दल के कमांडेंट के गणवासों को भस्मीभूत कर देतीं। वे तत्कालीन मुख्य कार्यकारी और वर्तमान गवर्नर श्री बी०बी० लाल के आवास को भी कुछ क्षति पहुंचातीं।

दिसम्बर 74 में, मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर संघातक षडयंत्र किया गया। गंगतोक—सिलीगुड़ी राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर रानीपुल के निकट मुख्य मंत्री के वाहन के निकलने पर उसे जला देने को बिछे बारूद का हमारे जवानों ने पता लगाया।

यह सन्तोष का विषय है कि दल ने सदा स्थिति पर नियंत्रण रखा और पिछले तीन वर्षों में इसने कभी गोली नहीं चलाई। प्रारम्भ में, कुछ लोगों को हमारे दल का न्याय तथा व्यवस्था से निपटना अच्छा नहीं लगा। किन्तु अब तो सिक्किम की जनता हमारे दल को भली भांति समझ गयी है और राज्य में सम्पूर्ण सामान्य स्थिति लौटाने के लिये भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा करती है।

हितकारी कार्य—स्थिति को दृढ़ता से सुलझाने के साथ ही जवानों के हितकारी कार्यों ने दल को जनता का कंण्ठहार बना दिया है।

अक्टूबर 73 में, रंगपो बाजार में भारी बाढ़ आगई। रंगपो का पुल बुरी भाँति टूट गया और बहुत से भूस्खलन हो गये। दल के जवानों ने सहायता तथा बचाव के अभियानों में समय पर सहयोग दिया। तीन रगंपो और दो रानीपुल पर, पांच मनुष्यों के जीवन नदियों में डूबने से उन्होंने बचाये। भु०पू० कार्यकारी तथा रंगपो की जनता ने कान्स्टेबिल अब्दुल कादिर कुजू तथा पी०के० रवीन्द्रन को रंगपो पर तीन मनुष्य के प्राण बचाने पर नकद पारितोषिक दिये। रानी पूल के विधान सभा सदस्य ने वहां के दो के प्राण बचाने हेतु जवानों को एक नकद पुरस्कार दिया।

डेन्तम पर, हमारे जवानों ने अग्नि बुझा कर चावल की खेती को जलने से बचाया। दक्षिणी सिक्किम में बर्मियोक पर, उन्होंने आग लगे एक भवन से भू०पू० चोग्याल के सचिव के परिवार को बचाया। इस उपकारी कार्य के उपलक्ष्य में धन्यवाद देते हुये उस सचिव ने 5 बटालियन के कमाँडैण्ट को लिखा था "सुरक्षा की भावना जगाने तथा बुरी भांति निराश्रितों के मनोबल को फिर से बढ़ाने में के०रि०पु० दल के अनमोल योगदान से" वह अतीव प्रभावित हुआ है।

मंगन पर, हमारे जवानों ने उस परिवार की सहायता की जिसका एक बच्चा मर गया था और उसकी अन्त्येष्टि क्रिया तक को धन नहीं था।

यह दल सिक्किम की जनता की डाक्टरी चिकित्सा करता रहा है। स्वयंदल के

रोगियों से तिगुनी संख्या के निवासियों ने दल से यह चिकित्सा पाई है। जब बटालियन का डाक्टर राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का दौरा करता है, तब वह स्थानीय निवासियों की सेवा शुश्रूषा भी करता है। नागरिकों के गम्भीर रोगों में जवानों ने अपना रक्त भी दिया है।

अपने जवानों के लिये उपलब्ध मनोरंजन भी दल वहां के निवासियों को प्रदान करता है। राज्य के कितने ही स्थानों पर पूरे फिल्म चित्र दिखाये हैं जिन्हें जनता ने देखा है। कई स्थानों पर तो, सिक्किमवासियों ने प्रथम बार चित्रपट देखे हैं। इन्हीं हितकारी कार्यों के कारण, दल ने सिक्किमवासियों से एक प्रकार की कुलजनों सो नाता स्थापित कर लिया है।

विकास वर्द्धन—स्थानीय शासन को दल अपनी बेतार व्यवस्था से साहाय्य देता है और अविलम्ब सन्देश भेजता है। इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार विकास को बड़ी सहायता मिली है।

साथ ही, छुटी के दिन या असाधारण समय में, यह दल राज्य सरकार के वाहनों की अपनी कार्यशाला (वर्कशाप) में मरम्मत करके स्थानीय प्रशासन को सहायता देता रहा है।

कुछ अंश में तो बटालियन की कैन्टीन सुविधायें एक स्थानीय प्रशासन को प्रदान की गई हैं। वहाँ के निवासियों को हमारी **'जलेबिया'** मुख्य कर प्रिय हैं।

चुनाव सेवायें :—राज्यविधान सभा के पिछले निर्वाचन काल में हमारे दल ने उल्लेखनीय सेवा की। चुनाव अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ सुरक्षा के लिये जवान गये, और मतदाताओं को बिना-भय तथा पक्षपात के मतदान देने की व्यवस्था की। बिना दुर्घटना के चुनाव शान्ति पूर्ण होगया। इस बात को चुनाव लड़ते राजनैतिक दलों ने ही नहीं प्रत्युत् स्वयं चोग्याल ने माना था। इस सम्बन्ध में 23 अप्रेल 74 के (कलकत्ता संस्करण के) **स्टेट्समैन** का अंश नीचे उद्दत है—

"यह पूछे जाने पर कि क्या जनता सन्तुष्ट है कि चुनाव स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक तथा समुचित ढंग से हुये, उन्होंने (भू० पू० चोग्याल) यह कहा कि यत्न इसी उद्देश्य से किये गये हैं। और मुझे विश्वास है कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा किया है।"

सराहना—राज्य के गवर्नर तथा अनेक नेताओं ने समय-समय पर, के०रि०पु० दल की सेवा की सरहाना की है। एक सन्देश में श्री बी० बी० लाल, सिक्मि गवर्नर ने कहा है—

"पिछले दो वर्षों में जब सिक्किम राज्य में तनाव खिचाव का समय रहा है के०रि०पु० दल पर एक बड़ा विशेष दायित्व आ पड़ा था। अपने अधिकारियों के योग्य नेतृत्व में के.रि.पु. दल ने हर संकट का शानदार मुका बला किया तथा अपनी निस्वार्थ और निष्ठा-सेवा से तथा अपने अनुकरणीय सदाचार से जयपत्र प्राप्त किये हैं।"

सिक्किम के मुख्य मंत्री श्री एल० डी० काजी ने एक सन्देश में कहा है—

"केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के अधिकारी और जवानों के श्रेय में कहना पडेगा कि

उन्होंने संकटों से लोहा लिया और आवश्यकता के समय उन्होंने भगीरथ सेवा की।"

श्री के०एस० वाजिपेई, सिक्किम के भू० पू० राजनीतिक अधिकारी के शब्दों में "असाधारण स्थितियों में, के०रि०पु० दल निर्दोष कार्य कुशलता से अपनी असाधारण सेवायें निभा रहा है।"

पुरस्कृत निबन्ध

नागालैण्ड की मूल जानकारी

सूबेदार निर्मल सिंह ढिल्लों

भौगोलिक स्थिति—नागालैण्ड के कोहिमा जिले की दक्षिण सीमा पर असम राज्य है और उत्तर की तरफ मुकोचुँग और क्यूनसांग जिले हैं। क्यूनसांग जिले के पूर्व इण्टरनेशनल हद लाइन है और दक्षिण में मणिपुर और पश्चिम की ओर असम राज्य हैं। इस तरह यह पूरा नागालैण्ड प्रान्त ऊबड़ खाबड़ पहाड़ियों में स्थित है। दक्षिण की तरफ से एक ऊंचे पहाड़ों की लाइन आरा-कानयोना से आती है। पूर्व की तरफ से, काप्पामंजु पूरी पहाड़ियों के सिलसिले को डामीनेट करता है जो कि मणिपुर राज्य के अक्रूर सबडिवीजन की ओर से सिलसिले बनाता है और पूर्व की ओर से ब्रह्मा टाइप के पहाड़ हैं। बीच वाला भाग खुले देखे जाने वाले पहाड़ों से घिरा है जबकि उत्तर और दक्षिण की ओर बड़ी-बड़ी पहाड़ियों के सिलसिले हैं जहाँ कहीं-कहीं पर गुजरने के लिये भी कठिनता है। उत्तर की ओर मुकोचुंग क्यूनसांग जिले में खुले-खुले पहाड़ों का सिलसिला है । पटकाइबम, जो दूर नेफा की सीमा तक चला जाता है, क्यूनसांग के उत्तर में से उत्तर पूर्व की ओर सारामती चोटी तक चला जाता है तथा इसी तरह दक्षिण पूर्व तक फैला है । क्यूनसांग में इसकी ऊँचाई 12,553 फीट तक है जिसमें सर्दी के मौसम में बर्फ भी गिरती है। उत्तर पश्चिम में साफ इलाका है जो जिला शिवसागर और मकीर असम के इलाके से जाकर मिलता है। कोहिमा, जो प्रान्त की राजधानी है, प्रान्त के मध्य में एक पहाड़ी के सेडिल पर बसा है । जफ्फू नरीपेल का उत्तरीभाग जो स्वेस्टर लाइन का पूर्वी हिस्से के नाम से जाना जाता है, बहुत ही खूबसूरत दृश्यों से भरपूर है । नागालैण्ड के दक्षिणी भाग में निम्न पहाड़ियाँ हैं—

1. जेफ्फू (9870 फी०) 2. कोहिमा के दक्षिण में इजफ्फू (9320 फी०) 3. पोना (8,157 फी०) 4. अंगोला (6764 फी०) 5. लाइसांग (6764 फी०) 6. टिनोजैराक नदी के पास पश्चिम दक्षिण में 7. खेन्नो (8804 फी०) 8. जेफ्फो (8403 फी०) 9. मीनजू या नमोही (7,993 फी०) 10. केपेंजो (7970 फी०) 11. तीराजेम्थू) (17,200 फी०) 12. डेल्येजु 13. ताराहारो (7971 फी०) 14. दूयूनू चौका (7379 फी०) 15. यूल्यूखाजे (7,532) और 16. थेरगू।

जो ऊंचे पहाड़ हैं, काफी घने जंगल और हमेशा हरे भरे रहनी वाली झाड़ियों से ढके हैं। लोहरहेल के ज्यादातर भाग में फसल होने की वजह से जंगल नहीं हैं। पहाड़ों की मिट्टी और चट्टानें ढीली होने की वजह से अक्सर स्लाइड (भूस्खलन) होते रहते हैं जो तिजारत और कम्यूनिकेशन में काफी बाधा डालते हैं और इसकी वजह से बिजनेस और कारखानों में काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है।

उपर्युक्त कारणों के बावजूद भी ये छोटी-छोटी शैलियों से सटे हुये पहाड़ हमेशा हरे भरे रहने वाले पेड़-पौधों से ढके हुये बहुत खूबसूरत तथा मन को लुभाने वाले हैं। पहाड़ों पर चढ़ने वाली पगडण्डियों और नयी बनाने वाली ऊँची-नीची सड़कें, जो गाँवों को जाती हैं, अत्याधिक मनमोहक हैं।

नदियाँ—पहाड़ी नदी-नाले काफी हैं। लेकिन पूर्व में पिज्जू नदी ऊपर वाले भाग से मकोचुंग जिले में आती है। इस जिले के उत्तरी भाग से होती हुयी दक्षिण हद की ओर चली जाती और उसके बाद दुबारा उत्तर की ओर मुड़ जाती है और क्यूनसांग जिले से होती हुयी उत्तरी ब्रह्मा की ओर चली जाती है तथा इरावदी नदी में जाकर मिल जाती है। कई और छोटी-छोटी नदियाँ भी इस क्षेत्र में बहती हैं।

केन्द्रीय भाग में डिज्जलू नदी है जो दक्षिण पूर्व से कोहिमा के पास से होती हुई दक्षिणी किनारे के आसपास से उत्तर की ओर चली जाती है। तब यह कोहिमा को छोड़ने के बाद मुकोचुंग जिले में चली जाती है और अधिकाँश वहीं बहती है। आखिर में शिव सागर के प्लेन इलाके में चली जाती है। इस भाग में इसको दयांग या टापू नदी से जाना जाता है। दक्षिणी नागालैंड में सिदज्य और जेती इसकी सहायक हैं। रिंगमा फुटहिल पहाड़ में दूसरो नदी नौरोजी अकरकीमा के दक्षिण में बहती है और उत्तर में मुकोचुंग जिले में प्राकर दयांग नदी में आकर मिलती है।

धनसिरी, जो पश्चिम-दक्षिण की ओर से बहती है, पहले पश्चिम की ओर बहती है और कुदरती हद नार्थ कच्छार के साथ मिलाती है। उसके बाद, पूर्व की ओर बहती हुयी रंगा-पाहरा के पास से उत्तर की ओर बहती हुयी ब्रह्मपुत्र में जा मिलती है। डिफ्फू नदी पोना पहाड़ी के पास प्लेन एरिया में जाती है और खुकी नदी में उत्तर की ओर से मिल जाती है और दीमापुर के पास धनसिरी से मिल जाती है।

झील और तालाब--एक मशहूर लक्षण झील है, जो कुदरती बनी है और सिंकग चांग और मिलारी के पूर्व में है। इसके अलावा, छोटी झीलें अच्छे स्थानों में हैं । दीमापुर पुराना बाजार में, एक तारीकी तालाब है जो पुराने कच्छारी राजाओं के समय का है । इसके अलावा, सुप्फे के मशहूर तालाब इस प्रकार से हैं—(1) बंगोला पोखरी (2) पदम पोखरी (3) जोर पोखरी (4) पोमन पोखरी।

जलवायु—ऊँची पहाड़ियाँ होने की वजह से जेप्फू आदि में बर्फ गिरती है और सर्दी भी होती है। मैदानी भागों में सर्दी कम पड़ती है। यहाँ गर्मियों में अधिक गर्मी होती है। पहाड़ी इलाकों में मौसम लगभग सामान्य होता है कोहिमा में सालाना वर्षा 2000 मिलीमीटर होती है और पूरी गर्मी (जुलाई अगस्त में) कोहिमा का तापमान 80° सौर 90° रहता है; कोहरा और बादल छाये रहते हैं ।

नरम और ढीली मिट्टी होने की वजह से बरसात के दिनों में मोणेपुर-दीमापुर रोड पर अक्सर स्लाइड (भूस्खलन) होते रहते हैं जिसकी वजह से कोहिमा के 5 मील आगे के क्षेत्र में कानवाय रुक जाते हैं। लेकिन माडर्न मशीनरी आने से रोड साफ होने में समय नहीं लगता।

जातियाँ—नागालैण्ड में चार बड़ी जातियाँ हैं—(1) **अंगामी**—जो मध्य और उत्तरी नागालैंड में रहती है (2) **रिंगमा**— जो उत्तरी भाग में रहती है (3) **चंखेसंग**— जो पूर्वी भाग में रहती है और (4) **जायलौंग-रोंग**—जो पश्चिमी भाग में रहती हैं ।

छोटी-छोटी जातियों में 'कुकी' पश्चिम छोर पर जायलौंग के जत्थे के साथ रहती है तथा कुछ मात्रा में गारो और मिसील पटेल में रहती है, पुराने जमाने के कच्छारी कालोनी में दीमापुर से जाने वाली रोड के आस-पास रहती है तथा साथ में नेपाली भी। अधिकांशतः दीमापुर, फुटहिल, चुमुक दीमा, रंगापाहार एरिया में मिश्रित आबादी है ।

सबडिवीजन—कोहिमा सबडिवीजन अगामी जनता का केन्द्र है और उसका हेड क्वार्टर भी है जिसमें एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर है जो दो सब-कमिश्नरों के साथ अतिरिक्त कमिशनर के साथ हैं। चकेर चंग में फेक काम में सबडिवीजन हेडक्वार्टर है जिसमें सब डिवीजनल कमिश्नर रहता है। दीमापुर में सबडिवीजन आफिस है, जिसमें एक सब डिवीजनल आफीसर और एक अतिरिक्त सबडिवीजनल आफीसर रहता है। जालेके एस०डी० ओ० का हेडक्वार्टर है और पीनंग और मेडी सरकल इसके अधीन हैं।

इतिहास की रूपरेखा—किसी नागा बड़े बूढे से आप पूछे कि नागाओं का क्या इतिहास है तो पहले वह सोचेगा कि इस प्रश्न का उत्तर क्या दे ? फिर शायद वह यह कहानी सुना देगा।

भगवान ने जब पृथ्वी बनायी और मनुष्य को जन्म दिया तो उसने उनकी जातियाँ बनायीं। उनमें एक थी जाति नागा । भगवान ने सोचा कि ये जातियां आगे चलकर समय के साथ बहुत से ऐसे काम करेंगी जिनका उन पर अलग-अलग प्रभाव पड़ेगा। भगवान ने जितनी जातियाँ बनाई थीं उसने उतने ही हरिणों को मारा और प्रत्येक जाति को उसकी खाल दे दी। भगवान ने कहा कि प्रत्येक जाति हरिण की खाल पर अपना इतिहास लिखे।

एक खाल उसमें से नागाओं को भी मिली, परन्तु हुआ यह कि एक बार नागामों को एक ऐसे भयानक अकाल का सामना करना पड़ा कि जीवित रहने के लिये नागाओं ने अपनी बस्तियों के बचे खुचे अनाज, फल-फूल, पेड़ के पत्ते सभी पशु, पक्षी खा लिए ओर खाने को कुछ न बचा तो आखिर इतिहास लिखने के लिये भगवान ने जो हरिण की खाल दी थी उसे भी खा डाला।

यह कहानी सुनाकर वह सयाना एक बार हँसेगा जैसे इतिहास हँसी का विषय है।

पौराणिक संस्कृत ग्रथों में नागाओं को म्लेच्छ, किरात, चिन आदि नामों से पुकारा गया है। इससे ज्ञात होता है कि चाहे नागाओं ने अपना इतिहास न लिखा हो; किन्तु

इतिहास में उनका नाम यदाकदा आता रहा है, और ये लोग बहत पुराने हैं।

ईसा से 2000 वर्ष पूर्व तिब्बत और ब्रह्मा की ओर से भारत में आगमन शुरू हुआ था। कुछ मंगोल तिब्बत की ओर से आये जो वर्तमान मेघालय की खासी जयन्तियाँ पहाड़ियों में बस गये, कुछ उत्तर पूर्व सीमान्त इलाके में बस गये। जो ब्रह्मा या उसकी राह द्वारा चीन से आये,वे नागा पहाड़ियों में बस गये जो काफी समय तक कच्छारी पर्वत मालाओं के नाम से जाने जाते थे । खासी और जयन्तियाँ पहाड़ियों में कूकी और दिम्सा जातियों के लोग रहने लगे। इनकी अनेक शाखायें बन गयीं और इन्होंने अपना नाम अलग रख लिया।

उत्तर कच्छार पर्वतमाला जिसमें वर्तमान नागालैण्ड की राजधानी कोहिमा नगर बसा हुआ है अँगामी नागाओं का इलाका है। जेमी और कच्छ इन्हीं अंगामियों की उपजातियाँ हैं।

सोलहवी शताब्दी के शुरू में ऊपर असम में कच्छारियों का राजा था । कच्छारियों की ही एक उपजाति दिम्सा है जो अपने आप को हिडिम्बा की सन्तान कहते हैं। दीमापुर दिम्सा कच्छारियों की राजधानी थी जहां अब दीमापुर रेलवे स्टेशन है। उस समय भी यह अच्छा खासा कस्बा था । नागालैंड में कोहिमा के बाद यह सबसे बड़ी बस्ती है। वर्तमान दीमापुर नगर से कुछ हटकर धनसिरी नदी के तट से लगे नम्बूर के घने जंगलो से घिरे पुराने दीमापुर या हिडिम्बापुर नगर के अवशेष अब भी देखे जाते हैं। इन्हें देखकर पर्यटक यह प्रश्न कर सकता है कि नदी के तट पर बसे नगर में तालाबों की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी होगी क्योंकि धनसिरी नदी तो बारहमासी है । तब आपको बताया जायेगा कि ये तालाब अपने आप बन गये थे। इस तरह नदी की बाढ़ से बचने के लिए मकानों और महलों की नींव को ऊंचा करने के लिये इन गड्ढों में से मिट्टी ली गयी थी; परन्तु उस समय के इंजीनियर इतने समझदार थे कि मिट्टी भी ऐसे तरीके से ली कि वे रिक्त स्थान भी बाद में नगर की शोभा बन जायें।

यहाँ लगभग 50 ऐसे भवनों और प्रासादों के अवशेष मिलते हैं जिससे उस समय की वास्तुकला का अनुभव लगाया जाता है। दीवारें पक्की ईंटों और करीने से तराशे हुए पत्थरों की हैं। समय के साथ, कुछ दीवारों में दरारें पड़ गयी हैं और प्लास्टर उतर गया है। फिर भी जिस ढंग से उन्हें चिना गया है वे हिलाने से भी नहीं हिलतीं।

यहाँ पर अब भी छोटे बड़े शिवलिंग हैं। इनमें सबसे बड़े शिवलिंग की परिधि 25 फीट है। अगर वाहें फैला कर छः सात आदमी हाथ पकड़ कर उसका घेरा डालना चाहें, तो भी सम्भव नहीं होगा।

अनेक खम्भों और मीनारों पर कच्छारियों का राजचिह्न मयूर खुदा है। एक खम्भे के ऊपरी भाग में मानव के कपाल जैसी मूर्ति भी बनी है, जिससे अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि उस समय भी लोग मनुष्य का कपाल काट कर विजय मनाते थे । कच्छारी राजा हिन्दू धर्म में विश्वास रखते थे; वे शिव पूजक थे। फिर भी नर मुन्ड के प्रदर्शन को बुरा नहीं मानते थे।

जिस समय कच्छारियों का असम के उत्तरी भाग में राज्य था, नागा पहाड़ियों पर

भी उनका शासन चलता था। उसी समय अहोम राजा भी अपने राज्य को स्थापित करने और फैलाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा था । कच्छारी पक्के मकान बनाते थे। कच्छारियों ने दीमापुर नगर द्वार पर विभिन्न रूपों की ईटों से जिस प्रकार खिड़कियों, झरोखे तरह-तरह के डिजाइन के बनवाए थे, उनके चिह्न अब भी अवशेषों में मिलते हैं, उसी प्रकार वे पत्थर की मूर्ति बनाने के कारीगर थे।

ईस्वी 1536 में अहोमों ने दीमापुर पर हमला किया और नगर को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट प्राय अव्यवस्था में पहुंचा दिया । उन्होंने हजारों कच्छारियों को मार डाला और बाद में मुगलों के क्रूर हाथों ने हथौड़ा चलाया और उसमें जो कुछ बचा था उसे भी नष्ट कर डाला । शुरू-शुरू में कच्छारी भी हिन्दू थे; परन्तु कहा जाता है कि एक ब्राह्मण पुरोहित ने उस समय के राजा को हिन्दू धर्म की शिक्षा दी और उसका नाम राजा कृष्ण चन्द रखा। राजा और उसके भाई के हिन्दू धर्म ग्रहण करने की एक मनोरंजन कहानी है। पुरोहित ने एक विशालकाय ताँबे की गाय बनाई; विधि से यज्ञ व्यवस्था कराई; शुभ मुहूर्त्त देख कर पुरोहित ने राजा और उसके भाई को तांबे की इस गाय के गर्भ से निकाला गया तो पुरोहित ने घोषणा की कि राजा और उसके उत्तराधिकारी भाई दोनों भविष्य में महाभारत के वीर भीम और उसकी पत्नी हिडिम्बा के वंशज माने जायेंगे।

जब अहोम राजकुमार सुखदा ब्रह्मा से भारत में आया, उसका मार्ग बनाई गई नागा पहाड़ियों से होकर ही था। सुखदा ने जिस प्रकार राह में पड़े नागाओं के गावों को नष्ट किया और मारकाट की, उसको नागा कभी नहीं भूल सकते हैं । शायद नागा भी उसी प्रकार भारत में आये थे तथा वे अपनी हिंसा-प्रवृत्ति के लिए बदनाम भी थे; परन्तु अकारण उन्होंने कभी किसी को नहीं मारा। वे वास्तव में किसान थे; परन्तु सुखदा और उसके साथी सैनिक थे । उनका स्वभाव हिंसा से परिपूर्ण था । सुखदा के सैनिकों ने नागाओं को मारा ही नहीं, छोटे भाई को मारकर बड़े भाई को और पुत्र का माँस पिता को खाने को बाध्य किया। परन्तु सुखदा को क्या पता था कि वह जिस धरती को नष्ट करने आया है, कुछ समय बाद उसका उसी से प्यार हो जाएगा और अहोम इस देश के वासी ही नहीं, वरंच विष्णुपंथी हिन्दू बन जायेंगे ।

असम की उपजाऊ धरती ब्रह्मपुत्र समुद्र सी नदी, विशाल फलों से भरे वन और उपवन, व धान से भरे खेत देख उन्हें लगा कि वे स्वर्ग में पहुंच गये।

सन् 1935 से 42 के बीच अंग्रेजों ने करीब दस बार नागा पहाड़ियों पर आक्रमण किया जो प्रायः अंगामी नागाओं के विरुद्ध थे । दीमापुर में पहले ही से एक सैनिक चौकी स्थापित थी। कोहिमा केवल 45 मील की दूर पर स्थित था इसलिए स्वाभाविक था कि अंगामियों के प्रदेश पर ही सबसे पहले उनकी नजर पड़ती । 1879 तक नागालैंड एक स्वतंत्र देश था । मणिपुर के राजा के साथ इससे पहले अंग्रेजों ने एक समझौता कर लिया था कि कुछ सैनिक उस समझौते के अनुसार इम्फाल में रखे जा चुके थे; परन्तु कोहिमा तक अंग्रेज नहीं पहुँचे थे । अंग्रेजों ने सबसे पहले कोहिमा पर किस प्रकार कब्जा किया उसकी कहानी एक अंग्रेज ने इस प्रकार लिखी है :

“उस साल (1879) में एक पोलिटेकल अफसर, जिसका नाम डामंट था अगांमियों के एक गाँव खोनोमा पर हमला करने के लिए फौज की एक टुकड़ी लेकर गया। उस हमले का नागाओं ने डट कर मुकाबिला किया और डामंट तथा उसके 25 साथियों को मार डाला। बचे हुए करीब 100 सैनिक जान बचा कर भागे; और इन्होंने कोहिमा में जाकर छावनी डाली। कोहिमा उस समय एक साधारण गाँव था।

कई दिन तक खोनोमा में निरन्तर लड़ने के बाद अंग्रेज सैनिक बुरी तरह घायल हो गए थे। वे थक चुके थे। साथ ही, उनका कोई नेता नहीं था। इसीलिए कोहिमा में लकड़ी के तख्तों में एक ऊँची दीवार बना कर वे अपनी जान की दुआयें मना रहे थे। परन्तु अंगामी नागाओं ने जोत् सोमा नागाओं को साथ लेकर उन्हें चैन नहीं लेने दिया। वे निरन्तर जहर से बुझे हुए भाले और अग्नि-वाण चलाते ही रहे।

इधर उनका एक साथी, जो उनसे बिछुड़ गया था, भटकता भटकता इम्फाल जा पहुंचा। उसके मणिपुर राजा के आश्रय में बसे अंग्रेजी अफसर के सामने कोहिमा में फंसे अंग्रेज सैनिकों की दुरवस्था का चित्र खींचा तो इम्फाल की अंग्रेजी सैनिक टुकड़ी लपकी। जब वह पहुँची, तो उन्होंने हफ्तेभर से कुछ नहीं खाया था; अर्द्धमृत अवस्था में थे। तभी से अंग्रेजों ने कोहिमा में शक्तिशाली फौजी चौकियां स्थापित कर दी; फिर धीरे-धीरे नागालैंड में अंग्रेज डिप्टी कमिश्नर को भी बिठा दिया गया। डिप्टी कमिश्नर के साथ और भी कई विभागों के दफ्तर वहाँ खुल गए और अंग्रेजी सरकार का अच्छा खासा अमला बस गया।

दूसरे महायुद्ध में पूर्व दीमापुर का रेलवे स्टेशन (मणिपुर रोड) एक छोटा सा स्टेशन था; यहाँ पर कभी-कभी कोई आदमी दिखाई देता था। उस समये सुरक्षा के लिए असम रायफल्स के भारतीय सैनिक वहाँ लाकर रखे जा चुके थे जिनमें अधिकांश गोरखे थे। कच्छारी पर्वत माला और मैदानी असम से मिलने वाली सीमा रेखा को उस समय भी डिप्टी कमिश्नर के लिखित आज्ञापत्र के बिना कोई पार नहीं कर सकता था।

दीमापुर से जो सड़क कोहिमा जाती है उस पर मील दो मील चलते ही तापमान में परिवर्तन होने लगता है और मैदान की गर्मी का स्थान पहाड़ियों की हल्की हवा ले लेती है। हरी घास के मैदानों में शान्ति से पशु चुपचाप अपने चरते रहते हैं और बाँस तथा केले के झुरमुट मन को मोहने लगते हैं; तभी वह सीमा-चौकी आ जाती है। वहाँ प्रवेश पत्र दिखाना होता है। 4,800 फुट को ऊँचाई पर स्थित कोहिमा पहुँचते पहुंचते प्रायः आदमी को गर्मी में भी फुरहरी आने लगती है।

इतिहास के पन्नों में कोहिमा का नाम एक बार दूसरे महायुद्ध के आखिरी दौर में आया। मणिपुर रोड स्टेशन का अचानक विस्तार हो गया, और दीमापुर अंग्रेजी सैनिकों का एक महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव बन गया, जहाँ से कोहिमा की लड़ाई के लिए फौजें और रसद भेजी जाने लगी।

1944 में जापानी फौजों ने ब्रह्मा की ओर से कोहिमा की दिशा में बढ़ना शुरू किया और दूसरी ओर से इम्फाल की दिशा से। परन्तु कोहिमा की लड़ाई जापानियों

को वैसी ही याद रहेगी जैसी स्टालिनग्रेड की लड़ाई जर्मन कभी नहीं भूल सकेंगे। यहाँ पर उनकी भारी पराजय हुई थी। कोहिमा में पराजय के बाद जापानी फौजों ने पीछे हटना शुरू किया तो फिर उन्हें धीरे-धीरे जापान के छोटे द्वीप में ही पहुंचा दिया गया।

नागाओं के लिए ये सारी पहाड़ियाँ इतनी परिचित थीं कि वे आँख बन्द करके एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर आसानी से आ जा सकते थे। इस काम में वे इतने चतुर थे कि जापानियों की छावनियों में वेखटके जाकर उनके भेद ला सकते थे। नागाओं के लिए पैसा का कोई मूल्य नहीं था। वे अपनी आन के लिए कुछ करने को तैयार रहते थे; रुपये पैसे का महत्व शहरों से दूर के बहुत से गाँवों में अब भी नहीं है।

वास्तव में नागालैंड की उन टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी पहाड़ियों में जो दो मील का सफर करने पर दो-तीन हजार ऊपर उठ जाती हैं या इतने ही नीचे जाकर संकरी सी घाटी में पहुँच कर सब खो से जाते हैं। यहाँ कमर-कमर तक पानी या दल-दल में आदमी खो जाता है । जोंक और साँप यहाँ हर कदम पर आदमी के खून और जान के प्यासे हैं । केवल नागाओं के वश का ही काम है कि वे उन भागों पर चलते ही जाते हैं।

बहुत से नागा जापानी फौजी टुकड़ियों का सामान लेकर उनके साथ-साथ चलते थे। सैनिक चढ़ाई पर आधे घंटे के बाद 15 मिनट का आराम करते थे; तब आगे बढ़ते थे। इस पर नागा इनका मजाक बनाते थे क्योंकि पीठ पर मन दो मन का बोझा लादने के बाद भी नागा चार-पांच घंटे चलने के बाद भी रुकने का नाम नहीं लेते थे। सांस फूलना क्या होता है ? नागा लोग जानते ही नहीं।

नागा अपने इलाके से निकल कर असम के नगरों में गए और कालेज तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा पाकर आए। अब उनमें पूरे नागालैंड को स्वतंत्र राज्य के रूप में देखने की महत्वाकांक्षा जन्म लेने लगी। नागायुवक अपनी पुरानी मान्यताओं और परम्पराओं को तोड़कर आधुनिकता की ओर बढ़ने लगे। उनके ग्रामीण नृत्यों का स्थान टुइस्ट और चाँ चाँ ने, लोक गीतों का स्थान अंग्रेजी फिल्मी गीतों और धुनों ने ले लिया। 'लाओ पानी' की जगह गोल्डन बीयर ने ले ली और पेरिस और लन्दन के लेटेस्ट डिजाइन के सूट और मिनीस्कर्ट तथा स्लैक्स का प्रदर्शन कोहिमा की सड़कों पर होने लगा।

1945 में सी० आर० पोस्ले नामक अंग्रेज ने नागा पर्वतीय जिला जातीय कौंसिल की स्थापना की थी। इस संस्था ने 1947 में यह निर्णय लिया कि भारत के स्वतंत्र होने पर नागालैंड एक स्वतंत्र राज्य होगा जिसका भारत से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा । बाद में नवभारत और पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष हुआ, तो पाकिस्तान ने विद्रोही नागाओं को अस्त्र-शस्त्र देने शुरू कर दिए और भारत विरोधी विद्रोही के लिए नागाओं को छापा मार लड़ाई का प्रशिक्षण भी दिया । बाद में, चीन ने भी नागाओं को इसी प्रकार अस्त्र-शस्त्र देने और प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उकसाया और निमंत्रित किया।

विद्रोही नागा भी स्वप्न देख रहे थे; अंग्रेज, पाकिस्तानी और ब्रह्मा भी योजनायें बना रहे थे। दिल्ली में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एक वक्तव्य दिया जिससे नागाओं की आँखें खुल गयीं । उन्होंने कहा था "नागाओं को अपने मौलिक तरीके से विकास का

अवसर देना चाहिए। भूमि और वनों पर जातियों का वैसा ही अधिकार रहना चाहिए जैसा सदा से रहा है। हमें उनके ही लोगों का प्रशासन और व्यवस्था के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना होगा और उनकी सामाजिक संस्थाओं के अनुकूल योजनाओं में सहायता करनी होगी।"

नेहरू जी और भारत सरकार की इस उदार नीति का परिणाम यह हुआ कि शान्तिप्रिय नागाओं ने भी अपना एक संगठन बनाया। नेहरू जी शिलाँग में जाकर शान्तिप्रिय नागाओं के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल से मिले। उसके बाद, एक नागा 'शान्ति संयोजन समिति' का गठन हुआ। 1957 में कोहिमा में 'सर्व नागाजातीय सम्मेलन' बुलाया गया। अगस्त 22 से 26 तक वह सम्मेलन चला जिसमें पौने दो हजार नागाओं ने भाग लिया। नौ सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल अपने प्रस्तावों के साथ असम के गवर्नर और बाद में नेहरू जी से भी मिला।

भाषा और साहित्य—नागाओं की उतनी ही बोलियाँ है जितनी उनकी जातियाँ हैं। हर 20 मील पर जैसे जाति बदल जाती है वैसे ही बोली भी और सब बोलियाँ एक दूसरे से उतनी ही भिन्न हैं कि एक जाति वाला दूसरी जाति वालों की बात नहीं समझ पाता। सिर्फ इशारे ही समझते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि प्रत्येक जाति में उप जातियाँ बनती हैं और उसमें बाहर के किसी भी व्यक्ति पर ये विश्वास नहीं करते। दूसरी जाति वाला अगर सामने से उसी सड़क पर आता मिल जाये तो वे रास्ता छोड़ कर एक ओर खड़े हो जायेंगे। अमाना सामना तभी होगा जब युद्ध होगा। अन्तर्जातीय विवाह भी नहीं होते थे, इसीलिए एक दूसरी जाति के निकट आने का प्रश्न ही नही उठता था। जो अपना नहीं, वह शत्रु है—यही उनकी मान्यता थी।

नागालैण्ड की कभी भी कोई भाषा नहीं रही और लिपि की उन्होंने कोई आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की। इसका कारण यह था कि प्रत्येक घन्टे दो घन्टे के बाद एक दूसरे से मिल सकते थे। इसलिए पत्र या प्रेमपत्र लिखने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

फिर भी जहाँ मनुष्य हैं वहां वे आपस में किसी ही बोली से बातचीत करते हैं; वहां कहानी भी है; गीत भी हैं। इसीलिए प्रत्येक नागा जाति की अपनी लोक गाथायें हैं; और लोकगीत हैं जो सैकड़ों हजारों सालों में मंजते-मंजते इतने मधुर हो गये हैं कि वे उनकी कोमल भावनाओं को मुखरित करते हैं। नागाओं की कहानियों में वही चमत्कार और रोचकता है और साथ ही कोई न कोई सन्देश भी है जैसा हमारे पुराणों, हितोपदेश, पंचतन्त्र आदि कहानियों में हैं। उनके लोकगीतों में भी उन सब विभिन्न रसों का आनन्द मिलता है जो एक उत्कृष्ट काव्य में मिलता है। फिर भी उसमें सरलता है।

पर्व—फसल को नागा भाषा में 'ओई निवु' कहते हैं। लगभग सितम्बर में फसल पक जाती है। इस मास की पूर्णमासी का चाँद देख कर ओई निवु के देवता को धन्यवाद देते हैं; तथा एक महान उत्सव का आयोजन करते हैं। उसके बाद फसल काटने का कार्य-क्रम होता है। अन्य प्रान्तों में यही पर्व फसल काटने के बाद मनाया

जाता है।

गाँव के संस्थापक परिवार का मुखिया सात किस्म के धान की बालें काट कर, अपने मकान के आँगन में लटकाता है और उत्सव का श्रीगणेश करता है।

नागाओं के मुख्य त्यौहार पशुओं के बलि से ही शुरू होते हैं। सूर्य निकलने से पहले गाँव के चौके में सुअर बांध दिये जाते हैं, जिनके चीत्कार को सुनकर गाँव के लोग इकत्रित हो जाते हैं। चार पाँच सौ व्यक्तियों के गाँव में करीब एक डेढ़ दर्जन सुअर और एक दो मिथुन कुर्वान किया जाना साधारण बात है। दो व्यक्ति सुअर को पकड़ते हैं; गाँव का सबसे बूढ़ा और सम्मानित व्यक्ति एक बाँस का बरछा पशु के शरीर में घुपो देता है और कहता है--"हे बलि के पशु हम तुझे बुरी राह नहीं भेज रहे हैं। तुझे शुभ कार्य के लिए एक अच्छी राह पर भेज रहे हैं। तू हम पर नाराज मत होना ।"

जो व्यक्ति पहली बलि देता है उसे पशु का दिल और गुर्दा दिया जाता है , ऐसे सुअवसर पर नये बांस का सुआ ही काम पर लाया जाता है क्योंकि वह पवित्र माना जाता है।

ओई निवु में समधियों के घर आदान प्रदान होता है, जिनमें बलि के पशुओं का माँस, वस्त्र आभूषण आदि होते हैं। उपहार देने में होड़ होती है कि कौन अच्छा और कीमती उपहार देता है।

लड़कियाँ अपने हाथ से ज्वार का धान फटक कर ओखली में कूट कर रोटी बनाती हैं जिसे खाने का अधिकार केवल उनके मित्रों और प्रेमियों को होता है। युवकों के दल जब नाचते गाते घर-घर जाते हैं, तब अपने मित्रों में प्रेम से पकी उस रोटी को पाकर गर्व से नाचने लगते हैं।

पुराने जामने में, इस पर्व पर अपने मित्र को पीने के लिए शत्रु का एक नरमुण्ड भी भेंट किया जाता था । दिन भर खाने-पीने, और नाचने-गाने के बाद युवक और युवतियाँ थक कर रात भर सोते हैं क्योंकि अगले दिन उन्हें कमर बाँध कर फसल काटने का काम शुरू करना होगा। पकी फसल अगर वर्षा से नष्ट हो गयी तो सारा खाया पिया हराम हो जायेगा।

अब फिर बहुत ही सुहावना दृश्य आता है। धान रोपते समय युवतियाँ जिस तेजी से एक-एक पौधा लगाकर पीछे हटती जाती हैं, अब काटते समय वे एक हाथ से धान की बाली पकड़ती हैं और दूसरे हाथ से उसे काटकर मुट्ठे बनाकर पीछे फेंकती जाती हैं। युवकों का दल इन मुट्ठों को उठा कर एक कतार में उस धान को घर पहुंचाते जाते हैं। वहाँ कुछ युवक बालियों को झटक कर, और पैरों से रौंद कर दाने अलग करते हैं। धान की संटियाँ एक ओर जमा की जाती हैं जो शाम होते होते एक पहाड़ का रूप धारण करती हैं।

गाँव के झुर्रियों वाले चेहरों की आँखें नाच रही होती हैं। मुस्कानें और हँसने में उनके पान सुपारी खाने से काले दाँते दिखाई पड़ते हैं। वह मजे से हाथ में "लाओ

पानी" का पौधा लिये मुंह में चुरुट दवायें इस दृश्य को को देख कर भगवान को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उनके गाँव के लड़के लड़कियों में कितना बाहुबल है।

इस दृश्य को देख कर लगता है कि जैसे इन लोगों में न कभी लड़ाई-झगड़ा होता होगा और न ये किसी से शत्रुता करते होंगे।

नागा लोग धान केवल खाते ही नहीं बल्कि उससे उनका एक पैग भी बनता है। नागा सदा प्यास लगने पर चावल का बीयर ही पीते हैं, पानी को केवल एक ही समय पीते हैं जबकि शिकार पर जाते हैं। घर से जब चलते हैं, तब "लाओ पानी" पीते हैं और जब शिकार से लौटते हैं तब उनकी स्त्रियाँ गाँव के द्वार पर पोंगा में उसी से उनका स्वागत करती हैं। इसके दो घूँट पीते ही उनकी थकान मिट जाती है। इसी पेय के बल पर नागा गर्मी, सर्दी और बरसात को अपने नंगे शरीर से झेलते हैं।

नागा लोग ज्यादा क्रिष्टमस एवं न्यू ईअर डे त्योहार को मनाते हैं, युवक-युवतियाँ इन त्यौहारों को मधु पीकर चार दिन तक बड़े धूमधाम से मनाते हैं ।

नागाओं के उसूल--नागाओं के बारे में सारी दुनियां में यह जाना जाता है कि वे हिंसक प्रवृति के लोग हैं जो किसी भी पशु-पक्षी का माँस खाने और मनुष्य का सिर काटने को तत्पर रहते हैं, परन्तु युद्ध काल में तो सभ्य और संस्कृत कहलाने वाले लोग भी क्या नहीं करते ? इसलिए किन्हीं दो जातियों में शत्रुता हो, तो बहुत से ऐसे कर्म जो साधारणतया अमानुषिक माने जाते है मनुष्य युद्ध की गर्मी में कर बैठता है। नागा लोग अपने साधारण जीवन में किसी अन्य जाति के लोगों के समान जीवन संघर्ष में लगे रहते हैं; पशु-पक्षी पालते हैं जिस प्रकार अन्य देश का किसान करता है।

नागाओं का 80% जीवन अपने खेत पर ही बीतता है। नागाओं की खेती के तरीके को 'झूम' कहते हैं। वह है यह कि जिस खेत में एक बार खेती करते हैं उसे वे छोड़ देते हैं । अगले साल की फसल के लिए वे जंगल का नया हिस्सा चुनते हैं। उसके पेड़ काट कर और पेड़ों को जला कर नये खेत तैयार करते हैं। नये सिरे से पानी की व्यवस्था करते हैं।

खेत तैयार हो जाने के बाद जब धान बोने का समय आता है, तब एक उत्सव की तैयारी की जाती है। जिस गाँव में वे खेत तैयार करते हैं, उस गाँव में एक परिवार होता है जिसके पूर्वज ने सब से पहले कभी उसगाँव का सबसे पहले घर बनाया था । उस परिवार का प्रतिनिधि सबसे बूढ़ा उत्सव का आरम्भ एक पूजन से करता है । वह सम्मानित व्यक्ति सबसे ऊपर वाले खेत में बैठ कर, आकाश की ओर मुँह करके कहता है—

"हे ग्वांग (परमात्मा) ! हम पर दया करो। हमारे खेतों को हरा-भरा कर दो। हे ग्वांग ! हमें चावल दो, हमें ज्वार दो।" इसके बाद वह आदमी मुट्ठी में धान भर कर माथे छाती और पेट से छुआता है और बीज क्यारी में फेकता हुआ कहता है--"मेरा धान सबसे पहले फूटे । हे ग्वांग ! पक्षियों, चूहों, और बीज नष्ट करने वाले पशु-पक्षियों के मुह बन्द हो जायें, और बीज़ का हरेक दाना उग जाये"

इसके बाद स्त्री पुरुष का झुण्ड अपनी अपनी क्यारियों में पनीरी के लिए बीज बोने के लिए आगे बढ़ते हैं। एक पुरुष जो बीज बोने में अनुभवी होता है, इस प्रकार बीज बखेरता हैं कि वह सामान्य रूप से सब ओर फैल जाये। बीज बो देने के बाद, स्त्री-पुरुष फिर एक बार अपने ग्वांग से बीज की रक्षा करने की प्रार्थना करते है। तब भी रक्षा का कार्य भगवान पर ही पूरा छोड़ दिया जाता है ।

धान की पनीरी या पौधे को खेत में करीने से लगाने का काम बहुत ही सुहावना होता है। सूर्य की पहली किरण देखते ही गांव के स्त्री-पुरुष खेतों में पहुंच जाते हैं। क्यारियों में पानी घुटने तक भरा होता है। युवक पौध के मुट्ठे ला ला कर देते रहते हैं और स्त्रियां घुटनों तक मटमैले पानी में धान रोपती हैं और पीछे हटती जाती हैं, तभी न जाने कौन एक गीत गुन- गुनाने लगती है और पूरी टोली उस गीत को उठा लेती है। अब तो वह गीत एक साथ सोते को जगा देता है और पहाड़ी तथा उसके नीचे की घाटी इस प्रेम से गूंजने लगती है। फिर अचानक स्तब्धता छा जाती है, क्योंकि स्त्रियों का गीत समाप्त हो जाता है। फिर एक जवान एक गीत के उत्तर में एक और गीत की पहली पंक्ति बोलता है, और स्त्रियों में खिल खिला हट हो जाती है। खेत के ऊपर खड़े होकर आप खेत के पानी में नाचती उनकी परछाइयाँ देखें तो लगेगा कि जितनी औरतें पानी के बाहर नाच रहीं हैं उतनी ही पानी के अन्दर भी। जब खेतों में अनाज बढ़ने लगता है, तब किसानों को चैन नहीं मिलता है। धान के साथ जंगली घास खरपतवार काई अनेक प्रकार की लतायें भी सिर उठाती हैं। किसान इनको हमेशा निकालता रहता है । इस काम में एक गाँव से काम नहीं चलता है तो दूसरा गांव भी मदद करता है। जिन गांवों में सामूहिक खेती नहीं होती, वहाँ खेत वाला युवक अपने मोरंग के मित्रों को निमन्त्रित करता है, जिससे उनकी मित्रता बनी रहती है। किसान का अपनी खेती से प्यार बहुत स्वाभाविक समझा जाता है।

जब फसल पक जाती है, तब खेत का मालिक अपने बच्चों की जी भरकर खाने पीने को देता है। 'लाओ पानी' के घड़े खोल दिये जाते हैं। इसके बाद फसल काटने का पर्व आता है। किसी भी किसान के लिए सुख और आनन्द का कौन सा अन्य समय होगा जब कि फसल खेती में खड़ी हँस-हँस कर उसे बुला रही हो।

पहनावा—सुना जाता है कि पहले जमाने में ये लोग नंगे रहा करते थे और यह चीज खासकर इन्टीरियल कौमों में अब भी देखने में आती है। पुराने बुजुर्ग एक लंगोटी और जाकेट टाइप कपड़े का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। शहरों, बड़े कस्बों या उन के नजदीक के इलाकों में तो नई रोशनी के लड़के-लड़कियाँ यूरोपियन स्टाइल के कपड़ों का इस्तेमाल करने में बड़ी प्रसन्नता जाहिर करते हैं। बुनियादी तौर पर हर जाति का कौमी कलर होता है। पर्व पर जो ड्रेस पहनते हैं आमतौर पर देहातों में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, और कलर पर्व के मौके पर ही जब ये जातियाँ, अपना-अपना नेशनल डाँस करती हैं तब उस समय ये अपने-अपने नेशनल ड्रेसों का ही इस्तेमाल करती हैं। अच्छी तरह से इनके ड्रेसों की सनाख्त करने वाले व्यक्ति ही इनकी ड्रेसों को देखकर इन्हें पहचान सकते हैं कि कौन किस जाति का है। शहरों में

रहने वाले लोग हालाँकि सभ्य हो गये हैं और ये भी पूरे देश की तरह माड़ने टाइप के कपड़े पहनते हैं; फिर भी जानने वाला मनुष्य पहचान सकता है कि ये कौन जाति के लोग हैं क्योंकि ये किसी न किसी तरह अपनी जाति की झलक अपने कपड़ों में जरूर रखते हैं। यह कार्यवाई सिर्फ जानने वाला ही कर सकता है।

रीति-रिवाज—नागाओं के जिन गांवों में अभी तक प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है, अथवा जिनके विचारों को ईसाई पादरियों ने बदल कर उनके दिलों में अपने जीवन के प्रति घृणा या उपेक्षा पैदा नहीं की है, उन नागाओं के गाँवों में आपको एक बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण संस्था मिलेगी जिसे उनकी भाषा में मोरंग कहते हैं। कुछ नागाओं की जातियों के गाँवों में मोरंग मिलेंगे जहाँ केवल युवक होते हैं और कुछ में युवकों के साथ युवतियां भी होती हैं।

जब तक युवक-युवतियाँ किशोरावस्था में रहते हैं तब तक अपने माता-पिता के साथ रहते हैं, परन्तु जब उनका यौवनकाल आने लगता है, तब मोरंग में जाकर रहने लगते हैं। युवक युवतियों के प्रत्येक मोरंग का एक नेता या मुखिया होता है। जो युवक या युवती सबसे अधिक खेतीबाड़ी, युद्ध-कला, नाच-गाने आदि में दक्ष हो और साथ ही उसका व्यक्तित्व औरों से अधिक विकसित हो, उसे मुखिया मान लिया जाता है। उसके आदेश पालन करना सब सदस्यों के लिये अनिवार्य हो जाता है।

युवक मोरंग के नेता पर यह उत्तरदायित्व होता है कि वह खेती बाड़ी तैयार करके फसल की बुआई और कटाई के लिये गाँवों में किसी उत्सव समारोह की समुचित व्यवस्था के लिये अपने मोरंग के युवकों को संगठित करके और उन पर नियंत्रण रखते हुये गाँव के मुखिया द्वारा दिये गये कार्यों को पूरा करायें।

युवतियों की नेता उन्हें खाना बनाना, कपड़े बुनना, श्रृंगार के प्रसाधनों का उपयोग करना, रोगियों की सेवा तथा उपचार करना, धान बोना-काटना, टोकरी बनाना—इन सब की ट्रेनिंग लड़कियों को अपने मोरंग में ही देती है। किसी-किसी मोरंग में मोरंग की तरह आगे से गोलाकार मुखवाला ढोल भी रखा जाता है। ढोल लकड़ी का बना होता है। जब इस पर चोट लगती है, तब उसकी आवाज मीलों दूर तक सुनाई देती है। मोरंग के बाहर कहीं-कहीं मानव के कपाल, हाथी दाँत, मिथुन के सींग और जगंली सुअर का दांत आदि सजावट के तौर पर दीवारों पर टंगे होते हैं। यदि सिर पर बन्दर के कपाल की टोपी हो, उस टोपी में जगंली सुअर के दांत लगे हों, कान में सफेद शंख लटके हों और कान छिद्रों में हिरन का सींग खुसा हो और बाहों में लोहे और लाल रंग का कड़ा हो, टांग की पिंडलियों और कमर में लाल बेंत हो, तब समझना चाहिये कि वह अवश्य नागाओं का राजकुमार है।

इन मोरंगों का असली जीवन रात शुरु होने के बाद चालू होता है। बीचों-बीच आग जला दी जाती है या सुअर की चर्बी का दिया जला दिया जाता है। उधर युवतियों के मोरंग में सिलसिला बातों से शुरू होता है। जब उनके कानों में युवकों के गाने का स्वर पड़ता है और उनके गीतों का सन्देश उनके हृदय में हिल्लोरें लेने लगता है तब वे भी गाने लगती हैं। कुछ युवक थककर वहीं लुढ़क जाते हैं। इधर लड़कियां भी

जमुहाइ लेने लगती हैं और बारी-बारी से सो जाती है। नागों में युवक-युवतियों का आपस में मिलना बुरा नहीं मानते हैं। शर्त यह है कि युवक-युवतियां एक परिवार की नहीं होनी चाहिये। यहाँ युवतियों के केशों के बारे में एक मनोरंजक बात मानी जाती है। जिस युवती का किसी युवक से प्रेम नहीं हुआ होता है, वह अपने केश छोटे रखती है। जब वह बढ़ाने लगती है, तब समझो कि वह किसी युवक से प्रेम करने लगी है। इसी प्रकार, जिस युवक की कमर मे कौड़ियों की माला न हो तो समझना चाहिये कि उसे कोई प्रेमिका नहीं मिली है तथा मिलते ही वह अपनी कमर में कौड़ियों की तीन मालायें लटका लेता है।

उनकी बहुत-सी जातियों में बालिस्त भर कपड़ा ही एक मात्र वस्त्र होता है। कमर में अनेकों मालायें, गले में सुनहरे पीले मनकों की लड़ियाँ और हंसिये पहने जाते हैं।

उत्सव के लिये युवतियों की तैयारी सुबह से आरंभ होती है और दोपहर के दो बजे तक चलती रहती है। सार्वजनिक नाच-गानों का कार्यक्रम तीसरे पहर से शुरू होता है। जब नाच गाने का एलान किया जाता है, तब युवक अपने हाथों में भाले लेकर मैदान में कूद पड़ते हैं और किलकारी मारकर ढोल और भैंसे के सींग वालों को ललकारते हैं। ढोल की आवाज पड़ते ही मानों धरती उनके शक्तिशाली पैरों की धाप से काँप जाती है और आकाश उनकी किलकारियों से विचलित हो उठता है। नृत्य जो एक बार तूफान की तरह शुरू होता है वह धीरे-धीरे सौम्य होता जाता है और उसमें समुद्र की सी गम्भीरता आ जाती है। नागाओं में जितनी शक्ति नाचने में दिखाई देती है उतनी ही शक्ति खेतों में काम करते समय भी देखी जा सकती है।

विद्रोह के कारण—पुराने इतिहास को उठाकर पढ़ने से ज्ञात होता है कि नागालैण्ड की नागा जाति अंग्रेजों के समय से सरकार से विद्रोह करती आ रही है और अपने आपको आजाद समझती रही है। ऊबड़-खाबड़ पहाड़ी इलाका होने के कारण और इसमें यातायात की पूरी सुविधायें, रोड- कम्यूनिकेशन नहीं होने के कारण, इस इलाके में ला एण्ड आर्डर ड्यूटी स्थापित करने में लोगों को प्राण खोना पड़े और आबस्टकिल (बाधायें) लगायीं। गाँव में लोगों के पास जो हथियार थे वे छीन कर ले गये। इस तरह हालत काबू से बाहर हो गयी। 1953 में अन्दर ग्राउन्डों की तरफ से, एक नागा नेशनल हाई स्कूल कोहिमा और दीमापुर मोंकाचुगं में गवर्नमेंट हाई स्कूल के मुकाबले में खोल दिये गये। गाँव बूढ़ों के लिये काफी मुश्किल का यह समय था। इधर सरकार उनको तंग करती; उधर दूसरी तरफ अन्डर ग्राउन्ड उनको तंग करते। तंग आकर गाँव-बूढ़ों ने इस्तीफे दे दिये।

ठीक उसी तरह गाँव में रहने वाले नौजवानों के लिये काफी मुश्किल का समय था, क्योंकि अण्डर ग्राउण्ड उनको लेजाकर भर्ती कर लेते और जो नहीं होते उन्हें बिना पैसे देकर पोर्टर (कुली) रख लिया करते। जो कोई भी हुक्म नहीं मानते, उन्हें मार दिया जाता था। 1953 में नागा सरकार ने एक कानून बनाया। जिसमें हरेक जवान मिलीटरी का सामान ले जाने के लिये और रास्ते साफ करने के लिये लगा दिया गया।

18 अक्टूबर 1952 में एक एजीटेशन (आन्दोलन) कोहिमा में एक नागा विद्यार्थी

को असम पुलिस दीमापुर की ओर से पिटाई करने के खिलाफ किया गया था। इसी समय एक पुलिस अफसर से जो मोटर साइकिल पर सवार था एक पैदल नागा के कुचल जाने पर जनता भड़क उठी थी। इसका नागा विद्रोहियों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। 14 अक्टूबर 52 में नेहरू जी ने मणिपुर में एक बहुत बड़ा नागा जलसे में भाषण देते समय इन बदकिस्मत वाकयों के लिये अफसोस जाहिर किया और पूरे केश के बारे में एक ऊंची इनक्वायरी कराने की बात कही, और जो भी कसूरवार होगा उस पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही होगी और इस इनक्वारी के लिये मिस्टर जारमन कमिश्नर रीटोना मास्क को डिटेल किया गया। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नेहरू जी ने ब्रह्मा के प्रधान मंत्री थांकिन नाऊ के साथ 30 मार्च 1953 को कोहिमा का दौरा किया। तब सरकार के प्रति नागाओं की भावनायें बहुत खिलाफ थीं। यह पंडित जी का पहला और आखिरी दौरा था। नागाओं ने पंडित जी का बहुत स्वागत किया। बहुत दूर-दूर से प्रधानमंत्री के भाषण सुनने को नागा आये थे, लेकिन जिला एथारिटी की तरफ से बदकिस्मती से गलती किये जाने पर हालत और भी बिगड़ गयी और वह भी यह कि जिला एथारिटी ने नागाओं का आदेश दिया कि किसी प्रकार दिलो दिमाग से या लिखित रूप से उस मीटिंग में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगा। नागाओं के दिमाग में यह भावना पहले ही जोरों पर थी कि उनकी स्थिति भारत सरकार से अंग्रेजी काल में अच्छी थी। इस बात से और भी ज्यादा यह दृढ़ विश्वास हो गया कि वे अपने प्रधानमंत्री से कोई बात लिखकर या बोलकर नहीं बता सकते, तब वे अपने दिल की बात किस और को बतायें ? इसके बाद तमाम नागा मीटिंग से उठकर गुस्से में चले गये जहाँ से प्रधानमंत्री भाषण दे रहे थे। इसके बाद, जल्द ही यह खबर फैल गयी कि अब पुलिस नागा नेशनल असेम्बली के मेम्बरों को जल्दी ही गिरफ्तार करेगी। इस पर उनके सामने दो ही सवाल थे—या तो पुलिस को गिरफ्तारी दे दें, या अपने आपको अण्डर ग्राउण्ड छिपा लें। बाद में, पुलिस ने किया भी ऐसा ही। 4 अप्रेल 53 को एम०एन०सी० के सेक्रेटी लाकरी के घर पर रेड किया और उसके बाद जितने भी गाँव थे उन सब की तलाशी ली तथा नौ पुलिस पोस्टें नागाहिल्स में खोल दी जिससे मजबूर होकर सब लोग अन्डर ग्राउन्डों से मिल गये। सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को लिखित रूप से धमकियाँ देना और सड़कों को उड़ाना शुरू कर दिया और उसी समय नागाओं ने भी ऐसा किया। इससे तंग आकर जवान भागकर चले गये या अन्डर ग्राउन्डों से मिल गये। मार्च 56 में विद्रोहियों ने नागा सेंट्रल सरकार बनाई जिसका झण्डा 22 मार्च को फहराया गया।

पहला जनरल इलेक्शन को नागा नेशनल कौंसिल ने बायकाट कर दिया और यह आदेश दिया कि कोई भी नागा वोट देने का हक नहीं रखता है। दूसरे जनरल इलेक्शन में तीन नागाओं ने असेम्बली के लिये फार्म भरे जिनके नाम थे—1. मि०खेलहोसे खिमा 2. चुमोटम्यू आओ और 3. सत्कच्यू आँगिमा जिनका कोई विरोधी नहीं था। श्रीखिलहोसेखिमा को डिप्टीकमिश्नर नियुक्त किया गया। उन्होंने 6 माह बाद 1 दिसम्बर 57 को इस्तीफा दे दिया जब नागाहिल्स जिला असम से जुदा हुआ।

[शेष अगले अंक में]

के. रि.पु.दल का मान-सतपालसिंह मान

ले० श्री एम० पी० नैथानियल



के० रि० पू० दल की हाकी टीम के कप्तान और सेन्टर फारवर्ड सतपाल सिंह मान ने इन दिनों देश के समाचार पत्रों में बड़े अक्षरों में प्रमुख स्थान पाया है।

फीरोजपुर में 15 मार्च 1945 को उत्पन्न, मान को यह याद नहीं कि उसने सबसे पहले कब हाकी-स्टिक उठायी थी। इतना अवश्य उसे धुंधला-धुंधला याद है कि जब वह किशोर था तब अपने पिता की हाकी स्टिक से खेला करता था। संयोगवश, उसके पिता अपने समय के पंजाब पुलिस में जाने-माने खिलाड़ी थे। इस प्रकार हाकी का खेल उसने मानों घुट्टी के साथ पिया था। छोटी आयु से ही जब तक उसने 1961 में दसवीं कक्षा उत्तीर्ण नहीं कर ली, वह अनेकों टूर्नामेंटों में अपने स्कूल और जिले का प्रतिनिधि बनता रहा।

मध्यम कद के, गठीले शरीर वाले और सरल स्वभाव के मान की गोल करने की क्षमता शीघ्र पहचान ली गई और स्पोर्ट्स कालेज, जालंधर में डिग्री कोर्स करने के लिये उसे चुन लिया गया। उस शिक्षा के समय, उसको पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय का प्रतिनिधि बनने का अवसर मिला और विश्वविद्यालय की टीम में उसने अपना स्थान बना लिया।

शीघ्र ही उसे पंजाब राज्य की टीम में स्थान मिला तथा संगरूर (पंजाब) में फ्रांस के विरुद्ध 1964 के टेस्ट मैच में भारत की ओर से उसे खेलने का गौरव प्राप्त हुआ।

अगस्त 1965 में, केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल में वह सब इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती हुआ तथा तब से वह प्रति वर्ष इस दल की ओर से खेलता रहा है।

1974-75 में नेशनल इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ स्पोर्ट्स पटियाला के हाकी प्रशिक्षण शिविर में उसने प्रशिक्षण लिया और कोच (शिक्षक) के रूप में प्रथम उत्तीर्ण हुआ।

के०रि०पु० दल की टीम के कप्तान रूप में उत्तम खेल-प्रदर्शन के उपलक्ष्य में, उसकी पदोन्नति इन्सपेक्टर के पद पर 1970 में हई और डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेंडेण्ट के पद पर 1975 में हुई।

के०रि०पु० दल में भर्ती होने के उपरान्त उसने राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप में अनेकों राज्यों की ओर से भाग लिया। 1967 और 1970 में वह क्रमश: राजस्थान और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर का प्रतिनिधि रहा। 1969 तथा 1971 में वह अखिल भारतीय पुलिस हाकी टीम का सदस्य था जो जवाहर लाल नेहरू हाकी टूर्नामेंट में खेली थी। 1972 और 1975 में वह दिल्ली की ओर से खेला। 1976 में कटक में खेली गई राष्ट्रीय हाकी चैम्पियनशिप में वह ही दिल्ली टीम का नेता चुना गया जिसकी सभी ने प्रशंसा की। इस टीम में 11 खिलाड़ी के०रि०पु० दल के थे। उस चैम्पियनशिप में, एस०एस० मान 'हैट ट्रिक' का मान पाने वाला आठवाँ खिलाड़ी था जिसने हरियाणा को हराने के लिये दिल्ली की ओर से चारों गोल स्वयं किये थे।

हाकी-योजना

ले० श्री दयाशंकर भटनागर

के.रि.पु. दल जैसे महान संगठन के लिये, हाकी के स्तर को अधिक से अधिक उचित ही कहा जा सकता है। अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेल 1975 में भाग नहीं लेने का कारण पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में हमारी पराजय थी जिसे हम दुर्भाग्य कह सकते हैं। किन्तु 76 में हमारी हाकी टीम ने अपने देदीप्यमान खेल से उस मानहानि को फिर से खूब उबारा।

खेल के स्तर रातों-रात नहीं बनते हैं। दिनों-दिन अब तेजी से खेलों के स्तरों का विकास हो रहा है, और प्रतियोगितायें कठोर होती जा रही हैं। जबकि विश्व में भारतीय हाकी को सर्वोच्च स्थान नहीं पाने पर हमें क्षोभ होता है, तब हमें यह बात भी जाननी चाहिये कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अनेकों विश्व टीमें एड़ी से चोटी तक का बल लगा कर तकनीक, कूटचालों तथा जीवट में उन्नति कर रही हैं। अनेक गैर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान और संगठन अपनी टीमों में अच्छे खिलाड़ियों को भर्ती करने के लिये भरसक साधन जुटा देते हैं। अपने स्तर को ही बनाये रखने के लिये हमें भगीरथ प्रयत्न चाहिये। इस गर्दन तोड़ प्रतिस्पर्धा में एक इंच बढ़ने को भी द्राविण परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है।

चोटी के एक दो खिडालियों को लेने से ही हमारी टीम से अधिक आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। उच्च कोटि के व्यावसायिक खिलाड़ियों को अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों और संगठनों द्वारा प्रलोभन देने में हम उनसे कोई प्रति स्पर्धा नहीं कर सकते हैं। साथ ही,

यह ढंग कहीं भी, और हमारे जैसे दल के लिये तो कभी नहीं, खेलों के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करता है। प्रथम, टीम के खिलाड़ियों को हम दल के अन्य कर्तव्यों से तिलाञ्जलि नहीं दिला सकते। द्वितीय, हम खेलों को दल के सभी जवानों के लिये सामान्य बात रखना चाहते हैं, ना कि केवल कुछ व्यावसायिक खिलाड़ियों के तमाशे में उसे परिवर्तित करना।

अगस्त 75 में अन्तर रेंज प्रतियोगिता के बाद, दो टीमें बनाई गईं। खेल से सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों ने चुनने में डी० आई० जी० अजमेर की सहायता की। पहले उत्तर में दिल्ली/श्रीनगर में और फिर दक्षिण में आवडी में सब खिलाड़ी एकत्र हुये तथा खूब श्रम से अभ्यास किया गया। ले० कर्नल बी० के० राज, ग्रुप कमांडेंट आवडी ने, जो स्वयं हाकी के उत्तम खिलाड़ी और कोच रहे हैं, आवाडी में टीम को देखरेख करते रहे। अपने निजी प्रयास से उन्होंने एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथा भूतपूर्व औलिम्पिक खिलाड़ी से प्रशिक्षण दिलवाया। दिल्ली की टीम ने हरी वंजीर हाकी टूर्नामेंट, और दिल्ली राज्य चैम्पियनशिप में भाग लिया और दोनां चैम्पियनशिपें जीतीं। आवडी की दूसरी टीम मुरुगप्पा स्वर्ण कप मद्रास की प्रतिष्ठित प्रतियोगिता में खेली और क्वार्टर फाइनल तक पहुंचने में गौरव दिखाया। दक्षिण भारत में हम पहली बार खेले थे। खेल आशातीत रहा। मद्रास राज्य पुलिस जैसी प्रख्यात टीमों के हमने खूब छक्के छडाये। प्रसिद्ध समाचारपत्रों में दल की टीम का उत्तम विवरण छपा। कुछ उद्धरण इस प्रकार हैं-

"मद्रास स्थित के० रि० पु० दल के साफ सुथरे तथा सक्षम खेल का यह प्रदर्शन था। इगमोर स्टेडियम में मुरुगप्पा स्वर्ण कप हाकी टूर्नामेंट में कल शाम रिजर्व बैंक को इसने 2-0 से हराकर उत्तम विजय पायी"

—हिन्दू मद्रास (15.9.75)

"के. रि. पु. दल (मद्रास) वीर वाँकुरों का समुदाय है; सोही मदुराई की राज्य पुलिस। दोनों टीमों ने खूब उत्साह दिखाया। शुरू में उत्तम खेल के. रि. पुलिस ने खूब दिखाया जो अन्त में विजयी हुई"

—इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस (16.9.75)

हमारी दोनों टीमों के कठिन अभ्यास और बड़े बड़े टूर्नामेंटों में अच्छे फल दिखाने के कारण यह निश्चित हुआ कि 5 दिवसीय चुनाव-शिविर दिल्ली में लगाया जाये। इसमें 39 खिलाड़ी आये। चुनाव कमेटी में सदस्य थे-1. श्री आई. एम. महाजन, डी. आई. जी. के. र. पु. दल (कलकत्ता) जो भारतीय हाकी टीम की चुनाव समिति के सदस्य और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में पाँच बार टीम के मनेजर रहे हैं, 2. ले. कर्नल बी. के. राज 3 ले. कर्नल बी. के साहनी 4. श्री गुरबक्स सिंह और 5. श्री ज्ञान सिंह अन्तिम दोनों अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक (कोच) हैं।

शीघ्र ही, हर सेक्टर में किसी एक रेंज में एक शक्तिशाली टीम बनायेंगे और वह हर सेक्टर में होने वाले बड़े टूर्नामेंटों में भाग लेगी। जिस रेंज पर वह टीम स्थित होगी

वहाँ के डी. आइ. जी. के द्वारा उस टीम का अध्यक्ष सेक्टर आइ. जी. पी. को उत्तरदायी होगा जो हाकी में अनुभवी अधिकारी या अर्हता प्राप्त कोच होगा। अनेकों रंगरूटों के साथ जिनमें उत्तम खिलाड़ियों होने की क्षमता और संभवना होगी लगभग 150 खिलाड़ियों को 30 दिन का प्रशिक्षण रामपुर, आवडी, दिल्ली तथा नीमच के शिविरों में दिया जायेगा। इस प्रशिक्षण में जो भी प्रगति दिखायेंगे उनको एक स्थान पर एकत्र करके 30 दिन और प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा और तब उन्हें अपनी-अपनी यूनिटों को भेज दिया जायेगा। इससे यूनिट/रेंज टीम को वह बीज बल प्राप्त होगा जो हमारी केन्द्रीय टीम को शक्तिशाली बनायेगा।

रेंज उन्नति के लिए राज्यों की टीमों में प्रवेश करेंगी। इससे हमारी रेंजों को घना विस्तार क्षेत्र मिलेगा और सुधार और अच्छे खेल की सम्भावना बढ़ेगी। प्रशिक्षित कोचों द्वारा इस ओर ध्यान देने वाले रेंज डी. आई जी. स्थानीय अभ्यास करा सकते हैं। इसके द्वारा आठ दस बर्ष में हमारी टीम नीचे से सुदृढ़ होकर आयेगी। अर्हता प्राप्त अच्छे कोचों से रेंजों की टीमों को केन्द्रीय रूप से शिक्षण दिया जायेगा। ऐसे समय खेलों का सामान और (यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो) विशेष आहार पर व्यय रेंजें उठायेंगी।

के. रि. पु. दल में हाकी उस स्थिति में में है जहाँ से हम देश की एक बलवान टीम स्वयं बनाने की संभावना देख सकते हैं। जैसे हमारे यत्नों ने दिखाया है, हमें दल में कहीं और से खिलाड़ी नहीं लाने हैं, अपितु अपनी ही क्षमता का विकास और विस्तार करना है।

यदि हमारे कमांडेंटों, उपमहानिरीक्षकों तथा महानिरीक्षकों की बहुसंख्या हाकी में यथोचित उत्साह और रुचि दिखाती रही तब कोई कारण नहीं कि ये सब उपाय हमारे खेल में चार चाँद नहीं लगायें।

'इन्डियन पुलिस जर्नल द्वारा आयोजित रंगीन फोटोग्राफी प्रतियोगिता में महानिदेशालय के. रि. पु. दल के छायाचित्रकार श्री शिव कुमार ने 100 रु. का प्रथम पुरस्कार जीता है। निरस्त्र मुठभेड़ प्रशिक्षण से सम्बद्ध उनके छायाचित्र का शीर्षक था "फ्लाइंग किक।"

यह भी खूब रही

"ममी। अध्यापक जी की नजर कमजोर दीखती है। जब कि आपको मैं राजमुन्ना नजर आता हूँ, अध्यापक जी मुझे कभी गधा, कभी सुअर और कभी उल्लू कहकर बुलाते हैं।"

पाण्डेत-“जेजमान ! दान तीन मुख्य हैं धन दान, गऊदान और कन्यादान”

लेखक-“पर महाराज ! सब से बड़ा है मेरा कमलदान जिस के द्वारा मैं पेट भरता हूँ।”

सरला-“सुधा ! देख मैं हारमोनियम, तबला और पियानो तक बजा लेती हूँ और तू क्या बजाती है ?

सुधा-“सौ सुनार की, एक लुहार की। में तो एक ही चीज़ बजाती हूँ और वह है गाल”

हिन्दू अध्यापक-अहमद ! वुध के बाद कौन दिन आता है ?”

अहमद-“जुम्मेरात”

अध्यापक-“मैं रात नहीं दिन के बारे में पूछता हूँ।”

महिला स्टेनों-“सर ! आप हर समय पी. ये. कहकर क्यों बुलाते हैं ?”

मुस्का कर मनेजर “क्योंकि पी. ए. प्रिये का कामकाजी नाम है।”

चलती रेल में बैठे टिन्नू ने छोटे मुन्नू से कहा “देखो मुन्नू ! ये पेड़ पोधे तो हमारा साथ छोड़ रहे है; परन्तु बताओ चन्द्रमा हमारे साथ क्यों चल रहे हैं ?”

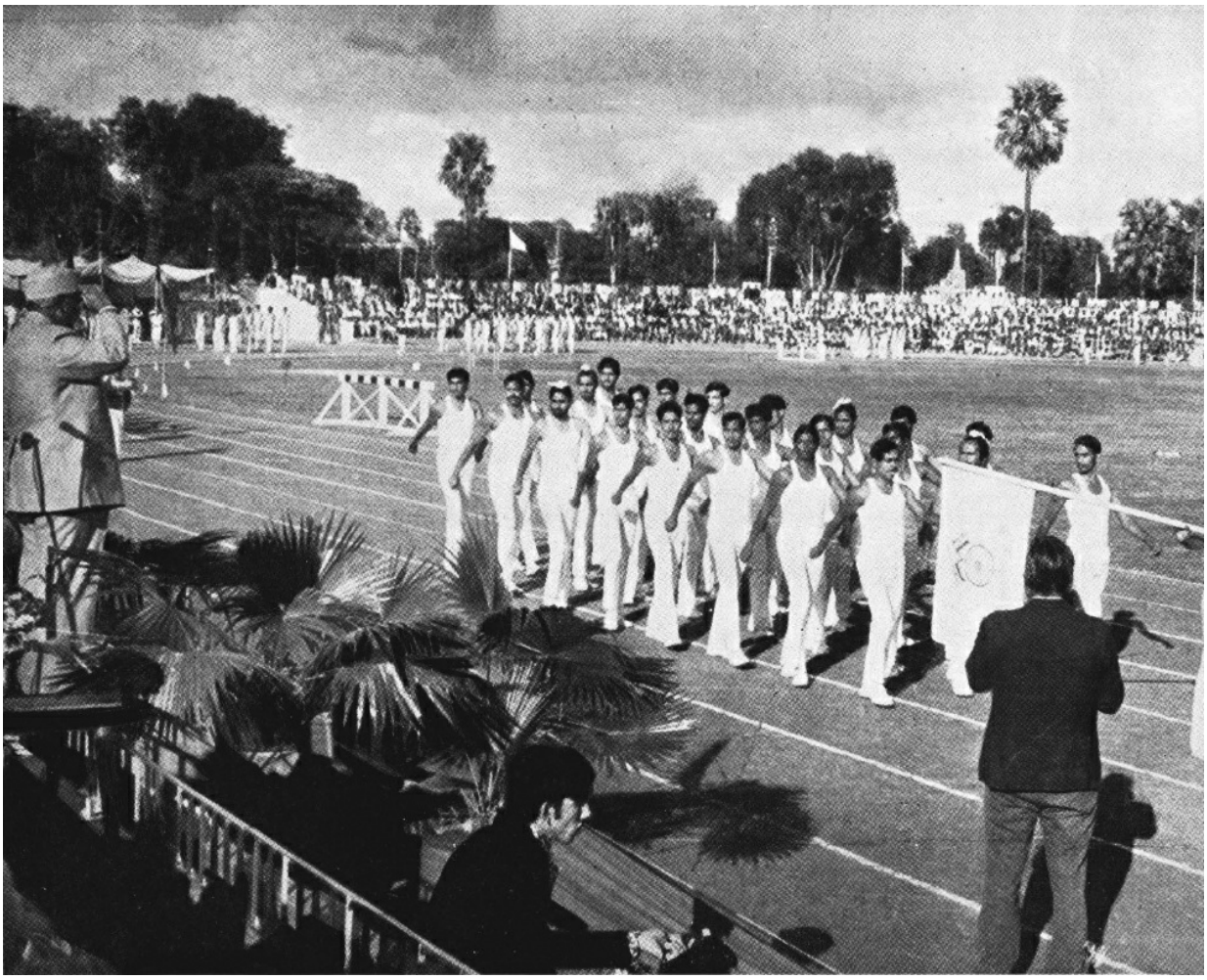
मुन्नू-“क्यों कि चन्दा मामा जो ठहरे”



छलांग लगाते हुये ऊँची कूद के धुरन्धर नसीब सिंह



बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र के कर कमलों द्वारा वा उपविजेता ट्राफी पाते हुये दल की टीम के कप्तान



बिहार के राज्यपाल श्री पार० डी० भंडारे के सलामी लेते समय अखिल भारतीय 25वें पुलिस खेलों में के० रि० पु० दल का प्रारम्भिक मार्च-पास



CRPF annex championship for 5 years in succession

HARICHANDA BEST ATHLETE

Bhosle Dislod... In Gym...

POLICE GAMES

HARICHAND BETTERS HIS OWN RECORDS

By Law Kumar Mishra

PATNA, Feb. 7. Asian record holder in 5000 metres, Hari Chand of CRPF had the unenviable task of running against the clock when he turned on him... his own fau... the ...

Inspector Gurdeep Singh of BSF set a new mark of 16.78 metres in shot Put, bettering his own record of 16.65 metres. Sub-Inspector Balbir Kumar (BSF) and Sub-Inspector HarPreet Singh (CRPF) got the second and third places with a throw of 15.06 metres and 14.75 metres respectively.

RESULTS

...for the last four ... Central Reserve Police ... with a tally of 83 points ... five points over BSF.

...0 metre race: ... Hari Chand ... Kripal ...

...seconds and 3 minutes 56.5 se... 14 mins 42.2 seconds.

Third: Darshand Singh (BSF)

1500 metres:

First: Hari Chand ... minutes 55 seconds.

Second: Bhim Sin... Police) three mins ...

Third: Chand...

Javelin Throw...

Second: ...

Third: ...

C.R.P.F. B... Team Cha...

C.R.P.F. BAG MOST OF WRESTLING MEDALS

(By A Sports Reporter)

PATNA, Feb. 7:

The ... championship of the XXVth All India Police Games was marked by the participation of a large number of matmen of nation... name, the prominent among them being former ... Hind and Hind Ke... Want Singh, Sub... and Ram Chandr... In the Super ... class (above 1... want Singh, ... in C.R.P.F. ... ing bout ... Madhya P... lared as ... wrestlers ... holds ... Bowar...

his sixth successive 'gold' to his class.

Sudesh Kumar (Olympian Delhi) was supreme in the Bantamweight and impressed the connoisseurs with his easy style of grappling. Another champions from Central Reserve Police Force which ... Delhi Cop to the fore ... Ram Chandra in the 62 Kg. ... class.

But most medals went to ... the representatives of Central ... the Reserve Police Force ... them the overall cham... Wrestling. After ... in the other gold for ... won by Ishwar ... consecutive ... Bantamweight class.

Hari Chand Sets Record Again

(By A Sports Reporter)

PATNA, Feb. 8:

Hari Chand's last for 'gold' seems to be unending. For, he struck the yellow metal for the third time in two days, winning the 10,000 metres run with a Meet record to boot.

On the penultimate day of the XXVth All India Police Games, Hari Chand, an Inspector in Central Reserve Police Force, warmed the hearts of thousands of spectators sitting in the Mithilesh Stadium. Phulwarisharif, with his easy, flowing strides and tremendous staying power ... wa of Border Security Force with a tally of 6.006 points. Jasak Chand and C M Joseph, both of C R P F occupied second and third places, respectively.

Puran Mal of Indo Tibetan Border Police, allowed his adversaries to enjoy the whip hand for more than halfway in the 800 metres run, which was gone through in the afternoon. Then he accelerated his pace and with about 250 metres from the tape, Puran Mal won the initial battle for the front. Once he was there, he never looked back and ... Bahadur was welcome as he gave Bihar the first medal in athletics so far.

The day's results:

10,000 METRES RUN: (1) Hari Chand (CRPF) — 29 mts. 47 secs., new meet record. (2) C.B.S. Rathore (CRPF) — 31 mts. 6 secs., (3) Darshan Singh (BSF) — 31 mts. 30 secs.

POLE VAULT: (1) Mohinder Singh (Haryana) — 3.10 metres (13 feet 3.3 inches), (2) R. L. Pandey (U.P.) — 4 metres, (3) Dal Bahadur (Bihar) — 3.80 metres.

...ar sets ... record

...दने १० हजार मीटर ...ड़मेंनयारिकार्डबनाया

...ड़ के प्रयाससेविहारको एक पदक

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस ओलिम्पियन बार एथलेटिक मीट

हरिचन्द को सर्वश्रेष्ठ एथलीट पदक

(कार्यालय संवाददाता द्वारा)

पटना, ३ फरवरी। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के ...

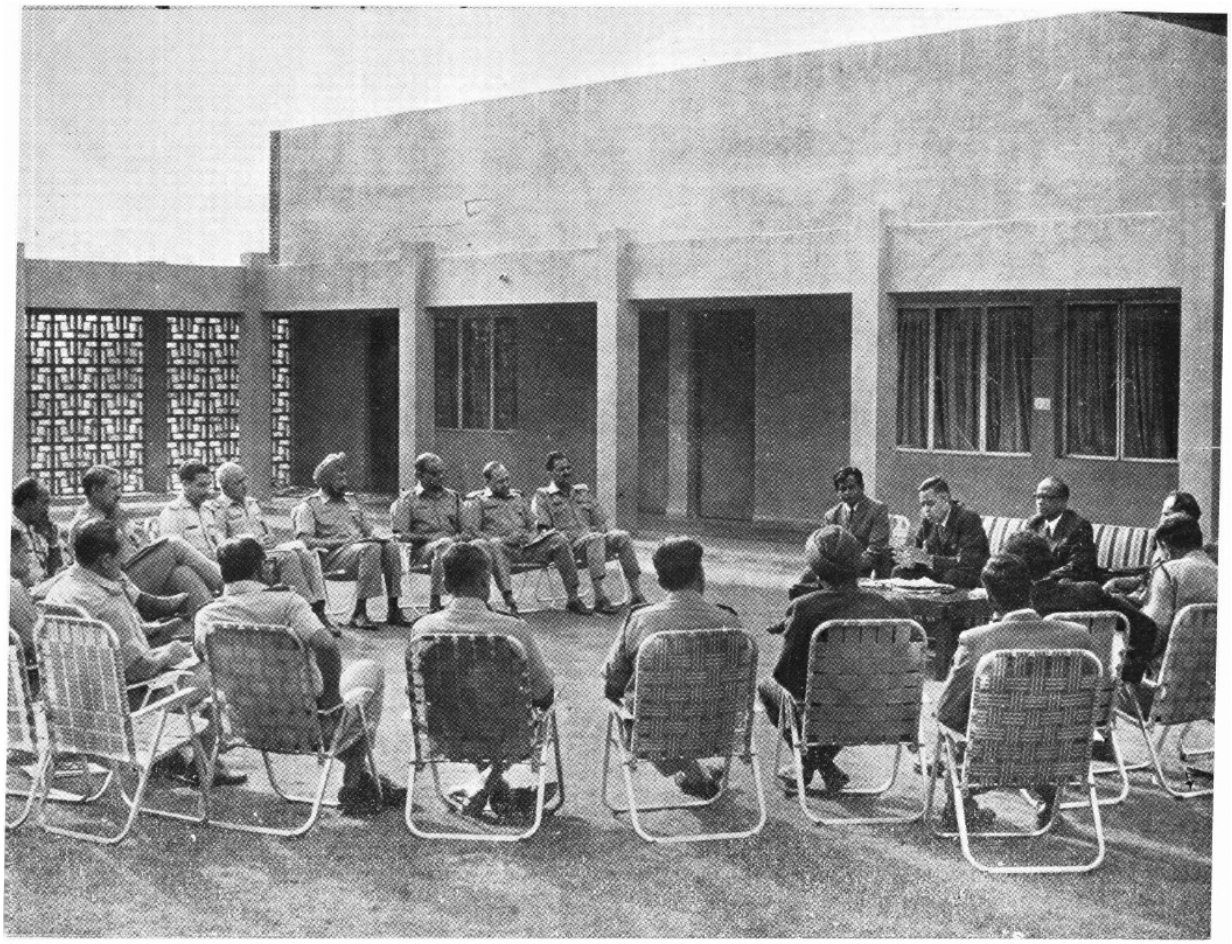
★ क्रैपलर ★

[द्वैमासिक–हिन्दी संस्करण]

★ केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल का वृत्तपत्र तथा सचित्र पत्रिका ★

31 मई 1976 खण्ड V संख्या II 10 ज्येष्ठ 1898





ग्रुप केन्द्र दिल्ली में प्रथम रेफ्रेशर कोर्स में भाग लेने वाले कमांडेंटों के समक्ष भाषण देते हुये श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक, के.रि.पु. दल

के. रि. पु. दल द्वारा प्रकाशित ट्रेनिंग (प्रशिक्षण) पुस्तकें :

(अंग्रेजी)

1. कमेण्ट्री आन
सी. आर. पी. एफ. एक्ट 1949
(Commentary on CRPF Act 49)
मार्च, 1976

2. आपेरेशंस आफ वार
(Operations of war)
फरवरी, 1976

3. मिकैनिकल ट्रान्सपोर्ट (नान टेक्नीकल)
Mechanical Transport
(Non-Technical)
मार्च, 1976

4. काउन्टर इन्सर्जेन्सी
एन्ड जंगल वार फेयर
Counter Insurgency
(Jungle Warfare)
मार्च, 1976

(हिन्दी)

1. भूमिकला तथा युद्धकला
(Field Craft and battle craft)
फरवरी, 1976

2. बिना हथियार की लड़ाई
(Unarmed Combat)
अक्टूबर, 1975

★ क्रै प ल र ★

[हिन्दी संस्करण द्वैमासिक]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का वृत्तपत्र

तथा

सचित्र पत्रिका



खण्ड V
अंक II

31 मई 1976
10 ज्येष्ठ, 1898

मुख्य सम्पादक :
एच० एस० सेठी

हिन्दी सम्पादक :
जे० एस० शर्म्मा

छायाचित्रकार : एस० के० खन्ना

मुख पृष्ठ पर :
मणिपुर में बारक नदी के पुल पर पहरा देता हुआ के०रि०पु० दल का सतर्क जवान

सम्पादकीय कार्यालय :
द्वारा महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल, पश्चिमी खण्ड 8, रामकृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली-110022

मुद्रक—सी० आर० पी० एफ० प्रेस, नई दिल्ली-111422

प्रकाशक : महानिदेशक, के० रि० पु० दल की ओर से **एच० एस० सेठी**

I. रिपोर्ताज

(i) सरदार पटेल के जन्म-गृह की तीर्थ-यात्रा

(ii) मद्यनिषेध

(iii) भारत के लिए समुद्री पुलिस

(iv) दल में हरिजनों की और भर्ती

(v) 19 वीं अखिल भारतीय पुलिस प्रतियोगिता

(vi) ग्रुप केन्द्र दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय |

II. लेख

(i) कमांडैंटों के लिए प्रथम रेफ्रेशर (नवीकरण) कोर्स ले०—श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक

(ii) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी का प्रथम वर्ष, ले०—श्री राजनाथ पाँडेय कांस्टेबिल, अकादमी

(iii) नागालैन्ड की मूल जानकारी, ले० सू० श्री निर्मलसिंह ढिल्लों (6 बटा०)

(iv) राजद्रोह विरोधी सेवाओं की तैयारियां—श्री एम० एल० शर्मा

III. कविता—'सैनिक जीवन'–रचयिता—श्री गोपाल द्विवेदी, कांस्टेबिल (23 बटा०)

IV. कहानी—मार्ग का रोड़ा—ले० श्री जे. एस. शर्म्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

V. क्रीडाक्षेत्रे

VI. गौरव गाथा

(i) शौर्य पदक

(ii) नकद पुरस्कार

(iii) दल द्वारा 9 डाकू बन्दी

(iv) 10 बटालियन को ट्राफी

(v) गणतन्त्र दिवस पर दल की प्रशंसा तथा पुरस्कार

VII. स्वास्थ्य-सन्देश—'हृदय और उसकी देखभाल', ले०—श्री जे० एस० शर्म्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

VIII. विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

IX. विविध

(i) पहेलियां-प्रेषक-श्री गणेश प्रसाद, दफतरी, ग्रु० के० जम्मू

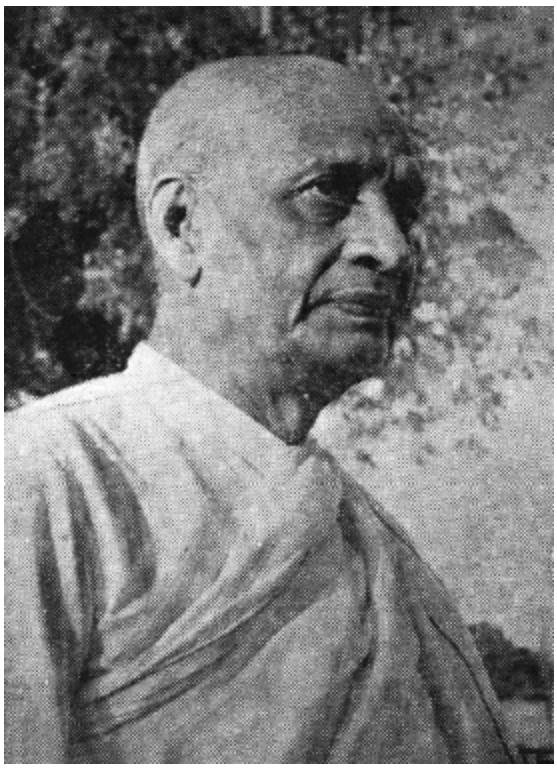
(ii) सूक्ति सुधा

(ii) यह भी खूब रही

(iv) स्थानीय भोजन की आदत डालिये

(v) महा निरीक्षक के० रि० पु० दल सेक्टर-IV

यह संस्करण 20-5-76 को प्रकाशित हुआ है। यदि यह बटालियनों/ग्रुप केन्द्रों की रेल-सीमाओं पर दो सप्ताह के बाद पहुँचे, तब उपनिदेशक (संभरण) को पत्र-द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिये।



सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल के जन्म-गृह की तीर्थ यात्रा

दिनांक 18 मार्च 76 को जब श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक, के. रि. पु. दल खेड़ा जिले में आनन्द के पास कर्मसाद में सरदार पटेल के भवन गये, तब उन्होंने आगन्तुक-पुस्तिका में निम्नलिखित विचार लिखे—

'सरदार पटेल के. रि. पु. दल के पिता हैं; और कुछ वर्ष पहले, इनके जन्मदिवस 31 अक्टूबर को ही दल ने अपना जन्म दिवस मान लिया है। अत: एक प्रकार से यह कर्त्तव्य था कि मैं यहाँ आता और उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता। किन्तु एक ऐसे कर्त्तव्य को (जो मेरे लिए इतनी प्रसन्नता तथा प्रेरणा का स्त्रोत बना हुआ है) मैं अभी तक नहीं निभा पाया था।

जर्मन एकता के सूत्रधार बिस्मार्क की तुलना में कहीं बढ़े चढ़े सरदार पटेल भारत की एकता के निर्माता थे। भारत के सभी भागों में कानून और व्यवस्था के दलों के सहयोग में निष्ठा रखने वाले एक अखिल भारतीय दल के रूप में खड़े होकर के. रि. पु. दल ने सरकार की कल्पना को साकार कर दिया है। जिस एकता तथा अखण्डता के निर्माता सरदार थे उसको बनाये रखना ही उनके प्रति हमारी सब से बड़ी श्रद्धांजलि है। **मैं एक मन्दिर में आया हूँ,** और इस यात्रा को मैं आजीवन याद रखूंगा"

मद्यनिषेध

श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक, के. रि. पु. दल ने एक स्थायी आदेश में दल के कर्मचारियों को यह स्मरण कराया है कि केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवायें (आचरण) नियमावली 1964 के नियम 22 का निष्ठापूर्वक पालन करना हरेक सरकारी कर्मचारी का धर्म है। उन्होंने अनुशासिक अधिकारियों को इस नियम के उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करने का निदेश दिया है। स्थायी आदेश के अनुसार, अपने-अपने मेसों से प्रत्येक अफसर ह्विस्की/ब्रांडी/शराब की अधिक से अधिक तीन बोतलें और वीयर की छः बोतलें और हरेक अधीन अफसर ह्विस्की/ ब्रांडी/शराब की 1½ बोतलें तथा बीयर की तीन बोतलें प्रति मास खरीद सकता है । अपनी मासिक आय से 5% से अधिक इस पर व्यय करने की अनुमति नहीं है।

अन्य श्रेणियों के हरेक जवान को निकासी (ईस्यू) के प्रत्येक दिन रम 120 मि. लीटर (4 औंस) बेची जायेगी। 3,000 फीट की कम ऊंचाई के स्थानों पर, सप्ताह में एक बार दी जायेगी और 3,000 फीट से 4,999 फीट के बीच की ऊंचाई के स्थानों पर अप्रेल से सितम्बर तक के महीनों में वह सप्ताह में एक बार बेची जायेगी तथा अक्टूबर से मार्च तक के महीनों में सप्ताह में तीन बार वह दी जायेगी। 5,000 फीट से 8,999 फीट तक के बीच की ऊंचाई के स्थानों पर अक्टूबर से मार्च तक के बीच के महीनों में 25 दिन प्रति मास और दूसरे महीनों में सप्ताह में दो बार बेची जायेगी । 9,000 फीट से ऊँचे स्थलों पर, वर्षभर 25 दिन प्रतिमास रम बेची जायेगी।

इस स्थायी आदेश में यह भी लिखा है कि जिन राज्यों में मद्यनिषेध है उनमें किसी दशा में भी मादक पेयों को नहीं पिया जायेगा।

महानिदेशक के शब्दों में "हमारी यह सच्ची कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि जो मद्य सेवी नहीं हैं वे मदिरापान की आदत नहीं डालें और जो मदिरा पीने वाले हैं वे नियंत्रित रूप से पान करें।"

भारत के लिये समुद्री पुलिस

सब से पहली बार भारत में समुद्री पुलिस का एक दल होगा। इस बात का निर्णय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लिया है। समुद्री पुलिस का यह संगठन गृह मंत्रालय के प्राशासनिक नियंत्रण में रहेगा। यह एक पैरा मिलीटरी (सैन्यतुल्य) दल होगा जिसका एक वरिष्ठ नौ सेना अधिकारी महानिदेशक के रूप में अध्यक्ष होगा। तस्कर व्यापार विरोधी उपायों तथा समुद्री पुलिस की रचना पर गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर यह पग उठाया गया है। श्री के. एफ. रुस्तम जी गृह मंत्रालय के विशिष्ट सचिव इस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे।

समुद्री पुलिस की प्रमुख भूमिका समुद्री सीमा तथा निकटवर्ती समुद्र की रक्षा करनी होगी जिससे देश के आपराधिक कानून लागू हो सकें, इन समुद्रों में राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा हो सके तथा सुरक्षा भावना पैदा हो सके । तस्कर ब्यापार रोकने के लिये यह दल सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को सहयोग देगा और उनके यत्नों को पूरी-पूरी

सहायता करेगा । जहाजरानी, मछली पकड़ना और इन क्षेत्रों में दूषण तथा अन्य मामलों से सम्बद्ध राष्ट्रीय कानूनों का पूरा पूरा पालन कराना इसका काम होगा । इन समुद्रों में राष्ट्रीय कानूनों के उल्लंघनों का पता लगाना तथा इन मामलों को आगे कार्यवाई करने के लिये उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को सौंपना होगा। इसके अन्य कर्त्तव्यों में आते हैं डूबते सामान को बचाना, खोज, और उद्धार के यत्न करना तथा द्वीपों और समुद्री सीमाओं की (जहां विशेष सहायता की आवश्यकता है) सुरक्षा में योगदान देना है। युद्ध काल या गम्भीर संकट के समय में समुद्री पुलिस को भारतीय नौ सेना द्वारा सौंपे हुये सेवाभारों को निभाना पड़ेगा जिसके कमान में वह पुलिस होगी।

आरंभ में, इस दल के जवान नौसेना, पुलिस आदि से भर्ती किये जायेंगे। इन संगठनों के रिटायर्ड जवान भी भर्ती किये जायेंगे। धीरे-धीरे समुद्री पुलिस के अधिकारियों और अन्य श्रेणियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये एक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोला जायेगा।

कमांडैंटों के लिए प्रथम रेफ्रेशर (नवीकरण कोर्स)

लेखक-श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना

"अधिक ज्ञान की आवश्यकता" नामक एक लेख मैंने हिन्दी क्रैपलर जनवरी 76 के अंक में लिखा था। उन्हीं विचारों के अनुसार, कमांडैंटों के लिये एक रेफ्रेशर (अभिनवन) कोर्स संगठित करने का निर्णय किया गया । हमें संशय था कि क्या पर्याप्त वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अपने विशिष्ट ज्ञान का लाभ के. रि. पु. दल के कमांडैंटों को कराने के लिए हम पर कृपा कर सकेंगे। किन्तु सफलता हमें आशातीत मिली।

15 से 29 मार्च 76 तक के 12 दिवसीय कोर्स में, निम्नलिखित अतिथियों ने कमांडैंटों को व्याख्यान दिये :—

(1) श्री के. केन. दवे निदेशक (प्रशिक्षण) पुलिस अनुसंधान तथा विकास व्यूरो, विषय **"प्रशिक्षण।"**

(2). डा. जे. पी. जैन, वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी, विदेश मन्त्रालय, विषय **'माओ के उपरान्त चीन ।'**

(3) श्री तुषारदत्त, उपमहानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल, विषय **"के. औ. सुरक्षादल ।"**

(4) श्री पी. वी. हिंगोरानी, अतिरिक्त निदेशक, इन्वेस्टीगेशन (अनुसंधान) का केन्द्रीय ब्यूरो, विषय-**"आनंद मार्गी"**

(5) श्री आर. डी. सिंह, महानिरीक्षक, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, विषय—**"आर. पी. एफ. और आर. पी. एस. एफ."** ।

(6) श्री जे. एस. मेहता, सांचेव, विदेश मंत्रालय, विषय—**"अपने पड़ोसियों से भारत के सम्बन्ध।"**

7. श्री टी.एस. बिष्ट, उपमहानिरीक्षक, भारतीय-तिब्बत-सीमा पुलिस, विषय—**'भारतीय तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस'**

8. श्री आर. पी. सिंह, उपनिदेशक (संचालन) सीमा सुरक्षादल, विषय-**"सीमान्त राज्यों में और मुख्यतः बंगलादेश के सन्दर्भ में आन्तरिक कानून तथा व्यवस्था से निपटती हुयी राज्य पुलिसों की सहायता"।**

(9) श्री एस. सुब्रह्मण्यम, संयुक्त उपनिदेशक, अनुसंधान (इन्वेस्टीगेशन) व्यूरो, विषय **"भारत में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सबादी) नक्सलपंथीय आन्दोलन"।**

प्रत्येक आगन्तुक व्याख्यानदाता को कोई उपनिदेशक या सहायक निदेशक ग्रुप केन्द्र झरोदाकलां ले गया। 29 मार्च को श्री जे. एस. मेहता, सचिव, विदेश मंत्रालय को मैं स्वयं ले गया। इन सब ब्याख्यानदाताओं ने कमांडैंटों से अनौपचारिक रूप से भी विचार-विमर्श करने की कृपा की।

इनके अतिरिक्त, के. रि. पु. दल के इन अफसरों ने भी व्याख्यान दिये—

(i) महानिदेशक, विषय—**"भारत में कानून और व्यवस्था"।**
(ii) महानिरीक्षक से. III विषय—'भारत में **राज्य पुलिस संगठन'**।
(iii) उपनिदेशक (प्रशासन)-विषय '(i) **भर्ती नियमावली और** (ii) **दल संस्थायें और निधिनियमावली'**।
(iv) उपनिदेशक **(संभरण)** विषय—'संभरण **नियमावली'**।
(v) बेतार सलाहकार , विषय —**'सिगनल संचार व्यवस्था'।**
(vi) सहायक निदेशक (केन्द्रीय वेतन तथा लेखा यूनिट) विषय-- **"कमांडैंटों तथा केन्द्रीय वेतन तथा लेखा यूनिट के कार्य"**।
(vii) सहायक निदेशक (बिधि), बिषय **'न्यायिक मुकदमें,**
(viii) सहायक वित्तीय सलाहकार, विषय—**'सरकारी बजट बनाना और वित्तीय अधिकारों का सौंपना।'**
(ix) उपमहानिरीक्षक नीमच, विषय—**"वियतनाम में राजद्रोह।"**

पहले व्याख्यान के. रि. पु. दल के अफसर 9.30 से 11.05 तक देते थे। तदनन्तर चाय पान होता था। फिर व्याख्यान 11.30 से 1300 तक चलते थे । व्याख्यान के बाद कमांडैंट उस विषय पर प्रश्न करते थे।

(क) के. रि. पु. दल में योगक्षेम (ख) अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में कार्य और (ग) मोटर दुर्घटनायें--इन तीन विषयों पर कोर्स-गोष्ठियां हुयीं। सभी कमांडैटों ने इसमें भाग लिया। इनकी अध्यक्षता या तो किसी उपनिदेशक या उपमहानिरीक्षक ने की। दोपहरबाद कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं रखा गया, जिससे कमांडैंट अगले दिन के व्याख्यानों की तैयारी कर सकें और सामान्य तथा व्यावसायिक ज्ञान की पुस्तकों का अध्ययन कर सकें।

कोर्स की अवधि में, दो दिन फिल्में भी दिखायी गयीं जिनका सम्बन्ध ऐतिहासिक-स्थानों से, आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी से, दीक्षान्त परेड़ से और विदेशों से उदाहरणार्थ नेपाल, जापान, चीन, रूस, मेक्सको, अमेरिका और मिश्र से था।

कोर्स का मुख्य ध्येय था कि अफसर लोग चिन्तन करें और अपने दृष्टिकोण का विकास करें। मेरे विचार से यह ध्येय पूरा हुआ है और कमांडैंटों से अनेकों ऐसे सुझाव मिले हैं जिससे अगले कोर्स में सुधार होंगे। आइये यह आशा करें कि अगला कोर्स इस कोर्स से कहीं उत्तम होगा।

॥ पहेलियाँ ॥

प्रेषक—श्री गणेश प्रसाद

एक नारि दो पहन घाघरा,
छह नाड़ा दिखलाये।
बीच कमर में फेंटा बाँधे,
दुनिया को समझाये ॥ 1 ॥
एक नारि रात की रानी,
बास समन्दर किया।
उसके मुंह में आग लगा कर,
घर-घर में रख दिया ॥ 2 ॥
एक नारि ज्वाला में रहती,
जल में किया सुरंग।
पर्दे-पर्दे जाती प्यारी,
बाबा जी के संग ॥ 3 ॥
एक नारि दो हाथ उठा कर,
दरबाजे पर बोली।
एक नारि को निगल गई मैं,
दुनिया कहती डोली ॥ 4 ॥

उत्तर (1) तराजू (2) दियाबत्ती (3) गुड़गुड़ी (4) डोली

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी के प्रथम वर्ष का इतिहास

लेखक-श्री राजनाथ पाण्डेय

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी की रचना केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की अनोखी घटना है। इसका प्रादुर्भाव राष्ट्रीयता की भावना द्वारा देश के आन्तरिक अनुशासन में नया प्रारण फूँकता है। इसकी उत्पत्ति काल को दल के इतिहास का स्वर्णिम काल कहा जाय तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी, क्यों कि यह केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल का चरमोत्कृष्ट प्रगति का प्रतीक है।

बहुत दिनों से हमारे निदेशिकों को इस अभाव की पूर्ति की प्रतीक्षा थी। आखिर सक्सेना-प्रशासन-काल में यह कल्पना साकार हुयी । आपने अकादमी को ऐसा मूर्त्तरूप देकर दल के अग्रद्भूत रूप में पर्याप्त सूझबूझ, सतर्कता और मननशीलता का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण दिया है। इतना यथार्थवादी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र शायद किसी दल को नसीब होगा जिसने सच्चे अर्थों में चारित्रिक अनुशासनिक और राष्ट्रीयता की भावनाओं को जागृत कर दिया है। आधिकारियों के अन्दर लीडरशिप की भावना भरी जाती है जिससे वे मनोवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण के आधार पर देश की अन्तर्मुखी और वहिर्मुखी समस्याओं से जूझने के सक्षम हो सकें। सच तो यह है कि उन्हें पुलिस अधिकारी के दायित्वों की जानकारी के साथ-साथ एक कर्मठ सैनिक जीवन की समस्याओं और कर्त्तव्यों का भी पूर्ण ज्ञान देशकाल की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल कराया जाता है। महानिदेशक महोदय ने भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय से इस अकादमी की स्वीकृति पाते ही आबू पर्वत पर (जहाँ सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय अकादमी थी) इस अकादमी के स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई। आपने विभिन्न बटालियनों, ग्रुप केन्द्रों और ट्रेनिंग यूनिटों से अच्छे चरित्रवाले उच्चाधिकारियों, भवर अधिकारियों तथा जवानों को नीमच में एकत्र होने का निदेश दिया । केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण कालेज नीमच से चालू सीधे भर्ती राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का कोर्स फरवरी के द्वितीय सप्ताह तक आवू में ही चलाने पर जोर दिया।

23 जनवरी 75 को अग्रिम पार्टी (जिसकी कुल नफरी भी 23 थी) पार्टी कमांडर श्री आर. एम. खान, डी. वाई एस. पी की देख-रेख में अपनी गाड़ी द्वारा रवाना हुयी तथा 25 जनवरी के मध्याह्न के समय आबू पहुँची । नेशनल पुलिस अकादमी से चार्ज लेना शुरू हो गया, और उनकी विदाई में यथासम्भव गाड़ियों की और अन्य मदद भी की। 26 जनवरी को श्री जे. पी. दुवे उपकमांडैंट का ग्रुप केन्द्र देवली से आगमन हुआ। लोगों से साक्षात्कार हुआ और बन्दोबस्ती कार्रवायी शुरू की। 30 जनवरी को श्री छत्तर सिंह कमांडैंट का आगमन हुआ । आपने चन्द दिनों में ही प्रगतिशील और पुराने अनुभवों से नये ढांचे के लिये सुझाव दिये। अपने दरबार में इस पर्यटक स्थान पर ऊँचे दर्जे के अनुशासन बरतने पर बल दिया। साथ ही, दल के नाम को रोशन करने के लिये अनेक उपाय बताये।

31 जनवरी को ही दल के जाने माने कमांडैंट श्री सी. पाल सिंह ग्रुप केन्द्र जम्मू से यहाँ आये जिनकी वास्तव में यहाँ जरूरत थी। आपके व्यक्तित्व और अनुभव का

स्थानीय जनता और दल के सदस्यों पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। यद्यपि अकादमी 1.2.75 को खड़ी की गई थी, उन दिनों पुराने चार्ज से ली गई इमारतों (जो जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में थीं) के अलावा कुछ नहीं था। विभिन्न जगहों से आदमियों का आना शुरू था। उन दिनों सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का कोर्स शुरू करना आसान काम नहीं था क्योंकि न तो ट्रेनिंग देने का सामान था और न ही खेल का। इसके लिये उन दिनों न कोई फंड था और न कोई साधन। लेकिन कमांडरों की योग्यता ने ही अकादमी को बच्चे से युवा बना दिया।

केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के प्रधानाचार्य श्री उमराव सिंह 3. 2. 75 को यहां पधारे और इसकी अच्छी व्यवस्था से काफी प्रभावित हुये। 10. 2. 75 को सीधे भर्ती राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का एक दल अपने उस्तादों सहित नीमच से आया और उनका बाकी प्रशिक्षण 14. 2.75 से यहां शुरू हुआ। ट्रेनिंग में माहिर श्री ए. एस. तिवारी 45 बटालियन से यहाँ आये। आपको ट्रेनिंग कार्यभार दिया गया। आपके प्रशिक्षण में ट्रेनिंग उत्तम रही।

11.4.75 के एक दरबार समारोह में कमांडैंट श्री सी.पाल. सिंह ने बताया "आबू में आये दो महीनों से ज्यादा व्यतीत हो चुके हैं; हमें सब की तकलीफों का महसूस हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये यहाँ मँहगाई ज्यादा है; खर्च ज्यादा है। पानी की दिक्कत है। लोगों को यात्राभत्ता या अन्य लाभदायक चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।" आपने आश्वासन दिया कि शीघ्र ही एफ. सी. आई. कंट्रोल या होलसेल से राशन लेने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। दल के सदस्यों का अपना परिवार रखने की इजाजत मिल जायेगी।

यों तो चाहे कम्पनी हो या बटालियन वहाँ के आये जवान सभी अकादमी से संलग्न (अटैच) हैं, यहां के लिये पक्का स्टाफ अभी तक नहीं मुकर्रर हो पाया है। यह अटैचमेंट की अवधि निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है।

24.6.75 को श्री एच. भद्रैया इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल आफ पुलिस ने यहां निदेशक का कार्यभार संभाला तो अकादमी में चार चांद लग गये। आपने आई. पी. एस. कोर्स पहले यहीं किया था। तथा यहाँ की सब समस्याओं और साधनों से वाकिफ थे। सादगी और सच्चाई आप के विशेष गुण हैं; आपको अपने महान पद का दर्प नहीं है। कभी कभी पार्टियों में एक धोती बाँधे जमीन पर बैठकर खाने में नहीं हिचकिचाते। पन्द्रह अगस्त, छब्बीस जनवरी इत्यादि अवसरों पर आपके ओजपूर्ण प्रभावशाली एवं मितभाषी व्याख्यान दिल पर अमिट छाप छोड़ते हैं। एक स्कूल के शिक्षक की भांति वर्ग अनुशासन एवं पाठ्य क्रम को समझाने में नहीं ऊबते। धार्मिक परिवार में उत्पन्न हुयी गांधी जी की 'बा' की तरह आपकी धर्मपत्नी श्रीमती पार्वती देवी को लोगों ने माता जी की संज्ञा दी है।

1.1.76 को अकादमी वर्षगांठ समारोह भी बड़ी धूमधाम से मनाया गया। श्री सी.पाल सिंह ने लोगों के अच्छे कामों के लिये बधाई दी और अकादमी के मंगलमय भविष्य की कामना की।

कल्याण कारी योजनायें : अकादमी में कुछ ये कल्याणकारी योजनायें चालू की

गइ हैं—1. अधिकारियों तथा जवानों की समस्यायें देखकर एक कैंटीन 7.2.75 को स्थापित की गई जिसमें प्रतिदिन व्यवहार में आने वाला हर सामान बिकने लगा है। इसने बढ़ते बढ़ते आज घड़ी तथा कीमती कपड़ों की एक बृहद् कैंटीन का रूप ले लिया है।

2. फरवरी 75 में जवानों को परिवार रखने की सुविधायें दी जाने लगी तथा पुराने क्वार्टरों में बिजली-पानी की व्यवस्था अकादमी फंड से की गई। सफाई तथा स्वच्छता का विशेष प्रबन्ध किया गया।

3. राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के लिए जोधपुर हाउस में मेस का बन्दोबस्त शुरू में ही किया गया। वहां नेशनल पुलिस अकादमी के अधिकारियों का मेस भी रह चुका है। वह बाहर से आये लोगों के ठहरने का भी एक गेस्ट हाउस के रूप में सुरक्षित है।

4. राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की महिलाओं के आपस में सहयोग के लिये अन्नपूर्णा महिला कल्ब का उद्घाटन रिट्रीट में हुआ।

5. ट्रेनी अधिकारियों के ठहरने तथा भोजन की व्यवस्था आर.एच.ई. में की गयी। यहाँ एक कोआपरेटिव दुकान की व्यवस्था भी की गयी जिसमें हर खाद्य सामग्री सस्ते दर पर उपलब्ध होती है।

6. बटालियन से डाक्टर बी. सी. साहु के यहां 28.2.75 को आने पर एक अच्छे चिकित्सालय की व्यवस्था की गई।

7. किशनगढ़ हाउस में 19.4.75 को अधीन अफसरों (एसोज) कल्ब का उद्घाटन हुआ। वहाँ मनोरंजन कक्ष का भी निर्माण किया गया।

8. अकादमी खड़े होने के शीघ्र बाद अध्ययन कक्ष के साथ एक वाचनालय और पुस्तकालय का निर्माण हुआ। फिलहाल कई हजारों किताबे हैं तथा हिन्दी अंग्रेजी के मासिक, पाक्षिक, साप्ताहिक, पत्र पत्रिकाओं की व्यवस्था है।

लोगों में धार्मिक भावनायें अनुप्राणित करने के लिये पुरानी सी.आर.पी. लाइन्स में एक मन्दिर की व्यवस्था की गई है। धार्मिक त्यौहारों पर कीर्तन-गायन भी होता है। वैसे सुबह शाम प्रार्थना सभा में अधिकारीगण नियमित रूप से उपस्थित होते हैं और धार्मिक रिकार्ड बजाये जाते हैं।

10. परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र का उद्घाटन पहले तो रेलवे कालोनी में हुआ था, परन्तु वह स्थान महिलाओं के लिए दूर होने की वजह से जोधपुर हाउस के क्वार्टरों में लाया गया। इस अवसर पर श्रीमती सी. पाल सिंह ने सभी महिलाओं से अपील की —'यहाँ, सिलाई, कढ़ाई, बुनाई का जो प्रबन्ध किया गया है, इससे आप की हस्तकला का विकास होगा। यह आपके विचारों के आदान-प्रदान की भी अच्छी जगह है। इससे जो कुछ अर्जित होगा उससे आपके पति की अर्थ व्यवस्था में एक अच्छी मदद मिलेगी"।

एक दूसरी किस्म की कैंटीन भी खोली गयी जिसमें खास कर सस्तेदर पर भारतीय खाद्य सामग्रियाँ तैयार की जाती हैं। इससे दल को काफी लोक प्रियता मिलती है।

12. बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गयी है। जवानों की पढ़ी-लिखी धर्म पत्नियां अध्यापिका का कार्यभार संभालेगी। बच्चों को स्कूल यूनीफार्म के वितरित करने की योजना है; प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का काम भी शुरू होने वाला है जिससे प्रशिक्षित जवान पत्नियों को साक्षर बनाने का प्रयास होगा।

13. सिनेमा दिखाने की मशीन भी आगयी है। 9.2.76 से फिल्में दिखायी जाने लगी हैं।

उच्चाधिकारियों का आगमन—एक वर्ष की अवधि में दर्जनों उच्चअधिकारी यहाँ आये और अकादमी में विविध विषयों पर व्याख्यान दिये। दीक्षान्त परेड में सलामी लेने राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री श्री हरदेव जोशी पिछले अक्टूबर मास में यहाँ आये । उनका स्वागत महानिदेशक महोदय ने किया। श्री जोशी ने अकादमी के स्थापित होने की प्रसन्नता प्रकट करते हुये कहा—"हमने कुछ खोया नहीं है। बल्कि पाया है।"

प्रशिक्षण-कम से कम आठ कोर्स एक वर्ष में चलाये गये।

(1) सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारी कोर्स (क्रमांक 14) (2) मेडीकल कोर्स (क्रमांक 3) 14-4-75 से 10-5-75 तक (3) मेडीकल आफीसर्स कम्बीनेशन कोर्स (क्रमांक 4) 8-9-75 से 10-10-75 तक (4) लोकल प्रोमोटी डीवाई.एस.पी. रेफ्रेशर कोर्स (क्रमांक 1) 17.3.75 से 6.5.75 तक (5) यही कोर्स (क्रमांक 2) 2.8.75. से 23.10.75 तक (6) सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारी कोर्स (क्रमांक 15) (7) जगंल ट्रेनिंग कोर्स (अचलगढ़ के घने जगंल में) 31-8-75 से 19-9-75 तक (8) वार्षिक फायरिंग कोर्स 27-8-75 से 29-8-75 तक ।

एक साल में अकादमी ने इतनी उन्नति की है जिसकी आशा नहीं थी। इसके इतने तीव्र उत्थान ने शैशवकाल से इसे किशोरा अवस्था में पहुंचा दिया। यह अमूल्य हीरे पैदा करती है जिससे देश के अनुशासन, प्रशासन तथा इन्दिरा देवी के बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में महान योगदान मिल रहा है। भगवान की कृपा हुयी तब यह अकादमी देश की एक महान विभूति होगी।

विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

रूस में **'एनाबेसाइन'** नाम की एक गोली बनाई गयीं है, जिससे धूम्रपान का स्वभाव छूट जाता है और इस गोली से सिगार जैसी सन्तुष्टि मिलती है । इस गोली से श्वास के रोग में भी लाभ होता है।

कैलोफोर्निया में एक ऐसा इलेक्ट्रानिक कैल्कुलेटर (संगणक) निर्मित हुआ है जिसे **'स्पीच-पल्स'** कहते हैं । इससे बड़ी जटिल गणनाओं के साथ उत्तर भी सुनाई पड़ता है, जिससे आंकड़े देखने की आवश्यकता सदैव नहीं होती।

मैसूच्यूसेट में सस्ता और सरल तुरन्त फोटो को खेंचने वाला **प्रोन्टौ** नाम का एक कैमरा बनाया है। इसका लेन्स कांच का नहीं हो कर प्लास्टिक का होता है । पलक

मारते हो दस फोटो खेंच सकते हैं और धूप में भी एस. एक्स 75 फिल्म प्रयुक्त होने के कारण डेवलप हो जाते हैं।

सूक्ति सुधा

जिसकी नियत अच्छी नहीं उसके हाथ कभी महान कार्य नहीं कर सकते।

—टाल्सटाय

आलस्य जीवित मनुष्य की कब्र हैं।

—कूपर

आलस्य और अज्ञानता—ये दो कीड़े मनुष्य को खा जाते हैं

—गाँधी

हमारी जीवन ऐसा होना चाहिए कि हमें दफनाने वाले हम पर दो आँसू वहा सकें।

—पेट्रार्क

स्वास्थ्य-संदेश

हृदय और उसकी देखभाल

लेखक—श्री जे० एस० शर्म्मा

क्या हँसे कोई औ' क्या रो सके ।
दिल ठिकाने हो, तो सब कुछ हो सके ।

शायर हसन साहब ने यह सही ही फरमाया है। हृदय की गति ठीक होने पर ही सब कुछ सम्भव है। हिन्दी में कहते हैं कि मन के हारे हार है, और मन के जीते जीत । सच्च पूछिये तो क्या भावना का भीतरी जगत, क्या व्यवहारिक बाहरी जगत प्रत्युत् स्वयं इस शरीर तक में जितना हृदय का महत्व है उतना शरीर के किसी अंग का नहीं।

अनादि काल से हम जो भव्य भवनों को निर्मित होते देख रहे हैं ; जो मनोरम मूर्त्तियाँ गढ़ते पा रहे हैं; जो रंगविरंगे चित्र विलोक रहे हैं; जो संगीत की सुन्दर स्वर-लहरियाँ सुन रहे हैं, और जो साहित्य का रसात्मक सजन कर रहे हैं-इन सब का एक ही ध्येय है मनोरंजन—एक ही आधार है हृदय । इसी के लिए वन्य पशुओं से लोहा

लिया जाता है; समुद्र का सीना चीरता मनुष्य चला जाता है; आकाश में कलाबाजी की जाती हैं; हिमालय क्या चन्द्रमा तक मनुष्य चढ़ चुका है और अन्य ग्रहों पर पहुंचने का उपक्रम है।

व्यवहारिक जगत में जिसने दिल लगा कर काम किया, वह तुच्छ से तुच्छ नेपोलियन, मुसोलिनी, हिटलर या स्टालिन बन गया। शब्दकोष में से 'असम्भव' शब्द निकालने की पेशकश की।

जनसाधारण की भाषा में चित्त कहिये, या दिल कहिये ये सब हृदय के पर्याय हैं और जितने मुहावरे इसके विषय में हैं उतने अन्य अंगों के विषय में कम मिलेंगे। मन (दिल) आना, जाना, फिर जाना, उठना, बैठना, चलना, फिरना आदि कितने ही विलक्षण मुहावरे प्रचलित हैं।

किन्तु शरीर में जो इसकी अनूठी महत्ता है, वह वर्णनातीत है। हृदय रुका; तो जीवन रुका; जिन्दगी खत्म हुयी। शरीर को जीवित रखने के लिए भोजन के सार-तत्व की आवश्यकता है और इसी सार-तत्व को रक्त चक्कर काट-काट कर हर छोटे बड़े अंग में पहुंचा कर उसे पुष्ट करता है। **रक्त एक प्रकार से शरीर का सिपाही है।** वह संचालन द्वारा शरीर-द्रोही तत्वों का सफाया करता है और विभिन्न तन्तुओं में स्वस्थ व्यवस्था बनाये रखता है। **रक्त संचालन का केन्द्र स्थल है हृदय जिसे रक्त का पम्पिग स्टेशन कह सकते हैं।** इसी रिफायनरी पर अशुद्ध रक्त लाया जाता है और धमनियों के बिछे जाल द्वारा वहाँ से शुद्ध रक्त शरीर के कोने-कोने में भेजा जाता है।

हृदय को कोई शरीफा तो कोई नाशपाती की शक्ल का बताते हैं। वास्तव में, यह बन्द मुट्ठी के आकार का ही नहीं, अपितु उसी के विस्तार का भी होता है। सामान्यत: यह शरीर की बायीं ओर सातवीं पसली के पास हड्डियों के नीचे मांस का एक पिण्ड होता है जिसका चौड़ा भाग ऊपर की ओर और नोक नीचे की ओर होती है। युवकों में इसका भार लगभग 11 औंस, और युवतियों में 8-10 औंस होता है। यह खड़ी पक्की दीवार द्वारा दायें-बायें दो भागों में बँटा रहता है। इन भागों में परस्पर कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। दीवार की दाईं ओर उसका 1 भाग और है भाग बायीं ओर होता है। ये दोनों भाग फिर आड़े रूप में दो-दो भागों में बँटे हैं। इस प्रकार चार कोठरियाँ ऊपर नीचे होती हैं ऊपर की दोनों कोठरियाँ रक्त ग्रहण करती हैं और ग्राहक (auricles) कहलाती हैं जब कि नीचे कि दोनों कोठरियाँ रक्त फेंकती हैं और क्षेपक (ventricles) कहलाती हैं। चारों कोठरियों के बीच में माँस के किवाड़ होते हैं जो रक्त को नीचे जाने देते हैं; परन्तु ऊपर को नहीं।

दाहिनी ग्राहक कोठरी में एक महाशिरा ऊपर के अंगों से और दूसरी महाशिंरा नीचे के अंगों से अशुद्ध रक्त ला-ला कर खुलती हैं। इस कोठरी के सिकुड़ने पर तीन पहलू वाला किबाड़ खुल कर रक्त को नीचे वाली क्षेपक कोठरी में भेज देता है। जब यह क्षेपक कोठरी सिकुड़ती है तब रक्त फेफड़े की धमनी में पहुँच कर छोटी केशिकाओं द्वारा शुद्ध होता है, और प्रत्येक फेफड़े की दो शिरायें इस शुद्ध रक्त को हृदय की ऊपरी बायीं ग्राहक कोठरी में पहुँचाती हैं; और वहाँ से नीची क्षेपक कोठरी

में शुद्ध रक्त पहुँचता है। इस क्षेपक कोठरी से रक्त झटके के साथ महाधमनी में जाता है जो छोटी छोटी नलियों और अन्त में बालों की भाँति सूक्ष्म केशिकाओं में चलता हुआ सारे शरीर में चक्कर लगाता है। यह चक्कर सोते-जागते दिनरात अक्षुण्ण गति से चलता रहता है। हृदय के इस झटके का पहला शब्द लूप और दूसरा शब्द डप होता है। इस लूपडप शब्द को नवजात शिशु में 140 बार और वृद्ध में 60 बार एक मिनट में सुना जा सकता है। एक युवक में यह धड़कन एक मिनट में 70-80 बार होती है। **धमनी के इस उठने-बैठने को नाड़ी कहते हैं** जो उन 13-14 स्थानों पर मालूम पड़ती है जहाँ धमनी त्वचा के प्रति निकट होती है जैसे कलाई के पास । मृत्यु से पूर्व नाड़ी की गति तेज हो जाती है। साधारण—तथा एक डिग्री गर्मी बढ़ने पर प्रति मिनट 10 धड़कनों के अनुपात से यह गति बढ़ जाती है। किन्तु काँमला जैसे कुछ रोगों में नाड़ी की गति मन्द भी हो जाती है।

हृदय रोग के कारण छाती में दर्द और दिल सदा धुक्-धुक् करता रहता है। थोड़ा परिश्रम करने से मन चंचल, धुक् धुक्, निद्रा की कमी, मूर्च्छा, मृत्युभय, पसली और छाती में दर्द और नाड़ी की गति तेज होना इस रोग के प्रमुख लक्षण हैं। वैसे हृदय रोग वृद्धावस्था का समझा जाता है; किन्तु कभी कभी बालक तक इस से ग्रस्त पाये जाते हैं। युवावस्था में 25 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति इस रोग से ग्रस्त हो कर 2-3 घन्टे में दम तोड़ देते हैं।

जैसे जैसे आयु बढ़ती जाती है, वैसे-वैसे रक्त नलिकाओं में लचीलापन कम होता जाता है। इनके अन्दर की दीवारों पर चर्बी जमा होने लगती है और मुख्य कर हृदय की नलियों में चर्बी जमने से हृदय गति रुकने का भय रहता है। वैसे तो चर्बी रक्त-नलियों में बालक के दूध की पहिली चूंट से जमा होने लगती है; परन्तु ज्यों ज्यों चर्बी की मात्रा अधिक होती जाती है; त्यों त्यों हृदय रोग के उग्र रूप धारण करने की आशंका बढ़ती जाती है। इस आशंका के अधिकतर कुछ ये कारण बताये जाते हैं :—

1. वसा का अधिक प्रयोग : विद्वानों की धारणा पहले यह थी और कुछ की अब भी यही है कि हृदय रोग प्रायः गरीबी और पौष्टिक आहार नहीं मिलने से होता हैं; किन्तु यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि घी आदि वसा के कम प्रयोग करने वालों को यह रोग कम होता है । गाय और सुअर का मांस, मक्खन और नारियल के तेल आदिकी संक्षिप्त चर्वी कहलाती है और इस चर्बी की अधिक मात्रा इकट्ठे होने से बड़ी हानि होती है। परन्तु दूसरे प्रकार की चर्बी इतनी हानिकारक नहीं होती जो बिनौले के तेल, सूरजमुखी के तेल तथा मछली के तेल आदि में होती है। इसे असंत्रिप्त चर्बी कहते हैं। डाक्टर लोग इसी असंत्रिप्त चर्बी के कारण खाद्य तेलों के उपभोग का परामर्श देते हैं।

बच्चों में चर्बी रक्त नलियों में तेजी से जमा होती है; किन्तु 100 मिलीलिटर रक्त में 160 मिलीग्राम चर्बी का सह्य स्तरमाना जाता है। इस स्तर से चर्बी बढ़ते ही खतरे की घंटी समझना चाहिये, क्यों कि तभी हृदय रोग अपनी बिनाश लीला प्रारम्भ कर देता है ।

2. मोटापा : शरीर में चर्बी के व्यर्थ ढेर का दूसरा नाम मोटापा है । चाहे जन्म जात

हो या परिश्रम बिना किये अधिक भोजन करने से अधिक मोटापा हो, हृदय रोग का वह जन्मदाता होता है। कुछ गर्भवती महिलायें सन्तान को बलवती करने के लिये अधिक भोजन करती हैं. परन्तु उसका फल प्राय: यह होता है कि बच्चा जन्म लेते ही दम तोड़ देता है। इस लिये आहार की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। हल्का तथा सन्तुलित भोजन सदैव चबा चबा कर खाना चाहिये। मोटापा कम करने के लिये (Dieting) आहार व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

3. उच्च रक्तचाप—उच्च रक्तचाप से मत्यु तक हो सकती है । कुछ में उच्च रक्तचाप जन्म से होता है, और सन्तान को माता-पिता से विरासत में मिलता है । तनिक सी सर्दी, क्रोध, चिन्ता, निराशा सुख के सुनहले स्वप्न-भंग रक्त चाप को बढ़ा देते हैं । अत: जो बातें रक्त चाप को बढ़ाती हैं उनसे बचना चाहिये। अधिक नमक नहीं खाना चाहिये । रक्तचाप को नियंत्रित करने की देशी दवा सर्पगन्धा है जिसके गुणों को पश्चिमी जगत भी मानने लगा है । अन्य औषधे डाक्टरों के परामर्श से ली जा सकती हैं। कुछ योगाभ्यास रक्तचाप को कम करने में सहायक पाये गये हैं।

4. निकोटीन का प्रयोग—तम्बाकू का खाना और बीड़ी, हुक्का, सिगरेट आदि का पीना हृदय रोगों के मुख्य कारणों में से एक है। तम्बाकू की निकोटीन रक्त - नलिकाओं में चर्बी तीव्र गति से जमाती है। इंगलैंड और अमरीका में यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि तम्बाकू का प्रयोग और हृदय गति रोध का सीधा सम्बन्ध है। लगभग दस हजार विभिन्न आयु के नरनारियों पर प्रयोग करने से यह प्रमाणित हो गया है कि जो जितनी अधिक संख्या में सिगरेट पीता है वह उतना ही दिल के रोग का खतरा मोल लेता है। युवावस्था में तो धूम्रपान महाघातक हो सकता है। कभी कभी तो कस लगाते लगाते युवकों की हृदय गति रुक गयी है । अत: इस व्यसन से सदा बचकर रहना चाहिये। चाय और काफी में भी निकोटीन केफिन आदि हानिकारक तत्व होते हैं। अतएव इनका प्रयोग भी अधिक मात्रा में वर्जित है। और सोही मद्यपान भी मना है।

5. मधुमेह (डायबेटीज)—यह रोग नाड़ियों को भी हानि पहुंचाता है और हृदय पर सीधा धाबा बोलता है । तब छाती में दर्द भी नहीं हुये हृदय गति रुक जाती है और रोगी जीवन लीला समाप्त हो जाती है । इससे बचने के लिये मधुमेह के रोगी को नियमित रूप से रक्तचाप की परीक्षा कराते रहना चाहिये और उसे नियंत्रित रखना चाहिये। इसके लिये पैदल घूमना और कम भोजन करना लाभदायक है। कुछ योगाभ्यास भी बड़े गुणकारी हैं ।

6. मानसिक तनाव—आधुनिक युग का सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप है मानसिक तनाव। जिधर देखिये रात-दिन दौड़ धूप हो रही है। मानव जाति न्यान्वें के चक्कर में लटूट की भाँति घूम रही है । दिन में भूख और रात में नींद नहीं पाने के कारण घोर उन्माद हो सकता है। व्यापार आदि में धन-हानि से दिल का दौरा पड़ जाता हैं जो कभी कभी मृत्यु में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। इसी कारण विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की एक समिति ने 1969 में यह घोषणा की थी कि दिल के दौरे का रोग नित्य प्रति बढ़ता जाता है जो मनुष्य जाति को सब से अधिक प्राणघातक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

मानसिक उद्वेगों से बचने के लिये शारीरिक व्यायाम बहुत जरूरी है। वैसे मानसिक तनाव कम करने की अनेकों अंग्रेजी दवायें निकल पड़ी हैं; परन्तु उनका प्रयोग डाक्टरों के परामर्श से ही करना चाहिये। आयुर्वेदिक औषधें ब्राह्मी और शंख पुष्पी मानसिक उद्वेग कम करती हैं; और गाढ़ी नींद लाती हैं।

7. **पारिवारिक रोग**–यदि परिवार में हृदय गति रुकने से कोई मृत्यु हो जाये, तो सब सदस्यों को अपनी डाक्टरी परीक्षा करानी चाहिये। ई. सी. जी, पैसमेकर और शल्य क्रिया आदि से अनेकों को प्राणदान मिला है। अन्य व्यक्तियों के हृदय-प्रत्यारोपण भी सफलतापूर्वक किये जाने लगे हैं जो जीवन-अवधि बढ़ाते हैं।

किन्तु ये सब साधन निर्धनों के वश की बात नहीं है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखकर पिछले ही मार्च में हृदय रक्तवाहिका रोगों पर आयोजित विश्व कांग्रेस में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डा० कर्ण सिंह ने चिकित्सकों से अपील की है कि वे हृदय रोगों में शल्य क्रिया पर कम व्यय करने के उपाय निकालें तथा सस्ते पेसमेकर बनायें जिन से साधारण जन लाभ उठा सकें

सस्ते उपचार—अंग्रेजी चिकित्सा—पद्धति की तुलना में देशी उपचार सस्ते हैं। अर्जुन की छाल बहुत गुणकारी हैं। इसे दूध में औटा कर मिश्री के साथ पान किया जा सकता है, वैसे अर्जुनारिष्ट और अर्जुन घृत भी बिकते हैं। बल्कि होमियोपैथी में भी इसी रोग की औषधि 'अर्जुन' निकाली गयी है। **रेशम के कृमिकोश (कोइ आबरेशम)** भी पानी में खूब, औटा कर चींनी मिला कर सेवन करने से बड़ा लाभ होता है, वैसे कीमती खमीरा आवरेशम (और अम्बरी तक) बाजार में मिलते हैं। छाती में दर्द होने पर बारह सिंगा या हरिण के सींग की भस्म शहद के चटाने से उत्तम लाभ होता है। मोतियों को बल्कि सीपियों को गुलाबजल में घोटकर चटाना गुणकारी होता है; यद्यपि खमीरा मरवारीद जैसी कीमती औषधे भी इसी से बनी हैं। कल्याण सुन्दर रस, मकर ध्वज, चन्दनादि अवलेह इत्यादि अन्य दवाइयाँ भी हृदय को मजबूत बनाती हैं और हद्रोग के भय को कम करती है। परन्तु अनुभवी चिकित्सकों से परामर्श लेना वाँछनीय है। ध्यान रहे कि कोटीसोन ग्रुप की अंग्रेजी दवाइयाँ हृदय रोग बढ़ा भी देती हैं।

इन्हीं दिनों लखनऊ आयुर्वेद कालेज ने दिल के दौरे की **एक घरेलू दवा** का पता लगाया है। **रक्त करवीर पत्र** (नेरियम इंडिक्रम) के आसव से रक्तावरोध किस्म के हृदय रोगियों पर उत्तम प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह एक बढ़िया 'काडियो वैस्कुलन टानिक' है और साथ ही, इसके सेवन से अन्य उपद्रव होने की भी कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

उपसंहार : अंग्रेजी में लोकोक्ति है कि चिकित्सा से अच्छा पूर्वोपाय है। औषध सेवन से पूर्व रोग की रोकथाम बहुत जरूरी है। शारीरिक व्यायाम सब को, पर मुख्यकर दफ़्तरों और मस्तिष्क कार्य करने वालों को, दिल के दौरे से बचने के लिये अचूक पूर्वा-वधान है। योगाभ्यास, प्राणायाम तथा दो तीन मील तेज टहलना निर्धन से निर्धन व्यक्ति कर सकता है। इस से रक्त की नलिकाओं में अधिक चर्बी जमा नहीं होती। इसी प्रकार करेला, खीरा, लहसुन, प्याज आदि सस्ती सब्जी सब खा सकते हैं;

सो हो जामुन, आम, अमरूद, चीकू, पपीता, मौसम्मी आदि फल। सस्ते काले चनों में बादाम से कहीं अधिक और मंगफली में दूध और अण्डे दोनों से अधिक प्रोटीन तथा कैलोरी जैसे पौष्टिक तत्व होते हैं। सपरेटा दूध सस्ता ही नहीं प्रत्युत् लाभप्रद भी है। चीनी और विशेष तथा नमक का कम प्रयोग सब कर सकते हैं। अपने भार को ठीक रखने का तथा मोटापा कम करने का ध्यान सब रख सकते हैं। जो कुछ भी आप खायें-पियें, वह बहुत गर्म नहीं होना चाहिये। चाय और काफी का प्रयोग कम रखना होगा। शराब और धूम्रपान आपके जानी दुश्मन हैं और सो ही माँसाहार और मुख्यकर गाय और सुअर का मांस। ये माँस वैसे भी भारत के प्रमुख हिन्दू और मुसलमान धर्मों में क्रमशः वर्जित हैं। आप मानसिक तनावों को दूर भगाइये और सदा प्रसन्न-चित्त रहिये। आपका जीवन अनमोल है; फिर क्यों नहीं आप इसके प्रति पूरी-पूरी सावधानी बर्तिये ?

स्थानीय भोजन खाने की आदत डालिये

इन्हीं दिनों के स्थायी आदेश में जवानों को भोजन स्वभाव में लोच लाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है।

देश भर के सभी भागों के जवानों वाले इस दल को विभिन्न स्थानों पर समय-समय पर उपलब्ध भोजन पदार्थों को खाना पड़ता है। स्थायी आदेश के अनुसार, यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि हमारे जवानों को स्थानीय उपलब्ध भोजन सामग्री से पौष्टिक, स्वादिष्ट और सन्तुलित आहार मिले। राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को यह देखना है कि जवानों की रुचि को ध्यान में रख कर उपलब्ध भोजन सामग्री का अच्छे से अच्छा उपभोग हो। स्थायी आदेश जवानों को यह भी स्मरण कराता है कि स्थानीय भोजन में स्वाद लेने से हमारा दल स्थानीय जनता के निकट आयेगा।

दल में हरिजनों को और भर्ती

अनुसूचित जातियों के जवानों को भर्ती करने के अभियान के (जिसका प्रथम चरण सितम्बर 75 में झरोदाकलां में सम्पन्न हुआ था) क्रम में, एक विशेष भर्ती यत्न जनवरी 76 में ग्रुप केन्द्र हैदराबाद में किया गया।

22 जनवरी के तड़के से ही, युवकों की भारी भीड़ें ग्रुप केन्द्र के बाहर खड़ी हो गईं और जवानों की पी. टी और ड्रिल करते चुपचाप देखने लगीं।

पहले दिन एक हजार के लगभग उम्मीदवार आये, दूसरे दिन दो सौ और तीसरे दिन कुछेक ही थे। उनमें से 590 प्रारम्भिक जाँच में ठीक पाये गये, किन्तु शारीरिक परीक्षण (एक मीटर दौड़) और डाक्टरी परीक्षा के पश्चात् यह संख्या 218 रह गई। अन्त में 1 फरवरी को 182 उम्मीदवार ग्रुप केन्द्र में आये और वे भर्ती करके दूसरे केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेज दिये गये।

इस गप्प का कि भर्ती करने योग्य अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं

इस भर्ती से और भी भण्डाफोड़ हो गया।

यद्यपि इन उम्मीदवारों के लिये 165 से.मी. की ऊंचाई तक चल सकती है, किन्तु कोई भी चुना उम्मीदवार 168 से.मी. की ऊँचाई से कम नहीं था। इसी भाँति छठी कक्षा उत्तीर्ण तक के अनूसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदार वैसे भर्ती किये जा सकते हैं, परन्तु 6 मैट्रिक पास, 128 आठवीं कक्षा पास तथा 48 ऐसे जवान भर्ती करने में हम सफल हुये जिन्होंने छठी या सातवीं कक्षा पास की है। सभी चुने हुये उम्मीदवारों ने एक मील की दौड़ को छः मिनट में पूरी कर ली थी।

यह भी खब रही

फोन–क्या आप पीये हैं ?

स्टेनो "मैंने तो आज तक छुई नहीं; फिर मैं कैसे पिये हो सकता हूं"

मशीन का ठन्डा पानी वाला जरा हटा नहीं कि नटखट लड़कों ने 'मशीन शब्द' से 'ई' की मात्रा हटा दी और लगे शोर मचाने "मशान का ठन्डा पानी।" पानी वाला भी कम चालाक नहीं था। उससे 'मशान' का 'म' मिटा कर चिल्लाना शुरू कर दिया "पीजिये हुजूर। शान का ठन्डा पानी।"

डाक्टर—"ठीक है, मैंने आपकी जान वचाई, पर आप मेरे अन्त समय तक बिना लिये-दिये सहायता देने का कैसे बचन दे रहे हैं ?"

रोगी—"हुजूर मैं श्मशान में अन्तिम संस्कार कराने वाला महा ब्राह्मण जा हुआ।"

एक सिपाही "मैं तो झगड़ों फिसादों से जूझने के लिए पुलिस में भर्ती हुआ। पर तुम क्यों यहाँ भर्ती हुये ?"

दूसरा "मैं उनसे बचने के लिए। ठीक ठीक, तुम तो क्वाँरे हो, तुम गृहपन्तियों के झगड़े-फिसाद क्या जानो ?"

नेता "इस गाँव मैं कौन बड़ा आदमी पैदा हुआ है ?" ग्रामीण "बड़ा तो कोई नहीं; सब यहाँ बच्चे ही पैदा होते हैं हुजूर" x

पिता—"इतनी तेजधार से मेरी पुत्री बचाकर सचमुच आपने बड़ा खतरा मोल लिया"

बचाने वाला "खतरे मोल लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता जनाब; मैं पहले ही विवाहित हुँ"

क्रीड़ा क्षेत्रे

I हाकी

(i) वीरसिंह स्मारक हाकी टूर्नामेंट-टीकमगढ़ (म. प्र.)—21 से 26 दिसम्बर 75

तक खेले गये इस टूर्नामेंट में, दल की ब्लू टीम ने भाग लिया । सिगनल कोर (जालंधर), आर्मी सर्विस कोर (मेरठ) और इन्डियन नेवी की टीमें इस में मुख्य भाग लेने वाली थीं। हमने सिगनल कोर (जालंधर) को फाइनल में 2-1 से हराकर चैम्पियनशिप जीती । अपने उत्तम खेल के कारण हमारे गोल कीपर शेखर गुरंग ने अनेकों के दिल जीत लिये। टूर्नामेंट का सब से अधिक गोल करने वाला एस. एस. मान माना गया।

(ii) राधाकृष्ण स्मारक हाकी टूर्नामेंट दमोह (म.प्र.)—टाई ब्रोकर के अन्तिम खेल में हमारी रेड टीम सिगनलकोर जालंधर से हार गई।

(iii) अखिल भारतीय हॉकी टूर्नामेंट-कटनी (म.प्र.)—12 से 26 जनवरी 76 तक खेले गये इस टूर्नामेंट में अर्द्धफाइनल के टाईब्रेकर में हमारी रेड टीम बी. ई. जी (पुणे) से 10-11 से हार गई । हार्ड लाइन मैच में, हमने बिहार रेजीमेंट को 2—1 से हराया। अच्छे खेल-प्रदर्शन के उपलक्ष्य में हमारे हरेक खिलाड़ी को ब्रीफ केस मिला।

(iv) अखिल भारतीय जगमोहन स्मारक टूर्नामेंट, मुजफ्फरनगर (म. प्र.)—क्वार्टर फाइनल के टाईब्रेकर में हमारी रेड टीम ने ए. एस. सी. (जालंधर) से 3-2 से हार खाई।

(v) अखिल भारतीय लाल बहादुर हाकी टूर्नामेंट, बिजनौर—क्वार्टर फाइनल के टाईब्रेकर में नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे से हमारी रेड टीम 4—5 से हार गई।

II बास्केट बाल

अखिल भारतीय तखतसिंह स्मारक बास्केट-वाल; टूर्नामेंट--23 से 26 जनवरी 76 तक गंगानगर में खेले गये टूर्नामेंट में दल की 'बी' टीम ने भाग लिया। यह अर्द्ध फाइनल में राजस्थान से 104-84 से हार गई।

III कबड्डी

अखिल भारतीय इन्वीटेशन कबड्डी टूर्नामेंट—12 से 14 फरवरी 76 तक कलकत्ते में खेले गये टूर्नामेंट में देश की 17 प्रमुख टीमों में हमारी टीम भी थी। क्वार्टर फाइनल में, चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खिलाड़ी रखने वाली ईस्टर्न रेलवे की टीम केवल 7 अंकों से हमारी टीम से जीत गई।

IV फुटबाल

(i) हीराभाई स्मारक फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट कोटा—हमारी टीम पंजाब पुलिस से तीसरे दौर में हार गई।

(ii) हिन्दजाइन फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट, उदयपुर—हमारी टीम हिन्दजाइन लिमीटेड उदयपुर से अर्द्ध फाइनल में 2-1 से हार गई, किन्तु हार्ड लाइन फाइनल में जावर माइन्स उदयपुर से विजयी रही।

(iii) आखेल भारतीय इन्वीटेशन फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट, मदुराई—दो मैंचें हमने जीतीं; किन्तु तीसरी मैच में पासा पलट गया।

वालीबाल-बी. आर. सी. सी. वालीबाल मैच में 37 बटालियन की टीम ने भाग लिया और चैम्पियनशिप जीती। इस जुझारू खेल में ठोस और जम हुये प्रदर्शन के कारण श्री एस. एन. श्रीवास्तव (तिरुहुत) रेंज, मुजफ्फरनगर, ने बीस-बीस रुपये एक हेड कांस्टेबल, एवं ला. नायक और सात सिपा हियों में से हर एक को दिये।

जिम्नास्टिक्स—26 से 29 फरवरी 76 तक खेली गई मध्य प्रदेश राज्य जिम्नास्टिक्स चैम्पियनशिप में हमारी केन्द्रीय जिम्नास्टिक्स टीम 'दी मन्दसौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट जिम्नास्टिक्स ऐसोसियेशन' की ओर से खेली। इसमें अन्य टीमें थीं मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन, शाजापुर, भूपाल तथा सेयोन की। सातों खेलों में हमारे जिम्नास्ट सर्वोत्तम रहे। स. इ. एन. बी. भोसले, हे. का. बी. के. भोसले, और स. इ. शंकर लाल को जिम्नास्टों में I, II, और III क्रमशः माना गया और इन तीनों को दक्षता के प्रमाण पत्र मिले। सात में से पाँच खेलों में स. इ. एन. बी. भोसले प्रथम प्रायो, ओर शेष खेलों में स. इ. चम्मूसिंह और हे. कां. वी. के. भोसले (के. रि. पु. दल) विजयी रहे ; हमारी टीम ने 223:50 अंक पाये, और चैम्पियनशिप भारी अन्तर से जीती।



"मुझे बचपन के क्रिकेट के दिनों की याद हरी हो गयी"

पुरस्कृत निबन्ध :

नागालैण्ड की मूल जानकारी

(पिछले अंक से आगे)

ले० सूबेदार निर्मलसिंह ढिल्लों 6 बटा०

नागा सरकार बनाई गई जिसमें 100 एम०एल०ए० तथा 15 मिनिस्टर थे जो जनता से चुने गये थे। नागालैंड में मिलीटरी किस्म का शासन बनाया और व्यवस्था के लिये होमगार्ड डिपार्टमेंट स्थापित किया गया। इसको पुलिस की ड्यूटियाँ सौंपी गईं। सरकार के अलावा, रेलवे एरिया में एक गवर्नर, मैजिस्ट्रेट, एडवाइजर, डिप्टी कमिश्नर नियुक्त किया। साथ ही, फेडरल हाई कोर्ट भी बनाया। इसके अलावा, फेडरल सरकार ने ये आदेश दिए—(i) जमीन पर किसी किस्म का टैक्स नहीं दिया जायेगा (ii) हर किस्म के पेड़, व्यापार, ट्रांसपोर्ट जनता के अपने तथा फ्री होंगे (iii) हर किस्म से अपने हुक्म महत्त्वशाली हैं (iv) हर आदमी जो 22 वर्ष का है वह वोट देने का अधिकारी है; (v) मिलीटरी और होमगार्ड का चीफ कमांडर रिटायर किया गया और इनका वेतन जरूरत के अनुसार दिया जायेगा।

इसके बाद पढ़े लिखे जवानों को कंपाउण्डर आदि की नौकरियाँ दी गईं, फिर गांव के बड़े-बूढ़े भी मिल गये। उन्होंने अपनी आजादी के लिये नागाहिल एरिया में पूरे जोर से स्कीम बनाकर लूट मार शुरू कर दी। काफी जोर बढ़ गया। उस वक्त असम पुलिस, असम राइफल्स के कंट्रोल से स्थिति बाहर हो गयी। 1955 में उन्होंने 5000 के लगभग आदमियों को मिलाया जो बाद में 15,000 हो गये। 56 में असम सरकार ने इमरजेंसी (आपात्काल) घोषित किया। सरकार ने एक आदेश पास किया जिससे नागा हिल्स फील्ड एरिया घोषित हुआ। असम पुलिस को भी आर्मी में मिलाया गया और उनको स्पेशल अलाउन्स लागू हुआ। सरकारी आदेश कुछ इस प्रकार हैं—सबको जानना चाहिये कि जिस इलाके में हम हैं, वह सब जातियों और लोगों का एक है और सब एक ही भाग है। हम सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। किसी कारण से उन्हें गलत गाइड किया गया है कि हम उन्हें मारना चाहते हैं। बल्कि जो हमें धमकी देते हैं और मारते हैं, हमें उनकी रक्षा करना है। हमें इन लोगों के दिल में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये यथाशक्ति चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार अन्डर ग्राउन्डों ने भारतीय फौजी पोस्टों पर हमले, कानवाय, रोड पैट्रोल पर अम्बुश सुरक्षा दलों से बदले की भावना से किये जिसमें कई मारे गये। यह अच्छा नहीं किया। नागा नेशनल कौंसिल के प्रेजीडेंट के घर को विद्रोहियों ने घेर लिया और कई ऐसे लोगों से जूझते मारे गये।

सितम्बर 56 में नेहरू जी विद्रोही नागाओं से दिल्ली और शिलांग में मिले और

उन्हें विश्वास दिलाया कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन्हें सुविधायें दी जायेंगी। इस पर भी कोइ कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। एक मीटिंग कोहिमा में बुलाई गई जिसमें सब जाति के लगभग 2000 नागा थे। यह भारत सरकार और विद्रोहियों के बीच समझौते के लिये बुलाई गई थी। बातचीत का आरंभ समझ कर इसमें यह निर्णय हुआ कि विद्रोही नेता सरकार से बात करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में बाहर आयें। इसके बाद नये मेम्बरों का एक डेलीगेशन असम के गवर्नर और प्रधान मंत्री से मिला। 22 से 26 अक्टूबर 68 को तीसरा नागा अधिवेशन बुलाया उिसमें 16 सूत्रीय फार्मूला तैयार किया गया उसकी मुख्य बातें ये हैं: 1. सन् 59 के एक्ट के अनुसार जो भाग मिलाया जाए वह नागालैंड में रहेगा। 2. मिनिस्टर इंचार्ज आफ नागालैंड भारत सरकार के विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन रहेगा 3. भारत राष्ट्रपति गवर्नर नियुक्त करेगा और हेडक्वार्टर कोहिमा होगा 4. एक कमेटी होगी जिसका एक चीफ मिनिस्टर होगा जो गवर्नर की ड्यूटी करेगा 5. लेजिस्लेचर में नामजद या चुने हुए मेम्बर होंगे 6. तीन चुने हुए नुमायन्दे दिल्ली संसद में जायेंगे जिनमें 1 राज्य सभा और 2 लोक सभा में होंगे।

संसद के कानून-संसद— ने पास किया कि-1. कोई भी कानून नागालैंड में उस समय तक लागू नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक नागालैंड मिनिस्ट्री बहुसंख्या से पास नहीं करे जहां तक उसका (क) जाति (ख) कछारी नागाओं या किसी जमीन या स्वामित्व से सम्बन्ध हो 2. स्थानीय सरकार हर जाति अपनी-अपनी कमेटी से चलायेगी जो अपने-अपने एरिया की होगी जैसे (क) गांव (ख) इलाके और (ग) पूरी कौम की कमेटी। ये कमेटियाँ नागाओं के हेतु न्याय के लिए भी इन्तजाम करेंगी।

क्यूनसंग का प्रबन्ध—क्यूनसंग जिले का इन्तजाम 10 साल या जब तक जिला अपनी जिम्मेदारी संभालने योग्य नहीं हो जाए विशेष रूप से एक कौंसिल द्वारा किया जायेगा।

भारत सरकार से मदद—नागालैंड को भारत सरकार इन बातों के लिए सहायता देगी—(i) यकमुष्टि राशि जितनी नागालैंड की तरक्की व प्रोग्राम के लिए जरूरत है (ii) नागालैंड को ही जमा करने के लिए तय की हुई रकम।

सुरक्षित जंगलों को और नागालैंड के इलाकों से जो निकाले गये थे वापिस किए गए।

नागा एरिया का विस्तार—दूसरे नागा जातियों को अधिकार मिला कि वे नागा एरिया में मिल सकती हैं।

नागा रेजीमेंट—भारत के बचाव के लिए नागा रेजीमेंट बाकी मिलीटरी की तरह नागा लोग बना सकते हैं।

बदलने का समय—नागा लोगों को अधिकार मिला कि वे एक कमेटी बनायें जो भारत सरकार से समझौता हो जाने पर विधान बनायें। दुबारा इलेक्शन के समय कमेटी गवर्नर को नागालैण्ड के इन्तजाम में गाइड करेगी।

अन्दरूनी रेगूलेशन—1958 का जो प्रोटेक्टेड एरिया रूल है वह नागालैंड में

लागू रहेगा। नागा पीपुल कमेटी की शुरूआत डाक्टर इनकांगलीना ओड के अधीन हुई। कमेटी प्रधान मंत्री से मिली जिससे भारत सरकार ने मोटे तौर पर नागालैंड राज्य मान लिया। एन० पी० सी० ने दावा किया कि 70% लोग इसके साथी हैं। इसी दौरान में मिस्टर फिजो (जो एन० पी० सी० के प्रेजीडेंट थे) लन्दन पहुंच गये। उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर अन्डर ग्राउण्ड मिलीटरी को तरतीव दी और काफी लोगों को भर्ती कराया। वह वहीं से सब कन्ट्रोल करते हैं।

के० रि० पु० दल को क्या करना चाहिए— (i) उस इलाके में पहुँचते ही हर यूनिट को दो तीन महीने की मिली जुली ट्रेनिंग मिलनी चाहिए जिससे वहाँ के लोगों से अच्छी तरह जानकारी हो जाए। (ii) वहां जाकर अपने जवानों को जल्दी से जल्दी पुस्तकों से या टीचर रख कर इलाके की भाषा जरूर सीख लेनी चाहिए। दुभाषिए कारगर नहीं होते क्यों कि वे उसी इलाके के होते हैं और विद्रोहियों से डरते हैं (iii) हमारे जवानों की ट्रेनिंग ऊँचे दर्जे की हो जिससे उनकी सही हरकतें विद्रोहियों पर असर डाल सकें। अगर हमारी पैट्रोल फारमेशन सही फासला रखते हुए गुजर जाती है तब विद्रोही घात में बैठे हुए भी फायर नहीं करते हैं। वे उसी हालत में फायर करते हैं जब हमारी पैट्रोल सुस्त हो और फारमेशन ठीक नहीं हो (iv) वे लोग बहुत ईमानदार और सच्चे हैं। हम लोगों को भी ईमानदारी और सच्चाई से उनका विश्वास प्राप्त करना चाहिये (v) जवानों पर कण्ट्रोल और अनुशासन उच्च कोटि का होना चाहिए। अक्सर देखा गया है कि सिवीलियनों से मेल जोल बढ़ाने पर औरतों के साथ शरारतें हो जाती हैं और दल को नुकसान होता है। (vi) ज्यादा मेल जोल से हमारी सेक्योरिटी भी नहीं रह पाती है। जवानों को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए कि सेक्योरिटी की बात। न निकल सके (vii) कैम्प के अन्दर किसी के व्यक्ति को भी आने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। सन्तरी हमेशा जोड़ी में और सतर्क रहना चाहिये (viii) हमारा व्यवहार विद्रोहियों के प्रति अच्छा होना चाहिये। वे हमारे देश के ही लोग हैं जो गलत गाइड किए गये हैं। उनके दिमाग को सही करना है (ix) जवानों की ऐसी ट्रेनिंग हो कि वे जिस व्यक्ति को एक बार देख लें उसे भूलें नहीं और जरूरत पड़ने पर सनाख्त करलें (x) यह काफी हद तक सही नहीं है कि नागा बहुत खूंखार और कट्टर हैं। जब तक कोई शरारत फोर्स की ओर से नहीं होती, तब तक वे कोई कदम नहीं उठाते (xi) जवान प्रायः बीमार हो जाते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ की जलवायु शुरू-शुरू में जवानों को ठीक नहीं बैठती। अक्सर दो बीमारियां होती हैं (क) मलेरिया और (ख) डिसेंट्री। गर्म पानी का खासतौर पर प्रयोग करना चाहिये और पूर्वोपाय करना चाहिये (xii) नागाओं का भेजा हुआ मधु और मांस ले लेना चाहिये; वरना वे बुरा मानते हैं (xiii) गांव में जाते समय मिलने वालों को बीड़ी सिगरेट पिला देनी चाहिए या बच्चों को कुछ मिठाई या टाफी बाँट देनी चाहिये जिससे जवानों के प्रति अच्छी भावना पैदा हो (xiv) हर बस्ती में अपना सोर्स (साधन) कमांडरों को खास कर बनाए रखना चाहिये और सन्देह किसी तरह पैदा नहीं करना चाहिये (xvi) पहले कीमत देकर वस्तुयें लेनी चाहिए।

क्या नहीं करना चाहिये—(1) क्योंकि विद्रोहियों के एजेण्ट हर बात की रिपोर्ट

भेजते रहते हैं जवानों को सुस्त या असावधान नहीं होना चाहिये (2) सिविलियन के साथ कभी भी दुर्व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये (3) किसी भी जवान को फोर्स के बारे में कोई बात नहीं करनी चाहिये (4) नागाओं से झूठी और बेईमानी की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये (5) क्योंकि लड़कियाँ काफी एडवांस होने के कारण जल्दी मिल जाती हैं, उनसे बचना चाहिये। इस इलाके की सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी यही है और हम काफी मात खाते हैं (6) उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं करना चाहिये (7) बचाव और सेक्योरिटी के लिए महा निदेशालय से काफी आदेश निकले हैं उनको कभी भूलना नहीं चाहिये (8) जवानों को इलाके की शराब नहीं पीनी चाहिये।

सरकारी इरादें—भारत सरकार की शुरू से ही यही नीति रही है हमारे देश में कोई भी नागा बाकी देश के साथ मिल जुल कर रहे और देश में लोकतंत्र राज्य होने के कारण हरेक व्यक्ति को अपना मत प्रकट करने का पूरा पूरा अधिकार है। सरकार का ध्येय नागाओं के प्रति शुरू से ही स्नेह पूर्वक रहा है। सरकार ने आज तक जो भी कोशिश की है, किसी तरीके से भी उनके मन को साइकोलाजी (मनोविज्ञान) से विरोधी भावना को बदलना चाहा है। इसमें काफी कामयाबी हुई है। अब विद्रोहियों की हरकतें काफी कन्ट्रोल हो चुकी हैं। काफी से ज्यादा विद्रोही आत्मसमर्पण कर चुके हैं। हाल ही में एक बहुत बड़ी विद्रोही टुकड़ी ने आत्मसमर्पण किया जिसमें सरकार ने उनकी सीमा सुरक्षा दल की पलटन के रूप में स्वीकार किया। इसमें सबकमांडर भी उन्हीं के हैं जो आजकल काफी कामयाबी के साथ नागालैंड में अपनी ड्यूटी नेकनियती से पूरी कर रही है।

नागा समाज—नागालैंड का अधिकांश भाग पहाड़ी है। यहाँ गाँव दूर-दूर पर चोटियों पर बसे हैं। जो कोई भी आदमी नागाओं के पास आता है जब तक उन्हें उसके प्रति विश्वास नहीं होता वे उसे अच्छा नहीं समझते; पर जानने के बाद तो बड़ा ही प्रेम हो जाता है। खाने को जगली भैंसा या सुअर का माँस खाते हैं तथा मनोरंजन के लिये नाचने गाने का आयोजन करते हैं।

प्रायःगर्मियों में नागा लोग या तो कोहिमा मोकोचुंग आदि शहरों में जाते हैं या दीमापुर जोरहाट आदि मैदानों में। अपनी पीठ पर रुई, मिर्च, अदरक, दालचीनी, सुपारी, नागर पान तथा अन्य जड़ी बूटियाँ ले जाते हैं। बदले में सबसे अधिक नमक, तेल, कपड़े कुल्हाडी, कैंची, काँच, मोम, चाँदी के जेवर आदि लाते हैं जो उन्हें अपने यहाँ नहीं मिलते। गाय भैंस खरीदने को वे कभी-कभी मैदानों में जाते हैं।

नागाओं के मकान अन्दर से बहुत बड़े होते हैं, परन्तु अन्दर जाने वाले को एक बार तो कुछ भी नहीं दिखाई देगा क्योंकि एक मुख्य द्वार के सिवाय न कोई खिड़की और न कोई रोशनदान होता है। धुंधले प्रकाश के अभ्यस्त होने पर आँख उनकी दीवारों पर टंगी या टिकी बाँस और तिनकों की झाँपियाँ देखेगी। नागा ऊपर से चौड़ी और नीचे संकरी टोकरियों में अपना सभी सामान रखते हैं। बाँस के खम्भों पर बाँस की खपच्चियों से बनी खाट को लगाये रखते हैं। मकान दूर से सीढ़ियों पर बने दिखाई देंगे। इस प्रकार बनाने से यह लाभ होता है कि यदि गाँव पर हमला हो या शत्रु आग

लगाये तो एक साथ सारा गॉव उसके प्रकोप में नहीं आ सकता है कुछ घरों का प्रवेश द्वार एक मचान की तरह होता है जिस पर चढ़ कर बहुत दूर तक देखा जाता है। इसका प्रयोजन भी घर और गांव की सुरक्षा है। मकान की भाँति नागा लोग अपने खेतों को बनाते हैं। जिस पहाड़ी पर वे खेत बनाते हैं। वहाँ पेड़ों को काट जला कर खाद बनाते हैं। तब 10X30 फुट की क्यारियाँ बना लेते हैं। अपने दाव या कुदाल से इन क्यारियों को खोदते हैं। इस प्रकार खेत में धान बोने के लिए जब तक चाहें वे पानी खड़ा रख सकते हैं ? कभी-कभी पानी लाने के लिये मील दो मील से भी नहर लानी पड़ती है। कभी-कभी बाँध बनाकर बाँस के नल लगाकर भी पानी लाना पड़ता है।

मुश्किलें सरकार की काफी कोशिशों के बावजूद भी यहां पूरी उन्नति नहीं हो सकी है। इसमें कोई भी फैक्ट्री या ट्रेड नहीं होने की वजह से यह इलाका काफी गरीब रहा है। पैदावार के तौर पर यहाँ चावल और मक्की होती हैं जो नागालैंड के लिये भी पूरी नहीं होती है तथा अपना गुजारा भी कठिन है।

के० रि० पु० दल—सरकार को विश्वास हो गया है कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल एक ऐसा फोर्स है जो शान्ति बनाये रखने में सरकार को पूरा सहयोग देता है और स्थानीय सरकार के कन्धे के साथ कन्धा मिलाकर मुश्किलों से निपटने में कामयाब रहा है। इसीलिये नागालैंड में भी शान्ति को बनाये रखने के लिये हमारे दल की काफी पलटनें लगाई गयी हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, वहाँ की हालत में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है।

निचोड़—भारत सरकार की आज तक की सब कोशिशों के कारण नागालैंड की हालत में बहुत सुधार हुआ है और विद्रोही अब नहीं के बराबर हैं। काफी से ज्यादा लोग आत्मसमर्पण कर चुके हैं। उन विद्रोहियों की सब से ज्यादा मदद,ट्रेनिंग वगैरह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से मिलती थी। अब उसके बंगला देश बन जाने के कारण यह सारी सहायता बन्द हो गई है। अब सिर्फ एक चीन देश है जो थोड़ी बहुत ट्रेनिंग और सहायता देता है। आजकल स्थानीय जनता भी उनकी पूरी मदद नहीं कर रही है; क्योंकि उनके प्रति उसका विश्वास उठ गया है। फिर भी, हमारे जवानों को यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि अब नागालैंड बिल्कुल शान्त हो गया है। अपनी सेवा पूरी चुस्ती और चालाकी से करनी चाहिये, वरना यह पुरानी कहावत कि "सावधानी हटी और दुघर्टना घटी" नागालैंड में सिद्ध होगी।

गौरव गाथा

शौर्य-पदक



के० आर० पत्तर



पूर्णिमा मुण्डा

दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 74 को, जब बोदो साहित्य सभा ने गोलपाड़ा के जिले में सिद के स्थान पर "माँग दिवस" मनाया, पूर्वोपाय के रूप में के. रि. पु. दल की बटालियन की एक टुकड़ी सिदली उपायुत्त कार्यालय के पास निरत कर दी गई निषेधाज्ञा होने पर भी, लगभग 2,000 आन्दोलनकारी घातक शस्त्रों से लैस होकर वहाँ इकट्ठे हो गये। जब चेतावनियों। समझाने-बुझाने से काम नहीं बना, स्थानीय पुलिस ने हल्का लाठी प्रहार आग बबूला होकर भीड़ सिदली के थाने को खदेड़ ले गयी। उसको बुरी तरह क्षतविक्षत होते देखकर, कां. पूर्णिमा मुंडा, हरध्यान सिंह और लां. ना. के. आर. पर गम्भीर खतरे की बिना चिंता किये, बचाने दौड़ पड़े। इस दौड़धूप में, कां. पूर्णिमा मुण्डा, और कां. हरध्यान सिंह प्राणों से हाथ धोने पड़े; तथा लाँ. पत्तर को अनेकों चोटें आईं। फिर उन्होंने उस अधिकारी के प्राण बचा लिये।

इस अनूठी शूरवीरता तथा सेवा-निष्ठा की उच्च भावना दर्शाने के उपलक्ष्य में : ना० के. आर. पत्तर को राष्ट्रपति के पुरि तथा अग्निशमन शौर्य पदक प्रदान कि गया, और कॉं. पूर्णिमा मुण्डा तथा कां ध्यान सिंह को ये ही पदक मरणोपर मिले।

10 बटा. को प्रोपरेशनल ट्राफी

सन् 1974 की "मणिपुर पुलिस आपेरेशनल ट्राफी" 10 बटालियन के. रि. दल को मिली। 12 शौर्य पुरस्कार पा और 11 भूमिगत नेताओं को पकड़ कर इस बटालियन ने नागा विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध अभियानों से सबसे अधिक अंक पाये। इस वर्ष के. रि. पु.

दल को 5, मणिपुर रायफल्स को 3, असम रायफल्स को 2, तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल को 2 यूनिटें इसी काम में निरत रहीं। श्री एस. एस. गिल उस समय 10 बटालियन का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे। मणिपुर के अधिकारियों ने इस बटालियन के कार्य की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की।

दल को नकद पुरस्कार

दिनांक 29 अगस्त 75 की जिस मुठभेड़ में तीन वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों का मुख्य हत्यारा स्वघोषित लेफ्टीनेंट रोहमा मारा गया था उसमें असाधारण साहस, और शूरवीरता दिखाने के उपलक्ष्य में स्वर्गीय हे. कां. रामेश्वर दास तथा स्वर्गीय कां. अनसूया प्रसाद 55 बटालियन के. रि. पु. दल को 10,000 रु. का नकद पुरस्कार देना मिजोरम सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है।

दल द्वारा 9 डाकू बन्दी

दिनांक 29 फरवरी 76 को, 21 बटालियन के. रि. पु. दल की 'ए' कम्पनी की एक टुकड़ी ने सीलमपुर (दिल्ली) के थाने पर सेवाभार उठाते हुये 6 पुरुष तथा 3 महिला डाकुओं को पकड़ा। उनके पास से, कुछ चाँदी, और सोने के आभूषण तथा 2 रिवाल्वर भी बरामद हुये।

महानिरीक्षक के रि० पु० दल सेक्टर IV

भारत सरकार ने पुलिस महानिरीक्षक का एक पद कुछ सहायक कर्मचारियों के साथ (शिलांग के मुख्यालय पर) स्वीकार किया है। श्री एस. एम. घोष, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सेक्टर II ने इस पद का अतिरिक्त कार्यभार संभाल लिया है। पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सेक्टर IV के कार्यालय के लिये बेतार-व्यवस्था हेतु बेतार विभाग में 46 पदों की मंजूरी भी दी गयी है।

राजद्रोह-विरोधी सेवाओं की तैयारियां

लेखक-श्री एम० एल० शर्मा

स्वतन्त्रता के उपरान्त, देश के भीतर अनेकों उपद्रव होते रहे हैं। इनको दो वर्गों में विभक्त किया जा सकता है (I) मिजोरम, मणिपुर और नागालैण्ड आदि राज्यों के उपद्रव तथा (II) विहार, गुजरात, और आंध्रप्रदेश इत्यादि अन्य राज्यों में उत्पात। इन दोनों वर्गों के उपद्रवों में मौलिक अन्तर है। पहले वर्ग में, वहाँ की जनता भारत

सरकार की प्रभुसत्ता अपने ऊपर मानने को तैयार नहीं है तथा वह अपनी 'स्वतन्त्रता' की लड़ाई छेड़े रहती है। दूसरे वर्ग में, भारत की प्रभुसत्ता को कोई चुनौती नहीं है; किन्तु सरकारी की कुछ नीतियों से विरोध होता है जो अन्त में उपद्रव का रूप धारण कर लेता है। इन दोनों प्रकार के उपद्रव क्या ध्येयों तथा क्या प्रयुक्त ढंगों दोनों में भिन्न होते हैं।

इस लेख में प्रथम वर्ग के उपद्रवों के बिषय में ही वर्णन किया गया है। मिजोरम, नागालैन्ड आदि राज्यों में राजद्रोह से निपटने के लिए वहाँ भड़कने वाले विद्रोहों के मूल कारणों तथा विद्रोहियों द्वारा युद्धचालों को जानना आवश्यक है।

उपद्रवों का इतिहास राज्य-राज्य में अलग रहा है। इन राज्यों के इतिहासों के वर्णन करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। यहाँ यह उल्लेखनीय है कि स्वतन्त्रता के ठीक बाद दुर्भाग्यवश इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्वों ने भारत सरकार के विरुद्ध भड़काना प्रारम्भ कर दिया और वे अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हुये। वहाँ के लोगों ने रण-भेरी बजा दी; उन्होंने चीन तथा पाकिस्तान जैसे शत्रु पड़ौसियों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये और उनसे छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण लिया तथा गोलाबारूद और शस्त्र पाये।

ये विद्रोहीगण छापामार युद्ध छेड़े हुये हैं, जो सामरिक आक्रमण करने में क्षीणशक्ति द्वारा ही रणविद्या का अप्रचलित ढंग है। इन राज्यों के सारे क्षेत्र में पहाड़ तथा घने वन हैं, जो छापामार युद्धों के लिये अत्यन्त उपयुक्त हैं। अपने अस्तित्व बनाये रखने के लिए उनके कुछ ढंगों का वर्णन करना उचित रहेगा :—

(i) कम से कम प्रत्येक परिवार से एक या प्रत्येक ग्राम से कुछ व्यक्ति भर्ती करने का वे यत्न करते हैं। इस प्रकार, परिवार या ग्राम आन्दोलन में फँसकर रह रह जाता है; और विद्रोही सब से सहायता तथा सहानुभूति पाने में सफल होते हैं। अपने मत नहीं मानने वालों की दुरर्बलताओं को शोषित कर, उन्हें भी अपने विरोध में नहीं जाने देते हैं।

(ii) स्थानीय लोगों का विश्वास पाने के लिए वे सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। पिछले दिनों, सारे मिजोराम में उन्होंने मद्यनिषेध कर दिया क्योंकि उसे पढ़े लिखे लोग चाहते थे।

(iii) मनुष्यों को उनकी विचारधारा से प्रभावित किया जाता है और मुख्यकर उनके सक्रिय सदस्यों को "स्वतंत्रता" की वेदी पर बलिदान होने को प्रेरित किया जाता है।

(iv) वे खुला युद्ध नहीं करते, "मार और भाग" के सिद्धान्त का पालन करते हैं और क्षीण से क्षीण स्थल को वे लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। जहाँ एक भी सदस्य के पकड़ने या मरने का भय होता है वहाँ वे कभी लड़ाई मोल नहीं लेते; क्योंकि ऐसा करने से उनके संगठन को बड़ा धक्का पहुँचता है।

(v) उनका गुप्तचर्या का जाल खूब फैला हुआ है तथा कोई कार्य करने से पूर्व वे

पूरी जानकारी पा लेते हैं।

यह देखा गया है कि विद्रोही विशेष रूप से (क) वाहनों, टुकड़ियों तथा गश्ती टोलियों पर घात लगाते हैं (ख) सूचना देने वालों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मार डालते हैं तथा (ग) स्थानीय लोगों से धन इकट्ठा करते हैं।

पुराने और आधुनिक प्रकार के राजद्रोह जानना भी उत्तम रहेगा।

आरम्भ में, सशस्त्र विद्रोह एक अचम्भा था तथा सुरक्षा दलों पर विद्रोही अपनी धाक जमा लेते थे। अधिकतर वे सुरक्षा दलों की छोटी चौकियों पर धावा बोलते थे। तथा प्रायः कन्वायों और टुकड़ियों पर घात लगाते थे। ये कार्रवाइयाँ वे तब तक करते रहे जब तक वे अगुआ रहे और अपना पलड़ा भारी रखते रहे । ज्यों ही सरकार तथा सुरक्षा दल स्थिति सुलझने के योग्य हो गये त्यों ही सुरक्षा दलों की चौकियों पर घात लगाना और धावा बोलना एक विरली बात हो गयी।

अब विद्रोही अधिकतर अकेले व्यक्ति का बध करते हैं और कभी कभार ही सुरक्षित कन्वायों पर घात करते हैं। ये क्रियायें अपनी उपस्थिति दिखाने को केवल करते हैं।

छापामार युद्ध के मूल पक्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुये, मिजोरम, मणिपुर तथा नागालैण्ड आदि राज्यों में निरत के.रि.पु. दल की बटालियनों की प्रशिक्षा की रूपरेखा कुछ इस प्रकार होनी चाहिये :

विद्रोही ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बटालियन को सीधा प्रविस्तारित करना समुचित नहीं है । उन क्षेत्रों के निकट किसी ऐसे स्थान पर उसे तीन मास तक गहन प्रशिक्षण को जुटाना चाहिये जहाँ जलवायु तथा स्थान सम्बन्धी स्थितियाँ एक सी हों। प्रशिक्षण में इन बातों पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए :—

सूचना, जन तथा वस्तुओं की सुरक्षा : सब जवानों को सुरक्षा के प्रति सावधान रहना चाहिये । उन्हें यह बतलाना चाहिये कि भूमिगत तत्वों को असावधानी से गपशप में कोई महत्त्वपूर्ण जानकारी मिल सकती है। इसको व्याख्यान तथा दिखाकर समझाया जा सकता है। जानकारी पाने के इच्छुक किन ढंगों से अपना प्रयोजन सिद्ध करते हैं और कैसे उन ढंगो का काट किया जा सकता है—इन सब बातों की ओर जवानों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहिये। जन सुरक्षा के लिए, जवानों को अकारण सेवास्थल नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये और अकेले आनेजाने को उत्साहित नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि विद्रोही तनिक आँख बचते ही जवानों को क्षति पहुँचाना चाहेंगे । इसी प्रकार वस्तुओं मुख्यकर शस्त्र तथा गोलाबारूद की भी सुरक्षा रखनी चाहिये क्योंकि उन्हें हथियाने के विद्रोही सदैव इच्छुक रहते हैं। इस बात पर बल देना चाहिये कि शस्त्र और गोलाबारूद कभी भी अरक्षित नहीं रखना चाहिये।

गुप्तचर सेल : विद्रोहियों के विषयों में सूचना देने के लिए, बटालियन में एक कुशल गुप्तचर सेल बनाना चाहिये । इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस सेल के सदस्य स्थानीय भाषा के जानने वाले हों और पूर्णरूपेण विश्वसनीय हों। यथासम्भव,

उसी क्षेत्र के जवानों को इस कार्य में लगाना चाहिये। उत्तम तो यह रहेगा कि इन जवानों को गुप्तचर्या कोर्स में प्रशिक्षित किया जाये जिससे वे गुप्त बातें दूसरों से जानने और स्वयं उनको छुपाने के मूल सिद्धान्त तथा ढंग जान जायें। बन्दी विद्रोहियों से तो अधिक से अधिक गुप्त जानकारी जानने के योग्य उन जवानों को बनना चाहिये।

शारीरिक क्षमता : क्योंकि खराब मौसमों में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा घने वनों में जवानों को काम करना पड़ता है, बटालियन में केवल हृष्ट-पुष्ट जवानों की ही रखना चाहिये। कष्टसाध्य कार्यों को सुचारू रूप से निभाने के लिए जवानों को लम्बे-लम्बे मार्गों पर चलने का अभ्यास कराना चाहिये।

मानसिक सन्तुलन : इन क्षेत्रों में चुनौती से सुलझने के लिये जवानों को मानसिक सन्तुलन रखना आवश्यक है। उन्हें विद्रोहियों से भय नहीं खाना चाहिये। सरकार तथा सुरक्षा दलों से लिये गये सुरक्षा-पूर्वापायों द्वारा जवानों में यह भ्रम नहीं उत्पन्न कराना चाहिये कि विद्रोहियों से सरकार या सुरक्षादल भयभीत हैं। यह व्याखानों द्वारा समझाया जा सकता है। जवानों में मानसिक सतर्कता होनी चाहिये तथा उन्हें हर जोखिम के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये।

भ्रमण-रक्षा : घने जंगलों से ढके पर्वतों पर रक्षार्थ पहरा देने में हमारे जवान को कुशल होना चाहिये। प्रहरी टुकड़ी के प्रत्येक सदस्य को भ्रमण-रक्षा के मूल सिद्वान्तों तथा कर्त्तव्यों की पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिये। जवानों के मध्य में सही दूरी का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। पहरा देते समय किन बातों को वे ध्यान में रखें उन्हें जवानों को भली-भाँति समझाना चाहिये।

घात : के. रि. पु. दल के जवानों को विद्रोहियों के बन्दी तथा वध करने के लिये घात लगानी चाहिये। अतः उन्हें घात लगाने में सुशिक्षित होना चाहिये। इसमें प्रत्येक टुकड़ी के कर्त्तव्यों तथा सेवाओं का ज्ञान प्रत्येक सदस्य को होना चाहिये। घात की पूर्ण सफलता के लिये, उत्तम स्थलों की विशेषताओं का ध्यान रखना होगा, मुख्यकर शीघ्र घात लगाने का जवानों को अभ्यास होना चाहिये; क्योंकि विद्रोहियों का सफाया करने के लिये शीघ्र घात लगाना आवश्यक हो जाता है। अतएव सभी राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों को इस विषय में अच्छे अभ्यास कराये जाना जरूरी है।

विद्रोही अधिकतर घात लगाते हैं। उनसे निपटने का सर्वोत्तम उपाय यही है कि तुरन्त फायर किया जाये और घात लगाने वाली टोली पर तत्काल गोलियों का लक्ष्य बनाया जाये। इसके लिए जवानों में सच्चा साहस, शान्त चित्त तथा मानसिक सन्तुलन होना चाहिये। अनुभव यह बताता है कि अविलम्ब फायर करने से विद्रोही अधिकतर भाग जाते हैं। वे तभी तक गोली चलाते हैं जब तक उन पर फायर नहीं किया जाता है। इस विषय में अभ्यास कराना परमावश्यक है।

इन क्षेत्रों में कन्वाय की रक्षा के लिये के. रि. पु. दल के जवान लगाये जाते हैं। इसके लिये भी जवानों को प्रशिक्षित करना चाहिये। वेग, वाहनों में दूरी तथा कन्वाय में रक्षक वाहनों के स्थानों और कन्वाय पर फायर होने के समय पर कार्रवाई के मूल विषयों में शिक्षा देनी चाहिये। जवानों को मार्ग रक्षा के विषय में प्रशिक्षित करना

जरूरी है।

स्थानों की रक्षा : के. रि. पु. दल के जवान महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रतिष्ठानों, कार्यालयों तथा स्थानीय प्रशासन के बहुत बड़े अधिकारियों के आवासों की रक्षा-हेतु प्रायः लगाये जाते हैं। एक प्रकार से ये सेवायें बड़ी ही सुकुमार होती हैं। तोड़-फोड़ या आक्रमण का पता लगते ही जवानों को अधिकतर छोटे-छोटे हथियारों से प्रतिरक्षा करनी पड़ती है। इन सेवाओं में जवानों का काम बड़ी सावधानी का होना चाहिये क्योंकि कार्यालायों तथा अतिविशिष्ट अधिकारियों के घर अनेकों व्यक्ति आते हैं। जवानों को अत्यन्त सतर्कता तथा होशियारी बर्तनी जरूरी होती है।

घरों की खोजबीन : के. रि. पु. दल के जवानों को खोजबीन बारम्बार करनी पड़ती है। अतएव घरों के घेराव का सही ढंग उन्हें सिखाना चाहिये जिससे ना तो कोई घरों से बचभाग सके और न ही कोई बाहर से उनमें घुस सके। साथ ही खोजबीन करते समय विनम्रता तथा शिष्टाचार बर्तना चाहिये। यदि कोई विद्रोही वहाँ मिले, तो जवानों का कर्त्तव्य है इस विषय में उस से पूछना चाहिये कि कहाँ अवैध शस्त्र छिपाये जाते है। उन स्थानों के विषय में भी सिखाना चाहिये।

विद्रोहियों को पकड़ना : कभी-कभी किसी घर से या वनों में छिपे स्थानों से विद्रोहियों के दल को पकड़ना होता है। अपने प्राणों को बचाते हुये बचभागने के सब मार्गों की नाकाबन्दी करना तथा अन्य कार्रवाई के विषय में जवानों की शिक्षा देना जरूरी है।

विद्रोहियों को मार्ग रक्षा : के. रि. पु. दल के जवानों को प्राय: विद्रोहियों को एक स्थान दूसरे से स्थान पैदल या गाड़ी में ले जाना पड़ता है। ऐसे समय अनेकों बच भागने के सब मार्गों की नाकाबन्दी करना तथा अन्य कार्रवाई के विषय में जवानों के शिक्षा देना जरूरी है।

विद्रोहियों की रखवाली : कभी-कभार पूछताछ के लिये कुछ समय के लिये विद्रोहियों की रखवाली करनी पड़ती हैं। ऐसी हवालात से बचभागने की अनेकों घटनायें हुयी हैं। इनके पूर्वावधानों को सिखाना अत्यावश्यक है।

शिविर की प्रतिरक्षा : शिविर की प्रतिरक्षा के सिद्धान्तों से जवान पारंगत होना चाहिये। स्थानों का चुनाव, शस्त्रों के गड्ढे गोलियों का आदान-प्रदान, शिविर की सामान्य प्रतिरक्षा के लिए मानदण्ड उन्हें बताना चाहिये। खाइयों के बीच सूचना संचार, तैयार खड़े होना, सामान्य दैनन्दिन काम तथा दूर से कभी कभार की गोली से बचने की पूर्व कार्रवाइयों का उन्हें ज्ञान देना चाहिये।

हथगोलों तथा मार्टरों के विषय में प्रशिक्षण : इस क्षेत्र में छोटे शस्त्र अधिक कारगर होते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ की परिस्थिति से छोटे शस्त्रों का प्रयोग सीमित है। यह देखा गया है कि 2″ मार्टर, राइफल, तथा हथगोले बड़े कारगर यहाँ सिद्ध हुये हैं। पूर्व इसके कि जवान इन क्षेत्रों में निरत किये जायें, उन्हें शस्त्रों के विषय में प्रभावी शिक्षा दी जाये तथा इन सब शस्त्रों को उनसे खूब चलवाया जाये जिससे मुठभेड़ों के समय जब उन्हें इन शस्त्रों को चलाना पड़े तब वे कोई संकोच या हिचकिचाहट नहीं

दिखायें।

मानचित्र का पढ़ना : लम्बी यात्राओं तथा पहरों में, जवानों को घने जंगलों में जाना पड़ता है तथा अपने निश्चित स्थान पर पहुँचना एक समस्या हो जाती है। इसलिये जवानों की और मुख्यकर राजपत्रित अधिकारियों, अवर तथा अधीन अफसरों को रात्रि में चलना, परकार का प्रयोग एवं मानचित्रों का पढ़ना जानना अत्यावश्यक है।

स्वास्थ्य तथा उसका विज्ञान : ऐसा देखा गया है कि इस क्षेत्र में जवान मलेरिया तथा आंतों के रोगों से ग्रस्त रहते हैं। इन रोगों के विषय में पूर्वोपायों को उन्हें जानना जरूरी है।

लोक सम्बन्ध : यह एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय है क्योंकि जनता के सामने सुरक्षा दलों को बदनाम करने के लिये विद्रोही इन दलों की छोटी सी छोटी कमजोरी का अनुचित लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं । अतएव परमावश्यक यह है कि स्थानीय मनुष्यों के प्रति हमारा व्यवहार एक आदर्श हो जिससे हम उनको यह हृदयंगम कर। सकें कि हम कोई उन के रि पु दल नहीं हैं । सुनहरा सिद्धान्त तो यह है कि यहाँ की महिलाओं से कोई सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं करें।

अपने धर्म तथा रीति रिवाजों के प्रति यहाँ के लोग अतीव भावुक हैं। हमें सदैव उनके धर्म तथा रीतियों में रुचि दिखानी चाहिये और कभी उनकी बुराई नहीं करनी चाहिये । उनके धर्म तथा जीवन में कोई भी हमें अड़चन नहीं उत्पन्न करनी चाहिये । इन सरलचित्त मनुष्यों को हमें कभी उत्पीड़ित नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे वे हमसे घृणा करने लगेंगे।

जनता तथा नागरिक प्रशासन के अध्यक्षों से भी सम्पर्क रखना वांछनीय है। उनके त्योहारों में भाग तथा मनोरंजन लेना आपसी मेल मिलाप के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करेगा; हमें यहाँ के लोगों के मन को जीतना है।

यदि हमारे कार्य तथा पद्धति सही है, तब हम उनके क्यों नहीं प्यारे बनेंगे?

अन्य सुरक्षा दलों से सम्पर्क—उत्तम से उत्तम सफलता पाने के लिये हमें अन्य सुरक्षा दलों से घने सम्पर्क रखना चाहिये जो के.रि.पु. दल के अतिरिक्त निकटवर्ती स्थानों में निरत हैं। सब जवानों में सहकारिता की भावना होनी चाहिये विशेषकर संघर्षकाल में । एक दल के समान सब सुरक्षा दलों को मिल कर काम करना होगा।

राजपत्रित (गजेटेड) अफसरों का प्रशिक्षण—क्योंकि ये क्षेत्र कठोर और भावुक हैं सभी राजपत्रित अफसरों को शरीर में बलशाली तथा मस्तिष्क में सन्तुलित होना चाहिये और होना चाहिये युद्ध विद्या में पूर्ण पारंगत । यहाँ अफसरों की अपना सच्चा नेतृत्व तथा प्रबन्ध क्षमता दिखानी होती है। उनमें प्ररुचि होनी चाहिये जिससे वे जवानों को ठीक निदेशन दे सकें। उनका अपना चरित्र अनुकरणीय होना चाहिये जिससे उन पर कोई अगुँली नहीं उठा सके। उन्हें स्थानीय समस्याओं की जानकारी होनी चाहिये । स्थानीय भाषा का भी जानना वांछनीय है क्योंकि उससे लोक सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में सहायता मिलती है। सभी राजपत्रित अधिकारियों पर बटालियन के

निरत क्षेत्र का मानचित्र होना चाहिये तथा सभी पारिस्थितियों का ज्ञान होना चाहिये। यहाँ के सभी भूमिगत तत्वों तथा उनके गुप्त स्थानों के विषय में जानकारी रखना भी जरूरी है।

संभरण : किसी बटालियन को ऐसे क्षेत्र में निरत करने से पूर्व, ये बातें आवश्यक हैं : 1. बटालियन पर गाड़ियों का अच्छा बेड़ा होना चाहिये। क्योंकि बटालियन को पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में काम करना होता है, उसकी तेज गति रखने के लिये अधिक से अधिक हल्के वाहन उसमें होना चाहिये। सब गाड़ी चारों पहियों से चलने वाली होनी चाहिये। बटालियन पर अतिरिक्त कलपुर्जे भी होने चाहिये।

उत्तम तो यह रहेगा कि बटालियन के वे चालक होना चाहिए जिन्हें पहाड़ी क्षेत्र पर चलाने का अभ्यास होना चाहिए। अनुभव ने यह बताया है कि जिन्हें ऐसा अभ्यास नहीं होता है, वे बेकार हैं और दुर्घटनायें भी कर बैठते हैं। जिस अधिकारी ने एम. टी. कोर्स कर लिया हो उसी को इन वाहनों के चलाने तथा रख-रखाव के लिए यहाँ नियुक्त करना चाहिए। वहाँ अभ्यस्त फिटरों को ही भेजना चाहिये।

2. बटालियन यहाँ भेजने से पहले वर्गीकरण तथा निष्कयोजन (Classification Condemnation) बोर्डों को भेजना चाहिए जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि सब साज-सज्जा, पूर्जे, सामान, निजी कपड़े मंजूर मात्रा में मिले हैं और काम के हैं।

3. शस्त्र और गोलाबारूद भी बटालियन पर मंजूर मात्रा में होना चाहिये और काम के योग्य होना चाहिये। बटालियन पर मुख्य कर मार्टर, रायफल और हथगोले भी अधिक मात्रा में होना चाहिए। उनकी शत प्रतिशत उपयोगिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भली भांति पहले से निरीक्षण होना चाहिए।

इस मूल तत्व से अनेकों जटिल समस्यायें जुड़ी हुई हैं। यहाँ सुरक्षा दलों को ऐसे सुगठित, सुशिक्षित व सशस्त्र टोलियों से मुठभेड़ करनी पड़ती है जिनको प्रशिक्षण तथा शस्त्र और गोलाबारूद पाने के लिये चीन जैसे विदेशी शक्तियों से सांठगाँठ है। इन समस्याओं का समाधान केवल एक सुशिक्षित, और अनुशासित दल ही कर सकता है।

<u>कविता</u>

सैनिक-जीवन

रचयिता—कां. गोपाल द्विवेदी

एकअनेक बने सब मिलकर।
भेदभाव इनमें नहिं तिलभर।
सेवा-निष्ठा का यह उपवन।

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मर कर अमर सदा जाते बन ।
गर्व भरा क्या सैनिक जीवन ॥ 6 ॥

<u>कहानी :</u>

मार्ग का रोड़ा

ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्म्मा

"अगर तुम्हारे लिये मुझे सौ-सौ जन्म भी लेना पड़े, तब मैं इसी क्षण सैकड़ों बार मरने को तैयार हूं" दूध से धुले गुलाबी गालों को थपथापते हुये डाक्टर ने कहा।

"बस रहने भी दो। सभी प्रेमी ऐसा ही बकते हैं"।

"तुम इसे बकवास समझती हो !"

"और नहीं तो क्या ? वरना मार्ग को रोड़ा क्यों रख छोड़ा है ?

सुनते ही डाक्टर सिहरा। जिसको 'रोड़ा' कहा जा रहा था, उसे वह उन्तीस वर्ष से लाँघ रहा था। समाज में उसकी प्रतिष्ठा थी और उस पर वह आँच नहीं आने देता था। इसी कारण वह 'दामपत्य-सुख' का ढोंग इन तमाम वर्षों से दिखाता आ रहा था; यद्यपि वह रोड़ा काफी सैंलानी था और इधर-उधर लुड़कता घरों-घरों को झांकता फिरता था किन्तु आज डाक्टर पर सीधी चोट की गई थी और वह भी उस अप्रतिम सुन्दरी से जिस पर वह सौ-सौ प्रारणों से बलिहारी जा रहा था।

"रोड़ा तो मैं आज छोड़ दूं; परन्तु समाज की ऊंची-ऊंची दीवारें पकड़े-जकड़े खड़ी हैं"।

"छिः वे सब कच्ची हैं। आखिर मुझ को ही देखो—नहीं बनी, तो तलाक दे दिया"।

"तुम्हारी हिम्मत की मैं दाद देता हूं। मगर ऐसा मुझसे..."डाक्टर के कन्धे बिचके।

"यही तो मैं कह रही थी। वास्तव में तुम हटाना ही नहीं चाहते"।

"कैसी बात करती हो जानेमन। मेरा वश चले तो इसी पल फेक दूं"।

"तुम फेंक छोड़, फिकवा भी नहीं सकते"।

"इतना कमजोर मत समझो मुझे"

"कमजोरी नहीं, तो कंजूसी आ खड़ी होगी"।

"धिक् ! जब मैं तुम्हारे लिये रुपया पानी की भाँति बहाता हूं—"

"मेरे लिये—कि अपनी तफरीह के लिए। फिर ये सत्तू थूक में नहीं सन सकते"।

"अरे थूक में कहता कौन है ? शहद में सानो" डाक्टर हँसा और प्रेयसी को अंक भरते हुये बोला "मेरे चित्ताकाश की चन्द्रेश ! तुम्हारी एक मुस्कान पर में सारी सम्पत्ति न्यौछावर कर सकता हूं"।

"देखो ! भाँग खाना सरल है; तरंगें सहना बड़ी टेढ़ी खीर होती है" चन्द्रेश ने नयनों के कटार चलाये।

"यदि विश्वास नहीं हो, तो जितने रुपओं का चेक चाहो कटवालो"—डाक्टर ने चेकबुक मेज की दराज से निकालते हुये कहा; किन्तु चन्द्रेश ने उसका हाथ रोकते हुये कहा "अभी नहीं। वक्त पड़ने पर तैयार रहना"।

डाक्टर का हाथ तो चन्द्रेश ने रोक किया; परन्तु उसका हृदय वह गुदगुदाने से नहीं रोक सकी। डाक्टर ने तुरन्त उसको बाहुओं में लपेट लिया और दोनों अनन्त आनन्द में कुछ काल को खो गये।

वैसे तो चन्द्रेश विवाहित थी और एक भी नहीं, दो दो बार। प्रथम पति की तो मृत्यु सन्दिग्धावस्था में हो गयी; किन्तु दूसरे पति से उसकी कामोच्छृ खलता के कारण नहीं पटी। कहने को तो वह सेना में कैप्टन था जहाँ पति-पत्नी को खासी छूट होती है। यदि

ऐसी नहीं होती तब वह क्यों उस विधवा से विवाह करने लगा था। खासतौर पर जब उसके पहले पति से एक पुत्र भी था। परन्तु छूट की कोई सीमा होती हैं जिसको वह कभी की पार कर चुकी थी।

एक दिन आँख दुखने के कारण, उसका पिता दिल्ली के प्रसिद्ध डाक्टर नरेन्द्र सिंह जैन के किलीनिक ले गया। परन्तु उसे क्या विदित था कि आँख दिखाने नहीं अपितु लड़ाने लिये जा रहा है। डाक्टर विवाहित ही नहीं; वरंच दो दो लड़कों का पिता था। किन्तु था वह बड़ा ही दिलफेंक और इसी कारण स्त्री रोगियों में अत्यन्त प्रिय था। आज उसकी दृष्टि जब एक परी पैकर पर पड़ी, तब यकटक रह गयी। कुछ क्षण को वह सुधबुध खो बैठा। जब उसे होश आया, तब पर्ची उठाते हुये उसने पूछा 'नाम ?'

"चन्द्रेश"

"अहा। यथा नाम तथा गुणः" कहकर डाक्टर हँसा। पिता डाक्टर के विनोद प्रिय स्वभाव को जानता था। उसने इस ओर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान नहीं दिया। वह तो इतना जानता था कि डाक्टर के हाथ में बड़ा यश है और इसी कारण उसे पद्म श्री का पदक भारत सरकार से मिला था। और राष्ट्रपति तक का निजी डाक्टर बन गया था।

इस प्रशंसा ने चन्द्रेश के हृदय में बड़ा घर कर लिया। जब ऐसे प्रतिष्ठित तथा धनी व्यक्ति से निज रूप लावण्य की प्रशंसा सुनी तब वह फूली नहीं समाई। इधर डाक्टर ने ऐसी अप-टू डेट अप्सरा पहली बार देखी थी। कैप्टन की पत्नी होने के कारण उसमें क्या नहीं था-चटक-मटक, मेकआप और सब से बढ़कर चंद्रिका सी चमक-दमक; पूर्णिमा का सुधाघट।

फिर क्या था? दोनों तरफ थी आग बराबर लगी हुयी। नेत्र देखने-दिखाने के बहाने नित्यप्रति एक दूसरे से मिलने लगे। मिलीटरी अफसर होने के नाते, चद्रेश का पति कैप्टन उड़ती चिड़िया भाँपता था। उसे यह घनिष्ठता कतई नापसन्द थी। पर चन्द्रेश डाक्टर जैन की अनुरक्ति किसी मूल्य पर छोड़ने को नहीं तैयार थी। इसी कारण पति-पत्नी में कलह बढ़ा और तलाक तक की नौबत आ गई। चन्द्रेश को इसकी नितान्त चिन्ता नहीं थी। जबकि विवाह-विच्छेद का निर्णय भी जज ने दिया भी नहीं था, उस समय चन्द्रेश डाक्टर जैन के साथ श्री नगर में गुलछर्रे उड़ा रही थी।

दिल्ली लौटने से पूर्व एक पति ईर्ष्या में जल रहा था, परन्तु उसके बाद एक पत्नी "सोतिया डाह" में भस्मी भूत होने लगी। डाक्टर जैन ने टट्टी की ओट शिकार किया; उसने निज प्रेम को सुगठित करने के लिए चन्द्रेश को अब 'प्रिये' के साथ निज पी. ये. भी बना लिया। परन्तु पत्नी होने के कारण विद्या जैन यह मूंग कैसे निज छाती पर दलवा सकती थी। यद्यपि वह स्वयं तितली बनी फूल-फूल का रस चूसती फिरती थी; किन्तु अपने फूल को किसी अन्य तितली से कैसे मकरन्दपान करा सकती थी। चन्द्रेश उसे फूटी आँख नहीं सुहाती थी,। उसने शीघ्र ही चन्द्रेश को उस पद से हटवा दिया। किन्तु चन्द्रेश को इससे कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा। उसके चरणों को डाक्टर की सारी लक्ष्मी चूमती थी। साथ में, समय काटने को, कनाट प्लेस में एक अच्छी कम्पनी में

नौकरी दिला दी थी।

परन्तु पत्नी, पत्नी होती है और रखेल रखेल । इसका पता चन्द्रेश को तब लगा जब एक बार डाक्टर जैन के साथ अमरीका उसका जाना तय हो गया। परन्तु अन्तिम क्षण में डाक्टर को विद्या जैन के हठ पर, अपना निर्णय बदलना पड़ा; चन्द्रेश को नहीं ले जाकर विद्या जैन को ले जाना पड़ा। इससे बढ़कर चन्द्रेश की मानहानि अन्य क्या हो सकती थी ? चंचल स्वभाव होने के कारण उसने सब सखी-सहेलियों से स्वयं अमरीका जाने की डींग हांक दी थी। अब तो उनके सम्मुख उसे मुख दिखाने का साहस नहीं रहा था। आत्मग्लानि उसे बारम्बार धिक्कार रही थी। देखते ही देखते ही वह प्रतिहिंसा की प्रतिमूर्ति बन गयी। उसने दृढ़ निश्चय किया कि अब वह उस मार्ग के रोड़े को जरूर उखाड़ फेंकेगी और हमने देख ही लिया कि एक दिन अवसर पाकर उसने डाक्टर से वचन भरवाही लिये जब वह कामोन्मत्त हो रहा था।

इन्हीं दिनों विल्ली के भागों छींका टूटा। राकेश कौशिक नामक एक सैनिक प्रशिक्षक से चन्द्रेश की मित्रता हो गई। खूब घुटेगी जब मिल बैठेंगे दीवाने दो। एक सैनिक अफसर की भूतपूर्व पत्नी और दूसरा हृष्ट-पुष्ट-सैनिक युवक । दोनों में खूब छनने लगी। अन्त में, एक दिन चन्द्रेश ने डाक्टर जैन के साथ निज प्रेम का कच्चा चिट्ठा कौशिक से खोल ही तो दिया और फफक कर रोना प्रारम्भ कर दिया; फिर रौद्ररूप धारण कर वह बोली : "मैं इस रोड़े को सदा के लिए अपने मार्ग से हटाना चाहती हूं।"

"यह कौन बड़ी बात है ? सब चुटकी बजाते हो जायेगा।"—चन्द्रेश के नेत्र कृतज्ञता से भर आये। उसे गोबरधन उठाने को कृष्ण मिल गया।

कौशिक ने जोश में कह तो दिया कि वह चुटकी बजाते सब काम करा देगा, परन्तु वस्तु स्थिति समझी तब दिन में तारे दीखने लगे। कहाँ से वह ऐसा राम लावे जो इस ताड़का का वध कर सके। इसी उधेड़-बुन में एक दिन जब वह यूनिट में, उदास बैठा था कि उसकी बातचीत रामफल से हुई। घुमा-फिरा कर पूछने पर कौशिक को रामफल से ज्ञात हुआ कि उसके गांव का एक सिंह भाई करनसिंह सिविल लाइन्स में रहता है। फिर क्या था? कौशिक ने करनसिंह से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया। करनसिंह ने अवसर ले लाभ उठाने का सुनहरा अवसर पाया। उसने दस हजार रुपये पर विद्याजैन की मौत का सौदा तय किया।

डाक्टर जैन ने 14 सितम्बर 73 को वे रुपये निकलवायें और चन्द्रेश को दिये चन्द्रेश ने कौशिक को दिये और कौशिक ने करनसिंह को। करनसिंह ने उस धन से ट्रैक्टर चला लिये। मौत किस को कब करनी थी ? कौशिक अब करनसिंह के पास तावे काट रहा था, पर एक करनसिंह था जो टालमटोली किये जा रहा था । अन्त में, एक दिन तू-तू मैं-मैं की घड़ी आ गई; बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ। पर सब रुपया डकारा जा चुका था और उसकी कहीं भी सुनवायी नहीं थी।

कौशिक के काटो तो खून नहीं था। परन्तु वह था बड़ा जीवट का जवान । उसने तुरन्त अपना मस्तिष्क चारों ओर दौड़ाना प्रारम्भ किया। कई चेहरे सम्मुख आये;

किन्तु एक के आते ही उसके नेत्र ठहर गये। वह उसी के गॉव का एक मेकेनेक था रामकिशन जो अब किर्लोस्कर एन्ड कम्पनी में काम करता था। वह बचपन में बड़ी शेखी बघारा करता था। कौशिक ने उसे उपयुक्त व्यक्ति समझा और ट्रक के रिंग खरीदने के बहाने निज गाँव से दिल्ली ले आया।

दिल्ली लाते ही जब कौशिक ने अपने खूनी इरादे बताये, तब रामकिशन के पैरों तले की जमीन खिसक गई। वह हाथ जोड़ कर गिड़गिड़ाने लगा—"देख मेरे दोस्त । मैं बहुत गरीब आदमी हूं मैं यह काम नहीं कर सकता।"

कौशिक अपने स्वार्य में अन्धा हो रहा था; उस पर इस अनुनय-विनय का कोई प्रभाव नहीं था। उसने रामकिशन को यहाँ तक डराया धमकाया कि उसे या तो विद्या जैन की मौत करनी होगी; अन्यथा स्वयं मौत को तैयार होना पड़ेगा। इस हेतु कौशिक ने रामकिशन को चालीस रुपये देकर गाजियाबाद से एक खंजर भी मँगवा लिया। एक दिन डाक्टर जैन की कोठी में उसे किसी बहाने से सुलवा भी दिया, किन्तु रामकिशन उस धातु का ही नहीं था जिससे हत्यारे बनते हैं।

इधर कौशिक ने इस हेतु जो छुट्टी ली थी; वह वह खत्म हो चुकी थी; वरंच पत्नी की मृत्यु के बहाने पर भी जो दस दिन की छुट्टी बढ़ाई थी उसके खत्म होने के केवल चार दिन रह गये थे । अब और छुट्टी उसे मिल नहीं सकती थी। इसी कारण कौशिक क्रोधात्मक ग्लानि से पागल हो रहा था। वह राम किशन को बुरी-भाँति परेशान कर रहा था; तभी उसके एक पुराने दोस्त टैक्सी डाइवर रामजीलाल ने कहा "छोड़ भी यार इस बछिया के ददा को। मैं तुझे और आदमी मिलवाता हुँ"

कौशिक की बाँछे खुल गयीं । उधर रामकिशन ने राम राम कहते हुये पिंड छुड़ाकर गाँव की बस पकड़ी; फिर पीछे मुड़ कर भी नहीं देखा और निज गृह जा कर ही शान्ति की श्वास ली।

उसी दिन ड्राइवर रामजी लाल ने अपने पड़ौसी कल्याण गुप्ता से मिलाया। फिर तीनों वल्लभगढ़ पहुँचे जहाँ के घोरी ग्राम में एक भगीरथ फार्म चलाता था । भगीरथ ने भगीरथ यत्न से उन्हें दो नामी ग्रामी डाकू भ्राताओं से सेसोन ग्राम में मिलाया। वे पुलिस के बड़े बड़े अफसरों तक को धत्ता बता देते थे। उनके नाम थे करतार सिंह तथा उजागर सिंह । उनके साथ पच्चीस हजार रुपये में सौदा पटा।

जब वह खूनी पार्टी लौट रही थी, तब कौशिक की विचित्र दशा थी। इधर छुट्टी के केवल चार दिन बाकी थे, उधर उसे यह चिंता थी की कहीं ये दोनों भाई भी राम किशन और करन सिंह नहीं निकल जायें। दिल्ली लौटते ही उन दोनों मौत के सौदागरों को डिफेन्स कालोनी ले जाया गया । डाक्टर जैन की कोठी दिखलायी गयी; तथा विद्या जैन का हुलिया बताया गया। उन्होंने स्वयं भी पास के नाले आदि का निरीक्षण किया और अपनी योजना बनाई ।

दो दिन बड़े कशमकश में गये। दोनों भाई कोठी के चारों ओर छुरे तेज करते रहे; और विद्या जैन का मौन आह्वान करते रहे; किन्तु विद्या जैन के कागज अभी पूरे नहीं हुये थे, वे उसको अन्दर ढकेल रहे थे । सभी षडयंत्रकारी इस जीवन-मरण की रस्सा

कसौ से परेशान थे।

"भई ! इस तरह कब तक वक्त हम खराब करते रहेंगे" करतार बोला ।

"तुम से अधिक तो चिंता मुझे है । मेरी तो नौकरी पर आ बनी हैं" कौशिक ने कहा--"आज यह काम अवश्य हो जाना चाहिये।"

"तुम आज को कहते हो; हम अभी कर दें। परन्तु उसे बाहर तो निकालो।"

"हाँ यह तो बात है"—सबकी सहमति थी। फिर यह निश्चय हुआ कि विद्याजैन को चन्द्रेश डाक्टर जैन से कह कर बाहर निकलवाये । तुरन्त फोन खटके, डाक्टर ने निज पत्नी को उसकी बहिन के घर शाम को चलने के लिये तैयार रहने को कहा । अन्यमनस्क होते हये भी विद्या को 'हाँ' करनी पड़ी।

तत्काल डाक्टर जैन हत्यारों को आश्वस्त करने चांदनी चौक में स्थित न्यूविंग रेस्ट्राँ पहुँचे जहाँ खूनी पार्टी योजना बना रही थी। महात्मा की भाँति हाथ हिलाते हुये उसने उन्हें निर्भीक किया "घबड़ाना नहीं। मैं केस को सब संभाल लूंगा" उसके बाद पार्टी ने भी कूच किया।

शाम के पौने सात बजे थे। गर्मी के दिन होते तब इस समय चिलचिलाती धूप फैली होती, किन्तु आज तो सर्वत्र अन्धकार छा रहा था। कोहरा पड़ रहा था। उसी धुन्ध में कुछ यमदूत प्रेतात्माओं से इधर उधर भटकते दृग्गोचर हुये। तुरन्त एक कार रुकी, किन्तु डाक्टर की कोठी पर नहीं; पर पास की दूसरी कोठी के सामने । सब घबड़ाये तभी एक लाल साड़ी उड़ती हुयी उनके पास पहुँची, और उन्हें आश्वासन दिया कि वह कार डाक्टर की है। पास की कोठी की स्वामिनी घर पर नहीं होने के कारण अन्धकार की सहायता लेने का नायाब मौका मिला है।

तत्क्षण कुछ चहल-पहल हुयी। दो लम्बे-लम्बे पति-पत्नी कार की ओर लपके । नाले से तभी दो नर-व्याघ्र निकले । एक ने झट पत्नी का मुख बन्द किया; दूसरे ने चाकू से इस पर वार पर वार किये। फिर सब भाग खड़े हुये । डाक्टर सहायता को चिल्लाने लगा। घर के रसोइये तथा एक आगन्तुक ने "बहूजी" को खून से लथपथ नाले से निकाला। डाक्टर मीलों दूर जफर मार्ग पर सेन नर्सिंग होम में ले गया जब कि एक एक क्षण उसकी पत्नी के जीवन का नीलाम कर रहे थे। डाक्टर सेन ने देखते ही विद्या जैन को मृत घोषित कर दिया। चन्द्रेश को आज से अधिक प्रसन्नता का क्षण जीवन में नहीं हो सकता था—'उसका काम आज पूरा हुआ था'—'मार्ग का रोड़ा' अब हट गया था—किन्तु वह कितना महँगा पड़ेगा—इसका उसे तनिक भी आभास नहीं था।

समाचार पत्रों में बड़े-बड़े अक्षरों में इस हत्याकाण्ड का शोक समाचार दूसरी सुबह छपा। जनता में उत्तेजना फैली। लब्ध-प्रतिष्ठित डाक्टर जैन को सहानुभूति के सन्देश पर संदेश आने प्रारम्भ हो गये जिनमें उपराज्यपाल पुलिस महानिरीलक आदि अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों तक के थे।

हाल में ही आठ लाख रुपये की बैंक-डकैती की पुलिस को लानत उठानी पड़ी थी कि अब उसके मुख पर यह हत्या की कालिख और लग गयी। वह इसे जल्द से जल्द

धोना चाहती थी। सबसे पहले डाक्टर जैन की दर्ज करायी रिपोर्ट उसके हाथ लगी। किन्तु यह क्या ? उसे पढ़ते ही पुलिस का माथा ठनका । डाक्टर जैन को बड़ी इज्ज़त से थाने बुलाया गया । लज्ज़तदार खाने खिलाये गये ; परन्तु पानी की बून्द तक नहीं दी गयी। फिर पूछताछ प्रारम्भ हुयी । डाक्टर खेल गये । सब सच-सच बता दिया । तुरन्त एक-एक करके चन्द्रेश, राकेश कौशिक, भगीरथ, कल्याण गुप्ता, रामजीलाल करतार और उजागर सिंह के साथ डाक्टर जैन बन्दी बनाये गये।

अभियोग चला । सन् 1975 की जनवरी से जून तक कोई नब्बे सुनवाइयाँ हुईं। 26 जुलाई 75 दिल्ली की अदालत में ऐतिहासिक दिन था। जनता अपार संख्या में तीसहजारी पहुंची थी। सेशनजज सिद्धू ने 200 पृष्ट के निर्णय में सभी अभियुक्तों को दोषी ठहराया। रामजी लाल को मुखविर होने के नाते रिहा कर दिया। शेष सभी को आजीवन कारावास का दण्ड मिला। हन्त ! एक मार्ग के रोड़े ने हट कर सात जीवनों के मार्ग आमरण अवरुद्ध कर दिये।

गणतंत्र दिवस पर दल की प्रशंसा तथा पुरस्कार

(i) पांडीचरी में भंगड़ा नृत्य

इस वर्ष गणतन्त्र दिवस के अवसर पर पर गांधी मैदान पाँडीचरी में उत्सव मनाया गया। उसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की 35 बटालियन की 'ई' और 'एफ' कम्पनियों के द्वारा भंगड़ा नत्य प्रदर्शित किये गये, उनमें 26 जवानों ने भाग लिया। अन्य संस्थानों द्वारा भी नत्य प्रस्तुत किये गये; परन्तु उनमें के. रि. पु. दल का भंगड़ा नृत्य बहुत ही सुन्दर रहा और जनता से खूब सराहा गया क्योंकि भंगड़ा नृत्य देखने का उसे तरतीब से पहला अवसर था। लोगों ने इस नृत्य को बहुत ही उत्सुकता से देखा। इस नत्य में पंजाब प्रान्त का किसान किस प्रकार खुशी एवं प्रसन्नता-पूर्वक खेती का कार्य करता है तथा अपनी देशभक्ति एवं बहादुरी के गाने गाता है:

यह देश है बीर जवानों का।
अलवेलों का;-मस्तानों का।
मैदान में गर हम डट जायें।
मुश्किल है कि पीछे हट जायें।

इस नत्य के प्रदर्शन में आई. जी. पी. पांडीचरी श्री टी. आर. कक्कड़ ने व्यक्ति गत रूप से जवानों को काफी प्रोत्साहित किया। यह नृत्य डीवाई. एस. पी. जे. एस. गिल के नेतृत्व में प्रदर्शित किया गया तथा स.इ. बक्शीससिंह और स.इ. अवतारसिंह ने इस में सहयोग दिया।

(ii) नागालैण्ड में परेड

2 बटालियन की एक टुकड़ी ने जिलाधिकारियों द्वारा बोर्खा (नागालैंड) में आयोजित गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड में भाग लिया। 12 आसाम रायफल्स और नागालैंड पुलिस ने भी औरों के साथ भाग लिया। हमारी टीम ने प्रथम पुरस्कार परेड में पाया और जिलाधिकारियों ने 50 रु. नकद दिये। इसी बटालियन के कां. मोलूराम ने लोहार प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया और प्रथम पुरस्कार पाया।

19वीं अखिल भारतीय पुलिस प्रतियोगिता

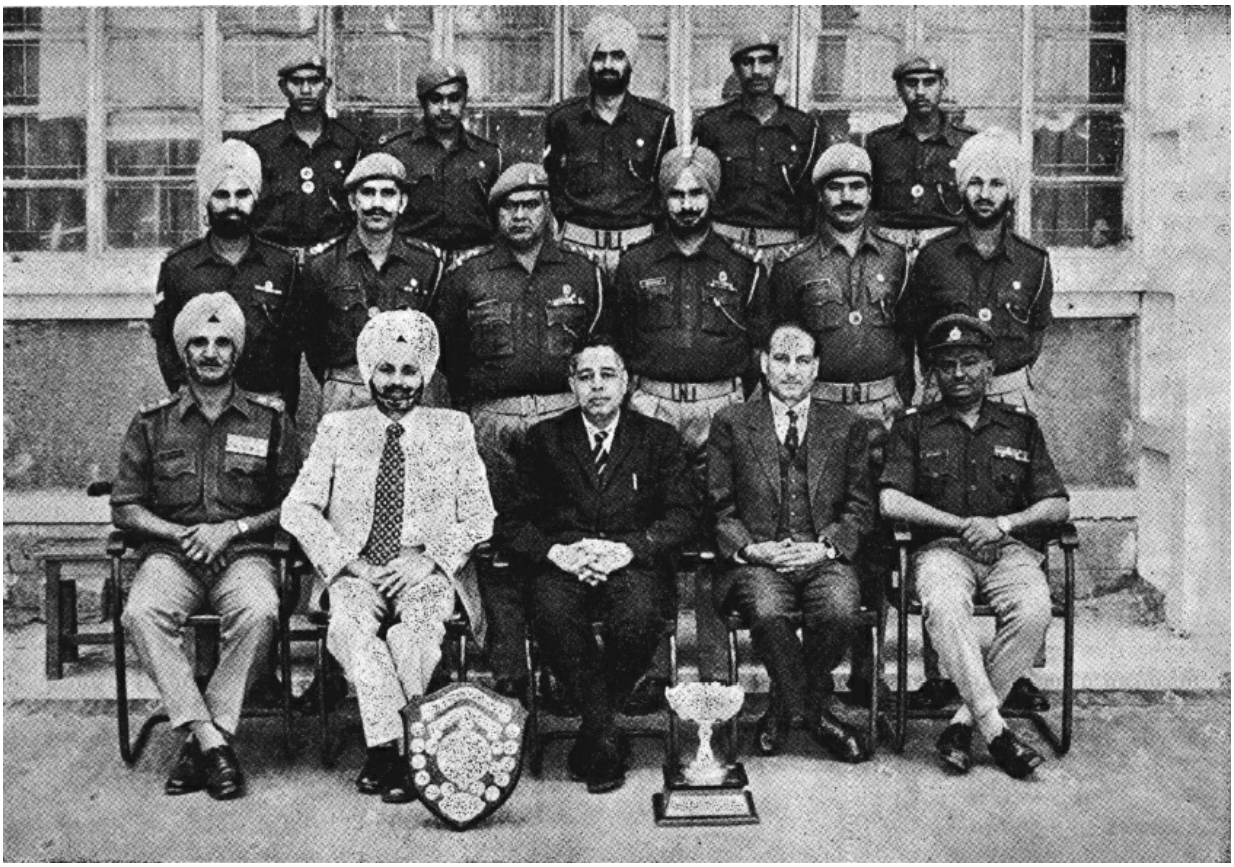
के.रि.पु. दल के सिगनल विभाग का नया रिकार्ड

गौहाटी में 23 से 29 फरवरी 76 तक खेली गई 19वीं अखिल भारतीय पुलिस ड्यूटी प्रतियोगिता में, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की टीमों का खेल उत्तम रहा।

सिगनल -सभी राज्यों की 20 टीमों द्वारा भाग लेते हुये इस प्रतियोगिता में हमारी सिगनल टीम ने 2 सिग. बटा. के ना. रेडियो आपरेटर (आर. ओ.) बलबीर सिंह तथा 3 सिग. बटा. के ना. आरओ चरण सिंह से कन्ट्रोल स्टेशन की टुकड़ी बनायी और ना. आरओ जोगा सिंह (3 सिग. बटा.) तथा ना. आरओ फकीरसिंह (1 सिग. बटा.) से आउट स्टेशन की टुकड़ी बनायी एवं इन्होंने सब सामान इकट्ठा कर अपने स्टेशन बनाकर, व एरियल खड़े कर चार परीक्षण सन्देश 14.13 मिनट के रिकार्ड समय में निकाल कर प्रतियोगिता जीती। हमारी टीम को 98.62% अंक मिले और उत्तर प्रदेश की टीम ने 94.66% अंक पाकर द्वितीय स्थान पाया। हमारी टीम को स्वर्णपदक मिले। व्यक्तिगत कुशलता में मोर्स तारवर्की में ना. आरओ बलबीर सिंह (2 सिग. बटा.) ने द्वितीय स्थान पाकर रजत पदक जीता।

हमारी सिगनल साइफर (बीजांक) टीम ने सामूहिक रूप से दूसरा स्थान और व्यक्तिगत कुशलता में तीसरा स्थान पाया। सामूहिक प्रतियोगिता में स. इ. जगरूप सिंह (3 सिग. बटा.) और स. इ. पी. सी. जोशी (2 सिग. बटा.) ने मिलकर 90% अंक पाये और रजत पदक पाये। साथ में, व्यक्तिगत कुशलता में तीसरा स्थान पाकर स. इ. जगरूप सिह ने एक कांस्य पदक भी जीता।

बेतार टीम ने 1 सिगनल बटालियन के स.इ. सुचा सिंह के (जिन्होंने स्वयं बेतार टीम प्रतियोगिता में स्वर्ण पदक पाये हैं) निर्देशन में प्रशिक्षण लिया और साइफर टीम ने 3 सिगनल बटालियन में सूबेदार रणधीर सिंह के (जो एक अनुभवी प्रशिक्षक हैं) निदेशन में प्रशिक्षण पाया। पिछली प्रतियोगिताओं के अनुभवों के आधार पर इन टीमों को नियमित रूप से वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।



बायीं ओर से दायीं ओर—बैठे हुए ले. कर्नल पी. एस. जौहल, बि. अजीत सिंह, श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, ब्रि. पी. एन. कन्धारी व मेजर वी. के. सोबती। खड़े (बीच में)--ना. जोगा सिंह, स. इ. जगरूप सिंह, इ. रणधीर सिंह, इ. सुचा सिंह, स. इ. पी. सी. जोशी व ना. चरण सिंह। खड़े (ऊपरी पंक्ति)-ना. बलवीर सिंह, हे. का. टी. जे. जोस, ना. मोहिन्दर पाल सिंह, ना. रामावतार व ना. फकीर सिंह।

कुल मिलाकर, हमारी सिगनल टीमों ने 4 स्वर्ण 3 रजत पदक तथा 1 कांस्य पदक जीता। इस शानदार सफलता के लिए, महानिदेशक महोदय ने स्वयं बधाइयाँ उनको भेजी हैं।

गोली बेधन (शूटिंग)- इस प्रतियोगिता में हमारी टीम ने एक अभ्यास में प्रथम स्थान पाया और अन्य तीनों में तीसरा स्थान। कुल मिलाकर, हमारी टीम तीसरे स्थान पर रही।

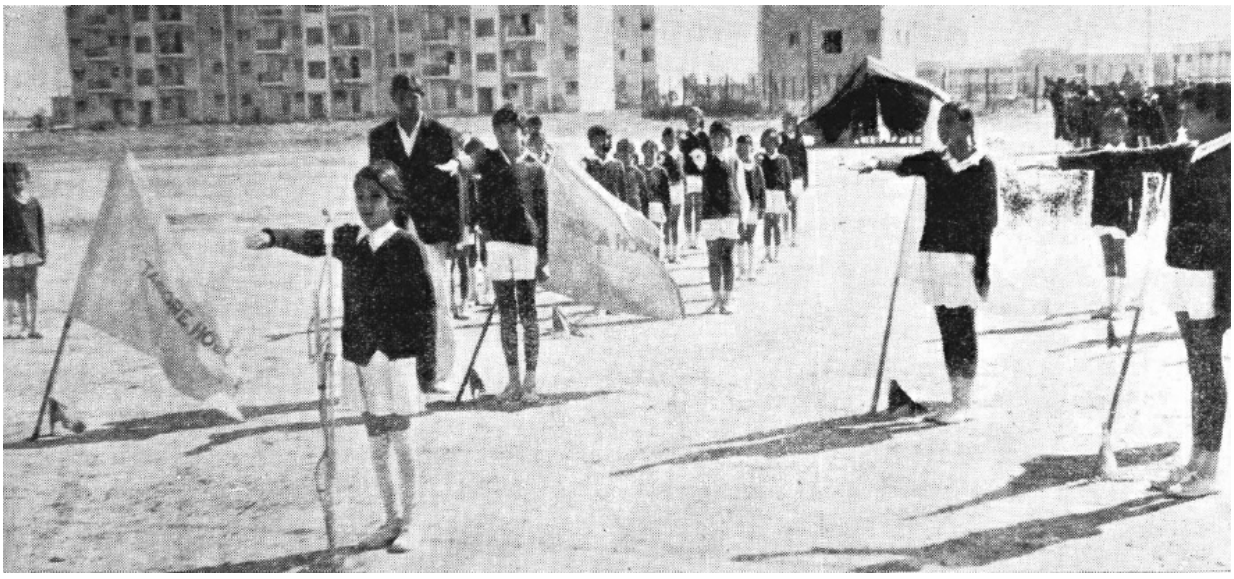
मोटर परिवहन (एम. टी.) पिक अप चलाने में हे. कां. सफेद सिंह प्रथम आया और जीप चलाने में कां. योगेन्द्र पाल ने दूसरा स्थान पाया।

प्राथमिक चिकित्सा -टीम रूप में हमारी टीम तीसरे स्थान पर रही और व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी कां. टीकाराम ने तीसरा स्थान पाया।

परिवार-कल्याण-केन्द्र -आगन्तुकों तथा अन्य राज्य के प्रबन्धकों ने हमारे परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों, व सामान के सजाने-संभारने की बड़ी सराहना की।



बेतार प्रतियोगिता में गर्वीले स्वर्ण पदक विजेता (बायीं ओर से दायीं ओर)- ना. जोगा सिंह, ना. फकीर सिंह चौहान, ना. बलबीर सिंह तथा ना. चरण सिंह।



ग्रुप केन्द्र दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के बाल छात्र

ग्रुप केन्द्र नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

ग्रुप केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली के क्षेत्र के एक कोने में शान्त और स्वच्छ वातावरण में के. रि. पु. दल का केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल) एक लम्बी-चौड़ी बिल्डिंग में स्थापित है। इसमें पाँचवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ाई होती है।

दिनांक 20 अगस्त 75 को तत्कालीन पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सेक्टर III श्री बी. एन. मुट्टो ने जब इस विद्यालय का उद्घाटन किया तब केवल 126 छात्रों, 7 अध्यापकों और एक प्रिंसीपल के साथ एक छोटी सी इसकी शुरूआत हुई।

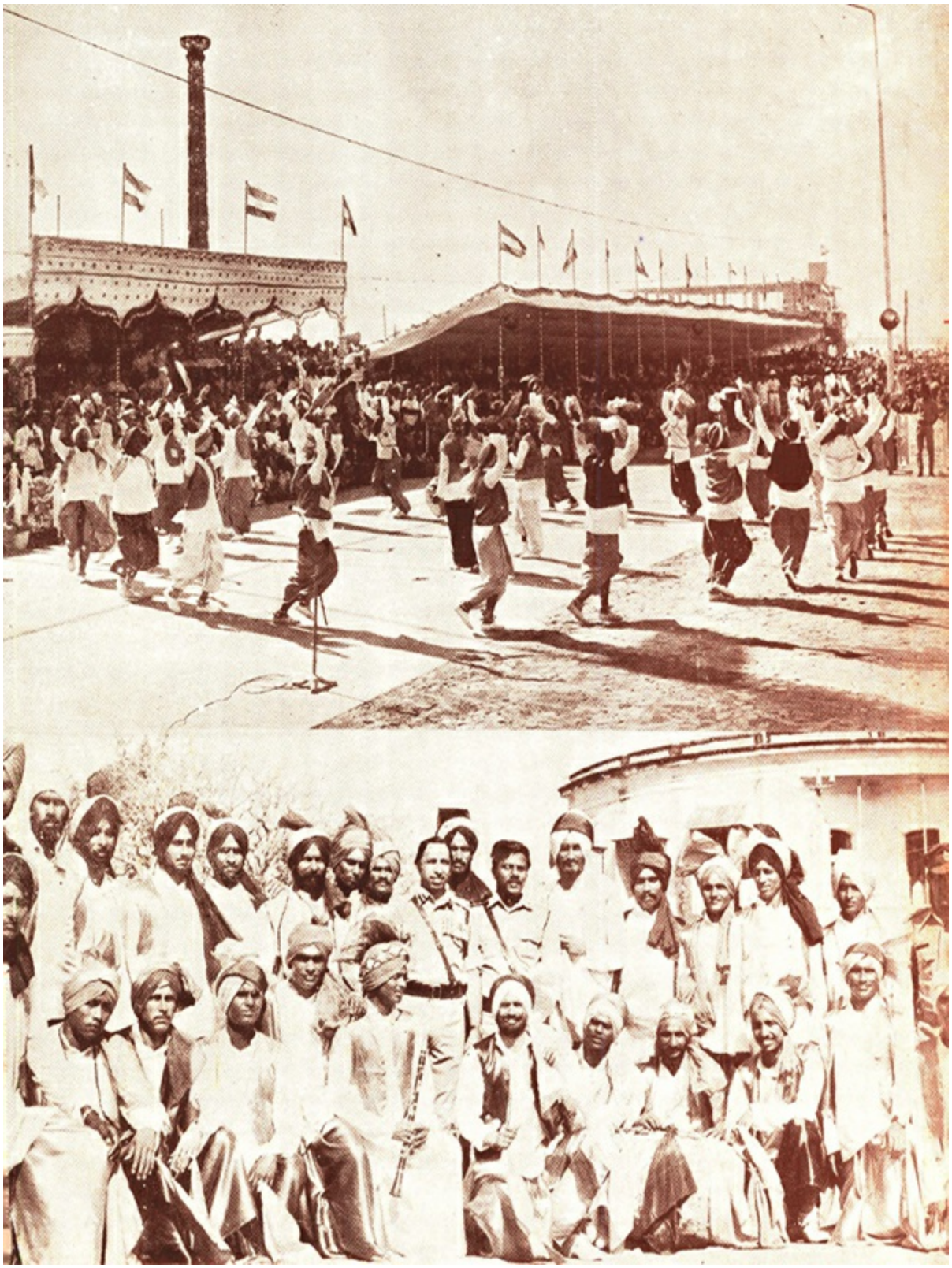
1976-77 के अध्यापन-वर्ष में, आठवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ाई होने लगेगी। माँग होने पर, एक छात्रावास (होस्टल) भी खोला जा सकता है जिसमें हरेक छात्र से बिना उसके पिता के पद/मोहदे का ध्यान किये 100 रु. का नाममात्र शुल्क लिया जायेगा। आजकल स्कूल में ग्रुप के ही बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार, के. रि. पु. दल के कर्मचारियों के बालकों को विद्यालय के प्रवेश में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

विद्यालय में बालकों के लिये एक अच्छी लाइब्रेरी भी है। श्री एम. वधवा कमांडेंट, ग्रप केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली की अध्यक्षता में विद्यालय की एक कार्यकारिणी समिति है। उस संगठन और के. रि. पु. दल के साधनों से शिक्षा-सामग्री पाने के यत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

स्कूल के भव्य आडीटोरियम में 28 फरवरी को वार्षिक खेल का उत्सव और 29 फरवरी को वार्षिक दिवस मनाया गया। उस अवसर पर बालकों का किया गया रंगा-रंगी सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम खूब सराहा गया। मुख्य अतिथि श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक, के. रि. पु. दल ने प्रिंसीपल जसपाल सिंह और अध्यापकों को उनके किये गये अद्भुत कार्य के लिये बधाई दी, और विद्यालय की आगन्तुक-पुस्तिका में यह लिखा कि अपनी छै मास की अवधि के बाद ही केन्द्रीय विद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यक्रम ने उन्हें अत्यधिक प्रभावित किया है। श्रीमती एन. एस. सक्सेना ने क्रीड़ा और शिक्षा के क्षेत्रों में उत्तम बालकों को पुरस्कार वितरित किये।



उमंगों में झूलते हुए ग्रुप केन्द्र दिल्ली के बालक-वृन्द





कैपलर

के० रि० पुलिस दल का वृत्तपत्र तथा सचित्र पत्रिका

[हिन्दी संस्करण-द्वैमासिक]

खण्ड V] [संख्या 3

31 जुलाई 1976 9 श्रावण 1898

यह संस्करण 20-7-76 को प्रकाशित हुआ है। यदि यह बटालियनों/ग्रुप केन्द्रों की रेल-सीमाओं पर दो सप्ताह के बाद पहुँचे, तब उपनिदेशक (संभरण) को पत्र-द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिये।

★ क्रै प ल र ★

[हिन्दी संस्करण द्वैमासिक]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का वृत्तपत्र

तथा

सचित्र पत्रिका



खण्ड V
अंक 3

31 जुलाई 1976
9 श्रावण 1898

मुख्य सम्पादक :
एच० एस० सेठी

हिन्दी सम्पादक :
जे० एस० शर्म्मा

छायाचित्रकार : एस० के० खन्ना, शिव कुमार

मुख पृष्ठ पर :
हरियाणा केसरी ईश्वर सिंह

सम्मुख पृष्ठ पर :
तैराकी प्रतियोगिता दिल्ली में छलांग लगाता सब-इन्स्पेक्टर हरदयाल सिंह

अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर:
तैमंगलांग में गिरिशिखर पर 44 बटालियन का इष्ट मन्दिर

सम्पादकीय कार्यालय :
द्वारा महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल, पश्चिमी खण्ड 8, रामकृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली-110022

मुद्रकमुद्रक—सी० आर० पी० एफ० प्रेस, नई दिल्ली-111422

प्रकाशक : महानिदेशक, के० रि० पु० दल की ओर से **एच० एस० सेठी**

I. लेख

(i) अफीम का तस्कर-व्यापार—ले० श्री एम० एल० जैन

(ii) नौकरी की छोटी-सी कहानी, अपनी जबानी—ले० श्री नसीब चन्द, सहायक कमांडैन्ट 23 बटा०

(iii) कुवैत के कुछ संस्मरण—श्री आर० एस० वोहरा

(iv) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल और जन-सम्पर्क—ले० श्री सी० एम० पाण्डेय, सहायक निदेशक (परिचालन)

II. कविता—'हिन्दी' र०—मुख्य सिपाही विष्णु दत्त गुर्जर 50 बटा०

III. कहानी—खूनी कौन ? –ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्म्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

IV. स्वास्थ्य-सन्देश—असावधानी ही सच्चा स्वास्थ्य संकट है—ले० डा० आर० के० मोहन्ती

V. गौरव-गाथायें

VI. क्रीड़ा-क्षेत्रे

(i) पहलवानों में सिंह ईश्वरसिंह—ले० श्री एम० पी० नथैनियल सहायक जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी

(ii) तैराकी प्रतियोगिता

(iii) क्रीड़ा सम्मेलन

(iv) हाकी टूर्नामेंट

VII. विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

VIII. विविध

(i) यह भी खूब रही

(ii) सूक्ति सुधा

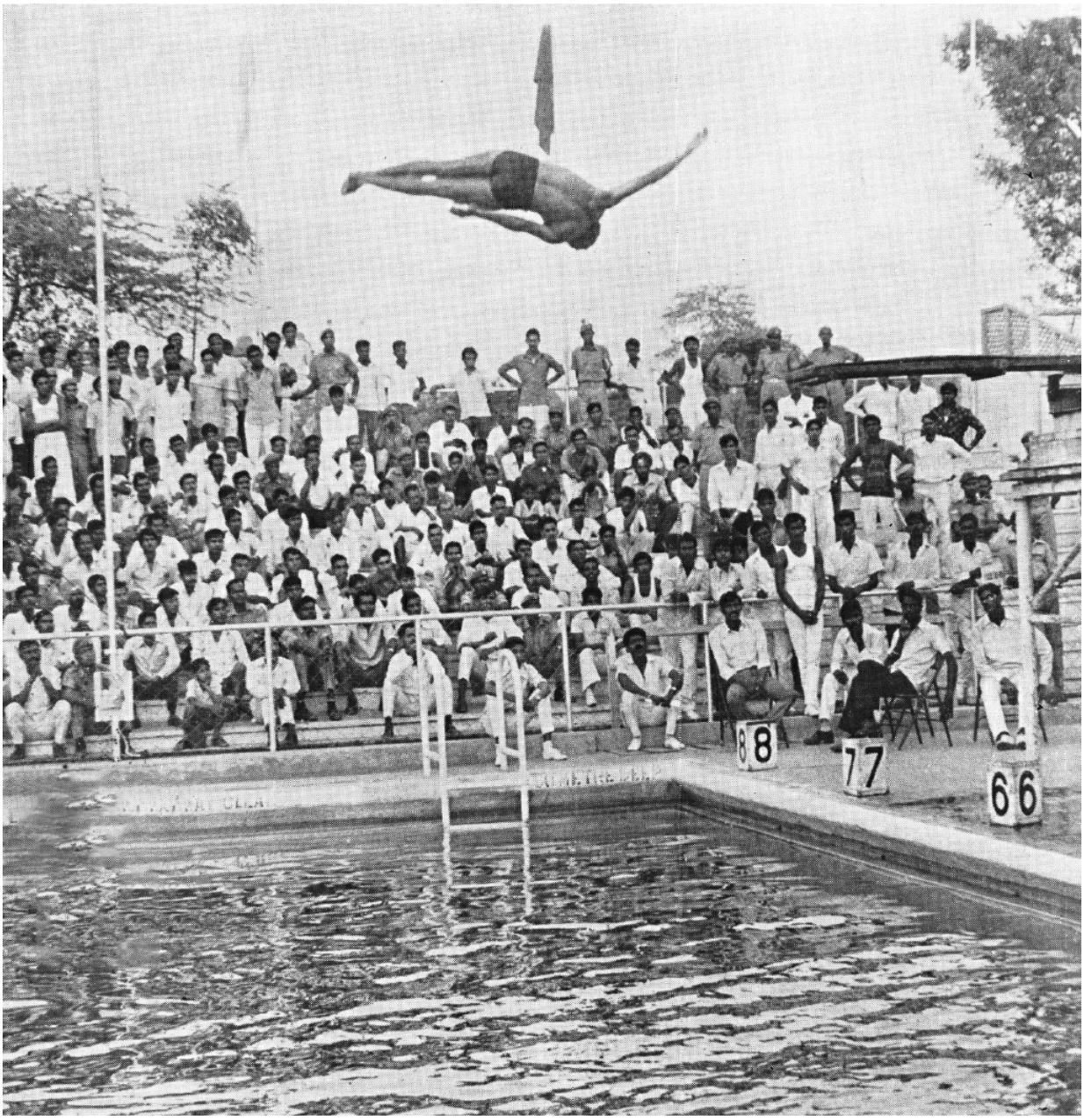
(iii) बजाज स्कूटर के कोटे में वृद्धि

(iv) भवन निर्माण

(v) पहेलियाँ

(vi) सामूहिक बीमा

(vii) हैदराबाद में आम्स वर्कशाप



यह भी खूब रही

सखी को अपने पुत्र का परीक्षा-फल दिखाते हुए, गर्वीली माँ "देख शान्ती ! मेरा पप्पू सदा टाप करता है।"

शान्ती मुंह बिचका कर "तेरा पप्पू तो केवल टाप ही करता है, पर मेरा ढब्बू तो सदा टीप टाप करता है।"

पुराने समय में भारत से मंगाये सब आम सड़े-गले पाने पर काबुल का शाह आग-बबूला होकर बोला—"अबे वजीर के बच्चे ! तू गर आम नहीं खिला सका, तो कम से

कम उसका जायका हो बता।"

झट शहद लगा शाह के सम्मुख अपनी दाढ़ी पेश करता हुआ वजीर बोला —"हुजूर ! चचोड़िये इसको ! जबकि मिठास में आम तो इस शहद जैसा होता है, तब उसमें तुसरे इस दाढ़ी के ठीक बाल जैसे होते हैं।"

चाऊ इन लाई के मरने पर चीन में तेन को हटाकर 'हुआ' के प्रधान मंत्री होने पर शम्भू बोला "अरे श्याम ! तेन का हुआ सो हुआ ; पर हुआ चीन का प्रधानमंत्री हुआ।"

अध्यापिका "बन्टी, बादलों में बिजली क्यों चमकती है ?"

बन्टी "दीदी ! बादल टार्च जला-जला कर यह देखते हैं कि कहां कहां उन्हें बरसने को जमीन सूखी रह गयी है।"

पहलवानों में सिंह ईश्वरसिंह

ले० श्री एम० पी० नथैनियल

यदि अखाड़े से बाहर सब इन्सपेक्टर ईश्वरसिंह से आप बात करें, तब उसे एक विनम्र, मृदुभाषी और शालीन पुरुष पायेंगे। परन्तु दंगल में पहुंचते ही वह हल्का बोझिल भार वाला चैम्पियन अपने विरोधी की सारी शक्ति निचोड़ डालना चाहता है।

यह छह फूटा 90 कि. ग्रा. का हरियाणा केसरी पिछले चार वर्षों से अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में के. रि. पु. दल का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा है और इन दिनों देश के सर्वोत्तम पहलवानों में से एक माना जा रहा है। 1975 में एक बार को छोड़ जब उसे रजत-पदक मिला था, वह सदैव पुलिस खेलों में अपने विपक्षियों को चित्त करता रहा है और इस प्रकार के. रि. पु. दल का गौरव बढ़ाता रहा है।

भिवानी (हरियाणा) में सुरहटी गाँव में उत्पन्न हुआ ईश्वर बचपन से ही गाँव की खुदी मुलायम मिट्टी के आखाड़ों में दूसरे बच्चों से कुश्ती लड़ा करता था। 1965 से वह विभिन्न दंगलों में अपने स्कूल का प्रतिनिधि बना करता था। 1968 में उसका नाम दूर-दूर तक फैला। कालिज के दिनों में कुरुक्षेत्र में अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय दंगल में वह पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय की ओर से खेला। कुछ प्रसिद्ध पहलवानों को हरा कर, वह प्रथम रहा और उसने 'भारत कुमार' का पद जीता।

1969 में गवर्नमेन्ट कालिज कुरुक्षेत्र में भर्ती होते ही, उसने महाराष्ट्र के वसन्त पटेल को हराकर कानपुर में 'भारत वीर युवक' का पद जीता। 1972 में औरंगाबाद में अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय कुश्ती चैम्पियनशिप में, उसने प्रथम रह कर 'भारत कुमार' का पद अपने पास रखा।

1971 में उसे के. रि. पु. दल में सब इन्सपेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती किया गया। उसे यह भलीभाँति विदित था कि दल में उसे पहलवानी की सब सुविधायें मिलती रहेंगी। 1973 में उसे दिल्ली वाले राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती चैम्पियनशिप में स्वर्णपदक मिला। 1974 में रोहतक में राष्ट्रीय भारतीय ढंग की कुश्ती चैम्पियनशिप में उसने रजत-पदक जीता।

उसी वर्ष लुधियाने में राष्ट्रीय फ्री स्टाइल कुश्ती चैम्पियनशिप में उसने द्वितीय स्थान पाया। 1975 में, पुणे में हुयी राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती चैम्पियनशिप में उसने स्वर्ण पदक पाया और जिन्द में उसने चैम्पियनशिप में 'हरियाणा केसरी' पदक पाया।

पिछली फरवरी में पटना में खेले गये अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में उसने बिहार पुलिस के लाल बाबूसिंह को हरा स्वर्ण पदक जीता। नई दिल्ली में हाल की राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती चैम्पियनशिप में वह अपनी श्रेणी में द्वितीय रहा।

दिनांक 10 और 11 अप्रेल 76 को सोनीपत (हरियाणा) में खेले गये हरियाणा-केसरी दंगल में ईश्वर सिंह ने भाग लिया। राज्य के 14 जानेमाने मल्ल पहलवानों ने भी इस दंगल में भाग लिया।

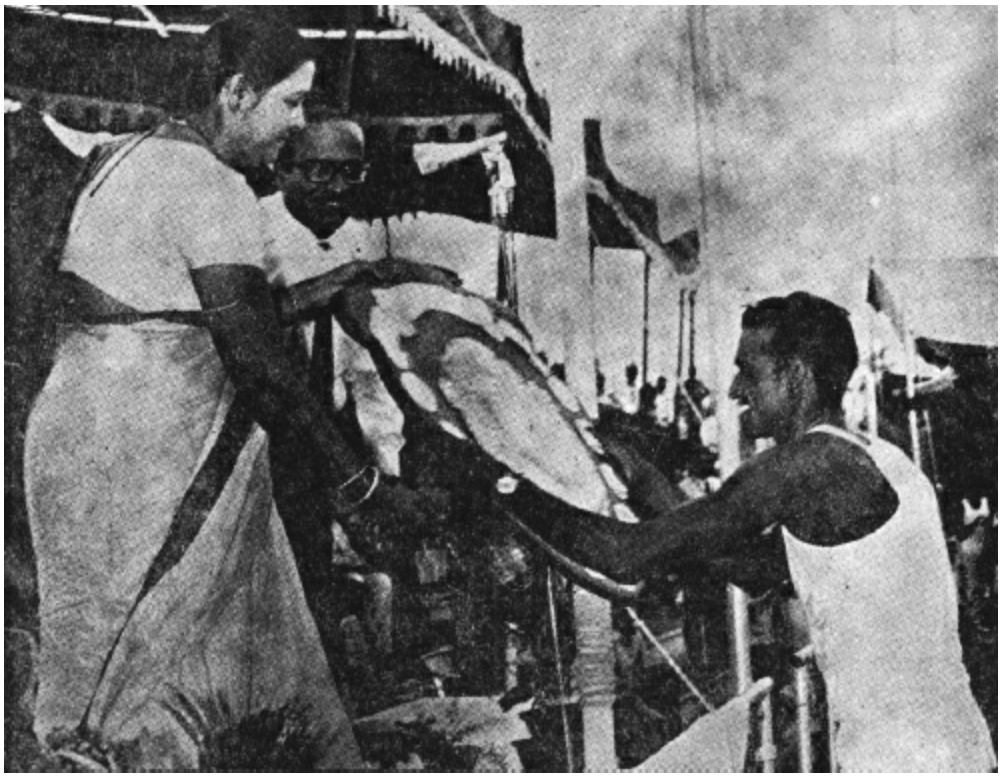
अन्तिम कुश्ती में स. इ. ईश्वर सिंह ने हरियाणा पुलिस के सतवीर सिंह को 2 मिनट 5 सेकण्ड में हरा दिया और निरन्तर दूसरे वर्ष 'हरियाणा-केसरी' का सम्मानित पद जीता।

ध्येय : अन्तरराष्ट्रीय दंगलों में भारत की ओर से खेलने की उसकी प्रबल इच्छा है। अभी तक भाग्य ने उसका साथ नहीं दिया है। वह तेहरान के एशियाई खेलों के लिए चुना गया था; किन्तु बिना कारण बताये हुये अन्तिम क्षण पर उसे नहीं ले जाया गया।

उसके विचार से जब यहाँ अत्यधिक प्रोत्साहन और सभी आवश्यक सुविधायें होनहार पहलवानों को विशेषकर 1968 से प्रदान की जा रही हैं, देश में कुश्ती का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है।

तैराकी प्रतियोगिता

नई दिल्ली में 28 से 30 मई 1976 में हुई अन्तर रेंज तैराकी प्रतियोगिता में कई नये रिकार्ड स्थापित हुए। वी. वी. पुनप्पन सर्वोत्तम तैराक माना गया। 100 मीटर फ्री स्टाइल तैराकी में 1 मि. 4.9 से. के पुराने रिकार्ड को उसने 1 मि. 4.7 से. से तोड़ा। वह 200 मीटर फ्री स्टाइल तथा 1,500 मीटर फ्री स्टाइल में प्रथम रहा। प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु, श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना महानिदेशक ने तरण-ताल पर ही हेड कान्स्टेबिल के पद से उसे सब इन्स्पेक्टर बना दिया। कलकत्ता रेंज के कां. दिलीपसिंह भी खूब चमका। उसने 100 मी. बटरफ्लाई तथा 200 मी. बटरफ्लाई में नये कीर्तिमान स्थापित किये। हैदराबाद रेंज ने 130 अंक पा कर प्रथम स्थान पाया जबकि नीमच और अजमेर रेंज क्रमशः द्वितीय तथा तृतीय रहीं। श्रीमती सक्सेना ने पुरस्कार वितरित किये।



श्रीमती सक्सेना के कर कमलों से चैम्पियनशिप शील्ड पाता हुआ हैदराबाद रेंज का कप्तान

क्रीड़ा-सम्मेलन (कान्फेरेन्स) 1976

दिनांक 4 से 5 मार्च 76 तक वार्षिक क्रीड़ा-सम्मेलन महानिदेशालय के. रि. पु. दल में हुआ। केन्द्रीय क्रीड़ा अधिकारी (नीमच) तथा सभी रेंजों के क्रीड़ा अधिकारियों ने इसमें भाग लिया।

श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक के. रि. पु. दल ने सम्मेलन में अभिभाषण दिया और सभी रेंज के क्रीड़ा अधिकारियों को उनके कठोर परिश्रम के लिये तथा दल में खेल-कूद से सम्बद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों को बधाइयाँ दीं। पटना में फरवरी में हुये 25वें अखिल भारतीय पुलिस खेलों में निरंतर पाचवीं वर्ष एथलेटिक चैम्पियनशिप हमारे जीतने पर उन्होंने सन्तोष प्रकट किया। उन्होंने यह आशा की कि यह स्तर आगे भी बना रहेगा।

महानिदेशक महोदय ने यह भी अभिव्यक्त किया कि वैसे भी चैम्पियनशिप जीतना प्रशंसा का कार्य है; किन्तु हमारी टीम द्वारा प्रदर्शित खिलाड़ीपन की भावना को उन्होंने सबसे अधिक सराहा। उन्होंने इस बात की प्रशंसा की कि पटना में सभी खेल दर्शकों से हमारे खिलाड़ियों ने सम्मान पाया। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने के.रि.पु. दल की टीमों की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की तथा क्रीड़ा स्थल पर ही महानिरीक्षक के.रि.पु. दल सेक्टर II को हार्दिक प्रसन्नता प्रकट की।

महानिदेशक महोदय ने कहा कि वह पिछले 4-5 वर्ष से खेलों के परिणाम देख रहे हैं। जबकि हमारे दल में कुछ सर्वोत्तम एथलीट रहे हैं, तब भी उन्होंने इस बात पर बल दिया कि सदैव भविष्य के लिए उन पर निर्भर रहना मूर्खता होगी। अतएव हमें नये रंगरूटों को प्रशिक्षित करना चाहिए। हर खेल के लिए चार-चार एथलीटों को नये रंगरूटों से आरक्षित रखना हमारा ध्येय होना चाहिए। केन्द्रों और यूनिटों में नियुक्त नये एथलीटों की योग्यताओं पर सभी रेंजों के क्रीड़ा अधिकारियों तथा कमांडैंटों का सदैव ध्यान होना चाहिए।

खिलाड़ियों के भविष्य की रक्षा—महानिदेशक महोदय, के. रि. पु. दल के विचार में जब हम दल की कीर्ति कौमुदी के विकास की सोचते हैं, तब हमें खिलाड़ियों के भविष्य के विषय में भी सदैव ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि भविष्य में सदा-सदा को तो ये खिलाड़ी रह नहीं सकते हैं; और आयु का भार किसी न किसी दिन उनको धर दबोचेगा। अतएव उनके व्यावसायिक हितों की हमें रक्षा करनी होगी। प्रत्येक जवान को ऐसा प्रशिक्षित होना चाहिए कि खेलों में वह स्तर को रखे और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के अभाव में उसे कोई हानि नहीं उठानी पड़े। खिलाड़ियों के जीवन की सर्वोत्तम अवधि अधिक दिन तक नहीं चलती। यह पाँच-छ या कभी-कभार आठ-दस वर्ष की होती है। इसी निर्दिष्ट समय में, उद्देश्यों का पूरा करना होता है।

महानिदेशक महोदय ने नयी प्रतिभाओं को खोजने और अपनी टीमों में नये रक्त के प्रवेश पर बल दिया। 76 के भर्ती किये जवानों से सन् 77 में या उसके अन्त तक कोई विशेष परिणाम दिखाने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती। हमारी वार्षिक औसत लगभग 2,500 रंगरूट है जिसमें कम से कम तीन-चार सौ तो खिलाड़ी होना चाहिये। तीन-चार वर्ष तक विधिपूर्वक प्रशिक्षण और पैतरें सिखाने पर, वे वांछनीय स्तर के बन सकते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रार्थी के खिलाड़ी होने के दावे को भलीभांति जाँचना चाहिये। खिलाड़ियों को भर्ती करने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि कोई ढाँचा बना लिया जाये।

विशिष्ट ध्यातव्य बातें—महानिदेशक महोदय ने यह इच्छा प्रकट की कि खिलाड़ियों की समस्या को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक सुलझाना चाहिए और उन पर कुछ विशेष बातों का ध्यान रखना होगा। यथा सम्भव उन्हें निज जन्म स्थानों के निकट निरत लगाये रखना चाहिए जहाँ से वे अपने परिवारों तथा पारिवारिक समस्याओं की देखभाल कर सकें। हमें प्रत्येक मामले पर उनके गुणों पर सोचना होगा। इस प्रकार खेलों में अपेक्षाकृत और अधिक समय लगाने से उन्हें ओजिस्विता दिखाने तथा ध्यान देने का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। खिलाड़ियों को उनके स्वास्थ्य के अनुकूल वातावरण वाले स्थलों पर नियुक्त रखना चाहिये।

महानिदेशक महोदय का कथन था कि खिलाड़ियों को अपना समय तथा शक्ति, पुरस्कार तथा प्रतिष्ठा के लिए चक्कर काटने में व्यर्थ नहीं खोना चाहिये। दल के आदेशों में एथलीटों को पदोन्नति तथा नकद पुरस्कार इत्यादि प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यक सिद्धांत लिखे हुए हैं। महानिदेशक महोदय ने इस बात पर फिर बल दिया

के खिलाड़ियों को अपने भविष्य के विषय में नितान्त चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह तो वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का कर्तव्य है। खिलाड़ियों के प्रति हमारा रुझान, सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तथा सहायताप्रद होना चाहिए तथा उनको सब प्रकार का सहयोग प्राप्त होना चाहिए जिससे वे अपना समय और शक्ति अपने खेल के व्यवसाय में लगा सकें और अन्य वस्तुओं के विषय में चिन्तित नहीं रहें।

महानिदेशक महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया कि खेलों के लिए समुचित धन राशि देने के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि दल में क्रीड़ा के महत्त्व को दर्शाने के लिए अंग्रेजी क्रैपलर का एक विशेषांक प्रकाशित हो रहा है और इसी भाँति क्रैपलर के हिन्दी संस्करण में दल के जवानों को खेल के समाचारों का अधिक से अधिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए, अतिरिक्त पृष्ठ लगाये जा रहे हैं। (ये दोनों प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं)। इससे दल के खिलाड़ियों तथा अन्य जवानों के मनोबल को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। जबकि हमें अपने खिलाड़ियों का आदर करना है और उन्हें अपनी सफलताओं पर गर्व करना है; हमें यह बात भी अवश्य ध्यान में रखनी है कि उन्हें हमको बिगाड़ना नहीं है।

सभापति ने महानिदेशक को उनके परामर्श तथा निदेशन के निमित्त तथा केन्द्रीय क्रीड़ा अधिकारियों और सभी रेंजों के क्रीड़ा अधिकारियों को उनकी अतीव रुचि दिखाने तथा खिलाड़ियों की देख-रेख में निष्ठा रखने के हेतु धन्यवाद दिया। उन्होंने यही आशा अभिव्यक्त की कि अपने खेल-स्तर को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए कोई चेष्टा नहीं छोड़ी जायेगी।

अफीम का तस्कर-व्यापार

लेखक : श्री एम. एस. जैन

'इस लेख में समस्त विश्व में, और मुख्य कर भारत में प्रचलित अफीम के तस्कर-व्यापार के विषय में अच्छी जानकारी दी गई है। यह के. रि. पु. दल के लिए और भी महत्त्व की है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश में, जहाँ नीमच स्थित है, अफीम की सबसे अधिक खेती होती है। वहाँ दीर्घकाल से हमारा सम्बन्ध होने के कारण, ऐसा हो सकता है कि हमारे जवान इस व्यापार से प्रलुब्ध हो जायें। अतः वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का यह कर्त्तव्य

है कि वे अफीम के तस्कर-व्यापार की समस्या को सांगोपांग समझे और अपने जवानों को इस अपराध से बचाये रखें। यदि किसी जवान की इस अवैध कार्रवाई में फंसने की सूचना मिले, तब उसे केवल अलग ही नहीं किया जाये; साथ में के. रि. पु. दल से निकाल भी दिया जाये।'

—निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना

तीन जिले अर्थात् मन्दसौर, रतलाम और उज्जैन भारत के ही नहीं किन्तु समस्त संसार के भी अफीम के सब से बड़े उत्पादक क्षेत्र हैं। इन तथा निकटवर्ती जिलों के मनुष्यों की अच्छी-खासी बड़ी संख्या इस वस्तु की चोर-बाजारी करती है, पर मानवता के विरुद्ध इस अपराध की भीषणता का उसे पूर्ण ज्ञान नहीं। मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि कृषकों से लेकर अनेक बिचौलियों तक को उनके तस्कर-व्यापार के दुष्परिणामों को बताया जाये और देशभक्ति तथा मानवता के नाम पर उनसे अपील की जाये, तब अनेकों ऐसी चोर-बाजारी से बाज आ जायेंगे और इस प्रकार कानून पालन करने वाली एजेन्सियों के काम को सरल कर देंगे। अफीम की अधिक मात्रा सरकार द्वारा एकत्र करने पर, भारत को बहुमूल्य विदेश मुद्रा में और अधिक आय होगी तथा साथ में, मार्फिन और हीरोइन के व्यसनों से ग्रस्त देशों से कृतज्ञता भी प्राप्त होगी। अफीम और उससे संजात वस्तुयें संसार के निद्राकारी व्यसन की समस्या का प्रमुख अंग बनी हुई हैं।

हानिकारक प्रभाव : यह सर्वविदित है कि पास्ते के बीजकोष काट कर निकाले हुये रस को सुखाने पर अफीम बनती है। सारे विश्व में मानव जाति इस औषध को सबसे अधिक पुराने समय से प्रयोग में लाती रही है। प्रसिद्ध यूनानी कवि होमर तक ने इसका वर्णन अपने काव्य 'ओडीसी' में किया है और मिश्र की रानी से ट्राय की हेलेन को अफीम लेते हुये लिखा है। उसने इसके प्रयोग के पश्चात् लक्षणों का विलक्षण ढंग से इस प्रकार वर्णन किया है :

"जिसने भी उसे पिया, उसके माता-पिता के मर जाने पर और उसके नेत्रों के सामने उसके भाई या प्रिय की मनुष्यों द्वारा हत्या होने पर भी उसके गालों पर अश्रु नहीं टपके।"

जो मूल्यवान पदार्थ संकट काल में मानव-जीवन को बचा सकता है, वही अपने व्यसनों पर अगणित वेदना तथा क्लेश ढाह सकता है । अफीम तथा उससे संजात वस्तुओं के व्यसन से सबसे निषिद्ध बात यह होती है कि व्यसनी उसकी एक खुराक पाने के लिये कुछ भी नैतिक या अनैतिक काम करने को तैयार हो जाता है और यह नित्य प्रति की खुराक धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती जाती है। अन्त में जब उसे इसका मिलना

कठिन हो जाता है, तब वह निराशा में अपनी गर्दन काट कर, फन्दा लगाकर या अन्य किसी उपाय से अपने जीवन का अन्त कर सकता है।

सुनहरे त्रिभुज : वियतनाम में युद्ध अभी समाप्त हुआ है। अमेरिका के अपने सैन्य दलों को लौटा लेने के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक यह भी था कि उसके कितने ही सैनिक अफीम के व्यसनी हो गये थे और उनका उपचार तथा फिर से स्वास्थ्य-प्रदान करना अमेरिका-सरकार को एक जटिल समस्या हो गयी थी जिसने राष्ट्र के मनोबल को क्षीण कर दिया था। कुछ दिनों पहले आपने समाचार-पत्रों में चाऊ-एन-लाई का वक्तव्य पढ़ा होगा जिसमें उसने दावा किया है कि अमेरिकी सैनिकों को अफीम-व्यसनी बनाने के लिये दक्षिणी वियतनाम में कुछ सर्वोत्तम प्रकारों की अफीम को चोरी-चोरी भेजा गया। संयोगवश, बरमा, थाईलैंड तथा लाओस से बनते हुये "सुनहरे त्रिभुज" नामक क्षेत्र से ही यह अवैध व्यापार अत्यधिक होता है । इस क्षेत्र में अफीम के राजा नियमित रूप से रहते हैं जिन पर अपनी निजी सेनायें हैं । वहाँ यह कितनी उत्पन्न होती है इसका केवल अनुमान ही लगाया जा सकता है। सारी उत्पन्न हुयी अफीम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तस्कर- व्यापारियों के हाथ पड़ती है। अमेरिका तथा तुर्की जैसे विदेशी सरकारों के सम्बन्धों में अफीम ने बड़ी भूमिका निभाई है। पहले अमेरिका तुर्की से अफीम की कृषि रोकने को कह रहा था और उस क्षति-पूर्ति के लिए लाखों डालरों की आर्थिक सहायता देने को तैयार था, किन्तु तुर्की का लोकमत इसके विरुद्ध भड़का हुआ था, जिसके फलस्वरूप तुर्की को पिछले वर्ष से अफीम-कृषि करनी फिर से पड़ रही है।

विश्वमाँग : 1974 में विश्व की कुल माँग का अनुमान 1665 टन था। इसमें से 200 टन निज देशीय उपभोग के लिये रूस उत्पन्न करता है। ईरान में अपने औषधिक उद्योगों के लिये ही केवल 100 टन अफीम उत्पन्न होती है। तुर्की जिसने अभी इसका उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया है लगभग 100 टन उत्पादित कर सकता है और इस प्रकार शेष 1265 टन भारत से बाहर भेजी जाती है।

निद्राकर औषधों के आयोग के 1953 वाले प्रोटो-काल (विदेशाधिकरण) ने कई देशों को अर्थात् बुलगेरिया, यूनान, भारत, ईरान, तुर्की, रूस तथा युगोस्लाविया को अफीम के निर्यात की अनुमति दे दी थी। बाद को इनमें से के देशों ने धीरे-धीरे अफीम का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया और केवल भारत ही निर्यात करने वाला देश रह गया । जैसा पहले बताया जा चुका है, तुर्की इस वर्ष से निर्यात मण्डी में फिर प्रवेश कर रहा है। भारत को 850 टन 1974 में और लगभग 1000 टन 1975 में निर्यात करने की आशा है। भारत की घरेलू आवश्यकता लगभग 150 टन है; किन्तु नीमच में एल्कालाइड (क्षारत्व) फैक्टरी लगने से इसके बढ़ जाने की संभावना है। इसकी विश्व माँग इतनी है कि प्रमीलक औषधों के आयोग के तीसरे विशेष अधिवेशन की कार्यसूची में इस विषय को इस भाँति सम्मिलित किया गया :

"चैकित्सिक तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोजनों के लिये विश्व माँग की पूर्ति के हेतु सुनियंत्रित स्थितियों में पोस्त की कृषि"

मध्य प्रदेश में सर्वाधिक उत्पादन : विश्व मॉग से निपटने के लिये, नाकोंटेक (प्रमीलक) विभाग (जिस पर कृषि-नियंत्रण का दायित्व है) अफीम के क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाने में क्रियाशील है। भारत के लगभग 1200 टन के कुल उत्पादन में से, मध्य प्रदेश में 600 टन तथा मध्य प्रदेश से लगे राजस्थान के कोटा, झालावाड़, चित्तौरगढ़, भीलवाड़ा, और बंसारा नामक जिलों में लगभग 400 टन अफीम पैदा होती है। लगभग 200 टन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वीय जिलों में यह उत्पन्न होती है। संयोगवश, मध्यप्रदेश में प्रति हेक्टेयर इसकी औसत उपज भी सर्वाधिक है। 1972 में मध्य प्रदेश में 29.43 किलोग्राम थी जब कि राजस्थान में 27.76 कि.ग्रा. और उत्तर प्रदेश में 20.77 कि.ग्राम. थी । लगभग एक लाख परिवार 22,000 हेक्टेयर भूमि में मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम के कृषिकर्म में लगे हुये हैं और पीढ़ियों से प्राप्त उनकी कार्य-कुशलता तथा निपुणता अनूठी है।

लाइसेन्स की शर्तों के अनुसार, कृषक से उत्पन्न की गई सारी अफीम नारकोंटिक (प्रमीलक) विभाग को देनी पड़ती है। 70 प्रतिशत संघनता के हिसाब से, प्रति हेक्टेयर पर अफीम की मात्रा देने पर कृषक को विभिन्न स्तर पर मूल्य दिया जाता है । यदि वह 30 कि. ग्राम से कम अफीम देता है, तब वह 100 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम पाता है। किन्तु यदि 30 से 40 कि ग्रा. देता है, तब वह 120 रु० प्रति कि. ग्रा. की दर से पाता है। और 60 कि. ग्रा. देने पर उसे 160 रु० प्रति कि. ग्राम मिलते हैं। यह कृषकों को अफीम अधिक उत्पन्न करने के लिये तथा अपने पास फालतू नहीं रखने के प्रोत्साहन हेतु किया गया है।

अफीम के साथ-साथ रोपण पंक्तियों के बीच में लहसुन भी बोया जाता है और अनेकों गौण उत्पादनों को ध्यान में रखते हुये एक अच्छा कृषक 1000 रु० प्रति हेक्टेयर आय अर्जित कर लेता है। अब तो पोस्त की भूसी भी हालैंड को भेजी जाती है, जहाँ के निवासी उससे 2 प्रतिशत मार्फिन निकाल लेते हैं । अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी पदार्थों की तुलना में, अफीम की खेती अधिक लाभदायक तथा व्यावसायिक है।

तस्कर व्यापार के ढंग : इस विषय में विस्तारपूर्वक यह परिशीलन नहीं करना कि अफीम की कृषि पर प्रमीलक तथा अन्य विभागों द्वारा कैसे नियंत्रण होता है, यहाँ उत्पादक जिलों से चोरी-चोरी अफीम भेजने के ढंगों को बताया जायेगा । अप्रेल से मई तक तोलन-अभियान कितने ही केन्द्रों पर चलते हैं। प्रमीलक (नार्कोटिक) विभाग द्वारा विभिन्न केन्द्रों से 1:8 के अनुपात से आठ गार्डों को मांगा जाता है। यह जनशक्ति ग्रामीण थानों से ली जाती है, और तस्कर-व्यापारियों के उन एजेण्टों के पास जिन्होंने रुपये पहले ही कृषकों को दे रखे हैं अफीम के छिपे भण्डार पहुँचाने में कृषकों को एक और अवसर मिल जाता है। ये एजेंट इस वर्जित माल को बांधने के लिए पालीथीन के थैले तथा रेक्सीन के आवरण प्राप्त करते हैं और साइकिलों, मोटर साइकिलों या घोड़ों द्वारा उनको नगरों में बड़े-बड़े धन्धे-वालों के पास पहुंचाते हैं। ये धन्धेवाले कृषकों से कच्चा माल पाते हैं और लोहे की कढ़ाई में गर्म करके उसमें अहलुआ की (जो एक काला चूर्ण होता है) भाँति मिलावट मिलाते हैं। कभी-कभी इसमें गुड़ भी

मिला पाया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया से अफीम अधिक ठोस हो जाती है तथा कच्ची अफीम की विचित्र गंध कम हो जाती है। इस प्रक्रिया के समय, अगरबत्तियाँ और लोबान दुर्गंध दबाने के लिये जलाई जाती हैं। बड़े धन्धे वाले तस्कर इस माल को अपने हाथ से नहीं छूते हैं; किन्तु उनके एजेण्ट ही इसे तैयार करते हैं और विभिन्न स्थानों को भेजते हैं।

कार्य प्रणाली : पहले तो, मार्ग में अफीम को छिपाने के लिए बुद्धि में आने वाले सभी ढंग प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं। इसे ले जाने वाले मनुष्य जूतों के तलों में, सन्दूकों के कृत्रिम पेंदों में तथा लंगोटों में इसे रखते हैं। अपने शरीर में छिपाकर ले जाने वाले अफीम की गंध दबाने को तेज़ गंध वाले इत्र फुलेल लगाते हैं । लहसुन और प्याज की बोरियों में अफीम रखी जाती है। कभी-कभार वकीलों की बड़ी-बड़ी संदर्भ पुस्तकों में बनाये छेद इसके काम आते हैं। विशेष खाली जगहों वाले ट्रक और जीप परिवहन की सब से अच्छी वस्तुयें हैं। मछलियों तथा कछुओं के शरीरों में भी अफीम छिपाई गई है। ताजी मक्का के भुट्टों में भी छेद कर अफीम भरी गई है। देवताओं की मूर्तियाँ भी तस्कर व्यापार से नहीं बची हैं और प्रयुक्त हुई हैं। एक बार तो एक चुंगीचोरी का ऐसा मामला पकड़ा गया जिसमें अफीम बूटपालिश की डिबियों में पाई गई जिसमें अल्यूमोनियम की पत्तर भी थी। बिसाती की एक पेटी में चेरी ब्लासम पालिस की असली टीन की डिब्बियाँ तो ऊपर रखी थीं; किन्तु नीचे लगभग 17 किलोग्राम अफीम छिपी रखी थी। तस्कर व्यापारियों के हथकंडों की कोई सीमा नहीं है और इस अवैध वस्तु को छिपाने के लिये कोई वस्तु भी प्रयुक्त की जा सकती है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में विशेष रिक्त स्थान रखने वाली कारों तथा जीपों से चोरबाजारी में कमी हुई है क्योंकि अतीत में इनकी अच्छी पकड़ा-धकड़ी हुई है। अब तो अफीम अधिकतर ट्रकों तथा रेलगाड़ियों से चोरी-छिपे भेजी जाती है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि प्रत्येक तस्कर व्यापारी के धन्धे चलाने के अपने ही ढंग होते हैं और हर पग से सम्बन्ध व्यक्ति को यह अपना विश्वास होता है कि जब कोई भी एजेन्ट पकड़ा जायेगा तब तस्कर व्यापारी न्यायालय में उसकी पैरवी का तथा जब तक वह एजेन्ट छूट कर नहीं आता उसके परिवार के जीवन-निर्वाह का प्रबन्ध करेगा । कुछ तस्कर व्यापारी इंजन चालकों इत्यादि जैसे भ्रष्ट रेल कर्मचारियों से मिली भगत कर लेते हैं और ये कर्मचारी अफीम की चुंगी चोरी अतीव सरलतापूर्वक करते हैं। मजेदार बात यह है कि इनको ले जाने की दरें बिल्कुल निश्चित होती हैं : 30 रु० से लेकर 50 रु० किलोग्राम तक होती है । इन दिनों ट्रक ड्राइवर 5,000 रु० से 7,000 रु० तक से कम में इस कार्य को करने को तैयार नहीं होते । उनको यह भय है कि यदि वे कभी पकड़े गये तब उस जोखिम के मोल लेने के योग्य तो पारिश्रमिक हो। 1200 कि. ग्रा. तक का भार ट्रक द्वारा साधारणत: भेजा जाता है।

रेल चालकों की साँठ-गाँठ : रेल चालक अत्यन्त कुख्यात शठ होते हैं क्योंकि छापा पड़ने पर उन्हें अफीम को अग्नि-कक्ष में फेंकना कठिन नहीं होता है जो वहाँ तत्काल जलकर भस्म हो जाती है। जब मैं रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक था एक मामले में एक

रेल ड्राइवर तथा एक उस हेड कांस्टेबेल का झगड़ा हो गया जिसे यह सूचना मिली थी कि उस रेलगाड़ी से अफीम चोरी-चोरी भेजी जा रही है। जिस क्षण रेल चलने वाली ही थी वह हेडकांस्टेबिल रेल में चढ़ गया और अफीम वाले बक्से पर जा बैठा। इंजन चालक ने निराशोन्मत्त होकर उसे वहाँ से हटाने का प्रयास किया। तब तक रेल स्टेशन को पार कर चुकी थी; किन्तु हेडकांस्टेबिल तथा ड्राइवर में गुत्थमगुत्था होती देखकर सिगनल के पास अपार जन समूह इकत्रित हो गया और तुरन्त रेलगाड़ी को रुकना पड़ा। फायर मैन के कक्ष से 18 कि. ग्रा. अफीम पाई गई और इन्जन चालक बन्दी बनाया गया । यह तो एक विरली ही बात थी; अन्यथा रेल चालकों द्वारा ले जाने वाली अफीम का अधिकतर पता ही नहीं लगता है। ये ड्राइवर पूर्वनिश्चित स्थान पर मार्ग में अफीम को गिरा देते हैं जहाँ से तस्कर व्यापारी उठा कर ले जाते हैं। भ्रष्ट रेल कर्मचारियों की सहायता से डिब्बों के नीचे, शौचालयों के अन्दर और बैटरी बक्सों के निकट अफीम रख दी जाती है और रात में गन्तव्य स्थानों पर मालगोदामों या रेलयार्डों से निकाल ली जाती है। अफीम वाले डिब्बों की संख्या कूट तारों या फोन से बता दी जाती है।

अनेकों पकड़ा-धकड़ी की सही संख्या बताने के स्थान पर यहाँ यही बताया जायेगा कि एक वर्ष में लगभग ढ़ाई हजार विभिन्न छापों में करीब 5000 कि. ग्रा. के औसत की अफीम पकड़ी जाती है । प्रमीलक (नार्कोटिक) विभाग तक से पकड़े जाने वाले मामलों की छानबीन और अभियोजना जिले पुलिस को सौंप दी जाती है। रेल पुलिस तथा उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग पर अभियोग चलाने के अपने अभिकरण (एजेंसी) हैं। प्रमीलक अपराधों की खोज के लिये कुछ विदेशी सरकारों पर कुत्तों के अपने दल होते हैं।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इधर-उधर कुछ त्रुटियाँ होने पर भी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अधिकारियों ने अफीम-कृषि पर लाइसेन्स तथा नियंत्रण की हमारी प्रणाली सर्वोत्तम समझी है और इसी कारण अफीम के उत्पादन को हमसे बढ़ाने के लिये उनका अनुरोध है ।

तस्कर व्यापार रोकने के उपाय-(1) कुछ अफीम के कृषक तथा भूतपूर्व तस्कर व्यापारियों से विचार-विनमय करने पर यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि अफीम और उससे संजात वस्तुओं के व्यसन से हानियों और तस्कर व्यापार के अपराधों के विषय में लोगों में पर्याप्त जानकारी नहीं है। अफीम उत्पादक जिलों में कृषकों और दूसरे व्यक्तियों को इसके प्रति जागरूक करने के लिये एक सामाजिक अभियान की आवश्यकता है। अफीम व्यसन के भयानक परिणाम दर्शाते हुये वृत्त चित्र बनाये जा सकते है जिससे अवैध गतिविधियाँ रुकेंगी और एक अच्छा स्वास्थ्यप्रद प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(2) अफीम उगाने वाले जिलों में पुलिस की जन-शक्ति पर्याप्त नहीं है। साथ ही, और दूसरे कामों में पुलिस इतनी व्यस्त रहती है कि वह अफीम की चुंगी-चोरी की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे सकती। संचार तथा परिवहन के आधुनिक साधनों से लैस कुछ विशिष्ट युनिटों के निर्माण उत्तम परिणाम दिखा सकते हैं । कुछ देशों में औषध-

अपराधों की खोज के लिये विशेष कोर्स (पाठ्यक्रम) पुलिस द्वारा चलाये गये हैं और निद्राकारक वस्तुओं के तस्कर व्यापारियों को दण्ड दिया जाता है। संचार और सूचना के शीघ्र विनमय से, कानून पालन कराने वाले विभिन्न विभागों में अत्यधिक और सहयोग मिलेगा।

(3) अफीम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपराधियों को और भी कड़े प्रतिरोधक दण्ड दिये जा सकते हैं। भारत में इस समय दोष सिद्ध होने पर उसे 5 वर्ष तक का कारावास दिया जा सकता है। ईरान में ऐसे अपराधों में प्राणदण्ड दिया जाता है। यदि लोक प्रभाव पर्याप्त हो, तब अफीम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपराधों में जमानत नहीं दी जाये और 10 से 14 वर्ष की कैद का दण्ड दिया जाये।

अफीम के तस्कर व्यापारियों की अवैध, और हानिकारक गतिविधियों को सबसे अधिक रोकने वाला पग है—जनता में इसके प्रति काफी जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना।

महानिदेशालय की लगातार चेष्टा के फलस्वरूप **बजाज का वार्षिक कोटा** इन्हीं दिनों 4 से 100 हो गया है। इस समय सब प्रकार के स्कूटरों का वार्षिक कोटा इस प्रकार है-बजाज 100; विजय डिलक्स 100 और लम्ब्रेटा 70।

विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

पश्चिमी जर्मनी के सीमेन्स ए.जी. फर्म ने बिजली के तार सही लम्बाई पर काटने की एक मशीन निकाली है जिससे तार ठीक स्थान पर कटता है क्योंकि इसमें घूमने वाला स्टाप और पैमाना लगा होता है। साथ ही अर्द्ध चन्द्राकार ब्लेड लगे हैं जो तारों को बिना हानि पहुँचाये सही लम्बाई के तार काटते हैं।

अमेरिका में एक कम्पनी ने कार्यक्रमानुरुप रोबाट (यंत्रमानव) पेन्टर बनाया है जिसको किसी अनुभवी पेन्टर के चलने फिरने को कैसेट पर रिकार्ड तैयार करके बनाया है। जब रिकार्ड पीछे को चलाया जाता है, तब रोबाट रोगन की दूसरी बारी फिर करने लगता है। इस से दूषित वायु मनुष्य के फेफड़ों में भी पहुँचने का भय नहीं रहता।

सोवियत संघ ने पेट्रोल के स्थान पर पानी की हाइड्रोजन गैस से चलने वाली मोटर कार बनाई है। चलते समय निकलती भाप से वायु के दूषित होने का भय भी नहीं रहता है।

झरोदाकलां (दिल्ली) में के.रि. पु. दल के परिसर के चारों ओर, 3,46,600 रु० से अधिक नहीं मूल्य की काँटेदार तारों के कम्पाउण्ड (प्रांगण) दीवार निर्माण कराने की अनुमति मिल गई है।

वहां ही, 1,60,138 रु० से अधिक नहीं मूल्य का एक स्टोर-ब्लाक (मुद्रालय तथा लेखन सामग्री) के निर्माण की भारत सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है।

सूक्ति सुधा

जैसे हमारे विचार होते हैं वैसा ही वे हमारा जीवन बनाते हैं।

—मार्कस आरीलस

सेवा भार तब हल्का लगता है जब उसे खुशी-खुशी उठाया जाता है।

—ओविड

यदि जीवन में तुम प्रतिष्ठा पाना चाहते हो, तब एक ही शब्द है जिसका केवल सहारा लिया जा सकता है और वह है-परिश्रम ।

—ए.टी.ब्राउन

मनुष्य सफलता पाने के लिये उत्पन्न हुआ है, न कि असफलता का मुख देखने के लिये।

—डेवि थोरोड

नौकरी की छोटी-सी कहानी-अपनी जबानी

लेखक—श्री नसीब चन्द

'क्रैपलर' में श्री नसीब चन्द सहायक कमांडैंट, 23 बटालियन के व्यक्तिगत अनुभव छापे जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने सन् 1947 तक की कुछ यादें जो याद रही हैं लिखी हैं। इनसे उस समय की स्थितियों का अच्छा पता चलता है।

—निगमेन्द्रसेन सक्सेना

मेरा नाम नसीब चन्द है। मैं एक मिडिल खानदान का आदमी हूँ। मैं एक गाँव में पैदा हुआ, जिसका नाम बैंचा उपरलिया है। यह ज़िला होशियारपुर पंजाब में है। मेरे पिता का नाम श्री बाबूराम था; हम पाँच भाई और दो बहन थे। सब भाई सरकारी नौकरी में हैं। हमारे पिता का 1951 में और माता का 1961 में स्वर्गवास हो गया। अब मेरे तीन लड़के और पाँच लड़कियाँ हैं, जिनमें एक लड़के और तीन लड़कियों की शादियां कर दी हैं। अभी दो लड़के और दो लड़कियों की शादियाँ करना बाकी हैं।

बचपन से ही मुझे खेलने का काफी शौक था, खासतौर पर कबड्डी का जो पहले जमाने में पंजाब के अन्दर गाँवों का एक खास खेल माना जाता था, क्योंकि इस पर कोई खर्चा नहीं आता था। इसके अलावा, मैं पढ़ने में काफी होशियार था । मुझे डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर में वजीफा-परीक्षा के लिये जाने का मौका मिला। उस वक्त मैं चौथी कक्षा में पढ़ता था। हालाँकि वजीफा-परीक्षा में कामयाब न हो सका; फिर भी हर साल कक्षा पास करता गया ।

जब मैं सातवीं कक्षा में पढ़ रहा था, उस वक्त मेरा बाप व्यापार की चपेट में आकर बुरी तरह हार गया था। तभी एक दिन मालूम हुआ कि होशियारपुर में सी. आर. पी. की भर्ती होगी। खर्चे की वजह से तंग आकर मैं भी भर्ती के लिये चला गया। जबकि मेरी उम्र कम थी, लाइन में खड़े होने पर मुझे भी भर्ती कर लिया गया। मुझे आज तक नहीं मालूम कि मुझे कैसे भर्ती कर लिया गया और न ही रेक्रूटिंग पार्टी ने किसी से कोई स्कूल-प्रमाण-पत्र माँगा। इस तरह 7.11.39 को मैं सी.आर. पी. में भर्ती हो गया। उस समय सी.आर.पी. में केवल सत्रह रुपये मासिक तनख्वाह थी। इसे 'हिज़ एक्सीलेंसी दी क्राउन रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव पुलिस' कहा करथेते , क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में छोटी-छोटी बहुत-सी रियासतें थीं जिनकी मदद के लिये यह पुलिस बनाई गई थी। इसका कन्ट्रोल वायसराय के हुक्म से चलता था । 27.7.39 को मेजर पेरेट ने सी.आर.पी. को खड़ा किया । क्योंकि उस वक्त 412 पंजाब रेजीमेंट हटी थी, उस बटालियन का कमांडिंग अफसर मेजर पेरेट था। इसलिये उसने सब पुराने आदमियों को सर्विस के लिये बुलाया। उस वक्त भर्ती रहने की जगह जाति के आधार पर थी।

घर में तंगी के कारण 1939 में ही मेरा छोटा भाई भी आर्मी में भर्ती हो गया था। हम दोनों भाइयों के भर्ती होने से, हमारे माँ-बाप को काफी मदद मिलने लगी क्योंकि हम दोनों बाप को माहवारी कुछ रुपये भेजने लगे। भर्ती होने से तकरीबन एक साल पहले मेरी शादी हो गई थी।

भर्ती होते ही खर्चे के लिये सबको दो-दो रुपये मिले और हम नीमच पहुँच गये। वहाँ हमारी ट्रेनिंग शुरू हई। जब आठ महीने ट्रेनिंग हो पाई थी, तभी अचानक एलार्म बजा और बाहर जाने को हम चार रंगरूटों को छांट लिया और तुरन्त कसम खिलाई गई। तब हमारी 'ए' कम्पनी थी, जिसका कमांडर एक अंग्रेज बी. एल. डी. लिंकन था। उसके साथ, 1940 में सरकारी गाड़ियों में सवार होकर विंध्य प्रदेश में चरखारी नाम की रियासत को जाने के लिये हमने मार्च कर दिया। रियासत के लोगों ने रियासत को कमजोर समझ कर जमीन को कर देने से इन्कार कर दिया था; सी. आर. पी. को

वहाँ डिटैचमेंट पर पहली बार लगाया गया था। दो दिन के बाद जब हम चरखारी पहुँचे, तब रियासत के आदमियों ने सी.आर. पी. का बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से स्वागत किया। वहाँ पहुँचते ही, हम ने रोजाना पैट्रोलिंग करना शुरू कर दिया, हमारे साथ रियासत के अधिकारी जाते थे और जमीन-कर वसूल करते थे। लगभग छः महीने के अन्दर पूरी रियासत का कर वसूल हो गया और कम्पनी लगभग आठ महीने के बाद नीमच वापस आई।

सन् 1941 में सी. आर. पी. नीमच के कोत से दो पिस्तौलें चोरी हो गईं। वे सर्दी के दिन थे। सजा के तौर पर हमारी बटालियन को दिन-रात बाहर ही रखते थे और बाहर ही खाना देते थे। 20 दिन की खोज से उनका पता चला। वहाँ एक बड़े तालाब से वे मिलीं।

उसी साल मुझे लांसनायक बना दिया गया। फिर हम काठियावाढ़ की एक छोटी-सी रियासत विलासीतौर पर गये । वहाँ पर डाकुओं की एक टोली थी जो बड़े लोगों की बड़ी लूटमार करती थी। वहाँ पहुँचने पर रियासत ने कम्पनी का बहुत ही स्वागत किया। उस वक्त हमारा कम्पनी कमांडर चन्दन सिंह था जो उस समय सूबेदार मेजर था। कुछ दिन बाद, हम लोगों ने दिन-रात पैट्रोलिंग करना शुरू कर दिया । पैट्रोलिंग के साथ हमारे कम्पनी कमांडर भी जाया करते थे। एक दिन जब हम पैट्रोलिंग पर गये हुये थे, तब रात को चलते-चलते हमने कुछ आराम करने की जरूरत महसूस की; मगर लगातार वर्षा होने के कारण हम चलते ही रहे । करीब 20 मील का सफर करने के बाद रात को दो बजे अन्धेरे में एक सूखी सी जगह नजर आई। ऊँची सी इस जगह को देख कर हमें आराम करने का हुक्म मिला । चारों तरफ डिफेन्स लगा कर, ढेरियों को सिरहाने बना कर डेढ़ घंटे तक आराम किया । जब थोड़ी रोशनी हुई और चलने का हुक्म मिला, तब हम हैरत में रह गये कि हम श्मशानघाट के अन्दर मुर्दो की राख की ढेरियों को सिरहाने बना कर आराम कर रहे थे !

जब दो रात एक दिन गाँवों की तलाशी लेते हुये हम चलते रहे तब पता चला कि आगे दस मील के फासले पर एक गाँव में वहाँ के पटेल की मदद से डाकू रह रहे हैं। जब सुबह तीन बजे हमने घेरा डाला, तो डाकू-टोली को भी मालूम हो गया क्योंकि उसके कुछ लोग हमें सोता देख गये थे। उनके साथ फायरिंग शुरू हो गई और उसकी आवाज से डाकू बाहर की ओर भागे। पर अचानक नाले की ओर जाते हुये चार डाकुओं को हथियार-समेत हमने हैंडअप करा लिया और बाहर की ओर एक डाकू को खेती में मार गिराया। बाकी बाहर वाले डाकू भाग गये ! उस मरे डाकू की लाश और बाकी चार डाकुओं में हैंडकफ लगाकर और साथ ही उनके हथियार और अम्यूनिशन को भी विलासी तौर रियासत में शहर के अन्दर लाया गया और दो चक्कर लगाये गये । उस वक्त पब्लिक ने सी. आर. पी. को अच्छी तरह देखा और इसकी बड़ी सराहना की। शहर के बड़े-बड़े लोगों की तरफ से सी. आर. पी. को मिठाई भेंट की गई। दर असल पब्लिक के दिल में सी. आर. पी. की बहुत इज्जत हो गई। फिर हम को सिटी से बाहर 50-60 मील के फासले पर एक प्लाटून की नफरी

को (जो एक सेक्शन के लेवेल पर थी) अलग-अलग गांवों में रखा गया। हमारे रहने और खाने का बन्दोबस्त गांवों के मुखिया पटेल करते थे। हम लोग बैलगाड़ी पर सवार होकर धोती लगाकर डाकुओं की खबर हासिल करने के लिये फिरा करते थे। क्योंकि उस इलाके की जबान में कोई खास अन्तर नहीं था, वे हम लोगों को अच्छी तरह से जान गये थे। मगर एक महीने तक रहने के बाद भी हमें डाकुओं का कोई पता न लग सका। सी. आई. डी. की रिपोर्ट से पता लगा कि उन्होंने रियासत को छोड़ दिया, क्योंकि वे सी. आर. पी. से डरते थे और कहते थे कि यह कैसी पुलिस है जिसको दिन-रात कोई आराम नहीं है। अगर रात को वे यहां हैं, तब सुबह को कहीं दूरी पर चले जाते हैं। इस तरह, सी. आर. पी. के जवानों को पोलीटिकल एजेंट की तरफ से काफी इनाम और सर्टीफिकेट मिले और एक आदमी को पुलिस मेडल प्राप्त हुआ जो श्री दादूकडेकर को दिया गया ।

लगभग नौ महीने के बाद कम्पनी नीमच आ गयी । बटालियन हेडक्वार्टर में नये ड्राइवर बनाने के लिये कहा गया और जवानों में मुझे छाँट लिया गया। नीमच में बटालियन की सरकारी गाड़ियों पर ट्रेनिंग देना शुरू कर दिया और मुझे मिलाकर चार ड्राइवरों को छाँट कर जी. टी. कम्पनी नसीराबाद में भेजा गया। वहाँ पर तीन महीने का कोर्स किया गया। इम्तहान में मुझे सबसे अच्छा ग्रेड 'ए ए ए' दिया गया। लोग कोर्स के बाद नीमच आ गये और हमें गाड़ियों के साथ लगाया गया । उस समय सी. आर. पी. के दूसरे कमांडेंट श्री पेरी साहब थे, जो एक अंग्रेज अफसर थे। मैं अपनी ड्यूटी को नेक-नियती से करता रहा। मुझे कई बार तो भूखे रह कर ड्यूटी करनी पड़ी। फिर मैंने मजबूर होकर अपना खाना बनाना सीख लिया। उस वक्त सस्ता जमाना था। हरेक चीज़ देशी व शुद्ध मिलती थी। एक महीने में लगभग ढाई से तीन रुपये तक खाने का खर्चा आता था। उस समय चाय तो बहुत कम जानते थे । दूध ही पीते थे क्योंकि दूध की कीमत बरसात में 3 पैसे और बाकी महीनों में 5 पैसे सेर थी। देशी घी नीमच में 1½ सेर एक रुपये में मिलता था। उसी तरह बाकी हरेक चीज़ की कीमत भी पैसों के हिसाब से थी। दरअसल उस वक्त 12 रुपये एक महीने में मेरे बच जाते थे जो दस आदमियों की एक फैमीली के वास्ते एक महीने के खर्चे के लिये काफी थे।

वहाँ कुछ समय रहने के बाद, सन् 1942 में हम दो-तीन जवान बैरक में एक रात गाना गा रहे थे। तभी हमारा एक सीनियर लांसनायक बोला कि साढ़े नौ बजे का समय हो गया है, अब गाना बन्द करो। हमने कहा कि 'ठीक है'; और गाना बन्द कर दिया। मगर जिद्द के कारण उसने हम दो लांस नायकों को दूसरे दिन प्लाटून कमांडर के के द्वारा कम्पनी कमांडर के सामने पेश कर दिया । कम्पनी कमान्डर ने बिना हमसे पूछताछ किये सात दिन के लिये क्वार्टरगार्ड में बन्द कर दिया। जब हम बाहर आये, तब हमें फिर उस दिन लांस नायक बना दिया।

सन् 1942 में बटालियन को खैरापुर रियासत में जाने का मौका मिला जो इस समय पाकिस्तान में है । वहां पर पीर पैगोरा नाम का मुसलमान था जिसके नौ लाख

भक्त थे और हरेक भक्त साल में दो रुपया चढ़ाता था। अन्दुरूनी तौर पर उसकी एक जबरदस्त पार्टी थी जिसको हुर के नाम से पुकारते थे। उस पार्टी ने रियासत के अफसर को (जो खैरापुरा के डेढ़ सौ मील के फासले पर जंगल में एक कुदरती नहर के किनारे पर एक डाक बंगले में ठहरा था) बुरी तरह कत्ल कर दिया। तब सी. आर. पी. की दो कम्पनियों के साथ मुझे वहाँ जाने का मौका मिला। लगभग 50 मील तक गाड़ियों में गये। मगर रास्ता न होने की वजह से रेगिस्तान में सब गाड़ियां खराब हो गईं। आखिर में, बहुत मुश्किल से 15 दिन के बाद सिर्फ तीन सामान वाली गाड़ियाँ धकेल कर पैदल पैदल वहाँ पहुँचे। फिर वहाँ से आगे पैट्रोलिंग के लिये सरकार ने सरकारी ऊँटों का बन्दोबस्त किया। उस पर बैठकर हम लोग सारी रात पैट्रोलिंग किया करते थे। रात को पैट्रोलिंग करते-करते कई बार जवान नींद में आकर ऊँट से सिर के बल गिर जाते थे। लेकिन यह एक अच्छी किस्मत थी कि रेगिस्तान की रेत की वजह से किसी को चोट नहीं आती थी । वहाँ दूर-दूर पर कोई गाँव होता था। उन लोगों की खुराक बाजरे की मोटी रोटी थी । दूध, दही और लस्सी का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल था क्योंकि वे लोग ऊँटनी का दूध निकालते थे और खाने के काम में उसे लाते थे। उन लोगों की सेहत बहुत अच्छी थी और किसी किस्म की फिजूलखर्ची नहीं करते थे। लगभग एक साल वहाँ रह कर काफी पैट्रोलिंग करने का मौका मिला और कई आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया।

वहाँ से आगे लगभग 50 मील के फासले पर 12 कोस का जंगल था जिसका नाम मक्खी जंगल था । इसको चारों तरफ से घेरा गया। उसमें हमारी कम्पनी भी लगायी गई थी। अचानक वहाँ पर ज्यादा रहने की जरूरत पड़ गई। इसी दौरान राशन खत्म हो गया और एक दिन तो बिल्कुल भूखा रहना पड़ा। तब कहीं हवाई जहाज से भुने हुये चनों की बोरियाँ गिराई गईं। उनको खा कर सारे दिन का आपरेशन पूरा किया और कम्पनी हेडक्वार्टर में वापस आये।

सन् 1943 में वहाँ से बदली हो कर हमारी कम्पनी फिर खैरापुर शहर में आ गयी। हमें फिर नहर और रेल की हिफाजत के लिये बीस मील का इलाका पैट्रोलिंग के वास्ते दिया गया। उस वक्त हम साइकिल पर पैटोलिंग किया करते थे। हमारी एक प्लाटून रेलगाड़ी की सुरक्षा के लिये लगाई गई जो कराँची से शक्खर तक जाती थी। उसके आगे और पीछे गार्ड लगती थी। खैरापुरा से हमारी बटालियन का हेडक्वार्टर रेलवे स्टेशन से 1½ मील की दूरी पर था; मगर करांची मेलगाड़ी गार्ड और दूसरे जवानों को रेल फाटक से (जो लाइन के नजदीक था) ले जाया करती थी और वहीं वापस उतार जाया करती थी।

खैरापुर शहर से 25 मील के फासले पर एक गाँव कोट डिज्जी था। यहीं वह पीर पैगोरा मुसलमान रहा करता था। उसका एक बहुत बड़ा किला था जो जमीन के अन्दर भी बना हुआ था । एक दिन खबर पाते ही उस गाँव को घेर लिया और तलाशी शुरू कर दी । वहाँ से आर्म्स, अम्युनिशन, साइकिलें, राशन, सोना और चाँदी बहुत मिली। उस सामान को 20 गाड़ियाँ काफी दिनों तक उठाकर खैरापुर लाती रहीं।

इससे सरकार को काफी फायदा हुआ। पीर पैगोरा को गिरफ्तार करके करॉची भेजा गया। उसको फाँसी की सजा हुई । रेगिस्तान में काफी होशियारी से सोना पड़ता था क्योंकि रात को तेज हवाओं के चलने से सुबह तक चलते-फिरते बड़े ढेर लग जाते थे। रात में हर दो घण्टे के बाद जवानों को उठकर बिस्तर से रेत झाड़नी पड़ती थी; वरना रेत के नीचे दब जाते ।

हमारी बटालियन सन् 1944 में वहाँ से नीमच वापिस आ गई। वहाँ रहते पी. टी. कोर्स करने का मौका मिला। इस कोर्स को मैंने दिलचस्पी से किया क्योंकि मोटर ड्राइवर से कम्पनी में मेरी बदली हो गयी थी। उसकी वजह यह थी कि मैं लांस नायक था और जो हमारे उस्ताद थे उन लोगों ने यह ऐतराज किया कि या तो हम ड्राइवर लोग लांस नायक से तोड़े जायें वरना कम्पनी में बदली किये जायें; नहीं तो, हमें एन. सी. ओ. बनाया जाये । सरकारी हुक्म भी ऐसा ही आया । तब हम लोगों ने कम्पनी में जाना मंजूर कर लिया। इसीलिए हमारी बदली हो गई। तीन माह के बाद पी. टी. टेस्ट हुआ जो मुझे अच्छा साबित हुआ। फिर मुझे पी. टी. लांग कोर्स करने का मौका मिला।

सन् 1945 में पी. टी. इन्स्ट्रक्टर का काम किया और खुद भी अपनी प्रैक्टिस जारी रखी । सन् 1946 के अप्रैल महीने में मुझे पी. टी कोर्स के लिये आर्मी स्कूल कसौली में जाने का मौका मिला। कसौली में ही मेरा प्रोमोशन आर्डर पाया और मैं नायक बन गया। तीन माह का कोर्स करने के बाद मुझे 'ए.एक्स.' दर्जा मिला, जून के महीने में मैं नीमच वापस आया और पी. टी. इन्सट्रक्टर लगाया गया; तब मुझे जवानों को सिखाने का काफी अच्छा मौका मिला।

इसी दौरान, सी. आर. पी. की दो और कम्पनियाँ खड़ी हुईं। उसमें मेरा छोटा भाई फकीर चन्द भी भर्ती हो गया, जो आजकल सूबेदार मेजर की ड्यूटी कर रहा है। उसको भी ट्रेनिंग दी गई। इन्हीं दिनों, हमें रीवा रियासत में अचानक ही जाने का मौका मिला । वहाँ पर राजा की ताज पोशी थी। लगभग एक माह के बाद हम वहाँ से वापस आये।

सन् 1947 में हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी मिली। उस समय सी. आर. पी. में 500 से ज्यादा मुसलमानों की नफरी थी। अंग्रेज अफसर उनके साथ उनके हथियार भी ले जाने देना चाहते थे, मगर यह खबर दिल्ली में गृहमंत्री तक पहुँच गई और वहाँ से हुक्म आया कि हथियार नहीं जायेंगे । सब हथियार और अम्यूनिशन के कोत पर गार्ड लगा दी गई और एक स्पेशल गाड़ी के जरिये अजमेर से बाहर की लाइन पर चलते हुये मुसलमानों को बाढ़मेर रेलवे स्टेशन पर छोड़ा गया। वहाँ से वे लोग अपने बार्डर पर चले गये जो बिलकुल ही नजदीक था। उस गाड़ी की सुरक्षा के लिये हमारी एक प्लाटून लगाई गई। उस वक्त मुझे हवलदार बनने का हुक्म मिला था । तब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कत्लेआम हो रहा था, खासकर पंजाब, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान वगैरह में। उसी वक्त, पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल उठा कि सी. आर. पी. को तोड़ दिया जाये । तब श्री वल्लभ भाई पटेल होम मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले इसका काम देखा जाये और यदि काम ठीक साबित न हो, तभी इसे तोड़ा जाये। उसी वक्त

सी. आर. पी. को दिल्ली में जाने का मौका मिला। वहाँ पहुँचने के बाद सी. आर. पी. के अफसरों को सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने मुनासिब आर्डर दिये। लगातार दिन-रात हमारी ड्यूटी करने के बाद, दिल्ली में शान्ति हो गई। सी. आर. पी. के काम की बहुत प्रशंसा हुई। इसके बाद सी. आर. पी. की कुछ कम्पनियाँ जूनागढ़ भेजी गईं। वहाँ भी कत्लेआम चल रहा था। काफी पैट्रोलिंग ड्यूटी करने के बाद, वहाँ शान्ति कायम हुई जो एक तारीफ की बात थी।

यह तो मेरी जिन्दगी में सर्विस की एक छोटी-सी कहानी है जो लिखी गई है। मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में हुक्म का मानना और नेकनियती से अपनी ड्यूटी करना एक बड़ा फर्ज़ समझा और उसी वजह से मुझे ठीक समय पर प्रोमोशन मिलता गया। इसके बाद, दूसरी बटालियन खड़ा करने का हुक्म मिला।

मैं ज्यादा पढ़ा-लिखा तो नहीं था; मगर ग्राउण्ड-वर्क का काफी माहिर था, क्योंकि किसी तरह से कोर्स करने का मौका मिलता गया और प्रैक्टिस भी काफी मिलती गयी। साथ ही साथ, एजूकेशन-साइड में भी क्वालीफाइड हो गया था। हालांकि उस समय परीक्षा भी काफी सख्त थी मगर विषय कम थे और मुझे पढ़ने का काफी शौक था। पहली दफा में ही फर्स्ट क्लास में पास हो गया। इसके बाद, अपनी ट्रेनिंग की प्रैक्टिस में काफी काम करने का मौका मिला।

पहेलियाँ

तुम देखो मेरा यह जश ।
जितना पीटो मैं दूं रस ।
आँख से होता हुं मैं पैदा ।
जगत स्वाद पर मेरे सैदा ॥1॥

मुझे न भाती सखि पल भर ।
पास जाय काटूं सत्वर ॥
उड़ती फिरती फिर फर-फर ।
पर मेरे कोई नहिं पर ॥2॥

अंधकार से मुक्ति दिलाने,
का मम सदा प्रयास ।
तन को गला, जला शीश मैं,
देती तुम्हें प्रकाश ॥3॥

जल जल ऊपर मैं चढ़ा,
दिया जाय फिर रोय ।
बरस पड़ा तब गरज कर,

लोग कहें क्या तोय ॥4॥

उत्तर —(1) ईख (2) पतंग (3) मोमबत्ती (4) जल

<u>स्वास्थ्य-सन्देश</u>

असावधानी ही सच्चा स्वास्थ्य-संकट है

लेखक: डा० आर० के० मोहन्ती

'बहुतायत में भुखमरी'—एक पुरानी कहावत है। भारत सरकार के. रि. पु. दल के जवानों को उत्तम चिकित्सीय-सुविधायें प्रदान करने की यथाशक्ति चेष्टा कर रही है। तब भी, यह तथ्य है कि चिकित्सीय सुविधाओं की बहुतायत में भी हमारे जवान रोगी रहते हैं। यह केवल उनकी अज्ञानता और असावधानी के कारण है।

साधारण रोग : पूर्वी क्षेत्र में जो जवान यूनिट-अस्पतालों में आते हैं उनमें अधिकांश गैस सम्बन्धी आंतों के रोगों से ग्रस्त होते हैं जैसे अपच, मन्दाग्नि, कब्ज, दस्त, अनेकों प्रकार की पेचिश, दुर्बलता, खाँसी, पीलिया, खुजली, सिर दर्द इत्यादि।

इन में अधिकांश रोग आँत्रिक-कृमि से उत्पन्न होते हैं जैसे गोलकृमि, अंकुश कृमि, सूत्रकृमि, फीताकृमि, एन्टामीवा हिस्टोलिटिका, गियाडिया लैम्बीलिया इत्यादि।

संक्रमण की विधि : (1) विभिन्न स्रोतों से सीधा जल पीने से (2) होटलों तथा चाय की दुकानों से जल पीने से जहाँ शुद्धता निश्चित नहीं है (3) होटलों से खुले और ठण्डे भोजन से (4) बिना भलीभांति धोये फलों को खाने से तथा (5) नंगे घूमने से रोग अधिकतर हो जाते हैं।

जवानों का सम्पर्क : (1) अपने सेवाभारों के कारण, के. रि. पु. दल के जवान सदा कैम्प में नहीं रह सकते। इस लिए उन्हें बारम्बार बाहर जाना पड़ता है और प्रायः उन्हें भोजन तथा जल जहाँ भी जो प्राप्त हो हो गया वही ग्रहण करना पड़ता है। पूर्वी क्षेत्र में, जल की शुद्धता अच्छी नहीं है; पीने के जल में उपयुक्त कृमि के डिम्ब होते हैं।

(2) पूर्वी क्षेत्र में, होटलों में सुअर का मांस बिकता है जो हमारे कुछ जवान खा लेते हैं। मांस भली भाँति उबाला नहीं जाता है; फलस्वरूप, जवानों के पेटों में कृमि पहुंच जाते हैं और गैसीय आंत्रिक रोगों से ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं।

(3) बाजार से सीधे खरीदे हुये विभिन्न फलों को बिना धोये हुये जवान खा जाते हैं। छिलकों पर विभिन्न कीटाणुओं के होने से जवान रोग-ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं।

(4) आदिवासी खुले खेतों में पाखाना करते हैं। पाखाना निरन्तर वर्षा से

साधारणतया बह कर नदी-निर्झरों में पहुंच जाता है या पर्वतों से नीचे बह आता है। जवानों को घन्टों यहाँ पहरा लगाना पड़ता है। इन सब स्रोतों का जल जवान चलते-चलते पी लेते हैं। यद्यपि यह नीचे झरता हुआ जल स्वच्छ हो जाता है, और रस-शास्त्र के अनुसार ग्राह्य भी हो जाता है, तथापि इसमें उपर्युक्त कृमि के डिम्ब होते हैं। इस प्रकार अज्ञानता में ये कृमि जवानों के शरीर में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं और गैसीय-आँत्रिक रोगों को उत्पन्न करते हैं।

रोकथाम : क्योंकि के. रि. पू. दल के जवानों को विभिन्न सेवाभारों को आठों प्रहर निभाना पड़ता है, उनको सर्वदा स्वस्थ रहना चाहिये। निम्नलिखित उपचार उन्हें अवश्य करने चाहिए :—

(1) कैम्प से बाहर जाते समय, जवानों को बाजार से जल और भोजन लेकर नहीं ग्रहण करना चाहिए (2) पहरे के लिए जाने के समय, जवानों को अपनी जल-बोतलों में कैम्प से ही ठन्डा या उबला हुआ जल ले जाना चाहिए और मार्ग में अन्य स्रोतों का जल नहीं पीना चाहिए (3) बिना भलीभांति गर्म जल से धोये और साफ किये हुये फलों को (चाहे जंगल से लिये हों या बाजार से खरीदे हों) कभी नहीं खाना चाहिए (4) पूर्वीक्षेत्र में मुख्यकर के जवानों को नंगे पाँव नहीं घूमना चाहिए (5) जवानों के पास स्टेरिलाइजिंग (विसंक्रामक) गोलियां होनी चाहिये क्योंकि पहरे देते हुए कभी संकट के समय में उनकी आवश्यकता पड़ती है (6) डाक्टरों के परामर्श बिना जवानों को कोई औषध नहीं लेनी चाहिए। अपनी इच्छा से औषधे लेने से, वे एक प्रकार से रोग को खुद आमिन्त्रित करते हैं (7) एक साधारण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की भाँति, जवानों को इन रोगों की रोक थाम के विषय में स्वास्थ्य-शिक्षा भी दी जाये (8) अन्तिम महत्वपूर्ण बात है व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य। प्रत्येक जवान को और मुख्यकर उनको जो पूर्वीय क्षेत्र में निरत हैं भोजन करने से पूर्व अपने हाथों को गर्म जल तथा साबुन से धोना चाहिए। रोग होने पर जवान को अपनी चिकित्सा तुरन्त करानी चाहिए; अन्यथा रोग फैलेगा।

यह स्मरण रखना होगा कि स्वास्थ्य के अर्थ रोग की अनुपस्थिति के ही नही हैं प्रत्युत् क्या शारीरिक, क्या मानसिक और क्या सामाजिक योग-क्षेम के भी हैं। इसको प्राप्त करने के लिए और प्रत्येक परिस्थिति से जूझने के लिए, जवानों को स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूक होना चाहिये।

कविता

हिन्दी

रचयिता—मुख्य सिपाही विष्णुदत्त 'गुर्जर'

हिन्द देश के रहने वालों,

हिन्दी ही भाषा तुव आज।
उठो, उठो; अब बहुत सो चुके,
रही क्षितिज में उषा विराज।
हिन्दी का तुम शंख फँक कर,
कर लो जन-जन को आधीन।
मुखरित हो वह अधर-अधर से,
विश्व-हृदय पर हो आसीन।
एक देश की यक हो भाषा,
यही सुना दो सबको घोष॥
कदम धरेंगे फूंक-फूक कर,
जिससे नहिं हो कोई दोष।
लेकर कर में प्रोन्नति-बीड़ा,
नर-नारी बूढ़े अरु बाल।
तज अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी की लो,
जग में जगमग ज्योति विशाल।
कुछ जागे, कुछ ऊँघ रहे, सुन—
अंग्रेजी शहनाई नाद।
कभी ठिठकते, कभी भटकते,
करके तान पुरानी याद।
कर्णधार पर पकड़ चुके हैं,
आज राष्ट्र भाषा की डोर।
रच-रच बड़े ग्रन्थ हिन्दी में,
करो वसुन्धरा भाव-विभोर॥
हाथ उठाकर, शपथ तुरत लो,
लिखने-पढ़ने के सब काम।
सदा करेंगे हम हिन्दी में,
हिन्द बनायेंगे सुरधाम।

कुवैत के कुछ संस्मरण

लेखक-श्री आर० एस० वोहरा

प्रातः 5 बजे-पेटी बाँधने की सामान्य घोषणा के पश्चात् ईराकी वायुयान ने उड़ान भरी और देखते ही देखते वायु- मण्डल में मैं कुवैत की ओर उड़ा चला जा रहा था। अत्यन्त चुस्त वेशभूषा में आश्वस्त तथा प्रभावशालिनी मुद्रा में व्यस्त विमान सेविका (एअर होस्टेस) ने हम सब को टाफियाँ दी और थोड़ी टाफियां और भी लेने का अनुरोध किया; किन्तु उड़ान के लिये रात-भर जगते रहने के कारण मुझे उस प्रात:काल में टाफियाँ खाने की नितान्त रुचि नहीं थी। शीघ्र ही एक और घोषणा हुई और विमान सेविका ने फिर आकर आक्सीजन के प्रयोग की पद्धति का साधारण प्रदर्शन दिया; तदुपरान्त, आपत्कालीन निकास खिड़की के प्रयोग की हमें प्रशिक्षा देने के लिये दूसरा प्रदर्शन किया गया। मैंने प्रभु से यही प्रार्थना की कि इस सद्यप्राप्त ज्ञान को काम में लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं पड़े। मैं थका पड़ा था क्योंकि चेष्टा करने पर भी एक पल को मेरी आँख नहीं लगी थी। मैं कम से कम आध घण्टे विश्राम लेना चाहता था। क्योंकि मुझे विदित था कि तुरन्त ही हम भारत की सीमा पार कर रहे होंगे और अरुणोदय निकट होने के कारण भारतीय महासागर पर सूर्य के उदय की अनुपम छटा देखना वास्तव में अनूठा लगेगा। निस्सन्देह किसी भी उत्तम दृश्य को मैं देखने से नहीं छोड़ना चाहता था और यही आशा करता था कि मेघ मेरे रंग में भंग नहीं डालेंगे।

कुछ समय के उपरान्त, मैं अपनी सीट पर ठीक-ठाक बैठ गया तथा अधिक से अधिक सह-यात्रियों से परिचित होने के लिए आतुर हो गया। पाँच ईराकी हमारे विमान चालकों से काफी मिले जुले दीखते थे। उनसे बात चीत करने पर यह पता चला कि वे भी ईराकी एयर वेज के कर्मचारी हैं। निश्चय ही, ऐसे व्यक्तियों के साथ रहने में मुझे सन्तोष हुआ जिन्हें मेरे यात्रा-स्थलों के विषय में अच्छी जानकारी थी। किन्तु यह मेरी प्रथम अन्तर राष्ट्रीय यात्रा होने के कारण मैं विदेशी नागरिकों से मेल जोल बढ़ाने में अत्यधिक सतर्क था। मेरा इन से प्रथम परिचय उड़ान के समय हुआ था जब उन्होंने भारतीय (मानक) स्टैंडर्ड समय के दो घंटे पीछे कर अपनी घड़ियों में 5:20 के स्थान पर 3:20 बजाये थे।

टिकट के अनुसार, हमको बहरीन में 6:30 उतरना था। मुझे अत्यन्त अचम्भा हो रहा था कि पालम से आई.ए.सी के बोइंग सेवा लगभग 2 घण्टे बम्बई पहुंचने में लेती है; तब मैंने जाना कि बहरीन तक उड़ने का समय 2 घन्टे नहीं हो कर 4 घंटे है। लगभग 3:40 बजे एक ट्राली में स्काच ह्विस्की तथा सिगरेटें आई। मेरे ईराकी मित्रों ने दो-दो तीन-तीन बोतलें खरीदी; किन्तु जब उनके दाम 4.5 डालर (अर्थात् 44 रु०) ज्ञात हुये तब मुझे कोई अचरज का ठिकाना नहीं रहा। पर बाद को बहरीन में पता लगा कि उसी प्रकार की एक बोतल वहाँ 3.34 डालर (अर्थात् 32 रु०) की मिल जाती है (भारत में स्काच ह्विस्की नायाब चीज है और उसके ऊँचे मूल्य देना हर किसी के वश की बात नहीं है) यद्यपि यवनमत में मदिरा पान का निषेध है, हमारे ईराकी मित्र

ह्विस्की का दौर चला रहे थे। हमारे एक मित्र ने बटन दबाया और विमान सेविका उपस्थित हो गई। मुस्कराते हुये उन्होंने कुछ बर्फ, गिलास और पानी मांगा। विमान सेविका ने स्वीकारात्मक मुस्कान छोड़ी और पूर्व इसके कि वे अपनी बात कह सकें, वह सब समझ कर चली गई। उन्होंने मेरे लिए भी मदिरापान करने की तैयारी की; किन्तु मैंने विनम्रता पूर्वक मनाह कर दिया और उनमें से एक को अपनी सीट पर बैठने का अनुरोध किया क्योंकि उस पंक्ति में बीचों बीच में मेरी सीट होने के कारण उन्हें विभिन्न सीटों में बैठने के कारण बारम्बार कठिनाई हो रही थी। मेरी इस सद्भावना से वे अतीव अनुगृहीत हुये।

5 बजे मुस्काती विमान सेविका नाश्ता लायी। वह भारी नाश्ता था और जैसा ही नाश्ता हम समाप्त कर रहे थे तब हमने देखा कि हमारा वायुयान भारतीय महासागर पार कर ओमन की खाड़ी में प्रवेश कर रहा है। तुरन्त धुंध भरे सहासागर में मैंने कुछ चट्टाने देखीं और अब धावी के द्वीप, कटार तथा बहरीन के भवन देखे और अन्त में लगभग 6.20 बजे हम बहरीन उतरे ।

पालम की भाँति वहां पर न तो बिजली और ना ही हाथ से चलने वाली सीढ़ी थी; किन्तु एक विलम्बित गलियारा लाया गया और (वेस्टीव्यूल) ड्योढ़ीदार पद्धति से वायुयान से खिड़की को जोड़ा गया। तब हम हवाई अड्डे के विश्राम-स्थल पर पहुंच गये थे।

मैं सूचना-कक्ष पर पहुंचा और कुवैत के लिये आगे जाने की औपचारिकता पूरी करने के लिये वहाँ टिकट दिखाया। एक आने जाने वाले यात्री के लिये सूचना-कक्ष को सूचित करना परमावश्यक है; नहीं तो, अगली उड़ान तक खोनी पड़ सकती है । उस समय प्रातः के 6:30 बजे थे और कुवैत को जाने वाली उड़ान 10 बजे जाती थी। सो बहुत ही अधिक फालतू समय मिल गया ।

बहरीन के हवाई अड्डे पर कोई सीमा शुल्क नहीं लगता है। अतः मेरा विचार था कि वहां प्रत्येक वस्तु सस्ती होगी; किन्तु यह बात शायद मदिराओं, विलास की वस्तुओं तथा बिजली के कलपुरजों पर ही लागू होती है जिन्हें मैं खरीद नहीं सकता था। महाद्वीप के एक समाचार-पत्र का मूल्य 5.50 रु० तथा स्थानीय समाचार-पत्र का मूल्य 3.50 रु० था । बोलचाल की साधारण अरबी भाषा की कोई पुस्तक मैं खरीदना चाहता था जो छोटी सी प्रारम्भिक पुस्तिका (पैम्फलेट) हो; किन्तु वह एक डालर (लगभग 10 रु०) से अधिक की पड़ी। स्टाल के लड़के ने (जो केरल निवासी था तथा जिससे मैं कुछ परिचित हो गया था) उसको खरीदने से मनाह किया; परन्तु मैंने (उसे खरीदने का) निश्चय कर लिया था। मुझे साफ-साफ दग्गत होता था कि अरबी भाषा का थोड़ा बहुत ज्ञान इस यात्रा को आनन्ददायक बना देगा और इस पुस्तक पर किया हुआ यह व्यय काम आ जायेगा । तुरन्त ही मुझे विदित हुआ कि भारत की तुलना में वहाँ पुस्तकों तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों के मूल्य पाँच छः गुना हैं। वास्तव में, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि हम क्यों नहीं पुस्तकों, नक्शों, चार्टों को निर्यात कर वहाँ के बाजार पर हावी होते; इस प्रकार बहुमूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा ही नहीं मिलेगी; साथ में, दूसरे देशों में भारतीय

सभ्यता का भी प्रचार होगा। बाद में कुवैत में जब मैंने अपने भतीजे की पुस्तकें देखीं, तब उनमें से एन. सी. ई. आर. टी, (राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद) की कुछ पुस्तकें थीं। इससे मुझे अत्यन्त सन्तोष हुआ कि हम ठीक मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं।

बहरीन का एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अड्डा इस गौरवपूर्ण द्वीप पर बसा है जहाँ से नीचे अरब तथा बहरीन की खाड़ियाँ दीखती हैं तथा जहाँ से भारतीय महासागर ओमन की खाड़ी, अरब की खाड़ी (जिसे फारस की खाड़ी भी कहते हैं) तथा कुवैत की खाड़ी को राजनीतिक कारणों से जोड़ा गया है।

बहरीन का हवाई अड्डा साफ सुथरा है और उसकी अच्छी देखभाल की जाती है। यहां के शौचालय पालम वालों से सर्वथा भिन्न थे जहां "साबुन और तौलिया के लिये 25 पैसे देने पड़ते हैं"। वहां टीश्यूपेपरों (शौच कागजों) की शौचालय में बहुतायत थी और उपयुक्त स्थानों पर बिजली का उस्तरा (शेवर) और हाथ सुखाने की बिजली की (ब्लोअर) फूँकनी लगी हुई थी। यथार्थतः यह देखकर अतीव सन्तुष्टि होती है कि उन्होंने जन-सुविधाओं को कैसा सुयोजित किया है और हर अवसर पर उपयुक्त सेवायें प्राप्त करने पर किसी को यात्रा-व्यय खलता नहीं है।

बहरीन से हम 10 बजे पूर्वाह्न कुवैत एअरवेज (एफ. एल. टी) से उड़ चले। इस का वायुयान बोइंग था तथा उड़ने के तुरन्त बाद हमें हल्का नाश्ता मिला और उसको समाप्त करते ही हमें तेल क्षेत्रों तथा कुवैत के उपनगरों के दर्शन होने लगे और अन्त में 11:20 पूर्वाह्न में मैं कुवैत उतरा। सीमाशुल्क और विदेश निवास की समस्यायों से सुलझने पर मैं अपनी चाची, चाचा और चचेरे भाई से मिला जो मेरे स्वागत को वहाँ आये हुये थे। सचमुच में स्वागत शानदार था। हवाई अड्डे से शालमिया में अपने मेहमानदार के घर तक की यात्रा मनोरंजक रही। वास्तव में विदेश में अपने सम्बन्धियों से मिलकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है। घर पहुंच कर मैंने खूब स्नान किया और मेरा इतना भव्य स्वागत हुआ कि निस्सन्देह वह दिन चिरस्मरणीय प्रतीत होने लगा। यहां पाठकों से अपने मेहमानदार का परिचय करना उपयुक्त रहेगा। वह मेरी पत्नी की चचेरी बहिन के पति हैं; वह एक बड़े कर्मठ और होनहार (वस्त्रोद्योग) टेक्स-टाइल इन्जीनियर हैं जिन्होंने अनेकों कामों से तरह-तरह के अनुभवों को प्राप्त कर अब अन्त में एक अपना व्यवसाय प्रारम्भ कर लिया है। यद्यपि सम्बन्ध सीधा नहीं होकर दूर का है, तब भी हम हमजुल्फ सम्बन्धी होने के स्थान पर घनिष्ठ मित्र अधिक हैं। यथार्थ में हम सब बातों पर साफ-साफ विचार विनियम कर सकते हैं, जिसको मैं बहुत महत्व देता हूं। वह सरकारी कल्याण केन्द्र की लांड्री में तकनीकी सुपरवाइजर हैं और कुवैत के सब से शानदार बाजार में अपनी एक खूब सजीधजी लांड्री चला रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष ही, उनके एक बड़ा आप्रेशन हुआ था; इसीलिए वह बहुत दुर्बल हैं; किन्तु सचमुच में एक अच्छे और उद्यमी भारतीय हैं जिन्होंने नीचे से उठ कर कमीशन एजेन्ट बने, बैंक कर्मचारी रहे, सरकारी कर्मचारी बने और अन्त में एक व्यापारी बने हुए हैं। निश्चय ही, वह हरफनमौला हैं और कई विषयों में वह तो दक्ष भी

हैं। कुवैत यात्रा में हमें आनन्द मिलने का श्रेय बहुत कुछ उन्हीं को है।

कुवैत के टीम टाम वाले एक बाजार में एक पुस्तक-स्टाल पर मैं जाया करता था। यह स्टाल एक ब्रिटिश फर्म की थी या शायद उस से सहायता प्राप्त स्टाल थी। वहाँ मैंने छै सात भाषाओं में पावन बाइबिल देखी। वहाँ पर पुस्तकों की सब सेरीज (श्रंखला) थी; किन्तु भारतीय स्तरों से सभी पुस्तकों के मूल्य आकाश से बातें करते थे, अर्थात् 30 रु० से 40 रु० तक । वहाँ योग तक को मिलाकर सभी विषयों पर पुस्तकें थीं; किन्तु प्रत्येक पुस्तक के मूल्य अत्यधिक ऊंचे थे। संगीत पर विश्व इतिहास की एक पुस्तक को उठाया और पन्नों को उलटना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। यद्यपि मुझे संगीत का थोड़ा बहुत ज्ञान है; किन्तु यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उस लेखक का ज्ञान-विश्व मध्यपूर्व पर ही समाप्त हो जाता है। भारत अथवा सूदरपूर्व के किसी भी देश का उसमें उल्लेख नहीं है।

यह देख कर सन्तोष हुआ कि (टी. एम. बी.) टाटा की बसें कुवैत नागरिक रोडवेज चला रही हैं। मुझे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जाने का अवसर मिला जब कुवैत आटोमोबाइल्स की एजेण्ट-फर्म के एक मित्र-कर्मचारी से भेट करने गया था। 1957 से टी. एम. बी. के निमित्त प्रारम्भ से मुझे टाटा-फैक्टरी का ज्ञान होने के कारण, मैं इस विषय में जानने का इच्छुक था। यदि किसी को विश्व की सर्वोत्तम गाड़ियाँ देखने की इच्छा हो, तो उसे इसके लिये केवल कुवैत ही शायद आना पड़ेगा। अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी, जापान तथा अन्य देशों के अच्छे मेक (गढ़न) की स्वचालित कारें वहां दिखाई पड़ती हैं; भारत का तो प्रतिनिधित्व केवल टाटा की बसें कर रही थीं। लगभग तीन सौ ड्राइवर तथा रखरखाव कर्मचारी भारत से खरीदी 130 बसों के साथ उस ठेके के अन्तर्गत लाये गये हैं जिसमें यह तय हुआ है कि ये बसें भारतीय विशेषज्ञों से ही चलाई और देखभाल की जायेंगी। मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि इस व्यापारिक समझौते से कुवैत ट्रान्सपोर्ट कम्पनी पूर्ण सन्तुष्ट है।

एक शानदार क्षेत्र में खेल खिलौने की एक दुकान ने मेरा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया और मैं उसमें चला ही गया । यहाँ सारे संसार के खेल कूद की वस्तुयें थीं। वहाँ सभी बेचने वाले भारतीय थे; किन्तु अकेले कैरम बोर्ड के अतिरिक्त कोई भी वस्तु भारतीय नहीं थी। पूछने पर ज्ञात हुआ कि भारतीय वस्तुयें अच्छे प्रकार की नहीं होती और अन्य देशों की तुलना में उनकी फिनिश भी उत्तम नहीं होती। हाकी स्टिकें तक वहाँ ब्रिटेन की थीं और एक-एक का मूल्य सात-आठ दीनारसी अर्थात् 200 रु० से अधिक था। अच्छाई में वहाँ की हाकी-स्टिकों से तुलना करने वाली भारतीय स्टिकों की ओर मेरा ध्यान गया । मुझे आश्चर्य था कि क्यों नहीं भारत की कोई फर्म मुकाबला करने वाली सौ रुपये तक की स्टिक उत्पादित करती। कुछ सूझबूझ से तथा कठोर गुणनियन्त्रण से शायद हम कुवैत के खेल-कूद की वस्तुओं के बाजार पर हावी हो सकते हैं। फिर क्यों नहीं हम विदेशी मुद्रा कमाते हैं ? भारतीय सेल्स मैन ने बताया है कि भारतीय खेल-वस्तुयें कुवैत में रद्दी-पने के लिये सरनाम हो गई हैं।

कुवैत एक छोटा-सा देश है; किन्तु यहाँ उन लोगों के लिए अगणित शिक्षायें तथा

अवसर प्रदान करता है जिन्हें उनके जानने और प्राप्त करने की इच्छा है। यहाँ तो खुली मण्डी है जहाँ विश्व की सभी जातियाँ अपना माल मिल कर प्रदर्शित करती हैं और कोई एक ही समय में सीखना और कमाना दोनों ही काम कर सकते हैं। हमारे भारतवासी ठीक ही चल रहे हैं तब भी भारतीय उद्योग के तनिक समर्थन और स्वीकृति से और भी उत्तम प्रगति हो सकती है।

मुख्य कर व्यापारियों की एक मित्रगोष्ठी में जहाँ सब मनोविनोद की मुद्रा में थे, एक ने कहा कि कुवैत में जीवन कई बातों से मुक्त है अर्थात् किराये से मुक्त, चिन्ताओं से मुक्त, मनोज्ञता से मुक्त और अन्त में आयकर से मुक्त। दूसरे ने तुरन्त टोकते हुए कहा "नहीं, आयकर से कहाँ मुक्ति ? आयकर से मुक्ति हेतु तुम्हें कोई कुवैती साझेदार चाहिए" इस पर हरेक हँसा; किन्तु स्थिति इतनी सरल नहीं है। कोई भी व्यापार करने के लिए, कम से कम 51% शेयरों वाले कुवैती साझेदार की आवश्यकता होती है । वस्तुतः बात यह है कि विदेशी व्यापारियों को प्रचुर पूंजी लगानी पड़ती है जब कि कुवैती साझेदार लाभ का 51% हड़प करता है। कुवैत की दस लाख की जनसंख्या में गैर कुवैतियों की संख्या अत्यधिक अर्थात् 70 प्रतिशत है। कुवैती लोग केवल निठल्ले ही नहीं बैठे रहते, साथ में अधिकांश लोग (जिनका सरकार में अच्छा प्रभाव है) बिना कोई पूंजी लगाये तथा सरकारी दफ्तरों में आने-जाने के अतिरिक्त बिना कोई कार्य किये, 51% लाभ के साझेदार बन विभिन्न फर्मों में मौज करते हैं। किसी समय भी कोई कुवैती किसी फर्म के लेखे-जोखे की जाँच-पड़ताल कर सकता है और अपना लाभ माँग सकता है जब कि उसने पूंजी के नाम फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं लगाई है । तब भी वहाँ व्यापार खूब चमक रहा है और कुवैतियों के पेट्रोल डालर को दुहने के लिए विदेशी पूंजीपति अनेकों की संख्या में उपस्थित हैं।

कुवैत का विस्तार दिल्ली जैसा है और वहाँ दस लाख से कम जनसंख्या है। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व अर्थात् इस शताब्दी की छठी दशाब्दियों में, वहाँ बहुत कम कारें थीं; किन्तु आज वहाँ 2,50,000 कारे हैं; जिसका औसत कुवैत में प्रत्येक चार व्यक्ति के पीछे एक कार हुआ । सन 1958 तक वहाँ बिजली नहीं थी। कुछ भारतीय किलोमीटर तक घर और कार्यालय के आने-जाने की दूरी उप सचिव के पद तक के अधिकारी पैदल आते-जाते हैं, किन्तु कुवैत में एक अन्तर है कि एक गाड़ी का चालक (ड्राइवर) तक अपनी गाड़ी में (चाहे वह कार हो या स्टेशन वैगन) लंच खाने के लिए 10-15 किलोमीटर तक जाता है।

एक वृद्ध भारतीय से मैं मिला जिसने अपने पुराने समय के कुवैत के अनुभव बताये। वह उन कुछ प्रथम भारतीयों में से था जो 1948 में कराची से कुवैत आया था। जब वह कुवैत आया था तब जहाज को महासागर के बीच में लंगर डालना पड़ा था और फिर लांच-नौका से लगभग आध घण्टे में सागर-तट पर आना पड़ा था । उस दिन चिल-चिलाती गर्मी पड़ रही थी और तिस पर रेतीले मरुस्थल में चलना । कुछ ही मील अपने सिर पर बक्सा रखे हुये चलने से वह थक कर चकनाचूर हो गया और चीख पड़ा। उसके साथियों ने उसकी पीठ थपथपाई और हिम्मत बँधाई; तब कहीं

अत्यन्त बहलाने-फुसलाने पर नितान्त अनिच्छापूर्वक वह आगे बढ़ने को तैयार हुआ। उसके कथनानुसार, समुद्र की वह कष्टदायिनी और कमरतोड़ यात्रा थी और ग्रीष्मऋतु की जवानी में रेतीले तथा जलते हुये मरुस्थल में चलना एक भयानक पदयात्रा थी। उस बेचारे के अरब के मध्य ग्रीष्म वाले निशास्वप्न मिट्टी में मिल गये और वह केवल इसलिये आगे बढ़ रहा था कि अब इतनी दूर आकर वह लौट नहीं सकता था। आज इतना समय बदल गया है कि अतीत काल विस्मृति के गर्भ में सो रहा है और तेल साधनों के शोषण की कृपा से सुनहला तथा सम्पन्न भविष्य जगमगा रहा है।

यदि आप कुवैत की किसी सड़क पर कार द्वारा भ्रमण करें, तब वहां खुले में कुछ परित्यक्त कारें देखकर आप चकित नहीं होंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि मरम्मत करने पर व्यय अत्यधिक आता है और पुरानी कारें अत्यन्त सस्ती बिकती हैं। मार्ग के किनारे पर इन्जन तथा अन्य पुर्जों से युक्त छोड़ी हुयी कितनी ही कारें पड़ी होती हैं, मुख्यकर वे कारें जो दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होती हैं। यह बात भारत की स्थिति से सर्वथा भिन्न है जहां पुरानी तथा छोड़ी हुई कारों के पुर्जों के लिये खुला बाजार रहता है।

कुवैत में सबसे कठिन एक समस्या वाहनों के ठहरने के स्थान की है। कदाचित् इसका कारण नगर में कारों की अत्यधिक संख्या है। तहखानों (बेसमेंट) और पहली मंजिल (ग्राउंड फ्लोर) में वाहनों के ठहरने के लिये काफी स्थान वाले भवन आजकल बन रहे हैं; अन्यथा, मार्ग गाड़ियों से खचाखच भर जायें। सफात के मुख्य बाजार में एक बड़ा बहुमंजिली भवन हैं जिसमें विभिन्न तलों पर वाहनों के ठहरने की व्यवस्था है। जैसी आशा करना स्वाभाविक है, वहाँ पेट्रोल और डीजल सस्ते हैं। पेट्रोल लगभग 50 पैसे और डीजल 30 पैसे लिटर है। वास्तव में कार वालों के लिये तो यहाँ स्वर्ग है।

भवनों तथा वास्तुविद्या के विचार से, कुवैत में एक अनूठी तस्वीर उभर कर आती है। एक ओर तो बिना किसी शिल्प के पत्थर और समुद्री मिट्टी से बने बद्दू नामक कुवैत के आदिवासियों के कुछ विरले पुराने घर दिखाई देते हैं; तथा उनके कुछ ऐसे शिविर हैं जो उन्होंने तेल-शोधन के शुरू-शुरू में स्थानीय जनों से भय खाकर तेल-क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर अन्यत्र बनाये थे। कहीं-कहीं अब भी लोहे, बल्लियों तथा नालीदार कारूगेटेड चादरों के उजड़े शिविर दिखाई देते हैं। वैसे दूसरी ओर उनके लिये नये फ्लैट भी बनाये गये हैं। इस प्रकार नयी भवन निर्माण-कला, पुराने भवनों और टूटे-फूटे शेडों से यहाँ गलबहियाँ डाले खड़ी हैं।

कुवैत सरकार द्वारा निर्मित निम्न-आय-वर्ग की कालोनी में हम कार से गये । भारतीय मापदण्ड के अनुसार, यह वह कालोनी थी जिसमें ऐसे ही फ्लैट थे जैसे यहाँ भारत की महानगरियों में सुन्दर निवासीय कालोनी में होते हैं। हमारी कार में बैठे हुये एक हालैण्डवासी व्यापारी तथा एक ईराकी सज्जन भी इसी विचार के थे कि कुवैत जैसा धनी देश ही केवल इतने सुन्दर फ्लैट निम्न-श्रेणी के मनुष्यों के रहने लिये बनाने की सोच सकता है। सुन्दर-सुन्दर डिजाइनों के इटली और ईरानी कालीनों तथा एयर-कन्डीशनरों (वातानुकूल यंत्रों) से सजे-धजे प्रत्येक कमरे को हमने देखा। रंगीन टी. वी. (दूरदर्शन) का सेट तो हर कुवैती परिवार के लिये एक जरूरी-सी वस्तु है। उन

फ्लैटों के लगभग सभी के आगे हमने कारें खड़ी देखीं। निम्न आय वाले कुवैतियों का ऐसा ऊँचा स्तर देखकर हमें ईर्ष्या हुई।

इस धनी देश तक में, गन्दी-बस्तियाँ साफ कराने की, उन गन्दी बस्तियों के वासियों को पुनर्वास दिलाने की और मुआवजे देने की सरकार को अपनी बड़ी- बड़ी जटिल समस्यायें बतायी जाती हैं। किन्तु आर्थिक साधनों ने कभी मुख नहीं मोड़ा और कुवैतियों को पूरा-पूरा मुआवजा देने की सरकारी क्षमता ने किसी समस्या को भयानक मुख नहीं फाड़ने दिया। वास्तव में 1948 से लेकर तीन दशाब्दियों में पुराना कुवैत सारा नष्ट हो गया है और दोबारा नया कुवैत उठ खड़ा हुआ है। समुद्री कीचड़ और मिट्टी के घरों को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करने का कार्य सर्वप्रथम 1950 से 1959 तक किया गया। कुवैत-नगर के परकोटे को 1957-58 में तोड़ा गया; उस समय साधारण कुवैती तेल के मूल्य का महत्त्व समझने लगा और उसकी भरी जेबें तब मोटरकारें, टी. वी. इत्यादि जैसी आधुनिक सुविधाओं से सजे-सजाये बड़े-बड़े भवनों का स्वप्न देखने लगीं। फिर भी अब तक के भवन-निर्माण को पुराण-पंथी ही कहा जा सकता है— अधिक से अधिक मध्य पूर्व क्षेत्र का वह मध्यकालीन युग का स्थापत्य पुकारा जा सकता है।

कुवैती सरकार ने शीघ्र कार्यवाई की और नगर-योजना को क्या सैद्धान्तिक और क्या व्यावहारिक दोनों प्रकार से चालू किया। कुवैत को एक नया नगर बनाने के लिये, विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं में रोड़ा अटकाने वाले सभी घरों को तोड़ दिया गया। उस देश में ऐसे विदेशियों की बाढ़-सी आ गयी जो वहाँ रहने के इच्छुक थे। सो कुवैतियों को जहाँ कहीं भी भूमि मिली वहाँ ही उन्होंने घर बना लिये। प्रायः सरकारी योजनाओं के लिये नियत भूमि पर वे बैठ गये और सरकार से भारी मुआवजा लिया और वह केवल इसलिये कि और कहीं इसी प्रकार भूमि हथिया लें जहाँ कोई मार्ग या स्कूल या अस्पताल बनने वाला हो जिससे फिर उन्हें ऊँची धनराशि मुआवजे में मिल जाये। इस प्रकार एक कुचक्र चल पड़ा। इसका भयंकर रूप तो तब देखा गया जब सरकार समुद्रतट पर एक मार्ग बनाना चाहती थी; किन्तु उसके अचरज का ठिकाना नहीं रहा जब उसने देखा कि जहाँ कुछ वर्ष पहले कुछ भी नहीं था वहाँ अब चप्पे-चप्पे पर लोग अधिकार जमाये बैठे हैं। यह तो सरकार को एक सिर-दर्द बन गया क्योंकि वहाँ का हरेक निवासी (जो कुवैती ही केवल था क्योंकि गैरकुवैतों को कोई घर बनाने की आज्ञा ही नहीं है) तो इस दावे पर मकान का पूरा-पूरा मूल्य लेना चाहता था कि वह उसकी बाप-दादों की सम्पत्ति है। सरकार इतना मूल्य कहाँ से दे सकती थी ? अतएव नगर के समुद्रतट पर उसने 200 फीट चौड़ी भूमि सुधारी-संभाली और दोनों ओर से मार्ग चलने वाला राजपथ बनाया और एक सुन्दर सागर-तट निर्माणाधीन है। आधुनिक ढंगों से उसको सुन्दर प्रकार से निर्माण करने के लिये पाँच अरब दीनार सुरक्षित रखे गये हैं।

अनेकों बहुमंजिले तथा गगन-चुम्बीय भवनों के निर्माण पर कुवैत के पुराने मकानों के गिराने और नये बनाने का दूसरा चरण चल रहा है। किन्तु कुवैत की जनसंख्या

इतनी तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही है जितनी विश्व में कहीं अन्यत्र नहीं। 1930 में केवल साठ हजार और अब 1975 में दस लाख होना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। यह 15-20 गुणा है। किन्तु इससे उत्पन्न सभी समस्यायें सुलझा ली गई हैं।

यहाँ किराये इतने ऊँचे हैं कि कुवैत हिल्टन होटल के पास केन्द्रीय वातानुकूलित सजे सजाये नव-निर्मित दो कमरों के फ्लैटों का मासिक किराया 300 दीनार है अर्थात् 10,000 रुपये। किसी साधारण कालोनी में मामूली एक कमरे के फ्लैट का किराया 40 से 50 दीनार मासिक है। साथ ही, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अत्यधिक मँहगे दामों ने कुवैत को विश्व के सबसे मँहगे नगरों में से एक बना दिया है।

तेल जन्य लाभ ने कुवैत का रूप रंग ही नहीं बदल दिया है बल्कि वहाँ के निवासी कल्पनातीत महाधनी बन गये हैं।

हाकी टूर्नामेन्ट

दिनांक 1 से 15 मार्च 1976 तक कलकत्ते में खेले गये अखिल भारतीय वीटन कप हाकी टूर्नामेंट में के० रि० पु० दल की ब्लू टीम ने भाग लिया। इस सम्मानित टूर्नामेंट में सारे देश की 24 टीम सम्मिलित हुईं, जिनमें कुछ प्रसिद्ध टीमें थीं—इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स, सिगनल कोर, ए० एस. सी., मोहन बागान, पूर्वीय रेलवे, पूर्वी बंगाल, भोपाल, आई. सी. एफ. पेरमवूर तथा कलकत्ता कस्टम्स।

क्वार्टर फाइनल में हमारी टीम 10 मार्च 76 को कलकत्ता इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कारपोरेशन के विरुद्ध खेली। हमारी टीम-टाई-ब्रेकर में 4-2 से जीती। अर्द्ध फाइनल 'डबल (चरण)' लीग के आधार पर खेला गया। पहले चरण में हमारी टीम की भिड़न्त सिगनल कोर जालंधर से 11 मार्च 76 को हुई। उसकी टीम में दो खिलाड़ी विश्व कप हाकी चैम्पियनशिप में भाग लेने वाले तक थे; किन्तु हम 1-0 से जीते। दूसरे चरण में मैच 12 मार्च 76 को हुई। उसमें भी हमारी टीम 2-1 से जीती।

14 मार्च 76 को फाइनल के प्रथम चरण का मैच ए. एस. सी. जालंधर के विरुद्ध खेला गया, जो दोनों ओर से बिना गोल हुए अनिर्णीत रहा। दूसरा चरण 15 मार्च 76 को खेला गया। यह मैच भी बड़ा जुझारु रहा और फिर किसी ओर से गोल नहीं हुआ। किन्तु टाई ब्रेकर में हमारी टीम 2-4 से हार गयी।

कुल मिलाकर, हमारी टीम का खेल उत्तम रहा। अर्द्ध फाइनलों में तो हमारा खेल अत्यन्त उत्तम रहा। फाइनलों में भी, हमारी टीम अच्छी खेली।

इस सम्मानित टूर्नामेंट में हमारी टीम ने प्रथम बार प्रवेश किया था।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल और जन-सम्पर्क

लेखक–श्री सी. एम. पाण्डेय

भारत में पुलिस-जनता-सम्बन्ध के विषय में बहुत कुछ कहा तथा लिखा गया है। साधारणतया, ध्येय यह रहा है कि पुलिस के वर्तमान अत्याचारी रूप के स्थान पर उसे संरक्षक तथा सहायक के रूप में उभार कर जनता के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया जाए। इस संदर्भ में "पुलिस" शब्द सामान्यतया नागरिक पुलिस के लिये प्रयुक्त हुआ है। व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार के आदर्श सिद्धान्तों के अतिरिक्त, उपलब्ध सामग्री में के. रि. पु. दल के लिये कुछ भी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है । लोक प्रसिद्ध रूप संवारने के लिये, के. रि. पु. दल के उद्देश्य और क्षेत्र दोनों भिन्न हैं। नागरिक पुलिस से भिन्न, जनता की शिकायतें दूर करने में भ्रष्ट तथा क्रूर होने का कलंक का टीका इस दल के माथे पर नहीं लगा है। इस लेख में उन्हीं क्षेत्रों के विषय में चर्चा की जायेगी जिनमें के. रि. पु. दल अपना लोकरूप संभाल सके।

दल की भूमिका : के. रि. पु. दल की ये प्रमुख दो भूमिकायें हैं :

(1) राज्यद्रोह विरोध तथा (2) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा।

पहली भूमिका में, दल की लगभग आधी बटालियनें पूर्वोत्तर के वनजातीय क्षेत्र में निरत हैं। दूसरी में, हमारी बटालियनें नगरों तथा मैदानों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त हैं । अतएव, जनता के दो भिन्न वर्गों से हमारे जवानों का सम्बन्ध पड़ रहा है-अर्थात् पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के आदिवासी, और अन्यत्र नगरों में व्यवहार-कुशल शहरी लोग। जनता से नित्यप्रति निपटने के लिये, कुछ बातें तो सब क्षेत्रों तथा सब मनुष्यों पर लागू होती हैं और कुछ विशेष बातें केवल वनजातीय क्षेत्रों से ही सम्बन्धित हैं। इस लेख में, इन बातों की तथा यथावश्यक वनजातीय क्षेत्रों में जनसम्पर्क विषय की संक्षेप में चर्चा की गई है।

इस समय, के. रि. पु. दल की कोई स्वतन्त्र भूमिका नहीं है। इस दल को अधिकतर कानून और व्यवस्था के रखरखाव में लगाया जाता है जो कि संविधान के अनुसार राज्यों की मूलरूप से जिम्मेदारी है। इसीलिये, किसी भी कानून तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति में, यह दल नागरिक प्रशासन की सहायता में लगाया जाता है और मुठभेड़ों के प्रारम्भ में यह पीछे रहता है जब तक बल-प्रयोग के अतिरिक्त अन्य ढंग उपद्रव से सुलझने को कारगर सिद्ध होते हैं। इस समय, इस दल की रोकथाम और समझौते के उपायों के लिये जनता से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं होता। वह तो तभी सम्पर्क में आता है जब संकट की नहीं लौटने वाली घड़ी आ जाती है। उस समय बल-प्रयोग परमावश्यक हो जाता है।

अन्य स्थितियों में, नागरिक अधिकारी जनता को अपना आतंक बिठाने को इस दल का प्रयोग करते हैं। इस दल का प्रयोग और निरत करना के. रि. पु. दल पर नहीं वरंच नागरिक प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर रहता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, अपनी इच्छानुसार प्रयोग के लिये यह दल स्थानीय प्रशासन के हाथ में एक यंत्र है।

इस प्रकार जनता से हमारा सम्पर्क लाठी, गैस और गोली से होता है। उत्तेजित जनता की प्रतिक्रिया यही होती है कि यह दल उसे धमकाने तथा डराने को लगाया

जाता है। इसमें यह भी आशंका होती है कि कहीं इस को ही बेरी नहीं मान लिया जाय। दूसरे शब्दों में, के. रि. पु. दल को स्थानीय प्रशासन का तुरन्त एक अंग माना जाता है, और किसी घटना के कारण, कार्य तथा परिणामों का जिम्मेदार समझा जाता है। जब तक कि जन साधारण में विज्ञापन, और समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा हमारी भूमिका की सही जानकारी नहीं होगी, तब तक ऐसी स्थिति से बचना कठिन है। के.रि. पु. दल के विषय में सच्चा ज्ञान कराने के लिये जन-सम्पर्क पहला कदम है। कानून तथा व्यवस्था से सुलझाने में इस दल की सेवा तथा भूमिका से जनता को परिचित कराने में कोई हानि दिखाई नहीं देती है। हमारे जैसे लोकतंत्र देश के लिये, यह तो वास्तव में अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

जनहितकार्य—एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जिसमें यह दल अपना रूप निखार सकता है। आजकल हम कभी साहाय्य और बचाव के कामों में, कभी आग बुझाने में और कभी बाढ़ व अन्य प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों में मनुष्यों को सहायता देते रहते हैं। यह काम अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में बटालियनों द्वारा हो रहा है। ऐसे कामों में निदेशन तथा तालमेल के लिये हमारे दल में कोई संगठित संस्था नहीं है। फलस्वरूप, मुख्यालय से कुछ गज या मील तक ही हमारा कार्य-क्षेत्र सीमित रहता है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़-पीड़ित, अकालग्रस्त या दैवी प्रकोपों के शिकारों को सहायता पहुँचाने के लिये बहुत कम काम किया गया है। मानवदुक्खों को अपने छोटे स्तर पर निवारण करने के लिये, प्रत्येक सेक्टर में साहाय्य, और बचाव की इकाई स्थापित करना कठिन नहीं होगा। प्रश्न यहाँ व्यय का आता है। हम पर अमित आर्थिक साधन नहीं हैं, किन्तु थोड़ी-बहुत धनराशि बटालियन या निदेशालय की कल्याण-निधि से प्राप्त हो सकती है। रद्दी वस्त्रों को जलाने के स्थान पर (जैसा हम कई जगह कर रहे हैं), हम सोच-समझ कर उन्हें निर्धनों, और दैवी प्रकोपों से पीड़ितों में बाँट सकते हैं। 1971 में पच्छिमी बंगाल की बाढ़ में किये गये साहाय्य तथा बचाव अभियानों से भलीभाँति पता चल सकता है कि ऐसे छोटे अभियान तक जनता का मन जीत सकते हैं। इन अभियानों के अतिरिक्त हमारी बटालियनों ने तब चाय-स्टालें खोली थीं जहाँ निर्धनों को मुफ्त चाय और नाश्ता एक सप्ताह दिया था। इस कार्य के लिये, 3,000 रुपये तो दल की कल्याण-निधि से, और शेष धन बटालियन-निधि से खर्च किया गया पर जनता से प्राप्त सराहना की तुलना में खर्च की हुई राशि कुछ भी नहीं थी। 7 सितम्बर 71 के **'हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड'** के शब्दों में "अतीव कुख्यात के.रि. पुलिस की उपस्थिति तथा फैलाव के बिना (जिस को हटाने के लिये निहित स्वार्थों ने आकाश पाताल एक कर रक्खा था) मानव-दुक्ख बहुत ही अधिक होते । ऐसा यत्न बचाव काम के लिए और भी लाभकारी सिद्ध हो सकता है।" कलकत्ते के कमिश्नर ने महीनिरीक्षक पुलिस के. रि. पु. दल सेकटर II को अपने पत्र में लिखा था— "कलकत्ते के बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में के. रि. पु. दल ने बचाव कार्य में अनूठी सेवा की है। तुम्हारे दल के विरुद्ध द्वैष के संघर्ष से सुलझने में यह मुंह तोड़ उत्तर है। जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं तो इस कार्य से अतीव प्रसन्न हूं"। देश के विभिन्न भागों में, हमारी बटालियनों ने अनेकों ऐसे कार्य किये हैं। किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश उचित प्रचार के बिना ऐसे कार्य जनता की दृष्टि से

छिपे रहे हैं।

कल्याणकारी कार्य—यद्यपि दल के जवानों और उनके परिवारों के कल्याण के लिये बहुत कुछ किया गया है, जनता में कोई भी इसकी प्रशंसा नहीं है। जो जवान सेवा करते मरे या मारे गये या विकलांग अथवा असमर्थ हो गये उनको हमने अच्छा साहाय्य देना आरम्भ कर दिया है। रोगियों को भी सहायता देने की प्रणाली है। हमारी कल्याण निधि से उच्चतर शिक्षा पाने के लिये जवानों के होशियार बालकों को छात्र-वृत्तियाँ मिल रही हैं । नित्य के काम की अनेकों वस्तुयें कल्याण केन्द्रों में बनाई जा रही हैं, और जवानों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर दी जा रही हैं । कल्याण केन्द्रों को अपनी वस्तुयें बेच कर जवानों की पत्नियां अतिरिक्त आय कमाती हैं ।

किसी भी क्षेत्र में कल्याणकारी कार्यों की सराहना करना मनुष्य का स्वभाव है । हमारी उक्त कल्याणकारिणी योजनायें जनमानस पर अच्छी छाप निस्सन्देह छोड़ेंगी क्योंकि क्या खुले और क्या छिपे दोनों प्रकार से इन योजनाओं से जन साधारण को लाभ हो रहा है । सेवा काल में मरे जवान के उत्तराधिकारियों को तुरन्त आर्थिक या अन्य सहायता हमारे द्वारा दिये जाने पर जनता के चित्त में पाये स्थान की कल्पना कीजिये। सबसे बड़ी महत्ता की बात है शीघ्रता, जिससे लाभ उठाने वाले को हमारी सहायता पहुँचती है। इससे विपरीत, अन्य विभागों में ऐसे मामलों में बर्षों लग जाते हैं, और अन्त में कटी-छंटी धनराशि मिल पाती है। जवानों को भांति-भांति की सहायता का तथा ग्रुप केन्द्रों और बटालियनों में अन्य कल्याणकारी कार्यों का नियमित रूप से प्रचार होना चाहिये।

हमारे अनेकों ग्रुप केन्द्रों में बहुत उपजाऊ भूमि पड़ी है। जनशक्ति की भी वहां कमी नहीं है। हम वहां खूब खेतीबाड़ी, बागबानी इत्यादि कर सकते हैं। कहीं-कहीं, फार्म सफलतापूर्वक खोले गये हैं। यह खेती हमें दैनिक आवश्यकता की वस्तुयें सस्ते मूल्यों पर ही जवानों को नहीं दिलायेगी, साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए हमारे छोटे स्तर पर ये ठोस कार्य तथा सहायता करने के यत्न जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे । किन्तु सब कार्यवाही को ईमानदारी से करने के लिये बड़ी सावधानी बर्तनी पड़ेगी।

सहानुभूति-जनता की प्रार्थनाओं और शिकायतों के प्रति सहानुभूति दिखाने से बहुत सी भ्रान्तियां समाप्त हो सकेंगी, और एक दूसरे के विचारों को उचित रूप से समझने के लिये सुहावना वातावरण पैदा होगा। इसे कोई भी इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि घमण्डी और दम्भी व्यवहार से तथा जन साधारण से नहीं मिलने से बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। इससे गलतफहमियां पैदा होती हैं, और तिल के ताड़ बन जाते हैं। दूसरी ओर जनता की शिकायतों के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्वक सुनवाई, और स्नेहपूर्ण बातचीत अनेकों मतभेद समाप्त कर देती है। ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि शिकायतों की तुरन्त छानबीन हो और अपराधियों को डाँटा जाये। "हम इसे देखेंगे" वाला व्यवहार ठीक नहीं है । सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को तत्काल बुलाया जाये और मामले की छान-बीन वहीं हो। इससे दुखी को सन्तोष मिलेगा और हठधर्मी भी कोमल बन जायेगा।

चिकित्सा प्रबंध : हमारी अनेकों बटालियनें पूर्वोत्तर के भीतरी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में निरत हैं जहाँ डाक्टरी सुविधायें या तो हैं ही नहीं या बहुत कम हैं। इन बटालियनों के चिकित्सा-कक्ष (एम. आई. रूम) निर्धन तथा जरूरत आदिवासियों की सीमित रूप से चिकित्सा करके जवानों को सद्भावना तथा सराहना दिला सकते हैं । डाक्टर भी प्रहरी टुकड़ियों के साथ ग्रामों में जा जा कर रोगियों की चिकित्सा कर सकते हैं। साधारणतया आदि वासी इस प्रकार के दयामय कार्यों को अत्यधिक पसन्द करते हैं। किन्तु ऐसे धर्मार्थ कार्यों में सावधानी बर्तनी चाहिए। बहुत से क्षेत्रों में आदिवासियों के रीति-रिवाजों में कितने ही अन्धविश्वास होते हैं। अपनी सामाजिक रीतियों के विरुद्ध वे कोई कार्य सहन करना नहीं चाहेंगे और ना ही कोई वैसी चिकित्सा करायेंगे। क्योंकि गम्भीर रोगों के लिए ना तो हम पर कोई सुविधा होती है और ना ही प्रत्येक रोगी को देने के लिये औषध; इसलिए छोटे-मोटे रोगों की चिकित्सा ही करनी चाहिए और यदि आवश्यक हो तो और अच्छी चिकित्सा के लिए उन्हें केवल निर्देश देना चाहिये।

सहयोगी व्यवहार : निर्धन और मूढ़ पुरुष को थोड़ा-सा सहयोग भी किसी पुलिस दल को अच्छा नाम दिलाता है। सन् 1972 में जब चीनियों ने नेफा के कुछ भाग पर अपना अधिकार जमा लिया था, तब अपनी उदारता का ढिंढोरा पीटने के लिये वे गाँव-गाँव गये; घर-क्षेत्र साफ किये, फसल कटाई में योगदान दिया और स्वच्छता तथा सफाई, चिकित्सा, कृषि में सुधार जैसे विषय ग्रामीणों को पढ़ाये। उनके उत्तम और अनुशासित व्यवहार का ग्रामीणों पर वह प्रभाव पड़ा कि उनके लौट जाने पर हमारे प्रशासन को ग्रामीणों के मस्तिष्क से उनकी छाप को मिटाना एक टेड़ी खीर हो गई। हमारी कई बटालियनें पूर्वोत्तर भाग में अर्द्ध स्थायी रूप से स्थापित हैं। हम वहाँ के ग्रामीणों को उसी भाँति का सहयोग तथा निर्देश दे सकते हैं और दल को अच्छा नाम दिला सकते हैं। उत्तम शिक्षा तथा ज्ञान पाये होने के कारण हम उन्हें कितनी ही अच्छी और लाभदायक बातें सिखा सकते हैं। विहित भूमिका तथा न्याय-सीमा की चारदीवारी में स्वयं को बन्द रखना हमारे लिये काफी नहीं है।

युवाक्लब : तरुण मस्तिष्कों पर नये विचारों तथा नारों का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। उनको ढालना तथा राष्ट्रीय जीवन की मुख्य धारा में उनको प्रवाहित करना सरल है। पूर्वोत्तर भाग में जहाँ वर्षों से राजद्रोह की अग्नि सुलगती रही है, वहाँ कितने ही ऐसे हठधर्मी हैं जिनके कान में तर्क की कोई जूं तक नहीं रेंगती। सुरक्षा दल अपनी संरक्षा के लिए नहीं किन्तु दमन के लिये शत्रुदल से उन्हें लगते हैं। उनकी भावनाओं को बदलने के लिए और शेष देश से उनका तालमेल बिठाने के हेतु हमें क्या करना होगा? एक उपाय तो यह है कि यथासम्भव उनको चालू युवा क्लबों में अपने निर्देश दिये जायें, सहायता दी जाये तथा साहस बढ़ाया जाये। सांस्कृतिक कार्यों, राष्ट्रदिवसों के मनाने तथा राष्ट्रीय समस्यायों पर विचार-विनमय के मूलतः उददेश्य से, और विज्ञान, तकनीकी, औद्योगिक तथा अन्य विकासों की जानकारी कराने के लिए वहाँ के युवकों को एकत्र करने हेतु एक संगठन बनाया जाये। क्लब के सदस्यों को बटालियनों के समारोहों में बुलाया जाये और हमारे सांस्कृतिक कार्यों में भाग लेने को उन्हें उत्साहित किया जाये। ध्येय उन्हें यह अनुभव कराने का है कि वे महान देश के

अंग हैं और के. रि. पु. दल कोई विदेशी दखल करने वाला दल न हो कर उनके लाभ तथा संरक्षा के लिये वहाँ निरत है।

खेल : हमारे खेल बटालियनों तक ही सीमित हैं। नागरिक युवक हमारे साथ खेलने में या तो संकोच करते हैं या डरते हैं। उन्हें अपने साथ खिलाने के लिए उत्साहित करने से उनमें हमारे प्रति सद्भावना उत्पन्न होगी। निस्सन्देह, हमारे रहस्यों को जानने-हेतु हम में मेलजोल करने की चेष्टा वाले विद्रोही-तत्वों को अपने से अलग रखने के लिये सूबबूझ की जरूरत है। किन्तु यह दुधारी तलवार के समान है और हमें ढाढस नहीं खोना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार हमें उनके टूर्नामेन्टों में भाग लेना चाहिए। परस्पर मित्रता तथा विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये स्थानीय टीमों से मैचें खेलना अत्यधिक लाभदायक सिद्ध हुआ है।

जनजातीय-विवाद : आदिवासी सरल स्वभाव के होते हैं और साधारणतया वे अपने विवाद अपनी चिरप्रचलित परम्पराओं के अनुसार निपटा लेते हैं। उन्हें किसी बाहरी सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। वे बहुत ही भावुक होते हैं और कोई बाहरी शक्ति (और मुख्य करके कोई सशस्त्र दल) यदि दूर-दूर तक भी उनके विवाद में किसी का पक्ष लेती है तब वे उसके घोर शत्रु हो जाते हैं । अत: यह कहना कठिन है कि क्या इस दल को कोई रचनात्मक भूमिका निभानी चाहिये या अलग रहना चाहिये । परन्तु भीतरी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कोई नागरिक प्रशासन सफल रूप से नहीं चल रहा है यह प्रश्न कभी-कभी हमारे दल के लिये बड़ा महत्त्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। ऐसे अवसर प्रायः आये हैं जब दल ने ऐसी स्थिति को चतुराई से सुलझाने हेतु भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा भी जनता से पाई है और कभी उन्हीं मनुष्यों से घोर विरोध भी पाया है । दोनों प्रकार का एक-एक उदाहरण उद्धृत है। सन् 1972 में टुयेनसंग के पांसो ग्राम के दो 'खेलों' में एक धनी जमींदार की खेती में श्रमिकों को दैनिक भाड़े के विषय को लेकर विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ। कई बैठकें हई; किन्तु कोई समाधान नहीं निकला। स्थिति ऐसी गम्भीर हो गई कि आधी रात को के.रि. पु. दल के चौकी कमांडर को वहाँ के जी. बी. (वृद्ध) ने यह सूचित किया कि घातक शस्त्रों से लैस दोनों खेल किसी समय भी युद्ध कर सकते हैं । वह कमांडर तुरन्त एक सेक्शन को लेकर वहाँ जा पहुँचा और दोनों खेलों को अलग करके बीच में खड़ा हो गया। उसने दोनों दलों के नेताओं से अपने सम्मुख शान्तचित्त से विचार-विमर्श को कहा तथा स्थिति बिगड़ने से सभाल ली। तनाव धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो गया। दूसरे दिन दोनों खेल व्यर्थ के रक्तपात बचाने के लिये उस कमांडर को धन्यवाद देने चौकी आये। उस दिन से वे हर आगन्तुक अधिकारी से उस कमांडर की प्रशंसा करने से नहीं चूकते थे।

दूसरी घटना में, के. रि. पु. दल की चौकी में सिविल सप्लाई के एक नागरिक स्टोरमैन को शरण दी गई। कुछ अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की कमी के कारण आदिवासियों ने उसे मार डालने की धमकी दी थी। उन्होंने स्थानीय विधानसभा के सदस्य तथा डी. सी. (उपायुक्त) पर के. रि. पु. दल के चौकी कमांडर के विरुद्ध पक्षपात के आरोप लगाते हुये एक याचिका भेजी। एक सरकारी कर्मचारी को शरण देकर जीवन बचाने

के हमारे सच्चे उद्देश्य पर वे विश्वास नहीं कर सके।

हमारे विचार से ऐसी जटिल स्थितियों में, के. रि. पु. दल. को रचनात्मक भूमिका निभानी चाहिये। यह भी उचित नहीं है कि हम खड़े-खड़े दूर से सब कुछ देखते रहें। साथ ही, पूर्ण निष्पक्षता तथा किसी की और तनिक भी नहीं झुके हुये कार्यवाई करने के लिए अत्यन्त ही सावधानी तथा चतुराई बर्तनी चाहिये।

जनता के सम्मुख आचार तथा अनुशासन : अपने आचार और अनुशासन का वह भवन है जिस पर किसी दल की सुन्दर मूर्त्ति गढ़ी जाती है। यहाँ पर "अनुशासन के तीन मुख्य नियम" और "आचार की आठ बातें" उद्धत करना उचित रहेगा जिनको मारोत्सीतंग ने लोक सेना के लिये प्रति पादित किया था—

अनुशासन के तीन मुख्य नियम : (i) अपने सब कामों में आज्ञाओं को मानो (ii) गुत्थी में से अकेली सुई या धागा मत निकालो (iii) हर पकड़ी वस्तु को अन्दर लो।

आचार की आठ बातें : (i) नम्रतापूर्वक बोलो (ii) खरीदी हुयी वस्तु का उचित मूल्य दो (iii)प्रत्येक उधार ली वस्तु को लौटाओ (iv) जो वस्तु तुमसे टूट जाये उसका मूल्य दो (v) जनता को ना मारो और न उनकी शपथ लो (vi) फसलों को हानि मत पहुँचाओ (vii) महिलाओं से छेड़छाड़ मत करो (viii) बंदियों से दुर्व्यवहार मत करो।

उपर्युक्त नियमों तथा आचार संहिता की व्याख्या करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के हमारे सभी अधिकारी अपने अनुभव से भली-भाँति जानते हैं कि इन बातों के उल्लंघन करने पर जन-सम्बन्ध ऐसे बिगड़ सकते हैं कि सुधरना कठिन होता है।

आचार-व्यवहार के कुछ अन्य पहल भी हैं। जनता के सामने वर्दी में प्रकट होना एक ऐसी ही बात है। दल के मैले-कुचैले वस्त्र पहने हुये एक असभ्य दुविनीत जवान से जन-साधारण के मस्तिष्क पर बुरी छाप पड़ती है जबकि एक सुन्दर वस्त्रधारी चुस्त तथा शिष्ट जवान अपने तथा दल दोनों के लिये प्रशंसा का पात्र बनता है।

अन्त में, हम यह कहेंगे कि दल के जवान उसके दर्पण हैं। एक निर्मल तथा चमचमाता रूप तभी दिखलाई पड़ता है जब कि दर्पण साफ तथा उज्ज्वल होता है।

सामूहिक बीमा योजना

क.रि. पु. दल में दल के जवानों के विचार प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त एक सामूहिक बीमा योजना तैयार की गई है। योजना के विवरण सब कमांडैंटों को भेजे गये हैं। विस्तार से उसे बताने पर, जवानों के स्पष्ट और खुले विचार मालूम किये जायेंगे। सभी अधीन बटालियनों के विचारों पर एक टिप्पणी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सम्बद्ध उपमहानिरीक्षकों को भेजी जायेगी।

कहानी

खूनी कौन ?

लेखक—श्री जे० एस० शर्म्मा

"ठाँय..." की विभीषक ध्वनि कन्जाई ' के छोटे से ग्राम में गंज गई। अपराह्न की निस्तब्धता में उसकी ध्वनि और भी जोर की लगी। ग्राम के सभी आबाल-वृद्ध बाहर निकल पड़े। बच्चे तो यह समझे कि किसी नटखट पांडे ने अभी दस-पाँच दिन पूर्व से ही दिवाली मनाना प्रारम्भ कर दी जो यह पटाका छोड़ा है; वृद्धों को यह असमय ध्वनि अजीब-सी लगी। जिधर से यह ध्वनि आई थी, सब तीर की भांति उधर भाग खड़े हये । एक विचित्र हल्ले-गुल्ले का मुहाल मच गया।

किन्तु... यह क्या ? सब एकदम अवाक् रह गये । ग्राम के उस छोटे-से मकान में जहाँ से धुंआ उड़ता दिखाई दिया था, एक दारुण चीत्कार सुनाई पड़ा "हायरे ! मैं मर गया रे" वहाँ एक अठारह वर्षीय किशोर सिर पटक-पटक कर रो रहा था ।—"हाय चाची! यह तूने क्या किया ? हाय मैं क्या दादा-चाचा को मुंह दिखाऊंगा ?"

तभी कन्धों को झकझोरते हुये पड़ोसी सुखदपुरी ने उस तरुण से पूछा "अरे क्या हुआ सखाराम ?" सखाराम तब तो और भी विलख-विलखकर रोने लगा—"हाय चाची यह क्या किया" और घर के अन्दर की ओर संकेत किया।

घर में केवल एक ही कमरा था, जिसमें दो द्वार थे। एक में कुण्डी लग रही थी और दूसरे पर सखाराम फूट-फूट कर रो रहा था । सुखदपुरी ने उचक कर जो अन्दर देखा, तब वह पसीना-पसीना हो गया। कमरे में रक्त से लथपथ एक किशोरी पड़ी थी जिसकी आयु कठिनता से उन्नीस वर्ष की होगी। वह कोई दस दिन पूर्व ही ग्राम में आई थी। देखने में अत्यन्त रमणीक गुलाब का सा फूल लगती थी। भोपाल में रहने के कारण नगर की तड़क-भड़क से कैसे अछूती रह सकती थी; फिर उसने स्कूल तक की हवा खाई थी; हायर सेकेण्डरी तक पढ़ी थी। वैसे भी अधभर गगरी छलकत जाये। जब भी ग्रामीण कन्यायें नगर से ग्रामों में आती हैं; तब और भी अपनी टीप-टाप दिखाकर ग्रामीण पड़ोसियों पर अपना प्रभाव जताना चाहती हैं; परन्तु यह किशोरी तो सबसे बाजी मार गई थी। सदैव तितली के समान इतराती इठलाती फिरती थी। हीरोइनों की भाँति वह थोड़ी-थोड़ी देर में वस्त्र बदलती थी। यही दशा उसके केश-कलापों की थी। यदि सुबह को दो गुत्थीं होतीं, तब दोपहर को जलेबी जूड़ा और शाम को लम्बी नागिन-सी लहराती चोटी। एक शब्द में वह स्वयं को फैशन की पुतली समझती थी। इसके इस बनठन की चर्चा ग्राम के घर-घर में रूई की तरह धुन गई थी।

कंजई ग्राम में उसकी सुसराल थी। उसके ससुर शम्भु प्रसाद रिटायर्ड फौजी थे और जैसा फौजियों को शौक होता है, वह दो-दो बन्दूक रखते थे। एक 12 बोर वाली और दूसरी नाल मुखी। जिस प्रकार पुराने समय में वह घर राजाओं और नवाबों का

नहीं माना जाता था जिसमें एक दो शेर-चीतों की खालें नहीं टंगी हों चाहे उन्होंने कभी शेर-चीता छोड़ एक सियार का भी शिकार नहीं किया हो और झूठा रोबदाब दिखाने को उन्हें किसी शिकारी से खरीद कर ही घर में न टाँग लिया हो; उसी प्रकार चाहे पेन्शन के बाद फौजी को कभी बन्दूक चलाने का अवसर नहीं पड़ता; परन्तु वह शस्त्रों से घर सजाना अपनी शान समझता है। किन्तु शम्भु प्रसाद को कभी स्वप्न में भी यह ज्ञात नहीं था कि उनकी यह झूठी शान-शौकत इतनी महंगी पड़ेगी कि पुत्रवधू के प्राण ले बैठेगी।

पुत्रवधू का वैसे तो नाम दीपाबाई था और वह उसकी यौवन उद्दीप्तता को चरितार्थ करता था, परन्तु विवाह के उपरान्त उसको "अवधरानी" का नाम निज पति से प्राप्त हुआ था। कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि "अवधरानी" सती सीता का नाम है । सचमुच दीपाबाई अवधरानी की भाँति लावण्यमयी रूपसी थी। परन्तु इतना ही नहीं, प्रत्येक पति अपनी पत्नी को जनकसुता की भाँति मनस्विनी तथा पतिपरायणा देखना चाहता है। गोविन्द प्रसाद इस अभिरुचि का अपवाद नहीं था। वह दीपा के रूप पर ही नहीं प्रत्युत् उसकी शील सम्पन्नता पर भी मुग्ध था। इसी कारण वह प्यार से दीपा को अवधरानी कहकर पुकारता था और इसी नाम से ससुराल में ही नहीं, सारे कंजई ग्राम में प्रख्यात थी।

जब सुखदपुरी ने अवधरानी को मरा पाया, तब वह बारम्बार सखाराम से उसका कारण पूछने लगा। किन्तु सखाराम बेचारे पर इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई उत्तर ही नहीं था "अभी तो भली-चंगी थी चाची । हाँ, पेट में दर्द अवश्य बताती थी।"

"तब यह हुआ कैसे ?"

"चाची के पिता पर भी बन्दूक है।"

"सो उससे क्या ?"

"शायद पीड़ा नहीं सहने के कारण चाची यह खतरनाक कदम ले बैठी हो" और कहते ही सखाराम बालकों की भांति करुण क्रन्दन करने लगा। परन्तु सुखदपुरी को सन्तुष्टि नहीं हुई "शायद के क्या अर्थ ?"

"चाची मुझ से बोली कि सक्खू जा। तनिक वैद्य से लवणभास्कर तो ले आ । पर ज्योंही घर से बाहर मैं दस पग आगे बढ़ा होऊँगा कि 'ठाँय' की ध्वनि ने मेरा दिल दहला दिया। मैं उल्टे पाँव लौट पड़ा । हाय ! दादा जी क्या कहेंगे ? चाचा जी को क्या मुंह दिखाऊँगा" सखाराम मुख ढक कर दहाड़ मार-मार कर विलाप करने लगा। ग्राम के सभी नर-नारी इस बेचारे की स्थिति पर गहरी सम्वेदना प्रकट करने लगे और लगे सबके सब भाँति-भाँति की बातों से उसको साहस बँधाने।

"बोलो ! तेरा इसमें क्या दोष ?"

"तभी तो बड़े-बूढ़ों ने घर में हथियार रखना मनाह किया है।"

"आजकल तो भइया यह फैशन चल पड़ा है कि औरतों को मर्द बनाओ। उन्हें पढ़ना-लिखना सिखाओ, बड़ी-बड़ी परीक्षाओं में बिठाओ। कलक्टर-कमिश्नर बनाओ"

"तुम ठीक कहते हो सुखद । उसी दिन मैं जबलपुर गया तब क्या देखा कि शाब तो पीछे बैठा था और वीरबानी मोटर चला रही थी। हा हा हा—"

अन्य सब भी हँस पड़े। तभी एक बोला "अरे इन छोरियों में कहाँ इतनी सहन-शक्ति कि पीड़ा सह सकें। ये तो पुरुष ही है कि घोर संकटों का सामना हँसते-हँसते कर लेता है।"

"अरे तभी तो इनको अबला कहा—"

"उफ ! छोड़ो भी इन बातों को । अब तो कुछ प्रबन्ध करो इस काण्ड का"

सुखदपुरी को मामला संगीन समझ में आ रहा था। वह छूटते ही बोला "मेरी समझ में सबसे पहले जबलपुर में शम्भु प्रसाद को सूचना देना चाहिए।"

"वह बेचारे तो स्वयं अस्पताल में पड़े हैं"

सखाराम बोला "यदि ऐसा नहीं होता तो चाचा गोविन्द प्रसाद क्यों जबलपुर से आते।"

"और क्यों यह आफत हम सब पर नाजिल होती" सुखदपुरी ने सहमति में कहा।

"और क्या ? अच्छी खासी दो वर्ष से भोपाल में रह रही थी चाची" सखाराम भरी आवाज में बोला।

"पर मिट्टी तो यहाँ की पुकार रही थी। न ससुर अस्पताल जाते और न पति जबलपुर आते और न अवधरानी यहाँ आती"

तभी ग्राम के प्रौढ़ अध्यापक ने नेत्र से चश्मा उठाकर माथे पर चढ़ाया और गम्भीर मुद्रा में बोला "मेरी बुद्धि में तो इसने भोपाल में ही यहाँ आकर आत्महत्या करने की योजना बना ली थी"

सबने स्वीकारात्मक मुद्रा में गरदनें हिलाई "मास्टर जी! सच कहते हैं।" फिर सब की राय से सुखदपुरी को जबलपुर से शम्भु प्रसाद तथा गोविन्द को शीघ्र बुलाने भेजा गया और उसे बारम्बार समझा दिया गया कि वहाँ उससे कुछ भी नहीं कहना । वरना वहां ही बुड्ढे को लेने के देने पड़ जावें।

पुलिस की कार्य-प्रणाली से कौन नहीं परिचित है । यदि 'रपट' लिखाने में विलम्ब किया तब कुछ के कुछ अर्थ निकाले जाते हैं। अत: शम्भु प्रसाद तथा गोविन्द ने ग्राम में आते ही इस आत्महत्या की सूचना तुरन्त पुलिस को दी।

फिर क्या था ? एक पुलिस टुकड़ी शीघ्र आ धमकी। उसने जाँच-पड़ताल सरगर्मी से शुरू कर दी। ग्राम के सभी आबाल-वृद्ध नर-नारी एक मत थे कि असह्य उदर शूल से अवधरानी ने आत्महत्या की है। सबको अवधरानी से सहानुभूति थी; प्रत्येक को उसकी आत्महत्या का मर्मान्तक दुःख था। कोई कहता था कि 'मैना थी ग्राम की चहकती मैना'; तब कोई उसे 'बड़ी होनहार' बताता था 'ऐसी पढ़ी लिखी बहु—होशियार स्त्री इस गांव में तो थी नहीं।'

तभी पुलिस ने पूछा "परन्तु उसे बन्दूक चलाना—"

सखाराम ने बात काटते हुये दबी जवान से कहा "थानेदार साहब ! चाची के मायके में भी बन्दूक है"

ग्राम के अध्यापक ने निश्वास ली "यह सब उसी का तो फल है।"

शम्भुप्रसाद ने सिर धुना "हाय भगवान ! ये हथियार इसलिये थोड़े ही घर में रखे थे। डाकू-लुटेरों को—"

गोविन्द प्रसाद की मर्मांतक वेदना बिलोकी नहीं जाती थी। वह वचन सुनते ही विक्षिप्त की भाँति चिल्ला पड़ा "जब अपने प्राणों ही का कोई डाकू बने तब—" फिर सिर धुनते बोला "बापू ! बोलो कितनी बार मैंने अनुरोध किया था कि बेच दो इनको; पर झूठी शान-"

"हाय ! मुझे क्या विदित था कि मैं ही पुत्रवधू का हत्यारा सिद्ध होऊँगा"

"नहीं । नहीं । फौजी । अभी तक कोई नहीं कह सकता कि हत्यारा कौन है ?" थानेदार ने कहा ।

"ऐं—" सबके मुख से अचानक निकल पड़ी। एक भयानक निस्तब्धता छा गई । उनके हृदय में कुण्डली मारी शंका एक बार तो फनफना उठी। दाल में अवश्य कुछ काला पुलिस ने देखा है। परन्तु-परन्तु उसने तो आत्माहत्या की है। सब घबड़ा उठे। निपट अकेली को कौन काना चोर मारने आ गया। छिः छिः पुलिस का काम ही सन्देह करने का है; रुपया ऐंठना जो हुआ।

पर थानेदार बड़ा सूझबूझ का व्यक्ति था। वह इस मामले को सरलतापूर्वक हाथ से नहीं जाने देना चाहता था । सब को बाहर खड़े रहने को कह कर उसने स्वयं खड़म-खड़म प्रवेश किया । अन्दर जा कर देखा कि धान की कोठी में 12 बोर की गोली लगी है और उसकी सब वस्तुयें इधर-उधर पड़ी हैं।

फिर उसकी दृष्टि मृतात्मा पर गई; तब पता चला कि उसके ब्लाउज की बायीं ओर छेद एक इंच का है। इसके अर्थ तब तो नालीमुख उसके शरीर से सटा होना चाहिये । यही नहीं; थानेदार को सबसे अधिक आश्चर्य इस बात का हुआ कि अवधरानी केवल पाँच फुट की थी। फिर तो दीवार पर टंगी बन्दूक का घोड़ा भी वह नहीं छू सकती थी और उचक कर भी खड़े होकर बन्दूक के घोड़े पर दबाव नहीं डाल सकती थी। इधर गोली लगने के समय तो उसे और भी आगे की ओर झुकना पड़ा होगा। इस तथ्य को पुष्ट करने के लिये एक नकली पुतले को बीच में खड़ा कर धान की कोठी के छेद से धागा तान कर एक गोली-रेखा थानेदार ने बनाई। तभी उसका ध्यान वस्त्रों पर गया। उनमें व्रण के चारों ओर कोई वस्त्र नहीं जला झुलसा था; परन्तु व्रण के भीतर प्रज्वलन हुयी थी जिससे भी स्पष्ट था कि संगीन उसके वक्षस्थल से सटी होनी चाहिये जब कि वह पाँच फुटी स्त्री बन्दूक को ठीक से छू भी नहीं सकती थी। इधर यह भी अवधरानी के पिता से पता लगा कि उसने बन्दूक चलाना छोड़ निज पुत्री को उसे छूने भी नहीं दिया था। फिर वह बन्दूक से कैसे आत्महत्या कर सकती थी। इन्हीं सब कारणों से पुलिस का यह सन्देह-संदेह हो रहा था कि वह आत्महत्या का नहीं, प्रत्युत् कत्ल का

मामला है। पर प्रश्न सुलझ नहीं पा रहा था कि खूनी है कौन ?

एक बार पुलिस को सन्देह हो जाय, तब वह आकाश-पाताल एक कर देती है। उसने ग्राम के वैद्य को अलग बुलाकर पूछा तब उसने साफ कह दिया कि अवधरानी के उदरशूल की सूचना उसे कभी नहीं दी गयी जबकि छोटे-छोटे रोगों तक के लिये शम्भू के घर वाले उसके घर खड़े रहते थे। शव परीक्षा में भी अपेन्डिक्स में कोई खराबी नहीं निकली।—तब क्या उदरशूल कोई धोखे की टट्टी है—छद्मजाल है। इधर शम्भ का किसी ग्रामीण से कोई मनोमालिन्य नहीं था; छोटे से कंजई ग्राम में सब सगे-सम्बन्धी से रहते थे। रही गोविन्द की बात—सो वह वर्षों से भोपाल में रहता था। वह तो एक प्रकार से बिल्कूल परदेशी हो चुका था। न उसका माधो से लेन था और न ऊधो से देन। फिर अवधरानी अवश्य फैशनेबिल रूपसी थी, पर उसकी शील सम्पन्नता पर किसी को स्वप्न में भी सन्देह नहीं था।

पुलिस अत्यन्त परेशान थी । गुत्थी सुलझने को नहीं आती थी। तभी उसे पता लगा कि घर की आलमारी की कुंजी अवधरानी के पास नहीं थी जैसा उसके ससुराल वाले कह रहे थे। वह कुंजी सखाराम को शम्भु जबलपुर में अस्पताल जाते समय दे गया था। वास्तव में अवध रानी तो ससुर के अस्पताल जाने के बाद कंजई आई थी। अब पुलिस का माथा ठनका । उसने सखाराम के विषय में खोजबीन प्रारंभ की। तब गवाहों में से एक किशोरी लाल ने चुपके से बताया कि घटना वाले दिन वह ग्यारह बजे दोपहर को सखाराम के पास गया था। तब वह निज चाची के साथ भोजन कर रहा था। उस समय सखाराम ने उस युवती से बेहूदा मजाक किया और उसके स्तन पकड़ लिये। इस पर अवध रानी के नेत्र संकोच तथा क्रोध से आगबबूला हो गये। उसने उसी समय सखाराम को डाँटते हुये कहा—"आने दो तेरे चाचा दादा को। इस बदतमीजी की वह तुझे सजा दिलाई हो कि जिन्दगी भर याद रखे।"

पुलिस को इससे बढ़कर अब अन्य कोई प्रमाण की आवश्यकता नहीं रही। अभियुक्त ने सम्भवतः बलात्कार की फिर चेष्टा की होगी। इसीलिए चाचा दादा को उस व्यभिचार का पता लगने के पूर्व ही चाची की जिह्वा उसने सदा-सदा को बन्द कर दी। परन्तु बचाव पक्ष ने सखाराम की सोलह वर्ष की अल्प आयु बताने का यत्न किया। जो सत्य बात नहीं निकली। यह भी चेष्टा की गई कि इतना लघुवयस्क कैसे बन्दूक चला सकता है। किन्तु सब व्यर्थ बन्दूक चलाते उसे गाँव वालों ने बहुधा देखा था। फिर वह लम्बा-तगड़ा पुरुष था, उसका हाथ सरलतापूर्वक बंदूक को दीवार से उठा सकता था। फिर क्या था ? पुलिस ने अन्ततः सखाराम को हत्यारा करार दे दिया। न्यायालय में भी बचाने की अनेक दुष्चेष्टायें न्यायमूर्ति को पथ-भ्रष्ट नहीं कर सकी। अन्त में उसने भी सखाराम को खूनी घोषित किया तथा आजीवन कारावास का दण्ड उसे दिया । यदि अवध रानी की प्रेतात्मा चाचा दादा से अभियुक्त को दण्ड नहीं दिला सकी तो क्या हुआ? उसने न्याय के सर्वोच्च धर्माधिकरण से तो उसको आमरण कठोर दण्ड दिला ही दिया।

गौरव-गाथायें

दिनांक 16 अप्रेल, 76 को अरुणाचल प्रदेश में माजा की बाहरी चौकी पर नायक जयराम के नेतृत्व में 33 बटालियन की एक प्रहरी टुकड़ी ने एक सशस्त्र चीनी से आत्म-समर्पण करा लिया। माजा से आगे 2 कि. मी. की दूरी पर इस टुकड़ी ने एक बंकर के पास एक मनुष्य को यूनीफार्म में देखा। बिना कोई भय प्रकट किये यह टुकड़ी बंकर की ओर चतुराई से बढ़ी और उस चीनी पर सहसा टूट पड़ी। तुरन्त उससे 7.62 मि.मी. की पिस्तौल 30 गोलियों के सहित प्राप्त हुई तथा उसे माजा ले जाया गया। ऐसी स्थिति में जब यह भी पता नहीं था कि वह चीनी अकेला ही है या उसके साथ और भी हैं तथा उसका क्या उद्देश्य है, नायक जयराम और उसके साथियों ने उस चीनी को जीवित पकड़ने में अतीव धैर्य तथा साहस दिखाया। इस उत्तम शूरवीरता के लिये ना. जयराम को 200 रु० तथा उसकी टुकड़ी के चारों सदस्यों में हरेक को सौ-सौ रुपये का नकद पुरस्कार दिया गया।

पिछले 13 मार्च की रात्रि को बिहार के पीपराधीश ग्राम में स्थानीय पुलिस की सहायता से 41 बटालियन की एक प्लाटून ने डाकुओं के एक गिरोह का सफाया किया। मुठभेड़ में इस प्लाटून ने 2 डाकुओं को ठौर मार डाला, एक घायल किया और एक मोटर साइकिल, 32 गोलियों तथा एक 45 पिस्तौल के साथ पांच को बन्दी बनाया । इसी मास में बिहार के मदिहन्त ग्राम में दो डाकुओं को एक देशीय पिस्तौल के साथ स्थानीय पुलिस के सहयोग से एक छापे में जा पकड़ा। अर्राह के पास तेहड़ी ग्राम में एक डी.बी.बी. एल. बन्दूक के साथ 7 घोर अपराधियों को 38 बटालियन की एक प्लाटून ने स्थानीय पुलिस के योगदान से बन्दी बनाया।

धनबाद (बिहार) के चासनाला कोयला खान में साहाय्य तथा उद्धार अभियान में 30 बटालियन की कष्टसाध्य सेवाओं के उपलक्ष्य में, II एस. सी. ओ चासनाला की प्रबन्ध समिति ने 16.3.76 को एक 'मेमेण्टों' (स्मारक) 30 बटालियन को प्रदान किया।

अप्रेल 76 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में हमारे जवानों ने बचाव तथा सुविधा के अनेकों मानव दयावाद के कार्य किये। दायित्व के अपने क्षेत्रों में 2, 19, 43 और 49 बटालियनों के जवानों ने आग बुझाने में अपनी बहुमूल्य सेवायें प्रदान की। सिंगटम में एक भयंकर आग को बुझाने में सिकिक्म के स्थानीय दमकलों को सहयोग 5 बटालियन के जवानों ने दिया। दमदम हवाई अड्डे के अन्दर रडार चौकी पर लगी प्रलयंकर अग्नि में अड्डे की अग्नि सेवाओं की 29 बटालियन ने सहायता की। स्थानीय जनता तथा अधिकारियों ने इन सब घटनाओं में हजारों जवानों द्वारा स्वेच्छापूर्वक सामयिक सहायता प्रदान करने की सराहना की।

बंगला देश के नेता मौलाना भाषानी की भारत में घुसने की धमकी के समय, 16 से 18 मई 75 तक 11 बटालियन के.रि. पु. दल की चार कम्पनियों ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के माल्दा जिले में जो चौकसी तथा सतर्कता दिखाई उसको श्री अश्विनी कुमार, महानिदेशक, सीमा सुरक्षा दल ने सराहा है । फरक्का बांध में निरत हमारी दो टुकड़ियों का उन्होंने निरीक्षण किया और उनके उत्तम कार्य के लिये 250 रु० का नकद पुरस्कार दिया।

पदक के आर्थिक भत्ता में बढ़ोतरी

शूरवीरता दिखाने के उपलक्ष्य में पदक प्राप्त करने पर (गजेटेड) राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को मिलाकर पुलिस जनों के सभी श्रेणियों को दिनांक 1.12.74 से निम्नलिखित बढ़े मासिक भत्तों को प्रदान करने की भारत सरकार ने घोषणा की है :

(1) राष्ट्रपति पुलिस पदक 60 रु०
(2) इस पदक की पट्टी 30 रु०
(3) पुलिस पदक 40 रु०
(4) इस पदक की पट्टी 20 रु०

देरी से बचने के लिए महानिदेशालय के. रि. पु. दल ने सब पिछले प्रकरणों के ये भत्ते केन्द्रीय रूप से देने के आदेश निकाल दिये हैं।

1 सिगनल बटालियन को प्रशंसा

श्री पी. सी. जोशी, निदेशक, पुलिस दूर संचार तथा महानिरीक्षक (संचार) सी. सु. दल (गृह मन्त्रालय) ने हमारी 1 सिगनल बटालियन का निरीक्षण 29 अप्रेल 76 को किया और दल के सिगनल संगठन की भूरि-भूरि प्रशसा की। उनके शब्दों में—"जिस प्रकार सिगनल कम्पलेक्स का विकास हो रहा है उससे मैं अत्यन्त प्रभावित हुआ हूँ। नई दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, शिलांग, कलकत्ता और नीमच के बीच बेतार टेलीटाइप शुरू करने के लिये के.रि.पु. दल बधाई का पात्र है। यह बड़े ही श्रेय की बात है । एक सुयोजित 'एरियल पार्क' के साथ ट्राँसमीटिंग (प्रेक्षण) स्टेशन बहुत होशियारी और संकल्प से बनाया गया है। मैं टेलीप्रिंटर प्रशिक्षण कक्षा से (जो शायद देश में अपने ही ढंग की एक है) तथा प्रशिक्षार्थियों से अतीव प्रभावित हुआ हूँ । इस कक्षा में के. रि. पु. दल के ही जवान नहीं प्रशिक्षित किये जाने चाहिये; साथ ही वहाँ प्रशिक्षण के उत्तम उपकरणों के होने के कारण दूसरे सगंठनों के भी कर्मचारी सिखाये जाना चाहिये।"

सिक्किम में दल को सराहना

महानिदेशक के. रि. पु. दल को सम्बोधित अपने 26 मार्च 1976 वाले पत्र में, सिक्किम के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री काजी लेन्डुप दोरजी की धर्मपत्नी ने अपने आवास पर निरत दल के जवानों की सेवाओं की इन शब्दों में प्रशंसा की है—"ऐसे निष्ठावन्त सुनियंत्रित, सतर्क, नपीतुली सूझबूझ वाले रात्रि के पहरे में शान्त व्यवहार रखने वाले तथा मिल कर काम करने वाले जवान विरले ही देखने को मिलते हैं।"

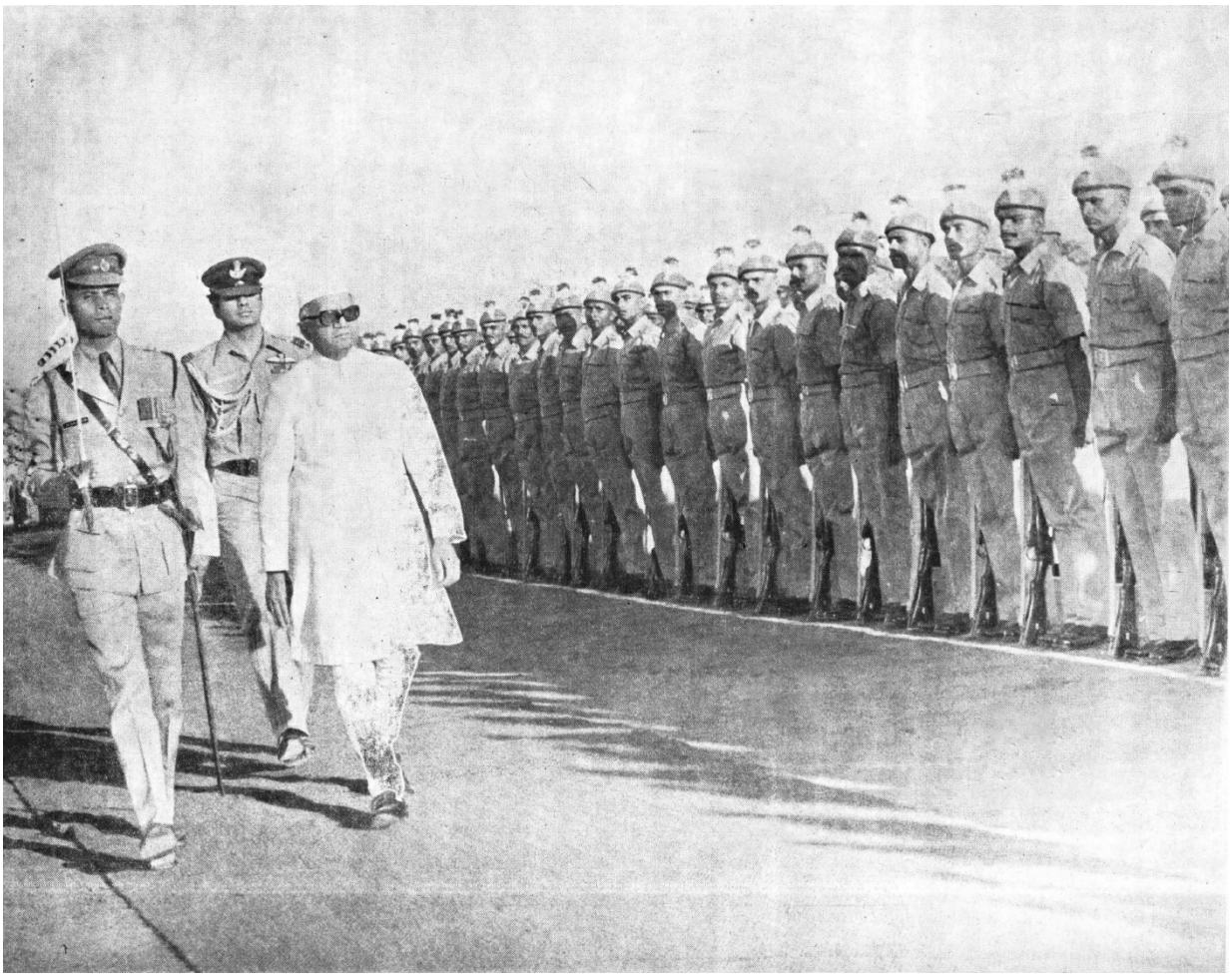
पाँडोचरी में राष्ट्रपति यात्रा के समय दल की प्रशंसा

पांडीचरी के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक श्री टी. आर. कक्कड़ ने श्री एस. पी. मिश्र उपनिदेशक के. रि. पु. दल को एक पत्र में ये उद्गार प्रकट किये हैं—"दिनाँक 16 तथा

17 मई 76 को राष्ट्रपति की पांडीचरी-यात्रा के समय, 35 बटालियन के. रि. पु. दल ने उन्हें सम्मान-गारद दिया। परेड अत्युत्तम रही। हरेक दर्शक ने सराहा। हमारे उपराज्यपाल ने भी मुझ से उसकी प्रशंसा की। के. रि. पु. दल के शस्त्राभ्यास के उस भव्य प्रदर्शन के प्रति मैं अपना तथा अपने प्रशासन का आभार प्रकट करना अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूं।"

हैदराबाद में आर्म्स वर्कशाप

हैदराबाद में, 87,850 रु० से अधिक नहीं मूल्य की आर्म्स वर्कशाप (शस्त्र कार्यशाला) के लिये अतिरिक्त स्थान प्रदान करने हेतु पुराने बने हुए क्वार्टर गार्ड की बिल्डिंग को बढ़ाने और बदलने की स्वीकृति मिल गयी है।



के० रि० पु० दल के सम्मान-गारद का निरीक्षण करते हुये राष्ट्रपति श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद





के प ल र

के० रि० पु० बल का वृत्तपत्र तथा सचित्र पत्रिक

[हिन्दी संस्करण-द्वैमासिक]

खण्ड V] [सं

30 सितम्बर 1976 8 आश्विन 1

यह संस्करण 20-9-76 को प्रकाशित हुआ है। यदि यह बटालियनों/ग्रुप केन्द्रों की रेल-सीमाओं पर दो सप्ताह के बाद पहुँचे, तब उपनिदेशक (संभरण) को पत्र-द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिये।

★ क्रै प ल र ★

[हिन्दी संस्करण द्वैमासिक]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का वृत्तपत्र

तथा

सचित्र पत्रिका



खण्ड V
अंक 4

30 सितम्बर 1976
8 आश्विन 1898

मुख्य सम्पादक:
एच० एस० सेठी

हिन्दी सम्पादक :
जे० एस० शर्म्मा

छायाचित्रकार : एस० के० खन्ना

मुख पृष्ठ : राजद्रोह के अड्डे तैमंगलांग में के. रि. पु. दल का सतर्क जवान।

23 पृष्ठः
सिक्किम राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के आवास पर दल का सजग प्रहरी

अन्तिम पृष्ठः
नृत्य करते ग्रुप केन्द्र नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्कूल के शिशु।

सम्पादकीय कार्यालय :
द्वारा महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल, पश्चिमी खण्ड 8, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली-110022

मुद्रक—सी० आर० पी० एफ० प्रेस, नई दिल्ली-111422

प्रकाशक : महानिदेशक, के० रि० पु० दल की ओर से **एच० एस० सेठी**

I. अनुशासन की परिभाषा—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी, प्रधान मंत्री

II. रिपोर्ताज

(क) रिजर्व यूनिटों का गहन प्रशिक्षण

(ख) पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण पर बल

(ग) नक्सलवादियों से सुलझने के सही ढंग

III. लेख

(i) तैमंगलांग में राजद्रोह—ले० श्री एम० पी० नथैनियल सहायक जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी

(ii) सूबेदार माधोराम की अपनी सेवा-गाथा

(iii) अमरनाथ की यात्रा—ले० श्री अर्जुनलाल नरेला कम्पाउंडर 22 बटालियन

(iv) कमांडेंटो का तीसरा कोर्स—ले० श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक

(v) मिनीकाय द्वीप—ले० श्री ओ० पी० भाटिया

(vi) पुलिस के लिये जन-सहयोग—श्री एस० वेणुगोपाल राव

IV. कहानी—विधवा का सुहाग—श्री के० ए० अग्रवाल, अनुभाग अधिकारी

V. कविता—'भव्य तिरंगा—र० काँ० गोपाल द्विवेदी, 23 बटालियन

VI. विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

VII. गौरव-गाथा

(i) शौर्य-पदक

(ii) 59 बटालियन पुरस्कृत

(iii) विशिष्ट/सराहनीय सेवा पदक

(iv) मानवीय सत्कर्म

(v) दल का रक्तदान

VIII. स्वास्थ्य सन्देश—कैंसर—ले० श्री ज्ञान स्वरूप सैनी, स्टेनो, महानिदेशालय

IX. क्रीड़ा-क्षेत्रे

(i) दिल्ली हाकी लीग में विजय

(ii) अन्तर रेंज टूनामेंट
(iii) ओलिम्पिक में हरीचन्द
(iv) तेहरान में रघुवीर

X. विविध

(i) दल को रबड़ नौकायें
(ii) नियुक्तियां
(iii) निर्माण-स्वीकृतियाँ
(iv) पहेलियां
(v) फोटो प्रशिक्षण
(vi) अफसरों को रेल वारंट
(vii) राखनहार
(viii) साक्ष्य के नियम
(ix) यह भी खूब रही
(x) जम्मू में केन्द्रीय स्कूल
(xi) परीक्षा पुस्तकें
(xii) क्वार्टरों का कोटा
(xiii) छात्रवृत्ति
(xiv) उत्तम श्रेणी पर बल
(xv) सूक्तिसुधा
(xvi) सैनिक अस्पतालों की सुविधायें
(xvii) देवली में स्कूल
(xviii) सस्ती किश्तों पर सिलाई मशीनें
(xix) राज्यों का व्ययभार वहन
(xx) नई कमीज



दिल्ली हाकी लीग चैम्पियनशिप में के. रि. पु. दल की दिल्ली पुलिस से गेंद के स्थान पर स्टिकों की भिड़ंत

अनुशासन की परिभाषा

राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में अनुशासन के अर्थ हैं कि अपनी मांगे पूरी कराने के लिये छोटे दल समाज को बन्दी नहीं रख सकते और ना ही हिंसा पर उतारू हो सकते हैं। राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को सर्वाधिक सम्मान देने के भी ये ही अर्थ हैं और हैं इसके अर्थ कि चाहे धर्म-सम्बन्धी छोटे दल हों या भाषागत हों प्रमुख दल ऐसे सभी दलों की रक्षा करने की पूरी-पूरी चेष्टा करे। धर्म-निरपेक्षता राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन की पहली कसौटी है।

संविधान सभा में, प्रमुख दल को सही नुक्ताचीनी के प्रति संवेदनशील होना चाहिये और छोटे-बड़े सभी दलों को अपना मत प्रकट करने की स्वतन्त्रता

होनी चाहिये। किन्तु क्या वैध कार्यवाही में अड़चनें डालना सहन किया जा सकता है ?

प्रशासन में अनुशासन के अर्थ हैं और भी अधिक प्रगति तथा विनम्रता तथा इस सामन्तशाही विचारधारा को जड़ से मिटाना कि अपना कर्त्तव्य तक करना मानों एक इनायत करना है।

न्यायतंत्र में, अनुशासन के अर्थ हैं कि निर्धनों के प्रति शीघ्र न्याय हो और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को संभाले हुये, परे समाज के अधिकारों के समर्थन के लिये न्यायाधीश और वकील कृतसंकल्प रहें।

—इन्दिरा गांधी

कविता

भव्य तिरंगा

जिसके पाने में खनक पड़ा, भारत का खंजर खनन-खनन।
लहराता भव्य तिरंगा यह, हरियाली, लाली, उजलापन ॥
'सोने की चिड़िया, भारत पर, रिपु दूर-दूर से चढ़ धाये।
सोने-हीरे-मोती पा वे, ऐश्वर्य-विभव में भरमाये ॥
तब देश करे था, दास बना, उन्मुक्त-कण्ठ-करुणा-क्रन्दन।
लहराता भव्य तिरंगा यह, हरियाली, लाली, उजलापन ॥
कितने पूर्वज आ चले गये, प्राणों का गम कुछ किया नहीं।
हर कोई था सच्चा ऐसा, आजादी बिन वह जिया नहीं ॥
उनके मन में भी गहराई, दुश्मन के मन में छिछलापन।
लहराता भव्य तिरंगा यह, हरियाली, लाली, उजलापन ॥
माँ के विषाद का क्या कहना, बेटों का जिसने त्याग किया।
पत्नी की कम कैसी बातें, जिसने सेन्दुर का दान दिया ॥
उनके ही हेतु फरेरा यह, फहराता ले दायित्व गहन।

लहराता भव्य तिरंगा यह, हरियाली, लाली, उजलापन ॥
हम करते नमन उन्हें नित जो, बलि-वेदी पर मर बने अमर।
श्रद्धा के सुमन चढ़ाते हम, जो चढ़े देश हित शूली पर।
बलिदानों से उनके सिंचित, पाया आजादी ने यौवन।
लहराता भव्य तिरंगा यह, हरियाली, लाली, उजलापन ॥
हम 'शान्ति-दूत' हैं जान रहा, यह दुनिया का कोना-कोना।
अरि ! समझ नहीं हम रोते हैं, दिन रात शान्ति का बस रोना ॥
मौके पर हम रण-प्रांगण में, द्रुत दहलाते दुश्मन के मन।
लहराता भव्य तिरंगा यह, हरियाली, लाली, उजलापन ॥

रचयिता कां. गोपालसिंह द्विवेदी 23 बटा०

तैमंग लांग में राजद्रोह

ले० श्री एम. पी. नथेनियल

मणिपुर की हरियाली से लहलहाती पहाड़ियों पर कोई 4,500 फीट की ऊँचाई पर तैमंगलांग का छोटा सा कस्बा स्थित है। 120 कि. मी. का चक्करदार मार्ग (इम्फाल कोहिमा मार्ग) इस विकासशील जिले को काँगपोकपी से जाता है। अनेकों स्थानों पर मार्ग की बहत बुरी हालत होने के कारण वहाँ तक वाहन से पहुंचते-पहुँचते कोई भी थक कर चूर हो जाता है और सारा शरीर धूलिधूसरित होने से वह भूत-प्रेत सा लगता है। वर्षा ऋतु में मार्ग में स्थान-स्थान पर भूस्खलन होने के कारण कहीं भी रुकना नहीं पड़े, इसलिये उस मार्ग की ठीक स्थिति का पता चलने से पहले लगवाना चाहिये क्योंकि कभी-कभी कई दिनों तक इन भूस्खलनों के कारण सारे यातायात और संचार के साधन ठप्प हो जाते हैं।

विद्रोहियों की घातों से बचने के लिए सारे मार्ग पर के. रि. पु. दल के जवान पहरा देते रहते हैं। प्रत्येक दस-बीस कि. मीटर की. दूरी पर पहाड़ी चोटियों पर हवा में ऊंचे फहराते हुये 'मन्दिर ध्वजों' से दल की चौकियों का पता चलता है और यात्रियों में वे सुरक्षा की भावना उत्पन्न करते हैं।

मौसम—यद्यपि भूमि मौसमी वर्षाओं के चपेट में रहती है, तद्यपि यहाँ की जलवायु साधारणतया सुहावनी है। वार्षिक वर्षा 60" से 120" तक होती है जिससे 'भूम' कृषि खूब होती है। तैमंगलांग एक स्वास्थ्य प्रद स्थान है।

दल की भूमिका—छटे दशक के प्रारम्भ से ही इस जिले में के. रि. पु दल को अत्यन्त सुकुमार नागा—समस्या से सुलझने के लिये लगाया गया है। 4, 10, 13, 58

बटालियनें इस क्षेत्र में मुख्यकर रही हैं और आजकल 44 बटालियन यहाँ पर तैनात है; इधर विद्रोही नागाओं की तीन बटालियनें सक्रिय सुनी गई हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक की जनशक्ति 100 से अधिक नहीं है।

यहाँ का क्षेत्र छापामार युद्ध के लिये उपयुक्त है। अत: विद्रोही सुरक्षा दलों को मार काट कर बच भागने में सफल होते हैं। के. रि. पु. दल के अनेकों वीर जवानों ने प्राणों की आहुति दी है। आप स्थान-स्थान पर उनके स्मारक-प्रस्तर पा सकते हैं। तौभी यह दल खुशी-खुशी नागा-समस्या से सुलझता रहता है। दल बल से नहीं; बल्कि मानवीय सत्कर्मों से उन्हें जीतना चाहता है। स्थानीय जनता का मन जीत लेने पर भी उससे विद्रोहियों के विषय में जानकारी पाना इस दल को कठिन कार्य है। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि वह बताना नहीं चाहती; परन्तु उसे भय है कि कहीं सूचना देने पर उसकी नृशंस हत्या नहीं कर दी जाये। सातवें दशक में पुराने सोनपरम गाँव में हुयी दुर्घटना उल्लेखनीय है। एक रात, एक सूचक दौड़ा-दौड़ा नये सोन परम गाँव में के.रि.पु. दल के चौकी कमांडर के पास आया और कुछ विद्रोहियों की उपस्थिति पुराने सोनपरम के निकट खेती-झुग्गियों में बताई। सूचक के साथ-साथ एक प्रहरी टुकड़ी वहां चढ़ धाई और हथियारों के साथ कुछ विद्रोहियों को बन्दी बना लिया। दूसरे अंधेरे की ओट में भाग निकलें। कुछ ही दिन पश्चात्, कुछ विद्रोही पुराने सोनपरम आये और एक शिक्षक को पकड़ कर बाँध दिया जिस पर उन्हें गुप्तचरी का सन्देह था। जब वे उसे जीवित जलाने की चेष्टा कर रहे थे, तभी उसकी पत्नी के आर्तनाद ने ग्रामीणों को वहाँ एकत्र करा दिया। जल्दी में, विद्रोही शिक्षक को कुछ फर्लांग तक खींचते ले गये और एक खड्ड में उसके टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर दिये। इस घटना से ग्रामीणों पर बड़ा भयानक प्रभाव पड़ा और वहाँ से जानकारी पाना बड़ा दुष्कर हो गया।

आत्म-समर्पण—ऐसी कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी, दल निष्क्रिय नहीं बैठा रहा; किन्तु विद्रोहियों को बाहर खदेड़ कर पकड़ने में यत्नशील रहा। अनेकों चौकी कमाँडरों ने फुसला कर अधिकाँश विद्रोहियों से आत्म समर्पण करा लिया। कुछेकों ने तो उनसे अकेले मिलकर राष्ट्रीय भावना में रंगने का उनसे अनुरोध किया।

मुठभेड़ें—के. रि. पु. दल की विद्रोहियों से अनेकों मुठभेड़ें हुयी हैं और प्रतिरोधियों को मार डाल कर तथा अन्यों को बन्दी बना कर दल ने सफलता पाई है। विद्रोहियों ने कई बार डट कर लोहा लिया है, परन्तु देर तक उनके पैर नहीं जम सके हैं, और अन्त में मारे या पकड़े गये हैं। नवम्बर 74 में पुराने तैमंगलाँग में एक भिड़न्त में विद्रोहियों ने बीस मिनट तक 10 बटालियन के.रि. पु. दल की एक प्रहरी टुकड़ी से डट कर मुकाबला किया; किन्तु अन्त में वे रौंद डाले गये। इनका एक स्वघोषित कमाँडर अपने तीन साथियों के संग पकड़ा गया तथा शस्त्र और गोला बारूद की भी बड़ी राशि पायी गई। 10 बटालियन ने उस क्षेत्र में अपनी नियुक्तिकाल में 13 शौर्यपदक पाये और 1974-75 की आपरेशनल (परिचालक) ट्राफी जीती।

पेंचीदे हथियार—नागाविद्रोहियों पर कभी-कभी पेंचीदे हथियार होते हैं। यह तो के.रि. पु. दल के जवानों का साहस और मनोबल ही है जो उन्होंने विद्रोहियों के इन

हांथेयारों से जूझने में सफलता पायी है। इसी लिये वे हमारे जवानों से डरते हैं और जहाँ हमारी चौकी होती है उसके पास तक नहीं फटकते।

घातें—क्योंकि हमारे जवानों से भिड़कर विद्रोहियों के घात लगाने पर दल के अत्यधिक जवान हताहत हुये हैं, विद्रोहियों की सामान्य रणनीति घात लगाना है और इस से पूर्व वे कम से कम एक सप्ताह तक पूर्वाभ्यास करते हैं। मार्ग पर मुख्यकर तैमंगलाँग में कहीं भी घात लगाना कठिन नहीं है। घात के लिये विद्रोही सर्वोत्तम स्थान ही नहीं चुनते हैं किन्तु सर्वोतम समय भी खोजते हैं जो साधारणतया वर्षा काल होता है जब दूर तक साफ नहीं दीखता है। उससे बच भागने में भी सुविधा मिलती है।

संचार व्यवस्था—तैमंगलाँग में जवान स्वयं को सारे विश्व से बिछड़ा हुआ समझता है। विश्व की बातें जानने के लिये हरेक जवान पर एक ट्राँसिस्टर ही एक मात्र साधन होता है। समाचार पत्र देर में पहुंचते हैं और पत्र तो बहुत ही देर से मिलते हैं। तैमंगलाँग-इम्फाल मार्ग पर भूस्खलन सारी संचार व्यवस्था नष्ट कर देते हैं; तैमंगलाँग में पत्रों का आना-जाना बन्द हो जाता है। बाहरी चौकी पर पहुंचने को ऊबड़-खाबड़ पहाड़ों पर जोकों से भरी लम्बी तथा पैनी घासों से जूझते और नदियों को पार करते हये कभी-कभी तो 50 कि. मीटर तक पैदल चलना पड़ता है। तब भी, राज्यविद्रोह के इस खूंखार अड्डे में हमारे जवान प्रसन्नचित रहते हैं।

दल के रिटायर्ड सूबेदार माधोराम की अपनी सेवा-गाथा

ले० सूबेदार (रिटायर्ड) माधोराम

सच्ची श्रद्धा, सद्भावना, अथक परिश्रम एवं निरन्तर सत्यमार्ग को धारण कर मैं (सूबेदार माधोराम) ने जो कुछ भी सफलतायें प्राप्त की हैं, वे मेरे जीवन का आदर्श बन गयी है। उसका कारण सच्ची सेवा और लगन है। एक साधारण व्यक्ति होते हुये भी, मैं जो कुछ भी सीख और प्राप्त कर पाया हूँ, वह सब इस महान सी. आर. पी. एफ. की देन है, जिसे मैं अपने जीवन का एक अटूट अंग समझता हूँ। जो सन्तोषप्रेद एवं आनन्दमय मेरा जीवन इस दल में व्यतीत हुआ है, उसकी स्पष्ट छाप मुझ पर पड़ी है।

बचपन—मेरा जन्म एक छोटे से गाँव 'टीकर' जिला भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) के सामान्य परिवार में 9-9-21 को हुआ। गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़े भारत के अधिकाँश जगहों पर शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध न था, जिसके कारण अत्यधिक लोग प्रशिक्षित रहते थे। शिक्षा वही प्राप्त कर पाता था, जिसके पास सभी साधन मौजूद होते थे। एक सामान्य परिवार में पैदा होने के नाते व गांव में शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण, मेरा बचपन शिक्षा से वंचित रहा। उस समय देश के सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण बड़े दयनीय थे। ऐसे वातावरण में मैं स्कूल नहीं भेजा गया, क्योंकि स्कूल मेरे

गांव से 20 किलोमीटर दूर था। कुछ बड़े होने पर, मैंने अपने घर के काम-काज में हाथ बटाना शुरू किया।

1939—जब मेरी उम्र 18 वर्ष की होगी, तब यह सुनने में आया कि देश में एक नये पुलिस दल का गठन हो रहा है और उसकी भर्ती देवली में होने वाली है। मैं भी देवली में इसी सिलसिले में आया और अपना नाम दर्ज करा कर 9.9.1939 को एक लाइन में खड़ा हो गया। हम सब की शारिरिक जाँच इन अफसरों ने शुरु कर दी-(1) मेजर जे. एफ. पैरेट (कमाँडेंट) 2. कैप्टन मार्गन (चिकित्साधिकारी) और 3. सूबेदार मेजर भगत सिंह।

उस दिन करीब 5000 आदमी भर्ती के लिये आये थे। शारीरिक जाँच, नाप-तोल करने के बाद दौड़ाया गया, उठक-बैठक करवाई गयी और डाक्टरी जाँच के बाद 22 आदमी छाँटे गये, जिनमें एक मैं भी था। उसके बाद हमारा फार्म वगैरह भरवाया गया और बताया गया कि हम लोग सी.आर.पी. (क्राउन रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव पुलिस-जैसा कि उस समय इसका नाम था) में भर्ती हो गये हैं और हम लोगों को प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेजा जायेगा।

रेक्रूट-ट्रेनिंग—हमने 12-9-39 को नीमच में रिपोर्ट कर दी और ट्रेनिंग आरंभ हो गयी। हवलदार गुरु वक्ससिंह, जो सूबेदार मेजर के पद से रिटायर्ड हुये, वह हमारे स्क्वाड के इन्स्ट्रक्टर थे। वह शुरू से अन्त तक हमारे साथ रहे। पी. टी. के इन्स्ट्रक्टर अलग होते थे। हवलदार सुनीतसिंह पी. टी. इन्स्ट्रक्टर थे और आखिर में वह डीवाई. एस. पी. के पद से रिटायर्ड हुये। अन्य और भी एक्स-आर्मी एन. सी. ओ. एवं जवान 4/2 रेजीमेंट के टूटने पर इस बटालियन में सम्मिलित हुये और उनमें मेजर पैरेट भी एक थे जो कमाँडेंट के पद पर थे। इसके अलावा, जब हम ट्रेनिंग कर रहे थे तब यू. पी. एवं पंजाब आई. पी. कैडर के और भी पुलिस अफसर आये। इस वक्त मेरा वेतन 17 रुपया था। मेस कटिंग हमें दो-ढाई रुपया देना पड़ता था।

1940—रिक्रूटी के दौरान सब से पहले हमारा फुट-ड्रिल का टेस्ट हुआ। मैं नं० 1 डिवीजन में था। हमारे डिवीजन के सूबेदार शेर जवान खाँ थे। हमने 410 मस्केट (राइफल) से प्रशिक्षण लिया; इसके अलावा अश्रुगैस एवं राइट ड्रिल का भी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया। अन्त में जुलाई 40 में अटेस्टेशन परेड हुई और उसकी सलामी मेजर जे. एफ. पैरेड कमांडेंट ने ली और हम 'डी' कम्पनी में भेज दिये गये। यह 'डी' कम्पनी नीमच में ही थी जिसकी कमान सूबेदार सुल्तान खां कर रहे थे।

सितम्बर 40 में हमारी कम्पनी इटैलियन जंगी कैदियों (Italian P.O.W.s) की ड्यूटी के लिये नीमच से देवली आई। उस वक्त वहाँ लगभग 200 कैदी थे और हमारी ड्यूटी के दौरान ही कैदियों की संख्या 1000 हो गयी। इस वक्त 5 रु० प्रतिमाह यात्रा भत्ता (टी.ए.) वेतन के साथ ही मिल जाता था।

1941—माह सितम्बर में मैं अपनी 'डी' कम्पनी के साथ नीमच आ गया। दिसम्बर में हमारी पूरी बटालियन इकट्ठी हो कर खैरपुर (सिंध) में जो अब पाकिस्तान में है) में हुये आपरेशन के सिलसिले में आ गयी थी। हमारा हेडक्वार्टर नवाब के किले में था।

उस वक्त बटालियन की कमान श्री पैरी साहब कर रहे थे। खैरपुर में पहुँचते ही पूरी बटालियन ने नंगी संगीन के साथ शहर के मुख्य बाजार में '**फ्लैगमार्च**' किया क्योंकि वहाँ की स्थिति डाँवाडोल थी। यहाँ के नवाब और पीर पगारू (जो मुस्लिम धर्म के एक बड़े नेता थे) उनके बीच संघर्ष छिड़ा हुआ था। पीर पगारू शासन को बदलना चाहते थे। इसी सम्बन्ध में नवाब के कुछ अफसरों को कत्ल भी कर दिया गया था।

हमारी पूरी कम्पनी का पोस्ट शहर के पास लगा। उस वक्त हम लोग पैट्रोलिंग सर्चिंग इत्यादि ड्यूटी करते थे। यह इलाका रेतीला और जंगलों से भरपूर था। हमारा निजी हथियार 410 मस्केट (राइफल) था। इसके अलावा .303 राइफ़लें 15 प्रति कम्पनी के हिसाब से दी हुई थीं। ये राइफलें उसी वक्त आयी थीं जो पाँच-पाँच .303 हर प्लाटून को दी गई थीं।

1942—जब हम खैरपुर में ड्यूटी कर रहे थे, उसके दौरान पीर पगारू के गाँव में घेरा डाला गया और इस गांव में एक छिपे कारखाने का पता लगाया गया जिसमें .12 बोर की बन्दूक एवं गोली बनाने की मशीनें भी बरामद हुईं। इस वक्त हमारी कम्पनी की कमान श्री एच. ऑसवोर्न साहब कर रहे थे। अक्टूबर में दो कम्पनी नीमच आ गईं और उनमें मैं भी था।

1943-44—पूरा 1943 का वर्ष नीमच में ही प्रशिक्षण के कार्य-क्रम में व्यतीत हुआ। इस वक्त, हमारी कम्पनी का कमान सूबेदार दुर्गादास कर रहे थे एवं बटालियन के कमाँडेंट श्री टीगेंजा साहब थे। मार्च 44 में मैं अपनी 'डी' कम्पनी के साथ राज्य सीमा बंटवारे के सिलसिले में बड़ौदा गया। वहाँ से बुलासीनोर एवं कढ़ाना पहुंचा।

1945-46—सन् 45 में हमारी कम्पनी नीमच आ गई और मैंने III रोमन हिन्दी इमत्हान पास किया। जनवरी 1946 में मैं अपनी कम्पनी के साथ किशनगढ़ (राजस्थान) में डकैती ड्यूटी पर तैनात किया गया। अपने उत्तरदायित्व को निभाते हुए नवम्बर में पुन: नीमच में आ गया। उस वक्त हमारे कमाण्डैंट श्री ओ. जैन थे।

1947—इस वर्ष मैं अपनी कम्पनी के साथ भारतीय स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के सिलसिले में नवगाँव (विन्ध्य प्रदेश) गया। भारत की बागडोर देने से पहले अँग्रेजों ने हमारी कम्पनी को नीमच भेज दिया। हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान बँटवारे के साथ-साथ अँग्रेजों ने इस दल को भी तोड़ने का आदेश दिया। 15 अगस्त 1947 को जब सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने इस स्वतंत्र भारत की बागडोर सम्भाली, उसी रात 12 बजे उन्होंने यह घोषणा कर दी कि सी. आर. पी. को नहीं तोड़ा जायेगा। उस समय तक हम लोगों से घर जाने के लिए आपशन सर्टिफिकेट ले लिए थे। सरदार पटेल ने 'क्राउन रिप्रेजेंटेटिव पुलिस' का नाम सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस रख सी. आर. पी. को जैसा का तैसा रहने दिया। हमारी कम्पनी के स्टोर के भी दो हिस्से कर दिये गये थे-एक भारत तथा दूसरा पाकिस्तान के लिये। पाकिस्तान जाने वालों को छोड़ने के लिए मैं अपनी कम्पनी के साथ माउण्ट आबू गया। वहां रेजीडेंस कार्यालय ड्यूटी पर तैनात कर दिया गया। इस समय हमारी बटालियन के कमांडैंट श्री फाक्स और असिस्टैंट

कमांडेंट श्री एच. ऑसबोने थे।

1948—इस साल मैं नायक के पद पर पदोन्नत हुआ। नवम्बर में कम्पनी के साथ मैं फिर नवगांव आ गया। जब कमांडेंट फाक्स इंग्लैंड चले गये, तब उनके कमान को श्री ऑसबोर्न ने पदोन्नति पाकर सम्भाला। इसी समय दूसरी बटालियन खड़ी हो रही थी। पहली बटालियन का कार्यभार मेजर जे. एन. पी. गौड़ को सौंप कर श्री ऑसबोर्न ने दूसरी बटालियन का कमान अपने हाथ में लिया। नवगांव में हमारी कम्पनी की दो प्लाटूनें पहले से ही थीं।

1949—मैंने II रोमन हिन्दी परीक्षा पास कर ली और 18-6-49 को मुझे हवलदार बना दिया गया। उस समय हमारा वेतन 48 रु. प्रतिमाह था। ड्यूटी पर रेलवे वारण्ट का आधा किराया यात्रा भत्ते के अलावा मिलता था। उस समय मेस कटिंग 15 से 18. रु. प्रतिमाह थी। इस वक्त कम्पनी कमाँडर श्री महासिंह थे। नव गाँव में हमारी कम्पनी पैट्रोलिंग ड्यूटी करती थी।

1950—इस साल कम्पनी नवगांव से जैसलमेर-बार्डर ड्यूटी के लिए लगायी गयी। इस वक्त एल. एम. जी. भी हर प्लाटून को एक-एक मिल गयी थी। इसका कोर्स भी मैंने नीमच में किया था।

1951-53—हमारी ड्यूटी जैसलमेर बार्डर पर चुंगी-चोरी (स्मगलिंग) एवं पाकिस्तान से आने-जाने वालों को चेक करने की थी। 1953 में हमारी कम्पनी नीमच आ गयी। प्लाटून के अन्तर्गत खेल कूद प्रतियोगिता हुआ करती थी तथा पारितोषिक वितरण भी होता था। पुरस्कार में नकद रुपया दिया जाता था जैसे प्रथम आने वाले को चांदी का एक रुपया। कुख्यात डाकू जंगा को पकड़ने के लिए हमारी कम्पनी को पटियाला (पेप्सू) जाना पड़ा था। उसे गोली से आहत और गिरफ्तार कर कम्पनी पुन: दिसम्बर में नीमच आ गयी।

1954-55—हमारी कम्पनी नीमच से भोपाल गई। वहाँ मुझे कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की ड्यूटी पर तैनात किया गया। भोपाल से कम्पनी भिन्ड-मुरैना गई। वहां डाकू मानसिंह का गिरोह बड़ा सक्रिय था। उस वक्त बटालियन की कमान ले. कर्नल सुच्चासिंह कर रहे थे। 1955 का वर्ष काफी हलचल का था क्योंकि डाकुओं का बड़ा बोलबाला था। कई बार उन डाकुओं का सामना करने के लिए तैनात होना पड़ा। हमारी कम्पनी ने मानसिंह के गिरोह का पीछा भी किया एवं कई अलग-अलग स्थानों पर डाकुओं के विरुद्ध अभियान में भी हम शामिल हुए।

1956—वर्ष के आरम्भ में कम्पनी भिंड-मुरैना से सीधे सौराष्ट्र एवं गुजरात के आपसी झगड़े में बाम्बे आयी और कानून व्यवस्था की ड्यूटी करती रही। इस समय मुझे यात्रा भत्ता लगभग 40 रु. प्रति माह मिलता था। जून 1955 में सी. आर. पी. की तीसरी बटालियन का गठन नीमच में हुआ और मेरी बदली इस बटालियन में हो गई। इसका कमान ले. कर्नल रतनसिंह कर रहे थे। बटालियन-प्रशिक्षण दिसम्बर 56 में समाप्त हुआ और इसकी दीक्षान्त-परेड की सलामी ले. कर्नल रतनसिंह ने ली।

1957--7 जनवरी 57 को यह बटालियन कानून एवं व्यवस्था की ड्यूटी के लिए

दिल्ली में तैनात कर दी गई एवं कुछ ही समय बाद शेख अब्दुल्ला आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में पूरी बटालियन के साथ मुझे 30 जनवरी 57 को जम्मू भेज दिया गया। वहां पर कम्पनी को अलग-अलग स्थानों पर ड्यूटी के लिए तैनात कर दिया गया और बटालियन हेड क्वार्टर को अजायबघर (जम्मू) में रखा गया।

1958-59-इसी दौरान जम्मू के विभिन्न स्थानों जैसे भदरवा, किस्तवार, दोडा तथा पुंछ में हम कम्पनी के साथ ड्यूटी करते रहे।

1960-जब मैं कम्पनी के साथ पुंछ में था, तब रातो-रात ही मेरी कम्पनी को बालाकोट में कुछ सीमा-विवाद के सम्बन्ध में वहां तैनात कर दिया गया। बालाकोट गाँव हिन्दुस्तान में पड़ता था, मगर उसकी तीन तरफ पाकिस्तान था। कुछ तरफ से पाकिस्तान ने इस पर कब्जा कर लिया था । उसके अफसर भी वहाँ आया करते थे और उसके फौजी भी। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज ने इस क्षेत्र को स्वतंत्र कराने का बीड़ा उठाया। यह काम हमारी कम्पनी को सौंपा गया । इसका कमान हिन्दुस्तान के मशहूर एथलीट श्री एन. के. दास कर रहे थे। वहाँ की स्थिति बड़ी ही खतरनाक थी। हमेशा गोलियों की बौछार हुआ करती थी। बालाकोट को खाली कराने के लिए हमें पूरे फौजी तरीके से काम करना पड़ा तथा इस सफलता के लिए 3 व्यक्तियों को (जिनमें श्री दास भी थे) बहादुरी के पदक मिले ।

1961--इस वर्ष सी. आर. पी. की 10 बटालियन ने आकर जम्मू में विभिन्न स्थानों पर तैनात हमारी बटालियन का चार्ज लिया और हमारी पूरी बटालियन को अजमेर भेज दिया गया।

1962-65—मैं पढ़ने की तरफ काफी ध्यान देता था। भर्ती के समय अच्छा ज्ञान न होने से मुझे काफी परिश्रम करना पड़ता था। मैंने III अंग्रेजी परीक्षा पास कर ली और I रोमन हिन्दी की तैयारी करता रहा। जुलाई 65 में 17 बटालियन के गठन होने पर मुझे उस बटालियन में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया।

1966-68—66 में I रोमन हिन्दी की परीक्षा पास की और 'डी' लिस्ट का टेस्ट शिलांग में पास किया। 12 नवम्बर 66 को मुझे सब-इन्स्पेक्टर बना कर 17 बटालियन में ही मुझे क्वार्टर मास्टर जमादार की ड्यूटी दी गयी। ग्रुप सेन्टर स्कीम के चालू होने पर मेरी बदली रामपुर ग्रुप सेन्टर में कर दी गई।

1969-72-जून 69 में मेरी बदली ग्रुप सेन्टर किशनगढ़ में हो गई। 12 जनवरी 72 को मुझे 10% कोटा में सबेदार के पद पर पदोन्नत कर एडम सूबेदार की ड्यूटी दी गई।

1973-इस वर्ष मेरी बदली 41 बटालियन में हो गई जिसका हेड क्वार्टर मोहनबाड़ी (असम) में था। वहाँ मुझे 'ए' कम्पनी के हेड क्वार्टर इन्क्यांग (नेफा) में भेजा गया। मेरी कम्पनी के जो पोस्ट थे उनका पैदल रास्ता 3 दिन का था। मेरी कम्पनी प्रशिक्षण-हेतु 31 दिसम्बर 73 को अजमेर (राज.) पहुंच गई।

1974-प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम अभी सुचारु रूप से संचालित भी नहीं हो पाया था

के कम्पनी को अहमदाबाद में छात्र-हड़ताल के सन्दर्भ में जाना पड़ा। वहाँ से कम्पनी को इसी सिलसिले में 20-1-74 को बड़ौदा तैनात कर दिया गया। बड़ौदा से मुझे कम्पनी के साथ कल्याण (महाराष्ट्र) में रेल हड़ताल के सिलसिले में भेज दिया और दीमावली से दीवा तक रेल-सुरक्षा का कार्य सौंपा गया। पूरी बटालियन को किशनगढ़ में प्रशिक्षण हेतु इकत्रित करने का आदेश मिला और मैं अपनी कम्पनी के साथ बाम्बे से चल कर 8-6-74 को किशनगढ़ पहुंच गया। यहाँ पर पूरी बटालियन प्रशिक्षण की तैयारी में लगी थी। उसी समय बटालियन को पटना (बिहार) जाने का आदेश मिल गया और बटालियन स्पेशल ट्रेन से 25-7-74 को पटना पहुंच गई। यहाँ पर बाबू जय प्रकाश नारायण का आन्दोलन जोरों पर था। उससे सुलझने को सभी कम्पनियाँ तैनात कर दी गई। 1 नवम्बर 74 को कम्पनी के साथ में अहमदाबाद आया और कानून एवं व्यवस्था की ड्यूटी वहाँ करता रहा।

1975—अप्रेल 75 में कम्पनी के साथ में कानून एवं व्यवस्था के लिए बोकारो आया और अक्टूबर 75 में प्रशिक्षण हेतु-हजारीबाग (बिहार) मुख्यालय में गया। जल्दी ही नवम्बर में कानून एवं व्यवस्था के लिए दरभंगा (बिहार) भेज दिया गया जहाँ विभिन्न स्थानों पर हम ड्यूटी करते रहे।

1976-12 मार्च 76 को मैं प्रशिक्षण हेतु फिर हजारीबाग आया। 15-5-76 तक प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम समाप्त हो गया। इसके बाद मैंने कम्पनी का भार स्वतः संभाला और अन्त में सेवा करते हुये दिनांक 11-7-76 को मैं रिटायर्ड हो गया।

सारांश—मैंने अपने जीवन में जो कुछ भी सीखा एवं ग्रहण किया, वह सब इस महान सी. आर. पी. की देन है। जब हम भर्ती हुए और ट्रेनिंग के बाद बटालियन में आये, तब मैंने देखा कि सी. आर. पी. का रहन-सहन, काम-काज एवं आदर्श महान हैं। इस दल की जिन्दगी सेवा-भक्ति और ईमानदारी से भरपूर है।

सन् 47 में एक समय ऐसा आया जब हम निराश हो चुके थे। हम इस दल से जुदा होने वाले थे। हम पर उदासी का वातारण छा गया था क्योंकि इसे तोड़ देने के आदेश हो गये थे। लेकिन हमने सुना कि सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने इस दल को नहीं तोड़ने का निश्चय किया है। जल्द ही हुक्म आ गया कि यह दल कायम रहेगा ! सिर्फ नाम मात्र की बदली हुई। हमें सहारा मिला और हम अपने उद्देश्य की ओर आगे बढ़े। क्राउन रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव पुलिस से सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस में आ खड़े हुये। देश की आजादी के साथ-साथ, हमें तो यह भी खुशी मिली। इसमें शामिल होकर देश के हर्षमय वातावरण में हम मग्न हो गये। सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुये, सी. आर. पी. के झंडे को और इसकी शान को सदा ऊपर रखा। जो भी ड्यूटी जहाँ मिली उसे तन-मन से निभाया।

फोर्स से जुदा होते हुये मेरी यही इच्छा है कि जो आदर्श-जीवन मैंने इसमें निभाया है, वही मैं रिटायर्ड लाइफ में निभाऊँ। सी. आर. पी. फोर्स से बिदा होते हुये आज मैं बहुत खुश हूं। इस फोर्स का जन्म हमारे सामने सन् 1939 में हरा और आज यह वट-वृक्ष की तरह दूर-दूर तक फैल गया है। इसकी नफरी लगभग 75,000 से ऊपर हो

चुकी है और मुझे तो और भी खुशी इस बात की हुई है कि रिटायर्ड होते समय मैं अपनी एक निशानी इस फोर्स में छोड़े जा रहा हूं। मेरी प्रार्थना पर महानिदेशक महोदय ने मेरे बेटे को भर्ती होने की स्वीकृति दे दी है। मैं यही प्रयत्न करूंगा कि मेरा लड़का भी इस फोर्स का नाम ऊँचा करने में मदद करे।

सचमुच में यह भारत का महान फोर्स है। अन्त में इसको मेरे शत-शत प्रणाम हैं।

विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स ने एक द्विभाषी टेलीप्रिन्टर बनाया है जो अंग्रेजी और देवनागरी दोनों लिपियों में काम करता है।

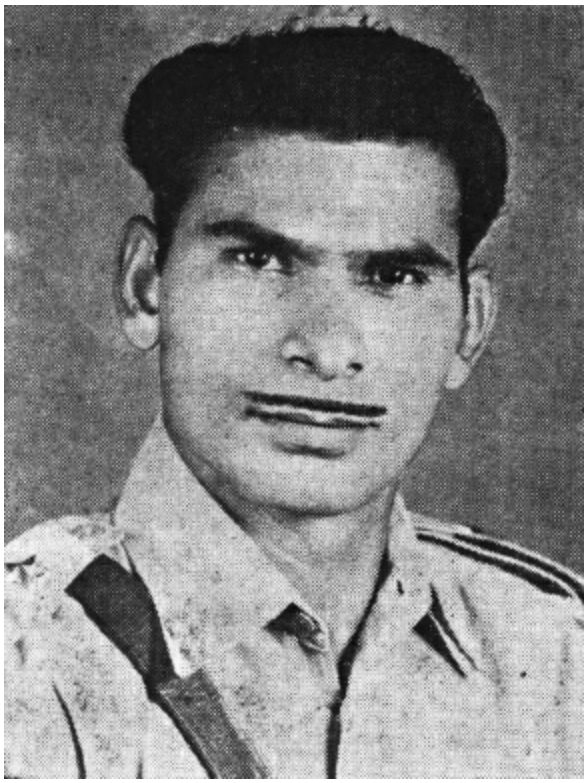
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के अस्पताल में हड्डी जोड़ने का एक नया यंत्र तैयार किया गया है जिसमें कील की स्टेपलिंग करते समय अस्थि-संक्रमण की समस्या नहीं खड़ी होती। रोगी के शरीर अनावश्यक स्टेपिल निकालने की युक्ति आगे लगने से कार्य सरलता से हो जाता है ।

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा संस्थान ने हैजे का एक ऐसा नया टीका तैयार किया है जिसके लगाने से पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चे को छह मास तक हैजे से मुक्त रखा जा सकता है। युवक भी इस टीके से सुरक्षित रहेंगे।

अमेरिका में एक ऐसी बख्तरबन्द गाड़ी बनी है जो भार में हल्की और मूल्य में सस्ती है। बन्दूक की गोली का भी इस पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता और ध्वनि तथा गर्मी से भी बचाव रहता है।

गौरव गाथा

के० रि० पु० दल के सात अधिकारीगण शौर्यपदकों से पुरस्कृत



स्वर्गीय सब-इंस्पेक्टर ओ० योहनान

पटना में नक्सलपंथियों के तथा नागालैंड के चकसांग क्षेत्र में नागा विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध दो अलग-अलग अभियानों में शौर्य प्रदर्शन के लिये के.रि.पु. दल के ये सात जवान राष्ट्रपति द्वारा पुरस्कृत किये गये :

I. राष्ट्रपति पुलिस तथा अग्निशमन सेवा शौर्य पदक—(1) सब इन्स्पेक्टर श्री. योहनान (मरणोपरान्त) (2) स. इ. सावन्तसिंह कुशवाहा (मरणोपरान्त) (3) इन्स्पेक्टर जयमलसिंह तथा (4) हे. कॉ. अभय राम।

II. पुलिस शौर्य पदक—(1) नायक शीतला प्रसाद (2) कॉ. ए.के. नामसूद्रा तथा (3) कॉ. हरवंश सिंह।

3 जून 75 को जब बिहार पुलिस की प्रहरी टुकड़ी की पटना के निकट उग्रपंथियों से सहसा भिड़न्त हो गई, तब के. रि. पु. दल की दो प्लाटूनें तुरन्त घटनास्थल पर भेजी गयीं।

घटनाग्रस्त ग्राम के दक्षिण-पूर्व और दक्षिण-पश्चिम क्षेत्र में स्वर्गीय स. इ. योहनान के नेतृत्व में 35 बटालियन के दो सेक्सन लगाये गये और 44 बटालियन के दो ही सेक्सन पूर्वोत्तर तथा पश्चिमोत्तर क्षेत्र में निरत किये गये । के. रि. पु. दल के आगमन की भनक पड़ते ही, उग्र पंथियों ने गोली दागना प्रारम्भ कर दी । गोलियों का आदान-प्रदान तीन घंटे चला, तदुपरान्त आक्रमण बोल दिया गया।

निज जीवन की बिना कोई चिन्ता किये स. इन्स्पेक्टर योहनान गुप्त स्थान के पश्चिम छोर तक चढ़ता चला गया और चार विद्रोहियों को मार डालने में सफल हुआ। इस

सम्प्रहार में वह गंभीर रूप से घायल हुआ और बाद में अस्पताल में उसने प्राण त्याग दिये। इस धावे में, ना. शीतला प्रसाद और काँ. नामसूद्रा भी चार उग्रवादियों को बंदी करने में सफल हुये यद्यपि वे स्वयं भी बुरी भाँति घायल हुये।

निज प्राणों को संकट में डाल कर स्व० स. इ. कुशवाहा ने भी इसी आक्रमण में चार उग्रपंथियों को मार डाला। एक झोपड़ी पर धावा बोलने पर उस के छप्पर में आग लग गई और पाँच उग्र नक्सली अंधाधुंध गोलियाँ बरसाने लगे। कुशवाहा के आदेश पर, दल के जवानों ने भागते हुये विद्रोहियों पर गोलियां बरसा दीं और चार को मौत के घाट उतारा।

2 जुलाई 75 को उग्रवादियों से एक दूसरी मुठभेड़ में स. इ. कुशवाहा ने निज प्राणों की आहुति दे दी।

निज जीवन को जोखिम में डालते हुये काँ. हरवंशसिंह पूर्वीय ओर की आक्रमक टुकड़ी में था। विद्रोहियों के गुप्त स्थल की मिट्टी की दीवार तक रेंगता हुआ वह पहुँचा और चार विद्रोहियों के प्राण ले लिये।

नागालैण्ड के चकसांग क्षेत्र में, एक स्वघोषित मेजर नागा विद्रोही को बन्दी बनाने में तथा एक वन्य गुप्त स्थल से मशीनगन प्राप्त करने में प्रदर्शित वीरता के उपलक्ष्य में 59 बटालियन के इ. जयमलसिंह और हे. काँ. अभयराम को उपर्युक्त शौर्य पदकों से पुरस्कृत किया गया है।

59 बटालियन पुरस्कृत

नागा विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध अनेकों मुठभेड़ों में अपने सराहनीय कार्य के उपलक्ष्य में, नागालैण्ड के पुलिस महा निरीक्षक ने 59 बटालियन के. रि. पु. दल को 3,291 रु० का नकद पुरस्कार दिया है।

मरणोपरान्त शौर्य पदक



स्वर्गीय सर्वश्री हे० कां० रामेश्वरदास कां० अनसुइया प्रसाद

दिनांक 29 अगस्त 75 को 55 बटालियन के. रि. पु. दल के दिवंगत हेड कान्स्टेबिल रामेश्वरदास और स्वर्गीय कान्स्टेबिल अनुसुइया प्रसाद मिजोरम में भारत

के स्टेट बैंक को जा रहे थे, तब उनकी मुठभेड़ एक ऐसे सशस्त्र विद्रोही से हुई जो उन्हें निरस्त्र करना चाहता था। पूर्व इसके कि वे संभल पाये, उस दुष्ट ने उनकी बाहुओं को गोली से दाग दिया। घायल होने पर भी, उन्होंने उस पर गोली चलाई और उसे धराशायी कर दिया। उस को बचाने के लिये, उसके अन्य साथियों ने (जो एक निकटवर्ती झोपड़ी में छिपे थे) उन दोनों पर गोलियों की बौछार कर दी।

हे. कां. रामेश्वर दास ने, घातक रुप से घायल होने पर भी, विद्रोही को छोड़ा नहीं जब तक कि उसके अपने प्राण नहीं छूट गये। गोलियों की उसी बौछार में, कां. अनुसुइया प्रसाद ने उठकर विद्रोही के सिर में तक कर ऐसी गोली मारी कि वह ठौर मर गया। कां. अनसुइया प्रसाद की गोलियां शल्य-चिकित्सा करके निकाली गई। उसने कुछ प्रगति भी दिखाई किन्तु 31 अगस्त 75 को उसने वीरगति पाई।

अदम्य उत्साह तथा निर्भीक वीरता के प्रदर्शन के उपलक्ष्य में दोनों शूरवीरों को राष्ट्रपति के पुलिस तथा अग्नि शमन सेवाओं के पदक मरणोपरान्त प्रदान किये गये।



का० बोधराज



श्री एस० एम० रावत

मिजो विद्रोहियों से सफल जूझने पर शौर्यपदक

पिछले वर्ष अगस्त में रुईव मितलाँग के निकट एक घर की तलाशी लेते समय दो

सांदेग्ध व्यांक्तियों को 10 बटालियन द्वारा बन्दी बनाया गया। पूछताछ के समय एक व्यक्ति ने एम. एस. रावत को धर दबोचा और दूसरे ने कांस्टेबिल बोधराज पर गोली चला दी। एक तो बच भाग निकला; लेकिन दूसरे के यत्न विफल रहे। वह वहीं पर प्रहरी टुकड़ी से ठौर मार दिया गया। वह विद्रोही मिजो जौउलिया राकोपजादरा था जिसका जनवरी 75 वाले तीन वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों के हत्याकाण्ड में हाथ था।

स्वाधीनता दिवस 76 पर दल के 14 अधिकारी विशिष्ट सराहनीय सेवा पदकों से पुरस्कृत

स्वाधीनता-दिवस 76 के अवसर पर के.रि. पु. दल के इन 14 सदस्यों को विशिष्ट तथा सराहनीय सेवाओं के उपलक्ष्य में पदक मिले :

I. राष्ट्रपति-पदक-(विशिष्ट सेवा) श्री ह्वी. कृष्णप्पा कमांडैंट (45 बटा)

II. पुलिस पदक—(सराहनीय सेवा) 1. श्री कुलदीपसिंह डीवाई. एस. पी. (महानिदेशालय) 2. श्री मानसिंह डीवाई. एस. पी (ग्रुप केन्द्र आवडी) 3. श्री बी. एस. राना डीवाई. एस. पी (गु. के. नीमच) 4. श्री एल.पी. चन्दोला डीवाई. एस. पी. (49 बटा.) 5. श्री सन्तोषसिंह डीवाई. एस. पी. (3 सि. बटा.) 6. सूबेदार आशुतोष मैथानी (महानिदेशालय) 7. सू. रफीउद्दीन (14 बटा.) 8. सब-इन्स्पेक्टर मुख्त्यारसिंह (13 बटा.) 9. स. इ. चननसिंह (4 बटा.) 10. स. इ. रामचन्द्रसिंह (1 सि. बटा.) 11. हेड कांस्टेबिल आनंद बल्लभ जोशी (3 सि. बटा.) 12. हे. कॉं. रामआसरे (55 बटा;) 13. हे. कॉ. गोपालसिंह (11 बटा.)

मानवीय सत्कर्म

12 बटालियन के जवानों ने खमान जिले (आंध्र प्रदेश) के कंचनपाली गाँव में एक भयंकर अग्नि को बुझाया। ग्रामीणों तथा नागरिक अधिकारियों ने दल की सामयिक सहायता की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की।

दिनांक 31 मई 76 को मीना बाजार, बेटिया (बिहार) में लगी अग्नि बुझाने के हेतु, 6 बटा० के जवानों की जनता तथा स्थानीय अधिकारियों द्वारा बड़ी प्रशंसा हुई।

रंगरूट प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के जवानों और अफसरों द्वारा बंढ़वाहा में एक फैक्ट्री में लगी अग्नि बुझाने के उपलक्ष्य में सर्व श्री लक्ष्मीचन्द और किशन लाल, बंढवाहा ने जवानों के कल्याण के लिये 1000 रु० का चेक प्रदान किया है।

4 जून 76 को कांकरिया झील (गुजरात) पर 39 बटालियन की प्रहरी टुकड़ी ने मनुष्यों को यह चिल्लाते सुना कि एक लड़का झील में डूब पड़ा है। अपने प्राण जोखिम में डालकर कां० सिंघाड़ा राम ने तुरन्त वहाँ पहुँच झील में छलाँग लगाई और लड़के की ओर निर्भीकता से तैरता चला गया। फिर लड़के को खींच किनारे पर ले आया। हे० कॉं० तेज बहादुर और मेवाराम की सहायता से उसने सेवा शुश्रूषा कर

लड़के के प्राण बचा लिये । पता चला कि अपने बड़े भाई से रोज-रोज पिटने से तंग आकर लड़के ने आत्महत्या की चेष्टा की थी। गाँधीनगर के निवासियों ने कां० सिंघाड़ा राम की बड़ी प्रशंसा की।

दल को रबड़ नौकाओं की प्राप्ति

बाढ़ में समुचित सहायता देने के लिये के. रि. पु. दल ने तीन डकबक रबड़ की नौकाएं प्राप्त की हैं और कलकत्ता तथा पटना में रखी हैं। लाभदायक सिद्ध होने पर और भी नौकायें खरीदी जा सकती हैं।

दल में नियुक्तियाँ

श्री एच वीरभद्रैया जो आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी के निदेशक थे अब महा निरीक्षक सेक्टर I बने हैं, उनके स्थान पर श्री जे. एस. सलधान नियुक्त हुये हैं। श्री एच. आर. के. तलवार ने महानिरीक्षक सेक्टर III का पदभार ग्रहण किया है।

शिलांग में महानिरीक्षक सेक्टर IV के. रि. पु. दल का सेवा भार श्री पी. सी. दास, आई. पी. एस (असम काडर) ने ले लिया है। श्री डब्ल्यू. जी. आई. मुदालियर आई. पी. एस. (राजस्थान काडर) तथा श्री एन. एस. वासुदेवन आई. पी. एस. (कर्नाटक काडर) उपमहानिरीक्षक गौहाटी तथा उपमहानिरीक्षक नीमच क्रमश: दल में नियुक्त हुये हैं।

दल को निर्माण-विषयक स्वीकृतियाँ

आवडी के कैम्पस में 1, 3, 5, 7, और 14 बारकों की पुरानी नालियों को 72,548 रु० से अधिक नहीं मूल्य पर बदलने की स्वीकृति।

दुर्गापुर के कैम्पस में, 1,08,080 रु० से अधिक नहीं मूल्य पर एक खाद्य गोदाम बनाने की स्वीकृति।

नीमच के कैम्पस में तीन विक्टोरिया बारिकों के जवानों के लिये 10 संडास 4 गुसलखानें 63,150 रु० से अधिक नहीं मूल्य पर बनाने की स्वीकृति ।

इम्फाल में के. रि. पु. दल के शिविर में गिरायी हुयी इस्पातकुटियों को फिर से खड़ा करने की तथा 58,832 रु. का माल खरीदने की अनुमति मिल गयी है।

रिजर्व यूनिटों को गहन प्रशिक्षण

पिछली जून के एक परिपत्र में, महानिदेशक, के. रि. पु. दल, ने रिजर्व यूनिटों के अधिक से अधिक जवानों को गहन प्रशिक्षण देने पर बल दिया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि आपात्काल घोषित करने के पश्चात् कानून और व्यवस्था में सुधार होने पर कुछ यूनिटें पहली बार रिजर्व में रखी गई हैं । सभी कमांडैंटों को निदेश हुआ है कि वे

प्रांशेक्षण-कायक्रमों का व्यौरा तैयार करें और यह देखें कि सभी जवानों को प्रांशेक्षण दिया जाये। सम्बद्ध महानिरीक्षक तथा उपमहानिरीक्षक प्रशिक्षण के समय देखरेख तथा मार्ग दर्शन के लिये इन यूनिटों का निरीक्षण करें।

अमरनाथ की यात्रा

ले० श्री अर्जुन सिंह नरेला

प्रतिवर्ष श्रावण पूर्णिमा के शुभ अवसर पर अनेकों भारतीय और विदेशी यात्री, भगवान शिव के प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थल 'अमरनाथ' के दर्शन 'छड़ी' के साथ करते हैं। 'छड़ी' बड़छा चौक-श्रीनगर (काश्मीर) से आरम्भ होती है और अवन्ति पुरा, अनन्तनाग, पहल गाम होती हुई, पूर्णिमा के दिन अमरनाथ पहुँचती है। अनेक यात्री पूर्णिमा से पहले और बाद में भी दर्शन करते रहते हैं। बस, उन दिनों बर्फ नहीं गिरना चाहिये। मौसम साफ हो, तो रास्ता प्रसन्नता से तय होता है।

अगस्त 70 में सी टू बटालियन के लाँगरी श्री नन्दा जी के साथ अनन्तनाग से और सन् 74 में डी/2 बटालियन के 32 जवानों के साथ श्रीनगर से मुझे भी दो बार अमरनाथ के दर्शन करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ।

श्रीनगर से सोनमार्ग होते हुए आर्मी कैम्प 'वालटाल' जाना पड़ता है। वालटाल से थोड़ी दूर चलकर ही अमरनाथ की चढ़ाई शुरु हो जाती है। चढ़ाई करीब 13 कि. मी. की है, जो करीब-करीब हर यात्री साढ़े चार घंटे में पूरी कर लेता है और उसी दिन दर्शन करके वापिस आ जाता है। सोनमर्ग से वालटाल तक कोई विशेष बस सर्विस न होने से, यात्रियों को पहलगाम से ही यात्रा करना सुलभ है एवं पौराणिक दृष्टि से इसी मार्ग से यात्रा करना फल दायक है। पहलगाम से अमरनाथ की यात्रा के दौरान, 'चन्दनवाड़ी' 'शेष नाग' और 'पंचतरणी' जैसे तीर्थ स्थलों की भी यात्रा हो जाती है।

पहलगाम से अमरनाथ 30 कि. मी. से अधिक है और पहलगाम से चन्दनवाड़ी तक जीप अथवा किसी भी हल्की गाड़ी में जाया जा सकता है। यह रास्ता तीन दिन का है और यात्री के धैर्य और साहस की कसौटी है। पहलगाम से अमरनाथ और वापिस तक के घोड़े वाले 120 रुपये और वालटाल से अमरनाथ तक के 30 रुपये लेते हैं। दोनों मार्गों में कई जगह प्राकृतिक झरनों का स्वच्छ जल पीने को मिल जाता है।

चन्दनवाड़ी और पंचतरणी में तो नदी है और शेष नाग में झील। किंवदन्ति है कि शेषनाग झील में भाग्यशाली लोगों को शेष नाग दर्शन देता है। मैं भी झील पर एक घंटे बैठा रहा, पर शेष नाग जी ने मुझ अभागे को दर्शन करने का सौभाग्य नहीं दिया।

समुद्रतल के अमरनाथ की ऊंचाई 13500 फीट है। विशाल पत्थर के पहाड़ में अमरनाथ की पवित्र गुफा है। गुफा में दाई ओर लिंगाकार बर्फ जमता है और उसकी ऊँचाई घटती बढ़ती रहती है। मैंने दोनों बार शिवलिंग की ऊंचाई करीब 5 फीट

देखी है।

बाईं ओर दो अलग-अलग जगह बर्फ जमता है, जो थोड़ा फैला हुआ सा है; उन्हें पार्वतीपीठ और गणेशपीठ कहते है। इसी ओर एक छोटा सा झरना है। इसी को अमर गंगा करते हैं। इसे गंगा की ही तरह पवित्र माना जाता है और लोग बोतलों में पानी भरकर लाते हैं। यह 50 फीट से अधिक चौड़ी और 50 फीट से अधिक लम्बी और ऊंची अन्दर चलकर संकरी होती चली गई है । आश्चर्य है कि किस तरह पर्वतीय जंगल में यह बनाई गई ? निश्चित है, किसी विस्फोटक पदार्थ का प्रयोग कर ही, यह विशाल पत्थर तोड़ा गया है या अग्निबाण का प्रयोग किया गया होगा। गुफा के अन्दर कहीं-कहीं पानी भी टपकता है और एक एक बूंद पानी शिवलिंग पर भी गिरता रहता है।

दर्शन करने के बाद प्रश्न यह उठता है कि तीन विशेष स्थानों पर ही बर्फ क्यों जमती है ? और एक स्थान पर क्यों और कैसे लिंगाकार हो जाती है ?

यह वैज्ञानिकों के लिये खोज का विषय है। गुफा के नीचे एक छोटी-सी नदी बहती है जिसे 'दूध गंगा' कहते हैं । गुफा के 1 कि.मी. नीचे मार्ग पर ही हेलीपेड है।

कहते हैं कि शिव ने पार्वती को इस स्थान पर अमर कथा सुनाई थी, इसलिये इस स्थान का नाम अमरनाथ पड़ा। कथा सुनाने से पहले भगवान शिव ने जंगल में इसलिये आग लगाई, जिससे कोई पशु-पक्षी कथा न सुन ले । परन्तु उन्हीं के आसन के नीचे एक तोते (शुक) का अंडा सुरक्षित रह गया ; कथा सुनते समय पार्वती हुंकारा दे रही थी; परन्तु पार्वती के ऊंघते ही अंडे से निकला हुआ शिशु तोता हुँकारा देने लगा और वह अमर हो गया । उसी शुक ने बाद में शुकदेव जी के रूप में जन्म लिया । गुफा में दो कबूतर भी नजर आते हैं, जो इधर-उधर उड़ते रहते हैं।

शुक शुकदेव जी बन गये फिर अमर कबूतर कैसे ? अधिकाँश लोगों का कहना था कि रामायण ही अमर कथा है । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि रामायण भारत का अमर ग्रन्थ है परन्तु अमर कथा नहीं।

वेद, उपनिषद और गीता के अनुसार शरीर का स्वामी (आत्मा) अमर है । शरीर नाशवान है । इस आत्मा (नाथ) की कीर्ति पर्वतों से भी ऊंची है।

कर्मानुसार आत्मा अनेक योनियों में चक्कर लगाती रहती है। योगमार्ग का पथिक ही मोक्ष का अधिकारी है। आत्मा की अमरता में विश्वास दिलाने वाले ग्रंथ ही अमर ग्रंथ हैं। उनमें वर्णित सिद्धान्त ही अमर कथा है।

वहाँ का पुजारी भी अमरकथा से अनविज्ञ था। उसका कहना था कि भगवान शिव अमर थे और 108 मुंडो की माला पहने रहते थे। जब पार्वती ने माला का रहस्य पूछा, तो शिव ने बताया कि तुम 108 बार जन्म ले चुकी हो और मुंडो की माला इस बात का प्रमाण है।

'विश्व का संक्षिप्त इतिहास' प्रथम भाग- पृष्ठ 45 पर भगवान शिव को बुराइयों का देवता (गाड आफ इविल) माना है, जबकि हम समुद्र मंथन की कथा में शिव को,

योगेश्वर और देवों के देव महादेव के रूप में पाते हैं, जहां वे दूसरे देवताओं को जीवन रक्षा के लिये स्वयं विषपान कर नीलकंठ कहलाते हैं।

योगेश्वर शिव ने तृतीय नेत्र को खोल कर कामदेव को वश में कर लिया था। भारतीय स्त्री-पुरुष जिस स्थान पर टीका या तिलक लगाते हैं, उसे योगी तृतीय नेत्र, शिव नेत्र और आज्ञाचक्र के नाम से पुकारते हैं।

जिस पुरुष का आज्ञाचक्र सक्रिय हो जाता है वह अपने शरीर का स्वामी (नाथ) हो जाता है । समस्त इन्द्रियाँ उसकी दासी होती हैं। उस कल्याणकारी शिव को हम क्यों कर गाड आफ इविल माने !

कमांडेंटो का तीसरा रेफ्रेशर (अभिनवन) कोर्स

ले० श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना

तीसरा कमांडैंटों का कोर्स ग्रुपकेन्द्र झड़ोदाकलाँ नई दिल्ली में 12 से 31 जुलाई 76 तक हुआ। इसमें 17 कमांडैंट थे। कोर्स का उद्देश्य था कि अधिकारीगण अपने दृष्टिकोण को सोचविचार कर व्यापक बनाये।

पुस्तक प्रदान—आरंभ में, अफसरों को उस विधि तथा प्रवेश के विषय में समझाया गया जो उन्हें इस कोर्स में अनुसरण करना था। उनमें से हरेक को इन विषयों की एक एक पुस्तक दी गई—(i) विश्व सेनायें (ii) विश्वयुद्ध श्रृंखला (iii) प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था।

आगन्तुक वक्ता—पिछले कोर्सों की तरह, प्रसिद्ध आगन्तुकों के भाषणों द्वारा अफसरों को प्रासंगिक विषयों की महत्ता बताई गई। पुराने वक्ताओं के अतिरिक्त, इस बार ये नये थे— (1) **डा० श्रीमती अवतार पेन्ताथुर,** रक्षामंत्रालय—**विषय**—"सामूहिक व्यवहार के सिद्धान्त" तथा "प्रयोजन और मनोबल" **(2) कर्नल (रिटायर्ड) आर० रामाराव,** आर्थिक तथा वैज्ञानिक फाउन्डेशन, दिल्ली—बिषय— 'जनसंख्या का विस्फोट' तथा "विकसित तथा विकासशील देशों की पर्यावरिक समस्या" (3) **मेजर के० एस० चौधरी,** सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान, दिल्ली—**विषय** —"प्रवेश के समाधान की "समस्या", "कार्य अध्ययन और पद्धति अध्ययन की प्रस्तावना" तथा "वास्तविक कार्य-विश्लेषण" (4) **श्री ए०के० गुहा,** सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान, दिल्ली "सरकार में कर्मचारियों का निर्धारण"।

परिषदपत्र—कमांडैंटों को तीन परिषदों में विभक्त कर हरेक में छह-छह कमांडैंट बांट दिये गये। हरेक कमांडैंट को एक उपनिदेशक की सहायता दी गई। इन विषयों में जो जिस अधिकारी को आवंटित हुये उसे बहुत पहले उस विषय की सूचना दे दी गयी—(i) के० रि० पु० दल की भूमिका (ii) के० रि० पु० दल का आवास कार्यक्रम तथा (iii) राज्य पुलिस की कार्यविधि के विषय में हमारे अधिकारियों का

ज्ञान।

वर्ग-चर्चा—चर्चा करने से दो दिन पूर्व खूब सोचविचार के उपरान्त तैयार पत्र को कोर्स के सभी अधिकारियों में हरेक परिषद द्वारा घुमाया गया। यह चर्चा एक उपनिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में हुई।

विगत कोर्सों की भांति, इस कोर्स में भी अपराह्न में कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं रखा गया जिससे कमाँडैंट अगले दिन की तैयारी कर सकें और व्यावसायिक विषय-वस्तु की पुस्तकें पढ़ सकें।

फिल्म प्रदर्शन— कोर्स में इन फिल्मों को दर्शाया गया : (1) जापान 70 (2) जापान का शाही परिवार और (3) आगामी कल की ओर।

दल का प्रशासन—दल के प्रशासन के विषय में कितनी ही बातों पर कमांडैंटों के विचार मांगे गये। अन्तिम दिन के पूर्वाह्न में, उपनिदेशक (प्रशासन) की अध्यक्षता में उसी विषय पर विचार गोष्ठी हुयी।

कोर्स का समापन 31 जुलाई 76 को हुआ। अधिकारियों से इस कोर्स के विषय में उनके अभिमत मांगे गये और मुझे हर्ष है कि सबने ही इसे उपयोगी बताया। उन्होंने अत्यन्त लाभदायक सुझाव भी दिये हैं, जिनका ध्यान अगले कोर्स के चलाने के समय रखा जायेगा। 28 जुलाई 76 की शाम को झड़ोदाकलाँ के अफसर-मेस में एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ। श्री इमदाद अली, दक्षिण येमेन में भारत के राजदूत, इस अवसर पर पधारे। अमेरिका और कनाडा पर फिल्में दिखाई गई।

पहेलियाँ

छोटा सा डंडा टिम टिम करे ॥1॥
इस डिबिया का लखो चरित्र।
खींचे छाया चित्र विचित्र ॥2॥
भानुमती का खूब पिटारा।
देख रहे बच्चे जग सारा ॥3॥
धूप तपे या घन नभ छाता।
नर-नारी का तब मैं त्राता ॥4॥
कोने में है जो छड़ीदी खड़ी।
कहते हैं कविवर गुणी है बड़ी ॥5॥

उत्तर:—1. टॉर्च। 2. फोटो कैमरा। 3. चित्र झाँकी का। बक्सा। 4. छाता। 5. छड़ी।

पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण पर बल

पुलिस प्रशिक्षण स्कूल महरौली (दिल्ली) में 73 सब इंस्पेक्टर केडेटों को दीक्षान्त पैरेड में भाषण देते हुये, श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक के. रि. पु. दल ने पुलिस को आधुनिक बनाने पर विशेष बल दिया। दिल्ली पुलिस के डी.आई.जी. रहने के कारण, उन्होंने दिल्ली पुलिस की सफलताओं पर गर्व प्रकट किया।

कुछ वर्ष पूर्व जब दिल्ली में पुलिस प्रशिक्षण कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया, तब अनेकों ने विरोध किया था क्योंकि दिल्ली के निकट पंजाब में फिलौरा और उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद इन दो स्थानों पर पुलिस प्रशिक्षण कालेज थे। महानिदेशक ने कहा कि नगर के जटिल क्षेत्रों में पुलिस के कार्य ग्राम प्रधान क्षेत्रों से भिन्न होते हैं। उनकी समस्यायें दूसरी हैं और इसीलिये उनके भिन्न प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता है। अत: दिल्ली में एक पुलिस प्रशिक्षण स्कूल का गठन एक बुद्धिमत्ता का कार्य है।

साधारण जन-वृद्धि की दर से तिगुनी से भी अधिक शहरी क्षेत्रों में जनता और पुलिस समस्यायें बढ़ रही हैं। दिल्ली में एक ऐसी स्थिति पहुंच चुकी है जब पुलिस की जनशक्ति तथा तकनीकी सुविधायें आवश्यकता से कहीं कम हैं; यहाँ तक कि 1936 में जो सुविधायें लंदन के सिपाही को प्राप्त थीं वे अब भी यहां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इधर अपराधी आधुनिक तकनीक से स्वयं को परिचित रख रहे हैं। इसमें तो कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि पुलिस को आधुनिक बनाने के लिये प्रचुर धन की आवश्यकता है; किन्तु आधुनिक अपराधों की धनराशि तो उससे कहीं अधिक है।

फोटो प्रशिक्षण

महानिदेशक के. रि. पु. दल ने पुलिस फोटोग्राफी के प्रशिक्षण कोर्स ग्रुप केन्द्र दिल्ली में चलाने का निर्णय किया है। एक कोर्स की अवधि 3 मास होगी। इसमें फोटोग्राफी के विषय में कानून तथा व्यवस्था एवं सुरक्षा और अन्य मूल तत्त्वों का गहन प्रशिक्षण 20 व्यक्तियों को दिया जायेगा।



क्रीडा क्षेत्रे :

दिल्ली हाकी लीग में के. रि. पु. दल विजयी

जून 76 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में निरन्तर दूसरी वर्ष के. रि. पु. दल ने दिल्ली हाकी लीग की चहेती चैम्पियनशिप शिवाजी स्टेडियम में जीती। प्रारंभ में डाँवाडोल स्थिति से उभर कर, इस दल ने केन्द्रीय सचिवालय (2-0), मेट्रोपालीटन (5-0) और वायुसेना को(1-0) से हराया । अर्द्ध फाइनल में कस्टम्स से टाई ब्रेकर में यह दल जीता। फाइनल में दिल्ली पुलिस से जुझारू खेल रहा; परन्तु इस दल ने 2-1 से पुलिस को हरा कर ट्राफी जीती। कप्तान एस. एस. मान और प्रतिरक्षक सक्सेना का खेल सर्वोतम रहा।

अन्तर रेन्ज वालीबाल टूर्नामेण्ट 76

16 से 25 जून 76 तक ग्रुप केन्द्र-I अजमेर के स्टेडियम में के. रि. पु. दल का अन्तर रेन्ज वालीबाल टूर्नामेंट हुआ। दस रेंज-टीमों ने भाग लिया। सायंकाल 5 बजे, श्री जे. आर. जेतली भू. पू. उपमहानिरीक्षक के. रि. पु. दल अजमेर ने इसका उद्घाटन

किया। हैदराबाद रेंज ने चैम्पियनशिप जीती और नौमच रेंज द्वितीय रही। श्रीनगर रेंज का कांस्टेबिल एम. जहाँगीर सर्व प्रकार से श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी माना गया । श्री बी. पी. बेरी (राजस्थान के भू. पू. मुख्य न्यायाधीश) की धर्मपत्नी ने पारितोषिक वितरित किये। श्री बी. पी. बेरी ने मार्च पास्ट में सभी टुकड़ियों की फुर्तीली चाल तथा उनकी शारीरिक क्षमता तथा वालीबाल की नई से नई तकनीकी जानकारी की बड़ी प्रशंसा की।

अन्तर रेंज हाकी टूर्नामेंट 76

7 से 13 जून 76 तक श्रीनगर के अमर सिंह कालेज में खेले गये 10वें अन्तर रेंज हाकी टूर्नामेंट में श्रीनगर रेंज को हरा कर अजमेर रेंज चैम्पियन रही। अजमेर और श्रीनगर की टीमों में फाइनल का खेल बड़े मुकाबले का रहा; दोनों एक दूसरे को पछाड़ने में लगी रहीं। मध्यान्तर के सातवें मिनट में अजमेर के कां. बी. नाग ने पहला गोल किया; परन्तु वह पन्द्रह मिनट में श्रीनगर ने उतार दिया। अतिरिक्त समय के 14वें मिनट में कां बी. नाग ने एक दूसरा गोल करके अजमेर को जीत दिलायी।

क्रीडा क्षेत्रे

विदेशों में के. रि. पु. दल के एथलीटों की धूम


7

10,000 मीटर दौड़ में एशिया का सबसे तेज धावक इंस्पेक्टर हरीचन्द

ओलिम्पिक खेलों की दौड़ में हरीचंद द्वारा एशिया का नया कीर्तिमान

माण्ट्रियल में 21 ओलिम्पिक खेलों में हरी चन्द की दौड़ के विषय में 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' की रिपोर्ट में इस प्रकार लिखा है :—

"श्री रामसिंह के चरण चिह्नों पर चल कर दूर धावक हरीचन्द 10,000 मीटर दौड़ में अपनी सबसे तेज दौड़ दौड़ा और 14 उम्मीदवारों में आठवें स्थान पर रहा। उसने प्रथम हीट में 28 मि. 48.72 से. में दूरी पार की जो समय उसके भारतीय तथा एशियाई रिकार्ड से आधे मिनट पहले ही नहीं था, **बल्कि एशियाई खेल के कीर्तिमान पर सुधार था।**

तेहरान की अन्तर राष्ट्रीय एथलीट प्रतियोगिता में रघुबीर सिंह चमका

9 से 11 जून 76 तक तेहरान में खेली गई अन्तर राष्ट्रीय एथलीट प्रतियोगिता में इन्स्पेक्टर रघुबीर सिंह 1 बटा० ने भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया। उसने 57.54 मीटर दूरी पर घन फेंक कर प्रथम स्थान पाया तथा चक्का फेंक में 49.58 मी० दूरी पार कर वह द्वितीय रहा। ईरान, कुवैत तथा ईराक— इन तीन देशों के एथलीटों ने भी इस प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया था।

के. रि. पु. दल की अन्तर रेंज बास्केटबाल टूर्नामेंट

10वाँ अन्तर रेंज वास्केटबाल टूर्नामेंट 16 से 25 जून 76 तक हैदराबाद ग्रुपकेन्द्र के योहनान स्टेडियम में खेला गया। अजमेर रेंज चैम्पियन रही और हैदराबाद रेंज द्वितीय रहा। श्री एस० एम० घोष महानिरीक्षक II ने समापन समारोह की अध्यक्षता की। उन्होंने प्रथम तथा द्वितीय आने वाली टीमों को ट्राफियाँ और योग्यता के प्रमाण-पत्र अन्य टीमों को वितरित किये।

नक्सलवादियों से सुलझने के लिए सही ढंग

दिनांक 30 मई 76 को पटना के पुनपुन क्षेत्र में जब बिहार पुलिस और नक्सलपंथियों में भिड़न्त हुयी, तब के. रि. पु. दल से सहायता मांगी गई; यद्यपि इस दल के पहुंचने से पूर्व ही मामला रफा दफा हो गया। इस मुठभेड़ में बिहार का एक सिपाही प्राण गवाँ बैठा और तीन के गंभीर चोटें आई।

बिहार पुलिस के निदेशक के अनुरोध पर जुलाई 76 में 14 बटालियन के. रि. पु.

दल ने नक्सलपंथियों से कारगर ढंग से सुलझने के लिए एक प्रदर्शन किया। बिहार पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने बहुत सराहा, उसका उद्देश्य इन शिक्षाओं को ग्रहण करने का था:

1. नक्सलवादियों के विषय में गुप्त-जानकारी पाकर, अपने अधीन अफसरों तथा जवानों को कमाण्डर द्वारा सही-सही आदेश 2. गांव के घेराव में बाहरी और भीतरी पुलिस घेरा बिठाना 3. नक्सलपंथियों की गोली बौछार में खोजी टोलियों का गांव पहुंचने का सही ढंग । 4. उन खिड़की आदि पर नियंत्रण और गोलीचालन जहाँ से विद्रोही गोली चला रहे हैं। साथ ही, घिरे गांव की जनता की सुरक्षा करना 5. हताहतों की संख्या कम करने हेतु नक्सलपंथियों तथा जनता को उचित चेतावनी 6. खाना तलाशी का ठीक तरीका 7. बाहरी-भीतरी घेरों में पहुंचने की सतर्कता 8. नक्सलवादियों के छिपभागने को रोकने के लिये ग्रामीणों की खोजबीन के समय सावधानी 9. घेराव से बच भागने वाले नक्सलवादी से निपटने के लिये गोली-चालन पर ठीक-ठीक नियंत्रण ।

राजपत्रित अफसरों को रेलवें वारंट

सेवारत हों या छुट्टी के समय, दल के राजपत्रित अफसरों को कुछ क्षेत्रों में रेलवे वारंट पर यात्रा करने की अनुमति मिली है।

आप लिखें—हम छापें

सेवा संबद्ध रोचक तथा रोमांचक प्रसंग लिखकर हमें आप भेजें। उत्तम होने पर हम अवश्य छापेंगे।

स्वास्थ्य-संदेश

कैं स र

ले० श्री ज्ञान स्वरूप सैनी

कइ भयानक बीमारियों में कैंसर भी एक ऐसी बीमारी है जिसका इलाज आधुनेक चिकित्साप्रणाली द्वारा संभव नहीं हो सका है, हालाँकि इस बीमारी से निजात पाने हेतु अरबों या खरबों रुपया कैंसर-अस्पतालों व कैंसर शोध केंद्रों के निर्माण में व्यय हो रहा है। वैज्ञानिकों के भरसक प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी, कैंसर से मृत्यु की गति दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी बढ़ रही है। कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि इस बीमारी की रोकथाम अभी तक ठीक-ठीक नहीं हो सकी है, बल्कि यह बढ़ती ही सुनी गई है जैसे इंगलैण्ड में 50 वर्षों में यह दस गुनी बढ़ी है। अमेरिका जैसे विकसित देश में भी जहाँ 1890 में 18,536 मौतें कैंसर से हुई थी वहां 1900 में बढ़ कर 29,222 हो गई व अब तो यह संख्या लाखों में पहुंच गई है। 35 वर्षों से अधिक आयु वाली मौतों में प्रायः हर 30-35 में से एक पुरुष और 20 महिलायें कैंसर से पीड़ित होती हैं । शल्य उन्मुक्त रोगों में से प्रायः हर तीन में से एक मृत्यु कैंसर से होती है ।

उपर्युक्त संख्या से यह सिद्ध होता है कि यह रोग घटने के स्थान पर बढ़ रहा है। यह एक सच्चाई है कि शल्य-क्रिया के बाद रोगी की जीवन-शक्ति व मानसिक बल में कमी आती है । फलस्वरूप, रोग से सामना करने की शक्ति नहीं रहती है; और रोग को आक्रमण करने का अवसर मिल जाता है।

कैंसर से एक दफा ग्रस्त हो जाने के पश्चात्, उससे ठीक होना प्रायः कठिन हो जाता है। परन्तु यदि इस ओर शुरू से ही ध्यान दिया जाये, तो इस बीमारी को काफी हद तक रोका जा सकता है। इस रोग के उत्पन्न होने के कुछ प्रमुख कारण निम्न लिखित हैं :—

1. कैंसर का रोग उसी अवस्था में सम्भव है, जब नर्वसिस्टम (स्नायुतंत्र) सही नहीं हो; जीवन शक्ति कमजोर हो व ज्ञान-शक्ति घट गई हो। उदाहरण के तौर पर शरीर की वही हालत होती है जैसी एक देश की बाहरी आक्रमण के बाद होती है।

2. **मानसिक चिन्ता**—से मस्तिष्क की शक्ति कमजोर हो जाती है जिससे जीवन शक्ति अपना ओज खो बैठती है व कैंसर को आक्रमण करने का मौका मिल जाता है।

3. **वैक्सीनेशन (चेचक का टीका)**—से इस रोग के फैलने का प्रतिशत अधिक बढ़ा है।

4. **मांसाहार**–से इस रोग के होने की संभावना अधिक होती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर 25 मांसाहारी देशों में से 19 देशों में तो कैंसर द्वारा मत्युदर अधिक है; 5 में सामान्य व एक में कम। लेकिन जिन देशों में शाकाहारी भोजन का चलन है, वहाँ कैंसर सामान्य रूप में है।

5. **चाय-काफी**—चाय व काफी के अधिकतम सेवन से गले, जीभ, भोजन-नली, आमाशय व आँतों की प्रथम परत कमजोर हो जाती है, जिससे पाचन शक्ति क्षीण हो जाती है। परिणाम स्वरूप, नर्व-सिस्टम (स्नायुतंत्र) कमजोर हो जाता है । यह अक्सर देखा गया है कि जहाँ-जहाँ चाय व काफी का प्रयोग अधिक होता है वहाँ-वहाँ यह रोग भी अधिक होता है।

6. **मादक पदार्थ**— भी इस रोग के फैलाव में मदद करते हैं। बीड़ी, सिगरेट, गांजा, तम्बाकू आदि पीने से उतनी हानि होती है जितना मदिरापान से क्योंकि धुआँ या तीखापन म्यूकस-लाइनिंग (कण्ठ नली) को बेकार बना देता है। इससे कैंसर को फैलने का मौका मिलता है।

7. **पुराना कब्ज**—रक्त को शुद्ध नहीं होने देता है और कैंसर को उत्पन्न करने में सहायता देता है।

8. **सर्दी-जुखाम**—लगातार रहने से इस रोग को सहायता मिलती है।

इन कारणों से यही सिद्ध होता है कि इस रोग की उत्पति उसी अवस्था में होती है जब मनुष्य का नर्व-सिस्टम (स्नायु मण्डल) ठीक नहीं हो।

पहचान—उपचार शुरू करने से पहले, इस रोग की पूरी तरह जाँच करवाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इस रोग के पहचान के वैसे तो कई तरीके हैं, परन्तु मुख्य तरीके निम्नलिखित हैं।

"योनि, जरायु व जरायुग्रीवा कड़ी, जरायु से उत्पन्न दर्द या जलन व यंत्रणा के साथ रक्त स्राव, धाव में बदबू, रोगी का लगातार दुबला होना, ताप का घटना, आहार के एक दो घण्टे बाद छाती के मध्य भाग की अस्थि के निम्न भाग में दर्द की वृद्धि आदि । चूंकि यह रोग शरीर के किसी एक निश्चित भाग पर नहीं है, अतः शरीर के किसी भी भाग में घाव के रूप में शुरू होता है जैसे योनि में, स्तनों में, पाकस्थली में, अण्डकोष में, होंठ व मसूड़े में, लिवर (जिगर) में या चोट से कैंसर।"

अतः यदि रोगी का परीक्षण पूर्ण सावधानी से किया जाये तो इस रोग को पहचानने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है। इसके लिये एक्सरे करवाना तो बहुत ही आवश्यक हो जाता है।

उपचार—रोग साबित हो जाने पर, उपयुक्त बताये हुये कारणों में दी गई वस्तुओं का सेवन बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये जैसे चाय, काफी, शराब, बीड़ी, सिगरेट, मांसाहारी भोजन इत्यादि । हर रोज निर्मल जल, शुद्ध व स्वच्छ वायु का सेवन तथा बिना मिलावट का भोजन करना चाहिये जिसमें हरी सब्जी व जल्द हज्म होने वाले पदार्थ हों। जहां तक हो सके रक्त साफ और पाचन शक्ति ठीक रखने के लिये कब्ज बिल्कुल ही नहीं रहने दिया जाये।

ऐलोपैथी में दवा व इंजेक्शन के अलावा सर्जरी कभी-कभी बहुत आवश्यक हो जाती है । तोभी, इस बीमारी से मरने वालों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। अब तो ऐसा अक्सर देखा जाता है कि रोगी इस रोग को स्वयं जानता है और डाक्टर के पास भी नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि वह जानता है कि जब मरना ही है तो क्यों न घर ही पर जान दें। यह धारणा रोगियों के दिलों में इसलिये बनी है क्योंकि कई तरीकों से उन्हें पता है कि अभी तक कोई ऐसी पेटेन्ट दवा नहीं है जो उन्हें बचा सकती हो यहां तक कि सर्जरी भी उन्हें मौत के मुंह से अक्सर नहीं बचा सकती। इसके अलावा, इसका इलाज भी बहुत मंहगा पड़ता है।

होमियोपैथी में कुछ ऐसी पेटेन्ट दवायें हैं जिनका आरंभ से ही लगातार खाने से से रोगी निश्चित रूप से स्वस्थ हो जायेगा। इसमें खर्च भी इतना महंगा नहीं पड़ता है कुछ पेटेन्ट दवायें अलग-अलग रोग को निम्नलिखित है जो पूरी जानकारी के पश्चात् आवश्यकतानुसार अकेली या अन्य दवा से मिला कर दी जा सकती है।

1. **कल्केरियाफास**—योनि, जरायु, पैंक्रियस (नाभि) में जलन के लिये 2.**कार्बोएनि** स्तन जरायु में जलन पीड़ा के साथ रक्त स्राव बदबू दार स्राव में 3. **सिनो मानम**—अत्यन्तदर्द व घाव में बदबू के लिये 4. **हो आंगनन व आर्सेनिक**—कैंसर के रक्त स्राव और दुर्गन्ध में 5. **एसिड नाइट्रिक**— पीड़ा में 6. **रेमन्सकेलि**—होंठ व मसूड़ों के क्षतयुक्त कैंसर में 7. **कोलेस्टेरिनम**—लिवर (जिगर) कैंसर या जिगर बड़े होने पर 8.**सेम्परवाइनम**— स्तन के कैंसर ट्यूमर, मुख के भयानक घाव, जीभ के कैंसर जीभ से कचोटनेसे दर्द में या रक्तस्राव में।

उपर्युक्त दवाइयाँ सिर्फ उदाहरण के तौर पर लिखी गई हैं। भिन्न-भिन्न रोगियों को भिन्न-भिन्न दवायें लगातार देने से रोगियों को स्वास्थ्य लाभ पाने में काफी हद तक सहायता मिलती है।

आस्ट्रेलिया में एक महिला मनोचिकित्सक मनन मुद्रा द्वारा कैंसर का सफल उपचार कर रही है। संशोधित सर्प-विष से भी उपचार हो रहा है। —हिन्दी सम्पादक

राखनहार

दिनांक 19 जून 76 को दिल्ली दूर दर्शन केन्द्र ने **'राखनहार'** नामक एक वृत्तचित्र के.रि. पु. दल पर दिखाया इस सम्बन्ध में श्री जे. के. सेन, भू. पू. डी. आई. जी. के. रि. पु. दल ने महानिदेशक महोदय को लिखा है- "जब मैंने पिछली रात वृतचित्र में अपने प्रिय संगठन के.रि.पु. दल की भूमिका देखी तब मैं हर्ष, प्रसन्नता तथा मधुर स्मृतियों से ओतप्रोत हो गया। रिटायर्ड होने से पूर्व मुझे इस संगठन में छह वर्ष तक सेवा करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। वह वृतचित्र अतीव सुन्दर था। क्या मैं आपको बधाई देने की अनुमति पा सकता हूँ ? उसमें कोई शेखी नहीं बधारी गई थी; किन्तु सच्चे जीवन तथा सेवाभार का दिग्दर्शन कराया गया था"। 11 सितम्बर 76 को वह वृत्तचित्र फिर दिखाया गया।

शहादत (साक्ष्य) के नियम

किसी भी मनुष्य को शहादत (साक्ष्य) के लिये या तो अदालत बुला सकती है या किसी भी विभागीय कार्रवाई (Departmental Enquiry) में उसको बुलाया जा सकता

है। शहादत के समय इन 14 नियमों का पालन करना चाहिये :

1. सदैव साफ सुथरी वर्दी पहन कर शहादत के लिये जाना चाहिये। 2. हमेशा आती व जाती बार अदालत/आफीसर को सैल्यूट करना चाहिये । 3. शहादत देते समय इधर-उधर नहीं देखना चाहिये; बल्कि अदालत/आफीसर की तरफ देखना चाहिये । 4. शहादत देने से पहले हरेक मनुष्य को अपनी शहादत की अच्छी तरह तैयारी करनी चाहिये। 5. शहादत के समय ध्यान से सवाल को सुनकर, उसका ठीक प्रकार से जवाब देना चाहिये। 6. किसी भी सवाल का जवाब सवाल में नहीं देना चाहिये । हमेशा जवाब आहिस्ता व ठीक तरीके से देना चाहिये ताकि अदालत/ आफीसर ठीक प्रकार से समझ सकें और जवाब से प्रभावित हो सके। 8. हमेशा सच बोलना चाहिये और बिना सोचे-समझे किसी भी सवाल का जवाब नहीं देना चाहिये। 9. कभी भी किसी सवाल पर गुस्सा नहीं करना चाहिये। 10. अगर किसी सवाल का जवाब नहीं आता हो, तो उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। 11. जो कुछ भी व्यक्तिगत रूप से मालूम हो, उसके बारे में शहादत देना चाहिये; दूसरों से प्राप्त जानकारी पर साक्ष्य देना ठीक नहीं। 12. अगर आप समझते हैं कि आपकी 'हाँ' या 'न' में जवाब देने से पूरी बात नहीं कही जा सकती, तो आप अपनी तरफ से पूरी बात समझा सकते हैं। 13. जहाँ तक हो सके, अदालत/आफीसर के सामने संक्षेप में जवाब देना चाहिये । 14. अदालत/माफीसर की इजाजत के बिना, बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिये।

जम्मू ग्रुप केन्द्र में केन्द्रीय स्कूल

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संस्थान ने ग्रुप केन्द्र के. रि. पु. दल जम्मू में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना स्वीकार कर लिया है। प्रारंभ में, वह एक प्राइमरी स्कूल होगा और बाद को हर वर्ष उसमें कक्षायें बढ़ती जायेंगी।

'यह भी खूब रही'

तीसरी कक्षा में प्रवेश के समय नीतू से अध्यापक ने पूछा "क्या तुम जोड़ लेते हो?" नीतू "हाँ जी ! देखिये मैंने पापा के दिये कितने पैसे जोड़ लिये हैं।"

गजाधारी गुप्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये; पर कर्मचारियों ने गंधा गुप्ता पढ़ा।

वक्ता "संसार में पापी और पुण्यात्मा दो प्रकार के नर होते हैं।" श्रोता "वाह साहब वाह। ये वानर, किन्नर, वैश्वानर कहाँ गये ?"

अ अ s s का अलाप करते हुये एक कथावाचक श्रोताओं में एक वृद्धा को पाठ आठ आँसू बहाते देखकर बड़ा प्रभावित हुया और बोला "माँजी ! एक आप ही इतनां में मेरे राग को समझकर ओत-प्रोत हो रही हैं।"

वद्धा "छिः मैं क्या जानू तू क्या रागमाला गा रहा है ? मैं तो यह डर-डर कर रो रही हूं कि मेरा बछड़ा एक रात ऐसे ही अ-अ करता मर गया था। कहीं ऐसा ही तुझ को कुछ नहीं हो जाये।"

अनेकों प्रकार के बनों की चर्चा करते हुए राम ने श्याम से पूछा "तुम्हें कौन-सा वन अच्छा लगता है ?"

श्याम "मुझे तो अपना श्याम-भवन अच्छा लगता है।"

मास्टर "छिः तूने आकाश में छाये बादल नहीं देखे हैं जो उनके विषय में मुझसे पूछता है।

शिष्य : "पर वे मंत्री कैसे हुए ? उन पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप कैसे ? ये देखिए इस अखबार में उनके लिए क्या-क्या कीचड़ नहीं उछाली गयी है।"

अमेरिका में तलाक पर तुले पति-पत्नी अपने तीन बच्चों का बँटवारा चाहते थे। तभी जज ने निर्णय दिया "तुम्हारा तलाक एक साल को मुलतवी किया जाता है और इस बीच में तुम दोनों को एक बच्चा और पैदा करने का हुक्म दिया जाता है। जिससे साल भर बाद दो-दो बच्चों का मुनासिब बँटवारा हो सके।"

मिनीकाय द्वीप

ले. श्री ओ. पी. भट्टा

मिनीकाय द्वीप 8.7 उत्तर अक्षांश तथा 73.19 पूर्व देशान्तर में स्थित है। कालीकट से 389 कि० मि० यह दूर है। 1,120 एकड़ की भूमि हँसिये के आकार की है, यह 10 कि०मी० लम्बी है और सबसे अधिक चौड़े स्थान पर 1 कि०मी० से कम चौड़ी है। 1965 में जब एक स्थानीय उपद्रव यहाँ हुआ तब केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल यहां लगाया गया। मिनीकाय तथा कावारत्ती द्वीप पर एक कम्पनी निरत की गई ।

जनता—इस द्वीप की जनसंख्या लगभग 4,000 है और सारी मुसलमान है । लक्षदीप तथा अमन द्वीपों जैसे अन्य द्वीपों के मनुष्यों से सर्वथा भिन्न, इस द्वीप के मनुष्यों के व्यवहार तथा रीति रिवाज हैं । ये चार वर्गों में बंटे हुये हैं, **मलिकफान**—सबसे ऊँचा और धनी वर्ग; **मालमी**—माझी तथा नाविक जिनका ऊँचा जीवन-स्तर है; **टक्करस**—मालमी से कम जीवन स्तर वाले माझी तथा नाविक; अन्त में, **रावेरी**—**रावेरी**—वृक्षारोही तथा छलिये जो सब से निर्धन हैं। पहले दो ऊँचे और पिछले दो नीचे वर्गों में आपस में न खानपान है और न विवाह । इनमें बाल-विवाह भी नहीं होते हैं ।

मिनीकाय के निवासी एक बिल्कुल भिन्न जाति **माह्ल** के हैं और **'माह्ल'** नामक एक भिन्न भाषा बोलते हैं। मालद्वीप के निवासी भी माह्ल हैं । ऐसा कहा जाता है कि यह जाति मूल सिंघाली तथा अखों के रक्त का मिश्रण है। किन्तु यही एक द्वीप ऐसा है जहाँ हिन्दी और उर्दू की खिचड़ी बोली जाती है या यों कहिये कि हिन्दुस्तानी यहाँ के लोग बोल लेते हैं।

नारी का स्थान—यहाँ उत्तराधिकार के नियम बड़े विचित्र हैं। घर ही केवल सम्पति माने जाते हैं। द्वीप का नियम यह है कि कोई पुरुष घर रखने का दावा नहीं कर सकता है। सारे अधिकार घर की स्त्रियों के हैं; मनुष्य को तो विवाह तक केवल रहने तथा रखरखाव का अधिकार है। विवाह होते ही, पुरुष अपनी पत्नी के घर चला जाता है और पत्नी के परिवार का नाम ग्रहण करता है ; यदि किसी कारण वश कोई नारी परिवार के घर में रहना बन्द कर देती है तब उसमें रहने का अधिकार वह खो बैठती है और फिर लौट कर नहीं आ सकती। पुरुष अपनी पत्नी के घर (रात्रि में सिर्फ) सोने आता है; चाय या नाश्ता लेता है और फिर अपनी माता के घर चला जाता है। भोजन वह मातृगृह में ही करता है।

इस द्वीप में कुल नौ ग्राम हैं। प्रत्येक ग्राम का अपना 'मोप्पन' (मुखिया) तथा 'खातिब' धार्मिक संस्कारों के लिये होता है। हरेक ग्राम में नमाज को अपनी मस्जिद और अपने हितों के मामले तय करने के लिये क्लब-घर होते हैं। सामूहिक नमाज के लिये शुक्रवार को 'जम्मा' मस्जिद में इकट्ठ होते हैं; वास्तव में वे पांच बार नमाज दिन में पढ़ते हैं, कुछ समय पहले, प्रत्येक ग्राम में नाचघर होते थे जहाँ स्त्रियों तथा अन्य ग्रामीण साथ-साथ खाते और नाचते थे; किन्तु यह प्रथा अब समाप्त हो रही है। यहाँ की नारी को योरुप की महिला के समान स्वतंत्रता है। यहाँ के अधिकांश पुरुष दो-तीन वर्ष द्वीप से बाहर रहते हैं। क्यों कि वे अच्छे नाविक हैं और लगभग सभी देश देख आये हैं। फलस्वरूप, महिला को बहुत स्वतंत्रता है। स्त्रियों के स्नान के लिए अलग हौज हैं और पुरुष वहां नहीं जा सकते। द्वीपवासी अच्छे तैराक हैं और यह जनश्रुति है कि चलना सिखाने से पूर्व बच्चों को तैरना सिखाया जा सकता है।

लाल रानियाँ—अन्य स्थानों से भिन्न ही इनकी वेशभूषा है। पुरुष (आधी बाँह की) कमीज तंग पैजामा और उसके ऊपर कमर के चारों ओर 'लुगी' पहनते हैं। माझी अधिकतर पैजामें और कमीजें पहनते हैं। उच्च वर्ग की महिलायें उत्तम शिल्क के वस्त्र पहनती हैं; छोटी-छोटी बाँहों का, केवल गर्दन पर खुला एक लाल रेशमी लबादा होता है। रेशम अच्छे किस्म का होता है। सिर ढकने के लिये, वे सारे सिर पर एक गहरे नीले रंग का रूमाल बांधती हैं। उच्च तीन वर्ग की महिलायें ही सोने या चांदी के आभूषण पहनती हैं। अन्य महिलायें भी उसी भाँति के लाल रंग का लवादा पहनती हैं; किन्तु रेशम का वह नहीं होता है। वे अपने सिर में गाढ़े काले रंग का रुमाल बाँधती हैं। सो यहाँ सब नारियाँ केवल लाल वस्त्र धारण करती हैं; और दूसरे रंग की आज्ञा ही नहीं है। यह वहाँ के रीति-रिवाज के अनुसार है। इनको सरलता से मिनीकाय की 'लाल रानियां' के नाम से पुकारा जा सकता है।

मिनीकाय के घर बहुत ही साफ सुथरे और अच्छे बने होते हैं। कमरे एक लम्बे बरामदे से जुड़े होते हैं। लगभग सभी घरों में दो बड़े-बड़े कमरे होते हैं। हरेक कमरे में सबसे प्रमुख बात होती है-एक तैरती-खाट या सोफा। प्रत्येक कोने में चार या छह गद्दों का एक बिस्तर होता है और मच्छरों के दलों से बचने के लिये (जो सारे द्वीप में भरे पड़े हैं) मच्छरदानी टंगी रहती है।

स्वास्थ्य-रक्षा के लिये इस द्वीप में कुछ नियम-अधिनियम बनाये गये हैं। 'बोरींगली' नाम के छोटे से द्वीप में चेचक के रोगी अलग रखे जाते हैं। यह मुख्य द्वीप के सन्निकट दक्षिण में है। कुष्ट रोगियों को द्वीप के उत्तर में एक मील की दूर परी स्थित कोढ़ी कालोनी में भेजा जाता है। यह दसवाँ ग्राम है जहाँ इन अभागे व्यक्तियों को रखा जाता है। डाक्टर वहाँ नित्य रोगियों को देखने नियमित रूप से जाता है। सरकार इन्हें मुफ्त राशन, मुफ्त वस्त्र और मुफ्त चिकित्सा प्रदान करती है। रोगी इस स्थल से ऐसे आसक्त हैं कि यद्यपि वहाँ कोई संत्री नहीं लगा है फिर भी कभी किसी ने वहाँ से निकल भागने का यत्न नहीं किया।

रम्यभूमि—द्वीप के दक्षिणी छोर पर एक सुन्दर लाइट हाउस (दीप स्तम्भ) है। इसकी स्थिति का निर्णय 1882 में लिया गया था। 1883 में वस्तुत: इसका निर्माण प्रारम्भ हुआ और 1885 में पूरा हुआ । यह दीप स्तम्भ 188 फीट ऊँचा है और इसका प्रकाश 42 कि०मी० की दूरी से दिखाई पड़ता है। यह (अदन, कोलम्बो सिंगापुर इत्यादि) के अन्तर राष्ट्रीय मार्ग पर स्थित है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि इस प्रकाश स्तम्भ के निर्माण के लिये ईंटें तथा अन्य सामग्री लंकाशायर (ब्रिटेन) से लाई गयी थीं।

द्वीप के एक कछार में लगभग 10 कि० मी० लम्बा तथा 5 कि० मी० चौड़ा जल का रमणीकफाट है। द्वीप के दक्षिणी तट पर यह अत्यन्त उथला है और उत्तरी छोर पर सब कछारों से अधिक गहरा है। इस में नौका चालन कुछ कठिन है; किन्तु लक्षद्वीप पत्तन (हार्बर) विभाग ने झण्डों पर लिख-लिख कर यह गाढ़ा है कि 'काम करना सीखो'।

और उनके लम्बे-लम्बे खम्भों को मूंगों में लगाया है तथा शैलमाला में होती हुयी एक सुरक्षित नहर बनाई है। जहाजों को लंगर डालने के लिये आजकल यहाँ एक ही स्थान है। लक्षद्वीप पत्तन (हार्बर) विभाग यही भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि एक सुरक्षित मार्ग द्वारा जहाज इस कछार के भीतर पहुँचाये जा सकें; किन्तु इस कार्य में कुछ वर्ष लगेंगे।

व्यापार पर यहां कोई नियंत्रण नहीं लगे हैं। मिनीकाय का अपना विचित्र उद्योग है सामूहिक मछली पकड़ना। सरकार ने इस उद्योग के लिये यहाँ एक बर्फखाना तथा डिब्बों में बन्द करने की फैक्टरी लगाई है। इस द्वीप में कोई कर नहीं लगे हैं। द्वीप के मुख्यभाग में, विशेषकर कौननोर (केरल) में द्वीप-निवासी रस्से (कायर), मछली, गुड़ तथा नारियल बेचते हैं।

शिक्षा सुविधा—द्वीप वासियों को शिक्षा की सभी सुविधायें दी गई हैं। यहाँ के बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा, मुफ्त पुस्तकें, मुफ्त वस्त्र, मुफ्त राशन और सबसे बढ़ कर कुछ जेब खर्च भी मिलता है। जो कोई भी इस द्वीप में उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण करना चाहता है, उसे ये सब सुविधायें मिलती हैं।

परिवहन—परिवहन की यहाँ कोई समस्या नहीं है क्योंकि कोई है ही नहीं। आपको अपने पगों या साइकिलों पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है। यात्रियों और निरीक्षण-अधिकारियों के लिये सरकारी गाड़ी उपलब्ध है। बस यही एक गाड़ी सारे द्वीप में है ।

पर्यटकों को यह एक रमणीक स्थल है वशर्ते कि वे अपने जहाजों से यहाँ आये।

दल में परिक्षाओं की पुस्तकें

यद्यपि के. रि. पु. दल में अनेकों शिक्षा सम्बन्धी परीक्षायें नियत की गई हैं। उनके लिए कोई पुस्तकें अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं। फलस्वरूप, जवानों को विदित ही नहीं है कि क्या उन्हें पढ़ना है और किन पुस्तकों से पढ़ना है। ऐसी ही कठिनाइयाँ प्रश्न-पत्र बनाने तथा जाँचने वाले भी अनुभव करते हैं।

दल द्वारा इन विषयों से सम्बद्ध पुस्तकों को रचने और प्रकाशित करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, किन्तु इसमें काफी कुछ समय लग जायेगा। तब तक, एन. सी. आर. टी. (राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्) की निम्नलिखित पुस्तकें (जो देश के सभी केन्द्रीय स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रम में लगी हैं) हमारे शिक्षा स्तर के बराबर समझी जायेंगी :—

दल कक्षा III	**एन.सी.आर.टी. स्तर-VI**
हिन्दी	राष्ट्रभारती—(भाग I)
इतिहास	प्राचीन भारत
नागरिक शास्त्र	स्थानीय-शासन-(भाग I)
भूगोल	अफ्रीका व एशिया (भाग I)
दल कक्षा II	**एन.सी.आर.टी. VIII**
हिन्दी	राष्ट्रभारती (भाग 3)
इतिहास	आधुनिक भारत
नागरिक शास्त्र	स्वतंत्र भारत--(भाग 3)
भूगोल	यूरोप व भारत (भाग 3)

उपर्युक्त विषयों पर अब प्रश्न इन्हीं पुस्तकों से बनाये जायेंगे। ये पुस्तकें सस्ती हैं और देश भर में मिल भी जाती हैं। बटालियन अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार ये पुस्तकें खरीद सकती हैं।

कक्षा I के सब विषयों तथा कक्षायें II और III के लिए विज्ञान और गणित के सम्बन्ध में आदेश यथासमय और दिये जायेंगे।

दिल्ली में दल को क्वार्टरों का कोटा

के.रि. पु. दल के कर्मचारियों के लिये 47 क्वार्टरों का कोटा रामकृष्ण पुरम नई दिल्ली में हमें दिया गया है: वर्ग I के 19, वर्ग II के 14, वर्ग III के 11 तथा वर्ग VI 3 क्वार्टर।

दल के कोर्सों में उत्तम श्रेणी पाने पर बल

स्थायी आदेश 17/76 के अनुसार, दल के जो कर्मचारी 3 मास या उससे अधिक समय के चलने वाले कोर्सों में 'डी' या 'ए. एक्स' श्रेणी पाते हैं, उनको निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों से सराहा जा सकता है :

राजपत्रित अधिकारी—महानिदेशक से।

अधीनस्थ अधिकारी—अपने सेक्टर के महानिरीक्षक से।

अवर अधिकारी और सिपाही—अपने रेंज के उपमहानिरीक्षक से।

जिन्होंने 'ए एक्स' से नीचे की श्रेणी पाई होगी, उनकी कोई सराहना नहीं होगी। जो कर्मचारी अयोग्य/ असफल रहेगा या जो 'सी जैड' से कम श्रेणी पायेगा, ऐसे हरेक कर्मचारी के शोचनीय परीक्षाफल के विषय में जांच की जायेगी। यदि किसी का स्पष्टीकरण सन्तोषप्रद नहीं हुआ, तब उसके रिकार्ड में प्रतिकूल प्रविष्टि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा । विभिन्न कोर्सों में भेजने के लिये 100% आरक्षण सहित उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों को चुनने का काम कमांडैंटो का होगा और उन्हें यह भी सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि उम्मीदवारों को कोर्स का पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठाने के लिये उन्हें पूर्व प्रशिक्षण भली भांति दिया गया है ।

दिल्ली में छात्रवृत्ति

निज स्वर्गीय धर्मपत्नी की स्मृति में, श्री रघुनाथसिंह भूतपूर्व उपनिदेशक (प्रशासन) ने श्रीमती रमा सन्तोष कपूर स्मारक छात्रवृत्ति नाम की पचास रुपये की एक छात्रवृत्ति स्थापित की है। नई दिल्ली की स्थायी यूनिटों के जवानों तथा अनुचरों (फालोवरों) के संरक्षित बच्चों को मैट्रिक (दसवीं), उच्चतर माध्यमिक (हायर सेकेन्ड्री) (डिप्लोमा या डिग्री मिलाकर) के आगे शिक्षा में यह दी जायेगी। इसके पाने के लिये कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत अंक मैट्रिक या हायर सेकेण्ड्री की परीक्षा में हों। प्रथम वर्ष में 60 प्रतिशत अंक से कम पाने पर किसी भी छात्र को यह छात्रवृत्ति रोक दी जायेगी। इस विषय में कन्याओं को वरीयता दी जायेगी।

पुलिस के लिए जन-सहयोग

ले.श्री एस. वेणुगोपाल राव

पुलिस के सबसे प्रमुख सेवाभारों में हैं--अपराधों का पता लगाना और उसकी रोकथाम, जो पुलिस के बहुत कुछ लोक-समर्थन पर निर्भर है। पुलिस संगठन के लिये इस विषय की सुसंगति तथा महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुये पुलिस अनुसंधान तथा

विकास ब्यूरो ने दो अनुसंधान परियोजनायें में हाथ में ली थीं—(i) पुलिसथानों पर अपराधों की रिपोर्ट लिखाना, और (2) अपराधों का पता लगाने में पुलिस की सहायता करने में जनता की अनिच्छा।

बाद को, ये दोनों परियोजनायें मिलाकर एक बना दी गईं क्योंकि ये बड़ी मिली-जुली थीं और जनता की प्रतिक्रियाओं के लिये एक ही सर्वेक्षण जरूरी था। यह सर्वेक्षण लोकमत के भारतीय संस्थान द्वारा पुलिस अनुसंधान तथा विकास ब्यूरो की प्रश्नावली के आधार पर किया गया जिसमें बिहार, राजस्थान, आँध्रप्रदेश, तथा तमिलनाडु के राज्यों और दिल्ली प्रशासन के 1436 मनुष्यों से पूछताछ की गई । इकत्रित सामग्री क्रम से कमपूटरों द्वारा संभाली गई और 1973 में रिपोर्ट तैयार कर सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में घुमाई गई।

विश्लेषण—इस अध्ययन से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि 60 प्रतिशत शिकायत कर्त्ताओं और गवाहों ने कहा था कि पुलिस ने अपराध की रिपोर्टे लिखाने के उनके काम की प्रशंसा की तथा अपराध की छानबीन में सहायता भी दी, किन्तु एक अच्छी संख्या का तो यही कहना था कि पुलिस की प्रतिक्रिया इस कार्य के प्रति उदासीन या विरुद्ध थी। जब कि अधिकांश शिकायतकर्त्ताओं को पुलिस के अत्याचार या भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत नहीं थी, कुछेकों का कहना था कि शिकायत की रिपोर्टे थानाध्यक्ष के निदेश पर ही अधीन कर्मचारी द्वारा लिखी गईं। अधिकांश शिकायतकर्त्ताओं की शिकायत यह भी थी कि उन्हें थानों पर बहुत समय बेकार प्रतीक्षा में खोना पड़ा।

समक्षकृत पुलिस अफसरों के अनुसार, जनता के असहयोग के ये कारण हैं : (1) पुलिस और कचहरी के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ने की इच्छा (2) नागरिक भावना की कमी (3) अपराधियों द्वारा बदला लेने का भय (4) दलीय और पक्षपातीय सहानुभूतियाँ तथा (5) पुलिस के ऊपर साधारणतया अविश्वास । संक्षेप में, इस अध्ययन से यह मजेदार पता लगा कि जिन शिकायतकर्त्ताओं और गवाहों से पूछा गया, उन्होंने पुलिस की तटस्थता तथा विरोधी व्यवहार, अनियमिताओं, उत्पीड़न, भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में लोक भावना की पुष्टि नहीं की। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि जो मनुष्य पुलिस से सन्तुष्ट नहीं थे उनमें से अधिकतर पिछड़े वर्ग के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के, निम्न आय के तथा अनुसूचित और आदि जातियों के मनुष्य थे।

अध्ययन की सिफारिशें—यद्यपि अध्ययन की सिफारिशों में अधिकतर पुलिस व्यवहार के बारम्बार बताये गये साधारण सिद्धान्तों को दोहराया गया है, तद्यपि पाठकों की सुविधा के लिये उनको नीचे लिखा जाता है : —

1. पुलिस अधिकारियों को सेवा तथा गुलामी में, और विनम्रता तथा नर्मी में अन्तर जानना चाहिये। बिना क्रूरता का प्रदर्शन किये हुये, उनको दृढ़-निश्चयी होना चाहिये, परन्तु साथ में विनम्र भी। क्योंकि अधिकांश शिकायतकर्त्ताओं और गवाहों ने यही दुःखड़ा रोया है कि थाने में उनके साथ पुलिस का व्यवहार अन्यमनस्क या बैरभरा रहा । पुलिस को ऐसे खराब व्यवहार कभी नहीं करने की यथाशक्ति चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। जब भी कोई व्यक्ति रिपोर्ट लिखाने वहाँ जाये, पुलिस अफसरों की चेष्टायें

सन्तोषप्रद होनी चाहिये; उनमें घमण्ड, अनाधिकार, अलगपन या कृपा करने की भावना कभी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

2. जो कोई भी शिकायत करने या सूचना देने जाये, उनकी बात शोघ्रातिशीघ्र सुननी चाहिये। उससे कभी भी अधिक देर तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करानी चाहिये और न ही उसे इधर-उधर एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे पर भटकाना चाहिये जिससे उसे पुलिस को वह बेरुखा समझे।

3. जैसे ही मामले को कोई बतावे और लिखवाये, उसको रिपोर्ट की एक प्रतिलिपि दी जाये। इस से यह सुनिश्चित होगा कि शिकायत लिखी गई है और दबाई नहीं गई है। इससे तथ्यों की तोड़-मरोड़ में और शिकायत की काटकूट में रोकथाम होगी।

4. **पंजीयन**–सभी घटनाओं का पंजीकरण पक्का करने के लिये महत्त्वपूर्ण शिकायतें वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा लिखनी चाहिये।

5. यह परमावश्यक है कि जिन हस्तक्षेप्य अपराधों को बताया जाये, वे सबके सब दर्ज होने चाहिये। सभी अपराधों को दर्ज करने के लिए प्रत्येक थानाध्यक्ष को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु, उसे यह स्पष्ट बता देना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार से मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि तथा उनके पता लगाने में संख्या में कमी के कारण उसे कोई दण्ड नहीं मिलेगा। संक्षेप में, थानाध्यक्ष की क्षमता या अक्षमता जानने के लिए आँकड़ों पर कम बल देना चाहिये।

6. यथासम्भव शिकायतकर्त्ताओं या गवाहों को थाने में बुलाकर तंग नहीं करना चाहिये। यदि उनसे कोई और जानकारी प्राप्त करनी हो तो पुलिस अफसर को उनके पास स्वयं जाना चाहिए।

7. इस आधार पर कि कोई अपराधी किसी थाने के अधिकारक्षेत्र से बाहर हुआ है, किसी शिकायतकर्त्ता की रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखकर उसे तंग नहीं करना चाहिए। यह थानेदारों को साफ-साफ निर्देश देकर करना चाहिये कि चाहे उन्हें पूरा विश्वास ही हो कि कोई अपराध उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र के बाहर हुआ है, तब भी उसकी रिपोर्ट उन्हें लिखना चाहिये। बाद को खोजबीन करने पर यदि यह पता लगे कि यह काण्ड किसी दूसरे थाने के अधिकारक्षेत्र में वस्तुत: हुआ है, तब उसे सम्बद्ध थाने में भिजवा देना चाहिये।

8. **अधिक कर्मचारी**—यदि किसी थाने में शिकायतें लिखना एक व्यक्ति से बाहर की वस्तु दीखे, तब उनसे निपटने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार और भी अधिक कर्मचारी लगाने चाहिए जिससे शिकायतों के लिए मनुष्यों को बहुत अधिक देर तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करनी पड़े।

9. यदि कोई शिकायतकर्त्ता या गवाह जाँच की प्रगति के विषय में पूछे, तब उसे यथासम्भव इस प्रकार बताना चाहिए जिससे वह यह अनुभव करे कि पुलिस उसके मामले में सच्ची निष्ठा से कार्य कर रही है।

10. चाहे कोई अफसर शिकायतकर्त्ता या गवाह को कुछ गूढ़ उद्देश्य से दिक

करता हो या रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखता हो या अनियमित अथवा भ्रष्ट आचरण करता हो, जैसे ही उस अफसर के दुर्व्यवहार की सूचना वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को मिले, उसके विरुद्ध तुरन्त तथा कठोर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। जनता जनार्दन को कभी भी यह अनुभव नहीं करने देना चाहिए कि शिकायत सच्ची होते हुए भी कर्त्तव्यच्युत अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं की जायेगी। साथ ही, शिकायतकर्त्ता को उसकी शिकायत पर की गई कार्रवाई से परिचित कराना चाहिये।

11. यदि जिन शिकायतकर्त्ताओं या गवाहों को उन पुरुषों या अपराधियों द्वारा बदला लेने का भय हो जिनके विरुद्ध उन्होंने रिपोर्ट की है तब पुलिस के पास आने पर उनको पूरी-पूरी संरक्षा मिलनी चाहिये । उन्हें पर्याप्त रूप से आश्वस्त कर देना चाहिए कि जिनके विरुद्ध उन्होंने शिकायत की है यदि वे उनको पीड़ा पहुंचाते हैं या अनादर करते हैं या किसी भांति की क्षति पहुंचाते हैं तब पुलिस उनके संरक्षण की भरसक चेष्टा करेगी।

12. **व्यवहार**—जनसाधारण से व्यवहार करते समय, पुलिस को ऐसे घमण्डी व्यवहार और हेकड़ी को तिलांजलि देना चाहिए जो अपने आप ही पुलिस का बैरी उसे बना देती है। इसी प्रकार गाली गलौज भी नहीं बकना चाहिये और यह बात सभी श्रेणियों के और मुख्यकर निम्न श्रेणी के जवानों को समझाना चाहिए जो समान्यतया गाली के बिना बात ही नहीं करते हैं।

13. न्यायालयों में विलम्ब दूर करने की ऐसी ठीक-ठीक पद्धति को विकसित करने का यत्न करना चाहिए जिससे गवाही देने को आये व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ करने में व्यर्थ की बड़ी देर नहीं लगे और मुकदमे बेकार को स्थगित नहीं हों जिससे सारा मामला तूल पकड़ जाये और क्या गवाह और क्या अपराधी दोनों को कष्ट हो।

14. जो भी गवाह न्यायालय में गवाही दे उनको आज की ऊंची मंहगाई के अनुसार समय नष्ट करने का पूरा-पूरा मेहनताना देना चाहिए । साथ ही गवाही समाप्त करते ही वह मिल भी जाना चाहिए। यदि किसी दिन गवाह का साक्ष्य नहीं भी लिया जाये, तब भी उसको उस दिन की यथेष्ठ क्षति पूर्ति देनी चाहिए।

15. **भेदभाव**—जनता से व्यवहार करते समय पुलिस को यह साफ-साफ दिखाना चाहिए कि जीवन-क्षेत्र, शिक्षा-पद, व्यवसाय, आय-स्तर, जाति-पाँत के आधार पर वह कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखती है क्योंकि उक्त अध्ययन में यह बात साफ उभर कर आयी है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अशिक्षित, शारीरिक श्रम करने वाले, निम्न आय के, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा कुलों के पिछड़े समाज-वर्गों के प्रति पुलिस का व्यवहार संतोषप्रद नहीं रहा है ।

16. शिकायतियों, गवाहों तथा अन्य जनों की अधिकतर यही धारणा रही है कि पुलिस के संसर्ग में फँसते ही थोड़ी बहुत उनकी प्रतिष्ठा पर अवश्य आँच आती है और कचहरी की दौड़धूप बहुत कुछ बन्द हो सकती है यदि अपराध की जाँच करने वाले पुलिस अधिकारी बर्दी में नहीं हों।

17. सही कार्य तथा प्रचलित पद्धतियों एवं पुलिस के कार्यक्षेत्र की सीमाओं से जन

साधारण को पूर्णत: परिचित कराना होगा जिससे अभियोगों के अन्तिम परिणामों के प्रति शिकायतकर्त्ताओं का असन्तोष तथा अधिकांश गवाहों की यह धारणा बहुत कुछ दूर की जा सकती है कि पुलिस-तंत्र नाकारा है और अपराध की छानबीन में पुलिस की सहायता करने से कोई प्रयोजन सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

18. युवकों के प्रशिक्षण तथा साहाय्य या खेल-क्लब अथवा ऐसे अन्य संगठन जैसे क्रियाकलापों में भाग लेकर पुलिस को छात्रों से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध बनाने चाहिए।

19. **जनसम्पर्क**—हरेक जिले में एक स्थानीय जन-सम्पर्क सलाहकार समिति स्थापित करना वांछनीय रहेगा जहाँ जनता के प्रतिनिधि पुलिस से सम्बद्ध अपनी समस्यायें बता सकें और पुलिस अधिकारी, अपनी ओर से समस्याओं को सुलझाने का यत्न करें अथवा उस यत्न में आई अपनी कठिनाइयों तथा परिसीमाओं को साफ-साफ समझा सकें। इससे जनता के मनोभाव ताड़ने का अवसर पुलिस को मिलेगा और अपने सेवाभार उठाने में जनता का सहयोग भी प्राप्त होगा।

20. अपराध की रिपोर्ट लिखाने की आवश्यकता और उसको नहीं लिखाने के हानिप्रद फलों से अवगत कराने के लिये विविध **सामूहिक माध्यमों** द्वारा (Mass Media) जनता से सम्पर्क करने के प्रयत्न किये जा सकते हैं।

21. पुलिस के लोक रूप को सुन्दर बनाने के लिये, पुलिस अफसरों और मुख्यकर कॉंस्टेबिल से लेकर सब-इन्सपेक्टर तक की (जो मुख्यत: जनता के सम्पर्क में आते हैं) पद-प्रतिष्ठा तथा गुणवत्ताओं में अधिकारियों को सुधार करना चाहिये।

22. पुलिस जवानों के मस्तिष्क पटल पर सुन्दर पुलिस-जनता-सम्पर्क की महत्ता को अंकित करने की वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित चेष्टा होनी चाहिये और यह सम्पर्क अत्यन्त युक्ति, विनम्रता, सत्यनिष्ठा तथा सेवा-भावना से ही केवल स्थापित हो सकता है।

23. जिले मुख्यालय में एक जन-सम्पर्क-अधिकारी को नियुक्त करना भी लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा, जिस पर सभी दु:खी मनुष्यों की पहुंच हो सके और जिले के अपराध तथा पुलिस से सम्बद्ध अन्य विषयों की जानकारी देना समाचार पत्रों को इसका कार्य हो।

24. यह भी वांछनीय है कि सभी पुलिस अधिकारी और विशेषतया सब-इंस्पेक्टर और उससे ऊंचे पद वाले अफसर अपने-अपने अधिकार-क्षेत्र के गणमान्य व्यक्तियों से घनिष्ठ सम्पर्क रखें जिससे प्रभावी रूप से अपने सेवाभार उठाने के लिये वे सदैव उन व्यक्तियों का सहयोग तथा जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकें।

सूक्ति-सुधा

प्राय: हम मिथ्याभय से काँपने लगते हैं और यह मिथ्याभय अपने साथ असली दु:ख ले आता है

—शीलर

ऐसे प्रत्येक शब्द, विचार या कार्य में, जो हमें अपने से ऊपर उठाता है, स्वर्ग की झलक मिलती है

—स्टैनले

जग में सम्मान सहित रहने की सर्वोत्तम रीति यह है कि जैसा स्वयं को जग में हम दिखाना चाहते हैं वैसा हम बन कर दिखावें।

—सुकरात

बहादुरी का एक ही प्रमाणपत्र है और वह है मौत से खेलना

—आचार्य रजनीश

विधवा का सुहाग

ले. श्री के०ए० अग्रवाल

आज बड़ी धूम-धाम से युद्ध के वीर शहीदों को उनकी शूरवीरता के लिए पदक-परितोषिक प्रदान किये जा रहे थे; किन्तु नीलिमा की स्थिति बड़ी ही विचित्र विक्षुब्धता से भरी थी। वह अपने लिए नहीं ; परन्तु अपने स्वर्गीय पति की वीरता के लिए मरणोपरान्त पदक लेने आई थी। पदक प्राप्त कर जब वह घर लौटी, तब वह घण्टों बिलख-बिलख कर रोती रही। परन्तु उसके भाग्य में कोई सान्त्वना देने वाला भी नहीं था। उसकी जीवन-नौका का खेवइया प्राणपति इस असार संसार से सदैव को कंच कर गया था। अब उसके जीवन-जगत में सर्वत्र अंधेरा-ही-अंधेरा था, जहाँ उसे हाथ मारे हाथ नहीं सूझ रहा था। हां, इस घने अंधकार में कोई रजतरेख थी, तब थी वह उसकी पांच साल की पुत्री गुंजना जिसके सहारे वह जी रही थी। उसको वह माँ-बाप दोनों का प्यार देना चाहती थी। इसी कारण एड़ी से चोटी तक का पसीना एक करके उसने फरीदबाद छोड़कर दिल्ली के एक स्कूल में अध्यापिका की नौकरी कर ली थी। आखिर को वह जे. टी. सी. पास थी।

समय बड़े-बड़े जख्म भर देता है। धीरे धीरे, अपने काम में व्यस्त रहने के कारण, नीलम को भी जीवन में कुछ साहस बाँधना आ गया था। गुंजना को वह सौ-सौ जान से प्यार करती थी। उसकी बस यही हार्दिक इच्छा थी कि उसकी प्यारी गुंजना बड़ी होकर डाक्टर बने और दीन-दुखियों की सेवा-शूश्रुषा करे।

जीवन में आने वाली प्रत्येक कठिनाई का अब वह बड़ी दृढ़ता से सामना करती थी। पति के साथ व्यतीत किये गये जो सुनहरे क्षण कभी उसे विह्वल कर देते थे— अब

धैर्य तथा साहस का पाठ पढ़ाते दीखते थे। उसको अपने पति पर—पति की वीरता पर—तथा सबसे बढ़कर मातृभूमि के लिए पति की वीरगति पर गर्व था और वह उसकी अर्धांगिनी थी और उसी के चरण चिह्नों पर चलना चाहती थी।

एक दिन नीलिमा स्कूल की लड़कियों के साथ पिकनिक मनाने फरीदाबाद झील गई। वहाँ पर भी नीलिमा अपने अतीत की यादों में खोई-खोई हो रही थी। उसके दिल पर बहुत उदासी छा रही थी। परन्तु यह क्या ? अचानक उसे लगा जैसे कोई साया उसका पीछा कर रहा है। पीछे मुड़कर जो उसने देखा तो एक लंगड़ा आदमी उसको कुछ दूर पर खड़ा यकटक निहारे जा रहा था। नीलिमा चौंक गई। मानों किसी गहरी नींद से जागी हो। उसकी आंखें चुधियाँ गईं जैसे कोई ज्योति पुंज देख रही हो। वस्तुतः थी ही कुछ ऐसी ही बात। वह समझ नहीं पा रही कि क्या वह कोई दिवा स्वप्न देख रही है या सचमुच में अपनी जीवन ज्योति पा रही है। किन्तु तुरन्त ही सन्देह का पर्दा फटा और जीती जागती सच्चाई सामने दिखाई दी। वह साया—वह लंगड़ा आदमी उसके पति के गोपाल के अतिरिक्त कोई नहीं था। इस समय नीलिमा की खुशी की कोई सीमा नहीं थी। वह भागकर उससे पगली-सी लिपट गई और कुछ क्षण को आनन्द के अनंत सागर में मग्न हो गई। पति ने भी उसे अपनी बाँहों में समेट लिया और चुपचाप आँखों से खुशी के आँसू बहाता रहा। उस समय दोनों मिलकर एक अपूर्व आनंद का स्वाद ले रहे थे।

धीरे-धीरे जब आँखें चार हुईं तब दो प्राण एक हुए और फिर चली आत्मीयता की बातें। दोनों ने एक दूसरे को आप बीती सुनायीं। गोपाल ने बताया कि जब वह दुश्मन को मुंह तोड़ जवाब दे रहा था और कितने ही फौजियों को मौत के घाट उतार चुका था तब अचानक एक गोला उसके पास आकर फटा और उसने यह एक टाँग घायल कर दी। पर भारत का वीर सैनिक होने के नाते उसने अपना प्रहार जारी रखा। किन्तु चलने-फिरने की कठिनाई ने उसे दुश्मन के हवाले कर दिया। उसे बन्दी बना शत्रु शिविर में लाया गया। वहाँ उसकी घायल टाँग काटनी पड़ी; नहीं तो उसके प्राणों पर आ बनी थी।

रात को सुरंग बनाना भारतीय सैनिकों का काम था। एक दिन जब वह लम्बी सुरंग बनकर तैयार हो गई, तब वह अपने कुछ साथियों के संग भाग निकला। अन्य साथी तो शीघ्र नौ-दो ग्यारह हो गये, किन्तु लंगड़े होने के नाते उसे हर समय पकड़े जाने का भय खाये जा रहा था ; वह दिन में जंगलों छिपा रहता और रात में भी चाँद छिपने के बाद ही चलने का साहस करता था। इस प्रकार सप्ताह की दूरी महीनों में तय हुई और प्रभु की कृपा से छिपते-छिपाते एक दिन उसने मातृभूमि के दर्शन कर ही लिये। जब वह यहां फरीदाबाद पहुंचा, तब नीलिमा को नहीं पाकर उसका स्वप्नों का संसार फिर उजड़ गया। अब विरह वेदना सहने की उसमें शक्ति नहीं रह गयी थी। इतने बड़े जहान में वह अकेला कैसे जीवित रह सकता था। अतएव उसने इस झील में कूदकर अपनी जीवन लीला समाप्त करने की ठानी थी। किन्तु धन्य है प्रभु जिसने समाप्ति के स्थान पर एक सुनहरी जीवन लीला पुन: अब शुरू कर दी है। टूटे

हुए खण्डहरों पर एक शानदार इमारत फिर तामीर कर दी है। कहते-कहते गोपाल आत्म विभोर हो गया और बारम्बार नीलम को पागलों की भाँति अंकवारता रहा।

नीलिमा ने भी बताया कि दर-दर की कितनी खाक छानने पर उसे दिल्ली में एक स्कूल में अध्यापिका की नौकरी मिली। तभी नीलिमा को लगा मानों गोपाल के स्नायुमण्डल में कोई बिजली दौड़ गई। वह तुरंत चिल्ला उठा "मेरी गुंजना कहां है ?"

"बेचारी घर ही है। अब वह बड़ी हो गई है। बड़ी मीठी-मीठी बात करती है। वह अक्सर पूछ बैठती है—पापा कब दुश्मन को मार कर कब आयेंडे ?"

गोपाल के नेत्रों से निरंतर गंगा-यमुना वह रही थी। वह गुंजना से मिलने को बेकरार हो रहा था और नीलिमा को झकझोर कर शीघ्र दिल्ली चलने का आग्रह कर रहा था। नीलिमा को इससे बढ़ कर और खुशी क्या हो सकती थी? उसने तुरन्त लड़कियों से लौट चलने को कहा।

घर वापिस आने पर गोपाल को लगा जैसे स्वर्ग में वह आ गया हो। अपनी नयनों की पुतली गुंजना को सीने से लगाकर वह कुछ देर को अलौकिक आनन्द में खो गया। गुंजना की खुशी का ठिकाना नहीं था ; वह बार-बार पिता के गालों को अपने छोटे-छोटे हाथों से थपथोड़ रही थी। "पापा ! अब टो दुश्मन नहीं आयेडा। हमें नहीं सटायेडा।"

"नहीं मुन्नी ! अब कभी नहीं"

पिता-पुत्री की बातें सुनकर नीलिमा हर्षोल्लास में बाबली हो रही थी। जब रात को गोपाल ने नयनों से प्रीति सुधा बरसाते निहारा तब नीलिमा को ऐसा लगा जैसे उस तथाकथित विधवा को एकबार फिर सुहाग मिला हो; उजड़े दयार में फिर बहार आई हो अथवा मृतात्मा ने एक बार फिर से सुख की नई जिन्दगी पाई हो।

दल को निरत कराने पर राज्यों का व्ययभार वहन

भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि 1, अप्रैल 1976 से जब भी राज्य में के. रि. पु. दल की बटालियनें कानून और व्यवस्था में अथवा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा में सहायता के लिए निरत की जायेंगी, तब डिटैचमेंट भत्ता, यात्राभत्ता, मंहगाई भत्ता, राशन, मोटर परिवहन, पेट्रोल, शस्त्र तथा बारूद, डेरेछोलदारी, बेतार के रखरखाव आदि पर सभी अतिरिक्त व्यय उस राज्य की सरकार को देना होगा।

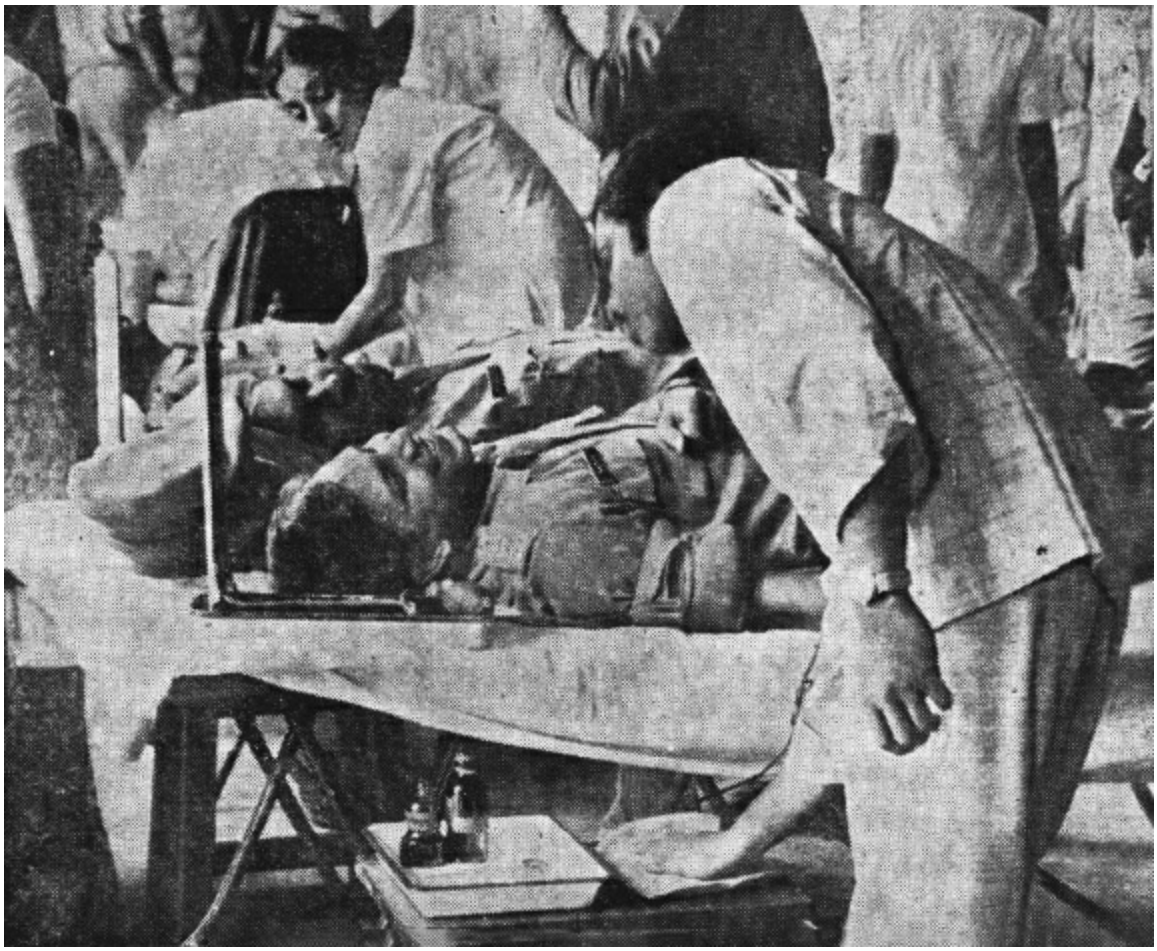
दल को सैनिक अस्पतालों की सुविधायें

जिन क्षेत्रों में सिविल अस्पताल मौजूद नहीं हैं, के. रि. पु. दल के सदस्य सैनिक अस्पतालों से चिकित्सा की सुविधायें प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। अस्पतालों में भर्ती रहने का भार या तो रोगी या उनके नियंत्रक अधिकारी वहन करेंगे। नियमानुसार उन्हें चिकित्सा व्यय की पूरी-पूरी चुकौती सरकार से मिल जायेगी।

दल में कमीजों का नया रंग-रूप

के. रि. पु. दल में अब आगे से खुली तथा शुण्डॉकार भुजाओं वाली खाकी कमीजें पहनी जाया करेंगी। ऐसी आशा है कि ये पहनने वाले को सुविधाजनक तथा सस्ती रहेंगी।

के. रि. पु. दल के अधिकारियों व जवानों द्वारा रक्तदान



रक्त-दान करते हुये 23 बटालियन के.रि. पु. दल के अधिकारीगण

दिनांक 31 जुलाई 76 को बटा० के एक सौ से अधिक अफसर तथा जवानों ने दिल्ली में रक्त दान दिया। अब तक दिल्ली में 400 से ऊपर के. रि. पु. दल के सदस्य रक्त दे चुके हैं। ग्रुपकेन्द्र दिल्ली में 50, 21 तथा 3 सिगनल बटालियनों के जवान रक्त दे चुके हैं और अन्य तीन बटालयने (8, 22 और 46 बटा०) भी शीघ्र ही रक्तदान करेंगी।

भारतीय रेड क्रास समिति के निदेशक गम्भीर रोगग्रस्तों के लिये रक्त के अभाव में विक्षुब्ध थे। 40 लाख यूनिटों के स्थान केवल 4 लाख यूनिट रक्त रिजर्व में था। उन्होंने

दल के रक्तदान की प्रशंसा करते हुये कहा कि ऐसी जनसेवा से ही पुलिस का लोक-रूप संभलेगा।

देवली में प्राथमिक स्कूल

ग्रुप केन्द्र के. रि. पु. दल देवली के (प्राइमरी) प्राथमिक स्कूल को राजस्थान सरकार ने पंजीकृत (रजिस्टर्ड) किया। स्कूल को उस सरकार ने 800 रु० का तदर्थ सहायक अनुदान भी मंजूर किया है।

रक्तदान से एक माता का पुनर्जन्म

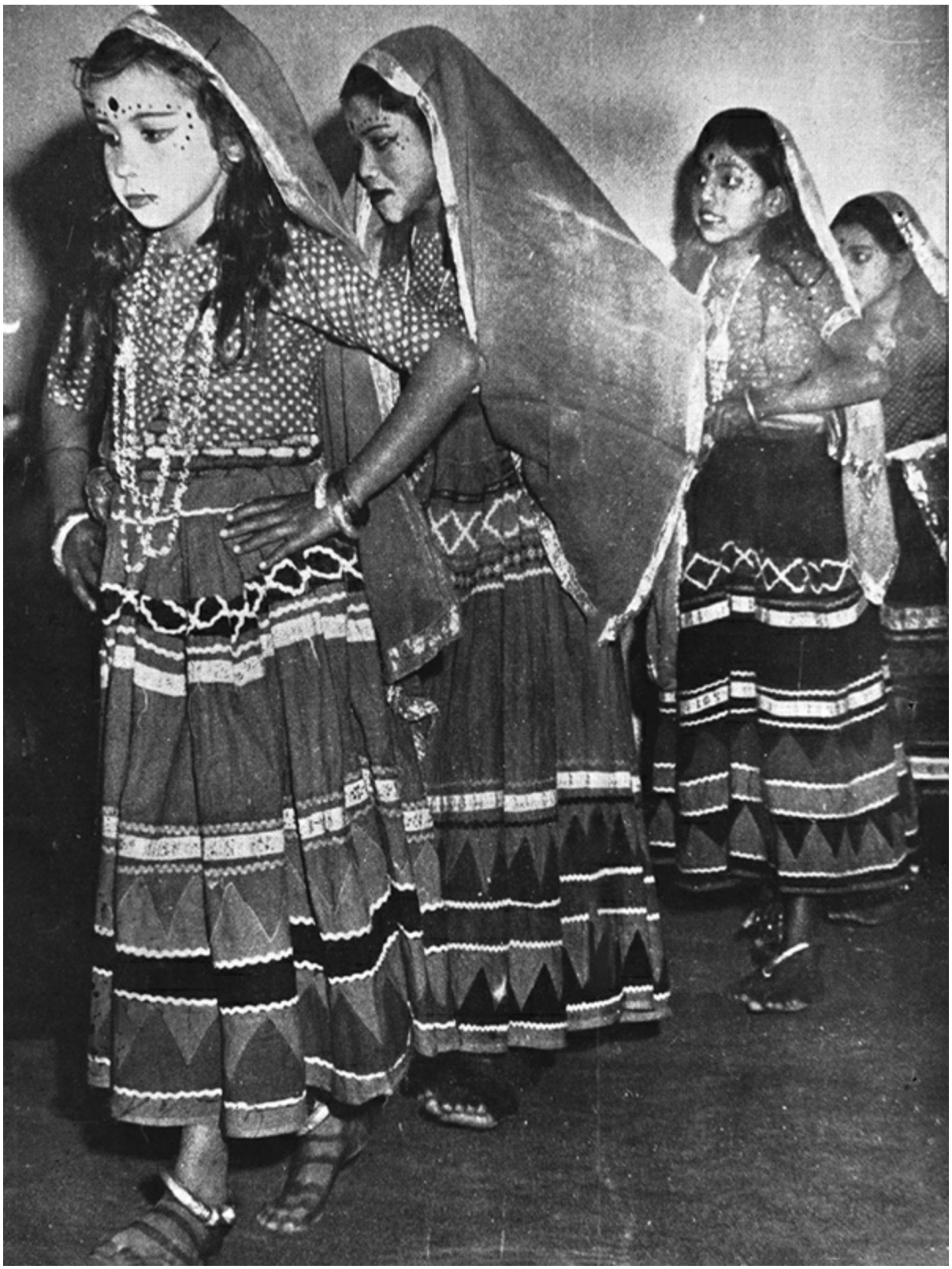
कमांडैंट, 2 बटा० को लिखे पत्र में, श्री चन्द्रिका सिंह, सहायक केन्द्रीय आ सूचना अफसर कोहिमा ने 13 मई 76 को जवानों द्वारा रक्त दान करने के लिए बड़ा आभार प्रकट किया जिसके कारण उनकी माता का पुनर्जन्म सा हुआ।

ग्रुप केन्द्र जम्मू में दल के जवानों की पत्नियों को आसान किस्तों पर सिलाई की मशीनें

मई 76 में बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पंजाब नेशनल बैंक और सिंगर सुईंग मशीन कम्पनी की संयुक्त परियोजना के द्वारा 40 सिलाई की मशीनें ग्रुप केन्द्र जम्मू के जवानों की पत्नियों को रियायती दर पर सरल किश्तों पर दी गईं।

वहाँ ही जवानों के लिये चार लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का एक क्लब घर मनोरंजन तथा ज्ञान वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से बनाया गया है।





रजि नं 25627/74

★ क्रै प ल र ★

★ केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल का वृत्तपत्र तथा सचित्र पत्रिका ★

[द्वैमासिक–हिन्दी संस्करण]

नवम्बर 1976] खण्ड V संख्या 5 [9 अग्रहायण, 1898





हाट स्प्रिंग पर श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करते हुए श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह, सहायक कमांडैंट (के. रि. पु. दल)

★ क्रै प ल र ★

[हिन्दी संस्करण द्वैमासिक]

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का वृत्तपत्र

तथा

सचित्र पत्रिका

खण्ड V
अंक 5

30 नवम्बर 1976
9 अग्रहायण 1898

मुख्य सम्पादक :
एच० एस० सेठी

हिन्दी सम्पादक :
जे० एस० शर्मा

छायाचित्रकार : शिव कुमार

मुख पृष्ठ : श्री जोगेन्दरसिंह, राज्यपाल (राजस्थान) के कर-कमलों से सम्मान-खड्ग प्राप्त करते हुए नवदीक्षित अधिकारी जे. एस. संधू ।

सम्पादकीय कार्यालय :
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मुद्रक—सी० आर० पी० एफ० प्रेस, नई दिल्ली-111422

प्रकाशक : महानिदेशक, के० रि० पु० दल की ओर से **एच० एस० सेठी**

I. राजस्थान के राज्यपाल द्वारा के. रि. पु. दल की प्रशंसा

II. रिपोर्ताज

(i) नवदीक्षित अफसरों की महानिदेशक से निश्छल वार्त्ता

(ii) दुर्गापुर ग्रुप केन्द्र की प्रगति

(iii) आर्म्स वर्कशाप हैदराबाद

III. लेख

(i) हाट स्प्रिंग की तीर्थ यात्रा—ले० श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह–सहायक कमाँडेंट

(ii) नौकरी की छोटी सी कहानी—अपनी जबानी—ले० श्री नसीब चन्द सहायक कमाँडेंट (रिटायर्ड)

(iii) प्रगतिशील मिजोरम–ले० श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार सूरी-कमाँडैंट 7 बटालियन

IV. कविता—श्री सक्सेना अभिनन्दन-र० कां० गया प्रसाद 'भास्कर'—38 बटालियन

V. कहानी—भाड़े के हत्यारे—ले० श्री जे० एस० शर्मा, हिन्दी सम्पादक

VI. गौरव गाथा

(i) नकद पुरस्कार

(ii) चासनाला दुर्घटना में दल की सहायता

(iii) दल द्वारा अहमदाबाद में शान्ति-स्थापना

(iv) दल के 8 वीर बाँकुरों को शौर्य पदक

(v) अग्निशमन

(vi) देश में बाढ़ से जूझता के० रि० पु० दल

VII. क्रीडा-क्षेत्रे—तैराकी और अन्तर रेंज प्रतियोगितायें

VIII. विज्ञान के चढ़ते चरण

IX स्वास्थ्य सन्देश—मलेरिया—ले० श्री जे. एस. शर्मा—हिन्दी सम्पादक

X. विविध

(i) दल में क्षयरोग का अस्पताल

(ii) हावड़ा स्टेशन पर आरक्षण साहाय्य

(ii) पहेलियां
(iv) सूक्ति सुधा
(v) यह भी खूब रही
(vi) निर्माण स्वीकृति
(vii) नई नियुक्तियां
(viii) दल में जल-फिल्टर

यह संस्करण 22-11-76 को प्रकाशित हुआ है। यदि यह बटालियनों ग्रुप केन्द्रों की रेल-सीमाओं पर दो सप्ताह के बाद पहुँचे, तब उपनिदेशक (संभरण) को पत्र-द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिये।



सरदार बल्लम भाई पटेल की यह बुद्धिमता तथा दूरदर्शिता ही थी कि उन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल को बनाये रखा। इसी कृतज्ञता के लिए, यह दल अपनी वर्षगांठ उनके जन्म दिवस ३१ अक्टूबर को मनाता है।



3 सर्वश्रेष्ठ नव दीक्षित अधिकारी (सर्व श्री संधू, मधुसूदन व शिव प्रसाद)

सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की महानिदेशक से निश्छल वार्त्ता

माउण्ट आबू पर सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना महानिदेशक के.रि. पु. दल ने 30 अगस्त 76 को अनौपचारिक बातचीत की। सर्वप्रथम उन्होंने इन अधिकारियों को बधाई दी तथा याद दिलाई कि जो सफलता उन्हें मिली है उसका श्रेय उनके प्रशिक्षकों को है। उन्होंने बताया कि आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी कोई पुरानी संस्था नहीं है और अभी तक पूर्ण विकसित भी नहीं हुई है। यद्यपि इस समय केवल के. रि. पु. दल के ही अफसर इसमें प्रशिक्षण पाते हैं; किन्तु ऐसी आशा है कि शीघ्र ही अन्य संगठनों के सदस्य भी इसका लाभ उठायेंगे । तदुपरान्त महानिदेशक महोदय ने नवदीक्षित अधिकारियों से अपनी शंकाओं के समाधान के लिये प्रश्न पूछने को कहा तथा उनके सभी प्रश्नों को विस्तार पूर्वक समझाया। अन्त में उन्होंने कहा "मुझे आशा है कि यह वृत्ति आपकी इच्छा के अनुरूप है और के.रि.पु. दल में आप अपने जीवन का प्रत्येक क्षण आनन्द पूर्वक बितायेंगे । आपके पास एक वर्दी है, एक प्रतिष्ठा है और एक नेतृत्व है तथा साथ में इतने उच्च परम्परा वाले दल में होने का है एक गर्व । आपको सन्तुष्टि होनी चाहिये कि आपके सेवा जीवन का श्रीगणेश ही नेतृत्व से हो रहा है।" महानिदेशक महोदय ने उन सब युवा अधिकारियों को अपनी शुभ कामनायें प्रदान कीं।



राजस्थान के राज्यपाल व राजस्वमंत्री के साथ नव दीक्षित अधिकारियों के मध्य महानिदेशक श्री एन. एस.

सक्सेना

हाट स्प्रिंग की तीर्थ यात्रा

लेखक—श्री भूपेन्द्रसिंह

जब ऐतिहासिक स्मारक-समाधि के चारों ओर अर्द्धघेरे में उन अप्रख्यात शूरवीरों को हम श्रद्धांजली देने खड़े हुये, जिन्होंने मातृभूमि के लिये प्राण न्यौछावर किये थे, तब देश के विभिन्न भागों से आये हुये, विभिन्न पदों पर विभिन्न दलों में सेवा-भार उठाते हुये पुलिस जवानों के मुखारविन्दों को मैने निहारा । सब के मुखों पर एक ही भाव टपक रहे थे—टीस के, धर्म संस्कार के तथा सच्चे गर्व के। मुझे तभी उस स्थल पर 17 वर्ष पूर्व घटी दुर्घटना की स्मृति हो आई।

उस अभागी बंजर पर्वतमाला में (जहाँ हिमपात तथा वर्फ के तूफानों का बोल बोला रहता है) श्री करन सिंह पुलिस उपाधीक्षक को 21 अक्टूबर 59 का वह महत्त्वपूर्ण दिन, अपने नीरस जीवन के अन्य दिन की भाँति लगा। जब वह लद्दाख के अकसाई चिन क्षेत्र में हाट स्प्रिंग के निकट पहरा देने को तैयार हो रहे थे, उन्हें क्या पता था कि आज वह और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस दल की प्रहरी टुकड़ी किसी असामान्य घटना से जूझने जा रही है। उस दाँत किट-किटाते जाड़े में केवल रायफल लिये वे असंशयी भारतीय, नित्य की भाँति अपने दायित्व क्षेत्र में पहरा देने गये। सहसा पेंचीदे स्वचालित शस्त्रों को चलाते चीनियों के टिड्डीदल उस छोटी टुकड़ी पर टूट पड़े। 'भाई-भाई' की धोखे की टट्टी को बन्दूकों की गोलाबारी ने भस्मसात कर दिया। मुठ्ठीभर इन वीर बाँकुरों ने शत्रु की अमित सेना का मुकाबला साहस तथा संकल्प से किया। वे मुंहफाड़े मौत के सम्मुख अन्तिम गोली तक डटे रहे । युद्ध तभी समाप्त हुआ जब दस महावीरों ने वीर गति पायी और नौ जवान शत्रु द्वारा बन्दी बना लिये गये। रिपु के इस अकारण अचानक, खूंखार तथा गद्दार आक्रमण ने भारत के नेत्र खोल दिये । मातृभूमि की रक्षा की आगामी तैयारियों में तथा विदेशी नीति बदलने में इस घटना ने विशेष मोड़ दिया। सारा राष्ट्र इन वीरात्माओं के हनन पर शोक संतप्त हो गया । और आज भी महान हिमालय की श्रृंखलाओं की 15,000 फुट की ऊँचाई से यह साधारण किन्तु शानदार समाधि उन शहीदों की दिलेरी तथा देशभक्ति के गुणगान गा रही है—

जब मेरा यह दिवास्वप्न भंग हुआ, तब पुनीत श्रद्धांजली देने का वह समारोह समाप्त हो गया था। इन महाशूर वीरों की स्मृति में जिन्होंने जीवन बलिदान किया है, हम सब की अंजलि बद्ध हो गईं थीं।

आकांक्षा की पूर्ति—जब मैं श्रीनगर में सेवा निरत था, तब देश के प्रत्येक पुलिस जवान के इस पुण्य तीर्थ की यात्रा करने की मेरी सदैव इच्छा थी और 11 जुलाई 75

को जब मैंने यह सुना कि इन शहीदों को श्रद्धांजली देने के लिये हाट स्प्रिंग पर यात्रा करने वाली पुलिस टुकड़ी में के. रि. पु. दल का मैं प्रतिनिधि होऊँगा, तब मैं खुशी से फूला नहीं समाया। सभी देशभक्तों की इस **'मक्का'** की यात्रा करने की मेरी चिरकालीन इच्छा पूर्ण होती दिखाई दी। मेरे जीवन के कुछ अविस्मरणीय अनुभवों में एक यह मेरी यात्रा रहेगी क्योंकि इसने मेरी चित्तवीणा में पुनीत भावनाओं तथा आकांक्षाओं का संगीत भर दिया है।

हरेक वर्ष देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के सिपाहियों की एक टोली सितम्बर के महीने में हाट स्प्रिंग की कठिन यात्रा करती है। इस भयंकर तथा एकान्त क्षेत्र की, जहाँ हमारे जवान सीमाओं की रक्षा कर रहे हैं, जानकारी भी इस यात्रा से मिल जाती है

यह यात्रा सीमा सुरक्षा दल तथा भारतीय-तिब्बत सीमा दल के तत्त्वावधान में की गई थी। 20 अगस्त 75 को उपकमांडैंट से लेकर कांस्टेबिल तक के पुलिस कर्मचारियों की यह टोली जम्मू में एकत्र हुयी थी। श्रीनगर-लेह मार्ग भूस्खलनों के कारण बन्द होने के कारण, हमारी यात्रा एक-दो दिन को स्थागित हो गयी थी।

यह चुनौती देने वाली यात्रा हमने 3 टन वाली गाड़ियों में 23 अगस्त को भारी वर्षा में प्रारंभ की। सारी टोली और सामान भीग गया, किन्तु इस वर्षा से हमारी उच्च मनोभावना में कोई कमी नहीं आई। सांय-काल तक जब हम श्रीनगर पहुँचे, मौसम साफ हो चुका था। वैसे प्रारंभ में दो दिन बिताने का कार्यक्रम था; किन्तु देरी हो जाने के कारण तथा कुछ प्रशासनिक प्रबन्धों से निवटने के लिये, हम वहाँ अधिक समय नहीं बिता सके। तभी लेह मार्ग भी साफ हो गया। पहाड़ी मार्गों के भविष्य में कुछ नहीं कहे जाने के कारण हमने इस अवसर का लाभ उठाना चाहा। अतः आगे की यात्रा के लिये टोली एक जीप तथा दो 3 टन वाली गाड़ियों में चली।

लेह—25 अगस्त के प्रात ने श्रीनगर से कारगिल को प्रस्थान करते हुये हमारी टोली की चहल-पहल देखी। मार्ग में सोनमार्ग पर हाई अल्टीच्यूड वारफेयर स्कूल के प्रशिक्षार्थियों को पर्वतारोहण तथा कुछ सीधी चढ़ाई और धोखे वाली चट्टानों से निपटने का अभ्यास करते हुये हमने देखा। 11,600 फुट की ऊंचाई पर 'जोजिला दर्रा' को पार करते ही, कश्मीर घाटी ओझल हो गई और लद्दाख के जिले में हमने प्रवेश किया। 'ड्रास' पर, आगे की यात्रा के लिये टोली को आवश्यक हिम-वस्त्र दिये गये। रात्रि में हम उस दिन के गंतव्य स्थान कारगिल पहुँचे और भारतीय-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस की पोस्ट के साथ ठहरे। पौ फटते ही, टोली लेह को चल दी। श्रीनगर-लेह मार्ग पर 13,479 फुट का सब से ऊँचा स्थान पाने वाले महत्त्वपूर्ण 'फातुला दर्रा' को हमने पार किया। कहीं-कहीं मार्ग बुरी भाँति टूट जाने पर हमारी गाड़ियों को च्यूँटी की चाल चलना पड़ा। हम रात को 8 बजे लेह पहुँचे। यह हमारी यात्रा का पहला और कम कठिनाई वाला भाग था।

लद्दाख के पहाड़ी जिले का मुख्य स्थल लेह है, तिब्बत भाषा में लद्दाख के अर्थ "नीची धरती" के हैं। देश के अन्य भागों से अगम्य क्षेत्र होने के कारण, परम्परा से यह एक वर्जित भूमि रही है। लद्दाख को लामाओं और गोम्पाओं का क्षेत्र भी कहा जाता है।

लद्दाख के समस्त समाजपरक धार्मिक जीवन में बौद्ध संस्कृति का बोलबाला है। पिछले वर्ष से विदेशियों की लेह-यात्रा से प्रतिबन्ध हट गये हैं। पर मजेदार बात यह है कि उस अजनबी भूमि पर जाने को हजारों विदेशी पर्यटकों का ताँता लगा रहता है जबकि भारतीय पर्यटक अन्य लोकप्रिय पहाड़ी स्थलों पर जाने में ही आनन्द लेते हैं। बौद्ध धर्म के अतिरिक्त, तिब्बती संस्कृति और जीवन-पद्धति की गहरी छाप लद्दाख के मनुष्यों पर पड़ी है। हमें लेह पर तिब्बती स्वागत पाने का अवसर मिला। एक परिवार में मैं गया और गृहणी ने वीयर की भाँति 'छाँग' नामक लोकप्रिय पेय पिलायी। "गुड-गुड चाय" लद्दाख की साधारण पानीय है। यह चाय की पत्तियों, नमक तथा याक-मक्खन से तैयार की जाती है। यहाँ के लोगों के प्रमुख भोजन "मुग्मा", "ठप्पा" और "मा-मा" हैं। ये माँस तथा शुद्ध आटे की लपसी से बनते हैं।

दिव्य मार्ग दर्शक—11,556 फुट ऊँचे लेह पर हमारी टोली सप्ताह भर जलवायु के अभ्यास के लिये ठहरी रही। कभी-कभी निकट की ऊँचाइयों पर हम ले जाये जाते थे। भारतीय-तिब्बती सीमा पुलिस ने (जिनके साथ हम ठहरे हुये थे) बौद्धों के प्रसिद्ध मठ 'हेमिसगोम्पा' तक जाने का प्रबन्ध किया। उस भव्य मठ की मौलिकता तथा सुन्दरता को देख कर हरेक चकित रह गया। यह सब से पुराना तथा धनी मठ है। यहाँ पर 1965 के 'एवेरेस्ट अभियान' के शूरवीर श्री सोनम वंग्याल से हमारा परिचय हुआ जो हाट स्प्रिंग और लौटने के दुर्गम क्षेत्र में आगे की यात्रा के मार्ग दर्शक बने। इस अनुभवी पर्वतारोही को निदेशन तथा परामर्श मूल्यवान प्रतीत हुआ और कुछ अगम्य स्थितियों में मुख्यकर वह अक्षरश: दिव्य मार्ग दर्शक सिद्ध हुये।

सब तैयारियाँ करने के पश्चात्, 2 सितम्बर 75 को हमारी टोली ने हाट स्प्रिंग की यात्रा शुरू की। उस दिन की मंजिल 14,810 फुट वाला 'फोबरंग' थी। इस समय, हम पर एक जोंगा तथा एक 3-तीन टन वाली गाड़ी थी। अपने याकों पर ऊन, याक मक्खन इत्यादि लाद कर उनके हेतु मण्डी पाने के लिये, स्थानीय नर-नारियों को लेह जाते हमने देखा। जब लगभग 17,000 फुट की ऊँचाई पर 'चांगला' में हमारी टोली पहुँची तब कुछेकों को चक्कर से आने लगे क्योंकि यह पहला अवसर था जो यह टोली इतनी ऊँचाई पर गई थी। शाम को हम फोबरंग पहुँचे और दुर्गम यात्रा के अन्तिम तथा कठिन चरण की तैयारियों और अभ्यासों के लिये दूसरे दिन हम वहाँ रुके रहे। फोबरंग से आगे यांत्रिक वाहन नहीं मिले और याक तथा खच्चरों द्वारा हमारी यात्रा की व्यवस्था हुई।

कठिन यात्रा—यात्रा के सब से कठिन चरण के लिये, 4 सितम्बर 75 को हमारी टोली घोड़ों पर चली। ज्यों-ज्यों बढ़े, त्यों त्यों भूमि घोर रूप धारण करने लगी। इन मौन तथा एकान्त पर्वतों का अपना ही सौन्दर्य है जो एक दम मनोरम तथा आकर्षक है। भूरे, काले, लाल तथा पीले-कई रंगों के ये दीखते हैं। क्या पशु और क्या मानव— कोई भी यहाँ नहीं रहता है। यहाँ अप्रिय हिम पुरुष यति से मिलने की सब किसी को आशंका होने लगती है।

यात्रा दुर्गम से दुर्गम होती जा रही थी। मार्ग में, 18,390 फुट की ऊँचाई पर 'मर्सी

'मेक्ला' को हमने पार किया जो हमारी यात्रा का सर्वोच्च स्थल था । हम 'बाओ' पर पहुँचे तथा रात्रि भर विश्राम किया। बाओ पहुँचने के लिये रिमडी नाले के पास छिदरे पहाड़ों पर बुरी गति से कटे हुये भयंकर मार्ग पर हमारी टोली चली । पश्चिमी तिब्बत से निकली चांगचेनो नदी में यह रिमडी नाला गिरता है। विरल वातावरण के कारण बाओ पर टोली के कुछ सदस्य कठिनाई अनुभव करने लगे। वहाँ बड़ी ठण्ड थी और रात में शून्य से नीचे तापमान गिर गया। दूसरी सुबह को हमने नाले का पानी जमा पाया।

गर्म जल से स्नान—'सोग्तसालू' पर अगले विश्राम के लिये 5 सितम्बर 75 को टोली चली। रिमडी नाले के उन किनारों पर पड़े छिदरे स्लेटी पर्वतों से निकले संकरे मार्गों पर हमें चलना पड़ा जिनकी एक ओर तो सीधी ऊँची चट्टाने हैं तथा दूसरी ओर एक सहस्र फुट सीधे नीचे झरते निर्भर हैं। तीसरे पहर टोली सोग्तसालू पहुँची । दूसरे प्रात हाट स्प्रिंग की यात्रा के सर्वान्त भाग पर टोली चल पड़ी। अपराह्न को हम गंतव्य स्थान पर जा पहुँचे। भोजन के पश्चात्, हम ने जल के स्रोत में श्रम हारक स्नान किया। कितने ही दिनों के दीर्घ तथा कष्ट यात्रा के उपरान्त, इस प्राकृतिक गर्म जल के स्नान ने एक सुखद शान्तिकर प्रभाव हम पर दिखाया। ऐसे गर्म जल के स्रोतों में त्वचा के रोगों को दूर करने वाले गुण माने जाते हैं ।

7 सितम्बर का वह दिन था जिस की हम सब प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे। इस दिन हमने 21 अक्टूबर 59 वाले शहीदों को श्रद्धांजली समर्पित की। हाट स्प्रिंग के चेक-पोस्ट पर भारतीय-तिब्बती सीमा पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल के जवानों के साथ हमारी टोली ने 9 बजे पूर्वाह्न श्रद्धांजली दी। 15 अगस्त 62 को मूलत: हाट-स्प्रिंऊ स्मारक बनाया गया था। 30 जुलाई 75 को इसका जीर्णो-द्वार किया गया तथा अपेक्षाकृत प्रभावशाली बनाया गया। के. रि. पु. दल के उन दस शहीदों के नाम इस स्मारक पर उत्कीर्ण हैं, जिन्होंने अपने जीवन हाट स्प्रिंग पर बलिदान किये हैं—1. का. ईमान सिंह (1 बटा.) 2. का. पूरन सिंह (1 बटा.) 3. का. नुरबूलामा (1 बटा.) 4. का. बेगराज सिंह (2 बटा.) 5. का. मक्खन लाल (2 बटा.) 6. का. शिवनाथ (3 बटा.) 7. का. हनजीत सूवा (3 बटा.) 8. का. धर्म सिंह (3 बटा.) 9. का. स्वर्ण सिंह (3 बटा.) 10. का. जेरिंग नार्बो (3 बटा.)।

पुण्य समारोह के पश्चात्, 9 सितम्बर को हमारी टोली लेह को लौट पड़ी और उसी मार्ग से फोवरंग आ गई। छै दिन की खच्चरों पर तथा पैदल यात्रा अतीव कष्टदायक थी। फोवरंग पर हमें कुछ चैन मिला। ऐतिहासिक तथा मनोज्ञ स्थानों को देखने के लिये, फोवरंग से चुसुल तथा नाइओमा होते हुये लेह की योजना हमने बनाई।

10 सितम्बर को चुसुल के लिये आगे पैदल बढ़े। प्रसिद्ध 'पैगांग' झील होते हुये मार्ग 45 कि. मी. था। यह अलौकिक झील क्या भौमिकीय अथवा क्या सामरिक, दोनों दृष्टियों से महत्त्वपूर्ण है। इतनी ऊँचाई पर विश्व की सब से बड़ी यह झील है । यह 130 कि. मी. लम्बी है; और इसका कुछ भाग भारतीय सीमा में है, शेष भाग पश्चिमी तिब्बत में है। इसका जल खारी है और इसका उद्गम भूगर्भ शास्त्रियों को एक पहेली

बना हुआ है । हमने जल का नमूना लिया और सब ने खारी पाया। यद्यपि जनश्रुति है कि इस जल में जीव जीवित नहीं रह सकते, किन्तु अनेकों हंस और दूसरे जल पक्षी इस झील के जल में जीवन विहार करते हुए देखे जाते हैं।

चुसुल पर हमने 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध के शहीदों की स्मृति में बना **'गोरखा स्मारक'** देखा । चुसुल वह क्षेत्र है जहाँ चीनियों का आक्रमण सर्व प्रथम आरम्भ हुआ और इसे लेने के लिए दोनों देश की सेनाओं में घमासान युद्ध हुआ। हमने परित्यक्त हवाई अड्डे को दूर से देखा। हमने प्रसिद्ध 'इन्डिया गेट' भी देखा। 11 सितम्बर को, हमने 'नाइ ओमा' मार्ग' में चुसुल पर 62 में वीरगति पाये कमायूँ जवानों की स्मृति में निर्मित 13वां कमायूँ-स्मारक भी देखा। तदुपरान्त, हमने 15,500 फुट ऊँचा 'साकोला' को पार किया। मार्ग में रेत ही रेत होने से यात्रा अगम्य लगी। सांय काल हम नाइओमा पहुंच गये, यहां का बुनाई केन्द्र पशमीना ऊन के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। दूसरे प्रात हमने लेह को प्रयाण किया। कई दिन बाद, एक बार फिर हमें 'चूमाथंग' के गर्म स्रोत में प्राकृतिक गर्म जल से स्नान करने का अवसर मिला। भोजनोपरान्त , हम चल पड़े और शाम होते-होते लेह पहुँच गये।

23 अगस्त को जम्मू से 12 सितम्बर को लेह तक, कुल 1388 कि. मी. चले, जिनमें 146 कि. मी. की खच्चरों द्वारा तथा पैदल यात्रा की। लेह से हम श्रीनगर होते हुये जम्मू लौट आये जहाँ से उस यात्रा की यावज्जीवन मधुर स्मृतियाँ लेकर हम अपने-अपने दल में आये।

विभिन्न चौकियों पर जहां हमने विश्राम किया, वहाँ के अधिकारी तथा जवानों ने उत्तम सुविधायें प्रदान की। भूक्षेत्र की निष्ठुरता होते हुये भी, विभिन्न चौकियों के अधिकारियों की अतिथि-सेवा वास्तव में श्लाघनीय थी। इन चौकियों पर निरत जवानों की कठिनाइयों तथा एकाकीपने को सरलता से आँका जा सकता है। हमें देख कर उनके मन बाग-बाग हो गये। उनको नयी शक्ल देखने के विरले ही अवसर मिलते हैं। अपनी मातृभूमि के विषय में विचार-विनमय के लिये वे सब आकुल दिखायी देते थे।

'हाट स्प्रिग' का यह पुण्य सन्देश आज भी मेरे कर्णरंध्रों में गूँज रहा है :

जा घर, गाथ हमारी कहना,
उन्हें बताना अरु यह राज ।
"दिया तुम्हारे स्वर्णिम कल को,
हमने अपना जीवन आज।"

नागालैंड के राज्यपाल ने 9 बटालियन के 9 जवानों को राजद्रोहियों, गोला व बारूद के पकड़ने में अद्वितीय साहस तथा वीरता दिखाने के लिये 1,800 रुपये का नकद पुरस्कार दिया है।

सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की दीक्षांत परेड- राजस्थान के राज्यपाल द्वारा दल की भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा

दिनांक 29 अगस्त 76 को, माउण्ट आबू (राजस्थान) में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी पर सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारी की 15वीं दीक्षान्त परेड में डा० जोगेन्दर सिंह, राजस्थान के राज्यपाल ने सलामी ली। 36 डीवाई. एस. पी. उत्तीर्ण हुए। परेड का नेतृत्व श्री के. वी. मधुसूदन ने किया। राज्यपाल ने सर्वोत्तम प्रशिक्षार्थी श्री जे. एस. संधू को सम्मान-खड्ग प्रदान किया और सर्वोत्कृष्ट प्रशिक्षार्थी श्री के. के. शिवप्रसाद (वहिरंग) तथा श्री के. वी. मधुसूदन (अन्तरंग) को पदक प्रदान किये।

देश के भीतरी तथा बाहरी संकटों से निपटने में के. रि. पु. दल की सेवाओं का उल्लेख करते हुये, राज्यपाल ने कहा कि यही सब से पहला दल था जिसने 1959 में हाट स्प्रिंग पर चीनियों के दांत खट्टे किये थे। इसी ने कच्छ की रन में पाकिस्तानियों को खदेड़ा था। यद्यपि मूलतः यह दल आन्तरिक सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायी है, इसने देश के पूर्वीय राज्यों में अत्युत्तम कार्य किया है। उनका विश्वास था कि इस दल का नाम और काम भारत के इतिहास में एक सुनहरा अध्याय जोड़ेगा। राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी के माउण्ट आबू से चले जाने पर के.रि.पु. दल की अकादमी ने उचित स्थान वहाँ लिया है क्योंकि इसका प्रशिक्षण-स्तर प्रशंसनीय है।

राज्यपाल ने आंतरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी के क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र तथा आवास की समस्याओं सहित सभी समस्याओं को सुलझाने में यथाशक्ति सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है। उन्होंने परेड के प्रदर्शन की बड़ी सराहना की। श्री निगमेन्द्र सेन सक्सेना, महानिदेशक के. रि. पु. दल की प्रशंसा करते हुये उन्होंने बताया कि वह उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश से जानते हैं और उनके गुणों पर मंत्रमुग्ध हैं।

चासनाला दुर्घटना में दल की सहायता

दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर 75 को पुरानी परित्यक्त खान की दायीं ओर से चासनाला खान के तले में अचानक एक जलधारा धड़धड़ाती घुस पड़ी और 3 इन्जीनियर व 17 अन्य अफसरों के सहित 375 खनिकों को ऐसा फांस लिया कि उनको बच निकलने का कोई अवसर ही नहीं रहा। के.रि.पु. दल सर्वप्रथम दल था जो सूचना पाते ही घटना स्थल पर पहुँच गया। 28 दिसम्बर 75 को वहां 30 बटा. की तीन कम्पनियाँ, 41 बटा. की एक प्लाटून व 56 बटा. की 3 कम्पनियाँ थीं। रूस और पोलैण्ड के विशेषज्ञ पानी निकालने वाले पम्पों के साथ वहाँ आ पहुँचे। चार स्थानों से जल निकालने का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ। वहाँ के.रि.पु. दल का पहरा था। साथ ही, भर्ती के नियमों में ढील देकर, दल ने दो अनुसूचित जाति के, एक अनुसूचित जनजाति का, और एक मुस्लिम सहित मरे खनिकों के 12 आश्रितों को नौकरी दी। स्थानीय अधिकारियों तथा खान के प्रबन्धकों ने दल की सहायता की तथा आश्रितों को भर्ती करने की भूरि-भूरि सराहना

की।

दल द्वारा शान्ति स्थापन

पिछली जुलाई में, अहमदाबाद की सीमा पर जोधपुर नाम के ग्राम में सवर्ण हिन्दू और हरिजनों में झगड़ा हो गया। के.रि.पु. दल की एक टुकड़ी, जो पास के पंचायत घर में ठहरी हुई थी, तुरन्त घटना-स्थल पर पहुंच गयी और भीड़ को छिन्न-भिन्न कर दिया तथा ग्राम में शान्ति-व्यवस्था स्थापित की।

हावड़ा स्टेशन पर आरक्षण साहाय्य

छुट्टी या डयूटी पर जाने वाले के.रि.पु. दल के कर्मचारियों की सहायता के लिये, हाबड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर आरक्षण के लिये स्थानीय रेलवे अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क करने हेतु एक अधीन अधिकारी (एस.ओ.) नियुक्त किया गया है।

दल में क्षयरोग अस्पताल

के.रि.पु. दल के कर्मचारियों के लिये 100 शय्याओं का एक टी. बी. (क्षयरोग) का अस्पताल बंगलौर में खोलने की सरकारी अनुमति मिल गयी है। वहाँ पर ही एक नया रंगरूट प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र गठित करने की स्वीकृति भी मिली है और वहाँ से हटा राँची को प्रशिक्षण कालेज (दूर संचार)—सह-सिगनल ग्रुप केन्द्र का स्थायी मुख्यालय बनाया गया है।

<u>गौरव गाथा</u>

दल के आठ वीर बाँकुरों को शौर्य-पदक

बिहार में उग्रवादियों से मुठभेड़ों में उत्कृष्ट वीरता, साहस तथा कर्त्तव्य परायणता दर्शाने के लिये इन आठ अधिकारियों को शौर्य पदक मिले हैं :-

राष्ट्रपति के पुलिस तथा अग्निशमन पदक (3)

1. पुलिस उपाधीक्षक के. के. नायर (38 बटा०), 2. पुलिस उपाधीक्षक विशम्बर नाथ (38 बटा०), तथा 3. (स्वर्गीय) कांस्टेबिल प्रभुनारायणसिंह (38 बटा०)

पुलिस पदक (5)

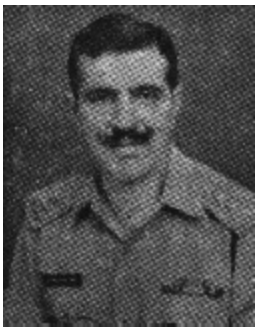
1. पुलिस उपाधीक्षक निहालसिंह (44 बटा०), 2. नायक श्याम नारायण यादव (38

बट०) 3. लां. नायक बलदेव यादव (8 बटा०), 4. कां. एल. बी. जगताप (44 बटा०), और 5. कां० बालेश्वर सिंह (38 बटा०)।

आरा जिले के साहार क्षेत्र में उग्रवादियों की लूट तथा आगजनी से निपटने के लिये, 29 जून 75 को इस दल की एक कम्पनी उस गाँव में भेजी गई जहाँ उग्रवादियों ने शरण ले रखी थी। उग्रवादियों के छिपने के घर का द्वार बलपूर्वक खोला गया और उसकी तलाशी लेनी शुरू की गई। उग्रवादियों की गोली से श्री नायर की हथेली की कई हड्डियां टूट गई; किन्तु वे जवानों का नेतृत्व करते रहे और उग्रवादियों की बच भागने की सारी चेष्टायें विफल कर दीं।



के. के. नायर

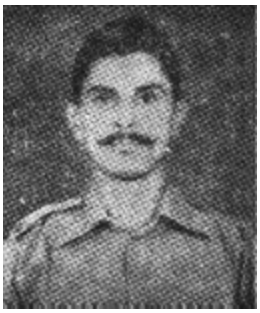


विशम्बर नाथ

जिस कमरे से उग्रवादी गोली चला रहे थे, उसके पास वाले कमरे में जमादार साधु सिंह बुरी भाँति घायल हुये। उनको बचाने के लिये श्री बिशम्बर नाथ उस घर की छत पर चढ़ गये और छत में छेद कर उन्होंने साधु सिंह को सुरक्षित स्थान ले जाने के लिये उठा लिया। लां. ना. बलदेव यादव उग्रवादियों की गोलाबारी में आ गये और घायल होकर गिर पड़े। अपने प्राणों की चिन्ता नहीं करते हुये, श्री बिशम्बर नाथ साधु सिंह को एक सुरक्षित स्थान पर उठा लाने में सफल हुये।

30 जून 75 को जवानों ने उग्रवादियों के छिपे मकान की दीवार में एक छेद किया। उग्रवादियों ने उसी छेद से गोली चला कर फिर मिट्टी से उसे बन्द कर दिया। ना० श्याम नारायण यादव तभी आँगन में कूद कर दीवार की ओर रिंग कर पहुंचे और छेद से मिट्टी हटा कर उन्होंने एक हथगोला कमरे में फेंका। उग्रवादियों की एक गोली

कॉ. एल. बी. जगताप की बायीं बाजू पार कर गयी। इस प्रकार गम्भीर रूप से घायल होते हुये भी, वह अपने स्थान पर डटे रहे और कुमुक के आने तक गोली चलाते रहे।



प्रभु नारायण सिंह



निहाल सिंह

22 जुलाई 75 को एक बार फिर उग्रवादियों ने गोलाबारी द्वारा बच भागने का प्रयत्न किया। गोलियों की इस धुआँधार वर्षा में, श्री निहाल सिंह एक टुकड़ी से दूसरी टुकड़ी के पास जाते रहे और अन्त में उग्रवादियों के बच भागने के प्रयास को उन्होंने विफल कर दिया।



बलदेव यादव



श्याम नारायण

उसी दिन कां. प्रभुनारायण सिंह के साथ पुलिस उपाधीक्षक निहाल सिंह ने एक और सन्दिग्ध घर की तलाशी ली। उग्रवादियों ने प्रभुनारायण सिंह को स्टेनगन का लक्ष्य बनाया और उनके पेट तथा सीने में गहरी चोट पहुंचाई। फिर भी वह रिंगते हुये घर के द्वार तक पहुँच गये जहाँ उन्होंने प्राण त्याग दिये; परन्तु उन्होंने अपनी एल. एम. जी. तथा गोलाबारूद शत्रु के हाथ नहीं पड़ने दिये। इस सफल प्रयास का श्रेय श्री निहालसिंह को भी है जिन्होंने हथगोले फेंक-फेंक कर उग्रवादियों को आगे बढ़ने से रोक दिया।

21 मई 75 को डुल्लमाच में तैनात के.रि.पु. दल के लिये राशन तथा उपकरण ले जाती हुयी एक जीप पर उग्रवादियों ने पहराप और धानरी गाँवों के बीच में आम के घने जंगलों से घात लगाई और जीप की सुरक्षा टुकड़ी से हथियार और गोलाबारूद छीनने का प्रयास किया। एक अन्य सिपाही के साथ कां. बालेश्वर सिंह उग्रवादियों की गोली से बुरी भांति घायल हो गये। खतरे की तथा कन्धे के घाव की दारुण पीड़ा की चिन्ता नहीं करते हुये, वह मोर्चा सँभाले रहे जिसके कारण उग्रवादी कोई हथियार या गोला बारूद नहीं छीन सके।



एल. बी. जगताप



बालेश्वर सिंह

★ अग्नि शमन ★

त्रिवेन्द्रम में 26 अगस्त 76 को केरल राजभवन के एक कमरे से निकलती हुई आग 18 बटालियन के एक सन्तरी ने देखी और तुरन्त चेतावनी दी। दल के अन्य जवान घटना स्थल जा धाये और कमरे की मूल्यवान वस्तुयें निकाली और आग बुझाने में लग गये। कुछ ही देर में दमकलों की सहायता से आग पर नियंत्रण पा लिया गया।

1 सितम्बर 76 को पासीघाट के अस्पताल कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों में आग लग गई। 47 बटालियन के जवानों ने तुरन्त वहाँ पहुँच कर आग बुझाई। इस कार्य में एक जवान कुछ जल भी गया, किसी कोई प्राण की हानि नहीं हुई। स्थानीय जनता तथा अधिकारियों ने दल की इस सामयिक सहायता की अतिशय प्रशंसा की।

कहानी

भाड़े के हत्यारे

ले० श्री जे. एस. शर्म्मा

वह नौ फरबरी का दिन था। प्रातः की वेला थी। सर्वत्र धुन्ध छाया था। चिल्ला का जाड़ा पड़ रहा था। अन्य कोई दिन होता तो कोई कानी चिड़िया भी दृग्गत नहीं होती; किन्तु आज कुम्हारी के थाने पर खचाखच भीड़ थी। सभी उस त्रासदी से मर्माहत थे। थाने में एक घायल व्यक्ति मरणासन्न अवस्था में बयान दे रहा था। नेत्र फाड़ते हुए वह रुक-रुक कर कह रहा था—"मैं अपने हत्यारों को पहचान सकता हूं, वशर्ते मैं जीवित रह जाऊँ। उनमें एक लम्बा हृष्ट पुष्ट मनुष्य है जो ओवरकोट पहने था। दूसरा मझौले कद का पुरुष था। उसी पर पिस्तौल थी—और उसी पिस्तौल ने—मुझे दागा है।"

वह आहत व्यक्ति पतेरिया ग्राम के नामी ठेकेदार सरदारी लाल पंजाबी के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई नहीं था। सागौनी रेल-स्टेशन के पश्चिमी कैबिन के निकट

उसका लकड़ी का गोदाम था और उसी गोदाम का निरीक्षण करने वह आज प्रातः वहाँ गया था। ज्यों ही उसने गोदाम में पग रखा कि सहसा गोली चली ; उसके मर्मस्थल पर लगी और ज्योंही उसने मुड़ कर देखा तो उन दोनों को भागते पाया।

वैसे सरदारी लाल पूरा सरदार था; लम्बा चौड़ा छः फुटा पंजाबी; परन्तु गोली मर्मस्थल पर पूरी बैठी थी। फिर भी रिगंता हुआ वह पास के मार्ग पर जा पहुँचा यात्रियों को पहचानने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुयी। उसको तत्काल उसके अनुज के गृह पहुंचाया गया जहाँ वह कुछ दिनों से ठहरा हुआ था।

सरदारी की स्थिति बिगड़ते देख कर उसे जबलपुर के अस्पताल पहुंचाया गया। अनेकों उपचार किये। परन्तु गोली संघातक लगी थी। मरने से पूर्व सरदारी लाल को थाने में लाया गया। वह अन्तिम क्षण यही कह रहा था "प्रभु ! मुझे बस एक क्षण उन हत्यारों को पहचानने के लिए दो....."

वाक्य पूरा भी नहीं कर पाया कि उसने नेत्र विस्फारित कर दिये; झटके के साथ उसकी गर्दन पीछे जा गिरी और प्राण पखेरू उड़ गये। सरदारीलाल के मरते ही हृदय विदारक स्याँपा मच गया जिसको सुन कर कठोर से कठोर व्यक्ति रो पड़ा। निकट के सब सम्बन्धी शोकाकुल खड़े आठ-आठ आँसू बहा रहे थे। परन्तु पत्नी की तो दीन दयनीय दशा देखी नहीं जाती थी। सबके समझाने बुझाने पर भी वह विक्षिप्ता की भाँति छाती पीट रही थी और आर्तनाद करती जलविहीन मछली की भाँति तड़प रही थी। अन्ततः उसका सर्वस्व छिन गया। सुहाग लुट चुका था; सहसा संसार से उसका सुखोत्सव उठ गया था।

शोक तो था ही; पर पुलिस को यह घटना कानून की दृष्टि से भी गम्भीर थी। थानेदार दीक्षित ने अविलम्ब छानबीन प्रारम्भ कर दी। घटनास्थल का निरीक्षण किया; तथा रेल के पश्चिमी कैबिन के कर्मचारी से पूछताछ की। उस कर्मचारी ने भी गोली की ध्वनि के साथ उसी हुलिये के दो व्यक्तियों को भागते बताया। इसके अतिरिक्त, वह अन्य कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दे सका। गोदाम के मुन्शी ने भी पूरी अनविज्ञता बतलाई। किन्तु थानेदार दीक्षित को तब तक चैन कहाँ था जब तक उस हत्या का कोई सूत्र नहीं पा ले। उसने मुन्शी से कुरेद-कुरेद कर पूछना प्रारम्भ किया।

"हम कब कहते हैं कि तुम्हें कुछ जानकारी है; किन्तु तुमने अपने स्वामी के बताये हुये व्यक्तियों में से कभी किसी को क्या नहीं देखा ?"

मुन्शी ने मस्तिष्क पर जोर दिया और फिर कहा—"एक लम्बा-सा आदमी घूम तो रहा था, कुछ दिन पहले—खाकी ओवर कोट डाले। परन्तु उसने मुझसे कुछ बातचीत नहीं की।"

"फिर की किससे उसने बातचीत ?"

"वहाँ दूर पर भेड़ चराती हुयी एक लड़की से जरूर कुछ पूछताछ कर वह चला गया।"

"तब तुम क्या उस लड़की को पहचानते हो ?"

"क्यों नहीं! वह तो इसी गॉव की लड़की प्यारी है—सोहन की बेटी।"

"तब जाओ! उसे बुलाकर लाओ। साथ में थानेदार दीक्षित ने सिपाहियों को भी सैन किया। वे भी मुन्शी के साथ हो लिए जिससे मुन्शी बच भागने की चेष्टा नहीं करे।

इस समय थानेदार दीक्षित की विचित्र स्थिति थी। कभी उसके मस्तिष्क गगन में काली-काली घटायें मंडराती थीं; तब कभी उनको फाड़कर प्रचण्ड मार्तण्ड देदीप्यमान होता था। सब कुछ उस कन्या के कथन पर आश्रित था। इसी तर्क-वितर्क में जब वह गोते लगा रहा था तभी ठक से सैलूट हुयी। नेत्र उठाकर देखा तो सिपाहियों के साथ मुन्शी एक लड़की को लिए खड़ा था और एक वयोवद्ध विलख-विलख कर उसके पैर पकड़ रहा था—"सरकार ! मेरी बिटिया बिल्कुल निर्दोष है चाहे तो आप मुझे बन्दी बना लें; पर वह तो निरपराध—"

"हमने अपराधिनी बताया ही कब है ?"

"सरकार ने बुलाया जो हैं।"

"नहीं ! नहीं ! इसके अर्थ ये बिल्कुल नहीं हैं" फिर रुक कर प्यारों से पूछा "बेटी ! सच सच बताना। तुमने ओवरकोट पहने पुरुष को देखा था"।

"हाँ ! देखा तो था" थरथराते स्वर में प्यारो बोली।

"कब ?"

"कोई तीन दिन पहले"

"उसने तुमसे क्या पूछा था ?"

"बस यही कि क्या सरदारी लाल का यही गोदाम है ?"

"और कुछ"

"वह यहाँ कब-कब आता है ?"

"तब तुमने क्या कहा ?"

"यही कि गोदाम तो यह उसी का है; किन्तु आने-जाने के बारे में मैं नहीं जानती। हाँ, कभी वह यहाँ और कभी भिलाई रहता है, जहाँ उसका दूसरा गोदाम है।"

"तब क्या तुम उसे जानती हो ?"

"जब उस दिन बात की थी तब मैं बिल्कुल नहीं जानती थी; पर अब तो वह सैकड़ों में भी खड़ा हो तब मैं उसी तरह खेंच लाऊँगी जैसा मेरा शेरा कुत्ता चोरी की गई भेड़ को रेवड़ से निकाल लाता है।" गम्भीर वातावरण में इस उत्तर से एक अजीव मुस्कराहट दौड़ गयी। सबके होठों पर मौन हँसी ने अंगड़ाई ली। तभी थानेदार दीक्षित बोले "नहीं हमारा आशय यह था कि क्या तुम उसका नाम ग्राम भी जानती हो ?"

"ना बाबा ! उससे हमारा क्या काम ?" बड़ी मासूम अन्दाज से प्यारो ने जवाब दिया। वृद्ध ने समर्थन में कहा "सरकार हम ऐसी बातों से बहुत दूर रहते हैं। ईश्वर साक्षी है।"

उन दोनों के वाक्यों में सच्चाइ थी; उसका थानेदार पर पूरा प्रभाव पड़ा। “अच्छा तुम अब जा सकते हो। आवश्यकता पड़ी तब हम फिर तुम्हें बुला सकते हैं“।

“मैं हर वक्त मौजूद हूं—पर इस बिटिया को—”

“तुम बिल्कुल गंवार हो। काम तो तुम्हारी बिटिया से ही पड़ेगा। खैर ! अब तुम जा सकते हो।” वृद्ध और बेटी दोनों ईश्वर को लाख-लाख धन्यवाद देते घर को लौटे ‘जान बची लाखों पाये।’

थानेदार दीक्षित को कोई विशेष सुराग नहीं लगा। फिर भी ‘ओवरकोट’ उसके नेत्रों के आगे घूम जाता था। मुन्शी ने भी तो यही बताया था। थोड़ी देर मौन रह कर उसने मुन्शी से पूछा “तुम्हारा स्वामी कहाँ रहता था ?”

“हुजूर। निज भाई के साथ।

“और उसका भाई कहाँ रहता है ?”

“यहीं पास के मुहल्ले में; पर.....”

“पर क्या?”

“इस समय तो वहाँ कोई नहीं मिलेगा। सब जबलपुर गये हुये हैं।”

“क्या घर भी नहीं मिलेगा ?”

“क्यों नहीं हुजूर।”

“तो बस हमें घर ले चलो।”

मुंशी को अब कोई चारा नहीं था। थानेदार दीक्षित पीछे-पीछे और वह आगे-आगे। थोड़ी देर में घर आ गया। एक बार फिर मुंशी सही था। एक वृद्धा के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई भी उस गह में नहीं था। वृद्धा ने बड़ी आवभगत से थानेदार को बिठाया। कुछ इधर-उधर की बातें कर थानेदार ने पूछा “सरदारी लाल को यहाँ आये कोई कितने दिन हुये थे।”

“थोड़े ही महीने। बेचारे का अच्छा खासा काम भिलाई में चलता था” फिर निश्वास लेकर वृद्धा बोली “पर मौत तो सौ कदम आगे चलती है। वह यहाँ घसीट लाई।”

“सो क्यों कर?”

“क्या मालूम ? पर सुनने में तो यह आया था कि पति-पत्नी की नहीं बनती थी।”

“कोई कारण तो इसका होगा ?”

“भई, दुनिया का दस्तूर है। जब भी लड़ाई होगी तब पति निज पत्नी को छिनाल सबसे पहले बतायेगा।”

थानेदार को दिलचस्पी उत्पन्न हुई— “नहीं, ऐसी बात तो नहीं है।”

“वाह साहब ! जब राम सीता को लाँछन लगा सकते थे तब औरों की तो गिनती ही क्या ?”

“राम जी को भी सन्देह किसी बात पर ही तो हुआ था।”

“सन्देह के भूत से तो राम बचाये। लोग अपने बच्चे के बराबर लड़कों तक से अपनी पत्नी पर सन्देह.....”

“तब क्या स्त्रियां नहीं ऐसा सन्देह करती हैं ?”

“वह तो मैंने बात कही।”

“अच्छा, यह तो बताओ कि तुमने किसी पुरुष को तो ओवर कोट पहने नहीं देखा।”

“एक क्या अनेक ? अरे साहब। अंग्रेज चले गये पर अपनी पोशाक उतार कर यहाँ छोड़ गये।”

वातावरण में फिर मुस्कान दौड़ गई। “नहीं। मेरा मतलब इस घर में था।”

“ठण्ड के दिन हैं। उसी दिन कोई आया तो था। सरदारी लाल से कुछ काम बताता था।”

“क्या तुम उसे पहले से जानती हो।”

“लो देख लो। तुम्हें भी सन्देह हो चला। भला हमारी उससे क्या जान पहचान।”

“ठीक ! तब सरदारी लाल कहाँ रहता था?”

“उसका कोई ठिकाना तो था नहीं। जहाँ मन में आया पड़ गया। यहाँ, वहाँ; सब घर में।

“अच्छा, हम अन्दर जाकर घर देखना चाहते हैं।”

“शौक से थानेदार साहब ! पर घर में तो वे सब ताले डाल गये हैं। मैं तो इस घर की स्वामिनी हूं और वे किरायेदार।”

“कोई बात नहीं” कहते हुये थानेदार दीक्षित कुछ सिपाही लेकर अन्दर चला गया। दालान में किवाड़ नहीं लगे थे। उसने वहाँ की प्रत्येक वस्तु उठा उठाकर ध्यान से देखा। पर उसके हाथ कुछ भी नहीं लगा। तभी अचानक आले में एक पुस्तिका सी दीखी। उठाकर देखा तो वह सरदारी लाल की डायरी निकली, जिसमें वह कभी कभार विशिष्ट बातें लिखा करता था। उसको पाकर थानेदार को लगा मानों किसी तिलस्म की ‘सिम सिम’ मिल गयी हो। उसने वृद्धा को धन्यवाद दिया और उस दैनन्दिनी को लेकर जल्दी-जल्दी थाने पहुंचा।

सबसे पहले काम जो थाने पर पहुंच कर उसने किया वह था उस डायरी के पन्ने-पन्ने को पढ़ना। वह चार वर्ष पूर्व से लिखी जा रही थी और बड़ी मनोरंजक बातों से परिपूर्ण थी। किसी पृष्ठ पर उसके अमितलाभ का वर्णन था; तो किसी पर धेले की हानि तक की चर्चा थी। किसी तिथि को सरकारी अफसर के हाथ गर्म करने का उल्लेख था; तो किसी दिनांक को अपने ही कर्मचारी के गवन का वर्णन था। परन्तु थानेदार, जिस बात की खोज में था, वह कहीं नहीं मिल रही थी। थानेदार ने ऊब कर उसे बन्द करने की ठान ली; किन्तु दूसरा पन्ना बदलते ही उसकी मुखश्री खिलखिला उठी। इस पृष्ठ पर लिखा था—

"**दिनांक 4 फरवरी 64**—यह मनहूस क्यों आता है ? मुझे इसके चारित्र पर सन्देह

फिर कितने ही पृष्ठों के उपरान्त यह लिखा मिला—

"**दिनांक 7 मई 64**—मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह मेरे घर आवे; मुख्यकर जब रीता बड़ी हो रही है। छिः उसकी माँ की आँखों पर तो परदा पड़ा है। चाई जी ! चाई जी ! कहता हुआ दोनों को दोने लाता है और सब ना समझी में उन्हें खाते हैं।"

तदुपरान्त–'**दिनांक 15 अगस्त 64**—भला इन सब को उस नामाकूल के साथ जाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? दुष्ट लोग इसी प्रकार दूसरे के घर में सेंध लगाते हैं। आज का स्वतन्त्रता-दिवस उन्हीं लोगों को मुबारक।"

तत्पश्चात्—'**दिनांक 17 नवम्बर 64**—उफ! अब अधिक नहीं सहा जाता। वह स्वयं भी बिगड़ रही है और अपनी पुत्री को भी साथ में बिगाड़ देगी।"

तदनन्तर—'**दिनांक 26 फरबरी 65**—आज फिर वही हरकत ! वह फिर इन सब को गुलछर्रे उड़ाने ले गया। मेरे कहने पर कहती है कि मैं शक्की हूं। भला लड़के-लड़की जब सब साथ हैं, फिर भी शक। पर रक्खी बाई ! मैंने अपने बाल इतने दिन धूप में सफेद नहीं किये हैं।"

तत्पश्चात्—'**दिनांक 19 मार्च 66**—उफ ! यह कैसी होली। उसने रीता को रंग से सरावोर कर दिया। उसकी मां के गालों को पकड़ पकड़ कर गुलाल मला।'

तदनन्तर—'**दिनांक 5 मई 65**—परीक्षायें समाप्त क्या हुई कि सब को आजादी मिल गई। आखिर उसके साथ इस्पात भवन जाने का क्या मतलब ? क्या मैं उन्हें नहीं दिखा सकता था ?'

तदुपरान्त–'**दिनांक 27 अक्टूबर 65**—ये सब खेल-तमाशे गुण्डों को बदमाशी करने के बहाने होते हैं। कौन राम का अनुसरण करता ? किसे सीता हरण की लीला नहीं भाती? तिस पर कहते हैं कि मैं नास्तिक हूं। बच्चों को लीला जाने से कौन रोकता है ? किन्तु इतनी बड़ी रीता इन तमाशों के जाने के योग्य क्या रह गयी है ?'

तत्पश्चात्—'**दिनांक 25 दिसम्बर 65**—आखिर वही हुआ जिसका सन्देह था। इस पत्र ने स्पष्ट कर दिया कि वह रीता को बुरी नजर से देखता है। तिस पर कहती है कि हुआ क्या ? अच्छा खासा कमाता-धमाता लड़का है। जग में दिया जला कर भी खोजोगे तब नहीं मिलेगा, छिः कहाँ तीस वर्ष का वह और 21 वर्ष की रीता। फिर कहाँ वह मेट्रिक पास और कहाँ यह बी. ए. कर रही है। उफ ! यह सब ढोंग है—टट्टी की ओट शिकार है। दर हकीकत रीता की आड़ में तुम दोनों गुलछर्रे उड़ाना चाहते हो। क्या इतना मैं नहीं जानता ?'

तदनन्तर—'**दिनांक 7 मई 66**—हाहन्त! उसका लुकछिप कर आना जाना बन्द नहीं हुआ।'

तत्पश्चात्—'**दिनांक 15 जून 66**—शोक ! वह रीता को बिगड़वा कर मानेगी। चाण्डाल! स्वयं तो बिगड़ी है; परन्तु मासूम बच्ची की ओर तो सोच।'

तदनन्तर—'**दिनांक 19 सितम्बर 66**—जब घर के भेदी लंका ढाहने पर तुले हैं तब मैं क्या कर सकता हूं? किसी ने सच कहा है—स्त्रिस्य चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं दैवो न जानन्ति कुतो मनुष्यः।'

तत्पश्चात्—'**दिनांक 24 नवम्बर 66**—जन-जन में दिवाली है, मेरे मन में अंधेरा। जब मैं डाटता हूं तब कहती है कि तुम्हें लड़के के बराबर पुरुष पर सन्देह करते लज्जा नहीं आती। अरे श्रीमती ! मैं सब जानता हूं। त्रिया चरित्र जाने नहीं कोऊ। पति मारकर सत्ता होऊ। क्या करूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि घर की बदनामी हो।'

तदुपरान्त—'**दिनांक 13 जनवरी 67**—बस अब तो अति हो गई। निज नेत्रों से विलोक कर भी सरदारी। तू मौन रहेगा। जाये घर का मान भाड़ चूल्हे में। देखूं अब वह नीच घुसे तो घर में मेरे।'

तदनन्तर—"**दिनांक 27 अप्रेल 67**—हूं ! यह अधम स्थिति पहुंच चुकी है। अब वह मरने-मारने को तैयार है। अच्छा है यहाँ से जाकर कहीं अन्यत्र जा बसूं। पर घर से कौन और जाने को तैयार होगा ?"

तत्पशचात्—'**दिनांक 5 मई 67**—नहीं चले तो कोई नहीं चले। अकेले को क्या चाहिये-सूखी रोटी और जमीन का फर्श। फिर छोटा भाई तो रखने को तैयार है ही। वहाँ पतेरिया में दूसरा गोदाम खोलने चला जाता हूँ।'

तदुपरान्त—"**दिनांक 29 जून 67**—उफ ! कितनी लज्जा आती है कि वह कैसी निर्द्वन्द्वता से मेरे घर में रहता है। और माँ बेटी दोनों से अभिसार-हन्त। लेखनी टूट क्यों नहीं जाती, स्याही सफेद क्यों नहीं हो जाती।"

तदनन्तर—"**दिनांक 28 सितम्बर 67**—तू हाथ धोकर मेरे पीछे पड़ा है। घर छुटाया, घरवाली छुटाई और पुत्री नहीं, नहीं, मैं पुत्री के विषय में कुछ नहीं लिखूंगा।"

और अन्त में—'**दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर 67**—आज वर्ष समाप्त हो रहा है। मेरी जिंदगी क्यों नहीं समाप्त होती ? इस नारकीय जीवन से तो नरक उत्तम है।'

—थानेदार दीक्षित पर्यालोचित करते-करते थक गया; परन्तु उसे यह पता नहीं लगा कि अन्ततः वह है कौन लम्पट-लिम्पाक जिसने उसके जीवन को इतना विषाक्त कर दिया है। ऐसा असह्य बना दिया है। तथापि उसके प्रयत्न-क्षितिज पर कहीं लुकी छिपी उषा मुस्का जाती थी। वह अब उत्कण्ठा पूर्वक जबलपुर से मृतात्मा के सम्बंधियों के लौटने की वाट जोह रहा था।

"मैं पूछता हूं कि आखिर वह है कौन बदमाश जिसके विषय में तुम्हारे भाई ने अपनी डायरी में वह सब कुछ लिखा है।"

"क्या बता सकता हूँ हुजूर। जिसने इस घर का मान-सम्मान धूल में मिला दिया उसे धूलसिंह ही समझिये।"

"तुम्हें मालूम नहीं कि किसके सामने तुम बात कर रहे हो। अभी हाथ में झुन-झुनियां पड़ जायेंगी। साफ-साफ बता, यह पुलिस रिपोर्ट है—कोई काव्य गोष्ठी नहीं।"

“हुजूर ! मैंने सही निवेदन किया। कोइ धूलासेंह सुना है।”

“सुना है-छिः क्या देखा नहीं !”

“नहीं हुजूर ! मुझे भिलाई को जाने का अवसर ही कहाँ मिला।”

“तब और कौन बता सकता है ?”

“किसे बताऊं! यह मेरा भतीजा है।”

थानेदार दीक्षित ने लड़के की ओर सार्थक दृष्टि से देखा, फिर पूछा “तब सरदारी लाल तुम्हारे पिता थे।”

“जी जनाब।”

“तब तुम्हारे माता-पिता की आपस में नहीं बनती थी।”

“जी सरकार।”

“क्योंकि धूलसिंह तुम्हारे यहाँ आता जाता था।”

“जी हुजूर।“

“इसी कारण तुम्हारे पिता भिलाई छोड़कर यहाँ रहने लगे थे। क्यों ?“

“जी सरकार”

थानेदार इन दो शब्द के उत्तर से चिढ़ गया “क्या तूने बस जी हुजूर, जी जनाब, जी सरकार की ही बारह खड़ी पढ़ी है । अब देखू, तू यह कैसे कहता है—बता यह धूलसिंह कौन है ?”

“इस्पात भवन में नौकर है।”

“किस पद पर?”

“सही मालूम नहीं; पर स्वयं को अकाउण्ट अफसर बताता है“।

“हूँ ! तब तूने देखा है”।

“जी सरकार”

दो शब्द का वही उत्तर सुनकर थानेदार के साथ सब मुस्करा दिये।

“कैसा आदमी है ?”

“बहुत गन्दा”

“गन्दा कि गुण्डा ?”

“दोनों ही”

“क्यों?”

“वह कहता था कि पापा को भगाया ही नहीं है; मार भी सकता है”।

“शाबाश ! तेरी मां भी यहीं है क्या ?”

“हाँ जी”

“तब उपस्थित कर”

विषण्णता की सजीव मूत्ति रखी बाई सामने आ खड़ी हुई; उसके नेत्रों से अजस्त्र गंगा जमुना बह रही थी।

“तब तुम्हीं सरदारी लाल की पत्नी हो”

“जी हुजूर।”

“तुम धूलसिंह को जानती हो”

“जी”

“कैसे ?”

“वह पहले पास में रहता था।”

“अब तो और भी पास आ गया होगा।” थानेदार ने फब्ती कसी; फिर कहा “क्या यह सच है कि उसी के कारण पति से तुम्हारा कलह रहता था ?”

“नहीं हुजूर ! धूल सिंह तो मेरे पुत्र की आयु का है । वह तो उस पर यों ही शक किया करते थे”

“पर इसी कारण ही तुमने उन्हें घर से निकलने को लाचार कर दिया”।

“हुजूर ! यह आप कैसा अन्याय कर रहे हैं । व्यापारी को जहां चार पैसे का लाभ दीखता है, वहीं व्यापार करता है। आखिर सोचिये । कहाँ पाकिस्तान और कहाँ भिलाई। पर पापी पेट ने यहाँ ला कर बसा दिया। फिर पतेरिया तो यहाँ से दो पग है”।

“ठीक ! हमने तुम्हें वैसा ही पाया जैसा तुम्हारे पति लिख गये”।

“कहाँ लिख गये? कब लिख गये ? कैसा लिख गये?”

“बस मौन रहो और हमारे साथ सीधी भिलाई चलो”।

भिलाई पहुँचकर थानेदार दीक्षित ने सर्व प्रथम धूलसिंह के दफ्तर में जाकर हर दिन की उसकी हाजिरी देखी। पर वह यह देखकर दिङ्मढ़ रह गया कि 9 फरबरी को धूलसिंह निज कार्यालय में उपस्थित था। फिर उसने धूलसिंह को बुलवाया तब उसके पैरों के तले की भूमि निकल गई। धूलसिंह लम्बा नहीं था; तब ओवरकोट वाला कौन व्यक्ति था ?”

थानेदार ने इसी सोच विचार में हाजिरी रजिस्टर का पन्ना पलटा जो पिछले मास की उपस्थिति बता रहा था। जब धूलसिंह के नाम को देखा तब ज्ञात हुआ कि 25 जनवरी से 31 जनवरी तक वह अनुपस्थित रहा था।

“हूँ ! जरूर कुछ काला है दाल में।” फिर थानेदार धूलसिंह को लेकर उसके गृह जा धमका। वहाँ उसकी भेंट गृह-स्वामी मोतीलाल से हुयी। उन दिनों की अनुपस्थिति के विषय में मोतीलाल ने बताया कि किसी कार्यवश वह कटनी गया था। घर की पूरी छानबीन करने पर भी थानेदार के हाथ कोई ऐसी वस्तु नहीं लगी जिससे वह सुराग मिलता। हाँ, धूलसिंह की एक डायरी अवश्य मिली जिसमें यदा-कदा रक्खी बाई की

चचा थी किन्तु उसके पढ़ने से इस आरोप का सर्वथा खण्डन होता था कि उसका रक्खी बाई से कभी कोई अवैध सम्बन्ध है। वैसे तो अनेकों टिप्पणियाँ इसी सम्बन्ध में लिखी थीं; परन्तु यह अन्तिम अभ्युक्ति विशेष उल्लेखनीय थी :

"दिनांक 7 फरबरी 76—यह संसार भी बड़ा विचित्र है जो सीधे मनुष्य को जीने नहीं देता। भला कहाँ मैं और कहाँ वृद्धान्त रक्खी बाई । माँ के यदि नहीं तो वह चाची के तुल्य तो है ही। किन्तु लोग व्यर्थ को सन्देह करते हैं और मेरे ऊपर कीचड़ उछालते हैं, पर कोई बात नहीं, आकाश का थूका मुख पर ही गिरता है।"

थानेदार दीक्षित चित्त में एक बार अतीव लज्जित हुआ कि वह कैसे गलत मार्ग पर चल रहा है। परन्तु दूसरे क्षण ही उसका माथा ठनका । कहीं ये अभ्युक्तियाँ अन्य सभी को गलत मार्ग पर भटकाने को तो नहीं लिखी गई हैं।

फिर उसने रक्खी बाई के गृह की छान-बीन प्रारंभ की। वहाँ उसे धूलसिंह के कई प्रेम पत्र मिले जिसमें कामुकता झाँक रही थी; यौनाचार करबटे बदल रहा था। बड़ी ही आसक्तिमयी शब्दावलि का प्रयोग हुआ था। थानेदार को सरदारीलाल की दैनन्दिनी स्मृत हो आयी जहाँ उसने संकेत किया था कि रीता की ओट में कुछ और ही शिकार हो रहा है।

थानेदार एक बार फिर धूलसिंह के गृह उस समय गया जब धूलसिंह दफ्तर गया हुआ था। वहाँ एक बार फिर उसकी भेंट गृह स्वामी मोतीलाल से हुयी।

"यह धूलसिंह कैसा आदमी है ?"

"जब तक हमारा किराया देता रहे तब तक हमें तो सब ठीक है"।

"सो तो ठीक है। पर मेरा आशय उसके चरित्र से है"।

"बोलिये ! हमें किसी के चरित्र से क्या लेना देना। आम मिल जायें तो पेड़ गिनने से क्या लाभ।"

"हाँ, यह बात तो है ! पर कटनी क्यों गया था।"

"मैने निवेदन किया ना हुजूर ! हम किसी आने जाने के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ते।"

"पर उसका वह ओवर कोट वाला मित्र कौन है ?" थानेदार ने जब सीधी अँगुली घी नहीं निकलते देखा तो यह बात बे पर की उड़ाई।

"अरे कौन ओवरकोट वाला ! ओवर कोट तो मेरा है जो उसने भोले को दिया था"।

"यह भोला कौन है ?"

"साहब ! हमें तो मालूम नही ! हाँ, जब अपना ओवरकोट कमरे में टंगा नहीं पाया तब उससे पूछा । वह कहने लगा कि "वह जो मेरा मित्र भोला है ना, उसे कटनी से लौटते समय ठंड लग रही थी! सो मैने उसे दे दिया है"।

"पर भोला तो काफी लम्बा है और तुम छोटे हो"।

"अजी साहब! भूख में जब किवाड़ पापड़ सकते हैं तब संकट के समय हमारा कोट काम नहीं दे सकता। फिर यह कोट नहीं ओवरकोट ठहरा अ हा हा" ।

“हॉ, यह तो युक्तियुक्त है। फिर कोट मिल तो गया हो”।

“मिल क्या खाक गया। देखिये कैसा गन्दा कर लाया।” कहते हुए मोतीलाल ने ओवरकोट दिखाया। ओवरकोट देखते ही थानेदार अवाक रह गया। अरे इसका रंग तो खाकी ही है जैसा मुन्शी ने बताया था । फिर थानेदार ने सहानुभूति दर्शाते कहा “तब भी तुम बड़े भाग्यशाली हो जो पा लिया है। आजकल एक ओवरकोट का मूल्य दो सौ से कम नहीं”।

“सो तो है ही। पर हम तो सन्त्री हैं इस्पात कारखाने के साहब ! वहाँ भी सरकार अब कन्जूस हो चली है। दो वर्ष बाद एक देती है सो भी पूरा हिसाब लेकर”।

“बिल्कुल । पर भोला क्या स्वयं लौटा गया या धूलसिंह ने ला कर दिया”।

“अजी साहब, धूलसिंह से बारम्बार तकाजा करने पर । देने तो कोई उसे ही आया था; किन्तु वह दफ्तर गया था। अपना ओवरकोट था; हमने लाने वाले को लाख खरी खोटी सुनाई और छीन कर गन्दा करने के लिए डाटा फटकारा । अब देखिये न घर पर तो पेट्रोल से भी दाग नहीं छुटेंगे । ड्राईक्लीनिंग कराना पड़ेगा” दु:खी होता हुआ मोतीलाल बोला।

“सो तो होगा; परन्तु उससे पहले यह कोट हमें देना होगा”

“क्या खूब ! मुल्ला की दाड़ी तावीजों को ही हो जायेगी। फिर हम गरीबों के ओवरकोट का आप क्या करेंगे?”

तुम्हें ज्ञात होना चाहिए कि इस ओवरकोट के पीछे एक बड़ा षड्यंत्र छिपा है”।

“क्या कहा हुजूर ?” मोतीलाल घबड़ा गया।

“जिसने इसे पहना है उसने एक की हत्या की है”।

“हत्या ! हत्या ! हुजूर ! मुझे ईश शपथ है जो कुछ भी मुझे मालूम हो।” मोतीलाल का हृदय धक् धक् करने लगा। वह थानेदार के पैरों पर गिर कर गिड़गिड़ाने लगा।

“तुम कोई चिन्ता मत करो। किन्तु जो बातें हम से कही हैं उनमें कोई हेरफेर नहीं हो” उसी समय धूलसिंह भी आ पहुंचा। अब तो थानेदार ने उसे खूब आड़े हाथों लिया।

“क्यों बे ! बहुत चतुर बनता था। किन्तु यह नहीं जानता था कि पुलिस तुमसे लाख गुना चतुर है।”

“क्या कह रहे हैं थानेदार साहब ?” हम ही गरीब सताने को रह गये हैं।”

“ओ गरीब के बच्चे ! इस ओवरकोट ने तेरी एक-एक बात बता दी है।” थानेदार ने धूलसिंह की ग्रीवा पकड़ ली और शेर की भाँति दहाड़ा “बोल जालिम । वह तेरा भोला कहाँ है जिसे तूने ओवरकोट दिया था” ।

“मैं–मैं–मैं”

“हाँ ! हाँ ! तूने ! पूछ इस मोतीलाल से जिसके बिना पूछे तूने उस हत्यारे को यह ओवर कोट दे दिया था । देख झूठ बोलने से कोई लाभ नहीं निकलेगा ।”

“मैं निदोष हूँ थानेदार साहब ! सर्वथा निरपराध” कहता हुआ धूलासिंह थानेदार के पैरों की धल में लोटने लगा। थानेदार ने एक लात लगाई और सिपाहियों को आज्ञा दी “बाँध लो इस बदमाश को! कहीं लातों के भूत बातों से मानते हैं।”

सिपाहियों ने तुरन्त हथकड़ी पहना दी। धूलसिंह कच्चा अपराधी था। इसको अपने सिर पर मृत्यु नाचती दीखने लगी। वह विक्षिप्तवत् हो गया।

“थानेदार साहब ! मैने स्वयं कुछ नहीं किया है। यह सब कुछ मुझ से कराया गया है”—कहता हुआ धूलसिंह बच्चों की भांति रोने लगा।

“सो कैसे”

“साहब ! रक्खी बाई ने मुझे पाँच सौ रुपये दिये कि सरदारीलाल की हत्या करवा दुं । सो उनके लालच में मैने भोला और उसके मित्र को तैयार किया”।

“वह मित्र कौन है ?”

“उसे मैं नहीं जानता ! भोला ने कहा कि वह काम अकेले का नहीं है। उसे एक अन्य व्यक्ति को भी साथ में लेना पड़ेगा” ।

“अच्छा! चल भोला का पता बता”।

“उसका पता लगाना बड़ा कठिन है”।

“क्यों फिर पैंतरा बदला”

“नहीं हुजूर ! वह कुख्यात हत्यारा है। बीसियों मुकदमें उस पर इसी तरह के चल रहे हैं।

“फिर पैरवी कैसे करता है ?”

“ठीक कहते हैं आप ! मुझे याद आया 23 फरबरी को उन्नाव के जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट के कोर्ट में उसकी पेशी है। वह वहाँ मिल सकता है।”

“कोई बात नहीं ! 23 फरबरी कौन-सी दूर है ?”

“थानेदार साहब ! मुझे क्षमा कर दें ईश्वर के नाम पर” गिड़गिड़ाता हुआ धूलसिंह बारम्बार थानेदार दीक्षित से क्षमा माँगने लगा। पर थानेदार असमर्थ था। मामला संगीन था और धूलसिंह का पूरा पूरा हाथ था ।

उन्नाव उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र का एक कस्बा है जब कि थानेदार दीक्षित मध्य प्रदेश का था। किन्तु उसे अधिक कठिनाई नहीं उठानी पड़ी। उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस अधिकारियों ने उसे पूर्ण सहयोग देने का बचन दिया।

23 फरबरी का प्रात था। जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की कचहरी में भीड़ से तिल भर खड़े होने की जगह नहीं थी। आज दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की 107 धारा के अन्तर्गत भोला का अभियोग था । इसी समय थानेदार दीक्षित भी आ उपस्थित हुआ, किन्तु आज वह उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस की वर्दी में था जिससे भोला की आँख में धूल झोंक सके । इधर धूलसिंह ने दूर से संकेत करके बता दिया। थानेदार ने तुरन्त भोला को जा पकड़ा। बड़ी खलबली मची। पुलिस भोला को तब तक दूर ले जा चुकी थी। पहले तो । भोला ने

बड़ा सिंहपन दिखाया, परन्तु चारों ओर लाल पगड़ी देखकर वह समझ गया कि परित्राण पाना कठिन है। अब उसे सर्वत्र अंधकार ही अंधकार दृग्गत होने लगा। वह बिलख पड़ा—"थानेदार साहब ! धूलसिंह से रुपये मैंने अवश्य लिये थे; पर हत्या मैने नहीं की है"।

"फिर वह कौन है ?"

"गुलाब लूनिया! उसी ही की पिस्तौल का सरदारी लक्ष्य बना।"

"तब वह कहाँ है ?"

"आइये, साथ चलिये"

थानेदार दीक्षित का अपराधियों से नक्तन्दिव सम्बन्ध पड़ता था । वह इनकी चालाकियों से भली भाँति परिचित था। इसीलिये उसने आवश्यकता से भी अधिक सिपाही साथ ले लिये थे।

नगर से बाहर निकलते ही एक झुग्गी की ओर भोला ने इंगित किया। पुलिस ने बड़ी सावधानी से उसके चारों ओर घेरा डाल दिया और आबाज लगाई । गुलाब लाल पगड़ियाँ देख कर दंग पर गया। पर गुलाब को बच भागने का कोई मार्ग ही नहीं रह गया । इतनी अपार सँख्या में पुलिस को देख कर फायरिंग करना उसने स्वयं अपनी मृत्यु का आह्वान समझा। अतएव उसे आत्म समर्पण के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई उपाय ही नहीं रह गया। उसकी पिस्तौल धरी की धरी रह गई । जब पुलिस ने उसका परीक्षण करवाया तब विशेषज्ञों का कहना था कि जिस गोली से सरदारीलाल की हत्या हुयी थी वह उसी पिस्तौल से छूटी थी। गुलाब के पास से एक पत्र भी प्राप्त हुआ जिसमें धूलसिंह ने भोला को सरदारीलाल के मारने के विषय में लिखा था।

अभियोग पर्याप्त दिन चला । अपराधियों ने कई बार अपने बयान बदले। उनके वकीलों ने बचाने के अनेकों तर्क पेश किये। परन्तु न्यायालय के आगे उनकी कुछ नहीं चली । उसके पास ठोस प्रमाण मौजूद थे। अन्त में, गुलाब को बीस वर्ष का कठोर दण्ड और भोला, धूलसिंह तथा रक्खीवाई को आजीवन कारावास मिला। उस समय रक्खीबाई की सब दुश्चरित्रता उस पर थूक रही थी और एक वह थी जिसके काटो तो रक्त नहीं था।

॥ पहेलियां ॥

मैं चलता हूँ तारोंतार ।
करता सब जग से व्यापार ।
चोगा तन नहिं पहनं सिर पर।
जिससे झरते हैं स्वर झर-झर ॥ 1 ॥
पैदा की है मैंने जगती।
फिर भी विष-पुड़िया हूँ लगती।

मुझे देख ज्वाला मन जागो।
उलट बने सब यति-बैरागी॥2॥
मैने देखी पँख की,
यक ऐसी तलवार।
बिना गला काटे हुये,
करे, शत्रु-संहार ॥3॥
मैं नहिं गज का गज नपूँ,
दस्तों में लें लोग।
देख शेर मुझ पर सभी,
होवे खुश नीरोग ॥4॥

उत्तर—(1) टेलीफोन (2) तिय (3) लेखनी (4) कागज।

॥ सूक्तिसुधा॥

संसार में सब से निषिद्ध वे व्यक्ति हैं जो अपना कर्तव्य जानते हुये भी उसका पालन नहीं करते हैं।

—**मार्टिन**

जानना काफी नहीं है; उस जानने से लाभ उठाना भी चाहिये।

—**गेटे**

जीवन एक फूल है और उसकी सुगन्ध है प्रेम।

—**एमर्सन**

जो आलसी नहीं हैं उन्हीं के पास सारी श्रेयस्कर चीजें सदैव रहती हैं।

—**दण्डी**

॥ यह भी खूब रही॥

• लन्दन में एक प्रतियोगिता में प्रसिद्ध कमेडियन चार्ली चैम्पियन की सबसे अच्छी नकल करने वाले को पुरस्कार देने की घोषणा हुयी। उस में चार्ली चैम्पियन ने स्वयं अपना नाम बदल कर भाग लिया किन्तु यह क्या ? वह अपनी नकल के लिये ही द्वितीय पुरस्कार केवल पा सके।

• प्राध्यापक "छिः तुम भस्में नहीं जानते जो उनके बारे में पूछते हो। जिन्हें आजकल खिजाब या डाई कहते हैं, वे हिन्दी में भस्में कहलाते हैं ?"

अखबार दिखाता हुआ शिष्य "तब भस्मे न्यायाधीश कैसे बन गये और विमान दुर्घटना की जाँच कैसे करेंगे?"

• एक व्यक्ति को स्नायु दौबर्ल्य का रोगी पाकर डाक्टर ने अन्य उपचारों के अतिरिक्त उसे यह बताया कि सर्कस के 'अमुक' जोकर से हँसते-हँसते जीना सीखो। उस वक्त उस व्यक्ति की विचित्र दशा थी क्योंकि वह ही तो वह 'अमुक' जोकर था।

• डिकेंस "यदि संसार में बुरे लोग न होते तो अच्छे वकील कहाँ से बनते।

• अर्थशास्त्र का अध्यापक "बताओ बोनस किसे कहते हैं ?"

शिष्य "यह डिटरजेंट की टिकिया है जो कपड़े साफ धोती है।"

• होली सो होली, पर चीनी प्रधान मन्त्री की पदवी 'ली' ने ली।

दुर्गापुर ग्रुप केन्द्र की प्रगति

ग्रुप केन्द्र दुर्गापुर का गठन 1 मई 75 को किशनगढ़ (राजस्थान) से स्थानांतरण पर हुआ। तब से कितने ही कल्याणकारी कार्य यहाँ किये गये हैं :

1. पारिवारिक क्वार्टर बन कर सभी जरूरतमन्द व्यक्तियों को बाँट दिये गये हैं। 2. एक परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र खोला गया है जहाँ जवानों की पत्नियाँ सिलाई, कढ़ाई, बुनाई आदि सीख कर जवानों के वस्त्र सिल कर आय कमाती हैं। 3. एक बाल विद्या मन्दिर भी खोला गया है जहाँ शिक्षा, पुस्तकें आदि निःशुल्क दी जाती हैं। 4. शिशु संरक्षा की भी एक योजना चलाई गई है जहाँ कॉंस्टेबिल, लांस नायक, तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के 6 मास से 5 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को दूध, वोर्न विटा तथा हार्लिक्स नित्यप्रति दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक पिता को केवल 10 रुपये प्रतिमास देने पड़ते हैं; शेष व्यय दल के कल्याण निधि से पूरा होता है 5. सहकारी स्टोर तथा कैंटीन पहले से ही चल रही हैं । 6. एक फिल्म प्रोजेक्टर खरीदा गया है जिससे प्रत्येक सप्ताह सिनेमा चित्र दिखाये जायेंगे।

नौकरी की एक छोटी सी कहानी—आपनी जबानी (भाग-2)

ले० श्री नसीब चन्द

1948–1–1–48 को दूसरी बटालियन खड़ी हुई और उसके जवानों को ट्रेण्ड करने का मौका मिला। उस वक्त मैं हवलदार था। हम सब हवलदार इंस्ट्रक्टरों को हथियारों

की स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग दी गई और हम 4 इंस्ट्रक्टरों को छाँट कर ग्रेनेडियर सेन्टर नसीराबाद में दस सप्ताह की वेपन ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजा गया। कोर्स समाप्त होने के बाद, हमें बहुत अच्छा ग्रेड मिला और हम वापस आ गये। तब से के. रि. पु. दल में वेपन की ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग देना शुरू हो गई।

1949—में इस दल के साथ अच्छे इंस्ट्रक्टरों को माउंट आबू जाने का मौका मिला । वहाँ सेंट्रल पुलिस ट्रेनिंग कालेज नया ही बना था और उसका पहला बैच ट्रेनिंग के लिये आया था। उसको फुट ड्रिल, पी. टी. और वेपन की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये हम लोगों को लगाया गया। लगभग एक साल बाद हम लोग नीमच आ गये।

1950—नीमच पाकर हम लोग ट्रेनिंग देने के काम में लग गये और साथ-साथ हमें ट्रेनिंग में फायर करने का मौका मिला और लगभग एक साल तक फायर करने की काफी प्रैक्टिस हो गई। फिर हम इंस्ट्रक्टरों को आर्मी स्कूल आफ वेपन ट्रेनिंग मऊ भेजा गया। वहां हमारी ट्रेनिंग की बहुत प्रशंसा हुई। वहां के माने हुये इंस्ट्रक्टरों से हमारा मुकाबला हुआ। कोर्स के बाद मेरे साथ वाले हवलदार केसर सिंह को फायर में प्रथम आने पर **'सिल्वर स्पून'** दिया गया और क्लोजिंग एड्रेस में चीफ इंस्ट्रक्टर बोला 'हमको अफसोस है कि सी. आर. पी. के इतने अच्छे इंस्ट्रक्टर होते हुये भी पुलिस विभाग में होने की वजह से हम इन लोगों को आर्मी स्कूल में इंस्ट्रक्टर नहीं ले सकते।' फिर हम लोग मऊ कोर्स से वापस आ गये।

1951—उस वक्त हमारे कमांडेंट श्री जे. एन. पी. गौड़ थे। उन्होंने सी. आर. पी. के स्टैंडर्ड को ऊँचा बनाने के लिये वेपन ट्रेनिंग का दस हफ्ते का कोर्स आर्मी की तरह शुरू कर दिया और तकरीबन दो-तीन साल में ही दोनों बटालियनों के सब एस. ओ. और यू. ओ. को कोर्स कराया गया। इससे ट्रेनिंग का स्टैंडर्ड अच्छा हो गया और प्रोमोशन टेस्ट के अन्दर वेपन ट्रेनिंग को शामिल किया गया।

1952—जे. सी. ओ., एस. सी. सी. और डब्ल्यू. टी. नाम के कोर्स कराये गये। एक बार अमर सिंह राठौर का एक ड्रामा तैयार किया गया। मैंने उसमें अमर सिंह राठौर का पार्ट किया। शहर के अन्दर ड्रामें की धूम मच गयी। ड्रामा बहुत ही जोशीला और दिलचस्प था। ड्रामे को देखने को शहर के बहुत से लोग बिना बुलाये आ गये और उसे देख कर बहुत खुश हुये । दूसरे दिन शहर के बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने आकर कमांडेंट से ड्रामे को 3000 रु० रोजाना पर लेने की दरख्वास्त की। मगर कमांडेंट ने किराये पर देने से इन्कार कर दिया।

1953—में एक ड्रिल मैनुअल बनायी गई जिसके अन्दर हथियारों और बगैर हथियारों की ड्रिल के फोटो बनाये गये। यह सी. आर. पी. की पहली ड्रिल मैनुअल थी ।

1954—माह जून में अच्छे इंस्ट्रक्टर जानकर मुझे और हवलदार बूढ़ सिंह को दोबारा सेन्ट्रल पुलिस ट्रेनिंग कालेज में जाने का हुक्म मिला। हमारे नाम डेपूटेशन के लिये दिये गये; परन्तु माउंट आबू में एक तो मँहगाई ज्यादा थी और दूसरे जो यू. पी. के इंस्ट्रक्टर हवलदार हमारे साथ थे वे सभी एस. आई. बने हुये थे जबकि हमें

हवलदार हो भेजने पर मजबूर किया।

1–7–54 को हम दोनों को लद्दाख के लिये रवाना कर दिया गया। उस वक्त यह सी. आर. पी. की कम्पनी पहली बार लद्दाख के लिये आई. टी. बी. पी. में डेपूटेशन पर गयी थी। इस कम्पनी के श्री पी. जे. सिंह कमांडर थे। उन्होंने मुझे श्रीनगर में ही स्पेशल क्वार्टर हवलदार बना दिया। उस वक्त लद्दाख में कोई सड़क न थी। हवाई जहाजों के द्वारा ही सब कम्पनी और सामान लद्दाख को पहुंचाया गया। लद्दाख की राजधानी लेह 11554 फुट समुद्र की सतह से ऊँची है; और हवाई अड्डे से 4 मील दूर पहाड़ी के दामन में बसी है। वहाँ के लोग सीधे-साधे और भोले-भाले हैं और ज्यादातर बौद्ध हैं। वहाँ काफी मन्दिर बड़े-बड़े हैं, जिनको देखने का मौका मिला। शहर के अन्दर एक सराय है, जिसमें तकरीबन एक साल तक रहना पड़ा। कम्पनी के पोस्ट बाहर लगाये गये जो छओक, फबुरंग कोयल और पैनामिक के नाम से पुकारे जाते थे। ये पोस्ट लेह से 80 मील से लेकर 250 मील की दूरी तक थे। ये पोस्ट तिब्बत से आने वाले यात्रियों और व्यापारियों को हिन्दुस्तान में आने वालों के लिये **'पास'** जारी करते थे। दूसरे, अपने इलाके की देखभाल करनी होती थी। इसके अलावा, दूसरे देश की खबरें पाते थे। यहाँ पर ठण्ड इतनी खुश्क और ज्यादा होती है कि रंग थोड़ा काला पड़ जाता है। मगर सरकार ने जवानों के लिये काफी बन्दोबस्त किया था। तकरीबन 5-7 महीने तक मिट्टी के तेल से बुखारी जलायी जाती थी जिससे मकानों को गर्म रखा जाता था। सरकारी राशन होने के कारण जवानों को खाने पीने की कोई तकलीफ नहीं थी। सिर्फ डाक को पाने के लिये सर्दी में मौसम साफ न होने के कारण देरी लग जाती थी। वहां पर आई. टी. बी. पी. के केवल 35 आदमी के करीब थे जो एस. पी. लेह और आई. बी. के कन्ट्रोल में थे। उनकी ट्रेनिंग में काफी कमी थी; मगर सी. आर. पी. के मिलने से उनको भी ट्रेनिंग दी गयी।

वहां आक्सीजन की काफी कमी है। दरिया के नजदीक कहीं-कहीं पेड़ दिखायी देते हैं; वरना पहाड़ नंगे हैं। यहां लोग ज्यादातर गर्म पटूट खुद बुन कर पहनते हैं और ज्यादा सर्दियों में चमड़े की खाल के कोट बनवा कर पहनते हैं । जौ का भुना हुआ आटा (जिसे सत्तू कहते हैं) खाते हैं और नमकीन चाय का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उस समय वहाँ सेब और खुमानी मिलती थी जो खाने में बहुत अच्छी थी और 4 आने के 20 सेब मिलते थे।

लद्दाख के बौद्ध मरने पर आदमी जलाते हैं; मगर लकड़ी न होने के कारण उनको बहुत मुश्किल आती है। देखने में यह आया कि मरे हुये आदमी की कमर की हड्डी तोड़ देते हैं और उसे मोड़ कर ऊपर से भट्टी में डाल देते हैं और नीचे से झाड़ियाँ डाल कर मुर्दों को जलाते हैं। बाहर के इलाके में मुर्दे की लाश को पत्थर के नीचे रख आते हैं और ज्यादः सर्दी की वजह से साल दो साल में यह लाश खत्म हो पाती है।

1955—लगभग एक साल बाद मुझे 'डी' लिस्ट के लिये बुलाया गया। मैं लेह से हवाई जहाज से श्रीनगर तक और आगे रेल द्वारा नीमच 21.6.55 को पहुंच गया। मुझे आसानी से बोर्ड ने पास कर दिया और मैं वापस लद्दाख लौट आया । प्रोमोशन आर्डर

पाने पर मैं लेह से चाजे देकर फबुरंग पोस्ट पर पहुंच गया जो 120 मील की दूरी पर है और तकरीबन 15,000 फुट की ऊंचाई पर है। इससे आगे 10 मील की दूरी पर हाट स्प्रिंग है। पोस्ट पर जाने के लिये एक चांगला पीर पहाड़ पार करना पड़ता हैं जिसकी ऊंचाई 19,000 फुट है। आदमी हो या जानवर, हरेक को वहाँ ऊंचाई चढ़ते वक्त 15-20 गज के बाद खड़ा होना पड़ता है और सांस लेकर ही आगे बढ़ पाता है। सर्दी के दिनों में चलते-चलते अचानक रास्ते भूल जाने पर प्राणी बर्फ में ऐसे फंस जाते हैं कि वापस नहीं निकल सकते । जब हमने गर्मियों में चाँगला पहाड़ पार किया, उस समय बर्फ कम थी। तब बहुत से जानवरों और कुछ आदमियों के पिंजर देखने में आये। बर्फीले इलाके में याक नाम के जानवर को यात्री आगे लगाते हैं। वह संघ कर चलता है और रास्ता नहीं भूलता है। अचानक फंस जाने पर वह पिछली टाँगों की ताकत से अगली टाँगें निकाल लेता है। चांगला पीर की 19000 फुट की पहाड़ी पार करते समय, हमने एक जगह पत्थरों के ढेर पर बहुत सी साड़ियां देखीं। पूछने पर मालूम हुआ कि लद्दाख के लोग पहाड़ पार करते वक्त पीर को झण्डी चढ़ाकर आगे बढ़ते हैं।

1956— में जब मैं फबुरंग था तब 45 जवानों की एक प्लाटून मेरे पास थी। इसके अलावा वायरलेस सेट और राशन था। उस गांव की आबादी तकरीबन 60 घरों की थी जो 4-5 मील के एरिये में थी। वे लोग भेड़, बकरी और याक रखते थे और उन्हीं की ऊन बेच कर गुजारा करते थे। वहाँ के सरपंच और मेम्बरों को बुलाकर समझाने बुझाने पर हमने पोस्ट के करीब छोटे बच्चों के लिए एक स्कूल खुलवाया और पी. टी. के लिये अपने जवान लगाये। वे पढ़ाते लिखाते भी थे। हम कुछ साबुन वगैरह भी देते थे जिससे बच्चे हाथ मुंह धोयें और साफ सुथरे रहें । इन सब बातों से उन लोगों से पोस्ट के साथ मेल जोल बढ़ गया। एक दफा गाँव के लोग सब मिल कर आये और बोलने लगे 'अगर आप लोग हमें थोड़ी सी जगह का बन्दोबस्त कर दें, तो हम लोग पूजा करना चाहते हैं।' हमने पोस्ट के पास एक टेंट लगवाया । वहाँ पर वे लोग बौद्धधर्म के बहुत सारे ग्रंथ 2 घोड़ों पर उठा कर लाये और दिन रात पूजा शुरू कर दी। हम लोग उन्हें चायपानी देते थे; इससे वे और भी खुश हुए। पुजारियों ने उन ग्रथों को 7 दिन में पूरा पढ़ कर खत्म किया। आखिर में, खुशी से वे बोले "सी. आर. पी. ने हमारी बहुत मदद की है। इसलिए हम लोग आपके बहुत आभारी हैं।"

हम दिन के वक्त इर्द-गिर्द पहाड़ियों पर पैट्रोलिंग के लिये ऊँची चोटियों पर खड़े होकर दूरबीन से इलाके की देखभाल करते थे। एक बार गर्मियों के दिनों में इन्फ्लूयेंजा की बीमारी हुई और पूरा पोस्ट बीमार हो गया। कोई दवाई भी खास नहीं थी और गार्ड के लिये कोई आदमी नहीं मिल सका। जब गांव वालों को इसकी खबर लगी, तब वे सब इकट्ठे हो कर आये और पोस्ट की रखवाली के लिये आपस में बट गये और इस तरह 4 दिन पोस्ट की रखवाली करते रहे। तब तक जवान खुद ही ठीक हो गये और हमने गांववालों को धन्यवाद दिया।

सर्दियों में सब जगह वर्फ जम जाती थी और वहाँ से 5-6 मील के फासले पर एक

झील थी। जिसका नाम पैगोंग था। वह 100 मील लम्बी थी और चीन के इलाके में चली गई थी। हमने दो बार सर्दियों के दिनों में वहाँ चाय पानी किया। एक बार मुझे चुसूल पोस्ट पर जाने का मौका मिला जो 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर था। यहाँ दोनों पहाड़ों के बीच एक हवाई अड्डा है जो दुनिया में सब से ऊंची जगह पर है। यह हवाई अड्डा और दायीं ओर की पहाड़ी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और दूसरी ओर की पहाड़ी चीन में है। हवाई जहाज को उतरने के लिये चीनी इलाके के ऊपर चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है।

1957—में लेह से गवर्नमेंट की एक पार्टी आई । उसका इन्चार्ज सरदार करमसिंह डी. सी. आई. ओ. था। कुछ दिन वहाँ रहने के बाद, उसे हाट स्प्रिंग से होते हुए चीन बार्डर पर जाना था। सरदार करम सिंह ने मुझे अपने साथ लेने के लिए बहुत मजबूर किया। बदली होने की सम्भावना से मैंने इन्कार कर दिया। सितम्बर में मैंने 1 बटालियन में श्रीनगर पहुंच कर दो माह की छुट्टी ले ली। थोड़े दिनों के बाद अखबार से पता लगा कि हाट स्प्रिंग के आगे चीनी फौजों के साथ हमारी पार्टी की लड़ाई हो गई। कुछ जवान मारे गये, कुछ पकड़े गये और कुछ भाग कर पीछे आ गये। भारत सरकार ने कोशिश करके बन्दी जवानों को चीन से वापस ले लिया। जो मर गये, उनकी लाशों को पीछे ला कर हाट स्प्रिंग पर यादगार बनाई। अब हर साल पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस दो मिनट मौन धारण कर उन शहीदों को श्रद्धांजली अर्पण करती है। छुट्टी काट कर जब में श्रीनर लौटा, तो मुझे 'ए' कम्पनी में प्लाटून कमाँडर की ड्यूटी पर लगाया गया।

1958—में मैंने श्रीनगर, सोपार, वारा मूला, पहलगांव, अनन्त नाग, वाहिरोनाम, गुलमर्ग टगभरंग देखे । अब हमारी कम्पनी अनन्त नाग में चली गयी। नजदीक के गाँव में एक बार आग लग जाने पर सी.आर.पी. ने उसे कन्ट्रोल किया, पब्लिक की जायदाद की रक्षा की और घरों को जलने से बचा लिया । इससे खुश होकर एस. पी. अनन्त नाग ने सब जवानों को काफी पुरस्कार वितरित किया और सी. आर. पी. की सराहना की। इसके बाद, मेरी प्लाटून को जवाहर टनेल पर जाने के लिए जनवरी 59 में हुक्म मिला। उस समय तकरीबन बर्फ ढाई फुट पड़ चुकी थी। हमारे पास जम्मू व कश्मीर की गाड़ी थी। लगातार वर्फबारी को देख कर गाड़ी के ड्राइवर ने जाने से इन्कार कर दिया। राज्य पुलिस की मदद से ड्राइवर को जाने को मजबूर किया क्योंकि उसी दिन जवाहर टनेल को ओपन (उद्घटित) करना था। बर्फ ज्यादा होने के कारण थोड़ी दूर जाने के बाद जवानों को उतार कर सड़क साफ कर-कर के आगे बढ़ते गये और शाम 7 बजे जवाहर टनेल पर पहुंचे। जवान बर्फ से वाकिफ न थे। ट्रक में बैठे हुये ज्यादा ठण्ड के कारण वे उतर न सके। तब एक-एक आदमी के पकड़ कर खींचा जिससे उनका बदन हरकर करने लगा। फिर जवानों को सामान उठा कर जाने और आने का हुक्म दिया गया एक ही चक्कर में जवानों का शरीर गर्म हो गया और उन्होंने सामान उठाकर ऊपर मकानों में पहुंचा दिया। तकरीबन पौने दो मील जवाहर टनेल में पैदल रोजाना तीन बार चक्कर मारना पड़ता था।

एक बार फरबरी के पहले हफ्ते में जर्मन ठेकेदार का एक हिन्दुस्तानी मजदूर

पानी लेने पास के नाले में गया। उसी समय इतनी जोर दार बर्फबारी हुई कि 30-35 फुट तक ऊपर बर्फ भर गयी और मजदूर नीचे दब गया। थोड़ी देर के बाद, जर्मन का अफसर और मजदूर आये, उन्होंने हमें भी बताया और खुद भी आदमी की तलाश करने लगे। लगभग एक घंटे तलाश करने के बाद, हम लोग वापस चले आये; तब उस मजदूर के भाइयों ने आकर हमसे निवेदन किया—'हमारा आदमी पानी लेने के लिए गया और नीचे दब गया है। उसके लिए मदद करो, वह नाला लगभग 50 गज की दूरी पर था। अपने जवानों को साथ लेकर, मैंने वहाँ बर्फ खोदना शुरू किया। बर्फ नर्म थी, तकरीबन डेढ़ घंटे तक हमारे जवानों ने 25-30 फुट गहरी बर्फ खोद डाली और नाले की तह तक चले गये, तब अचानक ही जरकिन लिये हुये आदमी मिला । बेहोशी की हालत में उसको उठा कर मैं अपने कमरे में ले गया क्योंकि वहाँ बहुत ठण्ड थी। चार जवानों ने उसकी मालिश शुरू की और उसको रम पिलाई। थोड़ी ही देर के बाद इस आदमी ने अपने भाइयों के साथ खाना खाया। इसकी खबर जर्मन कम्पनी को और एग्जीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर सेन्ट्रल पी. डवल्यू. डी. को दी गई। वे लोग बहुत खुश हुये और उन्होंने हमारे काम की रिपोर्ट आई. जी. पी. जम्मू व कश्मीर को भेज दी। फिर इतने जोर का एक बार एवलांश आया कि हमारे घर भी खतरे में आ गये। फौरन ही हथियार, बिस्तर, और राशन के साथ सब जवानों को लेकर जल्दी ही हम जवाहर टनेल में आ गये। हमारे मकान और जर्मन लेबर के सब घर एवलाँश की लपेट में साफ हो गये और जर्मन लेबर सारे दब गये। इस बात की खबर बैरीनाग में जर्मन कम्पनी को भी मिल गयी थी। वहाँ से चलकर मुश्किल से दस आदमी रात के समय टनेल पर पहुंचे और दबे हुये जवानों को निकालने के लिए उन्होंने हमसे मदद की प्रार्थना की। हम सबने रातोंरात बर्फ के अन्दर से सुरंग निकाल कर तकरीबन 50 गज चल जर्मन मजदूरों के मकानों तक पहुंचे। वहाँ से कुछ आदमी जिन्दा और बाकी लाशों को उठा कर सुरंग के अन्दर से जवाहर टनेल में ले आये। मौके के लिहाज से जो कुछ भी हम पर था जिन्दा आदमियों का इलाज उससे किया। उससे कुछ आदमियों की जाने बच गयीं। उनको सुबह होते ही जर्मन कम्पनी द्वारा अस्पताल भेजा गया। लाशें अन्तिम संस्कार को बैरीनाग भेजी गई। इस मदद के लिये हमारी प्लाटून की सराहना आई. जी. पी. जम्मू व कश्मीर और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भेजी गई। परिणामस्वरूप मेरे साथ चार और जवानों को प्रधान मन्त्री मेडल फार सेविंग लाइफ मिले और सी. आर. पी. की बहुत प्रशंसा की गई।

जुलाई 59 में सी. आर. पी. की प्रथम बटालियन बदली होकर दिल्ली आई। किंग्जवे कैंप में हम लोग रहते थे। एक बार कमांडैंट साहब की तरफ से हुक्म आया कि अगर कोई एस. ओ. कुद जेल में सुपरिटैंडैंट जेल के पद पर डेपूटेशन पर जाना चाहे तो दरख्वास्त दे। बहुतों के साथ मैंने भी दरख्वास्त दे दी। दूसरे लोग काफी पढ़े लिखे थे। डी. आई. जी. श्री बी. बी. मिश्रा साहब ने अनुभव और रिकार्ड देख कर सब में मुझे सिलेक्ट किया। दिसम्बर 59 में मैं डेपूटेशन पर कुद में सुपरिटैंडैंट जेल बन कर चला गया। उस वक्त जेल में शेख अब्दुल्ला, मुहम्मद अफजल बेग जैसे बड़े-बड़े पोलीटिकल कैदी थे। उनके ऊपर सी. आर. पी. की कम्पनी गार्ड पर थी और जेल

स्टाफ भी सी.आर.पी. का था । यह जेल आई.जी.पी. के हुक्म के मुताबिक चलती थी जो उस उक्त श्री डी. डबल्यू. मेहरा थे। यह सी. आर. पी में डी.आई. जी. रह चुके थे। कुछ दिन के बाद पोलीटिकल कैदी स्पेशल जेल जम्मू में चले गये और उनकी जगह पर अन्डर डिटेंशन कैदी आ गये। इस तरह 3½ साल तक पोलीटिकल प्रिजनर जेल की बहुत जिम्मेदारी वाली ड्यूटी मैंने की। 1962 में मुझे प्रमोशन इन्टरव्यू टेस्ट के लिए बुलाया गया, मगर आई. जी. पी. साहब ने ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी की वजह से मुझे स्पेयर नहीं किया। उन्होंने दिल्ली आकर सी. आर. पी. के आई. जी. पी. श्री बनर्जी साहब से भी बात की। उनकी रिकेमेंडेशन पर बिना प्रमोशन टेस्ट के मेरे प्रमोशन आर्डर हो गये; परन्तु साथ ही मेरा ट्रांसफर भी हो गया। वहाँ चार्ज देकर 7 बटालियन रामपुर में मैंने रिपोर्ट की। दूसरे ही दिन नागालैंड जाने का हुक्म हुआ और मैं रवाना हो गया। यह मेरी सर्विस की जिन्दगी का दूसरा भाग है।

आर्म्स वर्कशाप हैदराबाद

• यह निर्णय हुआ है कि सितम्बर से 1 आर्म्स वर्कशाप हैदराबाद में (3 से 2 श्रेणी को व 2 से 1 श्रेणी को) क्रमोन्नति कोर्स चलाए जायेगे जिनसे 400 आर्मोररों को लाभ होगा। 3 से 2 श्रेणी का कोर्स 12 सप्ताह का होगा जब कि 2 से 1 श्रेणी वाला 6 सप्ताह का। इन कोर्सों से शस्त्रों तथा साइकलों की मरम्मत तथा निरीक्षण करने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और आगे पदोन्नति के लिए आवश्यक योग्यता प्राप्त होगी।

• के.रि.पु. दल का 1 आर्म्स वर्कशाप जून 75 हैदराबाद में खोला गया। आजकल वहाँ संगीन, रायफल, एल. एम. जी. के पुर्जे ठीक करने को गैडजिट, काम करते माडेल तथा आर्मर कोर्स के लिये चार्ट तथा पुर्जे और औजार बनाये जाते हैं । महानिदेशक के.रि.पु. दल ने जब जुलाई 76 में निरीक्षण किया, तब वह इनसे अत्यन्त प्रभावित हुये।

निर्माण स्वीकृति

• केन्द्रीय वेपन स्टोर रामपुर में 45, 68, 100 रु. के मूल्य के तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी भवन तथा ग्रुप केन्द्र हैदराबाद में 97,446 रु० के मूल्य का एक अनाज भण्डार बनाने की अनुमति मिल गई है।

भूल सुधार

• सितम्बर 76 के संस्करण में “कैंसर” लेख के लेखक श्री ज्ञानस्वरूप सोनी थे न कि ‘सैनी’।

स्वास्थ्य संदेश

मलेरिया

ले० श्री जे. एस. शर्म्मा

रामायण में लिखा है कि राम के बाणों से "दानवराज रावण के सिर कट तो जाते थे; किन्तु दूसरे ही क्षण उसके अन्य सिर पैदा हो जाते थे। इसे अनेक व्यक्ति कपोल-कल्पना मात्र समझते हैं; परन्तु इस तथ्य की कौन उपेक्षा कर सकता है कि डी.डी.टी. और बी. यच. सी. आदि रामबाण औषधों से नष्ट होने पर मलेरिया के दानव ने फिर सिर उठा लिया है, और अब 'प्राण-लेवा' वह सिद्ध हो रहा है। मलेरिया के बढ़ते हुये आतंक से चेतावनी देते हुये विश्व-स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने कहा है कि यदि कोई अचूक उपचार समय रहते नहीं मिला तो अगले चार वर्षों में इस ज्वर से लगभग 40 लाख मनुष्यों के प्राण जाने की आशंका है।

भारत में इसके कई कारण हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों में अत्यधिक वर्षा हुयी है और वर्षा से मच्छर अत्यधिक उत्पन्न हुये हैं। एनाफिलीज मच्छर की जाति में प्लाज्मोडाम नामक मच्छर मलेरिया ज्वर पैदा करता है। इस मच्छर ने अपने उन्मूलन वाली दवाओं से अप्रभावित होने की अब क्षमता पा ली है और उसने जनसंहार के लिये विकराल रूप धारण किया है। ऐसे एक पराश्रित कीट (पैरासाइट) का भी पता लगा है जो एक नये प्रकार का मलेरिया फैलाता है जो मनुष्य के मस्तिष्क पर सीधा भयंकर प्रभाव डालता है। यह पराजीवी कीट मच्छर के काटने पर मनुष्य के रक्त में प्रवेश करता है और उसके लाल कण फाड़ता है तथा अपनी संख्या बढ़ाता है। कुछ समय पश्चात् उनकी वृद्धि रुकने पर, मच्छर मनुष्य को काट कर उनकी सहायता फिर करता है क्योंकि वे मच्छर की लार में इकत्रित रहते हैं और मच्छर के काटने पर मानवशरीर में प्रवेश कर अपना क्रम फिर पूर्ववत् आरंभ कर देते हैं।

पिछले वर्ष असम, नागालैण्ड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम आदि भारत के पूर्वोत्तरी अंचल में यह रोग फैला था। परन्तु इस वर्ष तो इसने समस्त देश पर धावा बोला है और पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को यह घोर संघातक सिद्ध हो रहा है।

लक्षण—साधारणतया मलेरिया-ज्वर की ये तीन अवस्थायें होती हैं जिनके अनेक लक्षण होते हैं—(1) **शीतावस्था**—में पहले जाड़ा और बाद में कंपकंपी, शरीर में दर्द, माथे में धमक, प्यास और कभी-कभी खाँसी भी होती है; (2) **उष्णावस्था**—में सिर में पीड़ा, मुखलाल, त्वचा सूखी श्वास-प्रश्वास लेने में कष्ट और शरीर का ताप 101 से 107 डिग्री तक जाता है; (3) **धर्मावस्था**—में खूब पसीना आकर ज्वर उतरता है। यह ज्वर दिन में कभी एक दो बार और कभी एक या दो दिन बाद चढ़ता है। इसमें प्रायः कब्ज, जी मिचलाना, जीभ कड़वी, हाथ पैरों का पटकना तथा तीव्र ज्वर में प्रलाप भी रोगी करने लगता है।

रोग से बचने के उपाय—(1) मलेरिया से बचने का एक मात्र उपाय है मच्छरों से मुक्ति पाना। **जिस प्रकार नसबन्दी का अभियान आजकल सक्रिय है उसी प्रकार गाँव-गांव में मलेरिया के उन्मूलन का आन्दोलन चलना चाहिए और इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रनीति अपनानी होगी;** (2) दिल्ली की एक सभा में विश्व संगठन के क्षेत्रीय मलेरिया अधिकारी डाक्टर ओलोव ने मच्छरदानी के प्रयोग पर विशेष बल दिया है; किन्तु यहाँ यह सोचना होगा कि भारत सही अर्थों में गाँवों में रहता है और गांव वालों में इतनी सामर्थ्य नहीं है कि वे मच्छरदानी खरीद सकें। हाँ, सेना-पुलिस आदि सरकारी संगठनों के लिये यह मंत्रणा अवश्य ध्यान देने योग्य है; (3) घरों को, गली मुहल्लों तथा आसपास के वनों इत्यादि को (काट कर) साफ सुथरा रखना चाहिये; (4) निकटवर्ती गड्ढों तलइयों को मिट्टी से भरवा देना चाहिये; अन्यथा उनमें मिट्टी का तेल छिड़कना चाहिये। मच्छरमार मछलियों को भी उनमें पाला जा सकता है; (5) घर की नालियों में भी मिट्टी का तेल डालना चाहिये । कोनों तथा दीवारों को चूने आदि से लीप-पोत कर रखना चाहिये और फ्लिट, डी. डी. टी. आदि छिड़कना चाहिये; (6) खिड़कियों, रोशनदानों और दरवाजों पर बारीक जाली आदि से ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि मच्छर अन्दर नहीं घुस सके; (7) गन्धक और नीम के पत्तों को गोबर के उपलों पर जलाने से धुआँ करके मच्छर मारे जा सकते हैं, बाजार में इन दिनों कछुवा छाप बत्ती बिक रही हैं जिनको जलाने से मच्छर मारने का दावा है; (8) मच्छर को काले और गहरे रंग पसन्द हैं; उन्हें हल्के रंग तथा वायु प्रकाश अच्छा नहीं लगता। अतः घर में प्रकाश तथा वायु का अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये; (9) रात को बिछौनों पर और अपने शरीर पर लैवेण्डर छिड़कना चाहिये या आडोमासक्रीम लगाना चाहिये। यह काम मिट्टी या सरसों के तेल से भी सम्पन्न हो सकता है; (10) अन्त में, यदि मच्छर काट ही ले और खुजली मचे, तो थोड़ा सा वहाँ अमोनिया लगा देना चाहिये।

इन दिनों, मच्छरों को नष्ट करने के अन्य उपाय भी खोजे जा रहे हैं। इन्डियन कौंसिल आफ मेडिकल रिसर्च के पांडिचरी वाले वेक्टर कन्ट्रौल रिसर्च सेन्टर ने एक ऐसे कीड़े की खोज की है जो मच्छर के अण्डे— बच्चों का खून चूस कर उसे नष्ट कर देता है। इसी सेन्टर ने एक ऐसे कवक (फंगस) का भी पता लगाया है जो धान के खेतों में उपजता है और मच्छर के लार्वे को नष्ट कर देता है। इधर, मलेरिया निरोधक टीके तैयार करने के लिये चूहे के जिगर से एण्टीजन पदार्थ पाने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। किन्तु मलेरिया से उद्धार पाने के लिये एक ऐसे व्यापक आन्दोलन की आवश्यकता है जिससे जन जागरण उत्पन्न हो और लोग बचते रहें।

परिचर्या तथा उपचार—ज्वर होने पर, रोगी को विश्राम देना चाहिये। इसकी अचूक दवा कुनैन है। इसका सेवन गोलियों, चूर्ण अथवा अर्क के रूप में किया जाता है। रोग को तीव्रता कम करने के लिये एटेब्रीन, प्लास्थोक्विन, पेल्यूड्रीन, क्लोटोक्विन, नेवाक्विन, इत्यादि औषधों का प्रयोग होता है। आज कल क्लोरोक्विन, टेराप्रिम तथा प्राइमाक्विन का अधिक प्रयोग हो रहा है। ध्यान रहे कि इस ज्वर से शीघ्र ही फ्लू टायफाइड जैसे अन्य रोग मिली भगत कर लेते हैं। अतः उन सब का ध्यान करके उपचार करना चाहिये। स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने भी इसी ओर सावधानी के लिये ध्यान आकृष्ट

किया है।

घरेलू दवा में सप्तपर्ण बटी अत्युत्तम है। छतवन की हरीछाल को कूट कर चौगुने पानी में काढ़ा बनावें। जब वह चौथाई उबलता हुआ रह जाये तब गाढ़ा पका कर अतीस का चूर्ण मिला कर गोली बना ली जाती है। उसके सेवन से अच्छा लाभ होता है। एक वैद्य तो केवल हारसिंगार के पत्तों के ही काढ़े से मलेरिया अच्छा करते हैं। तुलसी के पत्ते भी बड़े लाभदायक हैं। इसी कारण प्रातः और सायं काल भगवान के चरणामृत को तुलसी के पत्ते के साथ भक्त लोग पीते हैं। ज्वर होने पर, तुलसी के 20 पत्ते, 20 पिसी काली मिर्च को 10 तोले पानी में उबालकर जब चौथाई रह जाये तब उसमें ढाई तोले चीनी डालकर पीने से अत्यन्त लाभ होता है। वैसे संख्या-विष भी अच्छी औषध है; किन्तु तनिक भूल होने पर प्राणों के जाने तक का भय रहता है। नये करंज के बीज का चूर्ण, कुनैन तथा फिटकरी को बराबर मात्रा में खरल करके पानी में घोटने के बाद दो-दो रत्ती की गोलियां बना कर दो-दो गोलियां दिन में तीन बार लेने से बड़ा लाभ होता है।

तेज ज्वर में उबालकर पानी लेना चाहिये । ज्वर उतर जाने पर साबूदाना, बार्ली, अंगूर, विदाना, मुनक्का, मौसमी इत्यादि फल और हल्के पथ्य लेना चाहिये। चित्त मिचलाना नींबू की शिकंजी से बन्द हो जाता है; कुनैन की गर्मी भी शान्त होती है; दूध भी इसमें बड़ा लाभकारी है।

विज्ञान के चरण

भारतीय औषध तथा होमियोपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान समिति ने **रक्त कनेर** के पौधे से मानसिक तथा तनाव के उपचार के लिये एक नई सफल औषध तैयार की है।

स्वीडन में एक वैज्ञानिक ने एक ऐसी सरल तथा सस्ती वर्त्तिका का निर्माण किया है जिसकी मदद से गर्भवती महिला बिना किसी दूसरे की सहायता से स्वयं ही सुरक्षित रूप से गर्भमुक्त हो जाती है; सरलतापूर्वक उसका भ्रूण बाहर आ जाता है।

पश्चिम जर्मनी में एक "मोशन मीटर" तैयार किया गया है जो आपके गले में लटकन की तरह शोभा बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ हरेक धड़कन को रिकार्ड करता है जिससे हृदय रोग का उचित इलाज हो सके।

लन्दन में समाचारपत्र की तीन हजार पंक्तियों को एक मिनट में सबसे तेज कम्पोज करने वाली मशीन का निर्माण हुआ है। यह दो हजार प्रकार के टाइप प्रयोग करती है जिनमें छोटे से छोटे और बड़े से बड़े शीर्षक के टाइप भी शामिल हैं। इसका अनुमान इससे लग सकता है कि टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी का पूरा पृष्ठ बारह सेंकड में उससे कम्पोज हो जाता है।

प्रगतिशील मिजोरम

ले०—श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार सूरी

सघन बन तथा पहाड़ियों से घिरा हुआ मिजोरम एक रमणीय स्थान होने पर भी, यातायात के विषय में चिन्तनीय है। केवल एक मात्र साधन मोटर परिवहन पर ही पूरा प्रदेश हर कार्य के लिये निर्भर है। वायुयान-सुविधा अल्पमात्रा में अवश्य उपलब्ध है, परन्तु वह प्रकृति की इच्छा पर निर्भर है। बादल, वर्षा, कोहरा तथा तूफान यहाँ पर पूरे वर्ष अपना प्रभाव डालते हैं । इन असुविधाओं को देखते हुये, भारत सरकार ने आइजल से असम के लाला बाजार रेलवे स्टेशन तक छोटी लाइन बिछाने की व्यवस्था की है । इस सूचना से पूरे मिजोरम की जनता में प्रसन्नता की लहर फैल गई है। अभी तक यहाँ की अधिकांश जनता को केवल चित्र तथा समाचार पत्र में ही रेल के दर्शन करने का अवसर मिला है। रेल बिछाने के कार्यक्रम हेतु उ. पू. सी. रेलवे के अधिकारियों का एक दल आया और सर्वेक्षण-कार्य मात्रा बाजार से आरम्भ हुआ। प्रथम गोरमाटा घाट से (जो अलेवरी नदी के तट पर है) पुल बना कर रेल लाइन मिजोरम क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करेगी । सर्वेक्षण कार्य भैरवी कपट और हर्तकी तक पूर्ण हो गया है।

यह कार्य रेल-विभाग ने आरंभ तो बहुत पहले कर दिया था; परन्तु भयानक और घनघोर जंगल तथा उस पर भी क्षेत्र में राज-द्रोही गतिविधियां होने के कारण, कुछ विशेष प्रगति न हो सकी । इसलिये रेल सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने मिजोरम सरकार से इस कार्य के लिये सैनिक सहायता मांगी।

4 मार्च 76 को 7 बटालियन (के.रि.पु. दल) की एक टुकड़ी इस कार्य के लिये नियुक्त की गई और कहा गया कि टुकड़ी भैरवी में में उपस्थित हो । क्षेत्र का ज्ञान न होने के कारण, टुकड़ी के साथ एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी भी नियुक्त किया गया जो पूछताछ करने के बाद बड़ी कठिनाई से गारपोड़ा (जो असम मिजोरम सीमा पर स्थित है) तक पहुँचा वहाँ जाने पर ज्ञात हुआ कि भैरवी जाने के लिये कोई मार्ग नहीं है; सामान और व्यक्ति किश्ती से ही जाते हैं। गारपोड़ा से भैरवी की दूरी लगभग 23 कि. मी. की थी; लेकिन नदी का बहाव विपरीत होने के कारण किश्ती लगभग 11 घण्टे में पहुँच पाती है। वहाँ पर नौकाओं का ठीक प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण नौका में पूरी टुकड़ी में जाना कठिन था। इसलिये टुकड़ी के सामान का प्रबन्ध तो नौका द्वारा ले जाना तय किया गया; परन्तु टुकड़ी को पैदल ही चलना पड़ा । रास्ता निश्चित न होने के कारण टुकड़ी ने नदी के साथ-साथ चलना आरंभ कर दिया। रास्ते में नदी के आसपास इतनी ऊँची पहाड़ियाँ थीं कि आगे बढ़ने के लिये इनको कई बार नदी पार करनी पड़ी। जहाँ पानी की मात्रा कम थी वहाँ पर तो पैदल पार किया; लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी स्थान आये जहां जवानों ने अपने शैक्षणिक अनुभव द्वारा बेड़े जमा कर नदी को पार किया। इस प्रकार जंगल और नदी की बाधायें पार करते हुये यह टुकड़ी चार मार्च अपराह्न को भैरवी पहुंची। रेलवे सर्वेक्षण विभाग (जो अपना कार्य स्थगित किये बैठा था) के.रि. पु. दल की इस टुकड़ी को देखते ही प्रसन्न हुआ और उसने अपना

कार्य फिर आरम्भ कर दिया। रेलवे शिविर के साथ-साथ, के. रि. पु. दल की टुकड़ी ने भी अपने शिविर जमा लिए।

उनकी व्यवस्था का कार्य किश्तियों द्वारा होता था, जो जलेश्वरी नदी में गार मोरा घाट से चल कर प्रथम दिवस भैरवी में रुकती थीं। दूसरे दिन भयंकर जल-प्रवाह का सामना करते हुये कपट तक पहुँचती थीं। फिर एक दिन हर्तकी की यात्रा थी। घने बाँसों की जंगली झाड़ियों तथा कठिन चढ़ाई के अन्दर जोंक बहुत पायी जाती हैं और भयानक जंगली जानवर स्वच्छन्दता से विचरते हैं। सर्वेक्षण का कार्य मानसून के आने तक किया गया। मानसून में कार्य में बाधा पड़ने लगी। अतः कार्य स्थगित कर दिया। पुनः कार्य अक्टूबर 76 से होने की सम्भावना है। मिजोरम से सारंग तक लाइन को बिछाने की चेष्टा है। आइजल से (जो मिजोरम की राजधानी है) वह 15 कि. मी. की दूरी पर है। पूर्ण रेलवे लाइन बिछ जाने पर आइजल का नाम भी रेल मान-चित्र पर आ जाएगा और इस प्रकार मिजोरम प्रगति की तरफ अग्रसर हो रहा है।

क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र

भोपाल में अखिल भारतीय पुलिस तैराकी : दल के पाँच नये कीर्तिमान

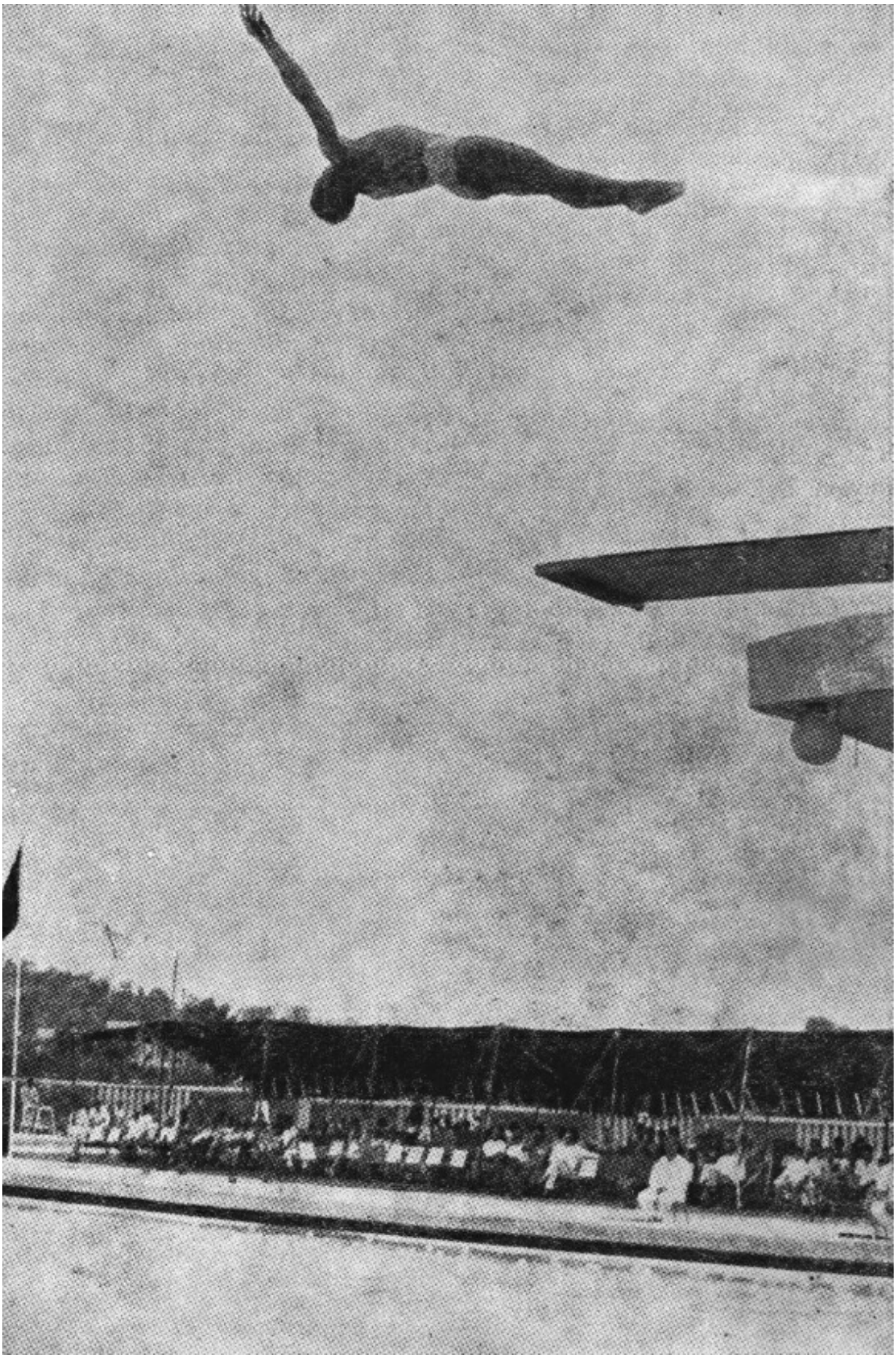


पी० वी० पिल्ले

यद्यपि के. रि. पु. दल के तैराक चैम्पियन नहीं बन सके, किन्तु तैराकी के विश्व में

उनका यशोगान गुंजेत होने लगा जब 13 से 16 अगस्त 76 तक भोपाल में खेलो गयो अखिल भारतीय पुलिस तैराकी प्रतियोगिता में उन्होंने 5 पिछले रिकार्ड तोड़ डाले । सीमा सुरक्षा दल तथा भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के सहित 13 अन्य टीमों में हलचल मच गई, जब इस दल के तैराक विजयी होने के लिये होड़ करने लगे। पिछले 1 मि० 2.7 से० को सुधार कर 100 मीटर की फ्री स्टाइल तैराकी में कां० सोमशेखरन (35 बटा०) ने 1 मि० 1.6 से० का नया कीर्तिमान बनाया । हे० कां. पी. वी. पिल्ले (18 बटा०) ने 100 मी० बैकस्ट्रोक को 1 मि०12.0 से० में तैर कर 1 मि०12.8 से० के पुराने रिकार्ड को तोड़ कर स्वर्ण पदक पाया। यद्यपि 4x100 मीटर फ्रीस्टाइल रिले के अन्त में सीमा सुरक्षा दल विजयी रहा, किन्तु हीटों (प्रयासों) में पिछले वर्ष का 4 मि. 18.8 से० का रिकार्ड तोड़ कर के. रि. पु. दल की चौकड़ी ने 4 मि० 14.6 से० नया कीर्तिमान बनाया और 4x100 मीटर मिडले रिले (क्रमिक) में कां. पी. वी. पिल्ले, के. सोमशेखरन, दलीप सिंह तथा नील सिंह की चौकड़ी ने 4 मि. 53.1 से० में तैर कर स्वर्ण पदक पाया।

स्प्रिंग-बोर्ड गोतों में, हे० का ढाका सिंह ने ताल में सीधी छलांग से पहले वायुमण्डल में कलाबाजी दिखा कर जनता को पुलकित किया। 130.93 अंक पा कर उसने स्वर्ण पदक पाया जबकि स० इ० आनन्द सिंह ने 110.72 अंक पा कर रजत पदक प्राप्त किया।



हे० कां० ढाका सिंह, सी० पार० पी० एफ की शानदार कलाबाजी

हाईबोर्ड गोतों में भी, अपने रोमांचकारी कलावाजियों से दर्शकों को मुग्ध करके ढाका सिंह ने 116.60 अंक पाकर नया रिकार्ड बनाया और स्वर्ण पदक पाया। लां० ना० कपूर सिंह ने 111.04 अंक लेकर रजत पदक जीता।

इन सब उत्तम कमालों का श्रेय स० इ० हरदयाल सिंह (50 बटा०) को है जिसने उत्कृष्ट प्रशिक्षण तथा सन्देशन दिया। कां० के. सोमशेखरन को उसकी सुन्दर तैराकी के उपलक्ष्य में तरण-ताल पर ही ला० नायक के पद पर उन्नत कर दिया गया।

13 अगस्त 76 को श्री श्यामाचरण शुक्ल मुख्यमंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश, ने इस प्रति योगिता का उद्घाटन किया। प्रथम दिन ही स०इ० हरदयाल सिंह ने अपने प्रदर्शनीय गोतों से दर्शकों को खूब गुदगुदाया। डा० श्रीधर मिश्रा, म० प्रदेश के खेलकूद मंत्री, ने समापन समारोह में पदक वितरित किये।

नई नियुक्तियाँ

श्री जे. एम. कुरैसी आई.पी.एस. (मद्रास) को के. रि. पु. दल में उपमहानिरीक्षक हैदराबाद नियुक्त किया गया है। श्री डी.एस. भटनागर के जापान जाने पर, श्री वी. वर्मा ने उपनिदेशक (प्रशासन) का कार्यभार संभाला है तथा श्री जे. एफ. रेबीरो (उपमहानिरीक्षक हैदराबाद) ने उपनिदेशक (प्रशिक्षण) का दायित्व ग्रहण किया है।

बेतार सलाहकार का अब पदनाम उपनिदेशक (संचार) हो गया है।

रक्तदान अभियान

रक्तदान-अभियान में, 8 बटालियन के 25 अफसर तथा जवानों ने 10 अगस्त 76 को अपना रक्तदान रेडक्रास सोसाइटी को दिया।

अन्तर रेंज प्रतियोगितायें

• 9 से 13 अगस्त 76 तक ग्रुप केन्द्र **झड़ौदा कलां में हुई 10वीं अन्तर रेंज प्राथमिक-चिकित्सा प्रतियोगिता** में अजमेर रेंज प्रथम आई। इसमें सभी दस रेंजों ने

भाग लिया था। हैदराबाद तथा गौहाटी रेंजें क्रमशः द्वितीय तथा तृतीय रहीं।

अन्तर रेंज प्रतियोगितायें



हैदराबाद फुटबाल टीम

• **दुर्गापुर** में 15 से 25 जुलाई तक **10वीं अन्तर रेंज फुटबाल प्रतियोगिता** खेली गई । दसों रेजों ने भाग लिया। हैदराबाद और नीमच के बीच अन्तिम खेल में, पहले नीमच का पलड़ा भारी रहा जब कि इ. वी. भर्तवाल ने एक कमाल का गोल किया; किन्तु मध्यान्तर के बाद हैदराबाद रेंज के डी. डी. सेन तथा ए. रावर्टस ने एक-एक गोल कर के अपनी रेंज को विजयी बनाया। श्रीमती एस. एन. घोष ने ट्राफियां तथा पुरस्कार वितरित किये।

• **10वां अन्तर रेंज दंगल** 1 केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण कालेज **नीमच** में 9 से 14 अगस्त 76 तक हुआ। इसमें सभी रेजों से 162 पहलवानों ने भाग लिया। हे. कां. रघुवीरसिंह (दिल्ली) मध्यम भार में सर्वोत्तम माना गया। फ्लाई भार में दादा कंसे (नीमच) ने सभी प्रति द्वन्द्वियों को हराकर दर्शकों को मंत्रमुग्ध सा किया । नीमच और दिल्ली रेंज संयुक्त चैम्पियन रही; गौहाटी तथा हैदराबाद क्रमशः द्वितीय तथा तृतीय रहीं।

• 17 से 21 अगस्त 76 तक ग्रुपकेन्द्र **नागपुर** में खेली गयी **4वीं अन्तर रेंज कबड्डी प्रतियोगिता** में अन्तिम खेल में गौहाटी को हराकर **पटना** रेंज विजयी हुयी। दसों रेंजों

ने भाग लिया। अजमेर को गौहाटी तथा नीमच को पटना हराकर फाइनल में आइ थी। उद्घाटन तथा समापन समारोह श्री एन. एस. वासुदेवन, उपमहानिरीक्षक नीमच द्वारा सम्पन्न हुये थे।

• **10वीं अन्तर रेंज जिम्नास्टिक्स चम्पियनशिप** ग्रुप केन्द्र **झड़ौदा कलां** में 16 से 26 अगस्त 76 तक खेली गयी। इसमें दसों रेजों ने भाग लिया। ब्रिग्रेडियर पी. एन. खन्धारी उप महानिरीक्षक नई दिल्ली ने इसका उद्घाटन किया। नीमच रेंज 430.50 अंक पाकर विजयी रही। दूसरे तथा तीसरे स्थान पर अजमेर और गौहाटी रेंजें क्रमशः रहीं । हे. कां. समीर भट्टाचार्य सर्वोत्तम जिम्नास्ट माना गया। समापन समारोह की अध्यक्षता श्री एच. आर. के. तलवार, महानिरीक्षक, से. III ने की । श्रीमती तलवार ने पुरस्कार वितरित किये।

• ग्रुप केन्द्र **नीमच** में 29 जुलाई से 2 अगस्त 76 तक खेली गई 10**वीं अन्तर रेंज आखेट प्रतियोगिता** में गौहाटी रेंज प्रथम रही तथा श्रीनगर रेंज द्वितीय और कलकत्ता तृतीय । स.इ. हरदेव राम (श्रीनगर) पिस्तौल गोली चालन से सर्वोत्तम लक्ष्य बेधक माना गया। प्रतियोगिता का उद्घघाटन श्री एन. एस. वासुदेवन, डी. आई.जी. नीमच. ने किया तथा समापन समारोह में श्री वी. वर्मा (उपनिदेशक-प्रशिक्षण) ने पुरस्कार वितरित किये।



• सितम्बर 76 में नई दिल्ली में तीन दिवसीय राज्य तैराकी चैम्पियनशिप के समय के. रि. पु. दल तथा उसके तैराकों ने दिल्ली के समाचारपत्रों में मुख्य स्थान पाया। यहाँ कुछ उद्धारण दिये जाते हैं :

नेशनल हेरल्ड (20.9.76)—'राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम तरणताल में दिल्ली राज्य के त्रिदिवसीय तैराकी चैम्पियनशिप के अन्तिम दिन **श्याम लाल** तथा दलीप सिंह दोनों के. रि. पु. दल के जवानों ने दो और कीर्तिमान बनाये। के. रि. पु. दल ने पुरुष टीम चैम्पियनशिप में 178 अंक जीते। व्यक्तिगत प्रतिष्ठा भी **श्याम लाल** को मिली।'

पैट्रियट (20.9.76)—"रविवार को एन. आई. एस. तरणताल पर खेली गई दिल्ली राज्य की तैराकी चैम्पियनशिप में के. रि. पु. दल 178 अंक पाकर पुरुष टीम में विजयी रहा । अनथक **श्याम लाल** (के. रि. पू. दल) पुरुषों में सर्वोत्तम तैराक माना गया।

टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया (20.9.76)-- आज **श्याम लाल** दिल्ली तैराकी चैम्पियनशिप में सर्वोत्तम तैराक माना गया जबकि यह प्रतिष्ठा महिलाओं में उर्वशी जैन को मिली। के. रि. पु. दल तथा श्रीराम कालेज आफ कामर्स को क्रमशः यह ख्याति दिलाने का उनकी उत्तम तैराकी को श्रेय है।

स्टेट्समैन (20.9.76)-- "पुरुषों में, के. रि. पु. दल का श्याम लाल रिकार्ड तोड़ने की धुन में रहा और फ्रीस्टाइल 200 मी० में एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया । के. रि. पु. दल के अन्य जवान एस. सुरेन्दरन द्वारा छह वर्ष पूर्व के 2:52.2 को तोड़ कर 2:21.9 का नया रिकार्ड बनाया। अपनी व्यक्तिगत चैम्पियनशिप सरलता पूर्वक जीतने वाले **श्याम लाल** को दल के लिये यह ख्याति दिलाने का श्रेय है।"

देश में बाढ़ से जूझता हुआ के. रि. पु. दल

• कांस्टेबिल (अब नायक) जगदीश सिंह, 36 बटा० ने **जम्मू तथा कश्मीर के वारामूला** में इन्हीं दिनों में आई बाढ़ में कमाल कर दिखाया। 5 अगस्त को शिल्वेट गाँव के पास झेलम नदी के तट पर अपने सेक्शन के साथ वह निरत था। नदी को बाँध पर चढ़ते ही पास के गाँवों में खतरा देख कर, पूर्व चेतावनी देना इस सेक्शन का कार्य था। अगली सुबह 6 बजे, कां. जगदीश सिंह ने बाँध में एक दरार देखी और निकट के खेतों में बाढ़ के पानी को धड़धड़ाते जाते देखा। उसने सेक्सन को सतर्क किया; गाँव वाले भी काफी संख्या में वहाँ आ पहुंचे। रेत के बोरों से दरार पाटने के प्रयास हुये पर सब विफल रहे। फिर क्या था? गाँव वाले इस डर से चिल्लाने लगे कि अब उनका गाँव बह जायेगा और अनेकों प्राण गवाँ बैठेंगे।

कां. जगदीश सिंह को नदी की ओर से दरार बन्द करने का एकमात्र सही उपाय दीख पड़ा। वह तुरन्त नदी में कूद पड़ा, दरार ढूंढी और रेत के बोरों से बन्द की। यह काम उसने बारम्बार नदी में छलांगें मार-मार कर पूरा किया। नदी आँख फाड़े चली जा रही थी; बाढ़ की धारा बड़ी तेज थी और उसमें डूब जाने का बड़ा भय था। किन्तु

उसने कमर में रस्सी बाँध ली थी जिससे वह बह न जाये । उसने 50-60 छलाँगें दो घण्टे तक लगायी होंगी और जब वह दरार बन्द करने में सफल हुआ तब वह थक कर चूर हो गया था। यह काम तभी वह पूरा कर सका कि वह एक रेंज स्तर का दंगली पहलवान है। उसकी सेवा-निष्ठा, साहस तथा वीरता प्रशंसनीय थी।

दूसरे दिन, जब राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री शेख अब्दुल्ला वहाँ पधारे, तब स्थानीय जनता तथा अधिकारियों ने के. रि. पु. दल की और मुख्यकर कां. जगदीश सिंह की भूरि-भूरि सराहना की। मुख्यमंत्री ने सिंह को बधाई दी और हाथ मिलाया। उन्होंने उस संकट को टालने में उसकी सहायता की बड़ी प्रशंसा की।

जम्मू व कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री के सचिव ने महानिदेशक के. रि. पू. दल को एक पत्र में लिखा है कि 'कां० जगदीशसिंह' (36 बटा. 'ई' कम्पनी) ने पिछले दिनों की बाढ़ में प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया। सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को सतर्क करने में उसकी स्वस्थ-चित्तता, साहस , सेवा निष्ठा तथा सामयिक कार्यवाही के कारण ही 3 अगस्त 76 को बारामूला जिले, सोनाबाड़ी शाहदादबाग के बंध में बढ़ती दरार बन्द कर दी गई और सारे क्षेत्र को पूर्णतः जलमग्न होने से बचा लिया। कां. जगदीशसिंह की इस शूरवीरता तथा सेवानिष्ठा के लिये अपने मुख्यमंत्री की बड़ी सराहना अभिव्यक्त करने का मुझे निदेश हुआ है जिसकी प्रविष्टि उनकी वार्षिक चरित्र पंजी (रोल) में कृपया की जाए।"



शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ वर्दी में नायक जमदीश सिंह

• सितम्बर 76 में, के. रि. पु. दल ने पटना में बाढ़-पीडित जनता की सब प्रकार से सहायता की। कहीं दल ने पुन-पुन नदी के बांधों में पड़ी दरारों को भरा, तो कहीं उसने खाद्य निगम के अन्न भण्डारों को किसी सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहुंचाया। कभी दल ने रक्षा-शिविर में मनों शाक तथा रोटियाँ बाँटी, तो कभी दल की चिकित्सा-टुकड़ियों ने बाढ़-ग्रस्त गाँवों में लट्ठों के ठाटों द्वारा जा जा कर असहाय तथा निर्धन मनुष्यों की चिकित्सा की।

• **अगरतल्ला (त्रिपुरा)** में बेलोनिया कालेज के निकट 54 बटालियन के.रि.पु. दल की 5 कम्पनी की एक प्लाटून कानून तथा व्यवस्था के लिये निरत की गई। जून 76 के

पहले सप्ताह में लगातार वर्षा के करण, मुहुरी नदी में बाढ़ आ गई। तुरन्त किनारों में दरार आ गई और धड़धड़ाती हुयी जल धार बेलोनिया नगर में प्रवेश करने लगी। सूचना पाते ही 10 जून 76 को स. इ. ज्ञान सिंह अपनी प्लाटून लेकर घटना स्थल पर जा पहुंचे। रेत के बोरों से उन्होंने उस दरार को बन्द किया और वहाँ पहरा लगाते रहे कि कहीं निकटवर्ती बंगला देश की ओर से कोई तोड़-फोड़ न हो। 29 जून 76 को, नदी में फिर ऐसी बाढ़ आई कि दरार बन्द नहीं हो सकी। पाँच फूट तक बेलोनिया नगर जल में डूब गया। मरम्मत कार्य के साथ-साथ, इस दल के जवानों ने सुरक्षा केन्द्रों में सामान के साथ जनता को पहुँचाने में सहायता दी। स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने दल की इस सहायता की अत्यधिक प्रशंसा की। इस महान योगदान एवं उत्तरदायित्व निभाने के लिये मुख्य मंत्री (त्रिपुरा) ने भी दल की भूरि-भूरि सराहना की।

• पिछले दो तीन महीनों में देश के अनेकों भागों में विध्वंसकारी बाढ़ें आई। दल के जवानों और अफसरों ने इन बाढ़ों की चुनौतियों का डट कर मुकाबिला किया और नागरिक प्रशासकों को हर सम्भव सहायता प्रदान की। जुलाई 76 में बारक नदी में बाढ़ ऐसी आई कि **सिलचर** के सहित असम का निम्नक्षेत्र सारा जल निमग्न हो गया। दल की 13 बटालियन की 'एफ' कम्पनी तुरन्त वहां पहुंची। दरारों को बन्द किया; भेद्य स्थानों की रक्षा की; बाढ़ग्रस्त मनुष्यों को निकाल कर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया। नियमित रूप से पहरा लगा कर जरूरतमन्द व्यक्तियों की हर सम्भव सहायता की।

मिजोरम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, नागालैंड के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा आंध्रप्रदेश के वारांगल और खमाम जिलों में 10 लिटर वाले 25 जल-फिल्टर (हरेक प्लाटून को एक और हेड-क्वार्टर कम्पनी को सात) प्रति बटालियन को स्वीकृत किये गये हैं। इन फिल्टरों की संख्या तथा क्षमता में फेर बदल सम्बद्ध महानिरीक्षक की अनुमति से हो सकता है।

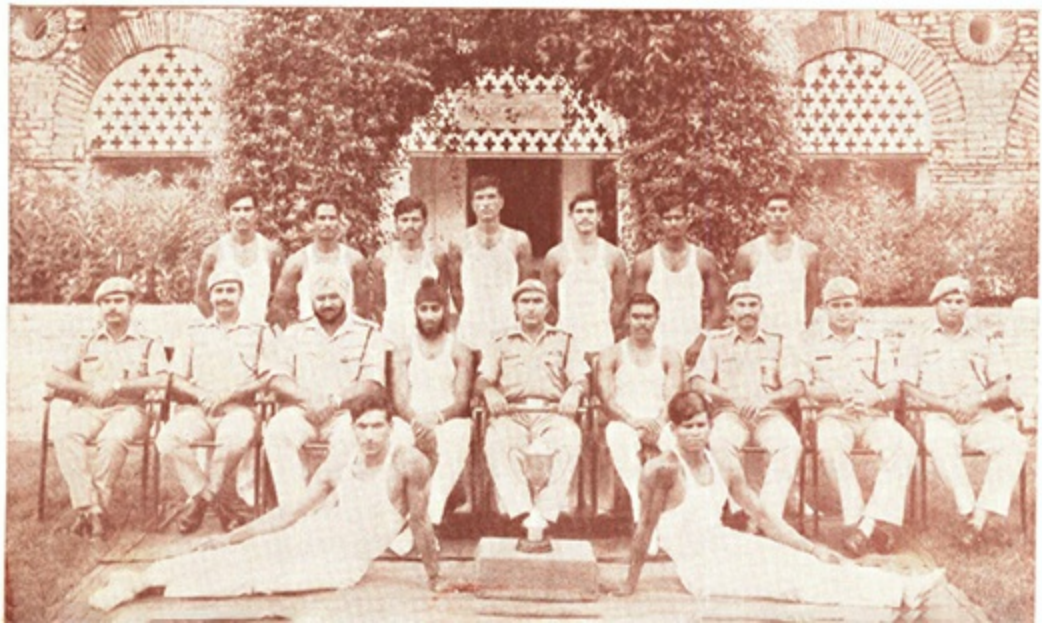


बाढ़ग्रस्त बच्चों के प्राण बचाते हुए दल के जवान



अखिल भारतीय पुलिस तैराकी प्रतियोगिता भोपाल में हवॉल्लास में श्री वी. वर्मा, उपनिदेशक (प्र०) को उठाये हुए के.रि.पु. दल के तैराक

चैम्पियनशिप विजेता नीमच रेंज के जिम्नास्ट खिलाड़ी



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