THE CRAPLER

The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine

1972

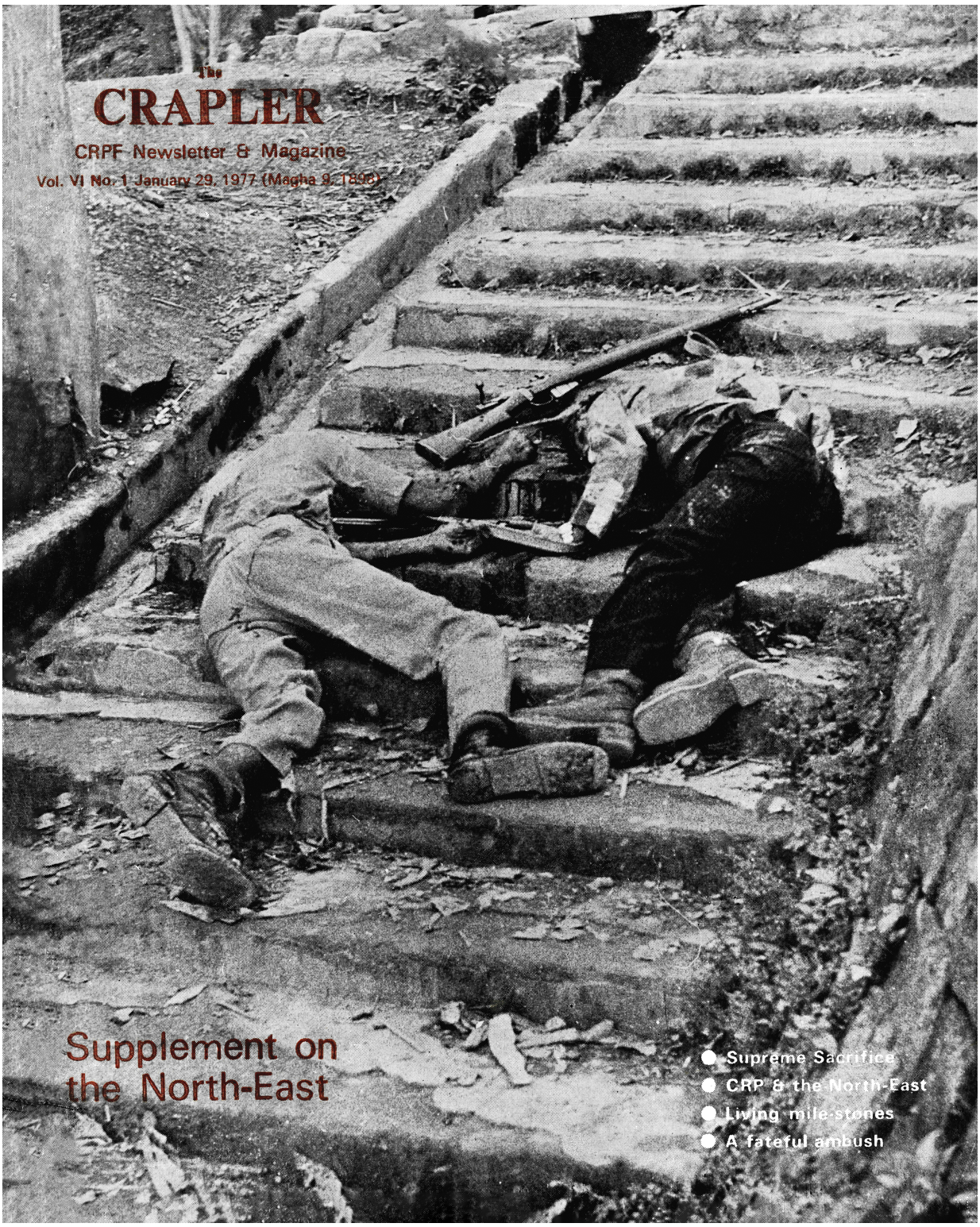
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The CRAPLER

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Vol. VI No. 1 January 29, 1977 (Magha 9, 1898)

Supplement on the North-East

- Supreme Sacrifice
- CRP & the North-East
- Living mile-stones
- A fateful ambush



A hidden G.F. rifleman keeps an eye on the New Cachar road to make it safe for others.

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

Supplement

January 29, 1977

Magha 9, 1898

Chief Editor

H. S. Sethi

Cover ***:***

H,C. Rameshwar Dass with 19 bullet injuries and insurgent Rohnuna lie dead on a strairway of Aizawl after their bloody encounter.

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* *Law and Order in the North-East* : "A typical bureaucratic approach, aimed at uniformity and standardisation, can produce intolerable strains in this area. Any attempt to go too fast at national integration may produce serious fears to their traditional ways of life," says N.S. Saksena in an article which throws a flood of light on the history, mythology and law and order problems of the area.

* *The Living Mile-stone* : With every mile-stone and every hill feature of Manipur are associated some memories of the CRPF men. H.S. Sethi describes the hazards the Force personnel are facing in the area and the way they have met the challenge squarely in the face.

* *CRPF and the North-East :* The north-eastern part of India has all the elements that give rise to law and order problems and insurgency. Naturally, therefore, the area has placed heavy reliance on CRPF. An outline of CRPF role in these parts of the country.

* *A Fateful Ambush :* Raj Singh describes the ghastly ambush in Manipur that took the heaviest toll of life and the lessons learnt.

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MESSAGES OF GREETINGS



L. P. Singh
Governor, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura

A small Force with limited functions at the time of Independence, the CRPF grew in response to the country's needs during the 50s, and more particularly during the 60s, as external and internal threats developed to the security of the country and when forces likely to erode our secularism arose, and violent means were being adopted to achieve sectional political ends. The process of growth of the Force continued into the present decade to meet additional requirements for maintaining peace and order. The CRPF stands today as a powerful and effective instrument for maintaining unity and integrity of the country, and for preserving peace and order. We are too close to the events of the last twenty-five years to realise the full significance of the evolution of the CRPF, and the extension of its responsibilities. I believe that a future historian of India's political and administrative developments will see the great importance of the progressively growing role of the CRPF during the first three decades of our existence as a free nation.

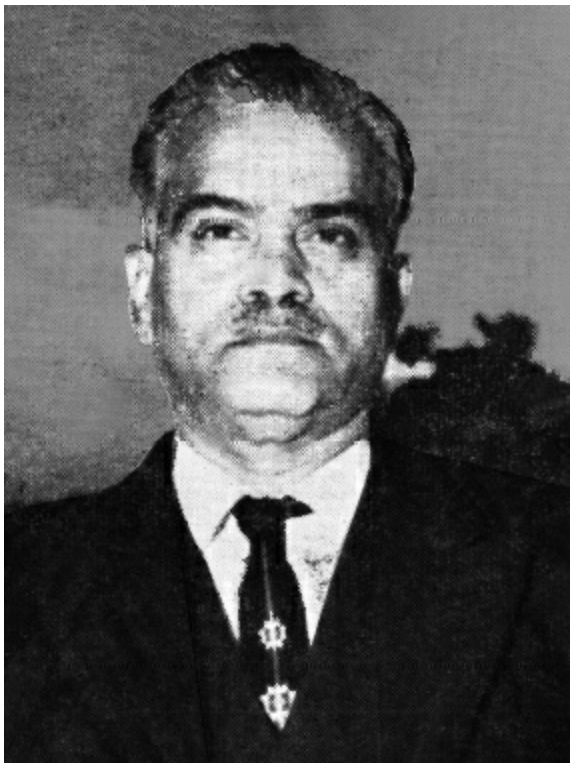
Whether deployed on some of our borders.or in counter-insurgency role, or for maintaining communal peace and dealing with other threats to law and

order, the CRPF has set a high example of courage, discipline and unflinching devotion to duty. It has worked ungrudgingly under difficult conditions, and maintained its efficiency in spite of continuous deployment for years, foregoing normal rest and relaxation. It creates fear in the minds of those who take recourse to violence and inspires confidence among the vast majority of people who desire peace and order, and respect the law. The Force deserves well of the nation.

I am confident that in the years to come the CRPF will maintain the very high traditions it has established, and will endeavour, as every large organisation must, to keep on improving itself, and adapting itself to changing conditions.

I take this opportunity to offer my felicitations and best wishes to the Force.

L. P. SINGH



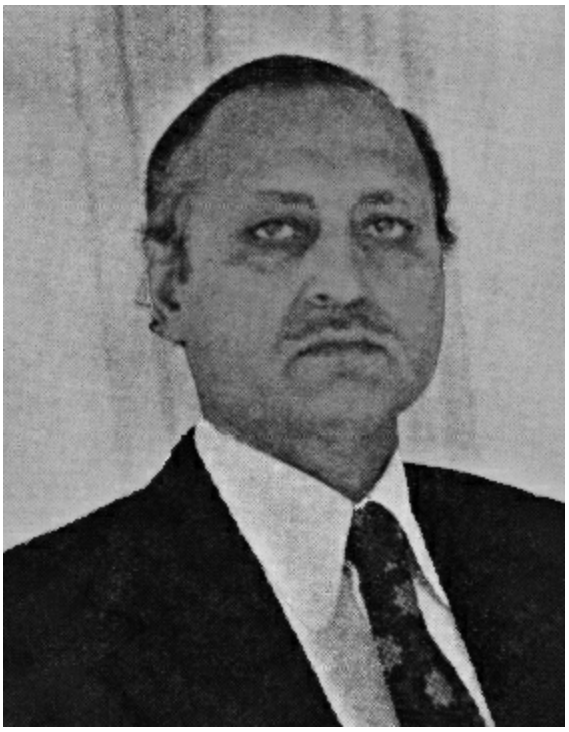
K. A. A. Raja
Lt. Governor, Arunachal Pradesh

I am happy to know that a special issue of “the Crapler” is being brought out on the occasion of the investiture parade at the CRPF Group Centre, Gauhati. The CRPF has a glorious tradition of devoted service to the nation.

It has not only helped the Government in maintenance of law and order and controlling insurgency, but has been rendering yeoman service to the suffering humanity in times of distress, like floods and other natural calamities.

I am confident that the CRPF will continue to maintain this tradition in years to come. I send my very best wishes to the Jawans and officers of CRPF.

K. A. A. Raja



S. K. Chibber
Lt. Governor, Mizoram

I am glad to know that a special issue of "Crapler" is being published for release on the occasion of the investiture ceremony to be held at the Group Centre, C.R.P.F., Gauhati. The services that the C.R.P.F. have rendered in maintaining law and order all over the country during the past years have earned public recognition. The rapid growth of the Force and its present size is testimony of its indispensability as an auxiliary reserve force greatly in demand by the States and Union Territories, whenever civil police is faced with emergency situations whether it be threat of civil disorder or emergencies like guarding of V. I. Ps., refugees camps or rescue operations during a natural calamity. On all occasions the officers and men of this Force

have demonstrated very high sense of dedication and devotion to duty and particularly in the North-Eastern region where nearly half of this Force has been deployed off and on to assist in maintenance of law and order including operations against unlawful elements and armed gangs crossing over from the international borders. I take this opportunity to record my appreciation and gratitude for the vital assistance rendered by the C.R.P.F. Battalions in Mizoram particularly over the last 2 or 3 years during which the civil police strength was inadequate and their training incomplete. The number of medals for Meritorious Services and Gallantry won by the Force bears ample testimony to the outstanding services rendered by the Force while performing hard and risky tasks successfully.

I send my congratulation to all the award winners and wish the C.R.P.F. all the very best in the coming years.

S.K. CHHIBBER



Sarat Chandra Sinha
Chief Minister, Assam

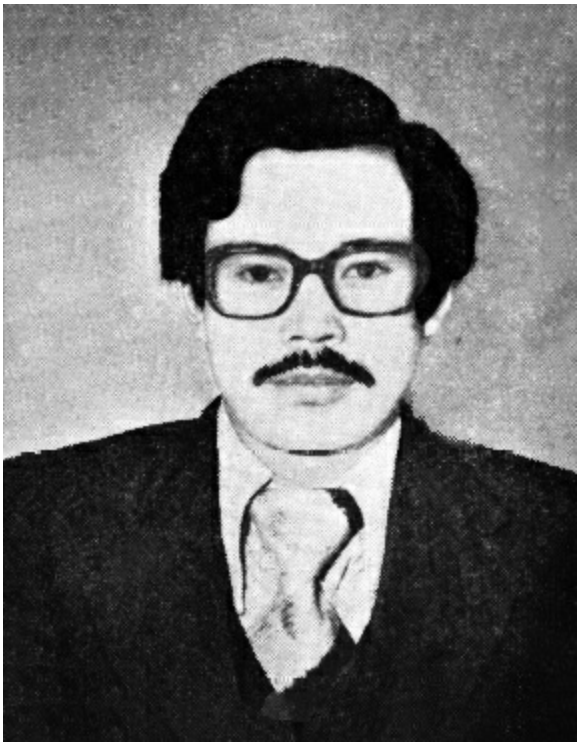
I am glad to know that the Central Reserve Police Force would be publishing a special issue of their magazine ‘Crapler’ on the occasion of the investiture parade to be held at Gauhati towards the end of January next.

The arduous and difficult role played by the Central Reserve Police Force in the North-Eastern region is commendable. Ever since, when the first CRPF Battalion moved into this region in 1957, as many as 100 officers and men have laid down their lives for the cause of the nation, fighting insurgency in Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. I pay my respectful homage to the sacred memory of the departed souls.

Besides assisting local administrations in maintaining law and order in the region, the CRPF has on several occasions rendered yeoman service in saving lives of local people from ravaging floods and other natural calamities. I am also glad to know that while 47 officers and men working in the North-Eastern States have been decorated with President's Police and Fire Services Medals, 104 others have received Police Medals for gallantry. 14 men were awarded Prime Minister's Life-Saving Medals and 2 others Sena Medals. This is really a very impressive performance.

I place on record our sincere thanks to the officers and men of CRPF serving in the North-Eastern region and convev best wishes to them all.

SARAT CHANDRA SINHA



P. K. Thungon
Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh

It gives me great pleasure to know that a special issue of the “Crapler”, the mouth-piece of Central Reserve Police Force, is being brought out on the occasion of the investiture parade being held at Group Centre Gauhati. The Central Reserve Police Force has magnificently transformed itself from an instrument of colonial administration to a national Force ready to help the Government and the people at times of need. The Force has rendered valuable services to the people and the Government of Arunachal Pradesh in maintaining law and order and helping the people in times of distress. The men of the CRP have been a useful supplement to the civil police force throughout the country. I am confident that the men of the CRP will maintain high traditions of service and loyalty to the nation. I convey my best wishes to the men and the officers of the Force.

P.K. THUNGON



Capt. W. A. Sangma
Chief Minister, Meghalaya

I am glad to hear that the Central Reserve Police Force are organising an investiture parade in the first half of January 1977 at Gauhati where President's Police Medals and Police Medals for Gallantry and Meritorious Services to officers and men of the Force serving in North-East region will be presented. The arduous and difficult role played by the Central Reserve

Police Force in aiding the local authorities in the North-Eastern States is well known. The Central Reserve Police Force has helped the North-Eastern States to maintain law and order and fight insurgency. They have also, on several occasions, helped local public in extinguishing devastating fires and saving precious lives from floods and other calamities. I send my best wishes for the success of the function.

CAPT. W. A. SANGMA



R. K. Dorendra Singh
Chief Minister, Manipur

It is a great pleasure for me that a special issue of CRPF magazine is being brought out to highlight the colourful parade organised at Group Centre, C.R.P.F., Gauhati in connection with a function for giving away President's Police Medals and other police medals to the officers and other personnel of the C. R. P. F. for their gallantry and meritorious services.

I am glad that the C. R. P. F. Battalions in this region have been doing well.

My greetings and hearty congratulations to them all.

R. K. DORENDRA SINGH

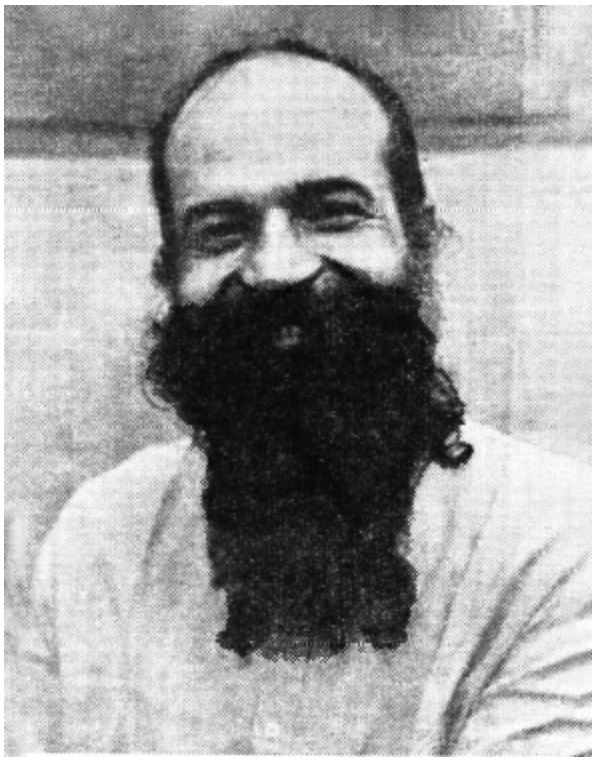


CH. Chhunga
Chief Minister, Mizoram

I am very happy to learn that a special issue of “the Crapler” is being brought out to mark the investiture ceremony which, for the first time, is to be held in this North-Eastern region of the country. I am very much impressed to know that the CRPF which came into existence in 1939 in the form of Crown Representative’s Police has now been greatly strengthened and that as many as 100 officers and men have sacrificed their valuable lives for the cause of the nation fighting insurgency in Naga-land, Manipur and Mizoram. The CRPF has, on several occasions, helped the local public and the civil administration during floods and other calamities. Its glorious role, particularly in the North-Eastern region is quite something which the nation should be proud of.

I offer my congratulations and good wishes along with my appreciation of their heroism and sacrifices.

CH. CHHUNGA



S. Sen Gupta
Chief Minister, Tripura

I am very glad to know that a special issue of “the Crapler”—.the CRPF magazine—is going to be brought out on the occasion of the investiture parade at Group Centre, CRPF, Gauhati in January 1977 and the Governor of the North-Eastern States has kindly consented to present the President’s Police Medals and Police Medals for Gallantry and Meritorious Services to its officers and men.

The CRPF has had a most fascinating and; chequered history together with its well knit-up organisa-tion in the country. Born in the British regime with only one Battalion, the CRPF had the opportunity of rising both in strength and vigour after independence. The CRPF have played a very distinct role in the North-Eastern region, not only in critical situations emerging out of agitational outbursts but also in life-saving work like devastating floods etc. The excellent work which the CRPF officers and men have done in this part of the country deserves appreciation from all walks of life.

I wish the function all success.

S. SEN GUPTA

LAW AND ORDER IN THE NORTH-EAST

BY
N. S. SAKSENA

What is the north-east region? It means Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram. In 1947,there were only 3 units—Assam, Manipur and Tripura. Thus as many as 4 units, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya have been carved out of the old State of Assam. Hills and forests cover most of this area. The king of Burma ruled Assam for several hundred years till it was ceded to the British by the treaty of Yanda-boo in 1826. From 1947 to 1971 there has been a large influx of Bengali-speaking people from the then East Pakistan into this area. Even now the population is very unevenly distributed. While Assam has a density of 186—higher than the national average of 167—vast areas have hardly any population.

A Dictum Repeated

2. The history of the north-east provides a frightening repetition of the dictum of world history that the unity of a country and its economic prosperity are not possible without firm maintenance of law and order. If roads are not safe for travel, people will confine themselves to their small areas. Contact between different parts will be lost. This will lead to disruption of trade, cultural links and finally emotional ties. The final result is ignorance. If infants get separated from their parents they may even fail to recognise each other in later years. Something like this happened to the north-east for about eight centuries till the British came.

Again economic development was severely hindered in Nagaland, in Mizoram and in parts of Manipur and Tripura because of disturbed conditions of law and order. A state of comparative peace has quickened the pace of economic progress. How can there be economic progress when till a few years back every vehicle on the 140 Kms highway from Imphal to Kohima was within easy reach of a gun. The hilly terrain enables a very small number to keep the entire area in a stage of turmoil.

Effects of British Policy

3. It has to be admitted at the outset that when Independence came on August 15, 1947 the inhabitants of Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, parts of Manipur and Tripura hardly regarded themselves as Indians. The policy of the British Govt, to keep the tribals of this region aloof from the rest of the country was responsible to a great extent for this feeling of separateness on the part of the tribals. They were strangers to India; what is worse even educated persons in the rest of India did not know anything about these areas and their countrymen living there. To prove this point I am quoting a long extract from the book on 'Assam' by S. Barkataki (Courtesy : National Book Trust of India and Shri S. Barkataki)—

> "Turning to recent times, we find Mahatma Gandhi in his Home Rule pleading, 'We must regard the Kols, the Bheels, the Santhals and the Assamese as our brothers.' He bracketed the Assamese with the backward aboriginal tribes.
>
> "When a first-year college student in Calcutta, a friend and I visited the temple of Kalighat one morning and, caught in a downpour, had to take shelter in the porch of a palatial building. After a while a respectable-looking old gentleman came out, called us in and asked us to be seated. After asking us where we came from and what we were doing in Calcutta, he suddenly turned round and queried. 'By the way, what is the post office of Assam?'

"In the Eden Hindu Hostel I had a room-mate who hailed from an interior part of East Bengal. One day he asked me what sort of clothes we put on in Assam. I told him that in Assam we did not actually put on any clothes. As soon as we reached Amingaon (north bank of Gauhati) we discarded our clothes and ran naked into the jungles and then to our homes. After a little cogitation he seemed quite satisfied with my answer and lauehed contemntuously.

"However, Mahatma Gandhi, after his first visit to Assam in 1921, was gracious enough to make ample amends for what he had said before. Writing in "Young India" in 1921, he waxed eloquent over Assam and the Assamese and said :

"I cannot recall anything superior to the lavishness with which nature has decorated the great stream, the Brahmaputra, on whose banks I am writing these notes.

“I understand that some Government officials have made use of a slip I have committed in my booklet Hind Swaraj in which I have bracketed the Assamese with the Pinda-rees and other wild tribes. I have made ample amends to the people. It was certainly on my part grave injustice done to the great Assamese people who are every whit as civilized as any other part of India. And, of course, I fell in love with the women of Assam. They are like women all over India—shy and modest, with extremely refined and open faces.”

Account of Chinese Pilgrims

4. This long quotation may make some feel that people in the rest of India have always been ignorant of the North-East. There was no such ignorance before the eighth century. Let us go back to 640 A.D. when the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang visited Kamrupa. He tells us that the kingdom of Kamrupa was ruled by Kumar Bhaskar, a contemporary f Harsh avardhana, who ruled a large part of India from Kannauj (UP). Hieun Tsang wrote, “The country of Kamrupa is about 10,000 li (nearly 2900 kms). The capital town is five miles round. The land is low, but is rich and regularly cultivated.” He has gone on to record that hundreds of scholars and others travelled freely from areas now called U.P. and Bihar, to Gaubati and tried to obtain jobs in the court of Kumar Bhaskar. The south-west of this area had vast herds of elephants. This proves that people knew more in 640 A.D. than in 1920.

5. Even earlier to this, there is recorded history to the fact that during the Gupta empire, Fahien, the Chinese scholar, travelled from the Pamirs via Peshawar and Patna upto Tamluk in Bengal from 405-411 AD but no “goonda” harassed him on the road and he found both travellers and merchants safe and happy. This excellent state of law and order certainly did not descend on the land all of a sudden. There is historical record to the effect that Samudravarma was the contemporary of king Samudra Gupta and they had contact with each other.

References in Mythology

6. There is reason to believe that even several centuries before Christ there was regular contact between areas watered by Ganga and Jamuna and Assam. Unfortunately, there is no recorded history of this period. However, we can read our mythology intelligently without believing it literally. A few of the places in the North-East have been described so accurately that it will be

logical to conclude that the writers knew of what they were writing about. A few examples may be given.

7. The State of Assam (then known as Kamarupa) is mentioned several times in “Puranas”, in “Mahabharata”, in Kalidasa’s “Raghuvansa” in Kautilya’s “Artha Shastra” and in Kalhana’s “Rajatarangini”. Similarly the ancient temple of Kamakhya in Gauhati finds mention in several books. Such widespread mention is not possible without personal knowledge.

8. We are given an exceedingly vivid description of king Bhaga Dutta of Pragjyotishpur. He played a leading part in the Mahabharata war on the side of Kauravas. He became almost invincible on account of his big army of elephants. The description of these big brutes, which ravaged the Pandava army, coincides with the present-day wild herds of elephants. The manner in which the elephants were manoeuvred in battle could only be known to someone who spent all his life with these animals. These descriptions could not all be based on fantasy. One can weave myths out of reality but cannot give accurate descriptions of what one has never seen.

9. The mythological story of Lord Krishna marrying Rukmini from an area in Arunachal Pradesh now inhabited by the tribe called Idu Mishmis; the marriage of Bhima, the second Pandava prince to Hidimba, a Naga; the marriage of Arjuna, the third Pandava prince to Chitrangda of Manipur and his marriage to Ulupi of Nagaland and lastly the marriage of Abhimanyu, Arjuna’s son to Uttara, the daughter of king Virata—all these individual stories may be taken just as stories. However, from all these emerges a historical fact that marriages between princes, living in Hastinapur and Indraprastha, with princesses of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Assam, were not uncommon. After all our mythology does not mention areas like Mongolia and Korea. When Arjuna wanted to marry Chitrangda of Manipur, he had to agree that his son by Chitrangda would be king of Manipur and he could not take him to Hastinapur This corresponds with the matrilineal descent still observed in these areas.

10. The beauty of Nagas is described vividly when Lord Shiva and his consort Parvati took the form of Kirats, a Naga tribe. Both Arjuna and the Kirata chief (who was Lord Shiva himself) aimed an arrow each at a wild boar which dropped dead. The fight between the two ended when Arjuna recognised his deity. The long description in Mahabharata is fascinating and one can feel that this scene took place somewhere in Nagaland and not in U.

P. or in Bihar.

11. The fierce independence of the warriors of this area is proved by the fact that when Bhabru Vahan, Arjuna's son and king of Manipur, wanted to greet his father on his arrival to his land, Ulupi, the Naga princess and wife of Arjuna, rebuked him and told him that Arjuna had come to enslave his kingdom and his duty as Manipuri king came first and he must fight his own father and not accept Pandava over-lordship. Having been rebuked by his step-mother, Bhabru Vahan fought his father Arjuna, defeated him and rendered him unconscious. When Arjuna lay dying, Ulupi revived him with medicines. This story should make us wise when dealing with Nagas and Mizos. We should extend the hand of friendship in a common endeavour but discard all attitudes of superior power or wisdom.

The Links Break

12. How and why did the links between the north-east and the rest of India break down ? The answer can be given in one sentence : as a result of lawlessness, roads became unsafe and therefore both merchants and scholars ceased to travel. Gone were the days when scholars from Prayag, Varanasi and Pataliputra travelled to Gauhati to get jobs in the court of the king of Kamrupa. When did this happen ? A few signs were visible in the seventh century A.D. Fahien was not robbed even once in six years from 405 A.D. to 411 A.D. while Hieun Tsang was robbed several times during his fifteen years from 630 A D. to 645 A.D.

13. Conditions deteriorated from ninth century. The Muslim historians of medieval India have left detailed historical records. When Nasiruddin, the slave king, died in 1266, the anti-social elements were (as a historian puts it) "infesting the very gates of Delhi, assaulting the Bhistis and the girls who fetched water". Delhi in 1266 was like Calcutta in 1969-70. Within a year, the new ruler Balban suppressed this so effectively that Delhi became an entirely peaceful city.

Ups & Downs of Delhi

14. Since then Delhi has seen several ups and downs. To take one example, law and order practically broke down after Babur's death but Sher Shah restored it with an iron hand. The famous historian Lane Poole says :

"Travellers and wayfarers in Sher Shah's reign had no need to keep

watch, nor feared to halt in the midst of a desert. They camped at night at every place, desert or inhabited without fear; they set their goods and provisions upon the plain and turned out their mules to graze, and themselves slept with easy mind free from care as if at home."

15. Though strong kings used to maintain law and order firmly in the region around Delhi yet far away areas and roads continued to be infested with robbers and thugs. As a result we find that the Central Govt, in Delhi at the time of Aura-ngzeb was completely ignorant of even the geography of this area. I again quote S. Barkatkai from his excellent book on 'Assam' (Cour-tesy-A'Jthor aid *tht* National Book Trust of India) :

"A Muslim historian who accompanied Mughal Emperor Aura-ngzeb's General and Governor of Bengal, Mir Jumla, on his invasion of Assam in the 17th century wrote as follows :

"Assam is a wild and dreadful country abounding in danger. Its roads are frightful like the path leading to the nook of death.

Fatal to life is its expanse like the unpeopled city of destruction. The air and water of the hills are like the destructive simoom and deadly poison to natives and strangers alike.

The inhabitants resemble men in nothing beyond this, that they walk erect on two feet. They are reputed to be expert magicians. In short, every army that entered the limits of this country made its exit from the realm of life; every caravan that set foot on this land deposited its baggage of residence in the halting place of death."

Compare this with what the Chinese traveller, Hieun Tsang, who visited Assam in the seventh century A. D., had to say about the land and the people.

Chinese Invasion and After

16. The Chinese invasion of India in the region of Arunachal Pradesh on October 20, 1962 exposed our failure to develop this region fast. As a result, the improvement in means of communication—roads, railways, bridges, post offices, wireless links—has been quite fast. The refugee influx from Bangla Desh and events subsequent made us realise the importance of this area still more.

17. The nation as a whole realised the mischievous nature of British activities in keeping these areas isolated and in letting loose foreign missionaries here. The British administration did not spend any money on hospitals and schools. All this has been rectified and the Govt, of India has been very generous with funds. In fact the district headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh have better medical facilities and more hospital beds per capita than cities in U. P. and Bihar,

18. The large presence of the armed forces—CRPF, BSF and Assam Rifles in this region since 1963 has been a vital factor in national integration. The composition of these forces as well as their recruitment drives have helped the local population.

Tasks For the Future

19. A good deal has been done in the last 15 years to develop this area but the unfinished tasks are many more. Let us list a few of the important ones.

20. An average person in Triva-ndrum, Kanyakumari, Rajkot and Srinagar does not have that feeling of isolation as a person sitting in Itanagar, Imphal, Kohima and Aizawl. This feeling has to be conquered by much better communications—road, rail and air. There has always been a fear in this region that the narrow neck of only 56 Kilometers, which connects Bihar with the mouth of West Bengal, is highly vulnerable. The strengthening of our armed forces in the post-62 period has now brought in a sense of security. The extension of broadguage upto Jogighopa needs to be carried further. In the year 1977 Gauhati is the only one capital out of seven linked by railways. The distance of the region from the heart of India can definitely be reduced by reduction in terms of hours of travel though not in kilometers.

21. Many areas in Bihar, in Orissa, in Rajasthan and in U.P. are quite backward but in the North-East backwardness is the overwhelming impression everywhere. Over 92% population is rural and even agriculture is primitive. Productivity in agriculture is very low despite good rainfall and good soil.

Need for Patience

22. A typical bureaucratic approach, aimed at uniformity and standardisation, can produce intolerable strains in this area. Any attempt to go too fast at national integration may produce serious fears to their traditional ways of life. When several tribals speak of ‘India’ as if it is not their country,

we should not jump to hasty conclusions. Many of these persons, only 30 years back regarded another tribe on the other side of the hill as foreigners. Again when we find issues being judged not on merits but on the basis of kinship we should neither be shocked nor surprised. In tribal areas political labels will, for several years to come, count for less than tribal marks.

Strengthen National Forces

23. This does not mean that one should sit quiet and watch fissipar-ous tendencies grow. The North-East is a land of minorities—ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious. Each community wants a state of its own. The districts before 1961 were changed into Union Territories and then into States. Recently many Taluks have become sub-divisions and sub-divisions districts. This is an unending appetite and it diverts attention from development to social tensions and border disputes. A few years back the Prime Minister made a categorical statement that there will be no further change in the boundaries of Assam.

Even then border disputes are the whole-time occupation of many politicians. This tendency has to be fought. The unfortunate incidents of the recent past in which the armed police forces of Assam and Nagaland faced each other like rival armies cannot be permitted to be repeated. In 1972 one person was killed and many injured, perhaps 40, in the cross-fire.

Conclusion

24. This region is very rich in minerals and other natural resources most of which have remained untapped till now. There is urgent need to utilize these resources for the development and prosperity of the entire region and this can be achieved only by integrated plans of various development projects. Realising this necessity, the North-East Council has been set up by the Govt, of India and the Council has already formulated developmental schemes for the years to come. The crying needs of the hour are speedy communication facilities, generation of power supply, extraction and utilization of the rich mineral resources and development of industries and agriculture.

25. Except for the valley of Assam, which has an ancient and developed civilisation, the feeling everywhere is that the old world is dying but not yet dead and the new world is being born but is not yet born. It is a peculiar situation in which the new generation is feeling a sense of rootlessness. The old tribal values are disappearing while the new values of Indian nationalism

have still not taken root. In this period of tension a sympathetic and understanding approach is essential It has to be realized that only by doing so, we can bring ourselves closer to them and our endeavour should be to win their respect and love. Let us go slowly. We should do our best and trust in time to do the rest.

THE LIVING MILE-STONES

by
H. S. SETHI

1 was travelling about the "hot" areas of insurgency in Manipur State under the protection of the CRP. Listening to the harrowing stories and witnessing the scenes of bloody actions all the time, I was getting a little bored when, along a sharp bend of the road, the driver suddenly applied the brakes and with a jerk the jeep stopped. Instantly, the two jawans forming my escort in the jeep jumped down and took positions behind the trees on the road-side. The road stood blocked by a freshly cut log of wood. A big boulder came hurling down from the hill side. "Someone is up there", said the driver who too had got down by this time, and he confirmed that all was set for an ambush according to the book.

I was the only one sitting still in the jeep like a duck. Life seemed to be on a razor's edge. I held my breath for a while as the escort shouted "Who's there"? All of us heaved a sigh of relief as a local boy, stick in hand, came down the hill and with ease pushed the log to the side of the road. I was singularly lucky for, without going through the ordeal of actually witnessing an ambush, I had known it. How thin was the line that separated life from death on these roads !

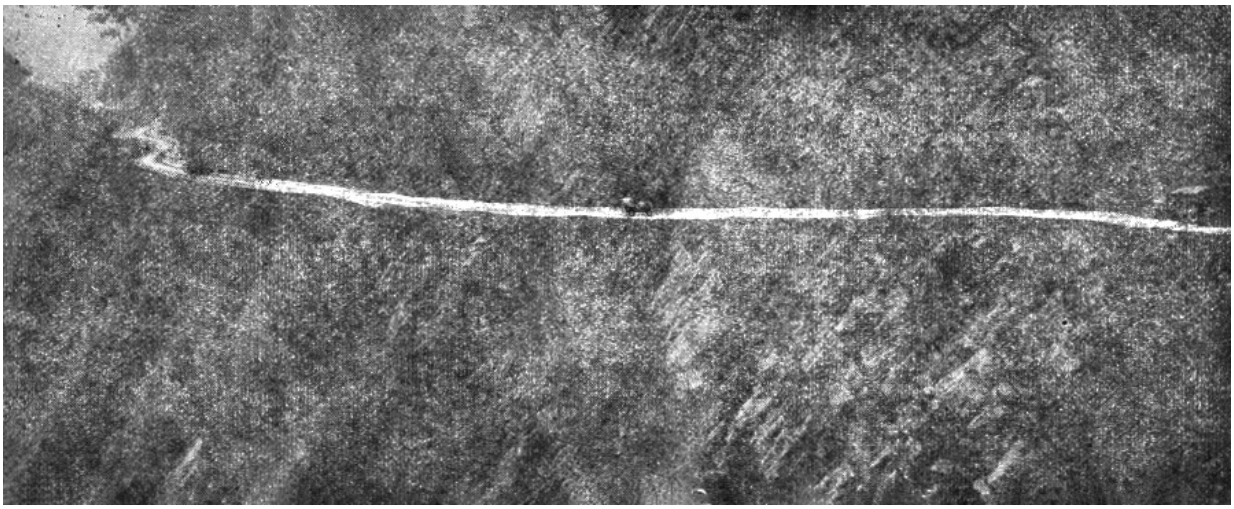
This happened near Mile-stone 27 on the New Cachar Road linking Imphal with Silchar in Assam.

A Massacre

"Ambush" was indeed a horrid word. All over the world, an ambush was feared even by the trained soldiers. Those who laid it, chose a convenient, innocuous-looking spot, hid, waited, struck and ran away. By the time the victim realised what was happening, he had bullets in the body.

And some time when the hostiles had the advantages of terrain, arms and numbers, they would perhaps not just hit and run; they might choose to fight to exterminate and then loot the supplies and arms. This was what the Naga hostiles did at the notorious “I-T” (Imphal-Tamenglong) road on July 12, 1967. They selected a spot between Milestones 52 and 53 and attacked a CRPF convoy, killing 24 men on the spot. They looted the supplies and arms, then sprayed the underside of the vehicles with bullets so that those hiding might not survive, removed the belongings from the bodies, burnt the vehicles and fled. Still one man, who had clung to the axle of a truck as an insecure infant would to the bosom of his mother, survived. With two bullet injuries on his body, he ran to the Tamei post to tell of the gruesome story.

This was an eye-opener for all security forces.



The notorious Imphal-Tamenglong road.



The Commanding Situation of the CRPF post at Onamlang on the "I-T" road.

Atmosphere of Mistrust

Nowhere in India was the situation so complicated as in its most eastern State of Manipur. Besides "meites", the inhabitants of the beautiful valley of Imphal, there were Gurkhas and as many as twenty-two tribes. The tribes included a fair assortment of the Nagas, the Kukis and the Mizos— the three groups from which came the insurgents.

There was no love lost between these people. The "meites" called all others who did not belong to the valley as "mayangs, "mayangs," the foreigners The Nagas, the Kukis and the Mizos mistrusted each other as well as the "meites" and the Gurkhas. Further, the Nagas wanted certain hill areas of Manipur ceded to Nagaland. So in this confused situation the hostile elements carried on insurgency in their own ways. The one feature common to their operations was the stress on disrupting communications in their bid to obtain supplies and arms.

Focal Points of Insurgency

Serpentine roads with jungle-laden mountains on one side and precipices on the other were ideal for ambushes. There was a six-mile curve (from Mile-stone 20 to 26 on the New Cachar Road) along a deep khud but the distance as the crow flies would hardly be 200 yards. Places like these gave sufficient time to the hostiles to lay an ambush after actually seeing a convoy on the curve. As a result, the roads of Manipur had become the focal points of insurgency.

Consequently, the CRPF had established its posts along various roads in the State of Manipur. The two highways—Imphal-Tamenglong and Imphal-Silchar—in particular were regarded as sensitive. The role of "road opening"—making a road safe for convoys, VIPs and private vehicles—had acquired importance Before dawn, armed and camouflaged CRPF men climbed hill features from where they could observe an entire road as well as the possible ambush points. Thus unobserved, they stuck to their positions till all vehicles passed in safety.

Besides opening these roads, the CRP men patrolled the adjoining villages so that the hostiles could not impose taxes or carry out forced recruitment to their ranks. They also searched the villages to capture hostiles and at times destroyed hostile camps.

As a result, there was a marked stepping down of the entire gambit of hostile activities—ambushes, forcible collection of taxes and ration and enlistment.

A Hostile Comes Overground

I met self-styled “Lt” Lankhui-pon in the village of Onamlang. He had surrendered in order to come overground. He said he had got sick of the life of the jungle. He now lived happily with half a dozen children. Did he not fear punishment at the hands of the hostiles, he was asked.

He did not, for there was a Village Volunteer Force (V.V.F.) post within the village and a CRPF post at a stone’s throw. He thus felt secure. Four years ago, there had to be one insurgent for every ten houses. Things were quite different now, he said.

Incidently, the VVF functioned under the Manipur State Police and its role was to have a nucleus of armed, inhabitants for defending a village in the event of a hostile attack. CRPF helped the VVF by loaning ration and medicines at the time of need.

K.Lankei, a Volunteer Organiser of the VVF, was at hand at the CRP post of Tupul by the side of the village and river by the same name. Back in the 50s he and his family had suffered privations at the hands of the hostiles. “They arrested me three times, injured me in the thigh and, while I was in their captivity, forced my family and relatives to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000. Everything in the house was sold to pay them off”

Bloody Road-bends

At every bend along these inhospitable roads, the CRP men had sweated or shed blood, some time in self-defence and, at other times, to defend the life and property of others.

Take, for instance, the New Cachar Road which by all accounts was less dangerous than the ignom-ous “I—T” (Imphal-Tamenglong) Road. Just as the road started winding up the mountains at Milestone 10 (near the village of Moida-npak), a civilian bus was looted by Mizo and Kuki goondas posing as hostiles. CRP men from the nearby post went to the aid of Manipur Police and helped arrest the goondas.

At Mile-stone 21, the house of one Krishan Bahadur was looted. CRP assisted the local police in apprehending the culprits.

At Mile-stone 41, the CRP had twice saved a whole bazar from burning.

When a few years ago, the Inspector-General of Police of Manipur was ambushed near Milestone 62, CRPF had rushed to his rescue.

A few miles further at Nungba, CRP Battalion Commandant Sahai's jeep had slipped, tumbled down the khud and crashed. Sahai was lucky to have jumped in time. But a CRP man had died here when he was pushed down the precipice by a rogue elephant December last.

In May 1974, a devastating fire in the VVF camp was extinguished by CRPF near New Kaiphundai post. The place was the scene of an ambush seven months later. Two CRP men were injured but as many as 12 hostiles surrendered.

And a number of times, the Force personnel jumped into the Tupul, Barak and Irang rivers to save the drowning inhabitants. Humanitarian acts like these hand brought the CRPF closer to the people.

Dreaded Disease

However, the one thing for which the inhabitants everywhere were grateful to the CRPF was the medi-ical aid its doctors rendered to them. Manipur State was afflicted by a most dreaded disease—cerebral malaria. It was a kind of malaria that affected the brain and the patients died in a matter of hours.

It was already dusk when I reached the village af Awangkhal (Milestone 51). After a most colourful and chaste dance, a Christian teacher from Tamil Nadu made a touching reference to the way he was saved from the jaws of death by CRPF. Addressing the villagers on the occasion, G.B. (village headman) Namjonang acknowledged with gratitude the help of CRP when some time back the children of the village were dying like flies.

Kinship with Mile-stones

Every mile-stone and every hill feature thus brought to the memory of CRPF men some past association. They had developed affinity and kinship with the rocks and trees. They identified every place with the help of the nearest mile-stone. Their ties with the mile-stones were somewhat infectious. When an inhabitant was asked the *name* of his place, he said "Mile-stone 62" (on the Imphal —Tamenglong Road). I insisted on knowing the name of the village and he kept on telling me the mile-stone number.

CRPF AND NORTH-EAST

In the north-east of India are the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Aru-nachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The landscape is that of jungle-laden mountains and big and small rivers At least four months in a year, it rains heavily here, making the difficult terrain inaccessible and swelling the rivers and their capacity to bring misery to the people.

The area is inhabited by hundreds of tribes, each having a language different from the other and each one proud of its own distinct culture.

Compared to the rest of India, the North-East has generally remained" under-developed, although during the last one decade the area has tasted the first fruits of development.

When the country attained independence in 1947, all these States were parts of the province of Assam. However, gradually the area was split into these full-fledged States and Union Territories. This gave them the identity and their own Governments. However, it did not solve all problems.

At the top of every thing is the geographical factor; the area has international borders with Burma, Bangla Desh and China, the last two having had an unfriendly—even hostile—attitude to India.

The area has thus, all the elements that give rise to law and order problems and insurgency. Naturally, therefore, the North-East has placed heavy demands and reliance on the Central Reserve Police Forced a Force for the maintenance of order and ensuring the integrity of the country.

CRPF was first inducted in the North-East during 1957 in Nagaland when insurgency had just started in the district of Naga Hills and Tuensang areas, initially, two Companies were sent to Naga Hills and two Companies were deployed in the foothills of NEFA. Gradually CRPF induction started increasing with the spread of insurgency in Nagaland, Manipur and later on to Mizoram. During 1968-69, nearly six CRPF Battalions were sent due to language riots in Assam. By this time there were nearly 22 CRPF Battalions in the north-ast region. This deployment ontinued till at present with minor fluctuations in the strength from time to time. At present there are 25 CRPF Battalions in this area.

The following paragraphs give an account of the role played by CRPF in

these States all these years :—

Assam

When the country attained independence" on 15th August 1947, Assam was the largest State with difficult mountainous terrain, forests, an inclement weather and a host of tribal population living all around the borders with East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh), Burma and China. The tribal territories of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram were agitating for separate State-hoods. The areas bordering Bangla Desh had a majority of Bengali-speaking population which did not accept Assamese as their language. Hence, Assam became the hotbed of troubles, like tribal insurgency, language riots and agitations by locals against business community specially, Marwaris settled in the State since long.



An observation post in Mizoram exemplifies the way vigil is maintained in all the States of the North-East.

The CRPF was first inducted into Assam in February 1957. Two Companies which were sent in the State were withdrawn by end of the year. Thereafter, there was no demand for CRPF till June 1960. From 1960 onwards presence of CRPF in Assam became a regular feature During 1968 when serious language riots broke out, 18 CRPF Companies were rushed to the State. The strength gradually increased to 33 Companies by 1969. Thereafter, Force was gradually withdrawn but in October 1972 again language riots erupted in various parts of the State. Nearly 6 CRPF Battalions were sent post-haste from different places for the relief and succour of the common law abiding men and rounding up of the anti-social elements.

Much before the actual war with Pakistan in December 1971, the CRPF had to face unprovoked firing and shelling on Assam border. The Force was responsible for guarding refugee camps and looking after their needs.

During November 1974, Assam was once again rocked by agitations when Bodo tribals in Goalpara District resorted to violent agitations for adoption of Roman script for Bodo language. Bodos attacked police party on duty at Sidli in which 2 CRPF jawans were killed and 29 injured.

As on date, 2 CRPF Battalions continue to remain in Assam for law and order duty.

Nagaland

During the pre-independence days very little attention was paid by the British Govt, to tribal areas in the north-eastern region. Foreign missionaries were given free access and aid to operate in these areas. They were managing schools, hospitals, and also carrying the task of conversion. With the increase in literacy and inspired by the idea of separate State for Nagaland, Mr. Phizo on promises from foreign powers took leadership and exploited Nagas. However, to fulfil the wishes of Nagas, centrally administered territory of Naga Hills and Tuen-sang areas was created in 1957 and later granted the status of a full-fledged State on 1. 12. 1963. This did not satisfy a section of hard core Nagas who harped on the idea of independence and indulged in cold blooded murder of Govt, officials," ambushing security forces' convoys and running a parallel underground Govt.

CRPF was inducted in the so-callecl area of Naga Hills and Tuensang

Area (NHTA) in the year 1957 when insurgency had just started. Two Companies of 2nd Battalion CRPF were sent to this area. During 1958, 6 more Companies were inducted in the State. With the increase_ in hostilities, more Force was sent from time to tlme till the average deployment of CRPF reached 30 Companies in the year 1968. This deployment continues.

During the period of nearly 20 years of deployment in Nagaland, CRPF personnel had to face a very difficult and hard life. Men suffered extreme privations in an area infested with thick jungles and hostiles. So far, 40 CRPF men have laid down their lives in Nagaland in encounters with hostiles.

Due to intensive patrolling and blocking escape routes, CRPF personnel compelled a large number of UGs to surrender with arms and ammunition. A number of hard core hostiles were liquidated in encounters and many others were captured.

In spite of hardships due to adverse living conditions in the State the morale of our jawans continues to remain very high in Naealand.

Mizoram

CRPF was first inducted in the Mizo Hills district of Assam in April 1966. Six Companies of 17

Battalion were sent to fight insurgency. The Mizos like Nagas had raised the demand for an independent State. Having collaboration with underground Nagas and instigation from foreign powers, they were indulging in coldblooded murders and armed skirmishes with security forces Though, the Union Territory status was accorded to Mizoram on January 21, 1972 lawlessness still continued.

During March 1967, six more CRPF Companies were inducted into Mizoram. The strength gradually increased and by 1969 there were 30 CRPF Companies operating in Mizoram. At present 7 CRPF Battalions are deployed in this small State.

In the month of Jan 1975, the triple murder of 3 police officers was committed in Aizawl in broad daylight. After this incident, considerable pressure has been mounted on hostiles. A number of notorious MNF men have been killed in encounters and a large number of arms and ammunition along with important documents captured. Due to constant pressure by our units, a number of top-ranking hostiles have started surrendering before the

civil authorities.

In operations against the MNF hostiles, CRPF have sacrificed nine lives in Mizoram. In spite of arduous duties in hilly terrain with negligible amenities, the Force has been discharging its duties with commendable courage and devotion to national cause.

In addition to their normal duties, the Force has also rendered humanitarian services and helped local population against natural calamities on several occasions.

Arunachal Pradesh

The State is situated in the extreme north-east corner of the country and has borders with China. The area is full of hills and inaccessible terrain. For certain purposes, it has been treated as restricted area and the administration is run according to the tribal traditions. It has no police of its own.

On date there are 5 CRPF Battalions (30 Companies) deployed in Arunachal Pradesh. A number of out-posts manned by CRPF are linked through air only, while quite a few are approachable by foot tracks after continuous march of several days.

The CRPF was first inducted in the erstwhile Arunachal Pradesh in 1958. CRPF (9th Bn) came in close contact with Chinese invaders and fought rear-guard action during the retreat. After the withdrawal of the Chinese troops, the forward posts were again occupied by CRPF. CRPF was also responsible for tracing and recovering cart-loads of arms and ammunition of Indian Army that was handed over by Chinese to tribals. CRPF helped in checking opium smuggling and infiltration from across the borders.

There was persistent demand for more CRPF by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration. Keeping in view the importance of this border State, there was gradual increase of CRPF in Arunachal Pradesh from 1966 on wards.

Manipur

In the eastern region of India, Manipur State is located in mountainous terrain having borders with Burma, Nagaland and Assam. Having difficult terrain, inclement weather and thick jungles, it has been a natural sanctuary for hostiles. Encouraged and prompted by foreign elements, Naga inhabited areas in Manipur have been agitating for an independent State for Nagas. After the formation of a separate State of Nagaland, a demand for accession

of Naga inhabited areas with Nagaland still persists.

CRPF was first inducted in Manipur in the month of November 1962. 4th Bn, withdrawn from J&K, was sent to this State for the counter-insurgency operations against hostiles. Till 1965 three was no further induction of the Force. With the increased hostile activities, more Force was sent during 1966. Ten CRPF Companies in February, 6 in March and 6 in October were inducted. From 1966 onwards, CRPF has been deployed in the State on semi-permanent basis The average deployment of approximately 30 Companies continues till to date.

Meghalaya

Meghalaya was a part of Assam till January 21, 1972 when it was given the status of a full fledged State. The tribals inhabiting the State are generally peace loving and there has been no serious problem of law and order in the State. On an average six Companies remained in the State since Nov 1972 till to date. The Force is mainly deployed in Shillong proper, guarding Mawlai Naga Jail.

Tripura

The state of Tripura has a long and difficult border with Bangla Desh. The first induction of CRPF in Tripura took place in the month of July 1965 when 4 Companies were sent to the State in view of mounting tension with Pakistan. These Companies were withdrawn in December 1965.

During 1968, 12 Companies of CRPF were inducted in the State in April and June. During 1969 further induction of 6 Companies took place in November due to deterioration in general law and order situation in the State.

After the Indo-Pak war of December 1971, 3 more Companies were sent to man the border outposts vacated by the Army. These Companies were withdrawn after a short period of duty. During 1974, 6 Companies inducted earlier in 1969 were also withdrawn.

At present 12 CRPF Companies are deployed in the State.

A FATEFUL AMBUSH

by
RAJ SINGH

If I remember correctly, it was Wednesday, July 12, 1967 when a convoy of 13th Bn CRPF was ambushed at Mile-stone 52 on the Imphal-Tamenglong Road in Manipur. On that fateful day it was raining heavily. In fact, the weather gods had been quite unfriendly for last over one week as it was raining increasingly and continuously. Normally hostiles prefer to lay ambushes under such adverse climatic conditions when the security forces expect the least and tend to become lax. Further, usually roads are cut off due to heavy landslides and reinforcements cannot reach the spot in time.

During this period, I was camping at Mile-stone 44, at my detachment headquarters as Detachment Commander. On that particular day, late Lt. Col. Sanwal Singh, Commandant of the unit, was also camping with me there. One of our Companies was deployed at Tamenglong (MS-75). During this period, adequate and reasonable medical facilities were available only at Imphal. One of our Under Officers and an outstanding sportsman, HC Sohan Singh, was seriously ill at Tamenglong. All efforts to fetch helicopter for his evacuation were unsuccessful because of bad weather. Since condition of this UO was deteriorating rapidly, it was decided to evacuate him by road. Evacuation by road of a patient was not an easy task during that period because of landslides, continuous rains and undeveloped road conditions. On this day, there were two major road blocks due to landslides—one at MS-70 between Tamenglong and detachment headquarters at MS-44 and the other near MS-39 between Imphal and detachment headquarters.

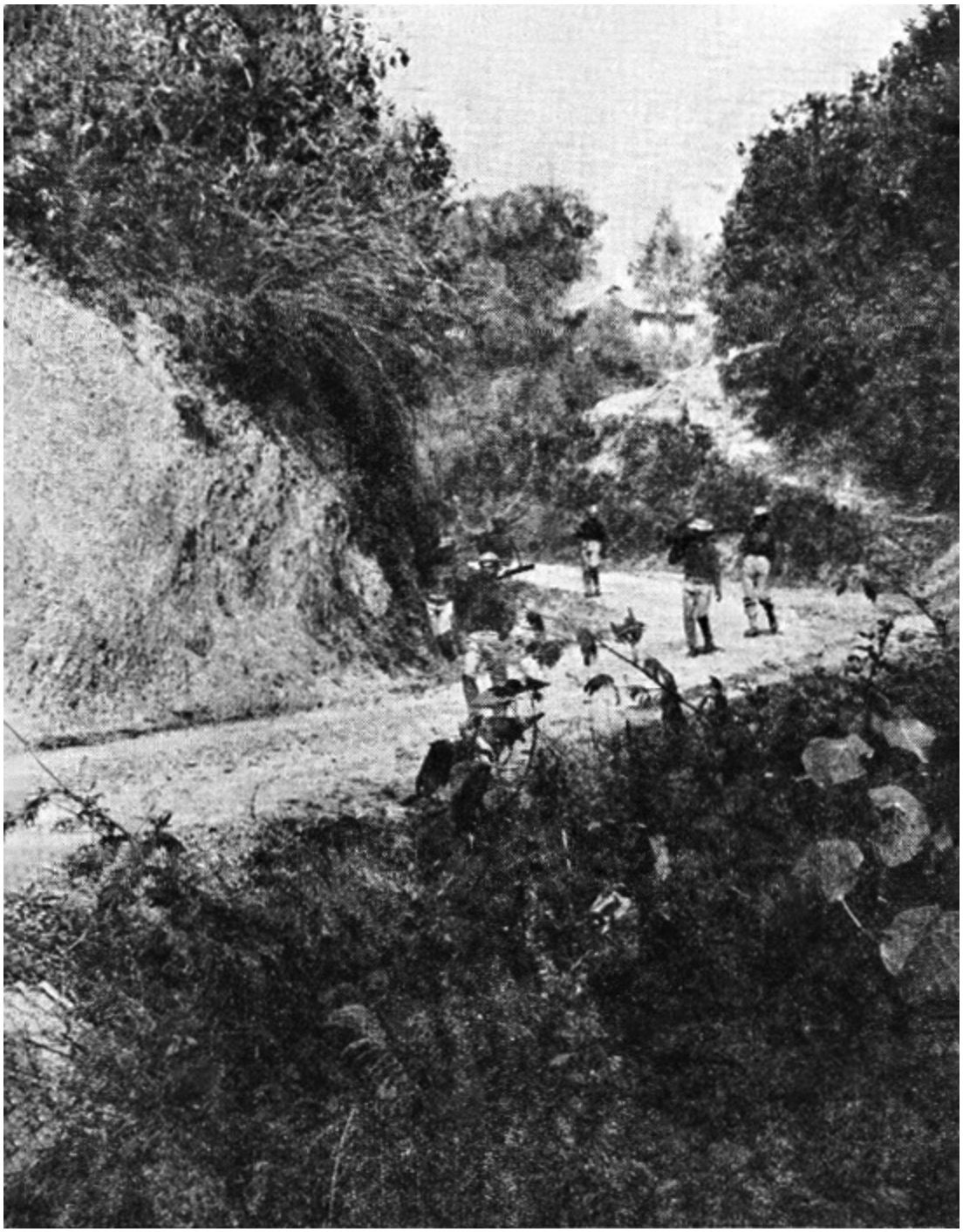
Therefore, we worked out a plan for his evacuation to MS-70 on the other side of landslide from where vehicles bring the patient to detachment headquarters and further to Imphal.

Coy Commander, Sub. Nand Ram who was present at detachment headquarters, was detailed for this job and was briefed by me to lead this convoy and to take all precautions to avoid any mishap. I had information that a particular gang of Mizo hostiles was roaming in that area and therefore my briefing to Subedar Nand Ram was thorough. But somehow, he took it lightly probably under the impress-sion that the area under reference was covered by cease-fire and, therefore, there was no possibility of any ambush. From security point of view, I was extremely worried and accordingly I had ensured that our convoy was self-sufficient in all respects. I had, therefore, directed Radio Grid Supervisor SI Hardayal Singh to accompany this convoy with a wireless set and also sent radio fitter and mechanic who had come on

tour to detachment headquarters. In addition, I had provided this convoy with a telephone set so that in case of any emergency/failure of wireless communication, they could contact the detachment headquarter, by connecting telephone on the existing telephone line on I-T Road. This party consisting of these two Subordinate Officers and 20 Other Ranks left in two power wagons around 0600 hours for MS-70 amidst heavy rain.

Around 1100 hours, to our utter surprise, Constable Fitter Arjun

Singh, who had gone with this convoy, came to detachment headquarters on foot with lot of burns on his body wearing only an underwear. Being an athlete, he could manage to reach in such a bad condition. But he could not talk; he was in a condition of severe shock. We, somehow managed to gather information from him that the convoy was ambushed at MS-52 near village Lamlaba and that all the members including Coy Commander were killed.



Men of the CRPF today confidently negotiate the bend where the fateful ambush had taken place.

However, I did not believe it because my previous experience of such encounters in J & K and other places had shown that men running away from field usually reported that they were the lone survivors while in fact casualties used to be only few. Hurriedly I gathered the remaining force of 20 men and led this column on foot as no other vehicle was available at

detachment headquarters due to road blocks on both sides. As the Commandant was not well, I forced him to remain at detachment headquarters itself.

Since ambush had already occurred, we advanced tactically and cautiously to ensure safety of our enm in the column and therefore movement was rather slow. It took us nearly two hours to reach the spot. On reaching there, I was stunned to see both the ambushed vehicles on fire and dead bodies of five to six jawans lying on the road; they had probably tried to jump out of the vehicles on being ambushed. Coy Commander, Sube-dar Nand Ram, was dead and was in lying position on the right side of the leading vehicle. It appeared from evidence that he had fired two shots from his rifle before he was hit by hostiles who were in position only few yards away from him. RGS Hardayal Singh was also lying dead on the left side of the vehicle. Driver of the front vehicle was found dead on the steering itself.

On detailed and thorough inspection of the sight of ambush, investigations made from the lone survivor and other sources later on, I could gather a clear picture of sequence of events.

This vehicular convoy started from detachment headquarters about 0600 hours. When it was approximately 4 to 5 kms from MS-52, it could be seen from a P.W.D. hut located on the top of a ridge near MS-52. Near that place, a gang of Mizo hostiles was resting. As soon as they saw the convoy coming, they decided to ambush it. Therefore, they rushed out of their place of camping and laid a hasty linear ambush. On both sides of the ambush they had placed LMGs and in the centre of ambush, other fire arms. Further at the extreme forward edge of the road where slightly higher ridge was existing, they placed big boulders in the centre of the road, thereby creating a road block.

Both these vehicles, which had started from detachment headquarters as convoy under the leadership of Coy Commander

Subedar Nand Ram, had come too close to each other and did not maintain required distance. Further, due to heavy, incessant rains, they had covered the bodies of vehicles with tarpauline and, therefore, there was no exit for men sitting on vehicles except through tail board side. Hence men, sitting inside the vehicles, were actually not observing the area ahead of them and presented a target like sitting ducks. On reaching near MS-52, the driver of

leading vehicle saw the road block and stopped his vehicle. Rear vehicle, which was already following closely, halted too close to the leading vehicle. Even after vehicles had stopped, none got out from vehicles which should have been the natural course of tactical action. Only vehicle fitter Constable Arjun Singh, came out of the vehicle and inquired from the driver of the leading vehicle about any mechanical defect. At this juncture, hostiles suddenly opened a full and concentrated barrage of fire with all automatic weapons and other fire arms. Seeing this, Arjun Singh instantaneously dropped down and crawled under the chassis of the vehicle for shelter from fire. He kept witnessing everything from this position. Then, for his further safety he climbed on the axle of the vehicle, where he remained for quite some time. After some time, the hostiles ceased fire and approached the vehicles and killed all wounded personnel inside the vehicles with volley of sten gun burst fire and then left the site of ambush after collecting all the weapons, ammunition, wireless set etc. and setting the vehicles on fire. When Arjun Singh could not bear the intensity of heat, he got away from the vehicle and managed to jump into a nearby nullah, which was covered with thick growth. From there, despite being severely burnt, he managed to reach the detachment headquarters, covering a distance of approximately 13 kms.

We then counted dead bodies and put them in order. There was nothing else to be done on the spot as it was quite dark by then and hostiles had already gained the lead of hours in that jungle-laden mountainous terrain. We returned to the detachment headquarters. It must have been their luckiest bag in the ambush with a lot of arms, ammunition, wireless set and above all 23 precious lives of a security force.

The sad news was flashed to Delhi and the entire nation was shocked and stunned to hear the killing of 21 CRPF men and 2 Army Signal men who had gone with the column to check telephone lines.

16 Jat Battalion was sent by the GOC, 8 Mountaineer Division, as a reinforcement. Lt. Col. Joginder Singh, the Commander of this Battalion, was known to me personally and on his arrival we both discussed the situation and made further plans. CRPF and Army men continued to comb entire area day and night for a week but all efforts proved to be failure. However, after about a week, my own cultivated sources brought me information that the concerned gang of Mizo hostiles was getting help of local villages and was camping some where near Makui Khullen village approximately 6 kms

across Irang River from MS-30.

I was eager to lead the column. However this was not in my luck as I was ordered by the Commandant to go to Tamenglong immediately as Shri Harbans Singh, Coy Commander, had a setback of mental derailment after hearing the news of the ambush in which his men were also killed. I, therefore, left for Tamenglong which was also heavily “infested” with hostiles. Before leaving for Tamenglong, I gave the information of the camping of the hostiles near Makui Khullen to Lt. Col. Joginder Singh of 16 Jat Regt.

Further/detailed one of my best Sub-Inspectors, Sher Singh Bala, Post Commander of MS-20, to go with the Jat column as a guide since he knew much about topography and terrain of the area. Then I left for Tamenglong. On reaching, there I took stock of the situation. The very next day of my reaching, a helicopter landed at Tamenglong in which I could manage to evacuate HC Sohan Singh only. The pilot of helicopter outright refused to evacuate Shri Harbans Singh, Coy Commander, since he was in mentally deranged condition and the Air Force regulations did not permit airlift of such persons in that type of helicopter. Therefore, I arranged for evacuation of this Commander by road under strong escort.

At Tamenglong, I was again stunned to hear that the platoon column with S.I. Sher Singh Bala of my Unit also became the target of this particular Mizo gang and suered heavy casualties at village Makui Khullen in which hostiles opened heavy fire around midnight at the school building which was being occupied by this column. Obviously, it was impossible for any reinforcement to reach in time since distance involved was too much. S.I. Sher Singh Bala was also killed.

Some of the lessons learnt from above incidents are enumerated below which might be of use to junior leaders of our Force :

(a) It usually happen that the security forces operating in a particular area tend to become slack after being vigilant, cautious and alert for some time. Subedar Nand Ram should not have allowed drivers to cover the body of vehicles with tar-pauline.

(b) Both the vehicles did not keep the required distance and thereby gave an opportunity to hostiles to trap them as a close target.

(c) As soon as vehicles had stopped, all occupants of vehicles should have immediately jumped out of the vehicles.

(d) As regards the encounter at Makui Khullen, it can only be said that they should not have occupied the school building which was situated on tactically unsound position. Even if that building was occupied, the dominating grounds and surrounding areas should have been dominated by us. It is a usual mistake of the security force columns to try to get some covered accommodation on reaching a village even though that position may be tactically unsound and highly dangerous.

SUPREME SACRIFICE AT THE ALTAR OF DUTY

by
P. J. JOSEPH

The sunny morning of 29th August 1975 was apparently like any other day for Head Constable Rameshwar Dass and Constable Anusuya Prasad of 55th Bn at Aizawl in Mizoram. They both woke up with the reveille at 4.30 in the morning and got ready along-with their other colleagues to face another day of arduous duties in the serene hilly terrain of Aizawl town where peace and security of life were frequently disturbed by the anti-national insurgents. The security forces remained ever alert to keep the insurgency under control.

Rameshwar Dass became a Constable in the 3rd Battalion CRPF in 1956 and by devotion to duty and commendable service mostly on the Indo-Pakistan border, in Rann of Kutch and J&K, became a Head Constable in 1966. Action was on for recognising his unblemished and meritorious service of 19 years. The recommendation for awarding him the Police Medal for Meritorious Service was under scrutiny at higher levels.

Anusuya Prasad, born on January 1, 1952, was enrolled as a Constable in 1971 in the 55th Battalion. He went home on 60 days' leave, got married on July 2, 1975, rejoined duty and was undergoing an unarmed combat course at

the Battalion Headquarters.

The Lurking Danger

In the morning Head Constable Rameshwar Dass and Constable Anusuya Prasad worked out the details of items to be purchased for celebrating the Shivaratri festival in the Battalion temple and were de for encashing a bank draft at the local branch of State Bank of India. They left the headquarters around 10 O'clock in the morning, each carrying a rifle to protect themselves in the atmosphere of insurgency prevalent in the area. After crossing a distance of about one kilometre, they started climbing the steps leading to the main road of the town.

Unaware of the lurking danger, they were probably hatching plans in their minds for a proper celebration of the Shivaratri that night, when suddenly Constable Anusuya Prasad spotted armed hostiles through the shutter of a house-cum-shop by the side of the stairway. He alerted the Head Constable and as they looked towards the hut, the hostiles became aware that they had been spotted. The ring leader of the hostiles sprang towards Head Constable Rameshwar Dass with pistols drawn in both the hands and tried to disarm them by closing in with the pistols. The Mizo hostiles are very fond of drawing pistols by both the hands and try to surprise their victims. Head Constable Rameshwar Dass, the veteran of many actions in the past, did not lose heart and grappled with his assailant. The hostile at this stage fired both the pistols, injuring Rameshwar Dass and Anusuya Prasad in their arms. Even though injured in the arm, Rameshwar Dass did not loosen his grip of the hostile with whom he was grappling.



H.C. Rameshwar Dass



Ct. Anusuya Prasad

A Drama of Courage

As an unbelievable drama of cold courage, grit and determination of the highest order rarely seen in combat was in progress, the other hostiles fired from inside the hut at the scene and immediately thereafter came out of the hut and spread the scene with sten gun bursts. Constable Anusuya Prasad, though severely injured in both arms, at this stage fired a shot through the head of the hostile who was in the grip of Head Constable Rameshwar Dass, killing the hostile instantaneously. The bursts of hostile sten gun fire dropped Head Constable Rameshwar Dass along-with the hostile in his grip to the ground. Finding the situation dangerous, the other hostiles were running away, keeping the scene covered with their sten gun bursts which struck down Constable Anusuya Prasad even as he was trying to reload his gun for firing again. The hostile ring leader killed at the spot was identified as self-styled Lieut. Rohnuna, the so-called Aizawl Town Commander of the Mizo National Army, dead in the arms of HC Rameshwar Dass.

On receipt of information at the Battalion Hq, reinforcements under the control of the Commandant and other officers rushed to the place to find Constable Anusuya Prasad with 4 bullet injuries in his arms and one in the stomach writhing in pain but still conscious and HC Rame-shwar Dass still gripping the body of the hostile even after they both had breathed their last.

HC Rameshwar Dass had sustained 19 bullet injuries on his body in the encounter but all this fire power could not loosen his grip over his adversary even in death.

Constable Anusuya Prasad, dangerously wounded with five bullets, was still conscious and gave out details of the encounter. Though he was immediately rushed to the local military hospital and all possible medical assistance was made available, he breathed his last on August 30, 1975 mid-night.

The supreme sacrifice by these heroes of the CRPF spurred all the security forces in Mizoram to a concerted effort against the hostile groups, leading to the capture of many wanted hostiles as well as recovery of large quantities of illicit arms and ammunition.

We salute Head Constable Rameshwar Dass and Constable Anusuya Prasad for their heroic sacrifice.

POLICE AWARDS FOR ARMY MEN

Army officers on deputation or re-employment in Central police organizations can henceforth be considered for the award of President's Police Medal for Distinguished Services on having completed at least eight years of service and for the award of Police Medal for Meritorious Services on having completed at least five years of service in the organization.

Relaxations can be however given in cases of officers having exceptionally outstanding records.



GROUP CENTRE GAUHATI

The strategic operational role and the vast deployment of C.R.P.F. in the north-eastern region necessitated the establishment of a Group Centre in the area for meeting with urgent demands of the Force. Group Centre, Gauhati was accordingly established in March 1975.

Located amidst a fascinating group of hills, this Group Centre has a background of jungle greenery. The Group Centre is spread over an area of 183 acres along the Gauhati-Shillong road.

Apart from the usual housekeeping responsibilities, this Group Centre has been entrusted with the responsibilities of running the M.T. Static Workshop and Arms Workshop for catering to the needs of Units deployed in the north-eastern region. These two institutions are fully equipped for undertaking any type of technical repairs of motor transport, arms and other equipment.

The progress of construction of buildings is really fast and in a short period, three 3-storeyed barracks, 30 Type I quarters, 108 Type II quarters, 12 Type III quarters, 8 Type IV quarters, 1 Type VI quarter and 60 garages have already been commissioned into service. Work on several other residential and non-residential buildings is in hand.

The complete complex will have several barracks, hundreds of residential quarters, a 50-bedded hospital, a spacious building for M.T, Static Workshop, and Arms Workshop, transmitting and receiving stations for the wireless, apart from having other administrative buildings. It is indeed a picturesque sight to look at the buildings of this Group Centre located on different hills connected with the winding roads.

The Group Centre is authorised a 50-bedded hospital to cater to the needs of all surrounding

Units. This hospital will provide a great relief to the patients from the various Battalions of entire north-eastern region. Presently the hospital is functioning in the men’s barrack and the patients of all the Units are treated there.

The Group Canteen commenced functioning soon after its birth. Group Centre canteen has been registered as a consumers’ cooperative society, thereby providing a great relief from some taxes. The day is not far when it will commence functioning as a base canteen for all the Units deployed in the northeastern sector and will be in position to provide goods to the Units at much cheaper rates.

The Family Welfare Centre was opened during December 1975 in a Type II block. Within a few months, the Family Welfare Centre was equipped with the bianco machine and massala grinder and has undertaken embroidery, knitting and stitching work on a large scale. Recently a bakery has been commissioned into service. Senior police and civil officers who paid a visit to the Family Welfare Centre were so impressed with the quality, design and finish of the products that they placed a substantial order for various items with the Centre for exhibiting them during A.I.C.C session.

A 35 mm double projector was inaugurated in an open-air auditorium by Shrimati P. C. Das, on October 15, 1976 for the entertainment of the men and families.

The Arms Workshop provides technical cover to duty Battalions and

Group Centres located in the north-eastern region in the maintenance of arms and ammunition, binoculars and compasses.

The establishment of MT Static Workshop in this Group Centre has met with the long-felt need of CRPF deployed in the area. The workshop has overhauled hundreds of engines of all types of vehicles cheaply and expeditiously as compared to the local market. Apart from engine overhauling and other major repairs, the workshop undertakes modification of vehicles for use as ambulances and modification of bodies of vehicles for law and order duties. Besides, practical training is imparted to the Fitters.



Men of the CRPF provide guard for their colleagues travelling by boat on the Barak river.



Nagas at the village of Longmisa in Nagaland discuss their problems with the officers of the CRPF in a spirit of cordiality and understanding.

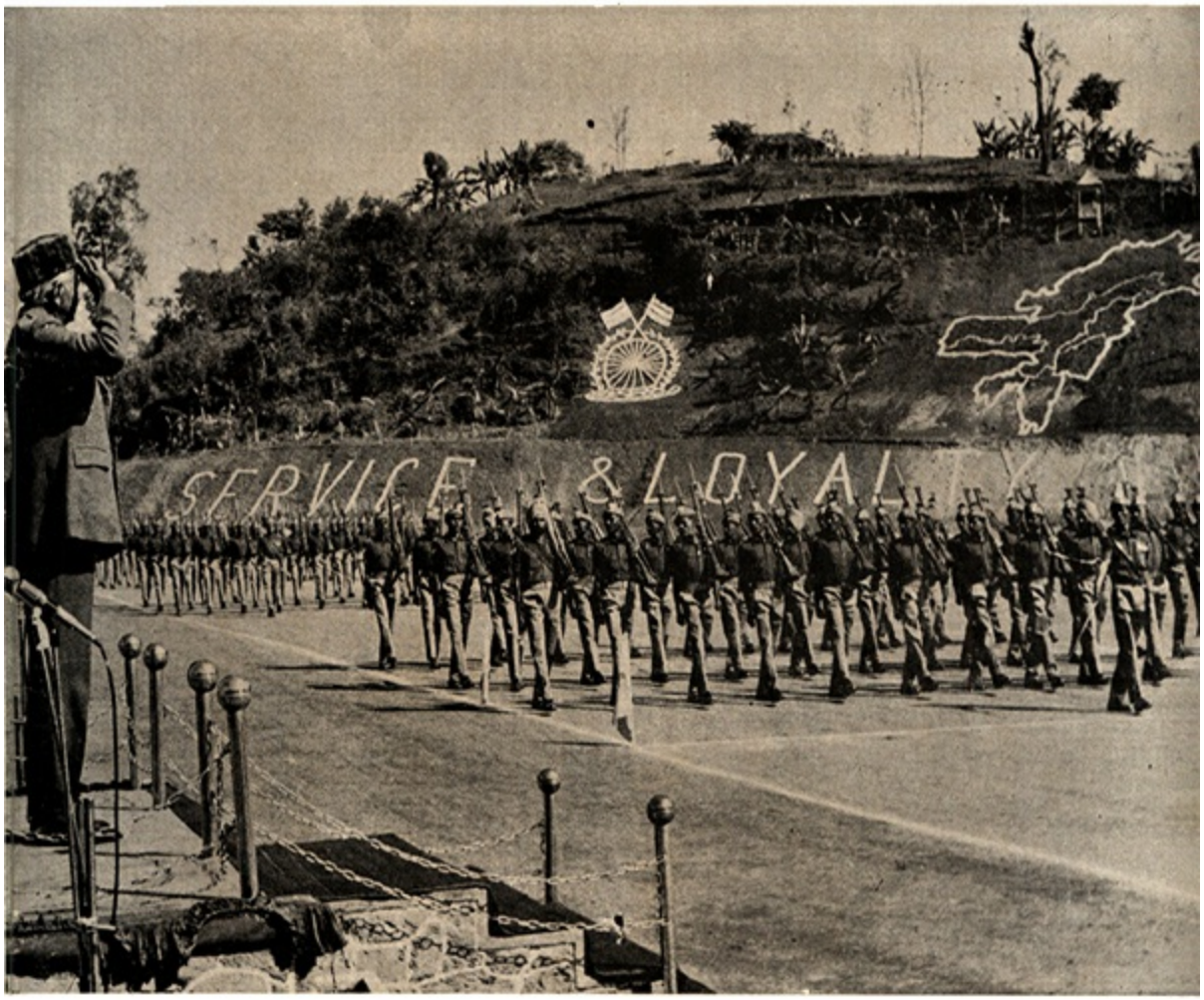
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THE

Crapler

CRPF NEWSLETTER & MAGAZINE

Vol. VI No. 1 February 28, 1977 (Phalguna 9, 1898)



- Gift of blood
- Investiture Parade
- Group Centre, Gandhinagar
- How I won Vietnam war
- Evolution of strategic thought
- How CRP fought Bihar floods

सचिव
स्वास्थ्य एंव परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय
SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

D.O.No.110/SHFP/77.

New Delhi-110011 January 6, 1977.

Dear Shri Khurana,

I was extremely happy to have been informed by the Indian Red Cross Society about the contribution of the Central Reserve Police Force in the Voluntary Blood Donation Scheme. I am sure the record of 501 units of blood so generously donated by the Central Reserve Police Force Jawans in one day shall not be easily broken by any organisation. I was also informed that the Central Reserve Police Force is at the top in the field of Voluntary Blood Donation, in the Indian Red Cross Society's records giving them a total of 1216 donors in 1976 in Delhi. I do hope in future also Central Reserve Police Force shall continue to help in this humanitarian field. I convey my thanks to you and the Jawans of the Force.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Gian Prakash)

Shri S. L. Khrana,
Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi.

CRPF is at the top in the field of voluntary blood donations—a proof.

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

February 28, 1977
Phalguna 9, 1898

Chief Editor
H. S. Sethi

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Governor L. P. Singh taking salute at the investiture parade, Gauhati

Photo : Shiv Kumar

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IN THIS ISSUE

******The Missing Credit*: **"Someone lives when someone gives. To give blood in this sense is to make a gift of life itself. Yet even in our blood transfusion services we find adulteration and corruption", says Usha Talwar in her article underlining the importance of blood donations for the mankind.**

******Gujarat Governor inaugurates Group Centre, Gandhinagar* **: "It is the loyalty and spirit of service that enables them (CRPF men) to perform their tasks in difficult times"—a tribute from Governor K. K. Viswanathan of Gujarat on the occasion of the inauguration of the Group Centre at Gandhinagar.**

******How I won the Vietnam War* **: General Van Tien Dung, the hero of Saigon's victory reveals, with a relish, the strategy adopted to win the Vietnamese War. Hanoi, he says, was always one jump ahead of CIA and South Vietnamese intelligence.**

***** ***CRPF Investiture Parade at Gauhati:*** **: "The Force (CRPF) has done an outstanding job in strengthening the Centre and routing the forces of disorder," said Governor L. P. Singh while addressing the investiture parade of the CRPF at Gauhati. A report.**

******Evolution of Strategic Thought since 1945* **: Michael Howard, an expert on war studies, provides an insight into the way thought on various wars strategies has developed since 1945. In a brilliant analysis, he reveals the relative place occupied by various world powers and poses vital questions of importance for the future.**

******How CRPF Fought Bihar Floods:* **The saga of CRPF's fight against the floods in Bihar during the unprecedented floods last year by M. S. Bawa, who was DIGP, CRPF in Patna at that time.**

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"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor.

THE MISSING CREDIT

by
USHA TALWAR

Someone lives when someone gives. To give blood in this sense is to make a gift of life itself. Yet even in our blood-transfusion services we find adulteration and corruption.....

The music stopped all of a sudden. An urgent appeal was broadcast. After sixteen years of marriage, the couple had at long last been blessed with a child. But on account of the incompatible blood groups of the patient, the infant's life was in danger. Its only hope of survival lay in a complete exchange-transfusion of its blood. Time was of the essence. The radio was blaring forth : "A donor possessing blood of B Rh negative group : Kindly call immediately at the Blood Bank in the hospital and donate blood to save a life that has just come into the world."

Would there be the one needed so desperately at this critical hour; one who held the key to a life: fresh blood to rekindle the fast dying hopes of the couple—a hope which had materialised after sixteen years ?

Gloom pervaded the scene. Minutes seemed like hours. Suddenly, there was a transformation. "Doctor, the donor has arrived," cried the nurse cheerfully. All the faces brightened up : the transfusion started. The child was saved and so were the hopes of the couple.

Blood is Life

Bless you, blood-donor; but for you so many lamps of life would have flickered out and as many hopes would have died without seeing the light of the day.

Yes indeed, every day thousands all over the world, by gifting small amounts of their vital life-blood, play an invaluable role in saving thousands of other lives that hang by the slenderest threads because of accidents, surgery, child-birth, incompatible blood groups of husbands and wives.

To the caveman who noticed a fellow man or animal bleeding to death, the ebbing away of blood became equated with the ebbing away of life, so that in

his mind, blood and life were the same thing; and indeed in a way they are. Blood is life in the sense that we cannot live without it. If much of it is lost, and not replaced, we must die. Much of our fear of donating blood may be traced to this phenomenon. But what is not realised widely is the fact that a normal healthy body can safely spare half a pint of blood every quarter without any adverse effects. Here is a readily available and vast source of supply. To motivate voluntary donors is the next logical step. Someone lives when someone gives. To give blood in this sense is to gift life itself.

A Miracle-worker

Blood is a miracle-worker more powerful than any other life-saving medicine. Blood, which the heart pumps around the body, does many things to keep us alive and healthy. Besides transporting the necessities of life— oxygen, water and food— to all the parts of the body and helping in eliminating waste, it serves as a constant guard against infection.

The latest miracle that blood has been doing for some decades is through transfusion, giving us the means to help save the lives of others.

The history of blood transfusion dates back to the 17th century when the earliest successful attempts were made in London by Sir Christopher Wren, a man of many talents and the architect of St. Paul’s and other famous buildings. Blood was transfused from dog by connecting the veins of the two animals. At about the same time, transfusion of the blood of a lamb into the veins of a young boy suffering from anaemia was made in France with unfortunate results. It is common knowledge today that animal blood is dangerous to man. It was only in 1818 that Dr James Blundell used human blood for a patient of cancer and though the condition of the patient improved for a while, he died later. Numerous complications associated with transfusion checked further progress of this therapy.

Epoch-making Discovery

The epoch-making discovery that human beings belong to four blood groups, A, B, O & AB, by Karl Landsteiner of Austria in 1909, made blood transfusion safe and paved the way for further discoveries of numerous other blood-group systems.

The casualties of World War II led to tremendous advances in the field of blood-banking. Blood transfusion became easy and safe, essentially as a result of wartime and post-war research. Blood banks were established in

several parts of the world. During the same period, the first blood bank came into being in India. But so far the quality of blood had not been given the crucial consideration it deserved. It was only when complications from posttransfusion hepatitis started arising that attention was focused on the quality of the blood used. The idea of voluntary donation of blood was born, and the need to run a completely voluntary blood transfusion service was realised.

Evils of Professionalism

The importance of the right quality of blood cannot be overemphasised. Despite unprecedented advances in medicine, a substitute for blood has not been produced so far. It has to come from human donors, as a gift from the healthy to the sick. This gift of blood should be entirely voluntary, untainted by commercial motives both in the interest of society and the individual recipients. The evils of professionalism in blood are far too obvious. A blood-seller gives blood mostly for pecuniary gain. He needs money more than his blood; he probably lives by it. He may also do so due to greed. He has no compunction about selling blood with any transmissible infection that he may have contracted. His blood may carry disease, and therefore, seriously imperil the life of the receiver, which it is intended to save. Usually ill-fed, ill-clothed, and often without proper shelter, these pathetic specimens from the under-privileged sections of the community are compelled to sell their blood and thereby endanger not only the lives of patients receiving their blood but also their own. They may themselves be in need of a transfusion or two.

To make matters worse, the unscrupulous traders in blood (of whom there is no dearth) fully exploit the persistent shortage of this precious liquid and indulge in highly objectionable, unethical and chemically dangerous practices. Could there be a worse cruelty to those who give, and clinically a more dangerous service to those who receive ? And yet, this is precisely the picture the blood transfusion service presents in the country today. It is a picture of disease, poverty, and exploitation, of adulteration and corruption.

A “Social Murder”

Bikramjit (22) was admitted to Civil Hospital, Amritsar on May 18, 1974, with severe hepatitis and died of hepatic coma five days later. Coming from a poor family, he became a professional blood-seller to earn a little money from a private blood bank. None who bled him for other patients had ever

questioned him about his health or about the disease he was suffering from. He sold his blood every week. The blood bank made three to four times the money it paid to Bikramjit as his fees. The patients receiving his blood must have died too. But such deaths go unrecorded.

Bikramjit's is not a lone tragedy. There are hundreds of Bikramjits all over the country who daily flock to the various centres trading in blood. This tragedy focuses attention on a culpable failing on the part of the community. If there were generous response from voluntary donors to meet the demand for blood in the hospitals, there would have been no need for Bikramjit to sell his blood week after week, and court death wilfully. And what about those who drew his blood week after week ? Did the ponderous law and order machinery think it fit to move in this matter ? Was it a case of murder, culpable homicide or plain suicide; and who were the accessories to this crime ? Legal pundits may quibble on what label to pin on this stark death but, by common consent, it would appear that it occurred due to the failure of society and may be termed a "social murder". And all of us are apparently answerable for this and similar other cases.

The Indifference

The reason why such a tragic situation is accepted without the slightest demur in our country is not far to seek. Tradition-bound and superstition-ridden as we fare, we are content to be lethargic. We lack courage to change with the times and the requirements of society. Fear and indifference make us extremely hesitant to make a break with our traditional attitudes. False notions and baseless apprehensions about the possible effects of giving blood continue to persist in the minds of people, literate and illiterate both. These have hampered the growth of a safe and healthy blood transfusion service in the country. Consequently blood continues to be just another product subject to the laws of the market; often the black-market.

Realising the health hazards in professional blood banking and the unquestioned superiority of the voluntary system, a few centres in India have switched over to the latter. But they could perhaps be counted on one's fingers. Donating blood must become a way of life with all our able-bodied people with-in the eligible age-group, just as it is with peoples in many advanced countries. Any person between the ages of 18 and 55 years who possesses average good health, weighs not less than 100 lbs, and has not had a history of jaundice in the previous five years can safely donate half a pint of

blood once every quarter. The human body makes it up within hours, and the donor is none the worse for it. There are persons on record with over a hundred donations to their credit. All of them continue to enjoy good health.

Every Gift is Unique

The gift of blood is so easy to make and means so much to those who receive it that no healthy person has any excuse for not being a blood donor. Who gets their blood is generally not known to the donors, for some donation saves lives directly and dramatically while others get converted into essential blood products. The fact however remains that every donation is unique in itself. It is impelled by the highest of motives. It is a precious gift that money cannot buy nor laboratories manufacture.

There is urgent need for setting up a well-knit national organisation to bring about social awareness in the community. The gift of blood is a symbolic and yet realistic act and it is absolutely essential that it becomes popular by our making it better understood. The administrators, the medical experts, and the leaders of public opinion—all must open their minds to new concepts about blood donation; concepts which have been tested and found more beneficial and effective in saving lives and without causing any ill effects of the donors. Only concerted and co-ordinated efforts on all fronts will yield results. Successful blood-donor panels can be operated in all strata of society, from illiterate groups to communities of high sophistication.

Donations : A Doty

Blood donation is not the prerogative of any one ethnic or religious group or political or economic system. The blood donors of any community are its average citizens, men and women alike, for whom it is neither necessary nor possible to be perfect specimens of humanity. The people have to be made to look upon blood donation as a duty which, like the paying of taxes, is necessary for provision of the services which one expects from one’s community.

The root cause of the present pathetic situation seems to be the giving of a free hand to professional blood-sellers and commercial blood banks. The Government at the Centre should appoint a committee to investigate the transfusion services in our hospitals. It owes it to the people to maintain the requisite standards for the quality of blood. In Australia and some other countries trade in human blood is legally banned. The Government in Japan

decided to prohibit the sale of blood more than a decade ago. In Europe, in Canada and in England, the blood-seller just does not exist. The obvious advantages of the voluntary system of blood donation made these countries switch over to it.

It is time we took a leaf from their book and followed suit. The International Red Cross Conference, held in Teheran in October 1973, urged its member nations "to adopt highest standards for a safe blood service to their citizens and formulate those standards on the concept of non-remunerative blood donation.....to attain the humanitarian objectives of a total national blood service based on the broad voluntary participation of the people."

Voluntary Gift is Subtle

A good thing deserves to be repeated. There is no substitute for human blood so far, and in that again no substiute for the voluntary donor. Each one of the donors is motivated by one prime consideration : to give a little of his or her blood to save another unknown human being whose life may be needing just those precious drops. Here at least one rises above petty considerations. Donating blood is, therefore, an ennobling experience. It is a bliss to share. It is the quality of mercy itself. It blesses one who gives and it blesses one who receives.

Savita, a young girl of 20, excitedly entered the bleeding room of a hospital blood bank and, though a little late, insisted on donating her blood that very day. On enquiry, she revealed that she was getting married the next day and on her mother's advice wanted to enter the new phase of her life with the blessings of someone in dire need. For her, donating blood to save a life was the supreme blessing.

There is a subtle value to voluntary giving. When you donate half a pint of your blood, you make a very personal kind of charitable contribution. You are, in a sense, giving a part of yourself. Emerson once said, "The only true gift is something of yourself." So let us all give some of this magic within us —the donation of a part, easily spared, of our life's stream. It places a special mark on us—a mark of credit to ourselves and to our society. We all need this credit.

(Courtesy: "Imprint")

CRP rings in the New Year with a gift of blood

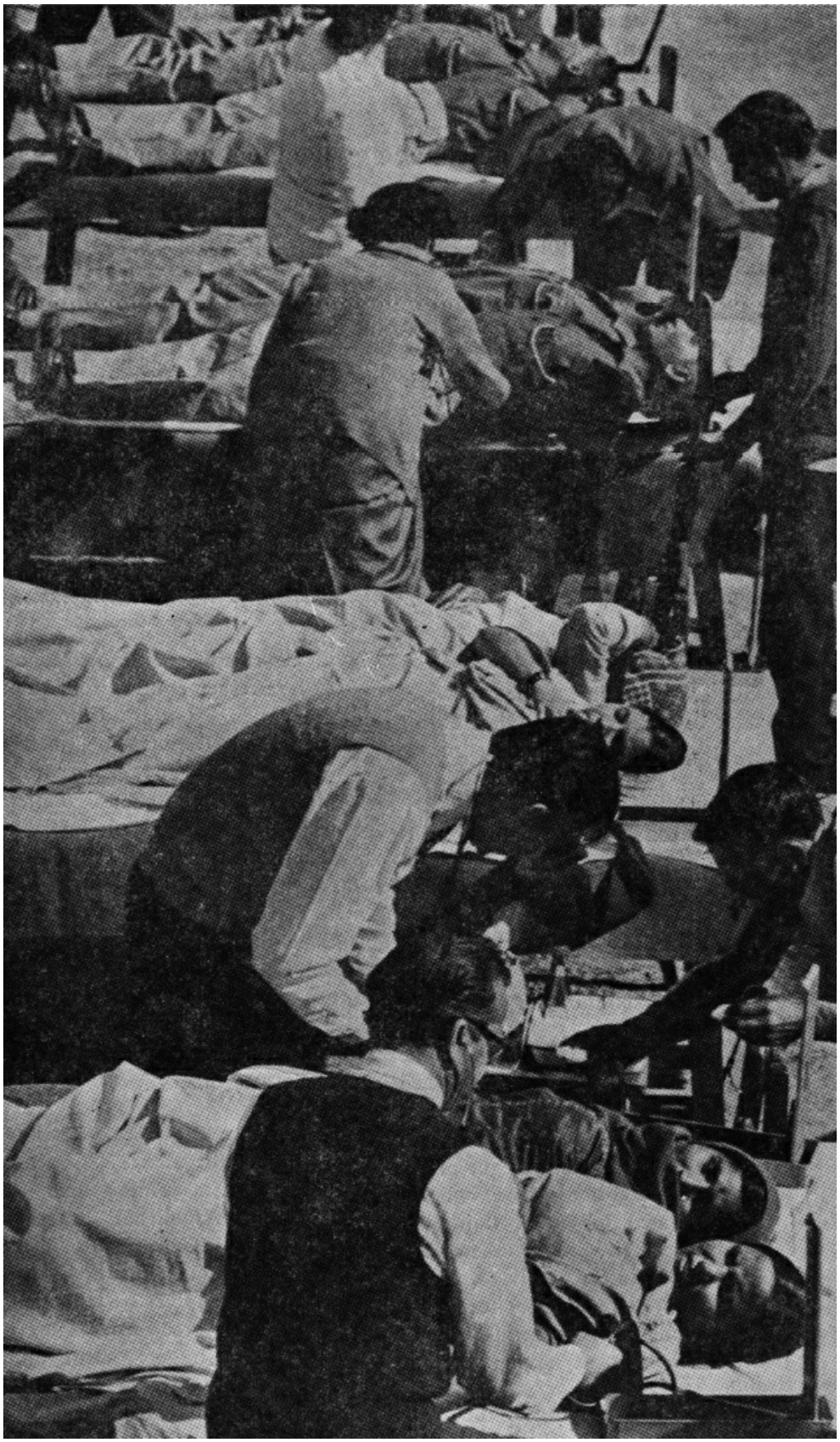
On December 30, 1976, Dr. M.L. Gupta of Blood Bank of the Indian Red Cross Society called on Shri B. Verma, Deputy Director (Adm) in his office. Shri M.S. Bawa, Deputy Director (Ops) was also present.

During the course of their discussions, Dr. Gupta revealed that NCC had set a record in blood donation in Delhi area. On being apprised that CRPF was willing to break the record, Dr. Gupta fixed the date of December 31, 1976, for holding a blood donation camp.

When Shri Sukhcharan Singh, Commandant 15 Bn., Shri P.S. Kadian, Commandant 45th Bn, and Shri K. L. Dubey, Commandant Group Centre were informed, they expressed their keenness and the next morning they were at the Recreation Hall of Group Centre New Delhi alongwith their officers and men who volunteered to donate blood.

A Common Endeavour

Wives of CRPF officers including Mrs. Bawa and Mrs. Dubey joined hands in their common endeavour to better the previous record. They were seen looking after the donors and serving them tea and snacks.



Wives of CRPF personnel contribute their mite in the common endeavour.

The shattering of previous records necessitated blood donations at the rate of 90 donors per hour. But during the first hour only 82 could donate blood. Few more beds were added to speed up the rate.

By 1600 hours, CRPF had set a new record for maximum donations in one day and had also improved upon the overall record of 1058 donors of the National Cadet Corps. But as Dr. Gupta congratulated Shri Bawa and called it a day, S.I. Kolekar remarked innocently : "But we fixed some other figure. Would you disappoint the people who are waiting for the last few hours."

"We have no bottles or containers left as we never thought we would get more than 300 donors," quipped another doctor.

Buoyant spirit

Subedar-Major B.S. Negi of GC New Delhi came forward, saluted and said, "I am retiring today and would you like me to carry a stigma that I could not complete the task assigned ?"

As luck would have it, there was still a box of plastic bags (imported containers) in one of the Red Cross vans. Red Cross teams, which were quite tired, were visibly moved on this remark of the Sub.-Major and there was a spontaneous decision to go ahead.

Sun was setting down on the year 1976. Patromaxes were rushed in and the SM's wish was honoured. By 6.30 p.m. over 500 had donated blood. The fatigue of the day was forgotten. One and all congratulated the Sub. Major and Sub-Inspector, wishing them the best of luck in the new year. How happy they were could be seen from their serene smiles reflecting a sense of satisfaction on having done the job.

CRPF thus rang in the New Year with a gift of blood to the nation.

DC's GREETINGS

"Total Dedication & Loyalty Our Watchwords"

Shri N. S. Saksena, the Director-General of Central Reserve Police Force, on December 31, 1976 conveyed, in a wireless message, the new year greetings to the rank and file of the Force. Following is the text of the message :—

"Year 1976 saw rapid progress and consolidation. Sector IV and also Group Centres Imphal and Gandhinagar started. Rupees six crores being spent in 1976-77 on buildings.

"Training took rapid strides with refresher courses for Commandants, Assistant Commandants and Deputy Superintendents of Police and Army training for 7 Battalions. Better training in Signals. Internal Security Academy sanctioned.

Ministerial staff increased. Expenditure on welfare increased. Central Reserve Police Force now more representative of India than in 1974. Our manuals and training pamphlets are models for others.

"Leave travel concession sanctioned for all areas. Concession of extra joining time to Units in Arunachal Pradesh. Pension and General Provident Fund streamlined. Thousands of families happier by reduction in alcohol. Force earned laurels everywhere by its silent and quiet efficiency in law and order and excellent work in fires, floods, and cyclones and, above all, by its good conduct.

We gave about 1200 blood donations.

"In 1977 we shall recruit people from all those areas not yet adequately represented in Central Reserve Police Force, push our training, spend eight and a half crores in 1977-78 on buildings especially on married quarters, open 2 Recruits' Training Centres and face new tasks with quiet optimism.

'Pray to God to bring happiness and cheer in the lives of all Central Reserve Police Force officers and men and their families.

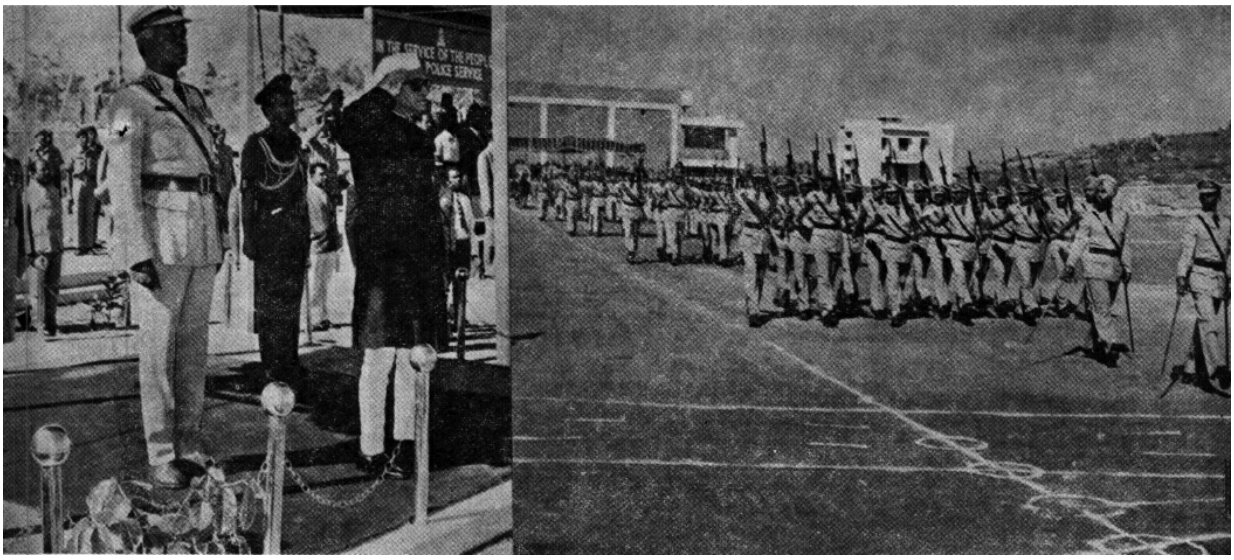
"Total dedication and loyalty should be our watchwords."

A PAT FOR THE PRESS

The Principal Accounts Officer in the Government of India has much appreciated the quality of printing done by the CRPF press at Jharoda Kalan.

When CPAU was entrusted with the responsibility of finalization and payment of pension/gratuities, A. D. (Accts) placed an order with the CRPF press for supply of various forms. In a short period, CRPF press was able to supply the forms and booklets which were printed and bound in a flawless

manner.



Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the late President, taking salute at special parade

Call for impartial & efficient police work

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the President of India, speaking on the occasion of the passing-out-parade of XXVIII batch of I.P.S. probationers on November 23. 1976, exhorted them to see to it that did not give the slightest impression that the authority vested in them was either abused or not used to relieve others of distress

"Thereis a feeling in many quarters that a gap exists between the public expectation and police performance," he said and added that he was sure that "you will remember that people expect you to give them clean impartial and efficient police work, with understanding, courtesy and solicitude for public welfare."

Congratulating those who received the prizes, the President said; "I am sure that the prize winners as well as as others, will have the opportunity of annexing during active service in the field, the most valuable of all prizes, that is the people's approbation for your devoted service"

Following are some of the extracts from the President's speech :

"I am glad to note that the training methods and techniques as well as the syllabi for the basic course of the I.P.S. probationers have been revised and

reoriented to suit the present-day needs."

"It is the primary duty of any Government to ensure protection to the weaker sections of society against the denial of rights and liberties, which have been guaranteed by the Constitution. In this, the Police have a special role to play.

"After the declaration of the emergency last year, the question of reorienting the police organisation, so as to make it an effective instrument not only for enforcing law and order but for ensuring impartiality and social justice among all sections of the people has assumed special significance. In fact, the crux of the 20-point programme is the strengthening of the fabric of social justice, without which all talk of a true welfare state would be meaningless. The entire emphasis of the programme has been on affording protection to the weaker sections of the society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

The Image

"The image of the Police department depends primarily on the quick, impartial, efficient and honest functioning of the Sub-Inspectors who are in charge of the police stations and who come in intimate contact with the people. It is not unusual that the complaints made by the ordinary public at police stations are sometimes not even registered, let alone investigated. It is perhaps this factor, more than others, that is responsible for the poor reputation of the police. It will be your responsibility as senior police officers to ensure that the police image is improved by better performance in this particular area in accordance with the legitimate expectation of the people, by timely registration of offences, quick and impartial investigation and speedy disposal of cases."

"You should ensure that your subordinates are restrained, courteous and considerate in their treatment of the complainant and witnesses and humane in their dealings with the offenders, abjuring the use of third-degree methods in investigation."

"There are certain basic qualities that are required to make a successful police officer. Some of these are high sense of discipline, an attitude of impartiality, a sense of devotion to duty, a desire to serve the people, qualities of service-oriented leadership, commonsense, a sense of humour, integrity and hard work. These qualities accompanied by professional competence, are

absolutely essential for the success of a police officer in the present day. You must cultivate these qualities through sustained effort."

STRESS ON PREVENTING MISUSE OF EMERGENCY POWERS

The joint conference of Home Secretaries and Inspectors-General of Police of States and Union Territories has recommended that efforts should be made at all levels to prevent the misuse of emergency powers, in particular the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA). The Conference discussed at length the safeguards to be provided at every stage for this purpose. The conference was of the view that *mala fide* use of emergency powers could be checked by expeditious enquiry into complaints and effective supervision by senior officers.

The joint conference also discussed the measures required to reduce delays in investigation of cases by the police. It was noticed that in some States, cases pending for completion of investigation were on the high side. The conference suggested that a certain minimum staff should be earmarked for investigation of cases and this should not be utilised for other purposes. It also recommended that Superintendents of Police should undertake a regular review of the progress of investigation. The conference recommended that monitoring cells should be set up at the State levels and also at the district levels to review the progress of trial investigation and disposal of cases. In some States, it was noticed that certain specialised detective staff had been organised for specialised type of crime and this was also commended for adoption by other States.

The topic of police-community relationship was discussed at great length at the joint conference. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister in their addresses had impressed on the conference the need for paying greater attention to this aspect. The consensus of opinion in the conference was that more vigorous efforts were necessary in this direction. It was felt that apart from the normal police work efforts should be made by the police to enlarge the field of contact with the people.

Summing up the discussions, the Home Secretary, Shri S.L.Khurana, made it clear that the only way to endear the people to the police was by

better performance and by doing what the people legitimately expected, namely, timely registration of complaints, quick investigation and speedy disposal of cases.

There was wide appreciation by the conference of the report of The Gore Committee on police training. The main thrust of the recommendations of the Gore Committee was on the development and awareness of the social and a political climate in which the policemen had to work and the inculcation of the appropriate attitudes towards the weaker sections of society. It was realised that most of the recommendations fell within the sphere of the State Governments and only a few of them may require minor modifications because of local conditions.

A general consensus emerged on the acceptance of the recommenda-ions and the representatives from the the States promised to supplement the efforts of the Centre in ensuring the expeditious implementation of the recommendations after determining their order of priority.

2 Constables Avert Burglary

Constables Raj Nandan Singh and Baijnath Tiwari exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty by averting what could have been a major burglary.

On the morning of November 5, 1976 when the Head Booking Clerk of Mokameh Railway Station was counting cash in his office, a man hit him on the head and snatched the cash.

On hearing the alarm raised by the clerk, the two constables who were on R. P. duty, rushed to the spot and overpowered the assailant.

In appreciation of their good work, IGP, Sector II has given cash rewards of Rs. 100 each to the Constables.

TRANSFERS

Shri N.S. Vasudevan, I.P.S., till recently DIGP, Neemuch has been transferred to Kohima. Shri Raj Singh and Shri B.R. Sur till recently DIGs of Imphal and Aizwal Ranges, have been transferred as DIGPs of Aizwal and Ajmer respectively.

STATE IGPs' CONFERENCE

H. M. Asks Policemen To Befriend People

Inaugurating the two-day Conference of the Inspectors-General of Police at Delhi on October 28, 1976 the Home Minister, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi, called upon the police force throughout the country to build a friendly image of their force with the people so that people would look upon them as their friends. The Home Minister regretted that even after three decades of independence, a public impression that the police were the friends of the people was yet to emerge.

Another point stressed by the Home Minister was that somehow the distance between the officers and their men in the police forces was not being narrowed. Unless this distance was narrowed, they would not be able to generate greater confidence among the ranks of the police personnel and create in them the feeling that they were being looked after and that they were close to their officers. The Home Minister said the officers should be in a position to secure the confidence of their men and yet retain their respect and discipline.

The Home Minister recalled that since the last annual Conference of Is G. P., they had the proclamation of emergency in the country as a result of which the nation had vastly benefitted from the discipline that had set in in several walks of their life. The economy had improved; they had contained the inflation and had generally succeeded in restoring confidence in the people that they could look forward to a better future. These were visible gains and it was the desire of the Government that these gains, especially the discipline, should endure for the benefit of the nation.

He, however, cautioned them that some of the pre-emergency trends were slowly becoming visible again and the stability and discipline were now sought to be disturbed by various forces. They should examine how these trends could be effectively checked. The Home Minister wanted the police force to take timely notice of the emergence of such trends so that preventive action could be taken before hand. Eruption of violence was like a contagious disease, he said.

LAW & ORDER

Describing the containment of price-rise as the kingpin of the 20-point

programme, the Home Minister said there were still some forces at work which tried to snatch every opportunity for disturbing the peace and tranquility in the land.

The Home Minister said that, maintenance of law and order was the foremost duty of the police and in this connection he impressed on the officers the need for maintaining and improving the quality of their personnel. The effort should be to bring about a qualitative improvement in the total performance of the police force. There was also need for bringing about a considerable reduction in the number of ceses pending investigation. He also referred to the larger number of under-trial prisoners. Police should make special efforts to see that cases relating to atrocities against weaker sections of the community did not go undetected. They should ensure that there was no opportunity for a person, however weak he might be, to complain that his complaints had not been either registered or looked into.

MODERNISATION

Underlining the importance of modernising the police force, the Home Minister pointed out that in the next two years, the Centre would be providing a sizeable amount for this purpose. He wanted the State Governments also to make some provision from the State funds for this purpose. Equally important was the question of police housing. Even here, the Centre was providing financial assistance. The Minister said that the Prime Minister was very keen that something tangible should be achieved in this regard. The Home Minister also emphasised the need for appropriate training and orientation at various levels of the Police. Earlier, the Director of Intelligence Bureau, Shri, S.N. Mathur, stressed the need for continued vigilance by the police authorities.

AN EPISODE

FOR COUNTRY'S HONOUR

by
Brig. K. M. Pandalai (Retd.)

After the signing of the Armistice in Korea, a novel and piquant situation arose over the prisoners of war. The United Nations Command claimed that

approximately 14,200 Chinese and 7,500 Korean prisoners in their custody were not desirous of returning to their homelands. The Chinese and North Korean Command stated that 335 prisoners, including 23 Americans in their custody, were similarly unwilling to go back to the country of their origin.

Both Commands insisted that on humanitarian grounds, the prisoners should be left with their respective custody and later, under United Nations auspices, allowed to settle down in the country they wished to stay in. Simultaneously, both sides accused that their opponents had brain-washed the prisoners and were holding them against their will for political propaganda. It was asserted that given a choice, the prisoners would elect to go back to the country of their origin.

Repatriation Commission

This unprecedented problem was discussed by the United Nations General Assembly. India had earlier taken considerable initiative in bringing the fighting in Korea to an end. Once again, India suggested that a five-power United Nations Commission be set up to ascertain individually the wishes of the prisoners and repatriate those who expressed a desire to do so. India was nominated Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (NNRC), with Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland as member countries. India was asked to provide a Custodian force as the executive agents of the NNRC.

In Korea, along the 38 Parallel, a demilitarized zone was set up and the prisoners who were to be screened and explained to by NNRC housed under the custody of the Indian Custodian Force. Late Gen K.S. Thimayya was the Chairman of the NNRC and Gen. S.P.P. Tho-rat, GOC of the Custodian Force.

POWs Taken Over

On September 9, 1953 the Custodian Force commenced taking over the prisoners from U.N. Command. The prisoners showed marked hostility to the North Korean and Chinese representatives who were watching the taking over proceedings. On the first morning, a premeditated attempt to break out “en masse” was made by the prisoners and officers grappled with the prisoners, hauled them off the barbed wire fences and prevented escape without using any force. By September 23, the U.N. Command prisoners were all under our custody. Next day the prisoners from the North Korean

and Chinese Command were taken over. The stage was thus set for the commencement of the actual work of the NNRC.

On September 25, there was great excitement in the prisoners of war camps. From early morning, the U.N. Command prisoners were marching inside the perimeter shouting anti-communist slogans. They protested against the U.N. decision to explain to each prisoner separately and individually. They wanted only collective explanation compound-wise. In one Chinese compound, the U.N.Command prisoners shouted anti-Indian slogans. They refused to accept their daily rations. Apparently, on the September 24-25 night a prisoner from this enclosure reported to our sentry on duty and sought repatriation. This antagonised the other prisoners who demanded his return.

Kidnapping

About 1200 hours, Gen. S.P.P. Thorat, accompanied by some other officers and a small escort, met the representatives of these prisoners inside the compound itself. The GOC informed the representatives that the Custodian Force will not return the prisoner as he had expressed his desire to be repatriated to his own country. The entire idea of the NNRC was to give every prisoner unfettered freedom to choose his future. The prisoners' representatives as well as the prisoners were excited and adamant. In spite of protracted talks and persuasion, they were angry, and ultimately came out of the enclosure. Maj Grewal, who was bringing up the rear of this party, was suddenly grabbed by some prisoners and bodily carried away to one of the tents in the twinkling of an eye. Some of our sepoys manning the outer gate and perimeter fence raised an alarm. Gen. Thorat immediately turned around and rushed into the camp before the prisoners could shut the inner perimeter gate and bar it from inside.

The kidnapping was obviously pre-planned. The idea was to hold him hostage for the return of the prisoner who had "escaped" from the enclosure. The GOC's sudden and unexpected intervention created a problem. The General made it clear to the representatives of the prisoners that he would leave the enclosure only with Maj. Grewal and if any harm was done to Maj. Grewal the consequences will be serious and the responsibility will clearly rest with the prisoners. The company guarding the enclosure stood to, fully armed. Reinforcements were rushed to the spot. A general alert was ordered by the Brigade Commander. There was considerable excitement inside and outside the POW enclosure.

Tense Moments

Activities outside made the prisoners apprehensive and agitated. The prisoners inside and some of our men outside shouted at each other, gesticulating in a menacing way. The language barrier made communication impossible and this was a major handicap. The General was calm and unperturbed. He instructed the Brigade Commander and Battalion Commander who were outside to ensure that our men maintained vigil in a calm and peaceful manner. He told them not to worry about his personal safety.

As minutes ticked by, tension mounted. Some junior officers planned action to segregate the General in a lightning swoop cutting the perimeter wire and holding at bay the belligerent prisoners. The prisoners moved Maj. Grewal from one tent to another every now and then so that our men outside were kept guessing about his exact location at any particular time. There were dummy movements too.

Dialogue between the General and the representatives of the prisoners of war continued intermittently. The General as a part of tactics, maintained the dialogue. He showed tremendous patience in continuing a discussion which he realised was not getting him anywhere. Every now and then, the senior officers outside requested the GOC's permission to use force to end the stalemate. Some of our troops were getting slightly restive. They could not understand why the GOC had to carry on a frustrating negotiation with prisoners who had illegally kidnapped one of their officers. From their point of view, the culprit prisoners who took law into their own hands had be to taught a lesson. And the sooner the better.

The war of nerves continued. The GOC showed neither anger nor impatience. The representatives of the prisoners were getting into a huddle every now and then. They gave the impression that they had bitten much more than they could chew.

The General had a flash of inspiration. He addressed the prisoners of war representatives and said that he had heard a lot about Chinese hospitality. But in the present instance, although the GOC was in the POW enclosure for over three hours, nobody had offered him even a cup of tea. He added that he was surprised that his hosts, who were soldiers like him, were remiss in the matter of hospitality and common courtesy.

This spontaneous and sudden appeal to their sense of hospitality and courtesy as hosts worked a miracle. The tension eased visibly. There were smiles on faces which were glum. Frenzied activity ensued. Chairs, tables and formes were assembled. Crockery, eatables and pots of tea were brought out. At the General's suggestion, Maj. Grewal as well as the Brigade

Commander who was outside the enclosure were invited to partake the repast. The barred gates were thrown open. Swords were sheathed by both sides literally and figuratively. An inspiration from the General who maintained his cool inspite of very grave provocation and under most trying conditions helped to diffuse the situation completely and in a most dramatic and effective manner. The prisoners provided a guard of honour as the General marched out with Maj. Grewal and other colleagues after tea.

A situation which was clearly leading towards a catastrophe ended peacefully. If the Indian troops had opened fire that afternoon, there is no knowing what the outcome would have been. Bloodshed on our first peace mission in the international arena would have tarnished the good name of India and the Indian Army. A great General who won the Distinguished Service Order in war exhibited exemplary leadership in the maintenance of peace and the good name of our country. He set personal example to the rest of the members of the force to follow, to live up to the motto of the Custodian Force "For the Honour of India".

IGP, ASSAM LAUDS CRPF

IGP Assam has personally conveyed his appreciation to IGP Sector IV C.R.P.F. for the good work done by officers and men of 13,26,17 and 52 Bns. CRPF, when deployed at Gauhati from November 1 to 24, 1976 in connection with A.I.C.C. session.

The work of our men was much appreciated by Union Ministers and dignatories who attended the session.

A JUNGLE CAMP

by
H. S. Sethi

In the year 1948, when forests were full of game, a young shikari was out hunting in the Shiwaliks. In half an hour, he bagged four stags and was crossing the dry bed of a rain-fed rivulet at Mohand, 25 Kms from Dehra Dun on the foot of the Shiwaliks. Suddenly water came rushing from the hills. And with water came the boulders and tree trunks, tossing like rubber balls. The jeep too was tossed around until it found its precarious perch alongside a huge boulder. Luckily, the hunter climbed the boulder; that was his only chance. But his rifle and the booty had been washed away. He remained in that position for 24 hours.

Meanwhile, a tiger couple visited the spot. They saw the shikari from the river bank, growled, had a pow-vow with each other for some time and then returned to the jungle; they had missed their dinner.

That evening shikari B.M. Singh vowed never to come to the area again. However that was not to be.

After 28 years, he found himself camping in the area again as Commandant of 50 Battalion, CRPF.

He had selected this spot himself. The purpose was to put 50 Battalion, CRPF through Army training with the main emphasis on counter-insurgency operations. This spot on the foot of the Shiwaliks was chosen, for it offered in the vicinity the hills, the rivulets and the jungle—in short more than what the security forces came across while operating against insurgents in the north-eastern part of the country.



CRPF men jump to safety and take positions to face the "ambush"

Operation "Ambush"

It was already dusk when I reached this jungle camp on a cold December evening. My tent was pitched amidst "ber" trees by the side of the dry bed of

the rivulet. A log-fire near the tent became the focal point to spend an evening regaled by the stories of competence shown by the Jawans during the the course of their training, the Commandant's tale of shikar being one of them.

The subject for training next morning was "ambush". Carefully a spot was selected by the Army officers where some jawans were to lay the ambush and the others had to face and fight it back. It all happened in a span of a few seconds. A 3-ton vehicle was ambushed. Its occupants jumped out, took shelter and fired back. The men from the vehicle that followed charged the ambush party itself. The ambushers ran away. One of them was killed. The ambush was thus foiled.

Operation "Cordon & Search"

The task for that night was to cordon and search a village for capturing hiding insurgents. That afternoon Major Chauhan of the Army delivered a lecture to the Jawans who were to take part in the operation. He informed them about the aim (it was to capture and not to kill, if possible), the physical features of the village, the usual tactics of hostiles, the cordoning technique, the identification of suspects after cordoning and finally the escorting of the captured hostiles.

The villagers were kept informed of the operation so that there was no scare.

At 2 a.m., CRPF columns left their jungle camp. They marched through the jungle and reached the village. They were to complete the cordon before 6 a.m. This was done with clock-like precision. Three Companies of CRPF were there but it seemed to be all quite. However, as the inner cordon was being laid, the dogs barked. The hostiles got the scent of it. They fired in different directions to distract the attention and four out of five hostiles succeeded in escaping. One was however captured.

On the debriefing the Army officers discussed completely as to how the operation had gone through and pointed out the strong points and the short-comings.

The task for the next night was to raid a hostile hide-out. The result was hundred per cent success.

The Army Officers spoke highly of the physical fitness, aptitude and

ability for learning on the part of the CRPF soldiers.



Dy.S.P. Bhalla debriefing the men at jungle camp.



GUJARAT GOVERNOR INAUGURATES GROUP CENTRE *GANDHINAGAR*

Shri K. K. Viswanathan, Governor of Gujarat inaugurated the Group Centre of the Central Reserve Police Force at Gandhi-nagar, near Ahmedabad on January 17, 1977.

The Rs. 5-crore project on an area of 202 acres, when fully completed, would provide housing for about 6,000 persons, besides having a primary school and a 50-bed hospital. This will be the 14th such centre in the country.

Mr. Viswanathan commended the role the CRP had played in maintaining peace in different parts of the country and said Gujarat which had requisitioned their services time and again was ever grateful to them.

Shri Viswanathan paid attribute to the farsightedness of Sardar Patel in retaining the CRPF after the independence. “Now the princes are not there, but the CRPF has come to stay,” he said and added “Sardar Patel will always inspire CRPF with his qualities of strength and determination.”

Tributes to CRPF

The Governor stated that the Central Reserve Police Force had been able to fight the anti-national forces and the forces of reaction and had gained a reputation for preserving peace. “It is their loyalty and spirit of service that enables them to perform their tasks in difficult times”, he said.

The Governor considered the setting up of Group Centres in the border States like Gujarat to be important. He congratulated CRPF personnel on their past achievements and conveyed good wishes for the newly created Group Centre.

Chief Minister Madhavsinh Solanki, who was the chief guest, assured all facilities to the Group Centre. He said the Government was sparing no efforts to make Gandhinagar one of the most modern State capitals.

He also commended the relief operations undertaken by CRPF personnel during the natural calamities.

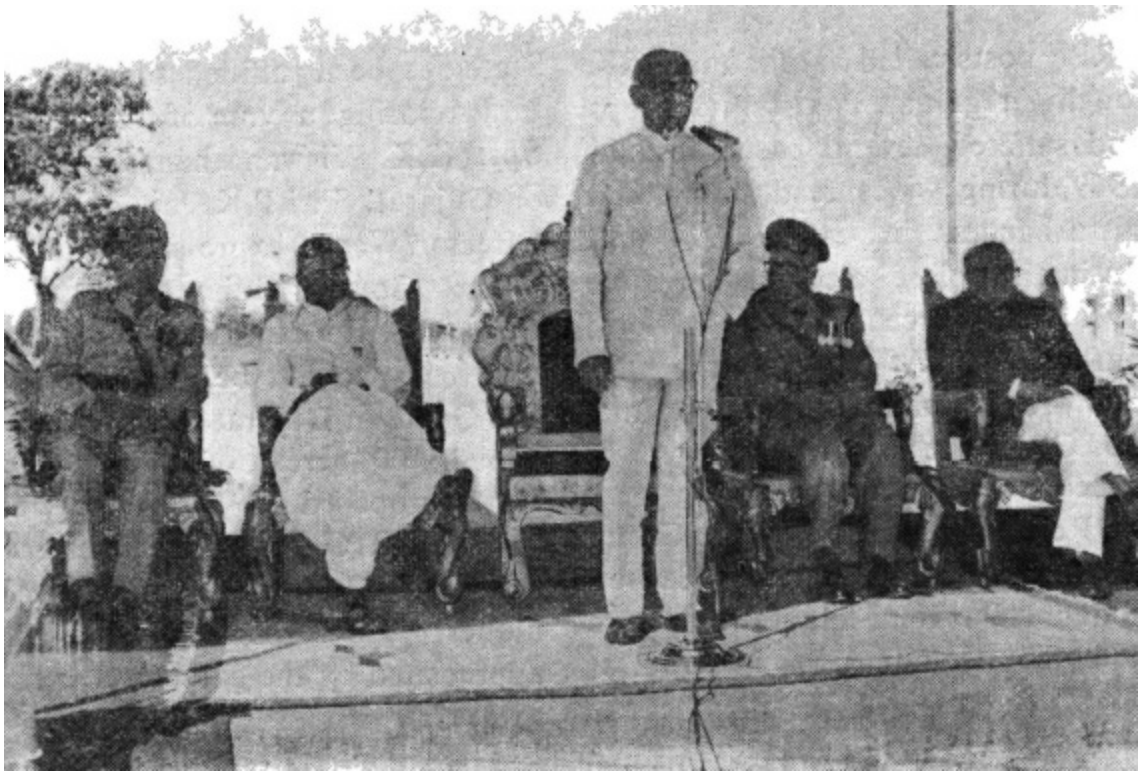
Passing a Test

Speaking on the occasion, Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General, CRPF outlined as to how after the independence a decision was taken to wind up this organisation and its liquidation was only a few days ahead. However, he added, “the then Dy. Prime Minister and Union Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, put the Force to a severe test of duty in riot-torn Delhi, for the integration of princely states and at many other places. The Force passed the test with honours and in recognition for its loyalty and efficiency he issued orders for its expansion from one to 3 Battalions.”

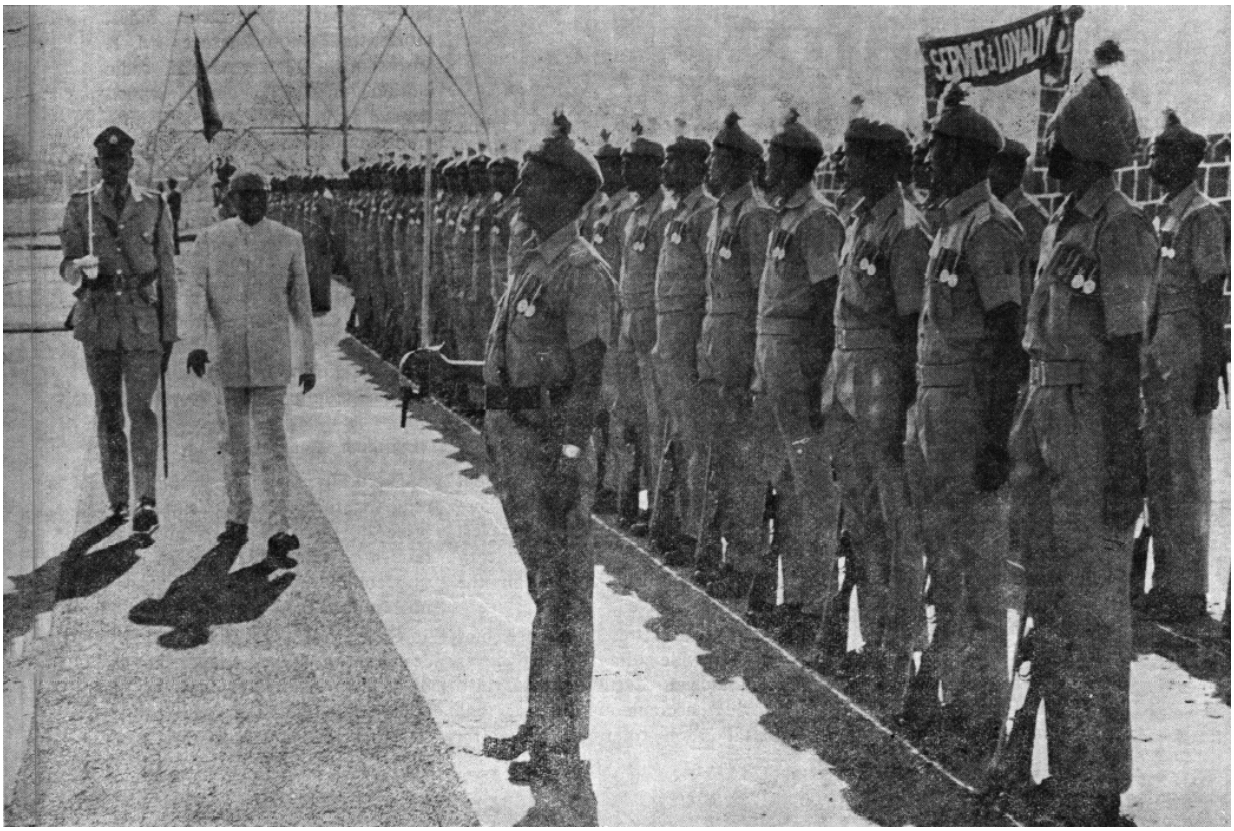
“It was Sardar Patel who cut the hangman’s noose round the CRPF neck and gave it a new life. Since then he is known as the Father of the Force and his birth-day, October 31, is officially the birthday of the CRPF and is celebrated as such in all Units. This is the most important and lasting link of CRPF with Gujarat.”

Outlining the association of CRPF with this State, the Director-General stated : “As early as 1943 our Force was sent to the then princely states of Balsinor and Rajkot for anti-dacoity operations. In 1947-49 it helped in the integration of princely states of Kathiawar. In 1965, when there was no Border Security Force, our men at the CRPF posts called Sardar and TAK fought regular Pakistani troops and suffered several casualties. In 1969 during widespread communal disturbances, in early 1974 and during the last elections in June 1975, the Force assisted the local authorities. At present the

law and order situation is so good that no CRPF help is necessary, he added.



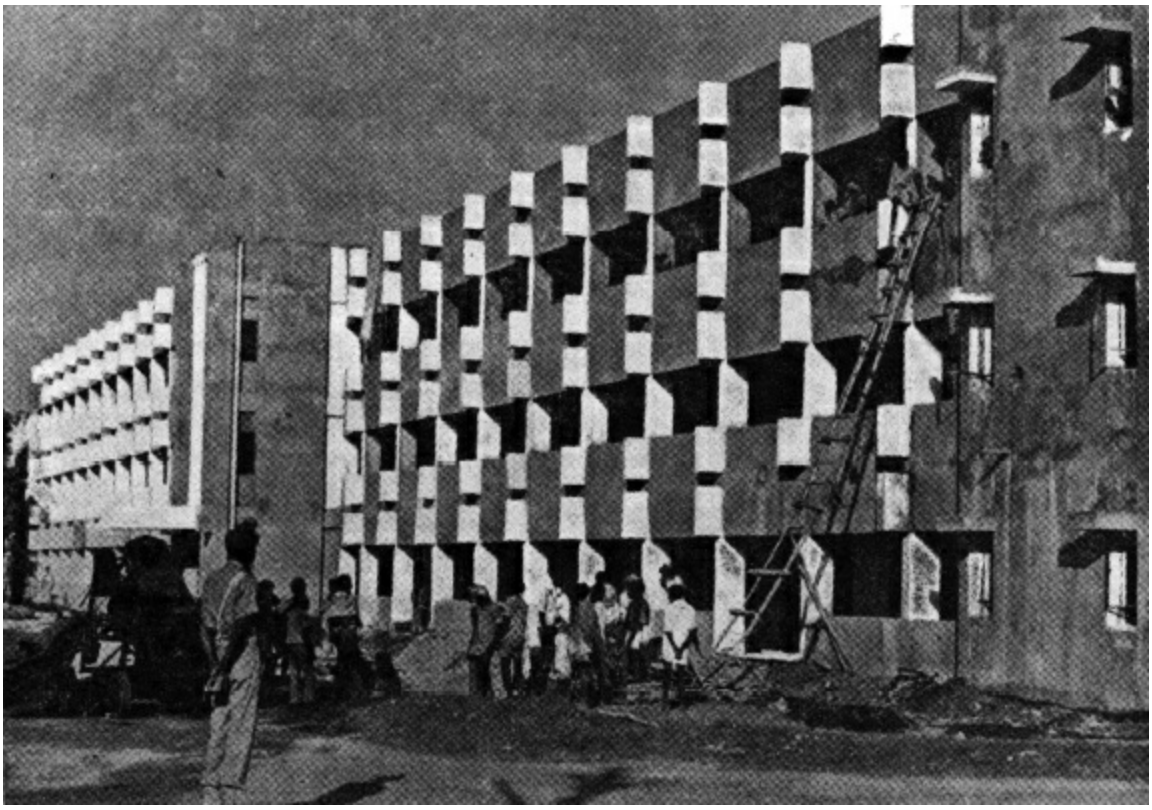
Governor K.K. Viswcmathan of Gujarat speaking on the occasion of the inauguration. Others in the picture are (from l to r) IGP. H.R.K. Talwar, Chief Minister Madhavsinh Solanki, Director-General N.S. Saksena and Home Minister Jaswant Mehta.



The Governor inspecting a guard af honour presented by the CRPF.

Referring to the new Group Centre of Gandhinagar, Shri Saksena added: “Our long-felt desire to have a home of our own in Gujarat State has been fulfilled today.”

Proposing a vote of thanks to Shri K.K. Viswanathan, Governor of Gujarat, Shri P.K. Jain, Deputy Director(Works) expressed gratitude to the Govt. of Gujarat for giving the land. He expressed the hope that it would be possible for the Govt. of Gujarat to give additional 100 acres of land which was proposed to be acquired. The CRPF personnel later gave a display of un-armed combat techniques. The display was highly appreciated by the gathering.



THE GROUP CENTRE

Group Centre, Gandhinagar is a new township that is taking shape on the eastern bank of the Sabarmati, 35 Kms from Ahmedabad. This township is being built for the Central Reserve Police Force personnel.

When completed, the township will be spread over an area of 202 acres, will cost a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores and will house approximately 2,000 men and 800 families.

A Big Human Problem

In Central Reserve Police Force a big human problem is to free 76,000 persons from domestic anxieties so that they may concentrate on their work. Therefore, in the year 1968 when CRPF was expanded from 24 to 52 Battalions, the concept of a Group Centre—a nucleus where the men of the CRPF could revert to rest and relax every time they had a long and hectic tenure in the field—was evolved.

Group Centres, therefore, not only provide administrative cover to attached Battalions but also provide accommodation for one Battalion on

rotation basis (after its full tenure in hard areas) and married accommodation for thousands of officers and other ranks of the Force. This accommodation is meant for those cases where the Jawans have no place to send their families due to breaking up of the joint family system.

G. C—A Backbone

A Group Centre is the backbone of the Central Reserve Police Force. It makes the Force work efficiently in difficult terrain and at far away places. It is the centre of our welfare work which creates a spirit of loyalty and service to the country among the Force. In the Centre live families of all ranks from different parts of the country; it is a miniature replica of secular India.

A Group Centre consists of family quarters, barracks, office, stores, trade shops, garages, M. T. workshops, Quarter Guard, radio station, messes, hospital, sports ground, shopping centres, auditorium, stadium and other buildings. But a Group Centre is more than a sum total of its buildings. It has a soul of its own which is difficult to define but is something which all who live in a Group Centre know.

And by now such Group Centres are already there in 13 cities of the country. Gandhinagar is the 14th Group Centre to be located in permanent buildings.

Maximum Amenities

Naturally, therefore, in the planning for this Group Centre, the pride of place has been given to residential accommodation. A housing complex is being created for no less than 6,000 persons.

Special care has been taken in designing the Gandhinagar campus by locating various buildings at the appropriate places and also ensuring that none of the existing trees are cut. An effort has been made to provide maximum amenities to the jawans and their families. Men’s club with canteen, playgrounds, messing facilities for the subordinate officers, family welfare centre and a primary school are special features of the project. The barracks have been designed in such a way that every jawan will have a separate cupboard for keeping his articles. For medical care of jawans, it is proposed to set up a 50-bedded hospital with essential medical and operation facilities.

To give a good look to the campus, horticulture has been given special

attention. Trees of various types are being planted along the roads in consultation with officers of the Forest and Horticulture Departments.

Outlook for 77-78

Financial year 1977-78 is very important for this Group Centre as all administrative buildings and a considerable number of family quarters for jawans will be completed during this period. By 1978-79, all the remaining works—mostly amenities—will also be ready.

The location of the Group Centre at Gandhinagar will lead to a better command and control over the Battalions attached to this Group Centre and those operating in Gujarat. It will be possible for the Force personnel to utilise the existing facilities and amenities available in Gandhinagar and also to increase the number of recruits in the Force from the State of Gujarat. The Centre will play its part in bettering the economy of the area to an extent.

FINANCIAL POWER FOR MAJOR WORKS

The financial power for major works delegated to D. G. CRPF has been raised from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs in each case from November 1976.

AROUND OTHER GCs

Massive Development of Hyderabad Complex

A report from the Deccan Chronicle, Hyderabad dated Oct. 1, 1976 is reproduced below :—

"All the Central Reserve Police Force personnel, attached to the Group Centre here, would be provided with housing and other facilities within two years.

"The Inspector-General of Police of the CRPF Sector I, Mr. H.Veera-bhadraiah disclosed this to newsmen who visited the Group Centre Complex at Chandrayangutta, six kms from Charminar.

"A massive development and welfare programme has been launched at the CRPF Group Complex here to provide the necessary medical, housing and school line facilities to the office.

"Mr. Veerabhadraiah said that the Government had already spent Rs. 151 lakhs for the complex and a sum of Rs. 170 lakhs has been sanctioned for the

future expansion programme.

“Spread over an area of 162 acres, the Group Centre of the CRPF was formed in August 1968 with four Battalions. While family accommodation for 358 men and 19 officers and singlemen’s barracks for 600 men have already been constructed, in the coming years family accommodation for 196 men and six officers and barracks for 600 men would be constructed.

“The CRPF complex has a beautiful and well-equipped Base Hospital, children’s park, a marketing complex, an open air theatre, stadium, nursery school etc’

“A massive programme of tree planting has been launched in the complex. Already 1000 avenue trees and other plants have been planted.

The family planning programme has also caught the attention of the men and officers of the CRPF here in a big way.

“In the family welfare centre, the families of the constabulary fabricate uniforms and prepare handicrafts to supplement their family income. On an average a housewife earns about Rs. 150 per month.

“The Group Centre has its own arms workshops. Here all the arms which are to be repaired, are brought from various units in the southern sector and are sent back after repairs. The ammunition which is either in short supply or not available is also manufactured here.

Mr. Veerabhadraiah accompanied by Mr. J.M. Qureshi, DIG, Mr. Mayan Commandant of the Group Centre, and other officers went round the complex and planted some trees”.

Jam-&-pickles course at Bhubaneswar

A seven-week course in the preparation of various items like jam and pickles was conducted by the Food Preservation Department of the Government of Orissa at the Family Welfare Centre during August 1976.

Classes have been started for ladies in art of making dolls. These classes are run by wives of senior officers.

During last monsoon, plantation of fruits and ornamental plants was done on a large scale with the assistance of State Horticulture Department. These have now grown.

A sports Meet was organized for the Group Centre personnel and their families on January 1,1977. Much enthusiasm was shown by all. Mrs. Baxi gave away the prizes.

Family Planning Drive In Three Centres

As many as 1,908 officers and men of CRPF underwent vasectomy operations and 484 wives of CRPF personnel underwent tubectomy operations during the year 1976.

P. S. TO D. G. SETS EXAMPLE

Shri S.C. Nirwal, Private Secretary to Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force has contributed his mite to the family planning drive by under-going a vasectomy operation.

While doing so, Shri Nirwal did not accept the sum of Rs. 85 which he was normally entitled to receive. On the other hand, Shri Nirwal contributed a sum of Rs.16 from his pocket, thereby making a total contribution of Rs.101 for the provision of welfare amenities for T.B. patients in Base Hospital, New Delhi.

A TALK ON F.P. IN DELHI

As part of family planning drive, a talk on family planning was given by Mrs. Radha Raman at Group Centre, Jharoda Kalan on November 11,1976.

Speaking on the occasion, Mrs. Raman said that population explosion had become a great impediment in the progress of nation and it is now being overcome by nationwide campaign for family planning.

She informed the wives of CRPF personnel that in days to come, family planning programme will assume greater importance in the context of national planning in general and population control in particular.

Thanking the chief guest, Mr. S.A. Khan, Assistant Commandant said that many ladies underwent FP operations recently at CRPF Base Hospital and hoped that many more would come forward to join the nation in its family planning drive.

Stainless Steel For Rampur Volunteers

As a result of family planning campaign at Group Centre, Rampur, 45 persons underwent sterlisation operation during the first week of December last. These operations were performed by Dr. S.K. Seth.

On December 9, 1976 a function was organized by Lion's Club, Rampur in the Group Centre campus. Stainless steel plates were presented to the 45 volunteers by Brig. S.B. Raza, DIGP, Srinagar.

Sterilisations at SGC Neemuch

Twenty-eight personnel of Signal Group Centre at Neemuch underwent sterlisation during December 1976.

H. K L BHAGAT VISITS GAUHATI

Shri H.K.L Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing, visited Group Centre, Gauhati on November 21, 1976. He highly appreciated the progress in construction of buildings in the Group Centre campus.

Children's Hostel in Delhi

A hostel for children of CRPF personnel including the ministerial and hospital staff will start functioning at Central School, Jharoda Kalan from May 1977.

At the time of admission, each boarder |will advance Rs. 150 out of which Rs. 50 will be refundable at the time of leaving the school.

Even though the monthly mess" ing is expected to be about Rs. 100 per month per child, a sum of Rs. 60 only will be charged and the balance will be subsidised from the Central Welfare Fund.

Commandant, Group Centre, New Delhi will appoint a management committee comprising the Principal, an Assistant Commandant the warden, a JMO and the Sub-Major of the Group Centre to look after the management of the hostel.

More Facilities in Durgapur

Group Centre personnel can now get unadulterated supply of foodstuffs like flour and condiments at comparatively lower prices.

A flour mill has been installed in the co-operative shop at a cost of Rs. 5,481 for the purpose of grinding.

In due course, an oil-expeller will also bs set up for extraction of pure edible oil.

In order to provide postal facilities to the personnel in the Group Centre, a sub-post office has started functioning in the campus from September 24, 1976.

Despatch Riders course was conducted in the Group Centre for a duration of eight weeks. The course was attended by 11 Naik drivers.

Licence for riding motor cycles were issued to them by RTO Durga-pur at the end of the course.

A 30-bedded hospital is coming up in the Group Centre. MT garages and workshop and the Officers' Mess are under construction.

Shri S.M. Ghosh, IGP, Sector II, CRPF paid a visit to the Group Centre from December 27 to 31, 1976.

"Vanamahotsava" In Pallipuram And Hyderabad

During "Vanamahotsava" in September-October 1976, 1500 saplings were planted in Pallipuram campus by the personnel of Group Centre and 58th Battalion.

This was done with the co-operation of B.D.O. and State Government Forest Department.

Shri S.M. Ghosh, IGP, Sector II, CRPF inaugurated the "Bal Mandir" in the Group Centre campus on December 7, 1976. The school has a strength of 37 tinytots.

HYDERABAD

One thousand five hundred saplings were planted in the Group Centre campus during 1976 by CRPF personnel.

The construction of following buildings has been completed in the Group Centre campus :—

Officers' mess single suits, barrack for 120 men, SOs/HCs mess for signals, SOs/HCs mess for Group Centre, godown and mortuary.

Impressive Investiture Parade At Gauhati

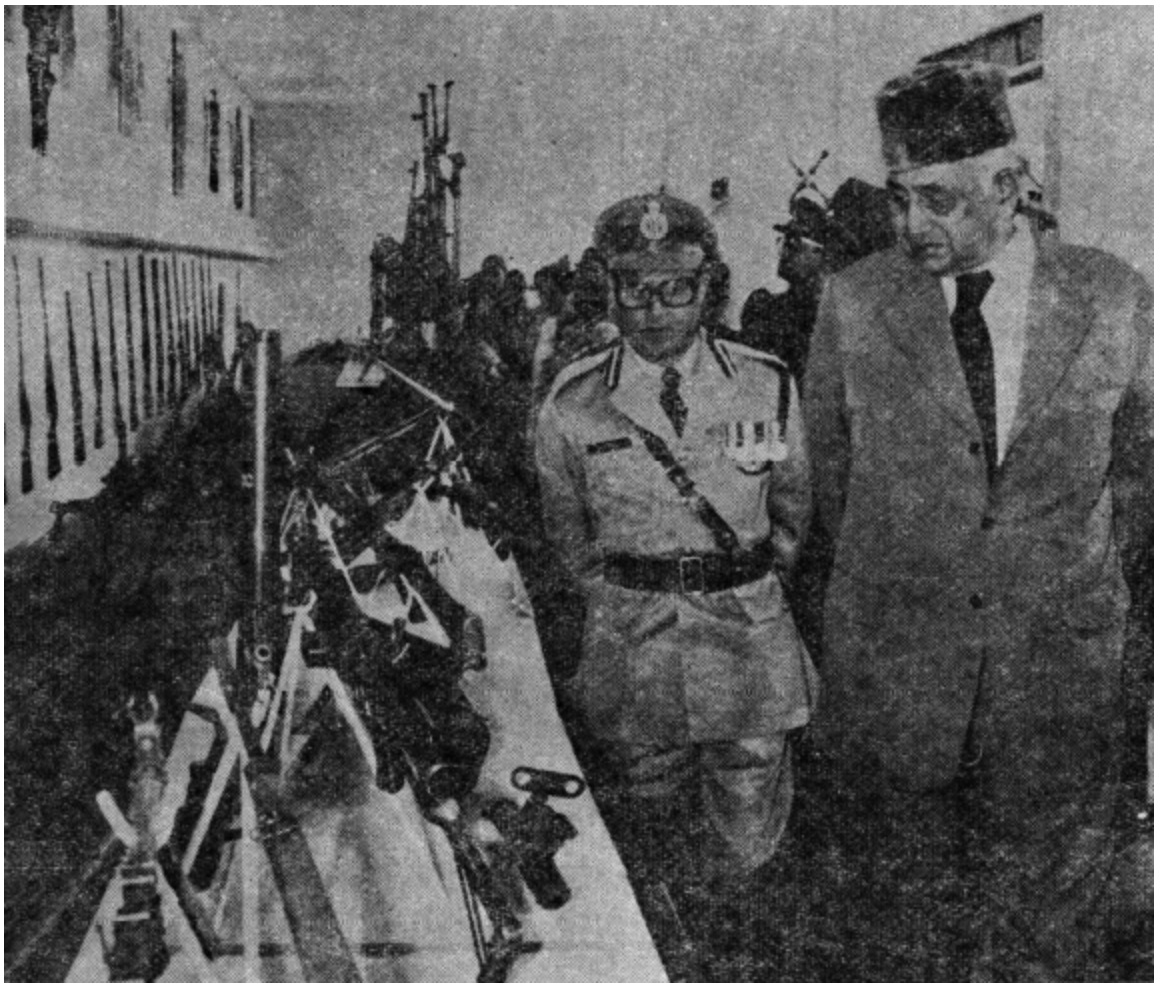
Shri L.P. Singh, Governor of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, presented gallantry and meritorious services awards to 23 officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force at an impressive investiture parade held at the newly created Group Centre at Khanapara, 16 kms from Gauhati, on January 29, 1977.

These included four President's Police Medals awarded posthumously to widows of Head Constable Rameshwar Dass, Ct. Jawahar Rai, Ct. Purnima Munda and Ct. Anusuya Prasad.

DySP. Sultan Singh, Inspector Jaimal Singh, Head Constable Abhey Ram and L/Nk. K.P. Pattar were awarded the President's Police Medals and Dy. S. P. M.S. Rawat, Insp. Prakash Singh, Sub-Inspector Goverdhan Singh, Constable Bodh Raj awarded the Police

Medals. Head Constable Ambika Nath and widow of late Ct. Hridaya-narayan Singh were not present to receive their awards.

In addition nine personnel were given Police Medals for Meritorious Services. They were, DySP. M.P. Chandola, Sub-Major Gurdial Singh, Inspector Puran Singh, Inspector Thakur Das, Sub-Insp. Birbal Singh, Sub-Insp. Mukhtiar Singh, Head Constable Sridhar Tukaram, Head Constable Jai Govind and Naik Kabel Singh.



Governor L.P. Singh going round an exhibition of arms captured in the North-East.

Addressing the special parade, the Governor stated that the best qualification for any force would be that it should evoke friendship among peace-loving people and instil a sense of fear amongst law-breakers. In this, the CRPF had admirably succeeded. As a result, the Force had done an outstanding job in strengthening the Centre and routing the forces of disorder.

Referring to his long association with all the police forces firstly as Home Secretary and now as Governor of this area, Shri L.P. Singh recalled the vital role played by the CRPF in drawing first bood with the Chinese in 1959, in its one Battalion fighting against a Pakistani Army Brigade in the Rann of Kutch in 1965 and in the anti-insurgency operations in the North-East all these years.

The Governor stated that the country could not fully realise the impact of the role played by the CRPF at this stage. However, it will be clear to a

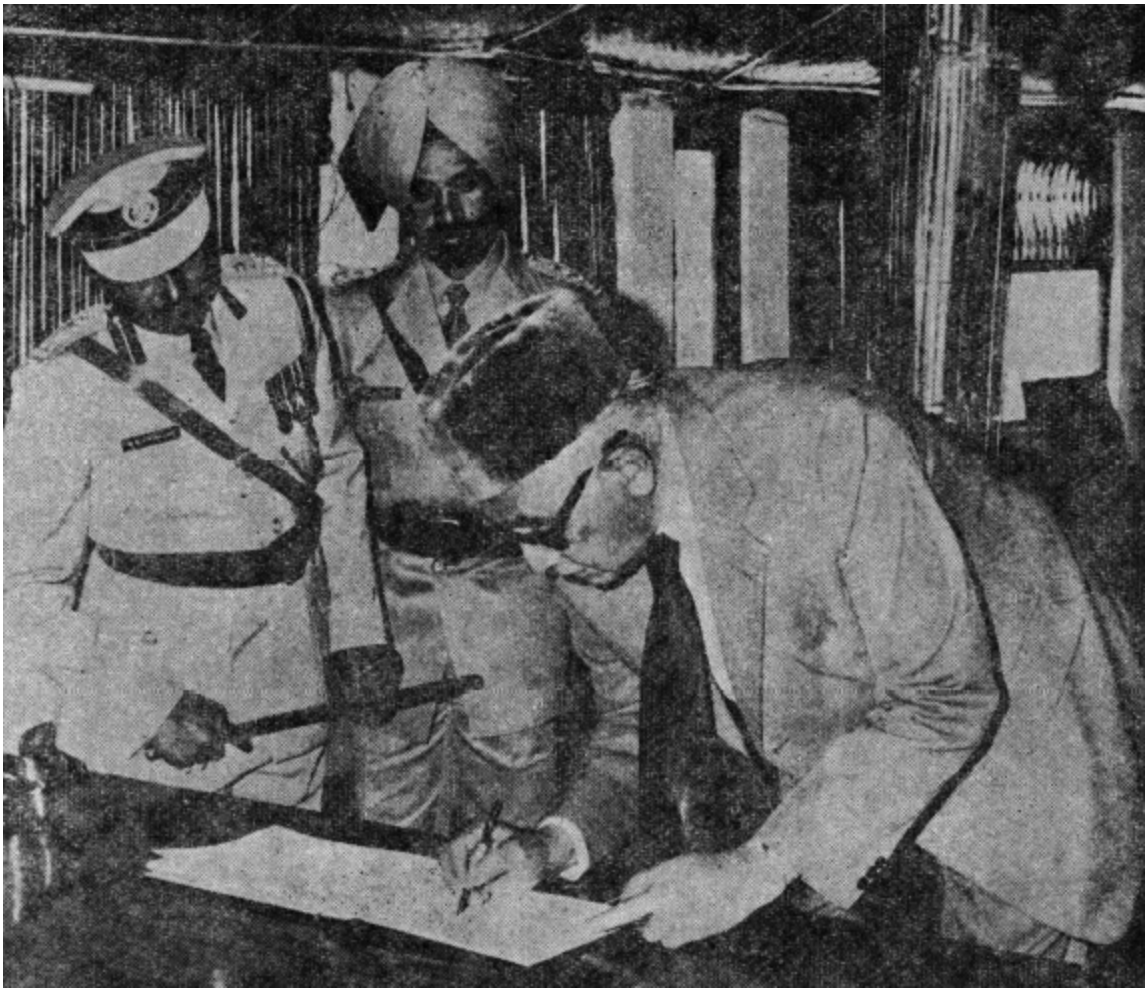
historian who may be writing about events in India after 40 years or so, he added.

The Governor paid a tribute to the CRPF when he said that of the various things he cherished during his 41 years of service, his association with the CRPF was upper most.

Exemplary Behaviour

The behaviour of CRPF soldiers was an example for the country, he said and expressed confidence that the Force would continue to conduct itself with poise and respect for human values.

Shri L.P. Singh congratulated recipients of awards and the men on the parade for their excellent turnout. He conveyed his heart-felt sympathy for those who had laid down their lives at the altar of duty. “So long as there are people like them in India, the country will remain free”, he said.



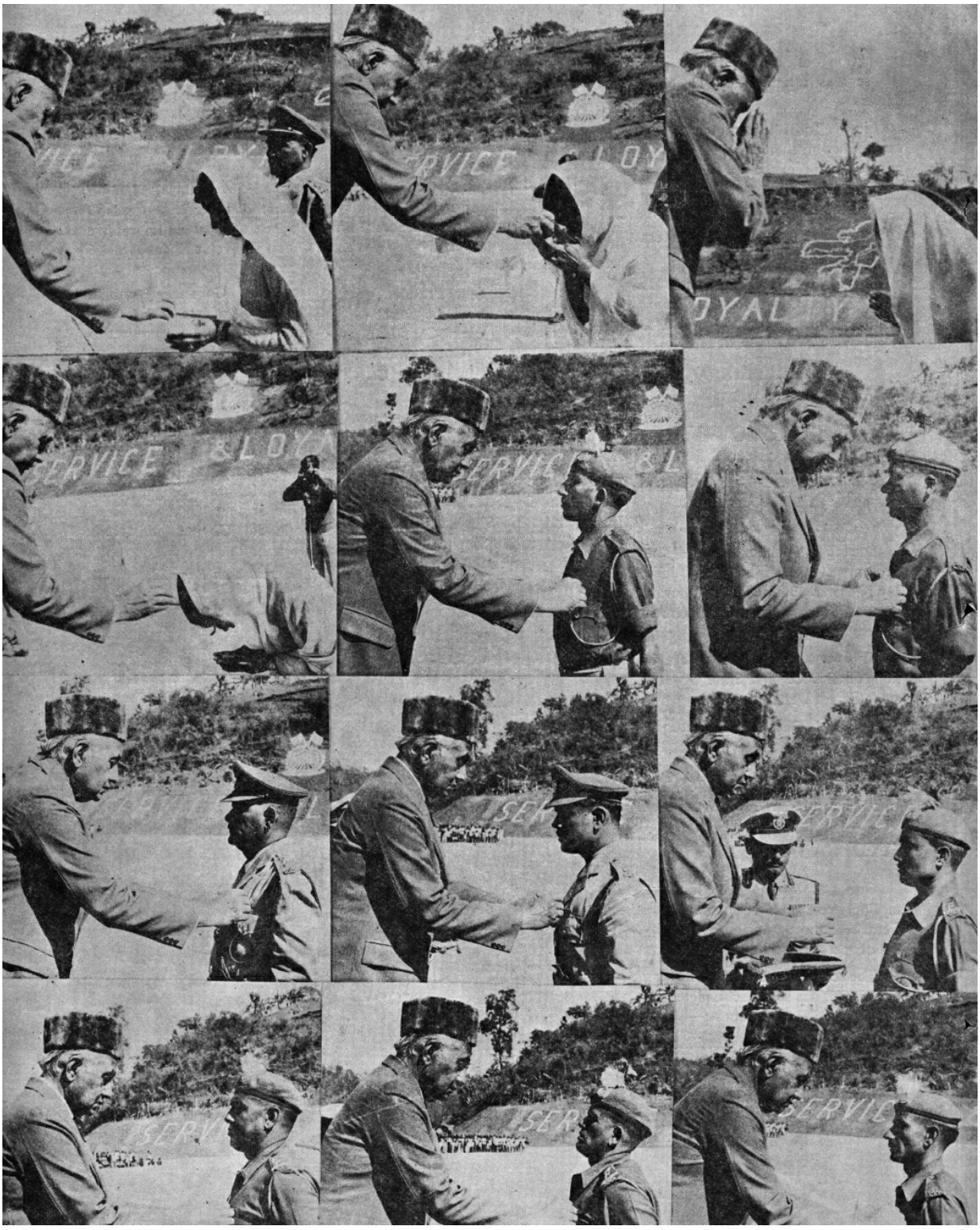
Governor L.P. Singh recording his remarks in the Visitors’ Book at the Officers’ Mess of Group

Centre, Gauhati.

Shri N.S. Saksena, Director-General; Shri S.N. Ghosh, Inspector-General of Police, Sector II and Shri P.C. Das, Inspector-General of Police, Sector IV also attended the function. The special parade was commanded by Shri Mohar Singh, Assistant Commandant, 17th Battalion, CRPF.

All the Governors and Chief Ministers of the north-eastern region had paid glowing tributes to the CRPF in their messages of good wishes on the occasion.

Among other highlights of the occasion were an operations exhibition in which photographs and arms captured in the north-eastern region were exhibited, a signals communications exhibition displaying the progress achieved by the CRPF in this field and an entertainment programme in which folk dancers from interior of the northeastern States took part.





THEY GAVE THEIR ALL

These are the widows of four gallant sons of India—H.C. Rameshwar Dass, Ct. Jawahar Rai, Ct. Purnima Munda and Ct. Anusuya Prasad—who died so that other may live in peace. The nation could not have asked for more from them.

Purnima Munda and Hridayanarayan Singh laid down their lives while saving an officer from infuriated Bodo agitators. Rameshwar Dass and Anusuya Prasad died in an encounter in Aizawl with Mizo hostiles. Ct. Jawahar Rai made the supreme sacrifice when he captured an automatic weapon from a hostile firing at him in Nagaland.

On the facing page are pictures of Governor L.P. Singh giving away medals to these unfortunate widows and to other gallant soldiers of the CRPF who lived to see this day.

They are : (Top row 1 to r) widows of Rameshwar Dass, Jawahar Rai, Purnima Munda, (2nd row) widow of Anusuya Prasad, Ct. Bodh Raj, L/Nk. K.P. Pattar, (3rd row) DySP Sultan Singh, DySP M.S. Rawat, S.I. Goverdhan Singh, and (bottom row) Inspectors Prakash Singh and Jaimal Singh and H.C. Abbey Ram.

RICH HAUL OF MEDALS

During the year 1976, CRPF bagged a total of 59 medals which surpasses all previous records. As many as 14 President's Police Medals for gallantry, 14 Police Medals for Gallantry, 2 Prime Minister's Life-Saving Medals, 1 President's Police Medal for Distinguished Services and 28 Police Medals for Meritorious Services were awarded to the personnel of the Force.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED

When a devastating fire broke out in village Heningkungla near outpost of D Company 16th Battalion CRPF on the night of September 30, 1976, the post personnel immediately rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire. The assistance rendered by the CRPF personnel was appreciated by the villagers.

H. R. K. TALWAR : IGP SECTOR III

Shri H.R.K. Talwar joined the Indian Police Service in 1948 as a regular recruit, and was placed third in order of merit among the successful candidates. He underwent training at the Central Training College, Mount Abu and the Police Training College, Phillaur 1950. He was promoted as Superintendent of Police in January 1951 and was posted as Superintendent of Police, Border at Ferozepore and Vice-Principal of the Police Training College before he was posted as Superintendent of Police, Gurgaon in 1952. He held charge of Gurgaon,Kangra, Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur districts, and also worked as Assistant DIG, CID, Punjab from 1954 to 1956. He was appointed Principal of the Police Training College, Phillaur in June 1957 and held that charge for four years.

He also did a spell of nearly three years of deputation with the Ministry of External Affairs and returned to the Punjab in 1965 where he was posted as Commandant, Home Guards and later Director, Civil Defence, Punjab. He was promoted as S P Selection Grade in February 1963 and as DIG Police in September 1965.

On the creation of Haryana in 1966, he was allotted to Haryana cadre and posted as DIG, Haryana Armed Police. In this capacity he was responsible for the planning and execution of HAP headquarters and lines at Madhuban.

Shri Talwar was awarded President's Police Medal for Meritorious Services in 1969. In 1970 he was posted as DIG of Ambala Range, the only range in the State. He held the charge successfully for about 3 years. Thereafter he was appointed DIG, CID in August 1972. Four months later he was promoted as Additional IG, CID. In August 1973 he was posted as Commandant-General, Home Guards and Director, Civil Defence, Haryana in the personal rank of Additional



IG of Police. Since March 1975 he held the post of Commandant-General in the rank of Inspector-General of Police. On being selected for posting to the Central Reserve Police Force, Shri Talwar took over as Inspector General of Police, Sector III in June 1976.

STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP & OTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MAGAZINE "CRAPLER"

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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 28, 1977

TOKYO COURSE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE & ADMINISTRATION

by

D. S. Bhatnagar

The course of administration and criminal justice was conducted in the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute, Tokyo.

The total number of participants was 22 of whom there was one each from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, South Korea, Malayasia, Pakistan, Phillipines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, West Samoa and Tonga and 8 persons from Japan. These were police officers, judges, prosecutors and officers from correctional services. The course was conducted in the institute located at Fuchu in Tokyo. It lasted from September 21, 1976 to December 11, 1976.

All participants were required to reach Tokyo and report at Tokyo International Centre (T.I.C.) by September 9, 1976. The T.I.C. is assemblage and dispersal point for all persons who go to Japan for training courses from other countries. After arrival in T.I.C. the participants go to their respective institutions.

From September 9 to 20 was a period for orientation which comprised lectures on Japanese language, culture and matters of general information and interest and visits to some important places in Tokyo city.

In the first part of the course every participant presented a paper dealing with the “crimes of violence and measures for abating and preventing them.” The presentation was in all cases followed by questions and answers and discussions

with reference to the paper. After presentation of comparative study papers, there was general discussion on points projected in comparative studies. I was elected chairman of comparative study sessions.

In the second part, participants were distributed into 4 groups of 5 to 6 each and were allotted advisors. There was one foreign expert from United States, Dr. Sellin, a world authority on criminology. Dr. Sellin, the Director of the Institute, Mr. Suzuki, and Professor Osumi were the three advisors to the group in which I was included and elected as a rapporteur. I presented my individual paper on “Violence on Campus.”

There were lectures and seminars on criminal justice system in Japan and topics relating to crimes of violence. Apart from the directing staff of the Institute, persons from connected departments and academic field were also invited to lecture and to participate. The course included various excursions to cultural and historical places like Kyoto and Nara.

The language followed in the course was Japanese/English.

It was a well-run course which afforded an insight into the Japanese system of criminal justice and also helped to develop knowledge about crimes of violence in the various Asiatic countries and ideas regarding means being adopted to tackle these. As the participants were from different services, discussions were sometimes brought to elementary levels but this also had the advantage of imbibing a wider and more circumspect view of problems.

In Japanese system of criminal justice, prosecutor's is an important role. He can investigate on his own, direct the police to help in investigations and decide whether cases are to be sent to court. He has very wide discretion and about one-third of the cases, despite evidence being there, are closed by him on grounds of special consideration of humani-tarianism or reformism or sent to correctional institutions. (The scope for wide discretion is not without abuse. For example a person like Mr. Tanaka, ex-Premier, was arrested and prosecuted in the pre-election period while cases of the type against senior party men and ministers were closed in previous years).

The main type of violence which came in for discussions was organised crime which is on vast scale in Japan.

Free Leave Passes Every Year

All CRPF personnel up to the rank of Head Constables can henceforth avail of a free leave pass every year, irrespective of their place of posting. This is subject to their staying away from families and not availing leave travel concessions.

Those staying with families and availing LTC for families, will be entitled to FLP for self once in two years.

When proceeding on medical leave of at least one month's duration, Head Constables and below can avail of a free leave pass.

L.T.C. can be availed by all ranks of CRPF and their families once in four years. This entitles them to travel to any place in India, if they do not avail either FLP or LTC to which they may be entitled at the time of undertaking the journey.

HOW I WON THE VIETNAM WAR

by
General Van Tien Dung

General Van Tien Dung, who at 59 is the youngest member of Hanoi's politburo, makes it clear in the articles he has written for the Army newspaper "Nhan Dan" that he regards himself as the hero of the Saigon campaign, code-named 275. His is the first full account of how North Vietnam's Army divisions conquered the South and it is written in an unusually vivid, personal style, rich with anecdotes and secret information.

He reveals that the 1975 offensive was planned as early as spring 1974. A conference was held at No. 33 Pham Ngu Lao Street, at which high-ranking military officers decided that Hanoi's Army was now superior to that of the South and that the war had reached "its final stage with the balance of forces changing in our favour."

The reduction of American aid after the signing of the Paris Agreement in January 1973 forced South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu to fight a "poor man's war," he writes. The firepower of the Army of South Vietnam (ARVN) had decreased by nearly 60 per cent because of shortages of bombs and ammunition. Its mobility was reduced by lack of planes, vehicles and fuel and it had to shift from big operations—using helicopters and tanks—to small blocking, nibbling and searching operations.

"Contradiction in USA"

At the conference in Hanoi, General Dung says, the question of whether America would intervene militarily if the North went over to the offensive was discussed heatedly. However, it was decided—correc-tly—that having already withdrawn from South Vietnam, America could hardly jump back in. "The internal contradictions within U. S. Administration and among U.S. political parties had intensified. The Watergate scandal had seriously affected the entire USA and precipitated the resignation of the extremely reactionary President Nixon. The USA faced economic recession, mounting inflation, serious unemployment and oil crisis."

In a remarkable series of articles in an Army newspaper, North Vietnam's Army Chief of Staff, General Van Tien Dung, tells how he launched the campaign that led to the fall of Saigon to the Communists a

year ago. Jon Swain reports from Bangkok.

General Dung writes that any residual anxiety about a fresh intervention vanished when the USA failed to respond to the fall of Phuoc Binh, the first province in South Vietnam to be completely taken over by Hanoi's troops. The fall coincided with a politburo meeting in Hanoi to finalise plans for the general offensive and General Dung says, it convinced North Vietnam's leaders that the war would be won in 1975.

"All the conferees analysed the enemy's weakness which in itself heralded a new opportunity for us," he writes. "The situation was extremely favourable. If we fought in the most rapid and prompt manner, this would certainly lead to the collapse of the Saigon administration more quickly than we could otherwise have expected."

Decisive Battle

General Dung says it was agreed unanimously to open the offensive at the earliest opportunity in the central highlands of South Vietnam with an attack on the provincial capital of Ban Me Thuot, which was regarded as a prize of great strategic and political importance. The rugged terrain was favourable, and by concentrating its forces, North Vietnam's Army could achieve overwhelming superiority in Russian-supplied tanks and heavy guns that it had moved steadily southwards throughout the past year. General Dung cites figures to support his argument. The manpower ratio in the highland, he says, was 5.5 to 1 in the North's favour, the heavy artillery ratio 2.1 to 1.

Moreover, he writes, ARVN's regional commander, General Pham Van Phu, was obsessed by the idea that the main Communist attacks in 1975 would be directed against the highland cities of Pleiku and Kontum, further north. Instead, General Dung writes proudly, the decisive battle of the campaign, whick quickly led to ARVN's collapse and the fall of Saigon, was fought at Ban Me Thout.

Now comes the most fascinating of General Dung's accounts, one remarkably free of the wooden Communist jargon that plagues official writings from Hanoi : how he tricked South Vietnamese intelligence and America's Central Intelligence Agency into thinking he was still in Hanoi when he was already in his jungle headquarters in the central highlands, supervising the military build-up for Campaign 275. He relates the deception

with considerable relish and hints that he may have used a double to help to hide his departure from Hanoi's Gia Lam airport in a light military plane on the morning of February 5,1975.

"Due to the importance of the campaign," he writes, "my movements had to be kept under the strictest secrecy and everything had to be done to distract the enemy's intelligence.

"According to plans, after my departure, the Press would carry a number of reports on my activities as if I were still in Hanoi. Daily my Volga Sedan would make the trips from my house to the general headquarters at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m. and from the general headquarters to my house at 12 noon and 5 p. m. sharp. Late in the afternoon the troops would come to the courtyard at my house to play volleyball as usual because I have the habit of playing volleyball after the afternoon working hours with them."

He says he signed in advance messages of greetings to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Mongolia which were to be sent out on the occasion of their Army Day in February and March, 1975. And he bought gifts and cards to be given to his relatives at Tet, the Vietnamese lunar new year.

Feigned Illness

Finally, he says, his personal secretary, who lived in a Hanoi suburb feigned sickness on the eve of the flight. An ambulance brought him to hospital from where he secretly joined General Dung's party of staff officers, who left with him in the plane.

General Dung also reveals that Hanoi was always one jump ahead of the CIA and South Vietnamese intelligence. It had a master spy who was privy to the military and political meetings held on the fourth floor of President Thieu's Independence Palace in Saigon as the North's tanks rolled southwards. Such candour is astonishing in view of Hanoi's traditional obsession with military security. That it has been authorized suggests that General Dung, a relative newcomer to the politburo who had always lived in the shadow of Defence Minister General Giap, is destined for promotion.

A staff car was waiting at Dong Hoi airport, just above the demilitarized zone. The ride was bumpy, the roads in poor condition from years of American bombing. But in a few hours, General Dung says he found himself on the fabled Ho Chi Minh Trail. No longer a labyrinth of jungle paths, it had been transformed into a two-lane highway, running 600 miles down the

rugged eastern faces of South Vietnam. He writes that 30,000 troops were mobilized for this feat of engineering.

The car's number plate was repainted and the inscription TS—50 added, which meant "priority number one for the Truong Son (highlands) troops."

Hairpins as Gifts

General Dung was of course preoccupied with military matters as he drove south. Yet he goes out of his way in his memoirs to show us he is a jolly sort with perhaps an eye for the ladies. He writes : "On the strategic route our combatants were building or repairing the roads. Female shock youths sang and laughed while labouring. They smiled and waved at us when we passed by. They said, "Commander, the lunar new year is drawing near, yet we have not got any letters from home.' We stopped and gave them a few hundred hairpins as gifts."

The battle of Ban Me Thout, the opening blow of the offensive which ended with the collapse of ARVN and the fall of Saigon seven weeks later, started at 2 a.m. on March 10. An artillery barrage hit military targets in the city, which had been pinpointed by spies.

General Dung, who was directing the battle from a jungle headquarters near the city, writes: "From a point 25 miles from Ban Me Thout our tank units started their engines, scythed through trees and headed for the city. The mountains and forests of the central highlands were shaken by a fire storm.

"No sooner had the artillery opened fire than the lights in the city went off. The city airfield was ablaze and so was the airport depot".

The battle which persuaded President Thieu to abandon the central highlands as untenable— followed by the cities of Hue and Nang until his entire Army unravelled—raged on until 10.30 a.m. on March 11, when the command post of the 23rd division was overrun. Contrary to reports in Saigon at the time, General Dung says that the ARVN garrison resisted strongly.

He ends this latest excerpt of his memoirs on a light-hearted note,. but one which underscores the bizarre dangers that faced his troops in the jungle. A herd of wild elephants, terrified by the roar of bombs and shells, stampeded. Cutting his military telephone lines, and almost trampling his command post underfoot, the herd passed within 330 yards of the HQ on their way to the

Vietnam-Cambodia border. (Courtesy, “The Times” London and “Statesman” New Delhi)

A MAD SCRAMBLE FOR NUCLEAR SUPREMACY

by
Dr. ASHOK KAPOOR

In the early 1960s President Kennedy speculated about the dangers of a world of nuclear powers. He shared a dream with Soviet Premier Khrushchev to stop proliferation, to keep the membership of the nuclear club restricted to five.

The world has come a long way since Kennedy and Khrushchev talked of a disarmed world. Today, the Super Powers speak the language of disarmament but, in fact, their arms budgets grow every year. Even though the Super Powers are engaged in the strategic arms limitation talks, this dialogue has remained essentially talk.

In the mid-1960s, the prospects of disarmament were held out for the 1970s. In the mid-1970s the prospects of disarmament have shifted to the mid-1980s. George Orwell’s 1984 seems to get closer and closer.

Today, the oil crisis of 1973 has given a big boost to nuclear power. There are five nuclear weapon states and the Super Powers’ nuclear monopoly has been broken. In 1968 a nuclear non-proliferation treaty was signed to prevent further proliferation. But there is no real check on proliferation.

Common Fear

Soviet Russia proliferated because of its fears of the USA. China proliferated because of fears of the USSR. Britain proliferated for prestige reasons and to gain an independent voice in Atlantic alliance relations. France proliferated because it did not trust the USA.

Two types of pressures are emerging to make the future uncertain. Medium states like India and Brazil and small states like South Korea, Pakistan and Taiwan are increasingly seeing an advantage in developing nuclear options as insurance against being left out in the cold by the major

powers.

Taiwan has a respectable nuclear programme as guarantee that it will not be absorbed into mainland China by force. A test of Taiwan's nuclear intentions will occur after the US Presidential elections if Washington accords diplomatic recognition to Peking and withdraws its ambassador from Taiwan.

At present, South Korea has promised to forego manufacture of nuclear weapons or to develop a nuclear option. But if American conventional arms stop flowing to Seoul, if Washington's alliance commitment weakens, if Washington draws the line in Japan rather than Korea (as is now being suggested in the American media), Seoul may perceive a need to rely on the ultimate weapon.

Such speculation is premature for the 1970s but it may become real in the 1980s.

South Asia

South Asia may also start a nuclear chain, according to some experts. Pakistan may be five to seven years away from the first nuclear test if current French plans to provide Pakistan with a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant materialise, as they are likely to.

It is not early to consider a spectacle of China, India, Pakistan and Iran locked into a slowly nuclearising environment if the normalisation process between China and India and Pakistan fails to gain root.

But today the pressures against the development of a viable international regime to control proliferation are coming not only from States who do not subscribe to the NPT. Rather, and more importantly, the pressures are coming from States party to the NPT.

A new phenomenon in modern international relations is the pressure of competing nuclear exports by advanced industrialised societies. The rich societies must invest heavily in the development of nuclear power for domestic uses. But given a slump in domestic markets, and given problems which many States are having with exports, it is becoming increasingly necessary to export nuclear reactors and associated technology.

Prime carriers of such a trend are the United States, Canada, Mao and the rest. So Mao had to wait until American strategists realised that the Chinese

could train impressive batteries of nuclear warheads at Russian targets and pin down an unspecified number of Russian divisions between the Ussuri and Tash-kant. What is remarkable is not that realisation dawned but the painful slowness of the process. Thereafter the bipolar world swiftly became triangular.

Meanwhile Russia seized her opportunity. In half a dozen years or less Admiral Grechkov, the missile experts and tank commanders of the Warsaw Pact have turned the tables. According to the latest NATO report, the Russians command an overwhelming superiority in conventional weapons in the European theatre. They could sweep through NATO's forces before the 36-hour nuclear reaction period becomes effective on the American side.

The second milestone was, of course, the American debacle in Vietnam. But it was not directly the defeat of the American army that was responsible so much as the sapping of the national will in the heartland in the campuses all over the country and the wheat fields of Nebraska. Its effect became fully apparent in Angola. When the Cubans arrived, the Americans remembered Giap. A nation beaten in the paddy fields had no stomach for the bush. Kissinger had soothed American pride by warning the Russians to keep out of Mozambique. Crying havoc from the White House is not likely to alter the situation. Africa can look after Rhodesia and it will take something less than the thousand years of Ian Smith's undiluted white rule. The dogs of war remain caged for the present.

If the American architects of detente are having second thoughts, not so the Russians. They are firmly committed to it. In fact the stronger the criticism of their former Chinese friends, the stauncher their belief in co-existence and co-operation. "Our course for improving Soviet-American relations, consolidating and deepening the process of detente remains unchanged", said Georgi Arbatoy, Director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies. ("A New U.S. Policy Towards China" P.70). A recent issue of 'New Times' criticised the renunciation of the term 'detente' by the U.S.A. in favour of 'peace through strength'. The writer pointed out that strength had been brought to nought in Vietnam.

A Tilt

The truth is that despite the change of names, even the Americans have

not actually scuttled detente. Neither they nor the Russians can afford to do so. Detente took a beating in Angola, but this swing to extreme was the direct result of events elsewhere. There had been a 'tilt' in other direction. It is a word made famous by Dr. Kissinger himself. And who can say where it began— in Chile or in Egypt from where 20,000 Russians were sent packing, to be followed more recently by the door being pushed wide open to massive American arms aid and the renunciation by Sadat of the 1971 Russo-Egyptian Treaty. It was predictable that the count would be reversed sooner or later. The Russians soundly judged the mood of war-weariness in the U.S.A. Events in Angola provided the opportunity.

Detente does not mean the end of tension. The power game goes on. What it does mean is that the competition does not get completely out of hand. No one wants that, least of all the two Super Powers. What Doak Barneit said in 1971 holds good today : "It seems clear that Moscow remains Washington's primary international adversary and that maintenance of stable U. S.-Soviet strategic balance and the achievement of agreements on arms control are vital to our interests." ("A New U. S. Policy Towards China," p.70)

It is arguable that had this not been election year detente would still have been a respectable word. The chances are that after the hustings are dismantled in November the image of detente will be refurbished even if the accepted variation is "peace through strength." (Courtesy : "PIONEER" Lucknow)

58 Battalion celebrates Raising Day

The raising day of the 58th Battalion was celebrated at Trivandrum. Befittingly Shri R. K. Trivedi, DIGP, CRPF, Calcutta was the chief guest as he happened to be inspecting the Battalion. Felicitations and good wishes came to the Battalion from many including Shri N.N.Wanchoo, Governor of Kerala, Shri C. Achutha Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala and Shri K. Karuna-karan, Minister for Home.

Shri V.N. Rajan, IGP, Kerala stated : "The Battalion came here after a period of distinguished service in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur and Tamil Nadu. The laurels it has won during the short period of its existence are acquisitions of which Battalion can be justifiably proud."

Brig. V.K-Nayar, SM, HQ 340 (Indep) Infantry Brigade Comdr stated :“In this short period you have achieved distinction in all spheres of work, whether in active operations in Nagaland or in aid to civil administration. Your achievements do credit to your devotion and high sense of duty.”

The day started with Puja in the Unit temple. An impressive PT display accompanied by brass band of Kerala State Police, and games delighted the gathering in the evening.

At night there was the ‘Bara Khana’ marking the culmination of the celebrations.



Shri S.M. Ghosh, IGP, S II, with the basketball players at Group Centre, Durgapur

CRPF Retain Police Games Athletics Title

Central Reserve Police Force retained the athletics championship for the sixth consecutive year in the 26th All India Police Games held at Ahmedabad from February 1 to 8,1977.

CRPF annexed the Kaba-ddi and gymnastics titles also. Special supplement on the All-India Police Games will be brought out next month.

Scindia Gold Cup Hockey

Having won the first match by two goals to nil against Sophia College, Bhopal, CRPF team lost to SRC in tie-breaker (4-5) in the All-India Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament held at Gwalior from December 1 to 15,1976.

CRPF had won the tournament in 1975.

"Best Disciplined Team"

CRPF team participated in the Nehru Memorial Hockey Tournament held at Delhi from November 20 to December 4, 1976.

They lost to Punjab Police in the fourth match of the league (0—1). CRPF Team was declared the "Best Disciplined Team" of the tournament.

NEHRU VOLLEYBALL TITLE ANNEXED

CRPF Volleyball 'B' team was declared the joint winners alongwith N. C D. C. Pata Khua of the Nehru Sports Club Volleyball Tournament held at Ujjain from November 26 to 28, 1976.

Earlier CRPF had defeated BHEL, Bhopal; Navrang Club, Ahmedabad and the Hindustan Aeronautics, Nasik.

In the finals against NCDC, CRPF won the first two sets and lost the third. Due to failing light in the fourth set, the game was stopped and both teams declared joint winners.

Inspector Gurdeep Singh was adjudged the best player.

CRP Bag Team Title In Police Duty Meet

Inspector A. Manickam of CRPF bagged the individual championship in pistol shooting in the XX All-India Police Duty Meet held at Hyderabad from December 3 to 10, 1976. In the team championship, CRPF stood first.

CRPF marksmen were graded third in the rifle-shooting team championship.

In the first-aid competition, CRPF men secured the second position, while the drivers were placed third in MT competition, with a total tally of 139 points.

The wireless team of CRPF was adjudged third in cryptography and second in individual skills.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CRPF MATMEN

Shri Sukhwant Singh, Dy. S.P. (22 Bn), Inspector Ishwar Singh (47 Bn) and Inspector Diwan Singh (28 Bn) have been awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 20,000, 12,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, by the President of the All-India Wrestling Association of India. These scholarships have been given in recognition of their excellent performance in the 16th National Wrestling Championship held at Delhi from October 26 to November 1, 1976.

While Shri Sukhwant Singh bagged a gold in the super heavy weight category, Inspectors Ishwar Singh and Diwan Singh clinched silver medals in heavy weight sections.

TRAINING A SIGNALLER

by
Col Y. S. AWASTHI

"The Government can make a General; but it takes communications to make him a commander."

—General Omar Bradly

Quick and reliable passage of information and dissemination of orders are vital. Without these, the best of plans and well trained men cannot be effective. Signal communications are an extension of power of speech and hearing of Commander and staff. Such are the onerous responsibilities of signallers.

Due to sudden expansion of the Central Reserve Police Force, it was found unsatisfactory and uneconomical to follow old methods of training operators and technicians in Signal Battalions and other communication organisations such as Directorate Co-ordination Police Wireless, Army

Signals, etc.

Central Training College (Telecommunications) was raised at Nee-much in August 1970 to meet the requirements of technical training of the Force. This college originally was designed to conduct Basic Recruits Training (Condensed) and Basic Radio Operators and Technicians training only. With the phenomenal progress and tremendous modernisation in the field of signal communication, the training responsibilities of this college were diversified and enlarged to include upgrading and refresher courses for all categories of signal personnel such as Operators, Technicians, Linemen and Crypto Operators.

Since the year 1975, this college has undertaken training of Gazetted Officers and Subordinate Officers of Signals Range. Approximately 300 students at a time undergo training in various technical courses.

Rapid Changes

Electronics and telecommunications technology are changing rapidly with time, in fact more rapidly than any other technology, and therefore, training of personnel working in this field faces obsolescence faster than elsewhere. It is therefore, necessary to train personnel not only in the techniques which are in vogue today but also the techniques which will be adopted in the near future. This is imperative as we cannot afford to discard technical personnel alongwith obsolete equipment. CTC (T) has been alive to this problem and the syllabi of all courses conducted at this college are constantly reviewed and updated.

Class room lectures must be supplemented by practical demonstrations for quicker and better grasp of the technical subjects. The demonstrations reduce the training time considerably and make the concept clear. Hence, greater emphasis is given in use of audio and visual training aids. CTC(T) has endeavoured to provide a number of audio and visual training aids and demonstration models. To mention a few, there is a demonstration room consisting of 15 exhibits displaying effects of electricity and magnetism, a Morse room equipped with auto Morse transmitter, inker and undul-ator, a radio practical room, each equipped with latest types of electronic instruments such as oscillograph, frequency counter, wave analyzer, etc, a Beltronics lab consisting of all modern telecommunications circuits, an electronic lab to study characteristics of electronics devices, an aerial park

displaying all types of miniaturised HF and VHF aerials, etc.

Technical Library

A well stocked technical library-cum-information room has been provided. A large number of technical books on modern telecommunications have been procured for reference by trainees and instructors.

Instructors must be competent in the subjects they teach. Subjects taught at this college have been grouped on the basis of similarities and inter-linking. Instructional staff of the college are assigned to a particular group on the basis of their educational and technical qualifications. This has improved the quality of instruction. A limited number of instructors, with hardly any incentive, are working round the clock to cope with the increasing and exacting requirement of the training.

However, enhancement in technical efficiency must not be at the cost of physical and professional efficiency of a soldier. Regular physical and military training form part of the daily routine.

During the short period of existence, this college has trained over 1700 technical personnel.

ISA STAFF APPROVED

The creation of ancilliary posts of one Director of the rank of IGP, one Dy. Director of the rank of DIGP and two Assistant Directors of the rank of Commandant besides other staff for the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu has been approved by the Government.

HUMOUR IN UNIFORM

by
R. S. Vohra

Things were entirely different during World War II than what we as professional soldiers might have experienced in the last two confrontations with Pakistan and China. Theatres of war changed very frequently and often overnight from one part of the world to another.

In one such involvement, a Gorkha Battalion was moved by sea some

where in the Middle East where it reached after a fortnight and was immediately asked to dig in. But before the Battalion could settle down, there was an immediate requirement of troops elsewhere and the whole Battalion was airlifted and dropped somewhere in Burma.

Japanese tactics those days used to be superb in that they would suddenly fire from their machine guns fixed at different angles, equally quickly vanished into the thick forest and reappeared by the time Units could re-organise. This Battalion was harassed so much that it reached the point of breaking.

So the Battalion Commandant was directed to reform the Battalion at a given place and lists of those killed, missing, disabled and present were being prepared. The task had already been completed to a large extent.

One fine morning when Commandant was relaxing outside his Basha, a Gorkha jawan appeared before him and saluting smartly reported his arrival in the Battalion. Soon the Gommandant was able to recognise Harka Bahadur with long beard and a pulled down face and asked him as to where he was lost and how was the home-coming. With glittering eyes, Bahadur told his CO “Sir, I had my map with me and so traced my way.” CO was naturally moved with joy looking at his sepoy having so much knowledge of map-reading and gave him “shabash” and asked him to show him the map. On seeing the map, CO, to his surprise, found it to be the map of Egypt, perhaps the one issued to them in the Middle East at initial stages.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN TECHNICAL TRAINING

In January 1976, the Centralised Technical Centre—the technical wing of the Force—was established at Neemuch. The purpose was to train drivers, fitters, under officers, gazetted officers in MT duties. The Force is thus self-sufficient in this important branch of training.

Mechanical transport provides mobility to the Force but eats up a very major portion of the budget. Procurement, maintenance and running of MT fleet demands skill and knowledge.

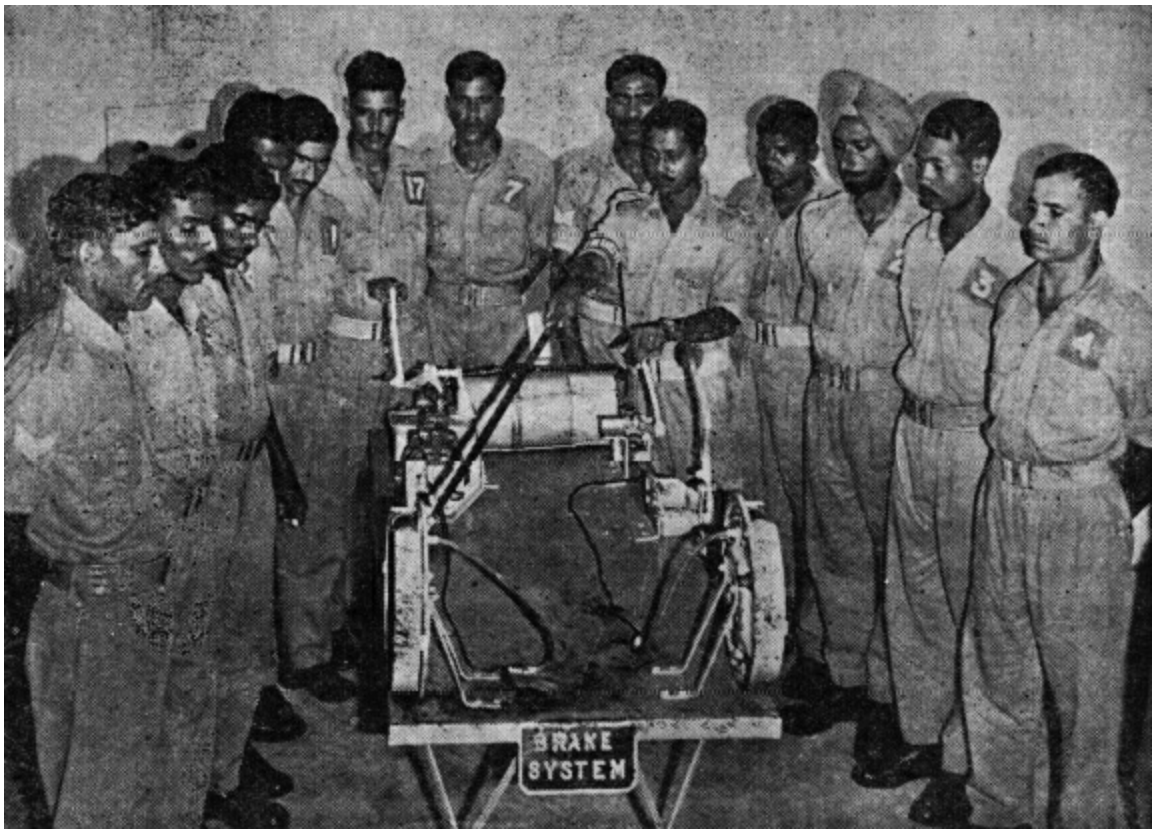
The Centralised Technical Training Centre at present runs courses to train 120 drivers (from raw Constables), 60 MT fitters and 60 gazetted officers per

year in MT and Quarter Master duties. The first batch of drivers and fitters which commenced receiving training in February 1976 has already passed.

The CTTC is housed in the complex of workshop and garages newly developed in Mishra Lines. The staff has been drawn from the Force on attachment basis. Similarly all types of vehicles used in the Force have been attached from different Units. Several unserviceable vehicles have been given to the Centre so that these are dismantled and used as training aids.

The staff has made charts and models for all systems of the vehicles. Working Models of Engines have been made to teach fault-finding. Two tracks have been developed for providing training in driving. Besides a traffic park has been made to teach road sense and traffic rules.

The Central Technical Training Centre is still in its infant stage. It has shown promise. The dependence of the Force for technical training on other organisations will completely cease as it grows.



CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS AND CRPF

by

P. J. SHETTY

The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act 1976 which was passed by a special session of Parliament in October-November 76 and received the assent of the President on 18th December, 1976 has already come into force. This has been one of the most significant Acts passed by the Parliament in the recent times. As such wide-ranging amendments to the Constitution have been effected for the first time.

The subject had been discussed and debated throughout the country before the Bill was passed by the Parliament, and had attracted sharp comment of people from all walks of life, both for and against.

The most common criticism of the bill coming from Opposition party leaders is that these amendments are aimed at curbing the fundamental rights of the people, crippling the judiciary and curtailing the powers of the States. The ruling party, on the other hand, has justified the amendments, contending that these amendments are aimed at removing the difficulties which have arisen in achieving the socio-economic objectives. The Prime Minister commended the Bill as "a cure for the ills of our political system."

It may be worthwhile considering the effect of this amendment Act on the members of the CRPF. The Act affects us in two capacities—both as citizens and as members of the Force, though both are inter-linked. There are 59 clauses in this Act and each and every clause may affect us in one way or the other, though only a few of them have a direct effect on our day-to-day life. These are : Clauses 5, 11, 23, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46 and 57. Let us take them one by one and analyse how these affect us.

Clause 5

Article 31D inserted under this clause, says that any law providing for (a) the prevention of anti-national activities or (b) the prevention of formation of or the prohibition of anti-national associations, shall not be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 or 31 of the Constitution.

We all know about the nefarious activities of some of the now banned organisations. The documents seized during the raids on the offices of these organisations, after the proclamation of emergency and ban against these organisations have proved beyond doubt that these organisations were only

indulging in anti-national activities under the cover of pseudo-religious and social activities. The laws made hitherto by the Parliament to curb the anti-national activities of these and similar notorious organisations were struck down by the courts on the grounds that they were either inconsistent with or abridged the fundamental rights conferred under the Constitution.

The present amendment provides that such laws made by the Parliament to prevent or prohibit anti-national activities and to prevent or prohibit the formation of anti-national associations, shall not be deemed to be void on the grounds mentioned above. Apprehensions were expressed that the clause of anti-national activities was meant to liquidate the Opposition parties and the legitimate trade union activities, but the Prime Minister has clarified that these anti-national activities relate to secessionism, incitement to communal passions and violence and destruction of public property. This new provision in the Constitution, therefore, enables the Govt. to make effective laws to deal with such anti-national organisations.

Clause 11

In this, a new Part IV A has been inserted under the head "Fundamental Duties". In justification of the insertion of this chapter, the Prime Minister said that the Indian Constitution was notable for highlighting the Directive Principles alongwith the Fundamental Rights and that neither could flower or bear fruit without the performance of duties. These fundamental duties, according to the Law Minister, were inspired by the noble ideals of the national struggle.

As far as the CRPF personnel are concerned, these duties already form part of the service conditions and giving them statutory effect is a step in the right direction.

Clauses 23, 39 & 42

In these 3 clauses, the relevant point which concerns us is that the High Courts shall not consider the constitutional validity of any Central Laws and only the Supreme Court shall have the exclusive jurisdiction over this.

As we are aware, the CRPF is an Armed Force of the Centre and we are governed by the Central laws. So far, the High Courts had also jurisdiction to determine the constitutional validity of the laws made by the Centre and in the past various High Courts came up with conflicting pronouncements on the validity of such laws. These decisions given by the High Courts are

binding on everybody throughout the country until and unless these decisions are struck down, amended, or modified by some other High Court or the Supreme Court.

In view of this, there had been a lot of confusion and keeping track of these decisions and updating the reference books with the latest orders became a big task. Now this amendment to the Constitution enables us to get one authoritative and final verdict from the Supreme Court. This will remove all confusion and we, the Govt. servants, will be relieved of the burden of keeping track of the High Court decisions all over the country.

Clause 43

"Police" is a state subject. Whenever the State Governments apprehend grave danger to the law and order situation and the resources at their disposal are not adequate to control the situation, they approach the Centre for supplementing the Force and the Govt. of India normally places the CRPF, BSF or any armed force under its control at the disposal of the State Govt. to deal with the situation. Whenever the CRPF is so deployed, the Force works under the directions and control of the State Govt. or any other officer or authority subordinate to it.

But the Govt of India could not deploy any armed force, for dealing with any grave situation of law and order in a State on its own. A situation had arisen in the past when a State Govt found it embarrassing to deploy its Force to meet the law and order situation. For instance, in a language dispute, the State Govt might not like to take action and, in such cases, only the Central Govt could take objective steps to save the State Govt from embarrassment. To meet such a situation, Article 257A has been inserted in the Constitution. This Article empowers the Govt of India to deploy any armed force of the Union or any other Force subject to its control for dealing with any grave situation of law and order in any State. Further, the force so deployed in any State, shall act in accordance with the directions of the Govt of India and shall not, save as otherwise provided in such directions, be subject to the superintendence or control of the State Govt or any officer or authority subordinate to the State Govt.

This amendment has a direct effect on the CRPF as this is the Force the Central Govt will deploy for dealing with any grave situation of law and order in any State. Past experience has shown that in most of the politically

motivated agitations like the Telangana agitation, Anti-Mulki Rules agitation, language disputes etc., it was always the Central Govt property which was made the target of attack by the agitators and the Centre had to deploy the CRPF on certain occasions, not for dealing with the law and order situation, but for guarding its own property from the fury of the agitators.

The Govt has rightly appreciated the loopholes in the present Constitution making “maintenance of law and order” an exclusive subject of the State, and has brought in this amendment giving jurisdiction to the Centre to act in cases of grave situations of law and order. It is most likely that the Govt of India will be exercising this power whenever it has to act upon under the circumstances through the CRPF only. Whenever such duties are assigned to the CRPF, the Force will have to act with utmost caution and tact to avoid any embarrassment to the Centre.

Clause 44

Under this, Clause, Article 311 of the Constitution stands amended. This Article deals with the safeguards guaranteed to the civil servants under the Constitution. At present, a Govt servant before his dismissal, removal or reduction in rank, is to be given two opportunities for his defence. At the time of the enquiry, he has to be informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges. The second opportunity is given to the Govt servant of making representation on the penalty proposed after such an inquiry. With the proposed amendment, the second opportunity given to the Govt servant to make representation on the penalty proposed is being withdrawn.

This amendment to the Constitution deals with the disciplinary cases and holding of the departmental enquiries. As per the present practice, whenever the penalty of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank is proposed after a regular DE under Section 11(1) of the CRPF Act 1949, it is an obligatory as well as a statutory requirement for the disciplinary authority to serve a show-cause notice on the accused, giving him reasonable opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed on the basis of the evidence adduced during the inquiry. Now, with this amendment, issue of show-cause notice after the enquiry is no more a statutory requirement.

This will simplify the procedure and enable the disciplinary authorities to dispose off the DE expeditiously. There would be no ground for grudge from

any corner as a Govt servant who is being dealt with, is even otherwise given all the opportunities for his defence during the course of the DE where he is allowed to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses and to produce his own defence witnesses. The second opportunity given to the accused to make representation against the penalty proposed only results in delay in finalising the DEs and is otherwise, in no way, helpful either to the disciplinary authority or to the accused.

Administrative Tribunals

Under Clause 46 a new Part XIV (A) has been added to the Constitution under bead "Tribunals." Article 323A empowers the Parliament to provide for the adjudication or trial by administrative tribunals of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State. The law so made provides for (i) the establishment of an administrative tribunal for the Union, (ii) specifies the jurisdiction, powers and authority to be exercised by such tribunals, (iii) excludes the jurisdiction of all Courts except that of the Supreme Court under Article 136, with respect to the disputes or complaints referred to above and (iv) provides for the transfer to such administrative tribunals of any cases pending before any court or other authority immediately before the establishment of such a tribunal.

Article 323 B empowers Parliament to make laws providing for the adjudication or trial by tribunals of any disputes, complaints or offences with regard, among others, to production, procurement, supply and distribution of foodstuffs including edible seeds and oils and such other goods as the President may by public notification declare to be essential goods for the purpose of this Article and control of prices of such goods.

This amendment has been brought in to reduce the mounting arrears in High Courts and to secure speedy disposal of service matters, revenue matters and certain other matters of special importance in the context of the socio-economic development and progress. It is a well known fact that the cases referred to the High Courts take their own time to be decided. We are aware that even now a few cases of the CRPF personnel on grievances relating to service matters are pending before various High Courts for the last few years. What a Govt servant requires is a quick redressal of his grievances. With the setting up of the tribunals under Article 323 A, a Govt

servant can hope not only for quick redressal but also for a rational decision on the dispute or the complaint. The Judges may not be having expert knowledge of rules on the subject and. therefore, may have to depend much on the arguments put forward and the reference made available to them by the counsels. Now, with the tribunals proposed to be set up for dealing with the disputes relating to recruitment and service conditions, a Govt servant can hope for a fair and impartial judgement, as the persons who would constitute the tribunal would be those who will inspire the confidence of the Govt servant as assured by the Law Minister during the discussion on the Bill in the Lok Sabha. Meanwhile one cannot contend that the service matters of Govt. servants have been put completely out of judicial purview.

The jurisdiction of tbe Supreme Court in regard to such matters has been preserved under Article 136 of the Constitution and, if a Govt servant is not satisfied with the decision awarded by the Tribunal, he can still move the Supreme Court.

Similarly Article 323B provides for the establishment of administrative tribunals for disputes arising out of production, procurement, supply and distribution of foodstuffs etc. During these days of inflation, (though it has not affected India as much as other countries due to various anti-inflationary measures taken by the Govt) what people require primarily is the free availability of food articles and other essential goods at reasonable rates Controlling the prices of essential articles by itself is an anti-inflatio nary measure. The Govt. is very much concerned about the rising prices of these essential commodities and has been making concerted efforts to check them but, because of the loopholes in the laws and the unscrupulous methods employed by the traders, black-marketeers and hoarders, the desired results could not be achieved. To plug the loopholes in the laws, the Govt has brought in this amendment for setting up the administrative tribunals. This will definitely facilitate proper supply and distribution of essential goods at reasonable rates to the public including the CRPF personnel.

Privileges & Liabilities

Clause 57 deals with the amendments to the Union List, State List and Concurrent List in the VII Schedule to the Constitution. By insertion of entry 2A, the subject of “deployment of any armed Force of the Union or any contingent or Unit thereof in any State in aid of the civil power, powers of jurisdiction, privileges and liabilities of members of such Force while on such

deployment", is brought under the purview of the Union. Under the State list item No. 2, "policing" is made subject to the provisions of entry 2A of List-1 (Union List). This is only the supporting entry in the VII Schedule to the proposed amendment at Clause 43, i.e. new Article 257A.

It may thus be seen that none of the 59 clauses of the amendment Act goes against the interests of the members of the Force. On the other hand, these amendments will give more powers to discharge the heavy responsibilities to the Force as the main law-enforcing authority under the Central Govt.

YOUR HEART DARE NOT GET TIRED

by
Dr. Amiya Tripathy

On the eighteenth day after conception, the human embryo is but a tiny pea-sized bundle of cells. It is at that time that the heart starts beating regularly and continues to do so without stopping until death. The heart is probably the only organ which does not shirk its work and keeps functioning at a good rate.

In a tiny three week-old human embryo that has no real blood, the heart beats once every second. Later on when the child is born, the pulse becomes more rapid, approaching 140 beats per minute. Fortunately this is the peak and the pulse rate gradually drops.

Heart-beats

In an adult, the heart beats 72 times per minute while resting. But it may increase to 100 per minute during hard work. This means that in a life span of 100 years, a man's heart beats about 5,000 million times. When one considers this figure it is surprising that the heart never goes tired as long as it is healthy, and copes easily with its tasks, literally without stopping for a second.

Man's metabolism is far from perfect and considerably inferior to that of a small warm-blooded animal. Smaller organisms produce much more warmth per gram of body weight than larger ones. Their metabolism is more intensive and thus the heart has to beat more energetically than in man. Indeed the smaller the animal, the quicker is its heart beat. For instance the heart of a

whale whose body weighs 150 tons, beats 7 times per minute, that of an elephant weighing 3 tons 46 times per minute, that of cat (weighing 1.5.kg.) 240 times per minute, that of a blue-tit weighing eight grams 1200 times per minute.

Periods of Rest

Why is the heart able to work at such a high rate ? First of all it is not absolutely correct to think, the heart works without rest. The heart muscle quite often rests but the period of rest is very brief. A heart beat lasts for about 0.49 of a second, and if a man is resting, a 0.31 second interval follows each beat. The period of rest is actually longer since not all parts of the heart work simultaneously.

The human heart has got four chambers, the upper two atria and lower two ventricles. The atria and ventricles beat alternatively. The atria takeabout 0.11 to 0.14second to contract and this is followed by a 0.60 rest, in other words every day they work no more then 3½ to 4 hours, and rest for about 20 hours. The ventricles take somewhat longer to contract—about 0.27 to 0.35 second —and rest for 0.45 to 0.53 second. Consequently every 24 hours, the ventricles work for 8.52 hours to 10.5 hours and rest for 13.5 to 15.5 hours.

Largest Caravan

To cope up with such a tremendous task, the heart rest alone is not enough. The heart must be well nourished and have a good supply of oxygen. This explains why the higher animals have their own very powerful blood supply system. Nature proved to be thousands of millions of years ahead of Napolean when he said that the way to a soldier’s heart is through his stomach.

The main function of heart and the circulatory system is to transfer all the necessary materials to all parts of the body. Some substances move in the blood by themselves, but others mainly travel behind the red blood cells (RBC). Every cubic mm of blood contains 4.5 to 5 millions of carriers of RBC, making a total of 35,000,000,000,000, the world’s largest caravan. The size of the erythrocyte is negligibly only 7-8 micron (one thousandth part of a mm), but if arranged in chain-like canals in a caravan they will encircle the earth seven times around the equator.

The RBC of a whale could form several caravans and each would stretch as far as sun. Different animals have their own reservoir system of

transportation of blood and its nutrients. The smaller the reservoir the more intensively it is used and more rapid the currents, so that the same blood can be used over and over again.

The total length of all man's blood vessels is about 100 thousand kilometers. Most of them are usually empty, since 7-10 litres of blood is far from enough to fill them and only the most hard working organs are supplied intensively. For this reason heavy duty functions can not be performed by many systems simultaneously. After a good meal, the digestive organs are most energetic. They receive a considerable amount of blood while the brain is not adequately supplied to function normally and hence we experience drowsiness.

Blood Pressure

To pump the blood for circulation in the body to different parts, a great deal of force is required.

Scientists have calculated that the work performed by the heart in man's lifetime is equal to the effort which would be required to move a goods train to the top of a mountain 4,800 meters high, almost equal to the highest mountain of Europe, Mt. Blanc.

Even in resting stage, the heart pumps 6 litres of blood per minute, that is, not less than 6 to 10 tons a day. During the lifetime, our heart pumps 150 to 250 thousand tons of blood. A direct comparison between the work done by the hearts of large and small animals would not be accurate. Scientists usually calculate how much the heart pumps per minute per 100 grams of body weight. A dog's heart, for example, pumps about twice as much blood per minute and a cat's ten times to that of a man's heart.

While the heart is working, quite high pressure is maintained in the arteries—the elastic vessels which carries blood from the heart to different parts of the body. Even in such a small animal as the larva of a grassopher, or in a frog, the mercury rises to 30 and even 38 mm. In most cases the pressure is even higher. In a rat 75, in a man 100 to 130 and in a horse it is as high as 200 mm.

Normally the larger the animal the higher is its blood pressure. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, one of which is a cock, whose blood pressure is same as that of a horse.

Whose Heart Works More ?

There is no doubt that the heart of a giant blue whale weighing 500-700 kgs. even if it does not function normally, will do much more work than the heart of a blue tit weighing about 5,000 million time less, 0.15 gm. For a correct estimation, a comparison is made on the basis of the work done by 1 gm of heart muscle. In this case man has nothing to boast about. Each gram of our heart also works equal to 4000 grams-centimetres per minute; about the same as the heart of a snail. A frog's heart works three times as much, a rabbit's five times and that of a white mouse twelve times.

Most of the animals are horizontal. Their brain and heart—the most important organs—are on the same level. This is very convenient, since no additional effort is required on the part of the animal heart to supply the brain with blood. It is quite different for man, whose brain is on a much higher level than heart.

The same applies to a 6-meter giraffe, whose heart is situated 2 to 3 meters lower than the brain. All the creatures, following the same general plan (man, the cock, the giraffe) have high blood pressure. The heart of a typical horizontal animal is unable to supply the brain with blood when they take up an unnatural position. If a rabbit or a snake is placed in a vertical position they will faint soon, because of brain anaemia.

So before retirement of this tireless organ what should be done ? Unlike brain, heart is a non-vegetarian and eats everything. So the diet should be rich with minerals, salts, vitamins, carbohydrates, and proteins. Excess of salt taking is not good for heart. If you want to murder your heart, then consume excess tobacco, cigrettes, fat, salt, tea, coffee, alocohol etc. Remember, indulgence of alcohol and sex in a milder form is good for heart. Moderate exercise in open air is the minimum requirement.

Prevent and treat all types of diseases that lead to heart diseases like rheumatism, syphilis, diphtheria, tuberculosis and many other diseases. Rheumatism leaks the joints but bites the heart. Chronic and eglected unhealthiness, tonsils, carries tooth etc. may lead to rheumatism and subsequently heart diseases where the complicated heart valves are damaged. One must be careful also to the slow and inevitable cause "The Old Age".

Environmental factors also play an important factor as it is prevalent in a

particular community like professional men the managerial and executive classes.



Now, if you forget your right or left, you will have it right-and-left.

HOW C.R.P. FOUGHT FLOODS IN BIHAR

by
M. S. Bawa

Floods in Bihar have been a recurring feature. The unprecedented floods and deluge of Patna in the year 1975 had compelled the Govt. to think of permanent measures to save the population and the property. The nature, however, willed it otherwise and the last year saw the heaviest floods ever recorded in the last 600 years, ravaging some areas of Bihar with a population of over 10 millions.

Due to cyclonic pressure, it poured continuously from 13th to 17th September, 1976. Late in the evening of Sept. 17, the people of Patna were warned about the breach in Poon Poon bund and impending threat of floods endangering normal life in the capital.

One had not forgotten the deluge and consequent hardships of 1975 in Patna. Immediately panic engulfed the population, virtually throwing normal functioning out of gear.

Both the Bns (14 & 38) were alerted by me at 9pm. that day.

38 Bn Wins Laurels

That night 38th Bn, under command of Shri S.N.Mathur, worked like a machine in removing their arms, ammunition and stores to safety. Commandant 38th Bn accompanied me to the place of breach at 11 p.m. and on return we noticed the worst panic in the town. 38th Bn immediately took measures to restore confidence in the public as a result of which there was no incidents of looting or eve-teasing that normally follow as a corollary.

One platoon of 38th Bn got entrapped at Poon Poon bund and was traced only the following morning after giving some anxious moments to the Commandant and his men. The platoon was able to rush back its vehicles little before the breach became unmanageable.

Throughout the next day (18th) the Bn. under its officers kept the vigil since the Ganges had also risen 30", above the red mark.

38th Bn. remained deployed for patrolling duty on various bunds.

Soon it joined CRPF operation of rendering medical aid as threat of floods receded.

The most important and the challenging task was voluntarily accepted by the Bn when the local authorities requested CRPF to "adopt" entire relief operation in the Poon Poon block, a sanctuary of Naxalites. Senior officers were sent to recce and they advised me against taking up such a task.

Assistant Commandant Shri S.K. Madan of 38 Battalion volunteered to take up this impossible task and the admini-stration passed an order placing all other functionaries under his command.



Poon Poon, the river of sorrow, runs through the Poon Poon Block,

which is worst from communication point of view. Only Gaya-Patna railway lines runs through it. Nearly for a fortnight 4 Coys of 38th Bn. worked round the clock and ensured supply of 4 lakh kgs. of rations to 85 villages with a population of 90,000. With the help of some civil doctors and staff, about 4,500 wells were disinfected, 12,000 cattle vaccinated and 7,000 treated, besides inoculating over 70,000 persons and treating many.

The Governor of Bihar, Shri J.N. Kaushal and Union Dy Minister D.B. Sinha, after touring the Poon Poon area, were all praise for the work, and the speed and organisation with which it was undertaken. To reach Poon Poon on Sept. 29, two Coys had to march on foot and then within 24 hours our personnel rendered the road motorable to facilitate CRPF working.

This work, alone, has won the CRPF the highest appreciations from State, the press and the people.

Good Work by 14Bn.

14th Bn, which got stuck up in evacuating its own marooned Coy. from Khangol to start with, did a very good work on the night of Sept. 18-19 at Patna by-pass near village Satribad. Two platoons of 14th Bn under Coy. Comdr. M. A.



CRPF men plugging a breach of the new by-pass road of Patna

Belliappa did an excellent job in plugging the breach which could have threatened the southern part of Patna, if operation was delayed or left incomplete. They did commendable work in the battle to save Patna.

Again, on the night of Sept 22-23, water started gushing out from a blocked culvert and this was developing into a mini threat of flood to certain areas of the capital Shri Beliappa, Dy. S.P. alongwith 20 divers jumped into the water and successfully sealed the culvert.

Another platoon of 14th Bn. was at Barh and its personnel did real good job under the leadership of SI Deen Dayal, whose personal determination won us lot of laurels. One more platoon of 14th Bn was sent on Sept. 29 under Asstt. Commandant Vohra and for about a week both these platoons did a good job in rendering relief work in Barh and neighbouring areas.

G. C. in Forefront

Heavy downpour of Sept. 18 had thrown the Barh Sub Division of Patna District in the grip of most devastating and unprecedented floods. Commandant Group Centre, Mokamehghat offered to render all help to civil authorities to combat the situation. Four blocks of the Barh Division were

devastatingly flooded. The flood victims, villagers and light vehicles stranded on NH 31 were rescued and brought to the Group Centre.

Boats of the Group Centre alongwith the swimmers were pressed in. The Group Centre made seven improvised rafts with its own resources. Shelter was provided to the marooned villagers even in the Group Centre barracks. The highways and roads, which were blocked at a number of places with uprooted trees, were cleared by the personnel of the Group Centre.

Sixteen quintals of cooked food was given by the Group Centre. FCI godown at Mokameh was saved by the efforts of the personnel of GC and thus huge quantities of food grains were saved.

The medical staff of the Group Centre was switched into service of the suffering humanity. The personnel of the GC escorted about 2,000 quintals of food grains during the peak period of flood and aided and assisted the civil administration in relief operations.

The role of SI D. N. Shukla of the GC deserves a special mention. For days this SI remained with his platoon in the devastatingly flooded area of Mokameh Tal. Initially for rescue and subsequently for salvage and relief operations, over 275 personnel of GC went into action with lightening speed. In rescuing the marooned people in the first few days (Sept 18 to 22), they have won for CRPF tons of gratitude of the people.

Humanitarian Acts of 30th Bn

Two Coys of 30th Bn were already at Bhagalpur. Commandant and the Medical Officer with a skeleton staff were rushed as waters of Ganges were rising with a menacing speed. Men of 30th Bn assisted the Air Force in providing security cordon at Bhagalpur and in loading and dropping food to the marooned villages from the air. Besides, two Coys helped the administration in various flood relief measures.

On October 3, Ct. Khalifa Ram of D Coy of 30 Battalion was a member of the patrolling party in the Bhagalpur town. The party noticed two women crying as a 3-year-old child had fallen in a swollen rivulet with more than 5 feet deep water. Ct. Khalifa Ram jumped in and dived a number of times and brought out the child to the pleasent surprise of all.

On the afternoon of October 2, the boat in which Shri S.K.Madan was moving from panchayat to pancha-yat in the Poon Poon block overturned

when a [gale hit this part of Bihar.

Yet in another case, SI Deen Dayal of 14th Bn and his men rescued the civilians with them in a boat accident near village Ladma.



Taking villagers of Sampat Chak to safety from the fury of Poon-Poon.

Challenge in Cava

Torrential rains in Gaya District caused the inundation of a part of Gaya and the whole of Jehanabad Sub-division. Two platoons of A Coy 41 Bn at Gaya went into action to construct improvised rafts and to evacuate villagers to relief centres.

Personnel of the Coy worked round the clock, making rafts, packing food and despatching rations to affected areas and protecting the Dandibagh Water Supply Unit.

F Coy 41 Bn CRPF in the SS College Jehanabad building was itself threatened by the flood waters at a time when the services of the sub-unit were required for rescue and relief work. Inspector Dhaniram who was the only SO present in the Coy, undertook with success both commitments simultaneously.

Doctors Rise to Occasion

The CRPF doctors started offering medical aid with 2 doctors on September 23. I met the Health Minister Bihar and offered our services and same evening 2 Medical Officers and 6 compounders undertook the vaccination job for marooned villagers of Patna Saddar area. In 3 hours, 400 persons were inoculated. MO of 6th Bn was also called in.

3 Medical Officers of GC had already done nearly an impossible job in inoculating 13,619 persons, treating another 1,937 persons besides disinfecting 403 sources of drinking water.

From September 17 to October 12, 1976, the CRPF personnel in Bihar worked round the clock in a sprit of dedication motivated only by their motto of service and loyalty. Officers and men stood shoulder to shoulder in facing the tragedy which the brave but unfortunate people of Bihar had to face. High or low, rich or poor, Governor or the Gram Sevak—all had a word of gratitude for the Force.

Shri N.S. Saksena, the Director General, was constantly advising me. Our work became easier with the timely arrival of IGP S.M.Ghosh who encouraged the boys in every way.

CRP Men Help Save Madras From Water Fury

In a massive rescue operation carried out in Kotturpuram on November 25 and 26, 1976, about 15,000 people were evacuated from Kotturpuram low lying area located in the southern bank of river Adyar.

During the early hours of November, following unprecedented rains and the release of water from Chembarambakkam lake, river Adyar broke its banks and water en-etered this low-lying area and totally isolated the settlement.

On receipt of requisition from Commissioner of Police at 3.30 p.m. on November 25, one Company of CRP under Shri S. R. Yadav, Asstt. Commandant and Shri Mang-kholun, Dy. S.P. arrived at Kotturpuram as there was a large number of onlookers crowding the shore and impeding the rescue work. CRPF men were utilized to distribute food packets to the rescued people. Our personnel transported flood victims to Gandhi Mandapam in own vehicles. They were on duty till the operation was called off at 8 p.m.

The operation was resumed next morning when more catamarans were pressed into service. CRPF was on rescue duty the whole day. One platoon was detailed to evacuate people and their belongings from the marooned buildings. Evacuation of 500 flood victims was carried out that day.

While being evacuated, the marooned people became restive and unruly. They wanted to get immediate assistance for being evacuated to safer places. It had become a problem to continue the rescue operation under these circumstances. One armed section under S.I. Debu

Ram were sent to the flood affected building in the catamarans and worked under Shri W.I. Davaram, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order (South). The section controlled the unruly people and facilitated the smooth organisation of rescue operations.

On the 27th, as the water receded, the evacuated people were allowed to go back to their buildings. One Coy of CRPF was again utilised to maintain order among the flood victims.

The work done by the CRPF Companies in rescuing marooned people has been appreciated by the Press and local authorities.

The “Indian Express” stated on November 26 : “Massive relief operations under way from Thursday afternoon with the State Police, the Central Reserve Police, Navy, fire units and ambulances joining in the gruelling task of evacuating the the residents to safety to Gandhi Mandapam.” Next day, it said : “A Company of CRPF also participated in the rescue operations. The CRP men were at their usual best, pushing back crowds of sight-seers from the water’s edge.”

The paper in its issue dated November 29 stated: “Mr. Om Mehta was happy that there was wholehearted and all-round support for relief operations undertaken by Govt. He paid warm tributes to the volunteers of the TNCC, Youth Congress, students, the Army, Navy, Air Force, State police and the CRP. They had done their utmost to meet the situation”, he said.

“Police protection for the inmates at Gandhi Mandapam was also suggested by the students. CRP men had done a marvellous job.”

In a letter to the Director-General CRPF, the Commissioner of Police, Madras has appreciated the services rendered by two Companies of 35th Bn. C.R.P.F. during the floods in November last.

QUESTION BOX

Is it possible to start a "Readers Views" column in the "Crapler" ?

R. K. B, SARMA
Asstt. Comdt.

Yes, we shall welcome it.

When a CRPF officer contributes articles to various journals, is it necessary that the article should be routed through the department ?

K. MOHAN Dy. S. P.

Please see C. C. S. (Conduct) Rules 1964 Para 8 (1) (2) (a) (b) in this connection.

In case you have a question to ask, you may write to the Chief Editor. The replies will be published in our column 'Question Box'. The questions should be of general nature holding interest for a number of readers. The questions may relate to any subject.

Kazi Impressed by CRP

During the stay of Kazi Lhendup Dorji, Chief Minister of Sikkim, at Sikkim House in Delhi from September 21 to 26, 1976, 8Bn CRPF guard was provided to him.

Impressed by the performance of CRPF guard, the Chief Minister sanctioned a cash reward of Rs. 240 to them.

श्री राम प्रकाश खन्ना
मुख्य सचिव, बिहार

पटना

दिनांक १९७

D.O. No._____/

Dear Sri Khurana,

I am desired to express deep sense of gratitude of this State Government for the exemplary service rendered by the officers and men of the Central Reserve Police during the last flood havoc in September, 1976. The forces stood the test of time and helped the civil authorities in rescue and relief operations in an admirable manner. In a State where floods have been creating havoc almost every year, assistance of the Central Reserve Police at such a critical juncture has been widely acclaimed by the people in general.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-(R. P. KHANNA)

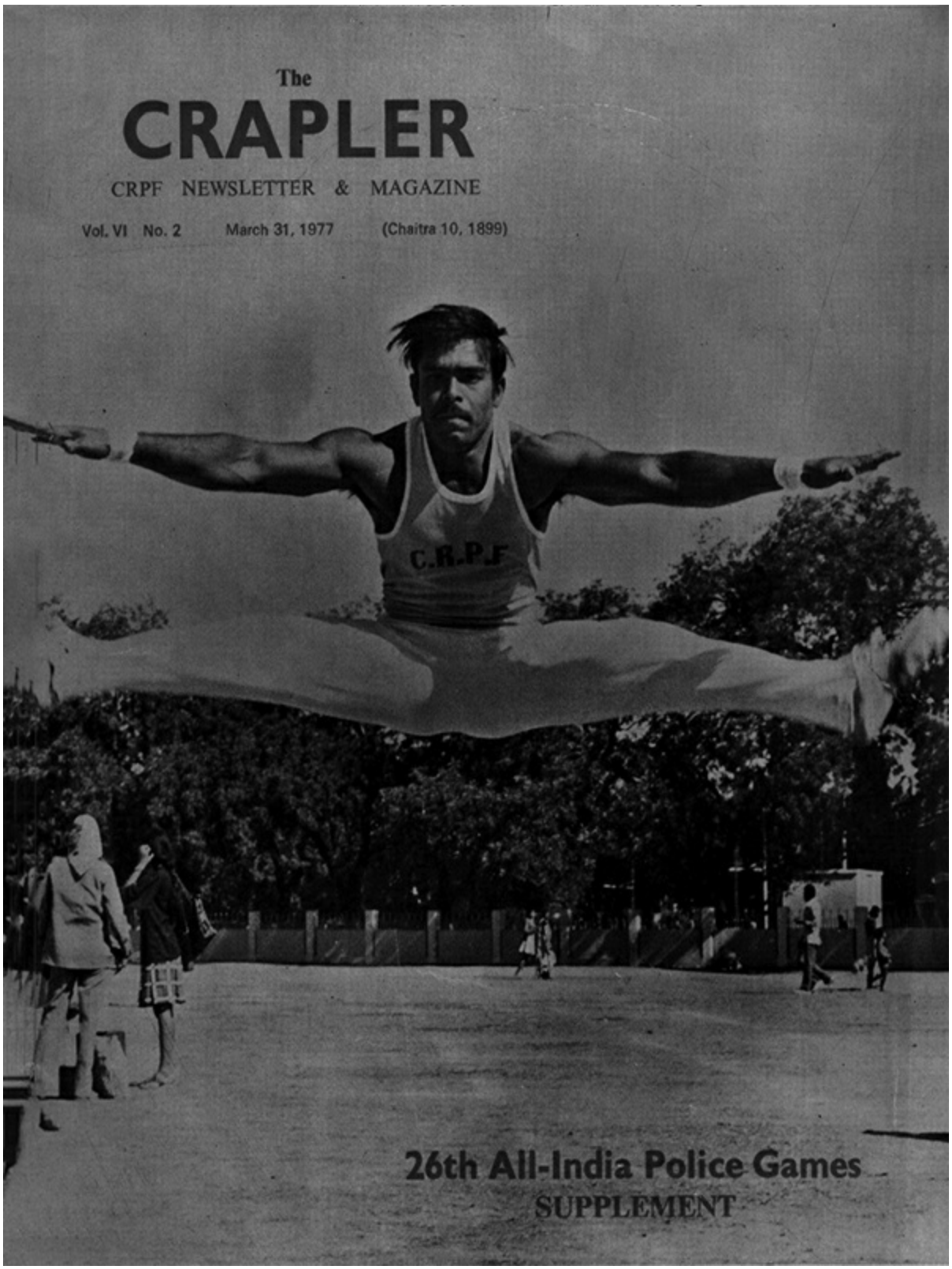
Shri S.L. Khurana,
Home Secretary,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Kapoor/9.11.



Karagam dancers of CRPF

Regd. No. 23788/72


The
CRAPLER
CRPF NEWSLETTER & MAGAZINE
Vol. VI No. 2 March 31, 1977 (Chaitra 10, 1899)
C.R.P.F
26th All-India Police Games
SUPPLEMENT



Shri H. R. K Talwar, I.G.P. Sector III, CRPF receiving the athletics championship trophy from Governor Viswanathan of Gujarat. Also seen in the photograph is J.F. Ribeiro, Deputy Director (Training) of CRPF.

March 31,1977

Chaitra 10, 1899

Chief Editor
H. S. Sethi

Cover :

CRPF's star gymnast. V. K. Bhonsle in action.

Photo **: Shiv Kumar**

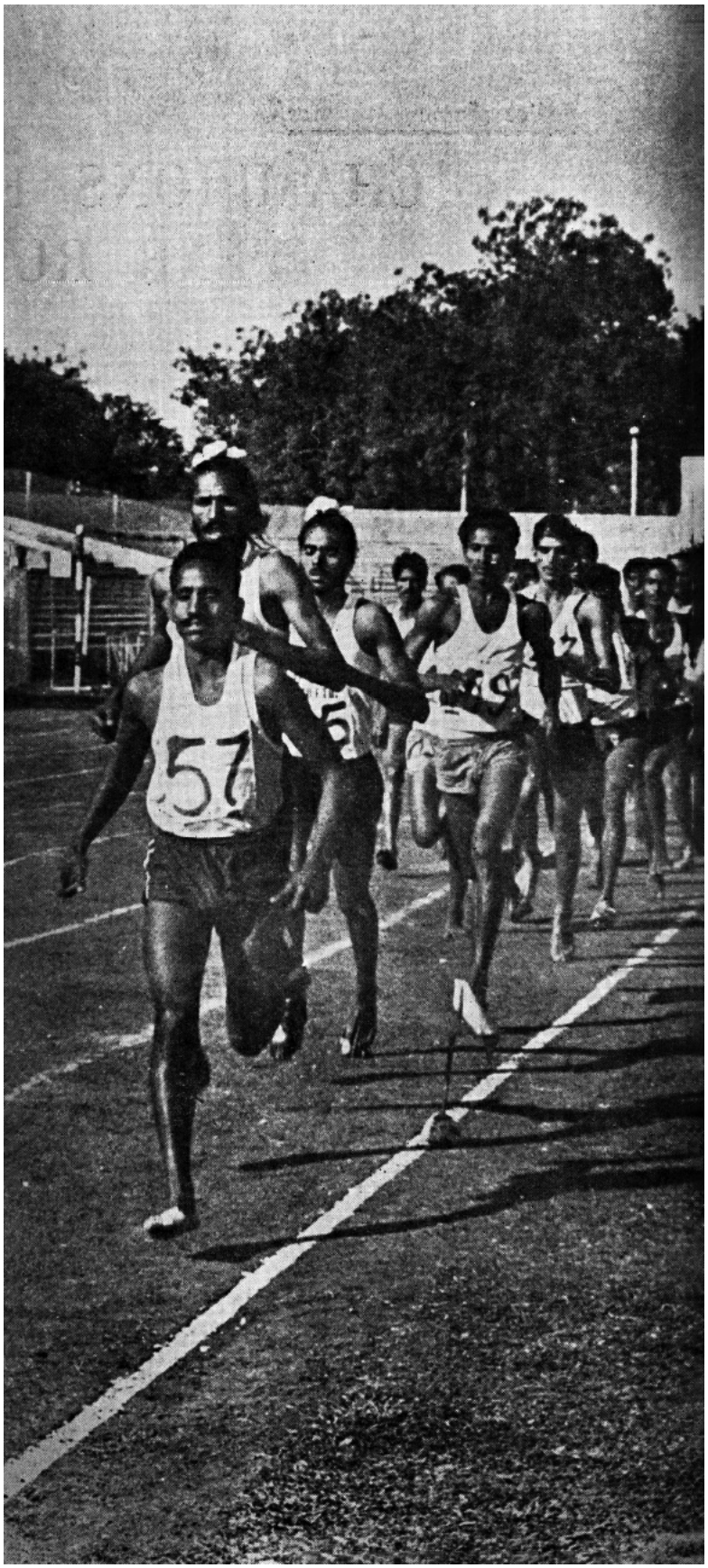
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The Crapler," please mite to the Chief Editor.


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Hari Chand and Kirpal, both of CRPF, lead the runners in the 5,0000 metres race.

Police Games Athletics

CHAMPIONS FOR SIXTH YEAR RUNNING

By **M.P. NATHANAEL**

The Central Reserve Police Force retained the Athletics Championship for the sixth consecutive year in the All-India Police Games that concluded at Ahmedabad on February 9,1977.

Athletes from all police forces of the country took part in the meet. CRPF, who once again demonstrated their strength in athletics, had to face a stiff challenge offered by their traditional rivals, BSF.

Trailing behind by 18 points last year, the BSF narrowed the margin to 11 points this year. Of the seven records that were re-written, twenty-four-year-old Olympian Hari Chand claimed one. With long and easy strides he bettered his own previous mark in the 1,500 meters race clocking 3 minutes 52.6 seconds. His previous record of 3 minutes 55 seconds was set last year in Patna.

This brilliant long distance runner went on to claim the gruelling 5,000 and 10,000 metres titles also, clocking 14 minutes 45.2 seconds and 30 minutes 9.0 seconds respectively.

At the end of the meet, Ranjit Singh (BSF) shared the “best athlete” title with Hari Chand, both having scored 36 points each.

Naik Chander Prakash, who followed Hari Chand in the second place in 1,500 meters race, also shattered the previous mark. For his excellent performance he was promoted to the rank of Head Constable from Naik.



Olympian Hari Chand receiving the best athlete trophy from Governor Viswanathan of Gujarat. Also seen in the picture is Ranjit Singh of BSF who shared this honour with Hari Chand.

Another athlete to be promoted was sprinter K.G. Joseph who hit the tape in 11.0 seconds at the end of 100 meters race. He was promoted to the rank of Inspector from Sub-Inspector.

Twenty-six-year-old K. Sudhaka-ran gave a real surprise to all when he pushed the holder of the triple jump record Dakshinamurthy (Tamil-nadu) to second place, with his effort of 15.20 meters. Dakshinamurthy was point 4 meters behind.

Last year's holder J.S. Dawson had to stay content with a bronze.

As a token of encouragement, Sudhakaran was promoted to the rank of Head Constable from Naik.

In the high jump event, thirty-year-old Naik Prabhati Lal smoothly sailed across the bar at a height of 1.95 meters to clinch the gold. For his efforts, he earned the rank of Head Constable.

In the hammer throw event, burly international Raghbir Singh Bal hurled the iron ball across to a distance of 60.22 metres to clinch the gold.

Janak Chand cornered glory in decathlon event, having scored 6,206 points to get the gold. CM. Joseph struck the silver with 6,143 points. BSF's Randhawa was third with 5,555 ponts.

The BSF relay quartet shattered two records. They clocked 42.4 seconds in the 4 x 100 metres relay, shattering the previous record of 42.5 seconds set at Madras in 1961.

In the 4 X 400 metres relay, they clocked 3 minutes 18.6 seconds to shatter their own last year's record of 3 minutes 19.2 seconds.

Results of Finals

100 Metres Run

K.G. Joseph	(CRPF)	0:11.0s-l,
Ajaib Singh	(BSF)	0:11. ls-2,
Mithai Lal	(CRPF)	0:11.3s-3,
Vahabuddin	(Kerala)	0:11.3s-4,
Jainarayan	Singh (UP)	0:11.5s-5,
Thangraj	(Tamilnadu)	0:11.6s 6.

200 Metres Run

Ranjeet Singh	(BSF)	0:22.0s-l,
K.G. Joseph	(CRPF)	0:22.4s-2,
K.M. Divakar	r (Karnataka	0:22.5s-3,
Ajaib Singh	(BSF)	0:22.6s-4,

Thangraj (Tamilnadu) 0:22.7s-5,

Kunjambu (CRPF) 0:23.0s-6.

400 Metres Run

Ranjit Singh (BSF) 0:48.3s-l,

Manjitender (Punjab) 0:49.1s-2,

Harbhajan Singh (BSF) 0:49.3s-3,

Sukh Singh (Punjab) 0:49.8s-4,

Bachu Singh (CRPF) 0:49.9s-5,

Babar Ali (CRPF) 0:50.0s-6.

800 Metres Run

Puran Mal (ITBP) 01:55.3s-l,

Jatru Khalko (CRPF) 01:56.0s-2,

Jarnail Singh (BSF) 01:56.1s-3,

Harbhajan Singh (BSF) 01:56.9s-4s,

M.V. Varghese (CRPF) 01:58.5s-5,

Ram kumar (Haryana) 02:3.6s-6,

1500 Metres Run

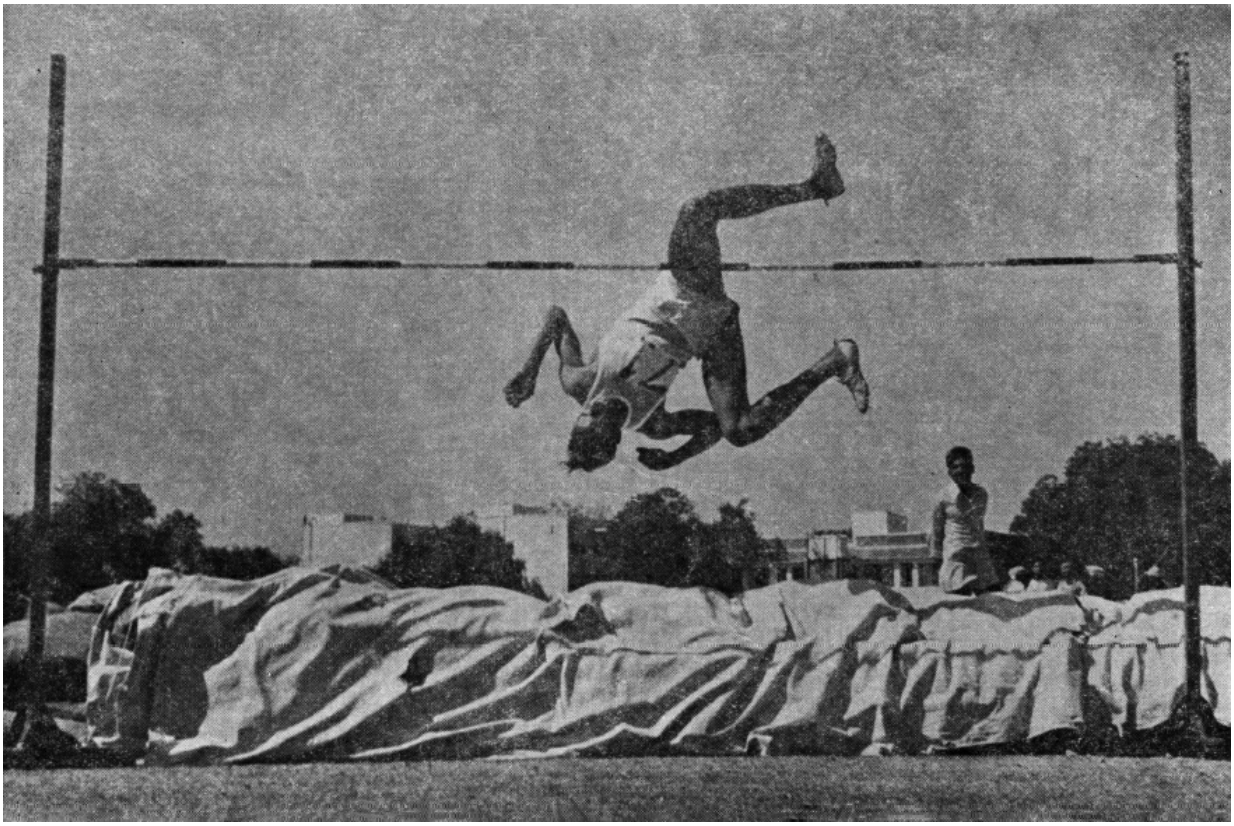
Hari Chand (CRPF) 03:52.0s-l, Chandraprakash (CRPF)

03:54.6s-2,

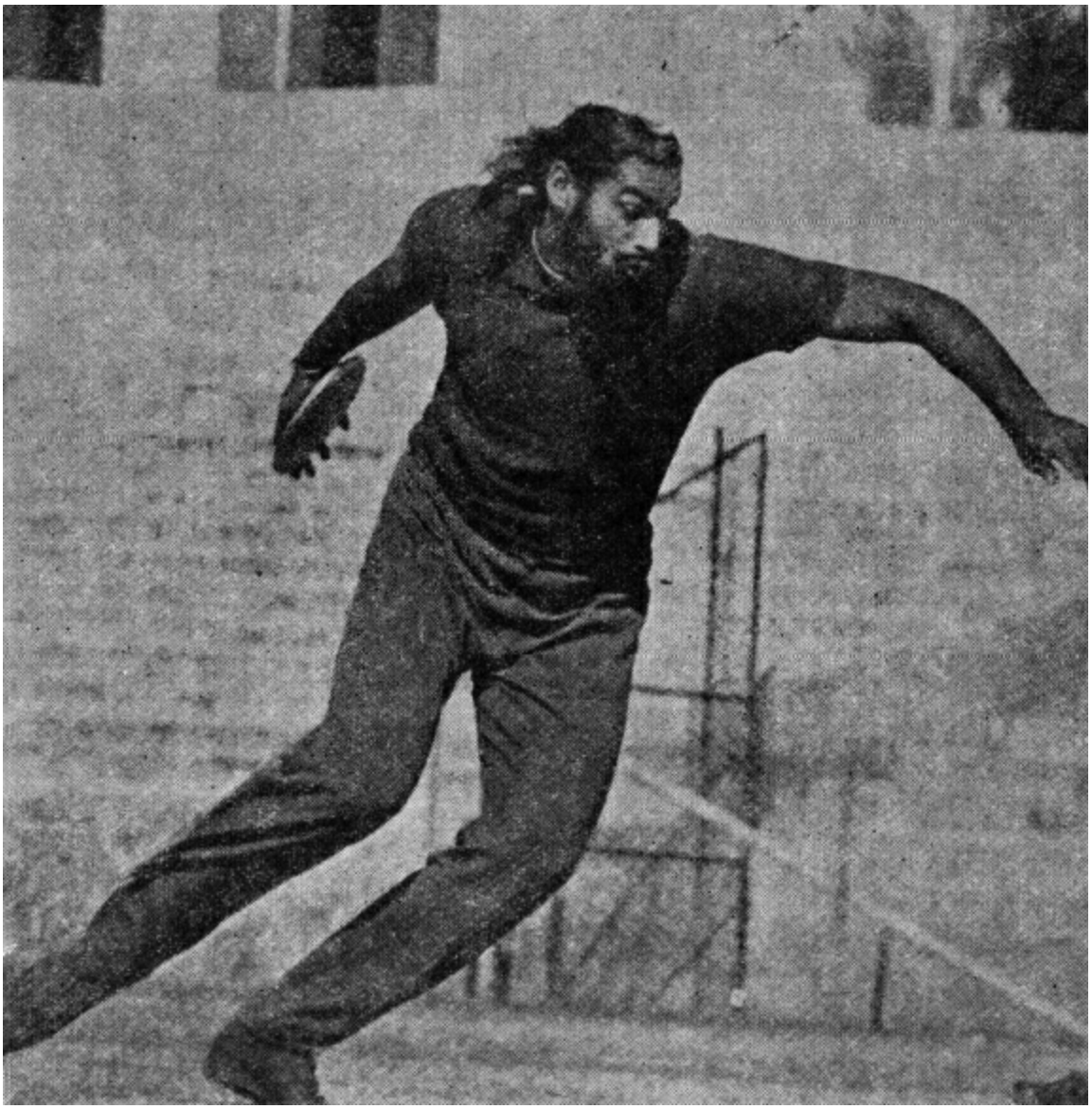
Gopal Krishan

(Rajasthan) 03:57.5s-3,

Jarnail Singh (BSF) 03:58.9s-4,



Prabhati Lal clearing 1.95 metres to claim gold in the high jump event.



R.S. Bal throwing the discus to strike silver. In hammer throw he struck gold by a hurl of 60.22 meters.

Gurmit Singh (BSF) 04:05.0s-5,

Ramkumar (Haryana) 04:13.2s.6.

5,000 Metres Run

Hari Chand (CRPF) 14:45.2s-1,

Kripal Singh (CRPF) 14:45.6s-2,

Mohan Singh (BSF) 14:56.8s-3,

Todarmal (ITBP) 15:07.6s-4,

Kundan Singh (BSF) 15:14.8s-5,

Manoharlal (MP) 15:21.1s-6

10,000 Metres Run

Hari Chand (CRPF) 30:9.0s-l,

C.B. Rathore (CRPF) 30:31.2s-2,

Todarmal (ITBP) 31:25.8s-3,

Mohan Singh (BSF) 31:31.0s-4,

Madhusudhan (BSF) 36:12.8s-5,

Avtar Singh (Haryana) 36:32.0s-6.

110 Metres Hurdles

A.S.Randhawa (BSF) 00:15.2s-l,

Lehmber Singh (BSF) 00:15.4s-2,

B.S. Walia (CRPF) 00:15.6s.3,

Omprakash (Haryana) 00:16.6s-4,

Jainarayan (UP) 00:16.6s-5,

and

Bahadur Singh (Punjab) 00:16.7s-6.

400 Metres Hurdles

Lehmber

Singh	(BSF)	52:05.0s-l,
Didar Singh	(CRPF)	53:09.0s-2,
Nazar Singh	(CRPF)	54:00.0s-3,
Nageshwar Rao	(AP)	55:07.0s-4,
Surendra Kumar	(UP)	56:01.0s-5,
Vijay Kumar	(UP)	57:03.0s-6.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase

Gopal Krishan (Rajasthan)
09:1.4s-l, (New Meet Record)

D. Mujavar	(CRPF)	09:06.6s-2,
O.K. Sivan	(CRPF)	09:29.1s-3,
Kundal Singh	(BSF)	09:39.0s-4,
Ujagar Singh	(Haryana)	09:45.4s-5,
Sher Singh	(UP)	09:54.4s-6

Marathon

Vinod Kumar (Punjab) 02 Hrs.26:50.
0s-l,

Kundan Singh (BSF) 02 Hrs.28:11.

0s-2,

Ranjeet Singh (CRPF) Hrs. 29:22. (Haryana) 2s-3,

Niranjan Singh (BSF) 02 Hrs. 42:49.
6 sec-4,

Rajdev Singh (CRPF) 02 Hrs,
44:22.8s-5,

Rasdev Singh (CRPF) 02 Hrs.
46:28.4s-6.

Decathlon

Janak Chand (CRPF) 6206 points-1,

CM. Joseph (CRPF) 6143 points-2,

A.C.Randhawa,(BSF) 5555 points-3,

Phulkumar (Haryana) 5298 points-4,

Shiv Raj Singh (UP) 4887 points-
5. and

Hira Singh (ITBP) 4816 points-6.

Broad jump

Ranjit Singh	(BSF)	07.15M-1,
Shashidharan	(BSF)	06.97M-2,
George Joseph	(MP)	06.86M-3,

Makhan Lal (CRPF) 06.83M-4,

Dakshina Murthy
(T/Nadu) 06.75M-5, and

Charan Singh (Haryana) 06.60M-6.

High Jump

Prabhati Lal (CRPF) 01.95M-1,

Omprakash (Haryana) 01.88M-2,

Nasib Singh (CRPF) 01.88M-3,

Prithvi Singh (BSF) 01.86M-4,

Bimal Kirketta (Bihar) 01.80M-5,

Balkrishnan (BSF) 01.80M-6,

Pole Vault

Lakhbir Singh (BSF) 04.00M-1,

Mohinder Singh
(Haryana) 03.90M-2,

Dal Bahadur Singh
(Bihar) 03.90M-3,

R.L. Pande (UP) 03.80M-4,

Bal Gopalan (CRPF) 03.70M-5,

Phulkumar

(Haryana) 03.60M-6,

Triple Jump

K. Sudhakaran (CRPF)

15.20M-1,

Dakshinamurthy (T/Nadu) 15.16M-2,

J.S. Dawson (CRPF) 14.73M-3,

George Joseph (MP) 14.11M-4,

Jasbinder Singh (BSF) 13.85M-5,

Omprakash (Haryana) 13.79M-6

Shot Put

Gurdeep Singh (BSF) 16.86M-1,

(New Meet Record)

Vijay Bahadur Singh

(BSF) 16.35M-2,

Adarshpal Singh (CRPF)14.72M-3,

Harprit Singh (CRPF) 14.44M-4,

Manjeet Singh (ITBP) 13.24M-5,

Pyare Lal (Haryana) 12.61M-6.

Javelin Throw

Narendra Singh (BSF) 63.94M-1,

B.Susheelan (CRPF) 63.72M-2,

Bhagwan Singh (CRPF) 59.32M-3,

T.H.Manibabu Singh

(BSF) 58.34M-4,

Surendra Kuma (Punjabi)

53.70M-5,

Surendra Singh (Punjab) 53.14M-6.

Discus Throw

Praveen Kumar (BSF) 49.84M-1,

R.S. Bal (CRPF) 49.10M-2,

S.S. Bal (CRPF) 44.58M-3,

Balkar Singh (BSF) 44.12M-4,

Gurdeep Singh (Rajasthan)

41.86M-5,

Manjeet Singh (ITBP) 41.36M-6.

Hammer Throw

R.S Bal	(CRPF)	60.22M-1,
Bahadur Singh	(BSF)	52.50M-2,
Pyare Lal	(Haryana)	50.78M-3,
J. S. Bhullar	(CRPF)	49.88M-4,
Nisatter Singh	(BSF)	48.98M-5,
Ladhuran	(ITBP)	47.54M-6.

4X100 Metres Relay

B.S.F. Team	42.4s-l,
C.R.P.F Team	42.8s-2,
Kerala Team	43.8s-3,
Punjab Team	44.2s-4,
ITBP Team	44.2s-5,
Maharashtra	44.4s-6.

4X400 Metres Relay

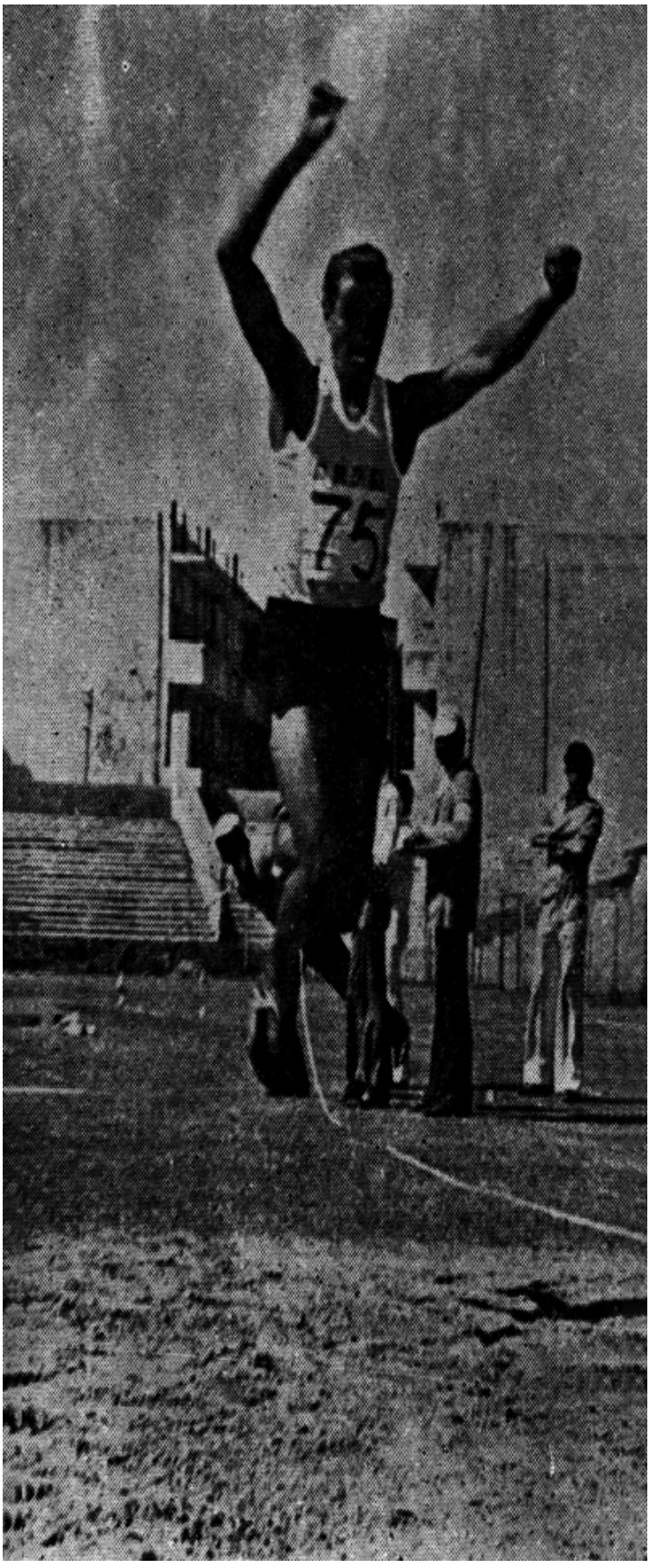
BSF	3:18.6 sec-1,
CRPF	3:20.5 sec-2,

Punjab 3:24.6 sec-3,

Orissa 3:25.8 sec-4,

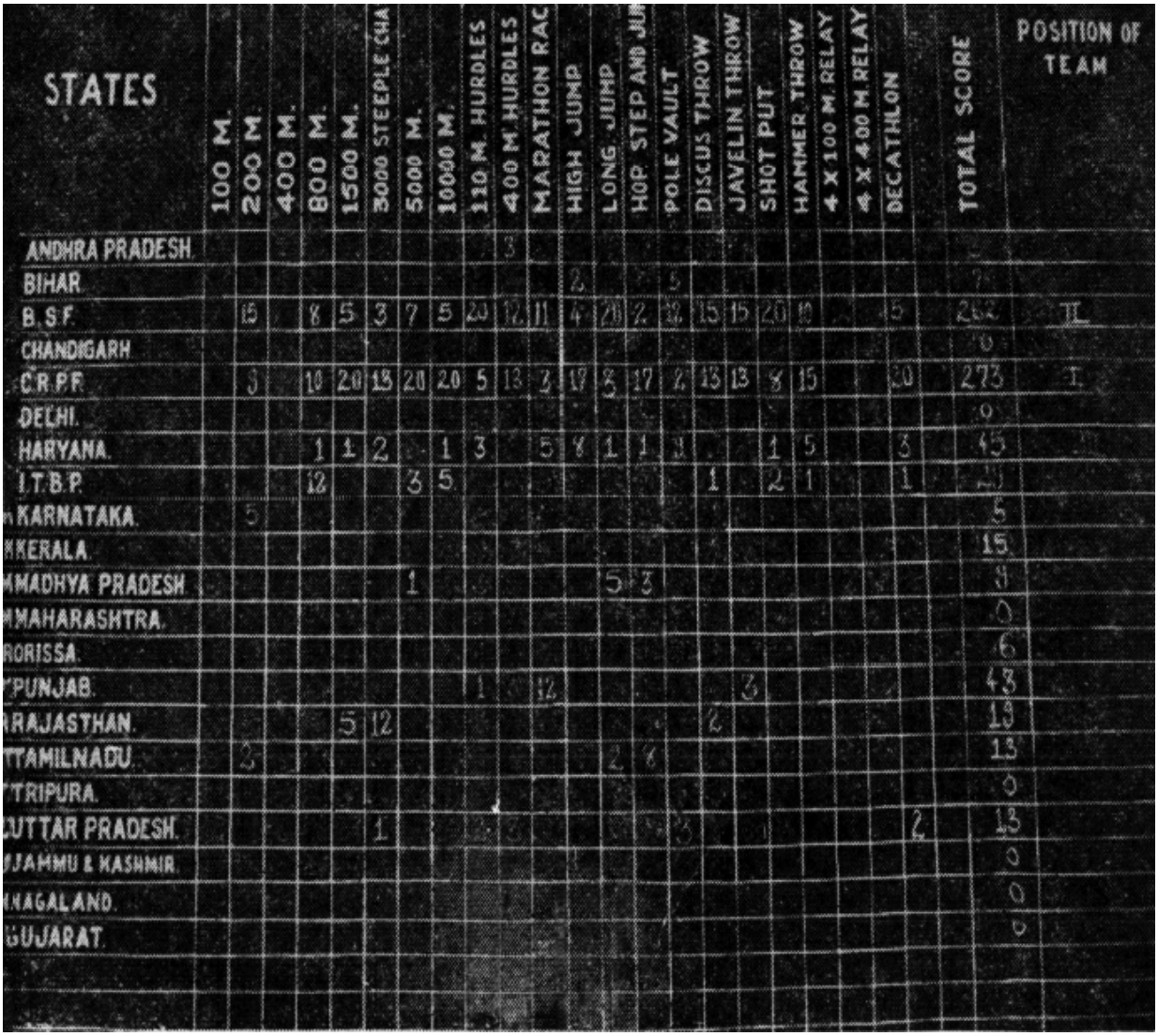
Haryana 3:28.4 scc-5,

Kerala 3:29.0 sec-6.

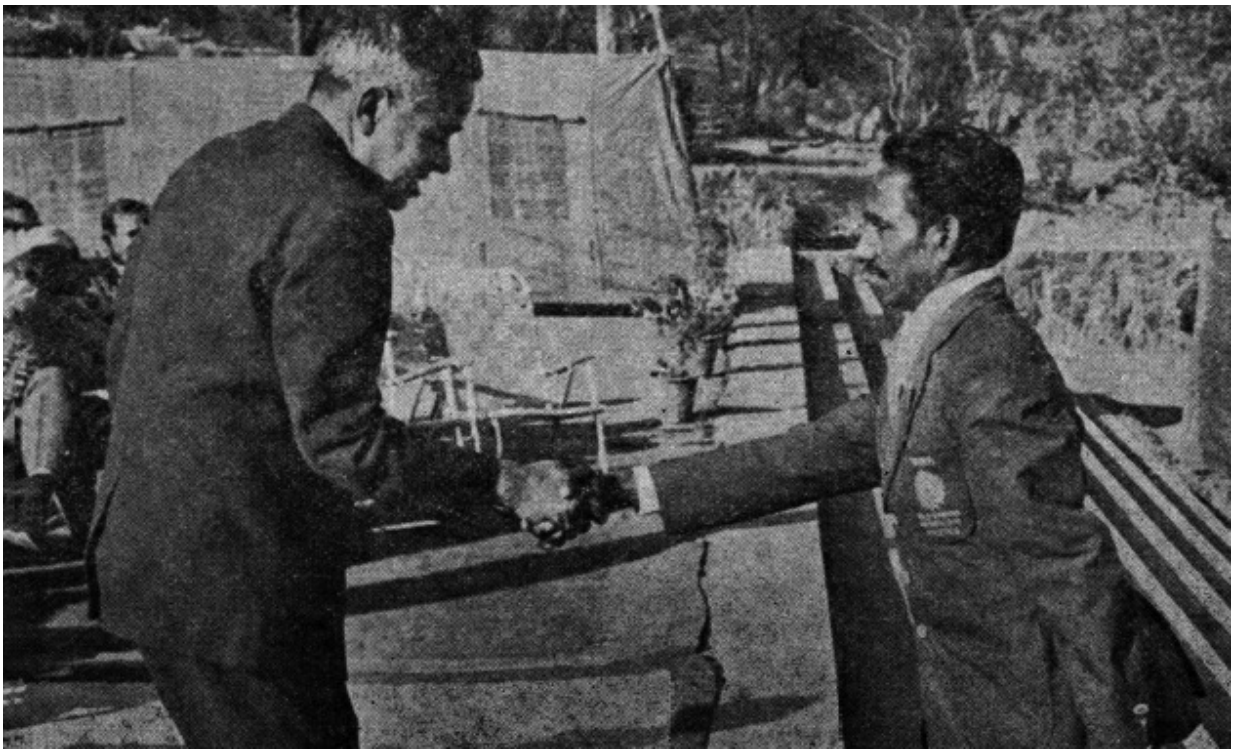

75

Sudhakaran hops, steps and jumps to clinch a gold.

SCORE-BOARD



STATES	100 M.	200 M.	400 M.	800 M.	1500 M.	3000 STEEPLE CHA	5000 M.	10000 M.	110 M. HURDLES	400 M. HURDLES	MARATHON RAC	HIGH JUMP	LONG JUMP	HOP STEP AND JU	POLE VAULT	DISCUS THROW	JAVELIN THROW	SHOT PUT	HAMMER THROW	4 X 100 M. RELAY	4 X 400 M. RELAY	DECATHLON	TOTAL SCORE	POSITION OF TEAM
ANDHRA PRADESH.										3														
BIHAR.												2			5									
B.S.F.	15			8	5	3	7	5	20	12	11	4	20	2	18	15	15	20	10			5	263	II.
CHANDIGARH																							0	
C.R.P.F.	3			10	20	13	20	20	5	13	3	17	3	17	2	13	13	8	15			30	273	I.
DELHI.																							0	
HARYANA.				1	1	2		1	3		5	8	1	1	3			1	5			3	45	
I.T.B.P.				12			3	5								1		2	1			1	25	
KARNATAKA.	5																						5	
KERALA.																							15	
MADHYA PRADESH.							1						5	3									8	
MAHARASHTRA.																							0	
ORISSA.																							6	
PUNJAB.									1		12						3						43	
RAJASTHAN.					5	12										2							19	
TAMILNADU.	3												2	8									13	
TRIPURA.																							0	
UTTAR PRADESH.						1									3							2	13	
JAMMU & KASHMIR.																							0	
NAGALAND.																							0	
GUJARAT.																							0	



The handshake



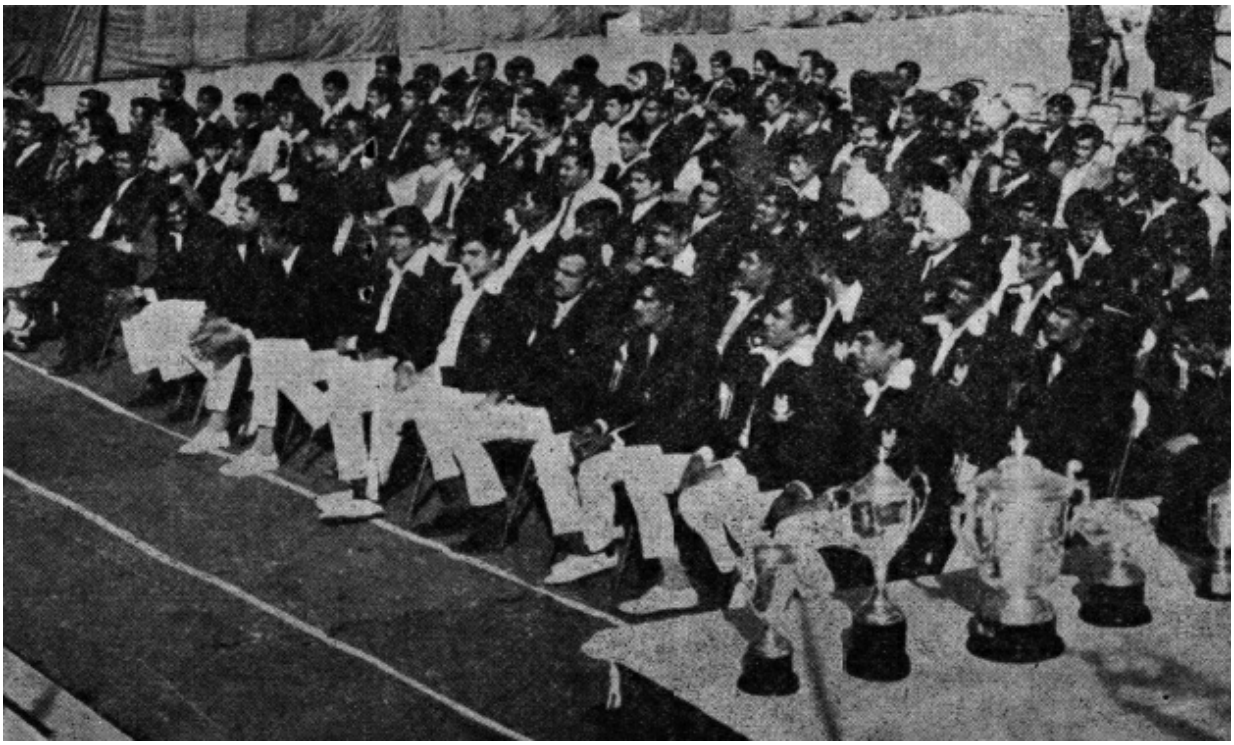
The hug



The pride

CRP honours its sportsmen





Shri N. S. *Saksena, Director-General, CRPF addressing the sportsmen at Ravindra Rangshala, New Delhi*

The Director-General, Shri N. S. Saksena stated in New Delhi on February 15, 1977 that the Central teams of the CRPF had played a great role in lending lustre to the name of the Force.

The Director-General was speaking at a meeting held at Ravindra Rangshala to welcome the sportsmen of the CRPF on their return from Ahmedabad where they had gone to take part in the XXVI All-India Police Games.

"They had won the hearts of the people of Ahmedabad", he said and expressed the hope that wherever they would go, they would win the people with their honesty and sportsmanship.

The Director-General repeated (what he had said last year) that CRPF teams deserved to be congratulated for

(i) fair play and honesty,

(ii) winning the hearts of people of Ahmedabad,

(iii) winning the Athletics Championship for the sixth year running, and

(iv) establishing a number of new records.

In this connection, the Director-General stated: “It is a matter of pity that some people play dirty tricks. It is against the spirit of the oath taken by sportsmen.” However, he added, this attitude had one use for us. “This provides us a model as to how not to do a thing. We shall never adopt these tricks.” He had no doubt that our sportsmen will always be loyal to the oath and to the cause of sports.

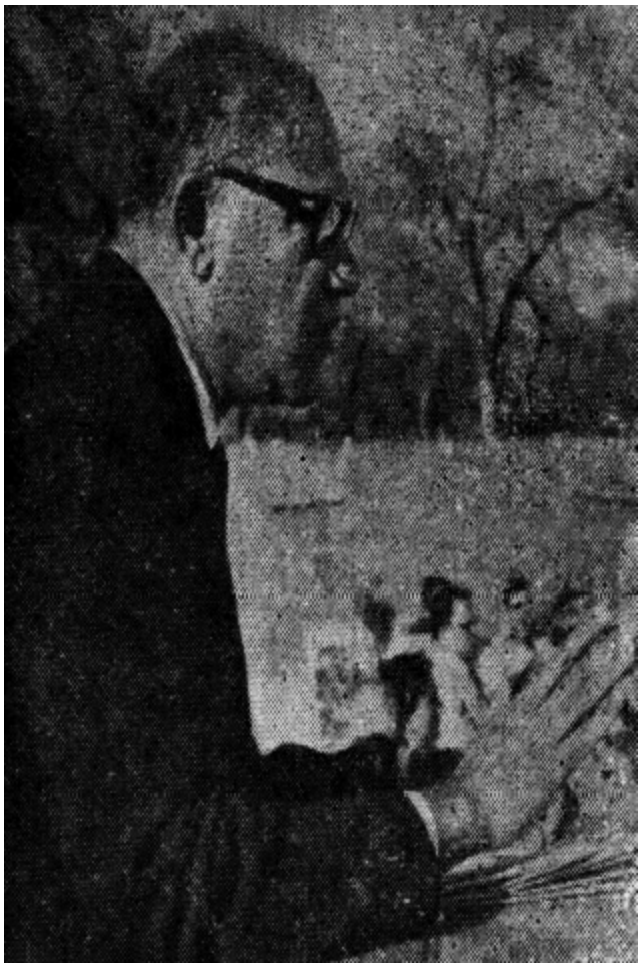
Since, the competition everywhere every year is becoming tougher, we have to keep on striving hard, said Shri Saksena and desired that for the next Games, “we should start preparing right from today.” “Our objective should be to win the next games by 40 to 50 points”, he added.

He advised the old athletes and sportsmen to be considerate towards the up-and-coming sportsmen. “As a father takes pride in seeing his son do better than himself, old players should have the same attitude towards the new ones”, he said.

The Director-General compared the coaches with teachers of ancient times and said the athletes and sportsmen should be grateful to their coaches.

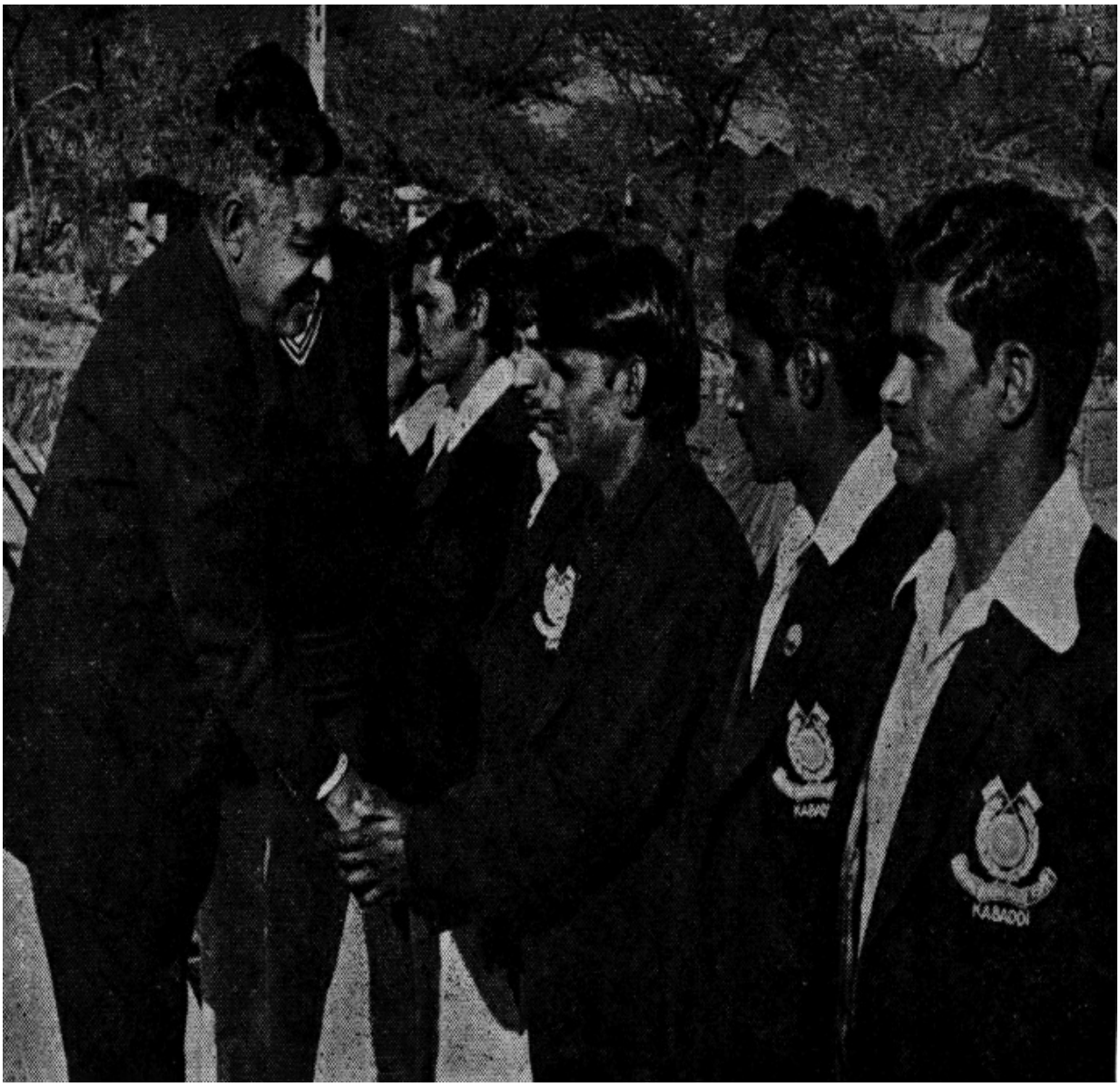
He thanked Shri J.F. Ribeiro, Deputy Director (Training) and Shri H.R.K. Talwar, Inspector-General, Sector-III for looking after the sportsmen.

Earlier, Shri J. F. Ribeiro, Deputy Director (Training) stated that in such sports meets, the aim was not merely to win. What mattered was the effort put in and the spirit in which sportsmen played. wFrom that angle our teams have been victorious”. In this connection, he stated that the CRPF had bagged the “Best disciplined team” trophy in the Nehru Memorial Hockey Tournament.



J. F. Ribeiro

Introducing the teams to the Director-General, Shri Ribeiro recounted the progress registered in the field of various sports and athletics. He stated that to term the CRPF hockey team as a first grade team of the country will be no exaggeration. Gurung, the goalkeeper, was earning laurels, he added.



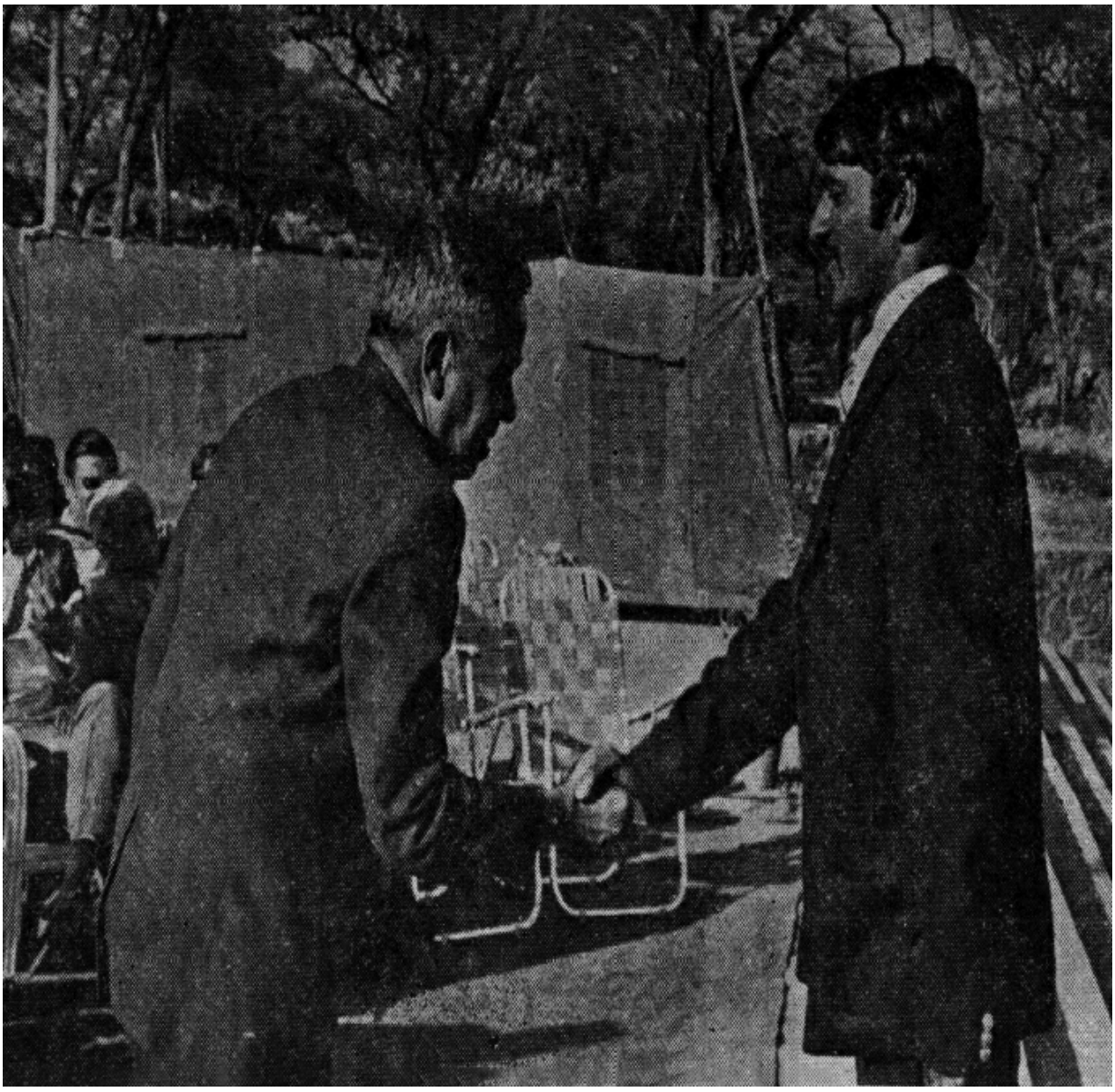
Shri N. S. Saksena meets the members of the victorious kabaddi team.

The basketball team was among the first ten teams of the country and the gymnastics team were the champions of All-India Police Games for the last 3 years. N. B. Bhonsle had got 2 gold medals and V.K. Bhonsle one in this meet.

Shri Ribeiro paid a tribute to coach Sisodia for training the football team. He hoped that in a couple of years, it will become one of the top teams of the country.

He mentioned the names of Insp. Ishwar Singh for winning gold for the last 2 years in wrestling. He also outlined the grit of athlete Joseph who won

the crucial gold medal in 100 metres race.



The Director General with K.G. Joseph, the fastest man of the meet.

GYMNASTICS TITLE ANNEXED

Holders CRPF had to face a tough challenge posed by BSF in the gymnastics competition of the All-India Police Games.

CRPF bagged three gold, three silver and a bronze in various exercises, and retained the championship title. Manjit Singh of BSF annexed the “best gymnast” title.

The spectators were treated to delightful feats and somersaults in air by CRPF's V.K. Bhonsle in the floor exercises.

National champion Samir Bhattacharya of CRPF had to stay content with two silvers that he clinched in the Vaulting Horse and Roman Rings exercises. The following are the results in various exercises :-

Horizontal Bar : Manjit Singh and B.S Nandi (BSF)-l, Tajender Singh (BSF) -2 and N.B. Bhonsle (CRPF)-3.

Parallel Bars : N.B. Bhonsle (CRPF) -1, V.K. Bhonsle (CRPF)-2 and Manjeet Singh (BSF)-3. *Roman Rings* : Manjeet Singh (BSF)-l, Bhattacharya (CRPF) -2 and N.B. Bhonsle (CRPF)-3. *Floor Exercises* : V.K. Bhonsle (CRPF)-l, Tajender Singh (BSF) -2 and N. B. Bhonsle (CRPF)-3. *Pommel Horse :* Lal Singh (Bihar)-1, Kirpal Singh(BSF)-2 and S.N. Jambulkar (Maharashtra)-3. *Vault Long Horse :* N. B. Bhonsle (CRPF)-l, S. Bhattacharya (CRPF) -2 and Shiv Kumar Srivastava (UP)-3

All Round Champion : Manjeet Singh (BSF).

Team Champions : CRPF (487.60 point)-l, BSF (482.90 points)-2 and UP (430. 20 points)-3.



V.K. Bhonsle



N.B. Bhonsle

CRPF CLINCH BRONZE IN HOCKEY

The Central Reserve Police Force hockey outfit, considered to be one of the most formidable teams in the country, had to stay content with a bronze in the hockey championship of the All-India Police Games.

CRPF, having the advantage of finding entry directly into the semifinals, met Punjab Police in its first encounter.

Both the teams being well balanced, pressure on either goal fluctuated from time to time with much play being confined to mid-field.

CRPF lost by tie-breaker with a score of four goals to five. In the hardlines against BSF, CRPF walked away with the bronze as the BSF team did not turn up.

Football bronze lost to Punjab in tie-breaker

CRPF football combination banged home six goals to nil in their first match against Orissa in the football championship of All-India Police Games.

The next encounter with Rajas-than proved to be a tame affair as despite CRPF’s all-out efforts to create an early breakthrough, the Rajasthan outfit proved to be a hard nut to crack. CRPF lost by three goals to one.

In the second leg against Rajasthan Police again, CRPF performed better but the game ended in a draw, both sides having scored two goals each. Ashok and Ghai were the scorers for CRPF.

In the hardlines against Punjab, CRPF lost in tie-breaker by four goals to three.

Hardlines Won in Volleyball

Central Reserve Police Force secured the third position in the volleyball competitions of the All-India Police Games at Ahmedabad recently.

In their first match against Bihar, CRPF scored a victory by a tall margin of 15-5, 15-1 and 15-10.

Uttar Pradesh cops proved too tough to get past and CRPF suffered defeat 9-15, 12-15, 15-12 and 5-15.

In the losing semi-finalists match, CRPF prevailed over the Kerala policemen, who with two International players put up a stiff challenge.

Kerala cops could just manage to snatch two games but could not overcome the better equipped and superior CRPF team. The scores were 15-9, 5-15,7-15, 15-9 and 15-13.

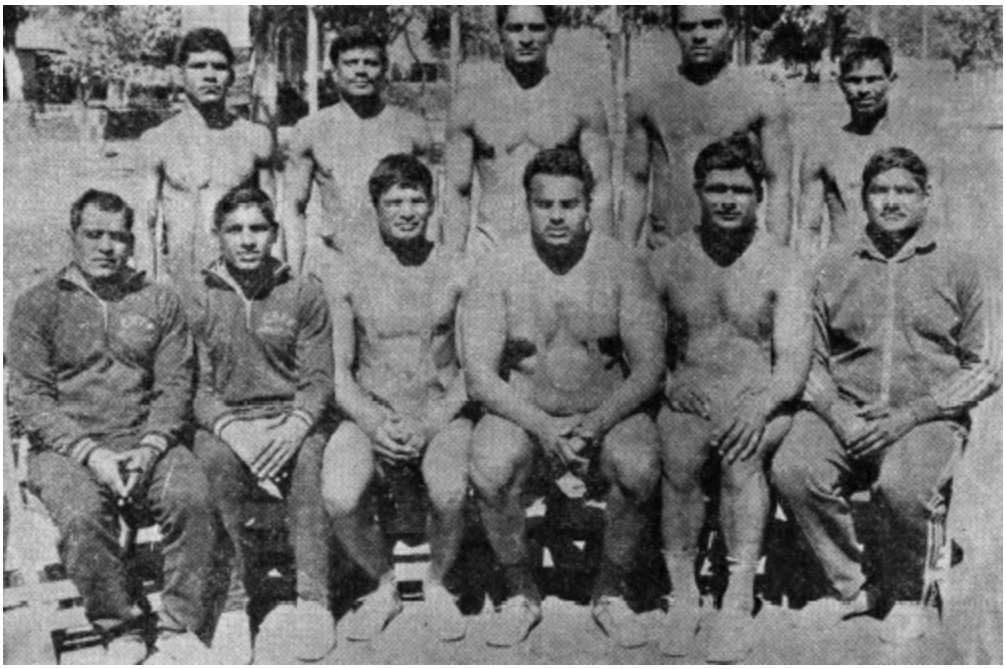
BRONZE IN BASKETBALL

CRPF captured the third position in the basketball competitions of the All-India Police Games held at Ahmedabad.

Favourites CRPF were tamed by Punjab Police in their very first match with a score of 67 points to 71.

Punjab Police maintained a good margin during the first half, the difference being of 18 points at one stage. But the CRPF outfit performed better in the second half and narrowed the margin considerably. So much so that towards the end, the spectators were left speculating as to which side the balance would tilt.

In the hardlines, CRPF trounced ITBP with a total of 125 points to 60. Kutty was top-scorer for CRPF.



Chairs: (I to r) Rattan Chand (coach), Ram ji Lal (coach), Om Prakash (Bronze), S. S. Sidhu (Silver), Ishwar Singh (Gold) and Diwan Singh (coach). Standing: (I to r) Ram Kumar (Bronze), Budh Ram (Bronze), Raghubir Singh(Silver), Gorak Nath (Bronze) and Dada Kanse (Silver).

CRP WRESTLERS ARE RUNNERS-UP

Last year's champions, CRPF lost the wrestling title to Haryana in the All-India Police Games this year. CRPF was placed second.

CRPF suffered a setback when its ace wrestler, Sukhwant Singh, was placed second to Tej Singh of Madhya Pradesh. The results in various weights were : —

Pin Weight (Up to 48 Kgs) : Kailash Chand (Delhi)-l, Pradeep Pataudi (MP)-2 and Ramkumar (CRPF)-3.

Fly Weight (Up to 52 Kgs): Dharambir (Haryana)-1, Dada Kanse (CRPF)-2 and Ram Phal (Haryana)-3.

Bantam Weight (Up to 51 Kgs) :

SudeshKumar (Delhi)-l, Siyaram (MP)-2 Lalji Yadav (UP)-3.

Feather Weight (Up to 62 Kgs) :

Ram kumar (Haryana)-1, Rama Shanker (UP)-2 and Budhram (CRPF)-3.

Light Weight (Up to 68 Kgs) :

Ramchand Yadav (Delhi)-1, Kartar Singh (Punjab)-2, and Mohinder Singh (Haryana)-3.

Welter Weight (Up to 74 Kgs) : Rajendra Singh (Haryana)-l, Ramphal (Haryana)-2 and Ram Nawal (BSF)-3.

Middle Weight (Up to 82 Kgs) : Fateh Singh (Haryana)-l, Raghbir (CRPF)-2 and Balbir Singh (BSF)-3. *Light Heavy Weight (Up to 90 Kgs) :* Inder Pal (Delhi)-l, Pratap Singh (Haryana)-2 and Om Prakash (C.R.P.F)-3.

Heavy Weight (Up to 100 *Kgs) :* Ishwar Singh (C.R.P.F.)-l, Satbir Singh (Haryana) -2 and Gorakhnath (C.R.P.F.)-3.

Super Heavy Weight (Over 1*00 Kgs):* Tej Singh (M.P)-l, Sukhwant Singh (C.R.P.F.)-2, and Jagat Singh (Haryana)-3.

KABADDI CHAMPIONSHIP BAGGED

In the kabaddi championship of the All-India Police Games at Ahmedabad, CRPF started with a resounding victory over their traditional rivals, BSF. As against CRPP's 36 points, BSF could muster a meagre 5 points.

The match against Madhya Pradesh Police resulted in victory for CRPF with a score of 33 points to 5.

CRPF regained the kabaddi title after defeating Punjab Police in a well-contested final.

Until half-time, CRPF led with a score of 11-2. Towards the end, Punjab cops reduced the margin and the match ended with CRPF winning 19 points to 12.

Vijay Singh and Lal Chand were undoubtedly the architects of CRPF's victory, having scored the maximum points in their successful raids over Punjab.

All-India Kabaddi Gold Cup Annexed

CRPF team participated in the All-India Kabaddi Gold Cup tournament held at Hinganghat from December 3 to 5, 1976.

They outplayed some of the outstanding teams like SBT, Bombay and

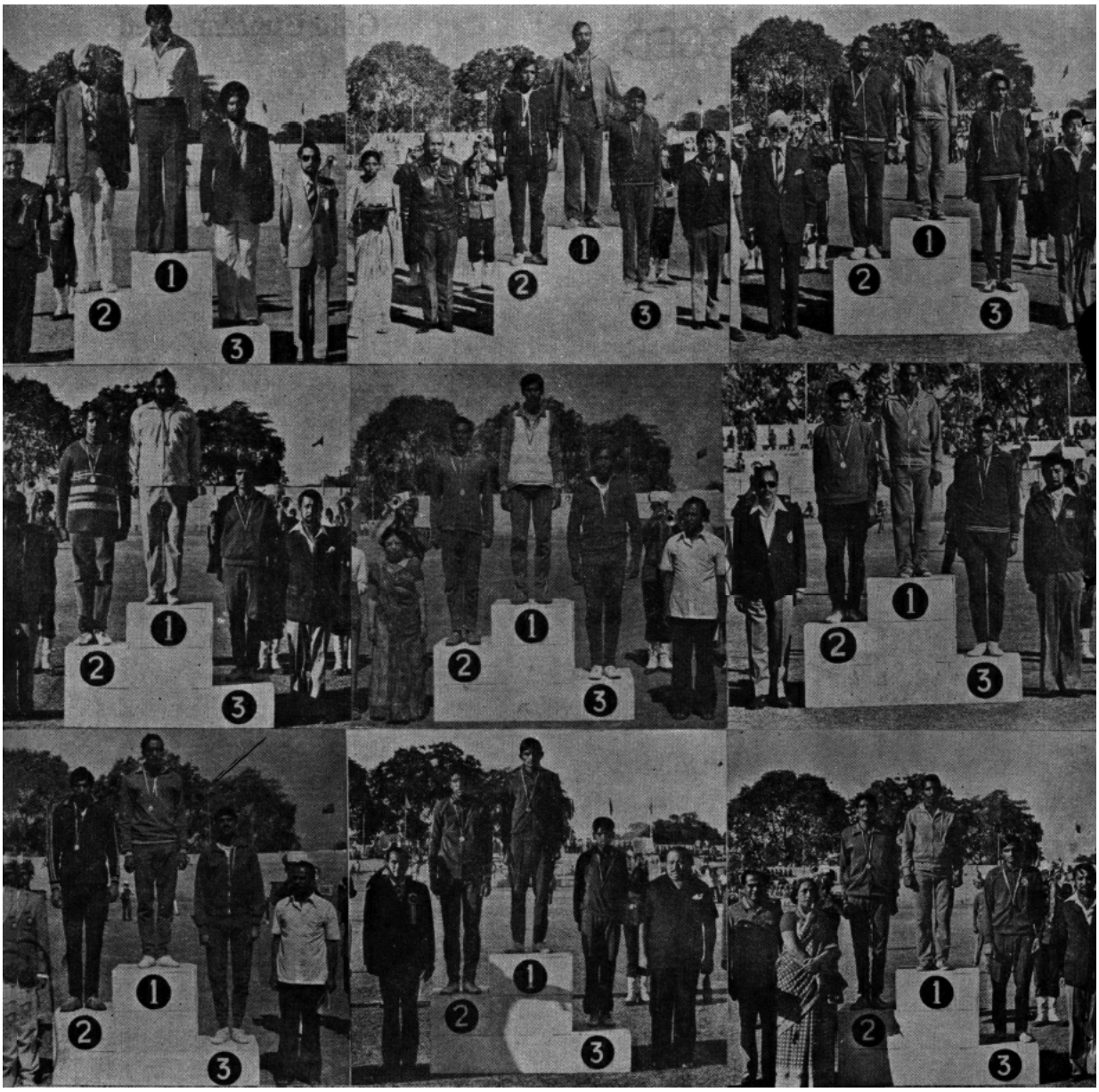
National Sports Club, Bombay before defeating Jayabharati Sangh, Nagpur in the finals.

The performance of CRPF team was lauded by all. L/Nk Amar Singh was declared the “best raider”, while H.C. Lal Chand was adjudged as the “best catcher” of the tournament.



In the grip of CRPF. A tense moment in the CRPF-Punjab final tie of the All-India Police Games

AT THE VICTORY STAND



Top : Winners of discus throw, 400 metres hurdles and 5,000 metres race. Middle row: Winners of javelin throw, triple jump and 10,000 metres race. Bottom row: Winners of high jump, 3,000 metres steeple chase and 1,500 metres race.



CRPF athletes to the fore at Ahmedabad

By Our Staff Correspondent

AHMEDABAD, February 7.

HARI CHAND, India's world class long distance runner, all but retained his title of 'best athlete' in the 26th All India Police Games and Athletics on Monday by winning the 10,000 metres. His pet event. He remained the 24-year-old CRP inspector in the morning.

Hari Chand returned the fastest time of 0 minutes, 9-0 seconds, to retain his third gold medal of the Games. He had earlier below his career-best of minutes, 46.02 seconds achieved in the last Asian Games.

Hari Chand, who demonstrated awesome strength in the 10,000 metres, finished first in the 10,000 metres, also for the CRP, who dominated the Indo Tibetan Border Police, finished second in the 10,000 metres behind Hari Chand. The Indo Tibetan third.

Hari Chand, Sudhakaran excel

International Gurdeep Hari

By a Staff Reporter

CRPF Retain Athleti

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9 (Samachar) — Central Reserve Police Force yesterday retained the athletic championship for the sixth consecutive year in the All-India Police Games here.

They secured 273 points. Border Security Force finished second with 262 points. Haryana and Punjab, who shared the third place were far behind the runners-up, with 45 points.

Last year's best athlete, Hari Chand of CRPF, had to share the title this time with Ranjit Singh both scored 36 points each. G. Joseph of CRPF, fastest man of BSF, Singh (BSF) came second with 11.0 seconds in the 100m. Sprint.

Sprinter K. G. Joseph of CRPF was declared the fastest man and Mithai Lal (CRPF) finished second and third clocking 11.1s and 11.2s respectively.

tance of 49.10 metres and 44.58 metres respectively. S. S. Bal secured the third place.

In the pole vault event, Lakhbir Singh of BSF, without much difficulty vaulted across the bar at a height of 4 metres to clinch the

BSF Wrestler Dies Of Injury

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9 (Samachar) — Ram Naval, a wrestler in the 74 kg. class of the Border Security Force, who had sustained a head injury while fighting against Haryana's Rajendra during the All-India Police Games here on Saturday, died in the Civil Hospital here this morning. He was 21.

Naval had also received a fracture in his neck while fighting against Rajendra. A bronze medal which Naval had won in the event, was handed over to him in hospital today.

All the senior police officials, including the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. P. M. Pant, went to the Civil Hospital today.

A funeral procession with full police honours was taken out from the Civil Hospital.

CRPF Retains Championship

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9. Central Reserve Police Force with 273 points, retained the championship for the sixth consecutive year in the athletic games here yesterday. Border Security Force secured the second position with 262 points. Haryana and Punjab who were placed third were far behind, the runner-up, having scored only 45 points.

Last year's best athlete Hari Chand of CRPF had to share the title this time with Ranjit Singh of BSF. Each scored 36 points. Sprinter K. G. Joseph of CRPF was declared the fastest man in the 100m sprint (BSF) and Mithai Lal (CRPF) finished second and third clocking 11.1s and 11.2s respectively.

SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES SUSTAINED IN DUEL

The 21-year-old Border Security Force, Ram Naval wrestler of the Yadav, succumbed in the Civil hospital here to-day, to injuries he had sustained in the wrestling duel with his Haryana rival Rajendar last Saturday.

A bronze medal, which was awarded to Yadhav for his performance in the Saturday duel, was presented to him in the hospital to-day before he breathed his last.—Samachar.

STAGECRAFT

Strangers to the finer points of stagecraft, they have their charac-

...stage the dominant theme ... oneness and ... the Tamil stage. ... the pay ranges from ... surance and allowances, ...



Jubilation that marked the lifting of athletics trophy.

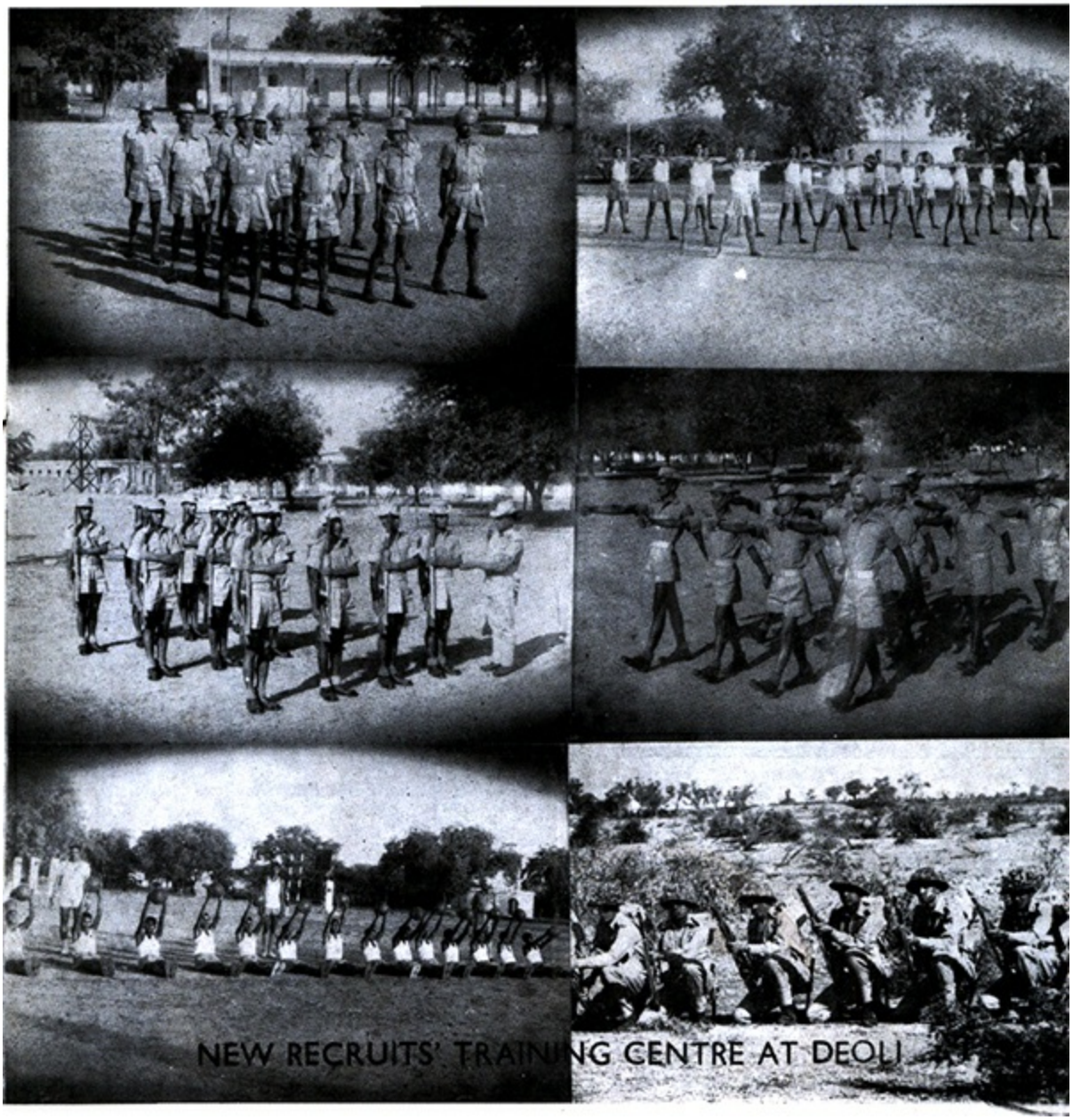
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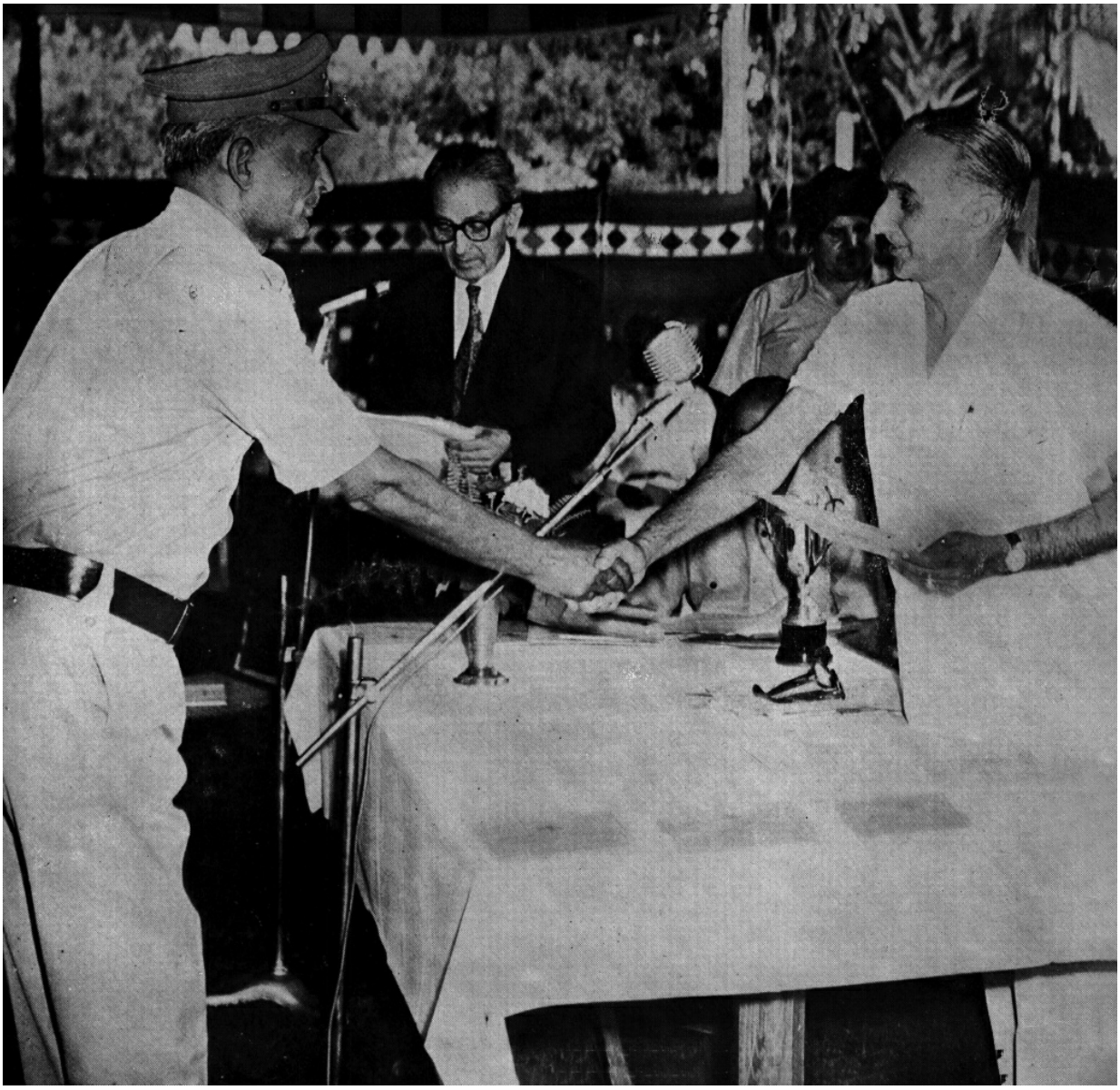
Crapler

CRPF NEWSLETTER AND MAGAZINE

Vol. VI No. 2 APRIL 30, 1977 (VAISAKHA 10, 1899)



NEW RECRUITS' TRAINING CENTRE AT DEOLI



Asstt. Commdt. Khare of 23 Battalion receiving certificate for the Voluntary Blood Donations on behalf of CRPF from Shri D.R.Kohli, Lt.-Govetnor of Delhi.

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

April 30,1977

Vaisakha 10, 1899

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IN THIS ISSUE

Defence Policies of Japan : An analysis of how Japan has moulded its defence policies keeping in view detente and military equilibrium based on mutual nuclear deterrence between U.S. and Soviet Union or between Western and Eastern Europe.

CRPF and Manipur : Forty-one CRPF officers and men have laid down their lives in the cause of establishing peace and countering insurgency in the State of Manipur. M. S. Bawa details the role these gallant CRPF personnel have played in the strife-torn State.

Security of Coalmines in BCCL : M. C. Sharma, affords a peep into the rule by musclemen in the BCCL coalmines in the none-too-distant past and the role the CRPF has played in ushering in normalcy there.

A Page From Joshimath Diary: An interesting account of a General's climbing jaunts to the mountains and what it means to the staff officers arranging the trip.

Saga of Saragarhi : The saga of a small band of Sikh soldiers who fought literally to the last against besieging tribal hordes at Saragarhi.

Training the Trainers : In this second article on the subject, K.M. Mathur stresses that the quality of training depends largely upon the quality of the trainers and details the objectives and methods of training the trainers.

Sports in CRPF: An account of the rise of the CRPF on the sports and athletics scene of the country during the last two decades.

Anatomy of Terrorism : An authoritarian analysis by N.S. Saksena of what constitutes terrorism, how terrorism takes its toll in various parts of the globe, various facets of world terrorism and how a war on terrorism can be waged. "A failed (terrorism) project should not be under-estimated", warns the author.

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DEFENCE POLICIES OF JAPAN

A. East-West Relations

(a) The US and the Soviet Union, fearing the consequences of mutual use of nuclear arms with massive destructive power, have found that it is to their mutual interest to continue their dialogue on how to avoid crisis, whatever their conflict of interests, and to adopt political and military measures necessary for accommodation. Thus East-West dialogue has continued in Europe where impressive military forces including those of the two super-powers, directly confront each other; and potential confrontations have been controlled in other regions of the world where the interests of the two powers are deeply involved.

(b) In the background of this trend exists a military equilibrium based on a mutual nuclear deterrence between the US and the Soviet Union or between Western and Eastern Europe. Also contributing to this trend is the common recognition that nations increasingly have to turn their eyes to their own problems, that military expenditures would become too heavy to bear if they should increase as tension remains and grows, and that many global problems are beyond resolution by military means only. In Asia, the Sino-US rapprochement became to some extent a regional stabilizing factor; but the region is far from stable because of its multiplicity which has no parallel in Europe but has long been inherent to Asia.

(c) On the other hand, the world has faced a series of wide-ranging problems—population increase, poverty, resources, pollution, among others. In the 1970's in particular, food, oil and other resources have become serious issues which impressed the world with the urgent need for international co-operation. The issues no longer remain purely economic but are today identified as problems directly relevant to national security. As a result, the growing need for interdependence cannot fail to have a favourable impact on East-West relations.

(d) However, the US and the Soviet Union do not hide the mutual distrust that lies underneath their detente ; in fact, critical voices are constantly raised in their respective domestic scene against concessions and compromises related to detente. The US interprets detente as a policy that governs, with limitations, the relations between superpowers who are essentially in a state

of confrontation. The US, therefore, seeks a more stabilized international order by, on one hand, maintaining sufficient military power necessary for a military equilibrium and, on the other, continuing her dialogue with Moscow. As for the Soviet Union, peaceful co-existence is designed to avoid war with nations with different social systems. Her policy, however, never rules out all types of struggles, either national liberation or ideological.

(e) All this, inevitably reveals the limit of detente. Its primary objective is nothing but the avoidance of an intercontinental nuclear war as well as a conventional armed conflict that might escalate to such a war. Hence detente does not keep big powers from staging political struggles for expanding influence or for preventing it. Neither does detente itself prevent military conflict in the areas where big powers have only limited strategic interest, as evident in the case of Angola.

(f) The emergence of China as a nuclear power has made international relations more complex than before and has contributed to the multi-polarization of world politics. Against the background of the Sino-Soviet dispute, China never ceases to be defiant vis-a-vis her northern neighbour and always challenges any possible creation of a new international order under a Pax Russo-Americana.

(g) Thus the realities of the world today are far removed from peace: powers in the East and West build up their military capabilities while keeping their mutual distrust under carpet, and make political accommodation only to the extent it is necessary. Detente or reduction of tension basically connotes both co-existence and struggle between East and West. Consequently the international community would have to live, for the foreseeable future, with the realities of a continuous cycle of tension and relaxation. However inevitable the parallel presence of coexistence and struggle may be, if international relations are to turn more stable, the world may continue to need international efforts to maximize the co-existence relationship and to minimize the struggle factors through accelerated development of arms control and other measures.

B. Roles of Collective Security Systems

(a) Direct, armed collision has so far been successfully deterred both between the two nuclear superpowers and between collective security organizations, each with a US or Soviet deterrent, including nuclear

capabilities, integrated as their respective basic security factor. The rest of the world, however, has suffered from countless military clasnes since the end of World War II.

(b) The collective security system among nations had primarily been military in cold war days. As East-West confrontation was relaxed and interdependence gained momentum, the system has become the base for a wider spectrum of co-operative relations, not only military but also political and economic.

(c) This does not spell an end to conflict of interests or to confrontation among nations. In the contemporary international community where the peace-keeping function falls short of an effective means, collective security systems under regional arrangement still remain an appropriate option.

C. Contemporary Implication of Military Power

(a) In the politico-military context outlined above, a kind of stability exists among the major nations today. To uphold this stability, however, the US and the Soviet Union have to keep their nuclear capabilities invulnerable while others maintain a military potential based on credible conventional arms. It might sound paradoxical that a strong military power is essential for the maintenance of peace ; it might not be so, however, if one identifies military power with the strength to deter war. This is the basic characteristic of military power in the nuclear age.

(b) To avoid wars of any kind, a chain of nations should have no single feeble link which might provoke a military challenge ; only an international system whose every link is strong and enduring can survive any test it faces. An appropriate defence posture, coupled with diplomatic efforts, is the first step to strengthen the links of the chain of nations and to make peace strategy viable. Such a defense posture depends, first of all, on a collective security system based on common will and mutual responsibility. Secondly, it implies that every member nation of the system must have a strong will and capability to defend itself by itself. The maintenance and improvement of such a posture over a long period is the pre-requisite of regional stability and peace.

(c) Even if a war should break out, the major powers will most likely try to avoid a nuclear exchange or a large scale military conflict; thus it is quite possible that the actual employment of their military means will be limited to

a significantly lower level than what their inherent military might represents. This explains why even a non-nuclear military power can be useful for the defence of small and medium nations.

2. Strategic Environment of Japan

A. Most Asian nations have built-in domestic problems which, coupled with regional multiplicity, contribute to an ever present instability. To make the matter more complex, China and the Soviet Union almost annually step up their positive approaches to these nations; nowhere in the world does the Sino-Soviet rivalry seem to be so overt and intensive. The US, on the other hand, plays the role of a counterweight to the communist rivalry by expressing her concern in terms of a visible presence in the region.

B. North-East Asia is the area where the vital strategic interests of the US, the Soviet Union and China converge. It is also one of the areas where a number of bilateral security systems function effectively, more or less. In sharp contrast to the European environment, the area is laced with confrontations and rivalries making it one of the most unstable regions in the world. A large scale armed conflict however, is deterred at the moment by the tacit efforts of the US, the Soviet Union and China.

C. On the other hand, the US and the Soviet Union maintain in this area frontal deployments of their armed forces, second in scale only to those on the European front. China and the Soviet Union have contributed since the late 1960's to a continued military tension along their land border where troop concentrations are obvious on both sides.

D. The Soviet military has deployed in this region a sizable military force with a variety of combat capabilities which seems to have been substantially augmented in quality and quantity in recent years. In particular, its Pacific Fleet has acquired the status of a full-fledged Blue Water navy.

E. China possesses a substantial military power with, as its mainstay, an army with the largest manpower in the world and some nuclear capability. She seems to be now focussing her efforts on the modernization of her military capability.

F. The US has gradually streamlined and reduced her military presence in this region, but she still deploys an infantry and a marine division in the Korean Peninsula and Okinawa respectively, while her 7th Fleet and the 5th Air Force maintain high mobile strike capabilities.

G. In the Korean Peninsula, the confrontation continues between the north and the south with each side deploying more than a total one million regular troops in highest combat ready status. The area thus is one of the highest threat areas in the world in terms of military tension. A military contingency, however, still remains a remote likelihood mainly due to the continued military equilibrium supported by the US military presence in Korea.

H. Military situation in Japan's periphery.

(1) Basis of Defence Policies

A. Fundamental Implication of Defence Capability:

(a) A nation possesses its own defence capability as a demonstration of its people's will and to uphold peace, progress and prosperity. In Japan's case, such a capability must before purely defensive purposes in accordance with the stipulation of Article 9 of the Constitution.

(b) With respect to nuclear arms, the three non-nuclear principles will be maintained and, against a nuclear threat, Japan will depend on the credibility of the American nuclear deterrent. If Japan should take a nuclear option even for a purely defensive purpose, her actual possession of nuclear arms, will create serious suspicion and fear on the part of other nations. So long as Japan stands on this promise she should feel no need to go nuclear, from not only the military but also the political viewpoints.

(c) With this as the basic characteristic, Japan's defence capability should be ready to deal with a contingency by denying others easy armed aggression. This defence capability, together with the US-Japan security system, must form a defence posture that leaves no operational deficiency. And under this system, the capability must be one which can function effectively in preventing an aggression before it is actually launched.

(d) The implication of possessing such a defence capability lies not so much in fighting a contingency as in functioning for the maintenance of peace. The capability, coupled with the US-Japan security system, substantially contributes to a stable equilibrium of international relations in Asia. From this point of view, our defence capability should be of a size appropriate for such an implication and a contribution: it also must be of a nature that directly serves the public in helping and co-operating with them in peacetime.

B. US-Japan Security System

(a) The system is generally understood to play the role of preventing aggression against Japan from actually taking place, and of limiting the scale of an invasion, should it ever be undertaken.

(b) The system is also, instrumental in providing the US forces with facilities and areas for their use, which in turn make their presence tenable. An integral part of the basic framework of international relations in Asia, the system thus contributes to the stability of the world and the maintenance of peace. Finally, but not tbe least importantly, it is the indispensable base of the wider spectrum of friendly US-Japanese relations.

(2) The Concept of Basic Standing Force

A. Procedural Background

The concept has been adopted by the Defence Agency in planning the follow-on of the Fourth Five-Year Defence Build-up Program (FY-1972-76). It is expected to make the build-up program more concrete, practical, rational and meaningful than it has ever been. In other words, the concept represents a form of thinking fed into the policy-drafting process in the Agency, and hence will be an input into the Defence Council for a final decision.

B. International Environment

The concept presupposes a continued, effective maintenance of the US-Japan security system, and in addition assumes:

(a) that the US and the Soviet Union will try to avoid an intercontinental nuclear war and an armed conflict which might lead to their full-scale involvement;

(b) that the Soviet Union will continue to face many European problem NATO-Warsaw Pact confrontation and the control of East European nations, among other matters;

(c) that Sino-Soviet relations, if improved partially, will most unlikely lead to an end of confrontation;

(d) that in Sino-US relations, a further adjustment will continue on a

reciprocal basis; and

(e) that the status quo, more or less, will be maintained in the Korean Peninsula where a minor incident would not escalate to a large scale conflict.

This series of assumptions makes it almost unthinkable that a large-scale military aggression might be launched against Japan but does not rule out the possibility of a spinoff from an armed conflict in Japan's peripheral areas and of other small-scale military invasions.

C. *Conceptional Implications*

(a) Against the background of the international environment assumed above, our defence capability could be identified with a defence power in peacetime. Its primary goal is not so much an ability to deal with a specific, imminent threat as a basic posture streamlined as a whole with no gross deficiency and well-balanced so far as its integral elements are concerned. Such a defence capability by nature spells that

(i) Every integral element of defence should have no serious deficiency so that the capability as a whole would be sufficient to take minimum necessary steps in dealing with possible aggression staged by any of the conventional means.

(ii) In terms of operational function, all the elements must be built up and organized by taking into account the characteristics of Japan's peculiar terrain and other local conditions. This is indispensable for an organized defensive reaction to an aggression, from its very outset, should it break out in either Japan's territory or her peripheral air or sea space. The organization needs both a balance between, and an organic integration of combat and logistic elements, if they are to operate as an effective, comprehensive defence power against the aggression.

(iii) In peacetime, the defence capability should undertake meticulously planned training and education. Further, to be always ready for rescue-relief operation in case of a large-scale natural disaster, the required

units with necessary facilities and equipment ought to be pre-positioned in such a manner as to leave no serious geographical gap.

(b) In terms of operational capability, the basic standing force must maintain the following posture:

(b) For a quick and flexible response to changes in situations, a higher priority should be given to operational readiness of air and strait surveillance as well as other intelligence activities than to other elements of the defence capability.

(ii) The basic standing force must maintain an operational posture ready to deal quickly and appropriately with indirect aggression, violations of territorial air and other types af illegal military acts.

(iii) A most conceivable small-scale aggression, if any, may well turn out to be a near-surprise attack. This spells a need for a quick response posture which in turn depends on the sufficiency of manpower and equipment within a necessary limit.

(iv) In upgrading various force functions and equipment, it should be taken into account that the US-Japan security system would function effectively; that in turn means that smooth operational coordination with the US forces will be of critical importance.

(v) The force must be a basis for a smooth expansion and reinforcement to a necessary level, if and when a political decision should be made to that effect in response to changes in the international situation.

D. In short, our defence capability can be best described as the basic standing force—“basic” in that it is similar to a meaningful basic minimum force commonly accepted as something which any independent nation will need, and “standing” in that Japan in particular needs it at all times, given the contemporary domestic climate and international environment. The concept, however, will be subject to a review should substantial changes emerge in the presupposed international situation.

E. Primary Emphasis

A major emphasis is placed on qualitative improvement, rather than on quantitative expansion in the planned build-up of our defence capability under the concept of the basic standing force. By qualitative improvement, it is not meant only to upgrade the performance factors of tanks, aircrafts, ships and other major equipment but rather to enhance the defence capability as a whole with combat and logistic elements well balanced functionally in the context of an overall national security posture.

IV. THE PUBLIC AND SELF-DEFENCE FORCE

1. Civilian Control

One factor differentiates the contemporary self-defence forces from the military under the old constitution. It is the fact that they are integrated into a civilian control system that exists in various forms at every planning and policy-making stage from the Diet, the cabinet, the Defence Council to the Defence Agency. The system, if it is to remain valid and viable, should be supported by politico-administrative efforts, public concern as well as by understanding of the men in the forces.

2. Committee to Think about Defence

The 11-member committee was set up to give a conceptual input to public opinion into defence planning for the period that follows the Fourth Defence Build-up Program. The members studied and discussed, among other things, the need for Japan to possess her own defence capability, the implication of the US-Japan security system and its role. The view and suggestions produced in the committee have contributed substantially to the conceptual work of the basic standing force.

3. Public Understanding and Concern

Public concern in defence affairs has gradually grown greater as evident in a recent public opinion poll which showed that 79% of the polled recognized the need for having the self-defence forces. Close contacts are also developing between the public in general and the men in the forces while a minority of the people still maintains a negative attitude toward the forces, producing a detrimental effect upon the morale of the men in service.

4. Defence Facilities and Community

For an overall defence posture, it is critically important that a harmonious

relationship should exist between defence facilities and the surrounding community. On one hand, the facilities must function effectively; on the other, the function should not disturb the community excessively. For this purpose, a new law was put into effect in 1974 for the improvement of the living environment around defence facilities. The Agency has since taken positive steps to reduce the noise levels of aircraft and to prevent other forms of possible public nuisance.

5. Rescue-Relief and other Community Activities

In addition to their inherent mission, the self-defence forces must contribute to the stabilization of national life by making best use of their organization, equipment and capabilities. They thus have undertaken rescue-relief operations, disposal of unexploded bombs and other community activities, including civil engineering projects. The rescue-relief operations have increased both in scope and scale. An exercise has also been conducted in preparation for a possible major earthquake.

V. SDF AND THEIR MAJOR ACTIVITIES

1.Organization and Authorized Manpower

2. Outcome of the Fourth DBP

The five-year build-up programme for 1972-76 is to end with a substantial proportion of the planned acquisition of major equipment left unaccomplished, mainly due to extremely high procurement cost.

3. New Units and New Eqiupment

Newly organized or commissioned units and equipment include the 1st Tank Brigade, the 7th Anti-aircraft Artillery Group, DDG Tachi-kaze equipped with SAMs, submarine Takashio, an F4EJ squadron and a C-l squadron, among others.

4. Scrambles

The Air Self-Defence Force is under alert around the clock against possible violations of Japan’s territorial air. In September 1975, for instance, a Soviet plane did violate the territorial air, forcing the ASDF to scramble. Frequency of scrambles stands at about 320 times a year

5. Restricted Training Air Space

Air space for ASDF training has been strictly restricted since 1971. This

creates considerable difficulty in the training programmes of jet planes. A difficulty exists in finding maneuver grounds for the GSDF and training waters for the MSDF.

6. Upgrading of Education

A Defence Medical College was set up to meet an acute shortage of medical officers while the Defence Academy has added a new faculty of Humanities and Social Science.

7. Internal Opinion Survey

A recent survey conducted by the GSDF shows that 74% of the men feel their daily duties are worthwhile. That many list, as an ideal mode of living, “life with time for individual hobbies” and that many others call for more intensive daily training.

8. New Policies for SDF Personnel

A new system was initiated to recruit high school graduates of high caliber and train them for quicker promotion to the EM grade; the Agency also improved pay and accommodation for those living in barracks, and started in FY 1974 to accept women in both the MSDF and the ASDF.

9. R&D Domestic Production

Domestic arms production is a desirable option for acquiring equipment that is exactly suitable for Japan’s terrain and other specific requirements as well as maintaining a technological potential and streamlining logistic support. However, there can be a case in which domestic technology and cost-effectiveness could be inferior to equipment purchased overseas. Procurement decisions have thus been made on a case-by-case basis. Domestic arms production and R&D have to be undertaken in an extremely difficult condition, cost-wise and manpower-wise. The problems that need further scrutiny include, therefore, a selection of items with predetermined priorities, strict evaluation and properly planned home production.

10. Defence Expenditure—Their Trends

During the Fourth DBP, the defence-expenditure appropriated -budget ratio decreased annually; the average increase of the expenditure stands at 17.7 per cent against 29.9 per cent of the appropriated budget. On the other hand, the manpower cost has risen while the proportion allocated to material

cost has dropped. The absolute amount of Japan's defence expenditure can be ranked 10th in the world; but this is somewhat misleading since Japan belongs to a world group ranked at the bottom if the expenditure is measured in relation to either GNP, per-capita income or the appropriated budget. *(Courtesy : "Vikrant")*



CRPF & Manipur

The problem of insurgency in Manipur is closely linked with the similar problem in Nagaland. The valley area comprising nearly 700 sq. miles is predominantly inhabited by Maites who are Hindus. Although, occupying less than 10% of the total area of Manipur, they constitute nearly 60% of the population in the State and have since long dominated State's political, cultural and economic life. The hills overlooking the valley around are inhabited by Nagas and Kuki tribes. The Nagas inhabita-ting Mao Maram, Tamenglong and Ukhrul areas have more closely identified themselves with their counterparts in adjoining territories of Nagaland.

Word War II

They remained backward and cut off from the main stream of national life for a long time. During World War II, they came into contact with outside world and overnight the entire Naga population in Nagaland as well as Manipur became politically aware of their rights. When Nagas in Nagaland raised the banner of revolt against their continuance in the Indian Union, their counterparts in Manipur also joined them for complete independence of all Naga-inhabited territories.

The mountaneous terrain and borders with Burma afforded an excellent sanctuary for Naga hostiles and they operated against security forces from their bases in Manipur Hills. They also had their route through Manipur territories passing along Barak and Makru rivers to

East Pakistan where they sent their recruits for guerrilla training and gun-running.

Merger Demand

After the formation of a separate State of Nagaland in December 1963, the underground elements demanded merger of Mao-Maram, Tamenglong and Ukhrul Sub-Divisions of Manipur into Nagaland. This demand was supported by a section of Manipuri Nagas also who were dreaming of a greater and independent Nagaland. This demand still persists.

Due to peace negotiations resulting in the Shillong accord, the insurgents are presently not so active. However, hostiles in the hill areas in Manipur have indulged in sporadic violence from time to time and at times there have been bitter clashes between Naga hostiles and security forces, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. The hostiles still indulge in collection of rations, taxes and recruitment from these areas.

Association with CRPF

CRPF was first inducted in the month of November 1962 when 4th Bn was sent to Tamenglong Sub-Division of Manipur for counter-insurgency operations. Till February, 1966 there was no further induction of the Force. With the increased hostile activities, more CRPF was inducted in Ukhrul and other areas and from 1966 onwards, CRPF has been deployed in the State on semi-permanent basis. CRPF Bns have been regularly changed but the average deployment of approximately 5 Battalions continues.

A Rich Haul

During its long period of stay in Manipur, the Force has had several encounters with hostiles. They had to operate in a difficult area which was partly sympathetic to hostiles. Despite natural difficulties of terrain, climatic conditions and casualties in encounters, the Force was able to capture as many as 287 hostiles along with their arms and ammunition. The following list of recovery of arms and ammunition by CRPF speaks volumes for its achievement in Manipur:—

(i)	2/3” Mortar	3
(ii)	2/3” Mortar Bombs	
(iii)	Sten Gun	12
(iv)	Rifle .303	81
(v)	SBML Gun	55
(vi)	ML Gun	16
(vii)	LMG	3
(viii)	Madson Gun	1
(ix)	Japanese Rifle	9
(x)	Thomson Machine Carbine	2
(xi)	Pistol/Revolver	8
(xii)	Bayonet/Scabbard	28
(xiii)	Bombs	16
(xiv)	HE Hand grenades	92

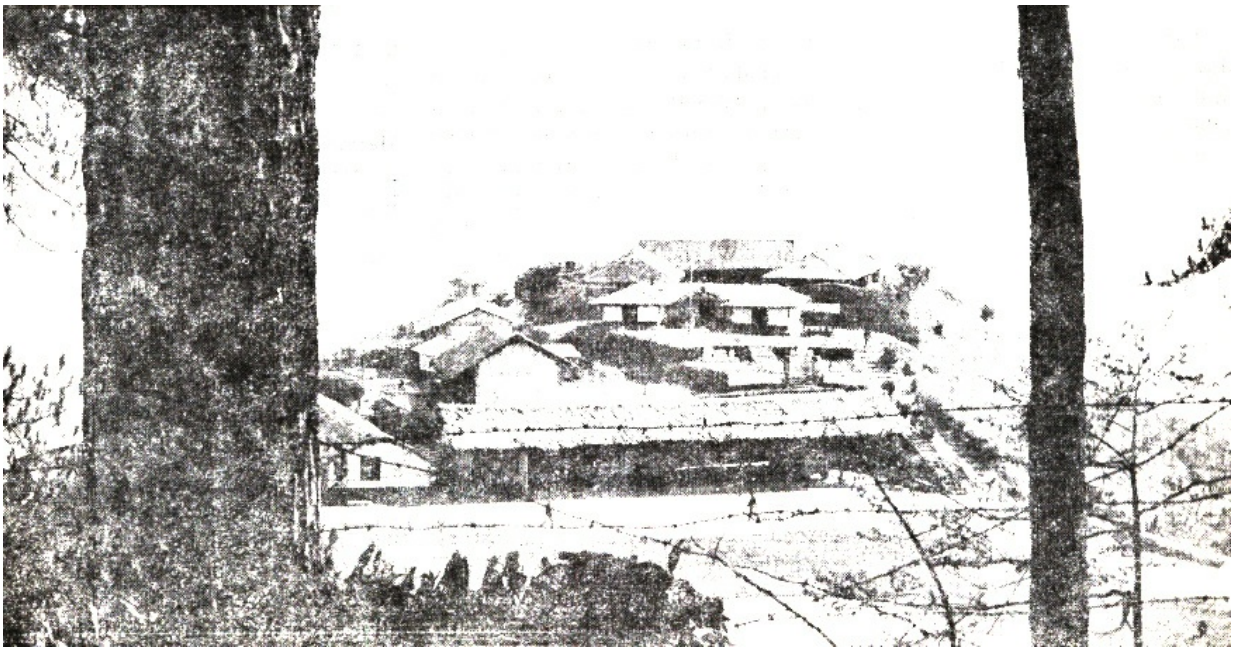
(XV)	Bren	42
(xvi)	Barrel/Magazine	14
(xvii)	Detonator	192
(xviii)	Rounds (all kinds)	5523

In all, 40 CRPF men including one officer have laid down their lives while serving on duty. The Force has so far earned 10 President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry, 26 Police Medals for Gallantry and 1 Prime Minister's Life-Saving Medal for various courageous and valiant actions while fighting insurgents in Manipur.

Important Operations

Some of the important operations which deserve special mention are given below:-

(i) 13 Bn CRPF took over duties in Tamenglong from 4th Bn towards the end of 1966. It was a time when hostiles had violated ceasefire agreements and were indulging in violent activities after a lull of nearly 2 years. The hostiles were using this area for going to East Pakistan for training and bringing arms and ammunition. Through aggressive patrolling and series of operations, 13 Battalion denied them this route and destroyed the chain of hide-outs which the hostiles had built-up all along the Barak river. The hostiles took revenge on July 12, 1967 by ambushing a convoy of 13 Bn on Imphal-Tame-nglong road. Twenty men died in this ambush which remains so far the biggest blow suffered by the Force in any single encounter anywhere in this area.



A CRPF post at Tamenglong

However, the Bn accepted the challenge thrown by hostiles. In the following three years, it succeeded in controlling hostile activities in Tamenglong area. It was indeed a matter of great honour for a Police Battalion to earn the “Best Battalion Trophy” of the 8 Mtn. Div in 1970 and the “Best Battalion Trophy” of the 7 Mtn. Div. in 1970 for its operational performance in Tamenglong. The Bn earned the “Best Operational Battalion Trophy” of the Director-General, CRPF also for the year 1969-70.

Clearing Ukhrul

(ii) 1st Bn which was inducted in Ukhrul Sub-Division of Manipur, almost the same time as 13 Bn in Tamenglong, had to face one of the worst situations in the whole of Manipur and Nagaland. Due to cease-fire operations in Nagaland active Naga hostiles from Nagaland, had shifted their activities to Ukhrul area of Manipur. Their intention was to create disturbances all over Ukhrul in order to press their demand further for inclusion of this area into proposed independent State of Nagaland. Taking advantage of the situation, hostiles had established a large number of well-staffed and well-defended posts in Ukhrul.

When the Bn was in the process of induction, the convoy parties were attacked repeatedly on their way by hostiles. Undeterred, men of 1st Bn started mopping-up the whole area and ultimately succeeded in clearing Ukhrul of hostiles within a year’s time. However in this process 16 of our

men lost their lives in encounters.

Major Encounters

A number of important encounters which the Bn had with hostiles are described below in brief :-

(a) On September 7, 1966, Shri A.Y.Typnis, Dy.SP, assaulted and captured 3 hostile posts in spite of being injured with grenade splinters. The hostiles had entrenched themselves and were firing on CRPF party from vantage points. On November 19, that year a CRPF road protection party was ambushed in which constable Rajpal lost his life. On October 10, 1966 a road protection party led by SI Raghubir Singh was fired upon by Naga hostiles at Nungshong bridge. Our men fought a pitched battle in which 6 CRPF personnel lost their lives. Constable Devi Dutt set an example of bravery by successfully firing his gun with the help of Ct. Vikram Singh till he was hit in the throat and lost his life at the altar of duty.

On September 27, 1966 about 150 hostiles attacked a CRPF post at Nungby Khonou from three different sides with heavy mortars and automatic weapons. The post under the command of SI Pritam Singh fought gallantly. Although badly injured and out-numbered, the CRPF men repulsed the attacks with heavy loss to Nagas. The hostiles ran away leaving behind one dead and some arms and ammunition. Encounters with hostiles also took place on December 21 and 24 that year. On August 16, 1967 HC Dalip Singh, Ct. Mohd. Ishu and NK. Harnam Singh lost their lives while assaulting hostile posts.

In all these operations and encounters, men of 1st Bn CRPF exhibited conspicuous courage, determination and gallantry. They kept the hostiles running on heels all the time and never allowed them to settle in this area. Their camps were searched and destroyed. Many of the hostiles were killed and captured along with arms and ammunition. Within a year the area was free from hostile activities. The courageous action of 1st Bn was recognised by awarding 3 President’s Police and Fire Services Medals for Gallantry and 12 Police Medals for Gallantry to personnel of this Bn.

Achievements of 8th Bn

(iii) While 13 Bn operated in Tamenglong and 1st Bn in Ukhrul, 8th Bn had to face the main brunt of hostile activities in the Mao-Maram area adjoining Nagaland. Mao-Maram area has been traditionally a stronghold of

hostiles as most of villagers were sympathetic to them and harboured some of the hard-core hostile leaders. The Bn with headquarters at Karong was responsible for clearing the national highway for road traffic from Mao onwards up to Kangpokpi. It was also its responsibility to control hostile activities in the interior areas on both sides of the national high-way.

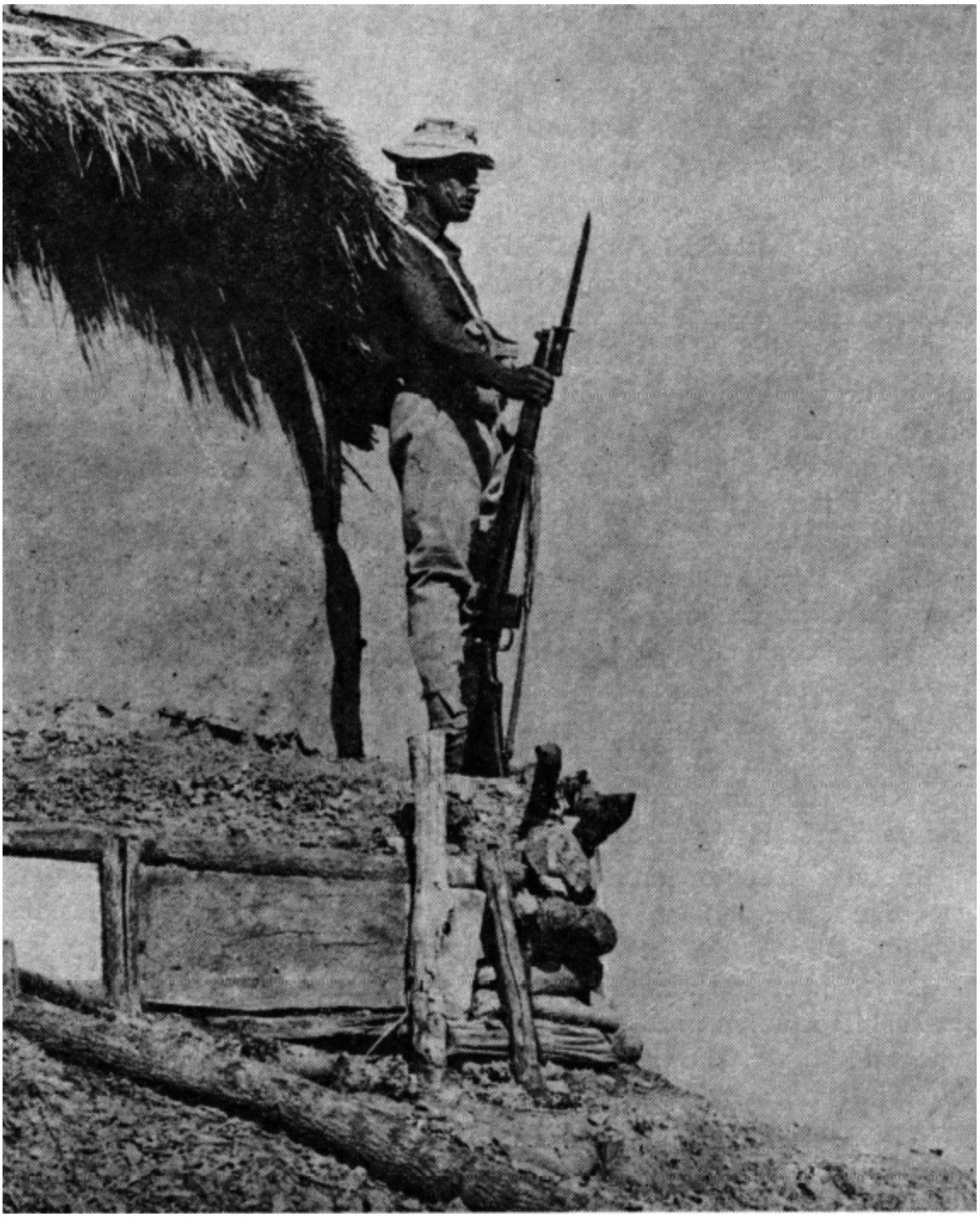
On February 27, 1969 a column of D Coy of 8th Bn was attacked by hostiles in which CHM Raghu-nath Balekar was killed. He showed high sense of devotion to duty, courage and leadership in face of extensive enemy fire. The HC was awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantry posthumously.

On the night of July 4-5, 1969 Lakhami post of 8th Bn was attacked by hostiles who were in large numbers and equipped with mortars and automatic weapons. The post was defended with great determination, courage and leadership against heavy odds. In the encounter 2 of the post personnel were awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantry.

Shri Ram Singh Bhalot, Dy. S.P. who commanded D Coy of 8th Bn with headquarters at Mao, was shot dead treacherously on August 12, 1969 while he was walking through Mao bazar. The officer had been a terror for hostiles because of the strong and relentless pursuit given by him to hostiles in this area.

Even while he was shot, Shri Bhalot caught hold of the assailant and grappled with him till such time the assistance arrived. Shri Bhalot was awarded President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry posthumously.

On September 22, 1970, a patrol of 8th Bn was ambushed between Songtun and Karong. The hostiles who were in large number, had dug in at vantage points from where they fired concentrated automatic shots on CRPF party from all directions. In the encounter, 6 of the CRPF personnel including patrol commander, SI M. S. Negi lost their lives. SI M. S. Negi and Ct Bakhta-war Singh were awarded President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry and 5 others were awarded Police Medals for Gallantry. Except for HC Udai Ram, all the medals were awarded posthumously.



A sentry on duty reflecting the vigilance that is the hallmark of operations in the area.

Gallantry of 10 Bn

(iv) 10th Bn replaced 13Bnin Tamenglong area in Jan 1971. Like its predecessor, 10th Bn also had to face a very tough time while operating against hostiles in this area. On October 27, 1971 a patrol party under

command of Shri S.B. Singh, Assistant Commandant was fired upon by hostiles in jungles near

Tharon village. Ct Tuhi Ram who was in the leading section, assnulated the hostile position in total disregard of his own safety. In this process he was seriously wounded in the chest and hand. The Constable was awarded President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry for his action in this operation. In another operation on Sept. 29, 1972 a patrol partyof the Bn under command of Insp. Durga Singh Rawat was fired upon by hostiles near Sonparam village. The CRPF party returned the fire and charged on hostile positions. In the encounter, 6 hostiles were captured along with arms, ammunition and equipment. Three members of the patrol party, including Insp. Durga Singh Rawat, were awarded President's Police and Fire Services Medal and one Police Medal for Gallantry.

On July 27, 1973, a convoy party of 10th Bn was ambushed by hostiles on Imphal-Tamenglong road. Three CRPF personnel were killed on the spot. Const. Driver Mangal Singh who was driving the leading vehicle showed a great presence of mind and courage by firing from his Sten gun which saved arms falling into hostile hands. On Novdember 10, 1974, an encounter took place near old Tamenglong village between Naga hostiles and a patrol party of 10th Bn led by Shri M.P. Nathanael, Dy S.P. Shri Nathanael sustained bullet injuries on both legs. But not before he and his party had successfully surrounded the hostiles. As a result of their gallant action, one self-styled Commanding Officer of 2nd Bn Naga Army, one Sergeant and one Corporal were captured with arms and ammunition. In addition, one SS Sgt Major, who was wounded in this encounter, was also caught. Shri M. P. Nathanael and two others were awarded President's Police and Fire Services Medals for Gallantry and 2 others were awarded Police Medals for Gallantry for their hraverv in this encounter.

Activity in Valley

The valley area in Manipur was free from any extremist activities till 1971-72. During 1971 two underground organisations, Maite State Committee and the so-called "Revolutionary Government of Manipur" were formed. "Revolutionary Govt, of Manipur" was in close touch with some enemy countries. The Maite State Committee became almost extinct after 1972.

The members of “Revolutionary Govt” who called themselves “Manipur Revolutionary Youths”, however, became active during 1971-72. Their main gang, which was returning from East Pakistan with arms and ammunition, was captured in a daring operation by 4th Bn CRPF in Jiribam area. Shri M. C. Soam, Dy. S. P. and his men carried out a mopping-up operation. Operating in the most inhospitable terrain and marching through marshy areas, they located the enemy in a camp near village Lakhichera. Unmindful of personal safety, Shri Soam led his men and charged their camp. The party succeeded in capturing 13 hostiles, three 7.62 automatic rifles, 4 Sten guns, 2 pistols, 34 magazines and 1603 live rounds of ammunition. For this act of gallantry, Shri M. C. Soam was awarded Bar to President’s Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry and Ct Dhaneshwar Jha was awarded President’s Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.

The “Revolutionary Government of Manipur” suffered heavy loss as a result of this operation and the organisation disintegrated shortly thereafter. In the context of the qualitative changes that followed the grant of Statehood to Manipur members of the “Revolutionary Govt.” were granted amnesty and the valley area was free of extremists activities again.

Up to 1972, there was not much of trouble in Manipur from the

Mizo-Kuki hostiles. The Mizo-Kuki gangs returning from the erstwhile East Pakistan following the liberation of Bangladesh were found in the areas along the Manipur-Burma border. It was in February-March, 1973 that a gang of about 60 hostiles was reported collecting rations and money in some villages on our side of the border. However, the authorities could check their activities with arrest of two and surrender by three of the hostiles.

During 1974-75, the Mizo-Kuki hostiles occasionally visited villages on Indian side to collect money and rations. But their efforts to enlist fresh recruits did not materialise and there were signs that the hostiles were getting worn out. A major gang—about 50 strong with a large stock of Chinese arms and ammunition—surrendered to the authorities in July 1975. Recently, there have been reports of some Mizo hostiles, who escaped from Mizoram as a result of strong action by the authority following the murder of three high police officials in Janurary 1975, operating in the areas along the Assam-Manipur-Mizoram border. However, authorities are alive to the situation and no serious threat is feared from these stray insurgents.

—M. S. Bawa

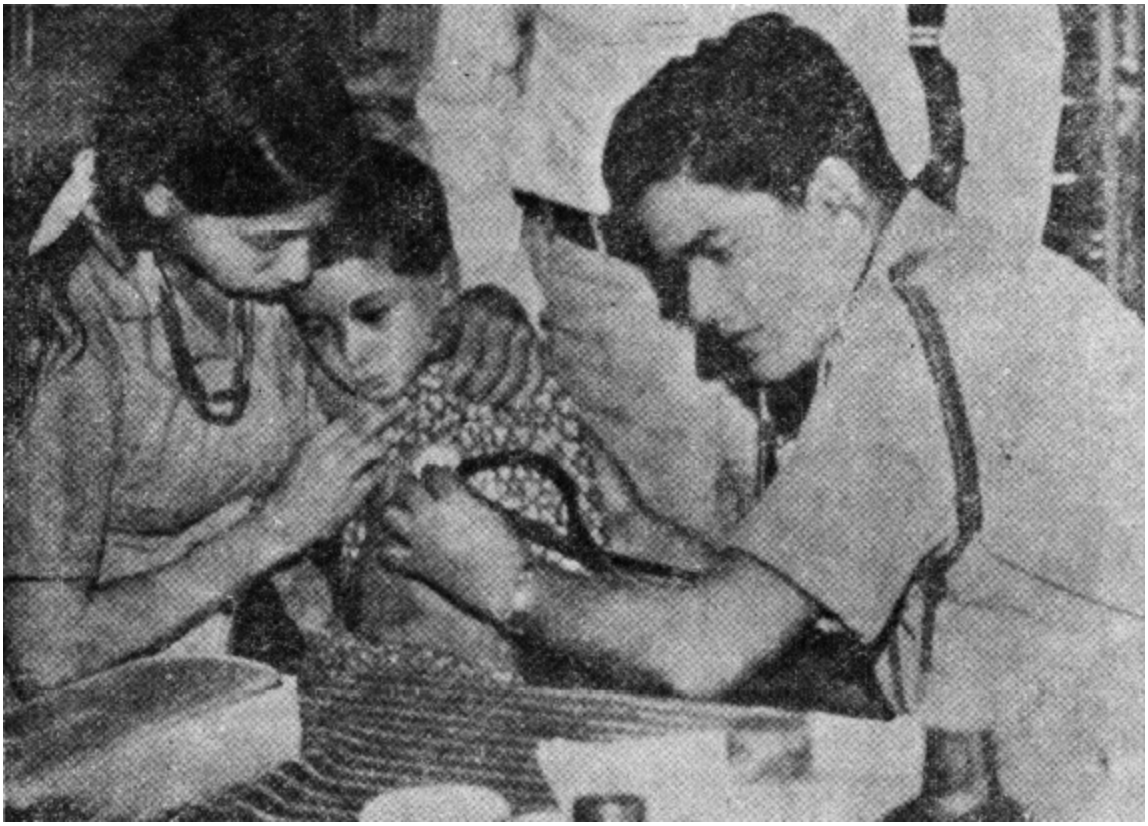
CONSTRUCTIONS

Approval has been accorded for the construction of residential and non-residential accommodation for CRPF Group Centre at Imphal at a cost of Rs. 7,52,32,620.



Take my advice. Never try to play with live ammunition.

“THEIR” DOCTOR



by
H. R. K. Talwar

I was visiting Nagaland for the first time, and was keen to get some disinterested opinion about how the public felt about the presence of the Central Reserve Police Force in their midst.

I thought of an old friend who was with me at the Police Training College, Abu in 1949. He belonged to this area, and in the years since he left the training college, he had occupied some of the most important positions in the State. We discussed many things as is natural between friends meeting after a span of nearly 27 years. The Central Reserve Police Force also cropped up in our talks.

I casually mentioned that from the reports I had received our doctor in that area was doing good work. Upon this he said, “He is not your doctor. He is our doctor,” and he proceeded to narrate how Dr. S. K. Das had earned affection and respect of the local Nagas. He examined the patients regularly

in his Battalion M. I. Room, and also examined them at the outposts whenever he visited these. He gave them medicines and looked after them in every way to the extent of even keeping the more serious ones under his care before sending them to Kohima. He also undertook the immunisation programmes among the people.

The bonds of friendship and mutual respect between CRPF Battalion and the local population had steadily grown. Dr. Das was always a VIP to the local public, and frequently received invitations to attend (with his colleagues) local weddings and other social functions. I was greatly impressed by this spontaneous tribute to a dedicated doctor of the CRPF.

Another heart-warming example of similar selfless service to the people among whom the CRPF personnel serve came to my notice when I inspected 37 Battalion, CRPF. Dr. S.S. Patra, renders all the help to the local population in his M.I.Room at the headquarters and the outpost. Besides, twice a week he attends the outdoor clinic of the Sielmat Christian Hospital which has a clinic and all the equipment but not a doctor. Our doctor fills this gap in an honorary capacity.

I also learnt that the people trusted more the doctor in '*Khaki*' than an ordinary practitioner, for the former has no mercenary motive behind his service.

Needless to say that such examples greatly endear our men to the local population. To my mind these are the finest examples in police-public relations, and are far better than hundred lectures on the subject by the experts.

These doctors, and through them the CRPF, have won a place in the hearts of the local population. Will you object if these people claim these doctors as theirs ?

ASSAM GOVERNOR THANKS CRPF

Much pleased by the excellent security arrangements made by Oth Battalion during his visit to Tirap district, the Governor of Assam Shri L.P. Singh remarked 'during my stay and journeys in Tirap I have been attended to by the CRPF with meticulous care, alertness and courtesy. The way the pilot parties performed their duties left nothing to be desired. I express my thanks to the officers and all ranks of the CRP."

SECURITY OF COALMINES IN B. C. C. L.

by
M.C. SHARMA

Three companies of CRPF had to be sent to Bharat Coaking Coal Limited, Dhanbad suddenly. Even the Director-General, CRPF had to pay a visit. What ails B. C. C. L. that such elaborate arrangements are needed ?

It is a long story and would cover volumes, but a brief picture is given as the subject is of considerable significance not only to the members of the B. C. C. L. but also to the officers and men of the CRPF whose services have been requisitioned to control the situation.

B. C. C. L. is spread over a stretch of the land about 32 Kms in length and roughly 8 to 16 Kms in width. It extends from Damuda and Maduband in the west to Path-armdih and Sudamdih in district Burdwan in the east. Its entire width mostly lies between river Damodar on the south and the North-Eastern Railway in the north. The Govt. took over the coaking mines in October 1971 and the non-coaking mines in January 1973. About 3.5 lakh workers are employed in nearly 750 coalmines in Bihar and West Bengal.

Role by Musclemen

Before Govt. took over the coalmines, the security of the coal-fields was looked after by colliery proprietors with the help of musclemen who generally came from up-country. Whenever serious incidents like “gherao” took place, the musclemen were generally called and they used force and cowed down the workers. Police help was sought rarely when things went beyond their control. In lieu of the services rendered by the musclemen, they were freely allowed by the management to indulge in undesirable activites like money-lending, forcible collection of subscription, illegal distillation, encroachment on land and unauthorised construction of buildings in the colliery areas.

After nationalisation, these musclemen, in order to protect their vested interests, tried to get themselves attached to some union or the other. The unions readily accepted them in their own interest with the result that intra-union rivalry degenerated into frequent clashes and violence, leading to a large number of cases of manhandling, assault and murder. The magnitude of

the problem could be judged from the fact that in 1973 alone, there were as many as 400 cases. The position worsened because of the abnormal delay in the disposal of these cases.

Extent of Lawlessness

As members of the supervisory staff and the officers too were victims of these assaults, there was serious demoralisation in the staff, which obviously affected production adversely. Not only that, the methods adopted for assault were quite alarming. Sometimes, on any petty pretext, the trouble-makers would collect suddenly and assault the men. This created panic in the staff, particularly among those who were posted in outlying areas. The telephone exchange being defective, the means of communications were inadequate and there were hardly any means to approach the police or the senior officers. The miscreants came with lathis— sometime Adivasis were also brought in with their bows and arrows. Even use of bombs was not uncommon and in many cases the explosions were serious and resulted even in death.

The sources of the bombs could be many, but there was a suspicion that even the explosives belonging to the coal-mines were utilised.

Pending Court Cases

The Industrial Security Force was doing a good job, but their powers particularly in dealing with breaches of peace were limited. State police had been over-burdened with some problem or the other, including all types of agitations. That gave an opportunity to the miscreants to make mischief. There were reports that 10,000 cases were pending in Dhanbad Courts and not a single police case had been decided during the first six months of 1974.

The problem was accentuated because of resentment among the casual or temporary labourers. The strength of labour at present has risen to 1,80,000 as against only 60,000 before the take-over partly because of fictitious induction of casual labour in the muster rolls. Most of the newly inducted workers are able to get only casual work, which remains a source of constant irritation and corruption. The union leaders exploit these workers, including the temporary wagon-loaders, whose number alone is 15,000 and they extract monthly subscription by giving them false hope that if they followed their lead and persisted in their agitations, they would be permanently absorbed. The existence of a number of unions further worsened the situation.

The posting of the C.R.P.F. at different places with quick mobility has

improved the situation. The wireless sets, quick transportation and the firmness of the men posted there, have considerably improved the morale of the supervisory staff of the coal-mines. The feeling is gaining ground that the contingent of the C.R.P.F. would promptly reach the trouble spots, and this is proving a great deterrent to the law-breakers.

However, in order to bring about a lasting improvement, all round sustained efforts are needed. The following can perhaps be some of the steps in the right direction :—

(a) The adequacy of police stations and the availability of armed police strength for law and order work in the affected areas in the districts may be carefully assessed and suitably augmented.

(b) Special police sub-divisions may be created in one or two places and placed under the charge of hand-picked officers known for their effectiveness in law and order work.

(c) Provision of telephones to all police stations and wireless sets at strategic centres should receive immediate attention.

(d) Provision of jeeps at selected places will be necessary.

(e) Investigations of law and order occurrences in the coal-mines, including cases of theft of detonators, may be handled by a special unit of the State C.I.D. which could be located at Dhanbad or some other convenient place.

(f) The number of cases of assault on the staff of the coal-mines should be taken on priority basis till the situation becomes normal and confidence of the staff restored.

(g) B.C.C.L. should itself contribute in providing wireless sets, telephones, jeeps etc. to the extra staff posted there.

(h) Proper housing, recreational and other facilities should be provided to

CRPF whenever and wherever they are called for so that the men posted there may discharge their duties effectively.

QUESTION BOX

Wanted—a bride

Q. I am a doctor in CRPF and I am interested in marrying a girl employed in CRPF in any respectable post. Will you kindly help me ? (Dr. R. N. Tripathy, M.I. Room,

Directorate-General, West Block-8, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-110022.)

Ans. Here you are. We hope the readers will be helpful.

GALLANT JOB BY 11 BN

In an encounter between a Naxalite gang and a combined patrol of civil Police and CRPF on December 6. 1976 at Siliguri, Patal Singh, a hard core Naxalite was killed by Ct. Parasnath Singh of 11 Bn CRPF.

Ct. Parasnath Singh was hit by a bullet in his thigh before he could kill the armed Naxalite.

The Union Home Secretary has appreciated the gallant action of 11th Bn patrol.

AN EXAMPLE SET

Shri Sardar Singh, Sarpanch of Saadat Nagar village, District Rohtak (Haryana) has in a letter to Shri N. S. Saksena, Director-General, stated: "I on behalf of Gram Pan-chayat Saadat Nagar village convey my hearty appreciation for expeditious settlement of family pension case of Smt. Shanti Devi, widow of late Dy. S. P. Nawal Singh who died while serving in Manipur area of this country.

"This is the first family pension case in this village which has been finalised in less than 1½ months' time (during the last 20 years) and has directly helped the widow and set an example in the village. Ninety per cent of the population of this village is serving in the Army, Air Force, Navy,

CRPF and BSF etc. The parents of those serving in the armed forces have been encouraged by the speedy settlement of the dues of a widow of this village and other financial help extended by the Force to the family of the deceased."

TRANSFERS

Consequent on the repatriation to Rajasthan as DIG, RAC, Shri J.K. Balani handed over charge to Shri B.R. Sur as DIGP, CRPF, Ajmer.

CRPF Officer At NPA

Shri K. Mayan, Commandant has been appointed as Assistant Director (Outdoor) in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, on deputation.

A Page From Joshimath Diary

By
Brig. K.M. Pandalai (Retd.)

I was commanding an Infantry Battalion deployed on the UP-Tibet border, some years ago. This Battalion was responsible for the protection of the well known "Bara Hoti" area. One day, I received a wireless message at the Battalion Headquarters at Joshimath stating that the General Officer Commanding would visit the Battalion. He desired that I meet him at the MES Inspection Bungalow at Ranikhet at 0800 hrs on a certain day.

I reached the place as the Regimental Centre Quarter Guard close by chimed at the appointed hour. The General greeted me cordially and enquired if I would care for a cup of coffee. I welcomed the offer as I had been driving for over three hours and needed a hot cup of coffee. Moreover, I thought I could "brief" the old boy on my Battalion deployment and the proposed itinerary of his visit. I brought out the large-scale map of the area with the deployment details carefully marked and the tentative programme. The General did not evince as much interest in the deployment details as I expected. As for the itinerary, he curtly stated that he could spare only three days as against the five I had planned. He added that the emphasis on acclimatisation was misplaced, as he was a keen "Shikari" and had often shot

ibex in the Himalayan regions. As I was about to explain the need for acclimatisation, the Assistant Director Medical Services (ADMS), an old friend of mine who accompanied the GOC, winked me to silence.

I led the way in my jeep, setting a steady pace in view of the serpentine road and the beautiful views all around. Lunch was laid on at Srinagar where we had a platoon post. The officer who laid on fairly elaborate arrangements including chilled beer, was rather crest-fallen the moment the General announced that throughout the tour he would have frugal meals for breakfast and dinner and prefer to carry haversack lunch. Late in the afternoon we halted at one of the 'prayags', as the General wished to do a spot of fishing. He had come prepared with his fishing tackle and gun. Our fishing provided a novel spectacle for a vast number of pilgrims who watched our activities with great amusement.

That night, at the Battalion Headquarters at Joshimath I cornered the ADMS about the need for acclimatisation, especially because we had to go over the Chor Hoti pass, 18,000 feet high to reach Bara Hoti. The ADMS agreed with me, but said he was unable to persuade the GOC to this point of view. The ADMS and I failed to convince the old boy in our joint efforts later that night.

We set off from Joshimath on foot. As the party was ready, the General asked my Intelligence Officer, a young subaltern, to keep him company. He suggested that the ADMS and I keep our own pace. The old boy waved a walking stick and set off jauntily with his party including a sepoy carrying the gun. There were wireless sets with each party so that we could communicate with each other and also with our posts. Later in the morning, I was informed over the wireless that the General went ahead of the lunch "station" without halting. Apparently he was setting up a cracking pace which I felt was difficult to sustain and not advisable in the mountains.

The footpath from Joshimath hugged the Alak Nanda river, winding and climbing. We had staging posts en route at Suraithota, Jumugwar, Malaari and Kasai Dhar. While the ADMS and I were at lunch at the scheduled post, a message arrived from the advance Base Camp at Malaari that the GOC had arrived there and was proposing to go up to Camp I at a height of about 13,000 feet. Malaari was over 9,000 feet above sea-level. After lunch, while we were preparing to move, another message reached us stating that the GOC had left Malaari and proposed to spend the night at Camp I.

Camp I was under three to four feet of snow and all personnel were under snow tents. I decided that it was necessary to catch up with the General and persuade him to stick to the carefully worked out schedules. So, I took leave of the ADMS and marched ahead with my batman and wireless party. We reached Malaari at about four in the evening, literally running. After resting for a while and a hot bath, I changed into snow clothing. I had some refreshments before I started climbing. Kosai Dhar climb was notoriously tricky. A sheer precipitous climb, one zigzagged for the best part of an hour before reaching the top of the cliff. With torches to help us in the dark, we managed to reach Camp I at about 2030 hrs. As Malaari had reported our departure, the General and party were waiting. Over dinner, we discussed the next day's programme. The old man had changed his mind about going up the next day. I am not sure whether the news about a herd of ibex had anything to do with the change in programme. Whatever the reason, I welcomed the change as there were a number of administrative matters that needed my looking into.

The journey from Camp I to Bara Hoti is accomplished in about five to six hours. Parties leave Camp I early in the morning about 0400 hrs or even earlier. At this time the snow is hard and affords firm foothold with snow boots and crampons. Moreover, the wind rushed through the Chor Hoti pass with dangerous velocity after about 1000 hrs. Therefore it was necessary to negotiate this pass before 1000 hrs. Enrolled porters from Camp I exchanged loads with porters from Bara Hoti Camp at the pass, each party returning to their respective bases by afternoon. As we had a VIP on our hands, I had to ensure instructions were communicated sufficiently early for suitable action to be taken.

The General did not appear to relish the dinner that night. In the mountains, it is advisable to eat well. The 'old man' complained of a headache and the Medical Officer attended to this. He retired to bed early. Later, at night, he asked for an oxygen cylinder. These rather ominous symptoms made me apprehensive. Next morning, there was feverish activity.

The personnel to accompany the GOC on his shikar-cum-acclimatisa-tioh trek were ready by about 0500 hrs. About 0700 hrs the old man put in his appearance. He looked far from well, although he put up a brave front. He "pecked" at bis breakfast. It was obvious that he was suffering from the effects of high altitude. But he was not prepared to lose face in front of his

men. While we climbed gradually, we discussed plans for the next day. As we ascended higher and higher, he was definitely ill at ease, stopping frequently and long. As our progress was poor, the idea of shikar was given up. We could see clearly through binoculars a few mountain goats high up on the slopes, well out of range of the gun. We returned to Camp where the Medical Officer ordered the General to complete rest in the hope that rest and medication may enable him to undertake the climb to Chor Hoti the next morning.

The ADMS and I discussed the situation after dinner. The ADMS decided to return to Malaari, our Advance Base Camp. The General and I would go to Bara Hoti, unless the old boy did not feel up to it.

Essential luggage and stores were despatched to the Chor Hoti pass early in the morning. However, we started rather late and climbed slowly. It was apparent to me that the General was not in a fit condition to attempt the hazardous climb through Chor Hoti. Frequent halts retarded our progress. As the morning wore on, I was worried about the VIP's condition. He rested his arms heavily on the shoulders of two sepoys on either side who were more or less propelling him along as he put one weary foot forward after the other. At about 1000 hrs, I sent a message to our porter party to await our arrival just short of the pass. I did not want our stores and luggage to fetch up at Bara Hoti while we were still struggling on this side of the pass. Seeing the old boy's condition, we decided to halt for a while as we reached a saddle. Fortunately, he agreed. After drinking a cup of hot chocolate, he lay down on a blanket and was asleep before he hit the ground. He slept soundly for over two hours. While he was asleep, I took stock off the situation.

It was obvious that we would be taking a very grave and unnecessary risk if we attempt to cross over the Chor Hoti pass in the condition the General was in. Reluctantly, I recalled our porter party from the Chor Hoti pass where they were awaiting further orders. The GOC suddenly awoke, sat up and shouted "let us go". I informed the General of the decision to return to Camp I as it was too late and risky to try to cross Chor Hoti pass. To assuage his feelings, I added that we will make the attempt next morning starting much earlier. He mildly protested and suggested that we camp for the night where we were. Sleeping in the open in that bitter cold was out of the question. Moving up tents and other accessories from Camp-I was not feasible. Hence, reluctantly he agreed to descend to Camp-I. Immediately a party was

despatched down with instructions that our Medical Officer from Malaari should report to Camp I immediately. The General's breathing sounded rather laboured and I felt a doctor should examine him as early as practicable. We wended our way down slowly, the old boy glum and dispirited. The Medical Officer after examining him, advised that we should climb down immediately to the Advance Base at Malaari as losing height will hasten the GOC's recovery. A relay of stretcher bearers was organised and soon we started down hill. Negotiating Kasai Dhar was a most difficult operation for the stretcher party. Personnel carrying the stretcher changed hands every hundred feet or so. There were a number of close shaves. In spite of the bitter cold, the stalwart stretcher bearers were sweating. At long last, in the early hours of next morning, we reached Malaari where the ADMS was anxiously waiting for us with all available medical assistance. After examination, he suggested that we should move further down. Fresh stretcher parties were organised and we resumed the trek down in a couple of hours. As the day advanced and we kept losing height, there was visible change in the condition of the General. As we neared Joshimath, he got down from the stretcher and walked slowly, a vastly different man from the one who stepped out jauntily waving his stick three mornings ago.

Thus ended an interesting episode, which may have ended very differently. The mountain is no respector of ranks. Those who understand it and befriend it will enjoy their sojourn in the mountain. Those who risk, invariably come to grief.

There is a post script to be added. On arrival at the Battalion Headquarters, there was a signal for me from the GOC-in-C which read : "Signal condition Tiger B...." This intrigued me. I had not sent any information to higher authorities. The ADMS apparently did, as a matter of duty. I replied : "Tiger fit and on the prowl again."

RTC AT DEOLI

RTC-3 has started functioning at Deoli from February 1, 1977.

Shri Mehtab Singh, Commandant has taken over additional charge as Principal of this Centre which can train 600 recruits at a time.

SAGA OF SARAGARHI

by
Lt. Col. Gautam Sharma (Retd.)

September 12 is the anniversary of a great event in Sikh military annals, nay the whole of the Indian Army, for Saragarhi connotes an indomitable spirit, courage and sacrifice of the highest order.

It was an uneven contest in number—21 besieged versus thousands of besiegers. This is where the comparison must end. The completely out-numbered garrison did not waver for a second and all of them were of one mind—fight to the last man and last round.

In September 1897 the Frontier tribesmen were on the war-path. Orakzais and Afridis collected from far and wide, bent upon destroying the outpost garrisons on the Samana ridge between the Khanki and Kurram valleys. Gulistan and Saragarhi, farthest from the base at Fort Lockhart, were the first objectives. The former could be reinforced and was, but the latter was in a different category.

On the 12th several thousands of the tribesmen swarmed on the ridge and soon the two posts were surrounded. Lieutenant Colonel Haughton, Commanding Officer at Fort Lockhart, had some anxious moments. He was in constant touch with Saragarhi, from where signals were coming on the heliograph, an efficient method of communication in those days, for the radio was still a far cry.

No reinforcements were asked for and none were sent. They could not be, as thousands of these armed tribesmen stood in between. It was a hard and unpleasant fact and the inevitable was accepted on that fateful morning. Havildar Ishar Singh, the post commander with Naik Lal Singh, Lance Naik Chanda Singh and 18 sepoys were told to brave it out.

This signalling post, for that was its main function, and a link between Gulistan and Fort Lockhart on either ends of the ridge, situated on the top of a narrow barren hill, was a square shaped block of solid stone, with long loopholes in the parapet wall on all sides, to enable marksmen inside to fire at any approaching enemy.

One side of this stronghold, if it can be called as such, was protected by an abrupt fall, making any approach impossible from the direction. The remaining three sides had gentle slopes along which an assault could be

attempted. Though these were well-covered by the fire from the post above, there were enough places behind many rough rocks and boulders for determined marksmen to hold on for hours and it is these which caused maximum casualties among the besieged. Thorny bushes and scrub, mostly dry, completed the grim scene.

The tribesmen closed in. There must have been real panic at the sight of these thousands of armed men on all sides. Cool determination soon steeled the Sikh soldiers and there was a loud shout of *Wahe Guru Ji ka Khalsa, Wahe Guru Ji Ki Fateh.* Marksmen positioned themselves behind the loopholes and rained fire and death on the besiegers. While many in the open were either killed or wounded, a few took up positions in vantage points in crevices and behind rocks from where they directed well-aimed shots at the loopholes. A few found their mark while many rebounded against the mortar and stones.

During the next six hours many a sortie was pushed back and each one of these made the tribesmen more determined, with a similar reaction among the besieged. It was a real battle of wills.

While 600 were later found dead around the post many more must have been wounded and removed. Casualties in the Sikh ranks were also heavy—65 per cent. Only eight, including the indomitable Havildar Ishar Singh were left to conduct the battle.

Just then the tribesmen adopted an ingeneous method to effect a breach. A few desperadoes rushed forward under cover of a charpoy loaded with two feet deep stones and earth. This gave them protection from the fire from above. Having reached the safety of the walls, where no fire could come from above, they set to work.

This was the turning point in the battle.

Slowly but surely they dug into the masonry and in a short while were able to dislodge a stone, followed by a few more, until a breach was effected in the thick wall. The brave Sikhs were ready at the other end with shouts of *Wahe Guru Ji Ka Khalsa, Wahe Guru Ji Ki Fateh.* With rifle and bayonets they stood like a rock at the entrance.

Unable to make any headway the tribesmen then collected some bush and wood and pushing it through the opening set it on fire. Smoke and flames filled the post and the defenders fell back.

While the final curtain to the heroic struggle was being rung down, Havildar Ishar Singh enacted a fitting tableaux. Having given the last-minute report to the Battalion Headquarters, he closed the helio. He was then the only surviving soldier on the post. Grim determination on his face, eyes flashing with anger, he took his rifle, name of the *Guru* on his lips, and posted himself on the doorway of the room into which the enemy was pouring in. He directed well- aimed fire at the adversary at close range and soon at least 20 of them were heaped up in front of him, writhing in agony, some in the last stages of their journey to hell or heaven. He was, indeed, a man of steel. Standing there he made an excellent target and then a hail of bullets pierced him. He fell dead rifle in hand, with the name of the *Guru* on his lips.

Silence then prevailed on the post.

The tribesmen took their grim revenge from the dead and dying. Having removed the rifles and ammunition, the post was set on fire, the silence being broken only by the crackling of the burning wood of the doors and frames.

It is not often that collective awards for gallantry are given. Each one of these 21 men was awarded the Indian Order of Merit (IOM)-FOR VALOUR, the highest award for gallantry and their widows given the pension admissible. A cash award of Rs. 500 and and two *murabbas* of land were also given to the dependents.

This was September 12, a day to remember by all fighting men. In the true tradition of loyal soldiers no Sikh gave quarter and the memorials later built on the site at Saragarhi with the same stones that had witnessed the grim struggle, as also at Amritsar and Ferozepore, are a fitting tribute to these brave sons of the soil. The Gurudwara memorial to valour at Ferozepore was built at a cost of over Rs. 27,000 and inaugurated on January 18, 1904. The Sikh Regimental Museum, also known as The Motivation Hall is there to inspire many a young heart with its Saragarhi Panel—Saga of Saragarhi.

This famous regiment—the 36th Sikhs, to which Havildar Ishar Singh and his brave band of Jawans belonged, since reorganised as the 4th Battalion Sikh Regiment has added many a battle to its colour— Jessore (1971) Burki (1965), Walong (1962) and many more in the two World Wars.

CRPF Help Organise Scouts & Guides Camp

The District Association, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Mandsaur (MP) had arranged a training camp for imparting training to teachers in scouting and guiding. This camp was organised after a period of 25 years to revive the institution of Bharat Scouts and Guides in Madhya Pradesh.

The Deputy Commissioner and District Education Officer of Mandsaur had personally requested Principal CTC I to assist in organising the camp by providing administrative cover and a few instructors. The camp was held from February 5 to 17, 1977 at Laduna, Tehsil Sita-mhow (MP). It was attended by 250 teachers.

Our instructors helped in organising and setting up the camp. They imparted training to the participants in drill, PT, pitching and unpitching of tents etc. They also organised demonstrations in drill, field signals, lathi drill, scouts, camp-setting and exercise on simple map-reading.

The performance of the Under Officers and the help extended by us was greatly appreciated.



Captured insurgents

LAURELS FOR 22 BN

22 Battalion CRPF reached Silchar on November 26, 1976 after performing law and order duties in Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi, with credit. The Battalion was immediately inducted into Mizoram with its headquarters at Sairang. The Battalion could not be imparted any training in counter-insurgency and was straightaway inducted for its role.

The Battalion immediately got on to the job of apprehending hostiles and tax collectors. On February 13 and 19, 1977, three hostiles and tax collectors were apprehended at Sairang. They are : Darchunga, Lal Rokimaand Lal Minthanga.

This work was appreciated by the IGP Mizoram through a DO letter addressed to the Commandant 22nd Battalion, CRPF.

“This is an excellent job done by the men under your able and inspiring leadership. I am looking forward to more results from your Battalion in the near future. Keep it up,” he wrote.

On March 25 and 26, 1977 the Battalion apprehended self-styled “Sgt” Vauna of ‘Z’ Bn, “Private” Tlangchangliana of ‘Z’ Bn. and “Private” Rothlanga of ‘Z’ Bn, (also involved in murder of non-Mizos). Rothlanga, involved in a murder case, was wanted by the local Police. The IGP Mizoram sent his appreciation in the following words through a DO letter :

“I am glad to know that within a very short period of three months your Battalion has not only settled down in an active area but has succeeded in apprehending six MNF tax collectors. This remarkable success in operations is basically due to the excellent and inspiring leadership provided by you to the Battalion. I am sure that if you continue carrying on relentless operations against MNF hostiles who break law and order in Mizoram, your battalion will earn very good name and may as well set an example for other CRPF Battalions deployed in this Union Territory. Please keep it up.

“I am glad to note that Sub-Inspector Darshan Singh, Naik Rattan Singh and 12 Constables of your Unit have put up very good show in operations. As an appreciation of their good work, I have decided to give cash rewards of Rs. 100 to SI Darshan Singh, Rs. 50 to Naik Rattan Singh and Rs. 20 to each Constable. This order will be published soon. In addition the Sub-Inspector

will be given a Commendation Certificate Class I and the Naik Commendation Certificate Class II."

Handsome cash rewards have been received by the Unit within a short period. So far a sum of Rs. 1,200 has been given to men for their excellent performance by the Mizoram Police. The IGP, Sector-IV, CRPF has also congratulated the Commandant and all ranks for apprehending the hostiles.

Brigadier Commends

Brig. K.D.Issar, Commander, 73 Mtn.Brigade has appreciated the commendable performance of 20th Bn CRPF, in the recovery of 5 fire arms and capture of 6 hostiles during January-February, this year.

HUMANITARIAN ACTS

On January 18, 1977 a bus of Sikkim Nationalised Transport met with an accident near Jorethang. A party of 5th Bn CRPF rescued the victims immediately and evacuated them to hospital. This timely help won much appreciation.

On December 30, 1976 when a patrol of A Coy 11th Bn CRPF noticed a child drowning in a water tank at Jalpaiguri (W.Beogal), Constable T.O.Mathew dived into the tank immediately and rescued the child. This act of the Constable was much appreciated by the public as also the district authorities.

TRAINING THE TRAINERS

by
K. M. Mathur

The quality of training depends largely upon the quality of men who impart the training.

If the training is to serve the primary purpose of preparing the individual to meet the challenges of today and the complexities of the future; if the training is to help in heralding suitable changes in the organisation, training of instructors and trainers cannot be neglected and a bold leap forward in the direction of training of trainers becomes most pressing and urgent need of the

country. Today there is adequate evidence of greater interest in trainer's development and the need for programmes in this direction. To build up the police image and to improve its efficiency, selection of trainers for training institutions should be recognised for future career promotions and only officers with enough aptitude and interest in the field of training should be appointed as trainers.

Who are Trainers

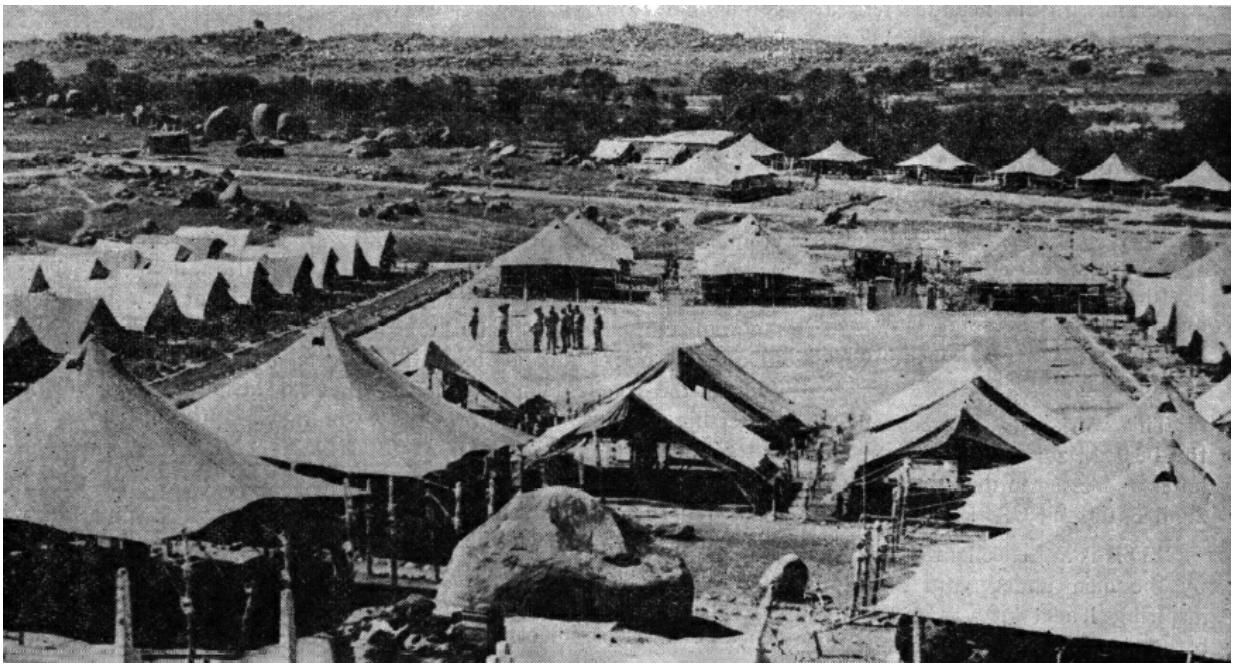
In the context of public administration, "trainers" are those training directors, administrators, instructors and teachers who impart training to Government servants in the art of public administration by effectively utilising various training methods and principles of instructions. The trainer is one who is a specialist in imparting training to his trainees and who possesses the art of teaching others and is well-versed in the basic methods and techniques of training.

Indoor instructors and outdoor instructors and all those who are engaged in training function can be broadly termed as trainers.

Job Analysis of Trainers

There is an urgent need to develop the job description of the trainer which could eventually help the process of selection of trainers.

Job analysis of trainers reveals that a trainer performs the following main duties :—



The lay-out of a camp of Battalion at Avadi



A classroom in the lap of nature.

1. Teaches training classes as scheduled;

2. Evaluates employees trained and reports results to supervisors;

3. Keeps training record on employees trained;

4. Develops training material, including overhead transparencies, charts and manuals;

5. Assists line managers and field officers to develop training objectives and programmes as directed by the training director;

6. Assists field officers to improve their skill in training their subordinates;

7. Assists in the evaluation of current training programmes;

8. Prepares course outlines, writes manuals, hand-outs and required training literature for trainees and utilises available methods of instructions to improve course contents.

9. Analyses jobs and operations and discovers group training needs.

The trainers need to be fully trained in instructional aids and methods. They need to develop the ability to modify and adapt the various techniques and to identify which of them would be the most suitable for particular groups of trainees or for particular subject or at particular stages of the trainees' career. In selecting a technique or a training aid, the instructor needs to be guided by the principles that the aid selected will help to deepen the trainees' insight into the subject under consideration, increase their abilities to analyse and solve problems, impart a more detailed and better integrated knowledge and skill.

Course Objective

The objective of the train-the-trainers course is to develop in their students positive attitudes towards learning of required training material and to turn out competent instructional staff capable of teaching their subjects as successful teachers. The objectives of such a course should include the following:-

(a) to enable the student trainer to effectively operate as an instructor on

completion of the course and enable him to determine training needs of his department; plan, organise, direct and supervise instruction of police training programmes as a successful trainer;

(b) to improve the trainer's ability to motivate his trainees in their learning process;

(c) to develop control of the language and power of communication necessary to teach a given subject, and successfully communicate with a given level of student;

(d) to help the trainer to analyse and develop curriculum guidelines, course contents, management concepts, lesson plans and to effectively utilise various training aids and methods of instructions;

(e) to develop and expand a trainer's understanding of his role in the training function and to motivate him for self-development;

(f) to improve the trainer's understanding of learning principles and adult education;

(g) to improve an instructor's platform habits and techniques.

(h) to assist the trainer to appreciate the management training, to improve his present performance and train him for future assignment and responsibilities in the context of ever changing technology and techniques.

In the specific context 0f training of police trainers, the course objective can be : to develop an understanding of the nature of police training, the vital role it plays and its status in the police organisation; to develop an understanding of the methods identifying training needs and how to go about organising and administering a training programme to solve these needs; to develop an understanding of the various types of training and of the operations, advantages and disadvantages of specific training methods and techniques, to develop an understanding of the management training and

development concepts and techniques and their effective use in practical life.

In-Service Training and Development of Trainers

"Development of a trainer in the field of training is organic and evolutionary. It is rather slow, not discernible and even intangible." Each trainer while performing his assigned training responsibilities needs to develop competence needed for a successful trainer. The organisation to which a trainer belongs and the head of the organisation should build up an organisational climate which helps the trainer in self development. The following points can go a long way in improving the professional development of trainers.

Library Studies **:** The quantity and quality of professional books, journals and other professional reading material are rapidly increasing and trainers can develop their professional competence by utilising the reading material. Library studies need to be made compulsory for all trainers.

University Courses and Courses Outside Department **:** Instructors and trainers can be deputed for useful courses available outside the department. This will not only increase professional competence of the trainers but will give them an opportunity to exchange training experiences with trainers of other departments and organisation.

Writing for Journals and Professional Books: Writing for professional journals forces an instructor to research the materials already available, design learning experiences, crystallize his thinking and sharpen his ability to handle the written words.

Participation in Professional Seminars : Seminars, workshops, conventions, panel and syndicate discussions provide motivation and opportunities to trainers for self-development.

Videotape Feed-back for Trainers : Videotape can provide feedback to an instructor showing him how he comes across to his trainees and it enables the trainer to realise his own short comings of instructions. By constant review of his own training methodology and presentation, trainer is expected to improve his professional competence.

Psychological Experts and Consultants : Assessment of trainers periodically by training experts and consultants can enable the department to know the training needs of the trainers and can enable the organisation for

chartering the programmes accordingly.

Blending of Field Experience— Study Tours for Trainers : It is necessary for good training that instructors and trainers keep constant touch with the realities of the world and visit actual fields and important areas of operations. Field surveys and study tours will enable the trainers to improve their professional competence.

Refresher Training of Trainers : The refresher training can be given to the trainers so that desired behaviour and attitudinal changes do not run down to deteriorate with time. To put the 'fresh' in refresher training, refresher programme should

(a) Use new concepts in content or new training methods, if better ones have been developed or discovered since the original programme was created.

(b) At least use different words, sequence, charts, illustra-tionsf of more recent vintage.

(c) Explore advanced implications of the training material.

(d) Introduce advance training techniques, aids and methodology and their experiences with different methodology can be discussed for guidance.

Case studies recently conducted and latest literature received regarding training on trainers can be discussed.

Evaluation

It is necessary to evaluate the instructor's proficiency and an evaluation of a trainer should take into account his knowledge of the subject matter, use of a lesson plan, participation of class, communication, knowledge of individual trainees, integration of the media of learning, ability to evaluate training, control of group aid environment, relationship with trainees, attitude, appearance, speech and record keeping of the training results.

In the context of train-the-train-er course the following guidelines can be followed in evaluating the training programmes in terms of behavioural change :—

(1) A systematic appraisal should be made of on the job performance on a before-and-after basis.

(2) The appraisal of performance should be made by the following groups separately :—

(a) The person receiving the training;

(b) His superiors and experts;

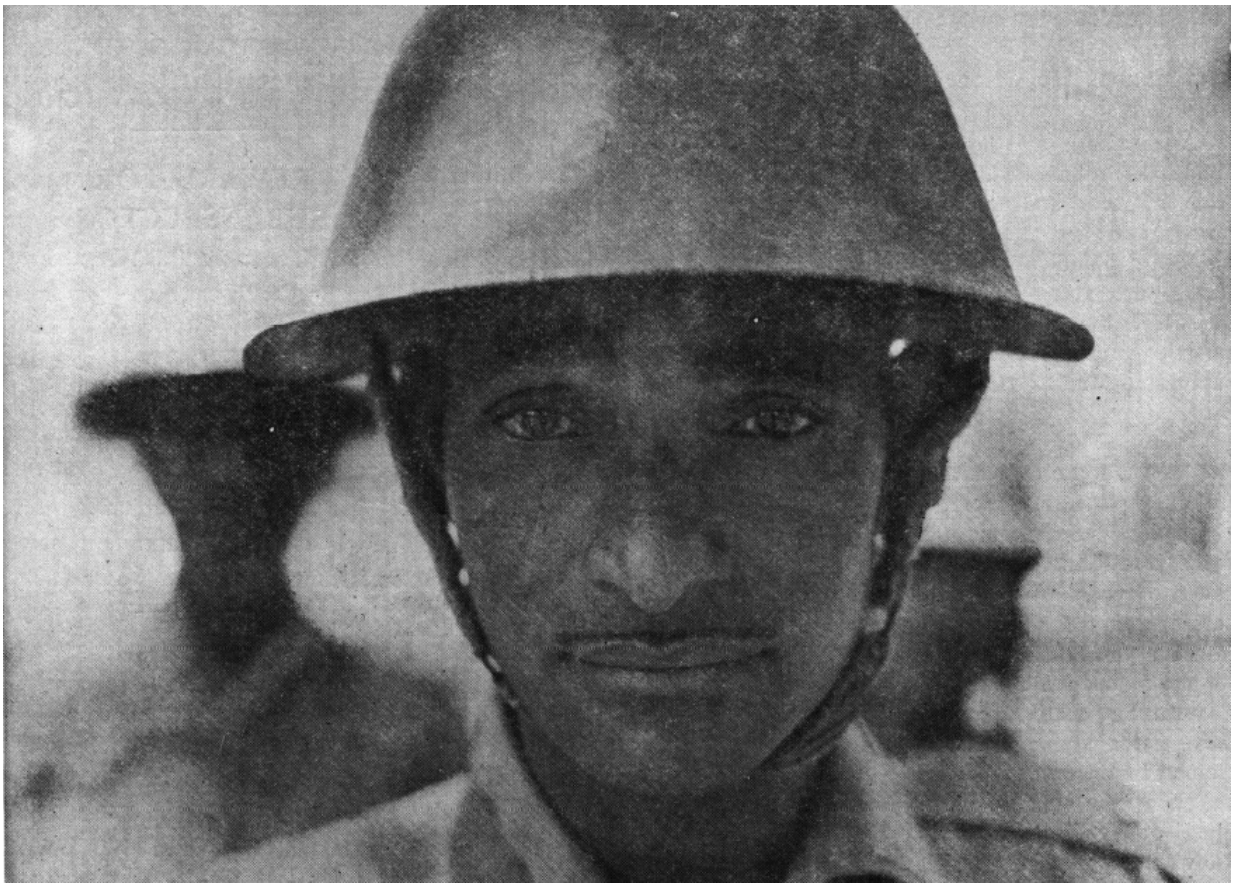
(c) His subordinates;

(d) His colleagues, peers and other people thoroughly familiar with his performance.

The feedback process, inherent in evaluation serves a useful basis for ceaseless improvement in training programmes. Organisational and operational changes in view of new methods and machines, changes in training methods and devices demand constant review and improvement in training programmes. Evaluation can also be done by field trips, discussions or even written questionnaire. Evaluation of management training is a very difficult work and methods of training in the area of management have not been properly evaluated in the light of trainers, training needs.

Conclusion

The process of training and retraining of trainers has to be continuous if the trainers are to be kept well informed, alerted to new techniques, policies and procedures and stimulated to continuing self-development. Trainers must acquire superior knowledge, theoretical as well as practical, and need to acquire a social perspective. The training of trainers becomes an urgent necessity today as properly qualified and effective trainers are too short of the needed strength and it takes a long time to build up a cadre of trainers.



Portrait of a Policeman : A photograph (by Shiv Kumar) that won the first prize in All-India Police Photography contest conducted by "Indian Police Journal".

HUMOUR IN UNIFORM

by
R. S. Vohra

Colonel Brown was intelligent, honest and sincere officer but was little touchy at times. His Staff Officer, Major John, an old timer, was an upright and straightforward man who meant his business and was very sharp and quick.

One morning Col. Brown came to office and even on way was noticed unusually hot. He shouted at the stick orderly and scolded his second-in-command. But no one knew what could be the reason. Everyone was trying to put his house in order to escape the possible onslaught. Major John was also in a fix but the Colonel had not called him since morning.

After about an hour, Major John was summoned. He got up from his seat

and went before the mirror and had a quick setting of his belt, cap and collars and wanted to be sure about his proper turnout. He entered the room and smartly saluted the Colonel with a suppressed smile, “Good Morning Sir”.

“Good Morning John, please sit down, I am in a fix,” said the Colonel.

“I know Sir,” came the sharp reply from John. “May I know the cause of your anxiety, Sir. I am sure madam is OK, Sir”.

“Oh yes. She is but last evening we had a dialogue”.

“But Sir, madam is a very fine lady—perhaps one of the finest women I have ever come across”.

“No, John, that is not the point. She is as good as ever but you know these days I am delayed in office.”

“Yes Sir, naturally because Brigade Commander is visiting our

Unit next week and so everyone is busy. See Sir, I was in office till 10 pm last night. But Sir, it is only a temporary phase and no one and especially Mrs. Brown should not mind it.”

“No, John, she does not agree. She says that come what may, I must be at home in time and insists that I must take her out for an evening walk. I told her that I shall love to do that but duty comes first. But she also insists that it is her right to go out for a walk with me every evening. I have tried my best to explain to her. But she seems to be furious on the subject”.

“Sir, I am confident everything will be all right”.

“No, John, we almost reached a dead point because I am not convinced that it is my duty. But before I take a final stand, John, I would like you to tell me as an independent man as to whether it is my duty ?”

“Well Sir, I don’t know that because it will require a detailed and critical study of the Army Act and other orders on the subject including etiquette. But one thing is certain, Sir. Had it been your duty, you would have certainly assigned it to me”.

Terrycotton For SOs

All Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors can henceforth wear terycot uniforms.

They will have to get the uniforms on their own expenses.

Terycot uniforms may be worn on all occasions except when ordered by a competent authority to wear cotton uniforms.

Cotton uniforms will continue to be issued to all, as in the past.

Easy Money Fails To Tempt CRPF Constable

On February 25, 1977 evening, when Constables Dhoop Singh, Rattan Chand and Hari Chand of 49 Bn CRPF were going to Rampur Railway Station they found a bundle of hundred-rupee notes near a rickshaw stand.

They handed over the money to Mr. Dhanajiah, Asstt. Commdt, who was in the station. On checking, the bundle was found to contain 19 hundred-rupee notes.

When the owner of the amount could not be traced out, the entire sum of Rs. 1,900 was handed over to the Police Station, Civil Lines, for disposal.

The honesty and sincerity of the three Constables has added yet another feather to the cap of CRPF.

REWARD FOR SUB-INSPECTOR

Sub-Inspector. P.R. Choubey of 22nd Bn CRPF has been sanctioned a cash reward of Rs. 2,000 by the Delhi Administration for the remarkable job done by him in the Turkman Gate incident in Delhi on April 15, 1976.

He had suffered injuries when he was attacked by a knife by some miscreants whom he was chasing.

CASH FOR SENTRY

A sentry of 60th Bn CRPF has been given a cash reward of Rs. 50 by the Deputy Commissioner, Tezu for his having seized 1½ kg opium from a jeep driver at the Inner Line Check Post in Sonpura (Arunachal Pradesh).

SPORTS IN CRPF

by
M. P. NATHANAEL

Although games and sports have been played in the Central Reserve

Police Force since its raising in 1939, it was not until 1953 that CRPF figured in various important tournaments of the country. However, the achievements in the initial stages were quite insignificant due to the small strength of the Force and the multifarious nature of duties involving frequent movements of the units. The few battalions that were static for a few years in the eastern-regions were committed to anti-insurgency operations and hence could not spend their time in games.

From 1960 onwards, the Force came into recognition in the field of sports when G. S. Randhawa, the famous hurdler, represented India in the Olympics at Rome.

As the number of CRPF battalions was gradually increased, selection and coaching of sportsmen started on a more systematic footing. From oblivion, CRPF individuals and teams started stepping into limelight. In the year 1968 a breakthrough was made when it bagged the football championship and considerably reduced the points margin in athletics in the All-India Police Games, thereby posing a a real threat to other police squads. In the following years, CRPF steadily continued to reduce the margin.

In 1972, CRPF men asserted their superiority by emerging athletics champions in the All-India Police Games at Bangalore. Since then, CRPF has held on to the championship trophy though desperate attempts have been made every year by the Border Security Force to annex it. In the All-India

Police Games at Ahmedabad in February this year, CRPF retained the championship with 273 points while BSF were close behind with a tally of 262 points. Third placed Haryana and Punjab trailed far behind with 45 points only.

Hari Chand and Raghbir Singh Bal have done proud to CRPF by representing the nation in various international meets.

Twenty-four-year-old Hari Chand represented the country in Asian Athletic Championship at Seoul (South Korea) to shatter the previous record of 29 mts 52.2 sees in 10,000 metres race, clocking 29 mts 12.0 sees. Not content with this, he went on to Montreal Olympics to shatter his own previous Asian mark and thus came to be known as the ‘fastest long distance Asian’.

He was the best athlete in Police Games last year and he shared the title with Ranjit Singh of BSF.

Raghbir Singh Bal clinched a bronze in the hammer throw event in Asain Athletics at Seoul, a gold and a bronze in Invitation Meet at Phillipines in 1975, a gold in the Indo-Sri Lanka Meet at Chandigarh, a gold and a silver in the International Meet at Teheran and. gold in the Qaid-e-Azam Invitation Meet at Lahore last year. In the Police Games this year he struck gold in hammer and silver in discuss.

C.B.S. Rathore, Kirpal Singh, K.G. Joseph, D. Mujawar, B. S. Walia and J. S. Dawson are some of the notable figures amongst CRPF athletes who have consistently brought glory to the Force for the last few years.

Hockey

The tremendous progress shown by the CRPF hockey combination is not unknown to many. Suffice it to say that it has emerged as one of the most formidable and dashing combinations in the country these days. For the last few years, it has been struggling for the gold in Police Games but has always been unlucky to miss it. Having won various tournaments, it added a feather to its cap when the whole team was selected to represent Delhi in Nationals last year.

CRPF have been winners of Delhi League championship for the last four years consecutively, Lal Bahadur Shastri tournament, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Memorial tournament, Mohan Kumaraman galam tournament and Gateley Hockey Tournament, to mention only a few.

Its performance in various other tournaments like the Beighton Cup, DCM and Nehru Hockey has been acclaimed by the press all over the country.

Football

The performance of the CRPF football team has been fluctuating during the past fifteen years. The team had annexed the prestigious Santosh Trophy in 1973 and Rovers Cup in 1974, apart from the many others that it bagged from time to time. But in the recent past they have shown marvellous improvement. Earlier this year, CRPF won the Mohan Meakins Tournament at Solan and the DFA League Tournament at Neemuch (MP). The team did well in the DCM, Durand and other prestigious tournaments to be acclaimed by all.

Basketball

In basketball, CRPF has gradually started rising to greater heights. It has

won a number of tournaments in the recent past like Royal Club, Nehru Memorial and the Deccan Gymkhana. Two International stars, M.V.Singh and Pritpal Singh, continue to assist the team in its bid to establish supremacy in the Police Games.

Volleyball.

Although, volleyball happens to be a popular game in the Force, surprisingly, it did not make much headway until recently when the team suddenly shot into prominence. The team won the Sardar Mohan Tournament at Delhi, All India Gold Cup at Barnagar and All India Tournament at Kasauli, to mention a few.

Kabaddi

Kabaddi was introduced in CRPF in 1973. Within a very short period, the team rose to great heights by bagging the championship in Police Games in 1975. Again this year it annexed the Kabaddi title.

In All India Gold Cup tournment at Hinganghat in January this year, CRPF won the championship.

Wrestling

CRPF matmen have emerged as a force to reckon with. Once Rustam-e-Hind and Hind Kesri, Sukhwant Singh and Haryana Kesri Ishwar Singh are the pride of Force for not only helping CRPF in Police Games but also for getting laurels for the Force by their performance in the national arena. Om Prakash, Dada Kanse and Raghubir Singh continue to perform well.

For their excellent performance in the National championship at Delhi in November 1976, Sukhwant Singh, Ishwar Singh and Diwan Singh were given rewards of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

Gymnastics

Since 1971, CRPF gymnasts have been showing tremendous progress in the Nationals as well as in Police Games. For the last three years they have been the champions in Police Games. N.B.Bhonsle, a promising youngster, ranks second in the national arena these days. Samir Bhattacharaya and V.K. Bhonsle share no little credit for the meteoric rise of the team.

Swimming

Of late CRPF swimmers have come to occupy an enviable position in the

Nationals and the Police Games. In the Police Aquatics last year, CRPF reduced the point margin considerably and posed a threat to BSF and UP who were first and second respectively.

Under the guidance of K.V.Shar-ma, anNIS Coach, the CRPF swimmers continue to improve their performance. The divers have emerged into limelight mainly due to the expert coaching given by Hardayal Singh who is a national diver himself.

In the Kerala State Aquatics last year, V.V. Ponappan stood first in 100 and 200 meters freestyle while Dhaka Singh secured the first place in High Board and Spring Board diving. The CRPF relay team bagged the first position in 100 meters freestyle. In the 400 meters individual medley, N.R. Pillai was on top while in 100 and 200 meters breast stroke, Neel Singh was the best. CRPF team was declared the runners-up.

In the Delhi State Aquatics, Sham Lal cornered the glory by creating new records in 200, 400 and 1500 meters freestyle. He was declared the best swimmer. Soma Sekharan and P. V. Pillai shattered the previous records in 100 meters freestyle and 200 meters backstroke respectively. Dalip Singh and D.Clement broke the previous marks in 200 meters butterfly and 400 meters medley respectively. Hardayal was placed first in Spring Board Diving. CRPF quartet established new records in 100 and 200 meters freestyle realy and 100 meters medley relay. CRPF squad bagged the team championship.

Representing Delhi in the Nationals at Hyderabad, CRPF quartet secured the second place in 100 and 200 meters freestyle relay. Shyam Lal secured the third position in 1500 meters freestyle. CRPF team was placed third in overall championship.

Representing India in the Indo-Sri Lanka Meet, K. Alosius struck a gold as a member of the waterpolo team. P.V.Pillai clinched a silver medal each in 100 and 200 meters backstroke. Shyam Lal had to stay content in the fourth place in 400 and 1,500 meters freestyle.

Achievements in various games and sports have been quite encouraging which can be attributed to the keen interest and whole-hearted dedication of the officers, coaches and sportsmen of CRPF.

Sportsmen are sent to various coaching camps for picking up the finer points of the games. Coaches of national and international repute are employed to guide and train the sportsmen and they have spared no efforts to

achieve the goal of rising high.

Rewards and promotions from time to time to outstanding sportsmen have been conducive in boosting their morale and have infused in them the strong desire to practice hard and perform better. All sorts of facilities are extended to them to show their best in the most congenial atmosphere

With its advances in the field of sports, little doubts that in days to come, CRPF sportsmen will be a force to reckon with in the national as well as international arena.

SHYAM LAL : A J AMU NA FISH

by
H. S Sethi

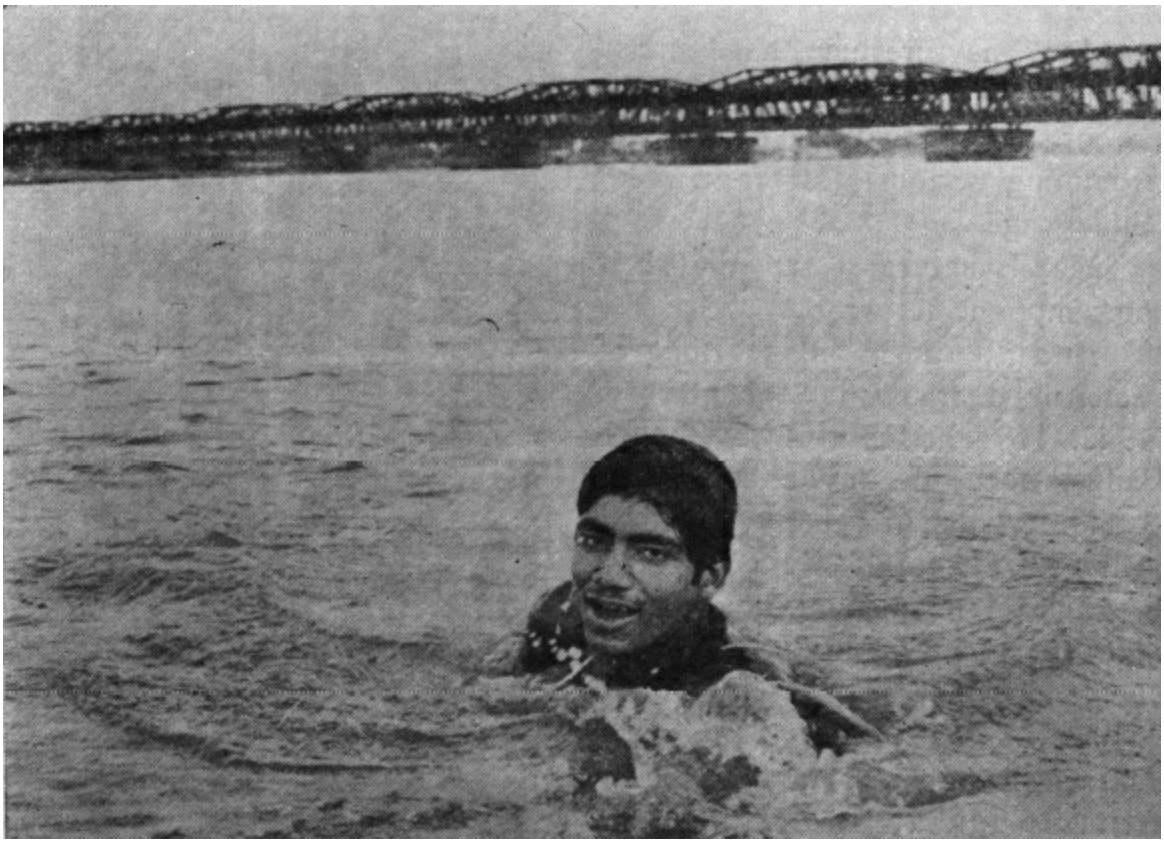
Shyam Lal of the Central Reserve Police Force, who recently seated a stir by winning the championship and setting new marks for 200 m, 400 m and 1,500 m freestyle in the Delhi State Aquatic Championships, is a fish of the Jamuna.

He was born and brought up in a humble house of Delhi's Jamuna Bazar that stands on the river bank.

This river was the school where he learnt swimming when he was hardly six. At the age of 10, he was already crossing the Jamuna.

With nostalgia, he remembers the days when his teacher Shiv Narayan Gupta of the Juglasingh Tairak Sangh—popularly called "Kbalifaji"—put him to water and urged him to use his limbs. As he grew, his jaunts to the other side of the Jamuna increased. And one day when "Khalifaji" was teaching him in its whirlpool, Shyam Lal lost control and was about to drown but the genial hands of the teacher brought him to surface. Jamuna to him—as to most other Hindus— was a mother and he played with it like a true child.

He started taking part in the Jamuna Swimming Championships for juniors—a 6-km swim—and won the championship thrice between the years 1972 and 1975. In the year 1976, he entered the competition for men and won the championship and with it the prize of Rs. 500.



Shyam Lal in his familiar environments.

Till 1973, Shyam Lal belonged exclusively to the Jamuna. It was only then that for the first time this fish of the river entered a swimming pool. The pool was that of N. I. S. and he was there to attend a coaching camp. There he received training at the hands of V. Varma, a national coach. To him and to his first coach and inspiration— "Khalifaji"—he remains grateful.

Shyam Lal has many feathers in his cap. As a junior, he won Delhi Schools championship for the year 1973 and Delhi State Championship for the years 1974 and 1975.

The years 1975 and 1976 were particularly gratifying for Shyam Lal. In 1975, he won the Junior National Championship at Delhi, bagged three bronze medals at the National Open Swimming and represented India in the Indo-Sri

Lanka Aquatic Meet where he obtained third place in 1,500 m and first in 4X 100 m medley. This was his proud moment.

In the year 1976, he showed his mettle again at the Junior Nationals held at Patiala but was disqualified on account of age.

He joined the Central Reserve Police Force as a Havildar in July last and is looking forward to his advancement in swimming as well as career in the Force.

Although Shyam Lal did swim in sea while at Colombo and Trivandrum in the year 1975, he has never been trained for it. Sea swimming remains a strong wish with him. But his life-time desire is to win laurels not only in national but also in international swimming competitions. Undoubtedly, he holds a lot of promise.

Coach Hardayal Singh Speaks

Many may presume that I must be hailing from a family of swimmers or that I must have taken to swimming seriously from a very tender age.

May I venture to say that their presumptions are wrong.

I was born in village Bihla of Sangrur district on September 26, 1942. To the best of my knowledge, none of my relations has been a swimmer of any standing, what to say of a diver.

During my school days, it was the sports field that captivated my heart rather than the class-room. Much of the time was spent in games and the text books received scant attention.

In the sports field, it was not in only one particular game that was interested in, but I played every game that I came across, right from ‘guli danda’ to football and hockey.

In a stream near my village, I often swam just for fun. Many a times, I escaped drowning but that would not deter me from pursuing my pastime. Swimming came to me naturally and so I did not have to rely upon anyone to learn. Although I swam often, I did not take it seriously as a competitive sport. It was just another sport in my long list of games in which I took part.

While still in eighth standard, I joined the army in July 1957 in the Bengal Engineering Group.

Whenever a team in any game was to be selected, I would readily opt for it, irrespective of whether I knew the game or not. So much so that I even opted to join the boxing team, when I knew not even the “a”, “b”, “c” of the sport. A total novice in boxing, I wore the gloves and entered the ring.

Though beaten up myself, the opponent too did not quit the ring without bruises.



National diver Hardayal Singh

Under a coach, I picked up the technique and soon found myself representing BEG boys in various tournaments of army. For four years I represented the team.

In BEG. I was the best in 800 and 1,500 metres races.

Of couse, I did not give up swimming. I was a member of the BEG Aquatics team.

Once I had the opportunity to witness a diving performance. I was much impressed and immediately thought of learning it.

In 1960, under the expert guidance of Swaran Singh—a diving coach—my performance began to improve gradually. The same year I secured third position in BEG. This encouraged me.

Having left all other games, I took to diving seriously and spent much time in practising.

After much labour and concentration, in diving, I was declared the best diver of Western Command in 1961. The same year I stood fourth in the Services Aquatic Meet. In 1962 and 1963, 1 was third in Services.

The year 1964 is a memorable year for me. At the Nationals at Jaipur I was declared the champion in diving events.

Due to Indo-Pak conflict, I did not participate in the 1965 Nationals.

In 1966, I again dived successfully for the championship at Patiala and secured the second position in the Indo-Ceylon Meet at New Delhi.

At the Nationals at Trivandrum in 1967, I was pushed to the second position by Anusuya Prasad. In the Indo-Ceylon Meet at Colombo, I was again placed in the second position.

Without encountering much difficulty I bagged the first position in the Nationals in 1968 at Kanpur and in 1969 at Madras. In the Indo-Ceylon Meets held at Bombay and Colombo also, I was declared champion during both the years.

Untroubled, I retained the title, the following year in the Nationals held at Banglore as also in the Indo-Ceylon Meet at Banglore.

In 1970, I represented India in the Sixth Asian Games at Bangkok. In the 1971 Ahmedabad Nationals, I was placed second to Ansuya Prasad.

I regained the title in the Nationals at Madras in 1972. In the Indo-Ceylon Meet at Colombo and Open Meet at Trivandrum, I had to encounter very little opposition in bagging the first position.

The title was retained by me in the Nationals at Jaipur and Calcutta in 1973 and 1974 respectively.

In 1975, I did not participate in the Nationals of my own will. Dam Bahadur came first.

In June 1976, I joined the Central Reserve Police Force as a Sub-Inspector and represented the Force in Delhi State Aquatics. I stood first. Representing Delhi in the Nationals I was pushed to fourth place in the Nationals at Hyderabad.

Although, I continue to take part in competitions of national level, I am more inclined to direct my efforts towards the coaching of youngsters.

I have imparted coaching to quite a good number of youngsters and I feel

proud to say that some of them are doing extremly well.

Dam Bahadur Pun, who was the diving champion in 1974, has been trained by me.

Some of the divers to whom I imparted coaching after joining CRPF, have come out with flying colours in Police Aquatics and they are expected to do still better.

I sincerely feel that there is no dearth of talent in our country. But the problem is we do not have adequate coaches, and the few coaches, who are there do not have the proper diving apparatus to provide right kind of systematic coaching to the youngsters.

It was only in the initial stages of my diving career that I had the privilege of being trained by a coach. But thereafter, I was left to myself and it was sheer hard work and determination that has led me to the pinnacle of success in diving.

I feel myself well placed in a position to understand the difficulties of a budding diver and like to help them overcome all the impediments.

Now my only ambition is to see my boys (whom I have coached) come up well and do their best in the international pool.

Promotions for Sportsmen

The following outstanding athletes and sportsmen have been promoted as a result of their achievements in All India Police Games 1977 :—

Rank & Name	*Unit*	*Promoted As*
Athletes		
S.I. K. G. Joseph	28th Bn	Insp.
Nk Mithai Lal	33rd Bn	HC
L/Nk Janak Chand	1st Bn	Nk
HC Prabhati Lal	16th Bn	SI
L/Nk Nazar Singh	33rd Bn	Nk
L/Nk Bachu Singh	60th Bn	Nk
Nk K. Sudhakaran	1st Bn	HC
Kabaddi Players		
Nk Kanwar Singh	49th Bn	HC
L/Nk Amar Singh	4th Bn	Nk
L/Nk Vijay Singh	33rd Bn	Nk
L/Nk Yashpal Singh	60th Bn	Nk
Ct. Roop Singh	54th Bn	L/Nk
Ct. Sumer Singh	36th Bn	L/Nk
Wrestlers		
HC Raghubir Singh	50th Bn	SI
Nk Dada Kanse	34th Bn	HC
L/Nk Ram Kumar	GC Delhi	Nk
Ct. Budh Ram	60th Bn	L/Nk
Hockey Players		
Nk Bane Singh	35th Bn	HC
Nk Simon Topno	16th Bn	HC
Nk Habil Khajur	3rd Bn	HC
Nk Shekhar Gurang	3rd Bn	HC
L/Nk Antoni Barla	9th Bn	Nk
L/Nk Pramod Kumar	2nd Bn	Nk
Football Players		
L/Nk Jagdish Thapa	51st Bn	Nk
Nk T. B. Rai	45th Bn	HC
Ct. C. Lakra	26th Bn	L/Nk
Ct. G. K. Bhattacharya	49th Bn	L/Nk
Volleyball Players		
L/Nk Swatantra Singh	51st Bn	Nk
Gymnasts		
Nk Pitamber Singh	33rd Bn	HC
Nk Jagan Nath	28th Bn	HC
L/Nk Dev Prakash	18th Bn	Nk
L/Nk K. D. Patil	22nd Bn	Nk
Ct. G. Gopala Krishnan	44th Bn	L/Nk
S.I. N. B. Bhonsle	26th Bn	Insp.



29 Bn team which lifted the N. C. Kabiraj Volleyball Challenge Cup tournament held at Suri, Birbhum. Earlier they won the Shrid Sangh Club Volleyball Tournament at Barrackpore.

TWO VOLLEYBALL TITLES ANNEXED

Central Reserve Police Force Volleyball team won the championship of the All-India Volleyball Tournament held at Kasauli in Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) from Februarv 11 to 13, 1977.

They defeated Haryana Police in the finals 15-10, 15-8 and 15-5. Earlier they tamed DAV, Sawai Madhopur; M. S. Group, Bombay; SBM, Delhi and a team from Kota in the semi-finals.

The performance of S. I. Ashok Kumar, HC Rohtas Singh and L/Nk Swatantra Singh won much appreciation from all quarters.

CRPF Volleyball team annexed the All-India Volleyball Gold Cup Tournament held at Barnagar from January 20 to 23, 1977.

They stormed into the finals, defeating DESU, Coalfield and Jabalpur

Railway. They defeated

Haryana Police in finals 15-8, 12-15, 15-13, 13-15 and 15-13.

S.I. Ashok Kumar was adjudged the best smasher and L/Nk Swatantra Singh the best all-rounder.

AZAMGARH VOLLEYBALL

In the Kotila Volleyball Tournament held at Azamgarh (U.P.) from February 16 to 20, 1977, CRPF team was declared runners-up, having lost to U.P. Police in the finals.

CRPF had earlier scored victories over India Tube Co, Jamshedpur, DHA, Azamgarh; Haryana Police, Tisco, Jamhsedpur and a team from Mohan Nagar.

While HC Rohtas Singh was declared the "best smasher" of the tournament, L/Nk Swatantra Singh earned the title of "best lifter".

3 SWIMMERS OF CRPF DON INDIA COLOURS

Three swimmers of CRPF donned Indian colours to represent the nation in the Indo-Sri Lanka Meet held at Madras on December 11 and 12,1976.

While Nk. K. Aloysius secured a gold as a member of the Indian water polo team, Head Constable P. V. Pillai bagged two silver medals in the 100 and 200 meters backstroke.

Young and budding Head Constable Shyam Lal had to be content with the fourth position in 400 and 1500 meters free style swimming.

TWO FOOTBALL TOURNEYS WON

CRPF football team annexed the Moondra Memorial Football Tournament at Nimbahera and Rotract Club Football Tournament at Neemuch during the first week of January, 1977.

RUNNERS-UP

CRPF football 'B' team entered the All-India Iron and Ore Football Tournament at Dalli Rajahara from February 4 to 6, 1977.

In their first match against South-Eastern Railway, CRPF won by two goals to nil. Match against Morarji Mills, Bombay again ended with CRPF winning by two goals to nil.

The finals against Jabalpur Blues resulted in defeat for the CRPF team (1-3).

Each player was given a shirt piece by the organizers.

HOCKEY '& ' TEAM WINS LAURELS

CRPF hockey 'B' team played in various tournaments of the country during December, 1976 and January, 1977. Their performance in some of the important tournaments is as under :—

All-India Hockey Tournament, Raj nandgaon (M.P.):

Having beaten Bhilai Steel Plant and BHEL, CRPF met Corps of Signals in the finals.

The match ended in a draw. CRPF and Corps of Signals were declared joint winners. L/Nk Bimal Minj was awarded a special prize for his excellent performance.

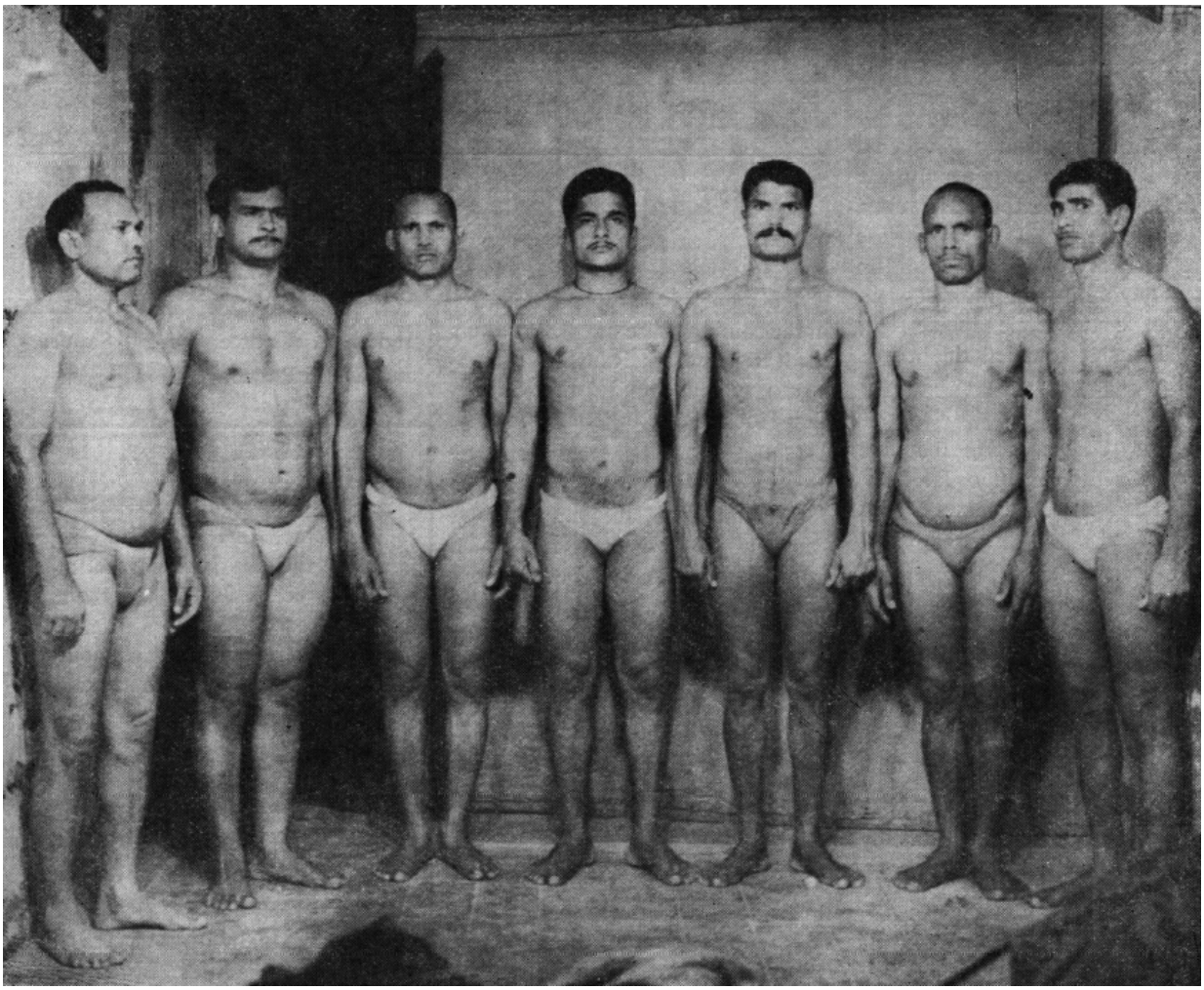
All-India Hockey Tournament, Tikamgarh:

CRPF bagged the championship trophy after defeating Bilaspur XI; DHA, Moradabad; ASC, Meerut and Corps of Signals, Jullundur.

Dy**.** S. P. S. S. Mann was given a special prize.

All-India Hockey Tournament, Ujjain: CRPF beat DHA, Indore and Western Railway, Bombay before conceding defeat to Indian Navy in the semi-finals by two goals to none.

The hardline tie against M. P. Police ended in a draw with both teams sharing two goals. By virtue of winning the toss, CRPF bagged the hardline trophy.



Wrestlers of 4th Bn who won the 6th Bengal State Oriental Style Championship at Calcutta (L to R) H.C. Piare Lal, Const. Balmiki, L/Nk. Rambali Yadav, Const. Rameshwar Singh, Nk. JJdai Raj Singh, Const. Madan Singh and Const. Jawahar Lal.

Mohan Kumaramanglam Trophy for CRPF

Bhilai

Central Reserve Police Force (Delhi) won the Mohan Kumaramanglam Hockey tournament, defeating Southern Railway by the odd goal in three here.

A near capacity crowd of 7,000 hockey fans saw the winners take the lead in the 46th minute through a fine solo effort by centre-forward Ram Niwas. Four minutes later they further increased the lead off a goal-mouth melee.

The Railway outfit was a tired lot for they were playing for the fourth day

in succession. However, they made repeated raids in the police territory, and notched up their only goal in 68th minute when from an acute angle inside-right Victor Thomas sounded the boards off a Rajasekaran pass.

It was disheartening that the Railway's rally came too late, and the equaliser proved evasive.

The eleven-day tournament attracted 17 teams from around the country. Despite top stars and the national probables on view, the standard of play was not satisfying to whet the appetites of local fans who thronged the ground daily.

The silver lining to the dark cloud was the fine performance by Dawood Mohammed (M.P. Police), Rajasekaran, Ramesh and L. Fernandes (Southern Railway), Ram Niwas and Sekhar Gurung (Central Reserve Police Force).

In the penultimate rounds, Central Reserve Police Force had beaten

Madhya Pradesh Police, while Southern had defeated Sikh Regimental Centre from Ramgarh,

The tournament was inagurated by S.R. Jain, while R.P. Billimoria was the chief guest on the final day.

(Courtesy : "Sportsweek")

KIDWAI TOURNAMENT ANNEXED

CRPF 'B' team emerged champions in the All-India Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Hockey Tournament held at Gonda from December 1 to 12,1976.

The team entered quarter-finals directly and was given a walk-over. Semi-finals against DHA, Ferozepur ended in draw with both sides scoring two goals each. The match was replayed and CRPF won by one goal to nil. Final against BRC, Danapur resulted in CRPF emerging as champions with three goals to one. While two goals were scored by S. S. Mann, one was scored by Bimal Minj.

S.S. Mann was declared the best player of the tournament.

CRPF LIFT GATELEY CUP

Central Reserve Police Force (Delhi), one of the top combinations in the country these days, beat a star-studded Northern Railway outfit by a solitary

goal to lift the Gateley Cup Hockey title in Delhi recently.

The match winner was scored by inside-right Anthony Barla in the 18th minute of the first half. A Ram Niwas flick that rebounded from Olympian Ashok Devan's boot under the Northern Railway goal was promptly rolled home by nimble footed Barla to seal the Northern Railway fate.

Mustering all their energy, Northern Railway threatened the CRPF goal in the dying moments to get an equalizer. But CRPF's goalkeeper M.Lakra proved far superior. Giving a sterling display to bring their moves to nought, he thwarted their efforts to score through three long corners and a penalty corner.

Earlier CRPF cops had defeated Food Corporation of India, Mahaj-an XI and Delhi Electric Supply

Undertaking while the Railwaymen stormed into the final, beating Indian Air Force, Bengal Sappers and Delhi Police.

ARJUNA AWARD FOR HARI CHAND

Inspector Hari Chand of CRPF is among the outstanding sportsmen who will receive the Ar juna Award for the year 1975. Hari Chand is being honoured for his outstanding achievement in long distance races.

Representing India in Asian Games at Seoul (South Korea) in June 1975, he had shattered the previous Asian mark of 55 sees in 10,000 meters, clocking 29 mts 12 secs and emerged the fatest long distance Asian.

In the Montreal Olympics last year, he clocked his career best timing of 28 mts 48.7 secs and became the first Asian to shatter the 29-minute barrier.

Anatomy of Terrorism

by
N. S. Saksena

There are several definitions of terrorism in dictionaries and encyclopaedias but none is entirely satisfactory from our point of view. We shall not enter into this controversy and deal with the subject, as it is generally understood in administrative circles. For example, it is known that I.R.A, P.L.O., Red Army in Japan, etc. are all terrorist organisations. By common understanding, it excludes use of force or threat of force for purely personal gains or objectives. Thus we will not deal with common crimes like robbery, dacoity, etc. However, dacoities and murders organized by ideological groups like Naxalites fall within our purview but Chambal valley dacoities are again excluded. As Anand Margis had political objectives and as their leader aspired to seize political power, so this group falls within our ken. In Tsarist Russia, Stalin organised bank robberies and patriotic terrorists looted money in British rule.

2. Terrorism has also to be differentiated from insurgency problems of Nagaland, Mizoram, etc It is difficult to define precisely the difference between insurgency and terrorism. However, an insurgent has the support of a large section of the local population while a terrorist need not have such support. Again an insurgent is a national of a country who is in revolt against the constitutional government of his country and fights to overthrow Government by guerrilla warfare. The terrorist may or may not be a national of the country in which he operates.

International Problem

3. It is only during the last 10 years that terrorism has attracted world-wide attention because the world press has flashed repeated news of plane hijackings, bombing, kidnapping and political murders. Of all these, plane hijacking is most sensational as a few persons can control the destinies of several persons. At present a number of organised terrorist organisations are working especially in South America and in West Asia.

All Are Not Criminals

4. It would be wrong to think that all terrorists are criminals. Many of them are highly motivated by ideological considerations. This point can be proved by recalling the history of our own freedom struggle. The Chittagong Armoury Raid case of May 1930 became a saga of heroism. Chandrashekhar Azad, who died in February 1931 at Alfred Park, Allahabad, is still one of the biggest heroes of U.P. On October 7, 1930, when Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and

Rajguru were condemned to death, their popularity was so high that Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the authentic historian of the Congress, said that "at that moment, Bhagat Singh's name was as widely known all over India and was as popular as Gandhiji's."

When they were executed on March 23, 1931, India went in mourning and after six days when the Congress met at Karachi on March 29 Gandhiji faced hostile demonstrations. In contrast to this, there are a large number of terrorists, who are plain criminals operating behind an ideological cover and who lead a luxurious life out of their illegal earnings.

5. In popular mind terrorism is generally identified with ultra left ideologies only. Therefore, it is necessary to understand that there can be both "right" terrorism and "left" terrorism. The use of a coercive strategy may be designed not only to change a particular social or economic or political structure but also to preserve such a structure against a change, lawfully decreed by the legislature. To give a specific example, while one recognises terrorism by Naxalites in certain areas of Bihar, one should not forget the terrorism of landlord groups who have succeeded in preserving their old order and made progressive land legislation almost a dead letter for over two decades. To some extent, therefore, the Naxa-lite terror in Bihar can be regarded as counter-terror. If a country gets sharply divided between left and right, as in present-day Argentina, it is difficult to recollect who started the original terror. Left-wing terror kills policemen, soldiers, etc. while right-wing terror kills Communists and their sympathisers.

6. Many terrorists call themselves Maoists and Trotskyites. The only thing common to them is that they are against the official Communist parties who owe allegiance to Moscow. It should not be assumed that they are really true to the principles of Mao-tse-Tung or Trotsky.

7. In India the main party responsible for practising terrorism is officially known as the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). It was founded on April 22, 1969 on the birthday of Lenin. This party believes in overthrowing the State in four stages :

(i) Period of organisation and subversion;

(ii) Period of terrorism and to a certain extent low scale guerilla warfare;

(iii) Period of guerilla warfare.

(iv) Period of mobile warfare.

Owing to rigorous action by State Police and CRPF, they have not progressed beyond the second stage

8. But “left” and “right” do not exhaust all groups of terrorists. There are groups formed not on the basis of political ideology but on the basis of religion, race and nation. The Jews, Muslims, Protestants, Catholics, the Arabs, Israelis, Irish etc. have formed terrorist groups to achieve their objectives. These groups at present are more active in Europe, Africa and Middle East than the political groups.

Anti-Thesis of Lawful Government

9. The sovereignty of the State is not complete to which any group, not subject to the control of the Government, can use force to achieve its objective. A terrorist group, operating for any motive whatsoever, is the very anti-thesis of lawful Government. If the administration allows the law to become a dead letter, it is indirectly encouraging terrorism because it is virtually advertising the fact that group violence will pay.

Objectives of These Groups

10. The objectives of these groups can be one or more. The following are a few of the main ones :—

(i) *Financial:* This is the commonest objective. Funds are required by any group which has some important objective to achieve. If the group is illegal and cannot operate openly, it may resort to terrorism to collect funds. Ransom and looting of banks are the easiest methods. The culprits do not suffer from any inhibitions of being called robbers or dacoits as they feel they are serving a noble cause.

(ii) *Publicity* : This is another common motive. Several aggrieved groups feel that the world has forgotten them and is not paying attention to their problems. A bold act of terrorism is now assured of a wide publicity in the world press, radio and on television. The grisly drama

staged by Palestinian guerillas in the Munich Olympic games in 1972 was watched by about 500 million television viewers. Though 17 persons lost their lives, including 11 Israeli athletes, yet this much publicity was not achieved by millions who died during the past several years in Vietnam. This is being exploited by terrorists. The mass media justified itself on the basis of well recognised human rights to free speech and freedom of information.

(iii) *Political*: For politically motivated guerilla groups, the financial and publicity objectives are subordinate to the main objective of politics. The I.R.A in Northern Ireland, General Grivas of Cyprus, the terrorist groups in British India and the Palestinian guerillas now have the political objective—in most eyes a noble one—of independence for their country from foreign rule.

Ethics—Controversial

11. While discussing terrorists, it is necessary not to discuss ethics because this is a very uncertain ground. When the State apparatus and the terrorists clash, both are full of their own righteousness. The pro-Palestine guerillas recall that Zionist terrorists organisations did not flinch from ruthless action before the creation of Israel.

Again Algerian nationalists recall that the first hijacking of a plane took place in 1965 when the French Secret Service organised the hijacking of the Moroccan Govt, plane which was carrying F. L. N. guerilla leaders of Algeria, including Ahmed Ben Bella. All the exploits of CIA have not yet been published. In fact what makes the fight against this evil difficult is that both sides think that they have a monopoly of ‘morals’ on their side.

12. This is the reason why no agreement has ever been reached in the United Nations. While the USA, Israel and others speak of a world “in which athletes need not fear assassins and passengers on aeroplanes need not fear hijacking or assassination”, the Arab States and the Soviet Union distinguish between “acts of terror committed by private groups of persons who do not represent States but only themselves and acts of aggression organised, planned and sanctioned by Govt, of a State”. There is no doubt that there is a considerable amount of hypocrisy in these discussions.

Confrontation with the Police

13. All over the world and specially in India, many political parties and student groups etc. were in favour of violent confrontation with the police. The advantages were many.

(i) First, if the police used lathis or bullets and if there were photographs of policemen raising their lathis against demonstrators, a larger section of the people was drawn to the side of demonstrators.

(ii) Secondly, police violence gave a sense of comradeship to those who were beaten up, and this strengthened their commitment to the cause.

14. However, the theory of terrorism is against these. The reasons are many.

(i) They want to keep the identity of their cadres secret.

(ii) Smaller terrorist groups can create much more confusion and as the police force cannot be expanded beyond a certain figure, it leads to over extension of the police, frayed nerves, demoralisation and a sense of insecurity.

(iii) If terrorism is carried on on a large scale, the Government, the police and para-military forces may lose their nerve and adopt blindly repressive methods.

(iv) If terrorism is not only on a large scale but also for a long period of time, the terrorists can achieve what one of their leaders Carlos Marighella, a Brazilian terrorist who was killed in 1969, has frankly outlined as objective in his book “Mini Manual of the Urban Guerilla”, the most important exposition till now.

He says : “The aim is to provoke repression by making it impossible for the government to govern without repression; by violence on the streets, to compel the government to harass the population with searches,

curfews, arrest and detention, to make liberal forms of law unworkable by intimidating witnesses and journalists, so that witnesses dare not give evidence and juries dare not convict. As a result, less liberal forms of law have to be introduced—for example, the suspension of trial by jury and the acceptance of written evidence without the witness having to appear in person to be cross-examined. This inevitably results in more injustices, more sympathy with the accused, and hence more support for the revolutionary movement."

The thesis of Marighella has been proved sound. Even in Britain, preventive detention has become a normal law and criminal law has been tightened in many countries.

Area of Operation

15. In the past, most of the terrorist groups have operated mainly in their own countries. However there were notable exceptions. No group, however, operated in such a wide area as the Palestinian guerillas. Earlier, they only operated in Israel but now they are operating in Africa, in Middle East and in Europe. The terrorists, who carried out the massacre at Lod Airport in Israel, belonged to Japan, were trained in Korea, purchased arms in Italy from money raised in West Germany and had the sympathy of several Arab countries.

Many Facets

16. There are many facets of terrorism—killing individuals, killing a group (class enemies, by Naxalites), hijacking of planes, buses, etc. kidnapping of diplomats and other VIPs, realising huge sums as ransom money, arson, sabotage and threats of violence, etc. In future, oil refineries, nuclear power plants, super tankers, electric power grids and other vital installations, which are symbols of power and prosperity of one nation, may become objects of attack by hostile terrorist groups.

(i) *Killing individuals* : The earliest shape, which terrorism took, was to kill individuals, especially kings or princes or others in authority. In this very century when several parts of central and eastern Europe were under alien domination, there were many serious acts of terrorism. One of these—the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in

the Bosnian capital of Serajevo on June 28, 1914 was the spark which ignited the flames of the First World War.

By 1960 an extensive terrorist organisation in France came to the belief that France could not be saved without finishing De Gaulle. The support to these terrorists came firstly from French settlers in Algeria who believed in "Algerie Francaise" and, secondly, from army officers who were disillusioned with De Gaulle. The activities of these terrorists were vicious and persistent. In six years, between 1960 and 1965, he was the subject of at least 18 assassination plots or attempts. In a few cases he had narrow escapes. The credit for saving De Gaulle and failing most of the attempts should go to the French Secret Service. But for their excellent intelligence, masses of uniformed men may not have been able to do the job.

Assassinations can often be counter-productive. The killing of the Spanish Prime Minister in 1975 by Basque terrorists led to no change in policy.

(ii) *Hijacking of Planes* : Nothing in the present-day world has attracted so much attention as hijacking of planes. The Cubans were the first to start it as a regular revolutionary weapon. The worst period for hijacking was 1969 to 1972 when an average of 80 planes were hijacked each year. The hijacking on January 30, 1971 of an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship plane to Lahore was the starting point of Indo-Pak hostility which led to serious consequences.

(iii) *Letter Bombs*: These became a menace in 1972 and even made their appearance in London. Several such letters were posted in India in Nov. 1972 and reached London.

(iv) *Liberation of prisoners :* Liberation of prisoners has been one of the main objective of terrorists. For this purpose they have often organised attacks on jails or on security personnel escorting prisoners. The Naxa-lites have done this several times in India and unfortunately they have often succeeded in Bengal, Bihar etc.

(v) *Kidnappings*: These have been used for blackmail, money or release of prisoners. Successful blackmails have often led to repetition of demands with escalation in prices.

(vi) *Acts of retaliation* : Often, the object is merely to take revenge for legal or other action taken against one's fellow terrorists. This can be in the shape of indiscriminate murders. This was perhaps what happened on Nov 17, 1976 when three terrorists, two hotel employees and two soldiers were killed in Amman's Inter-Continental Hotel. Other forms of terrorism are too many to be mentioned here.

Modern Technology

17. Events are moving much faster. This is due to modern technology. All the weapons, available to infantry in World War II are now available to terrorists. Even in India, hand-grenades appear to be freely available. In January 1976, the authorities in Kenya arrested five Palestinian terrorists who were trying to smuggle a dismantled Sam-7 missile in packages labelled "motor car spares." This was to be used for shooting down an El Ae airliner taking off from Nairobi ("Newsweek" July 76).

The magnitude of the problem can be realised from the calculation made by one authority that from 1960 to 1975 there were 700 incidents of international terrorism. (This excludes internal terrorism) in which about 700 persons were killed and 1,700 injured. Two Arab terrorists were arrested in Rome in 1973 with Soviet SA-7 heat-seeking rocket, which can be carried by one person and can bring down a plane. Plastic explosives are a serious menace. This shows what serious danger is posed by the combination of modern technology with terrorist strategy. There is even a fear that some terrorist groups may steal atom bombs and plutonium and measures are being taken against this contingency.

The Angry Youngmen

18. The popular impression is that terrorists are mostly recruited from poor, unemployed youngmen, who are in an angry mood against society. The "angry youngmen", who figure in journalistic write-ups, form only a small per centage of these. The majority of the recruits are from fairly well-to-do classes ard there is no doubt that many of them are swayed by genuine

idealism. They feel hurt at the injustice around them and feel elated at the idea that their activities will make for a better world. It is possible that many of them have personally seen examples of injustice.

International terrorist operations are complicated operations, demanding high skills, and many of the successful terrorists are men of high intelligence, masters of human psychology and adept in languages etc.

19. The classical economists pictured man as a selfish being who knew how to purchase in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest one. They would have been shocked to read the bio-data of a number of terrorists who opted for a life of hardship and sacrifice. The world has never lacked people, who give themselves for a cause, which they regard greater than self. Even recent history shows that those who were dubbed as terrorists by the Government were regarded as heroes by the people—the "people" may be a big nation or a racial or linguistic group or even a small caste or community.

20. The "causes" may be many and varied. The "cause" may arise because of a deep sense of injustice or humiliation to a group. Once this happens, the basic tribal instinct in man asserts itself and there are many willing to die for the cause. This appears to be the explanation if one surveys the scene in areas so far from each other as Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Palestine and now "Lebanon. Spiritualism and material interests sometimes get mixed up. In the districts of Bhojpur and Arrah in Bihar in 1975 and 1976, communism and casteism produced a dangerous mixture.

21. Even international law recognises the right of a people, under alien rule, to resist not only oppression and tyranny but also to wage a war of national liberation. No such right can be visualised or given to any group or individual in a free country, where obedience to laws should be a sacred national duty. This also implies that the various organs of the administration should themselves abide implicitly by the laws of the country, even though it may cause lot of administrative inconvenience. Illegal short-cuts save administrative time and energy but ultimately are counter-productive because they prevent the growth of an atmosphere in which obeying the law is a matter of honour.

War on Terrorism

22. The State has no alternative but to declare a total war on terrorism. However, this war is different in character to a war against a foreign enemy.

Even in international wars, the Geneva Convention forbids acts of terrorism. It is true that this is not always respected but nations, which indulge in flagrant violation, get a bad name especially if it involves violence or injury to groups who have no connection with the original perpetrators. One may ignore international reaction but not internal reaction.

23. Therefore, inside the country the law-enforcement agency has to be careful. Unless the police builds up efficient instruments of preventing terrorist acts and successfully investigates those which have occurred, the situation in an emergency can be chaotic. A police force, which is not well-trained, is likely to arrest, interrogate and otherwise deal harshly and even illegally with a host of suspects, of whom a very small minority may be guilty.

Such a response may create, what may be called, the counter-terror of the police and, in several countries, citizens had more reasons to hate the counter-terror than the original terror. This is not an imaginary fear. In the recent history of the police in India, it has happened that in the absence of correct records, sound investigation and lack of adequate number of honest investigating officers, anti-dacoity operations in some areas have caused more misery to citizens than the depredations of dacoits.

What is more, just resentment against police high-handedness may drive a few of the victims to the path of revenge and thus ultimately the situation may become worse. In short, if terrorism is fought blindly in a fit of rage by a police force, which has failed to create efficient instruments, it may tilt public opinion against the police and may make it difficult to defeat terrorism.

Support of People

24. To fight guerrillas, policemen have to adopt the tactics of guerrillas themselves. No success is possible without the willing support of the people. The vast majority of the people want to lead peaceful lives and do not like indiscriminate and disproportionate violence. Selective terrorism, however, has the enthusiastic support of that group whose “cause” the terrorist espouses. When terrorism itself becomes blind, it may harm a large number of persons not involved in the original “cause.”

At this stage it is likely to arouse popular disgust and this is the point of time when law-enforcement agencies, acting with some imagination, can earn public support. This is exactly what happened in West Bengal in the years

1971-1972. The CRPF and the State police would not have been able to fight the Naxalite men an ce if the people of Calcutta had not cooperated with them.

Fair and Open Trial

25. While the para-military forces of the country have to play a leading role in saving large segments of population from terror groups, it is essential to bring at least a few offenders to book by fair and open trials in a court of law. Proceedings in a court of law help a lot in building up public opinion against such groups. This is, for example, being achieved by the trials of Anand Margis. The wide publicity given to fair trials may later help us in getting the extradition of accused, who may have escaped the country.

In all countries, where the judiciary is independent, the court is bound to consider the plea of the accused that he should not be sent to a country where he may be tried by an exceptional tribunal or under a procedure which appears prima facie against the rules of natural justice or against fundamental human rights.

Terrorism is Expensive

26. In order to fight terrorism effectively, it has to be realised that it has become international and expensive. The collection of operational intelligence from various sources, sophisticated weapons, travel by air, arranging of false passports and other documents, messages by courier system, renting of safe houses or rooms in first-class hotels—ail these cost a lot of money. Then training in weapons, explosives, intelligence infiltration etc. can be very expensive unless it is given free in a few countries.

If proper intelligence can lead to the drying up of the sources of financial support, it can cripple the operations of terrorists. However, experience shows that there has never been a shortage of groups or even governments who are willing to generously finance terrorist groups operating in other countries. Arab oil money has financed the Palestinian guerillas. International links between the different guerilla movements are well known.

As Russel Warren Howe writes in a recent article : “Now Japanese killer squads may operate in Israel’s Tel Aviv airport, while a Palestinian operation in Vienna can have a Venezuelan leader and the Irish Republican Army can be supplied by Libya.”

We have to face the unfortunate fact that India has no shortage of internal and external enemies ever willing to finance terrorist groups. It is not a secret that several countries in the Middle East, China, Cuba, etc. have given arms, money and asylum to terrorists working inside other countries.

International Understanding

27. It is agreed that if there is perfect international understanding that no Govt, will give shelter to terrorists, this malady will quickly subside. While it should be the recognised policy of the Govt, to try their best to promote such an understanding, we should be realistic enough to realise that there are likely to be several Govts, who may not even be co-operative enough to extradite wanted terrorist criminals. Therefore, as far as possible, we should not allow such criminals to escape from the country. In fact a few countries are positively friendly to terrorists.

The Future Prospects

28. The future prospects are rather frightening. Till now practically 2 out of 5 terrorists have succeeded in achieving their objectives and only 1 out of 5 has faced death or imprisonment. This much of risk is worth taking by ideologically motivated groups. It is possible for a handful of persons motivated ideologically to create a good deal of havoc for the following reasons:—

(i) First, instruments of destruction—like powerful explosives—which are small in size and deadly in effect are increasing.

(ii) Secondly, there is no coordinated international approach and several Govts, are willing to submit to blackmail for humanitarian reasons.

(iii) Thirdly, these acts of terrorism get undue publicity in the press and on television and this is an added attraction to a number of youngmen.

(iv) Fourthly, there is no shortage of worthwhile targets. A Jumbo Jet, costing several crores and carrying 400 to 500 passengers, or a group of ministers in a conference room are so valuable targets that public opinion will be in favour of submitting to blackmail.

29. It should be clearly understood that past examples do not exhaust future possibilities. The likely situations are practically unlimited. A discussion of these may not be of much use.

Tasks for Administration

30. When people read of ugly terrorist incidents in several parts of the world, even many experienced administrators suffer from that escapist feeling : “It cannot happen here.”

We have seen the ugly face of terrorism. In Calcutta for more than a year, many mothers and wives remained terror-stricken while their sons and husbands went out for their daily work. Assassination by terrorists became a reality on January 3, 1975 at Samastipur ana on March 20, 1975 Delhi escapetf & tragedy narrowly when an atterfipt on life of retired Chief Justice, Shri A.N. Ray, was made. The lack of technical knowledge and inefficiency of terrorists saved disaster in what is now called the Baroda Dynamite Conspiracy case.

Serious disaster was again averted narrowly by the vigilant eye of an air hostess, when the time-bomb meant to blow up the JAL plane in its flight from Delhi to Teheran exploded in a corner of the lounge on May 26, 1976 at a time when no one was there. We were fortunate a fourth time when the hijacked IAC plane, bound for Jaipur, landed in Lahore on Sept. 10, 1976. This was specially deplorable because the hijackers used crude methods and were ill-trained themselves. We cannot always trust our luck.

31. No one can forecast what can happen in India but what has happened elsewhere in the world can be repeated here also with some innovations. Enough has already happened to prove the need for alertness and preparation to meet the menace. It is our duty to find out the gaps in our system and close these. It will not be possible to spell these out in detail in this article but a few general observations will be made. These apply not merely to India but to all countries threatened with terrorism.

Administrative Measures

32. The first and foremost need is to create an awareness of the problem in the Indian adminitration.

(i) Policemen should have a natural interest in developing efficient

instruments to fight terrorism because they suffer most from attacks by terrorists. Everywhere in West Bengal, Bihar or in Argentina, police casualties have been heavy.

(ii) The higher rungs of the administration should have a clear understanding of the dangers, the likely situations and their likely response. When the crisis comes, there is very little time to hold conferences, discuss all the pros and cons and decide on the correct line.

(iii) Thirdly, each country should make up its mind and start creating an efficient machine to fight terrorism. A Govt. like that of Israel, which has developed efficient means of fighting terrorism, can afford not to yield but those which have no such means, may find the cost so prohibitive that they may yield. It is difficult to say whether the overriding consideration in the past has been financial or political cost. It may be a mixture of both. In France, De Gaulle concluded that Algeria could not be held without bleeding France. The Irish, the Basques, the Kurds, the Palestinians are all hoping that the majority group will find even the financial cost prohibitive. To reduce this cost, police efficiency is an important factor.

(iv) It should be realised that there is no greater blot on the administrative machine than to place the Govt. and the people, whom it serves, in such a difficult position that they have to yield to blackmail. It is like a defeat in a miniature war. Equally bad are those situations in which an inefficient and halting response to local terrorism leads to the type of a desperate situation in which tanks and air force have to be deployed.

Special Units

33. It is not possible either for regular Army units or for regular police units to undertake highly sophisticated anti-terrorist operations as these involve skills which are a mixture of army skills, police skills, intelligence, commandos etc. Therefore, specialised units of paramilitary force have to be trained.

The best example is that of the special units trained by Israel which carried out the Entebbe raid and the entire world admired the efficiency with which it was carried out. In this raid, 93 hostages were saved after an operation which lasted for only 53 minutes. The price paid for this operation was very small i. e. one Israeli officer and 3 hostages died while they inflicted casualties on 6 hijackers and 20 Ugandans who had given shelter to the hijackers.

Equally efficient was the operation which was carried out in the month of October 1976 when 90 guests were seized at Semiramis Hotel in Damascus. It is not possible to go into all the details of recruitment, training etc. of these men but two examples have been quoted which will show as to the high degree of training which is necessary.

International Law

34. As terrorism has become an international problem, so a simultaneous effort should be made to arrive at some sort of agreement so that all the Governments in the world may have the mandatory liability to extradite the accused. In this connection, we have a special grievance against Pakistan who, on their own, declared that there was no evidence against the hijackers and released all of them in Jan. 1977.

Routine Efficiency

35. It is not possible to have special squads everywhere as the targets of terrorists are several in number. It is therefore essential that routine efficiency of the guards posted at the airports, vital installations, railway stations, power houses etc. should be stepped up. The duty of the armed guards should never be allowed to become of a routine nature and they should not be allowed to become slack.

Arrangements at the Airports

36. As the majority of terrorists' attempts have taken place at airports, these need special attention and people posted there have to be specially trained so that their response to any crisis may be as effective as nossible.

The Security of VI Ps

37. As one of the main targets of the terrorists is to assassinate or kidnap the VIPs, the force posted for the protection should be well trained and alert. These duties are exceedingly well-known to all the executive officers in India and it is not necessary to go into details. But, again there is risk that some

time these duties are taken in a rooutine manner**.**

Role of Intelligence

38. As has been proved by the repeated attempts by French terrorists on the life of De Gaulle, the intelligence machinery has a vital role to play. In the absence of good intelligence, searching for terrorists in big cities like London, Paris, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi etc is like searching for a needle in a havstack.

Role of Investigation

39. On account of sheer accident, several projects of terrorists fail. A failed project should not be under-estimated. It should be as vigorously investigated as if it had succeeded. It is painstaking investigation alone which can find out many facts which no intelligence agency can.

OBITUARY

A GUIDING ANGEL



Late Mrs. Imdad Ali

Smt. Sayceda Imdad Ali was born on 9th December, 1924 at Shillong. She was the only daughter of Sir Syed Mohammed Saadulla, who was at the helm of affairs in Assam from 1923 to 1945 in various capacities as Minister, Executive Councillor, Prime Minister of the State, etc. She was married to Shri Imdad Ali in October 1942. They had two sons and a daughter.

Throughout the long career of Shri Imdad Ali in various capacities as Political Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills, as head of the police forces in the States of Assam and Gujarat, also as D.G., CRPF and finally as Ambassador of India to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Aden), Smt. Ali was steadfastly attached to him and gave him all the assistance he needed to discharge his onerous responsibilities

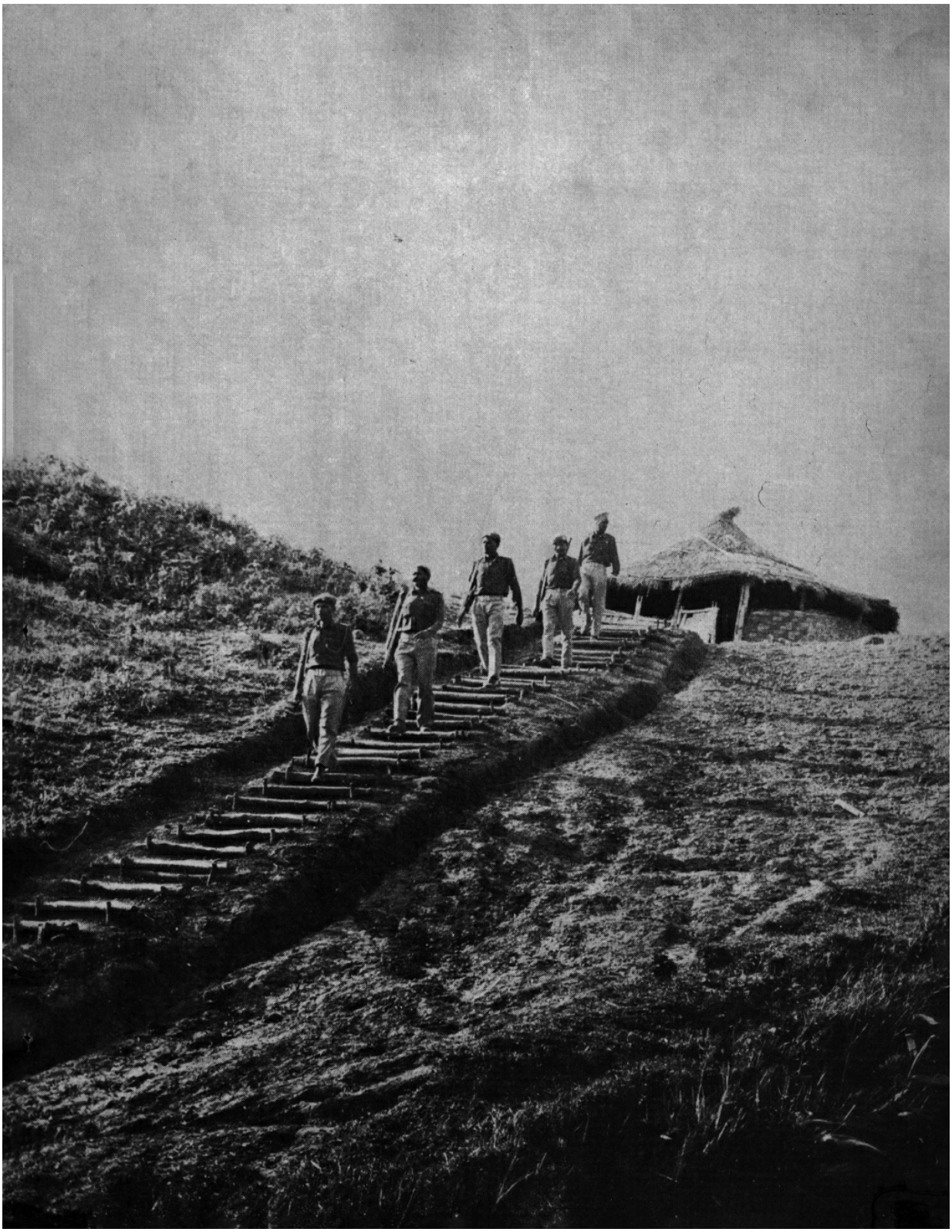
She was a lady of great charm and gentleness and endeared herself to everyone she came across. Her kind, amiable and generous disposition made her dear not only to the officers and their wives, but also to the rank and file in whose welfare she was genuinely interested. The latter were also equally fond of her and held her in esteem and affection for her motherly care and concern in their wellbeing. She always took great pleasure in helping the poor and the needy. She constantly tried to improve the standard of the family welfare centres of the police forces and particularly in the CRPF.

Because of her amiable qualities, she was equally popular abroad also and was liked not only in the diplomatic circles but also by the families of the Indian community in Aden for whose welfare she took the keenest personal interest.

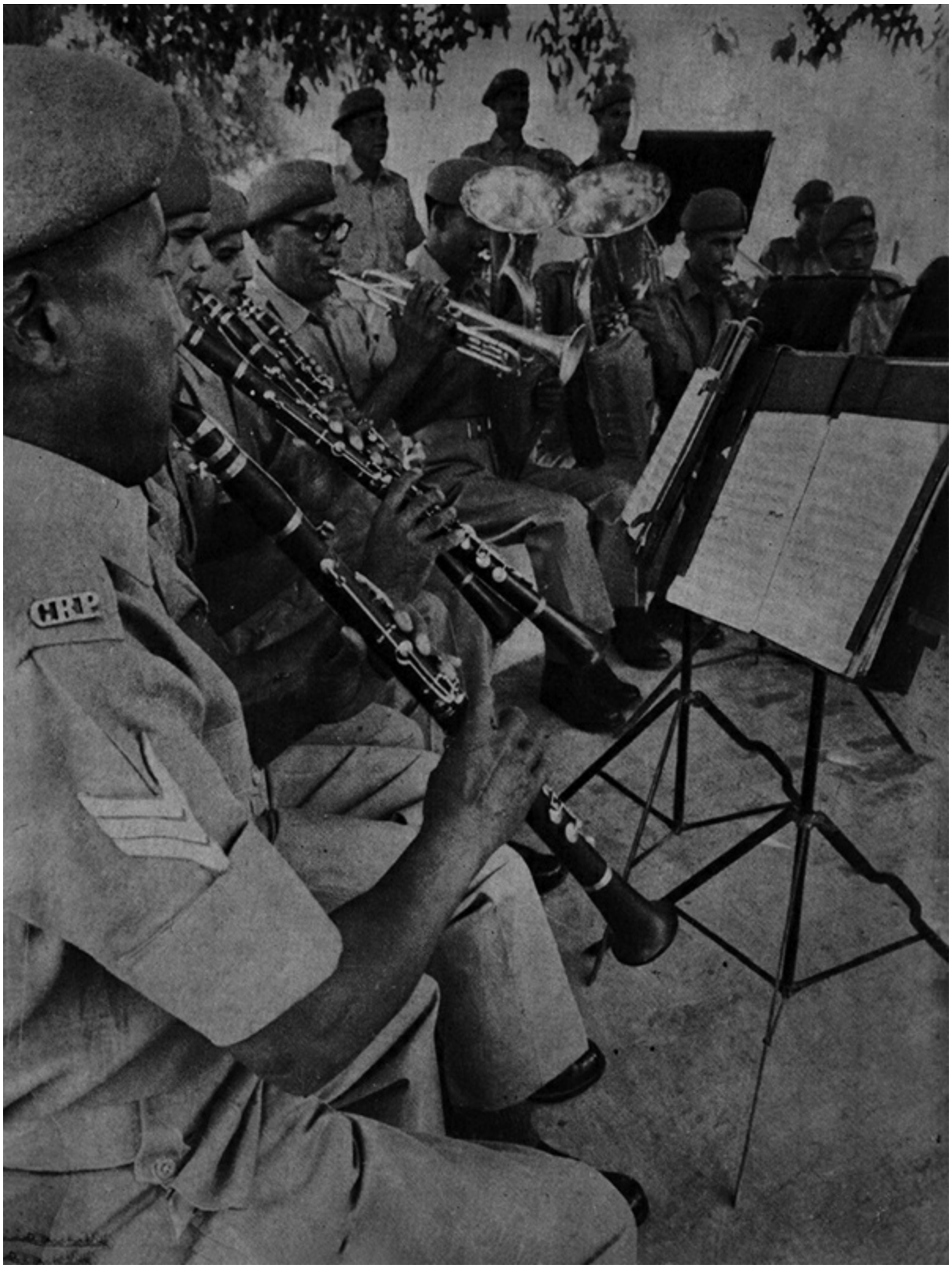
She was greatly interested in cooking and was an excellent hostess. She was fond of sports and, like her husband, used to take pride in the achievements of the CRPF in the field of athletics and sports. She was a good bridge player.

In social gatherings, it was a pleasure to meet her and talk to her. By her unassuming nature, she used to put everyone at ease. A great quality with her was that she could talk on any subject but would carefully refrain from talking about official matters connected with Shri Ali's work. Her personality reminded everyone of the old world decorum and grace of the ladies.

On her death on 4th April, 1977 at Delhi, everybody mourned and prayed for eternal peace of her noble soul. The CRPF has lost a guiding angel.



The CRPF post at Onamlang in Manipur.


HRP

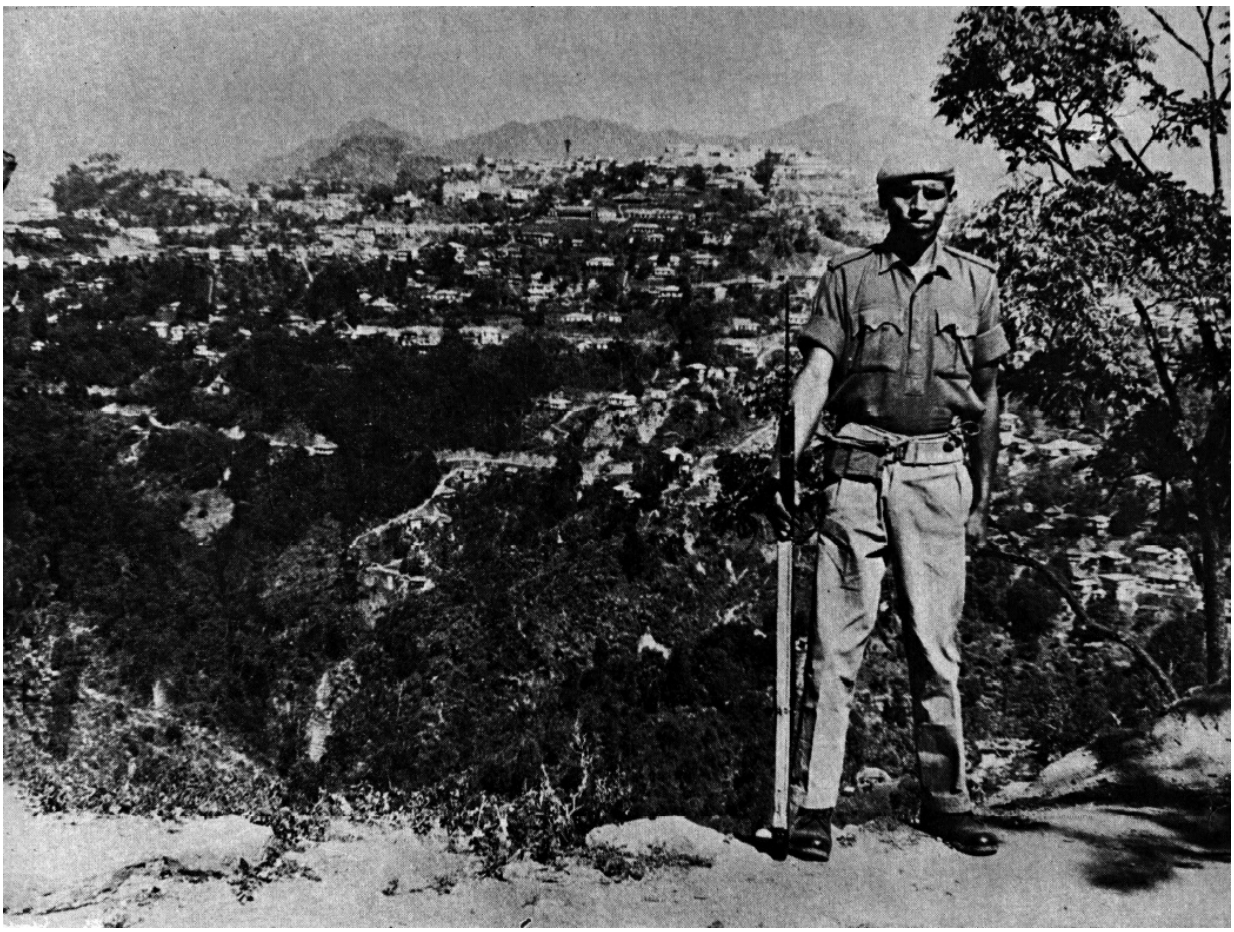
THE

CRAPLER

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CRPF jawan standing guard over the town of Aizawl.

THE CRAPLER



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Bidding farewell to the retiring chief with garlands

Photo : *Shiv Kumar*

Back Cover : A traditional, parting gift to the bandsmen

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**CRP Assistance in Elections* : M. S. Bawa details the steps CRPF took to provide assistance in the elections to the Lok Sabha so that the voter may exercise his franchise in a free manner. Despite the vast deployment, there was not a single complaint against the CRPF.

**A Challenge Met*: Saga of the valient role played and sacrifices made by the CRPF in countering insurgency in the mountainscape of Mizoram. A challenge of so big a magnitude was thereby met squarely in the face.

**The Home Minister* : A pen portrait of Shri Charan Singh, the Union Home Minister.

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Three Victories of Kutuzov

by
N. S. SAKSENA

Napolean's invasion of Russia in 1812 is well-known but far less known is the Russian Commander-in-Chief Kutuzov's struggle against his own king, Tsar Alexander who hated Kutuzov so much that all history, written under his inspiration, denigrated the Field Marshal. In Tolstoy's novel 'War and Peace' published in 1869, Kutuzov was restored to a place of honour as the one man who understood the urges of the people and the troops—both of whom he loved and for whose sake he risked everything. After 1917 Communist historians tried to destroy the image of Kutuzov because he was a prince and a landlord.

The Three Character

The three main characters here are Napolean, Tsar Alexander and Kutuzov.

Napolean was a pompous character, whose otherwise clear head was always fogged by visions of his own personal glory. Amidst all the stores which he collected for the invasion, was his own statue for installation in Moscow.

Tsar Alexander was another pompous character who saw in himself a man of destiny, selected by God to put the "upstart of Corsica" in his place.

Kutuzov was an aristocrat but his long contact with the common soldiers gave him a shrewd understanding of what the people wanted. His emotions were simple in the extreme—he wanted to save his country and to prevent the unnecessary bloodshed of his troops. Kutuzov became the supreme interpreter of the people's wishes.

On June 23, 1812, when Napolean crossed the Nieman river to enter Russia, he was certain of victory. He faced a backward country with the people seething in revolt, a monarch who did nothing to prepare his country and an army whose generals were only fishing for promotions and decorations.

Kutuzov in Command

Napolean's name was a terror and he was rated high as military genius. Tsar Alexander was an ignoramus in military matters but he was quick with his reproaches; his one obsession was that Russian land should not be abandoned without a hard fight—just the strategy which would have ensured the destruction of the ill-equipped and numerically inferior Russian army.

The Russian people were also in no mood to retreat. The troops became demoralised by constant hesitancy, doubts, retreat and defeatist talk; they suspected treason and openly abused their Commander-in-Chief, Barclay De Tolly, who descended from a Scottish family settled in Lithuania. The French advanced quickly. Both in Moscow and in St. Petersburg the people responded well to the Tsar's appeal and gave money and men but who was to stop the rot in the army?

In hushed voices people spoke about Kutuzov, a retired general, but dared not openly suggest his name because they knew that Tsar Alexander hated him. Sensing the feelings of the people and finding his own throne shaky, the Tsar appointed Kutuzov Field Marshal and gave him supreme command. The morale of the troops changed overnight. "Kutuzov has come. He will beat the French" was the general talk.

Battle of Borodino

Kutuzov knew his people, his troops and the Russian land and was remarkably confident of ultimate victory even when all appeared to be dark. However, he knew that the country would have to undergo terrible sufferings. He felt that in an open engagement, the Russian army would face destruction but he could not avoid it because both the people and the troops wanted a fight and a contrary decision would have completely demoralised both.

Therefore, much against his better judgement, he fought a pitched battle with the French at Borodino. It was a virtual massacre with about a hundred thousand dead, including forty Generals. As Kutuzov had a much smaller army, it reduced his strength dangerously in proportion to Napolean's and he had no alternative but retreat to Moscow. Though the Russian troops were retreating all along the line, yet their morale was high; they knew that the animal had been wounded and was bleeding; they hoped that they could return to the kill after some time when their own strength had increased.

The Unpopular Decision

The old man was distressed because he knew that he alone would have to take highly unpopular decision to abandon Moscow without a fight. When the Council of War met Count Bennigsen queered the pitch by his opening question, “Shall we abandon the sacred and ancient capital of Russia without a struggle or shall we defend it ?”

Kutuzov flared up and said that Moscow was not Russia; Russia had to be saved and for that reason destruction of the army could not be risked. Taking full responsibility on himself, he ordered a retreat.

History has proved the correctness of Kutuzov’s analysis; the people had faith in him and they abandoned Moscow along with the Russian army; significantly all fire-engines were taken out. Kutuzov was certain of the Tsar’s displeasure but the old man never cared and his only thought was to save his country.

French Occupy Moscow

The French could now walk in. For Napolean it was the fulfilment of a glorious dream; the troops dreamt of good food, wine and comfortable quarters. Both thought that occupation of Moscow meant the end of the war. On 14th of September, Napolean and his generals, in full-dress uniform, waited for peace emissaries. Napolean was coining in his mind phrases and sentences which would form part of his historic speech to the Russian nobles. After an excruciatingly long wait, Napolean had to be told that Moscow was empty and except for criminals, foreigners and a few others no one remained. The discipline of the French troops was practically finished. Instead of preserving food supplies and winter clothing, loot was the order of the day; each soldier destroyed much more than he looted. Loss of discipline was sapping the French army much faster than snow; its doom was near and Kutuzov knew it and waited.

The angry Tsar tried to rouse Kutuzov to a fight by a mixture of reproaches and promises of reward; the old man was impervious to both. He had already served for about sixty years in the army; he felt that he had only a little more time to live and his only anxiety was not to please the Tsar and his count but to save his country and his soldiers. He was in deep agony. His physical frame was shattered and the only thing that kept him alive was his faith in God.

Burning of Moscow

Then came the historically famous burning of Moscow. This left French army little to maintain itself. Looting was still rempant and such an army could not definitely spend six long winter months in Moscow. Napolean had only two alternatives left; to make peace or to retreat.

He tried the first by sending feelers to Kutuzov who sent no replies. Krylov, the famous Russian poet of the day, sent to Kutuzov a fable-poem in which a wolf seeks peace after he is trapped. The white-haired old house owner (Kutuzov) tells the wolf (Napolean) that their custom is to make peace with wolves after skinning them first.

After the French occupation of Moscow, the Russian army had become invisible to the French. As the cold increased, Napolean's soldiers, who had looted and destroyed valuable stocks, felt miserable for lack of great-coats and winter boots. Ultimately Napolean had no alternative but to retreat from Moscow. When the news reached Kutuzov, the old man was lying awake in the dead of the night. Before the messenger could finish his story, Kutuzov turned to the icons in bis hut; overcome with emotion he wept and thanked the Lord, "O Lord, my creator, thou hast heard our prayer. Russia is saved. I thank thee, O Lord."

It was with his simple intuition that he realised that the Russian army had now to do nothing but ensure that Napolean went on retreating. He had already been rebuked by the Tsar for his lack of activity. The younger generals were eager for battle, eager for glory; they carried tales to the Tsar, who felt that Kutuzov was over cautions but the old man was not to be moved into heroic poses. He felt that an open engagement with Forces in retreat could have uniforeseen consequences and he was not prepared to take any risks. The countiy and the army had undergone immense suffering and he did not want to add to these if the French could be quietly got rid of from the Russian soil.

Guerillas sprang up everywhere. As Tolstoy says; "The partisans destroyed the *Grande Armee* piecemeal. They swept the leaves that were dropping off themselves from that withered tree-the French army-and sometimes shook the tree itself"..."The club of a people's war had been raised with all its menace and tremendous power." It was no longer a fight between two armies. On one side, the nation was fighting and small groups of armed men remdined close to the French army, even knifing stragglers and invading camps at night. The experience was so nightmarish that French soldiers were

glad to surrender.

Soon the last of the invaders was driven from the Russian soil.

Tsar's Ingratitude

Kutuzov knew that his lifes' mission was over and his sovereign no longer needed him. The country had been saved; the soldiers doted on the old man; however gratitude is not a common weakness of monarchs and politicians and Kutuzov feared the worst; physically he was very weak and it was, by a superhuman effort of will and faith in God that he had performed his last duty to his country.

He now found his strength ebbing away and felt the need of rest. When the war had been won, the Tsar, a sly politician, emerged from his hiding and reached Vilna, the headquarters of Kutuzov, on the 23rd of December. As soon as Kutuzov learnt of the Tsar's approach, he rushed in full uniform to greet his sovereign. The Tsar's real feelings came out when "with a rapid glance, he scanned Kutuzov from head to foot, frowned for an instant" but the politician in him soon evercame his feelings and seeing the troops whose darling Kutuzov was, he stepped forward and embraced the Field-Marshal, who gave a sob, over come as he was with emotion.

In private, Tsar Alexander upbraided Kutuzov for his hesitant policy. This could not be the end of the story, for Tsar Alexander, a shrewd politician, knew what the troops and the pepole thought of Kutuzov. When the old Field-Marshal returned downcast after his meeting, one of the Tsar's aides rushed to him and presented him the Tsar's gift—the Order of St. George, First Class—the highest decoration in the land. Kutuzov's historic duty had been done and he died within a few days.

The Victories

As a simple patriot, Kutuzov perhaps had no idea of the immensity of his own contribution in world history. Out of a total strength of 600,000 troops not even ten per cent French sodiers returned alive from Russia. Equipment was littered on the road. It was difficult even to replace the 1,50,000 horses which were lost. Napolean's star could never shine again.

In the last days of life, Kutuzov defeated Napolean, the world con-querer. Before the nineteenth century was out, the dead Kutuzov defeated his own soveriegn, Tsar Alexander, who had falsified history books. Kutuzov's third

victory took place in 1941 when he defeated the party hacks, who imported Marxist nonsense into the glorious story of 1812. Faced with the German war machine, Kutuzov—a prince and a landlord—was extolled as a people's hero and his strategy was used to to defeat Nazi hordes.

Problem of Unemployment

by
G. S. SONI

Unemployment is a great evil; it pollutes the society and wrecks the political fibre of a country. It has become a chronic feature of some societies. And for India, perhaps the most acute problem is that of unemployment. The problem exists all over the world; even in the U.S.A., about 40 per cent of the educated youths are unemployed. But in India unemployment is prevalent both among the agriculturalists as well as educated youths.

Unemployment is the state where persons are capable of doing work and are willing to work but they are unable to find the work. According to Prof. A.G. Pigou, "A man is unemployed when he is both unemployed and also desires to be employed." It is, therefore absolutely involuntary idleness the responsibility of which rests on the society and not on the persons who suffer from it.

The unemployed persons remain without income and lose not only their health and efficiency but also the mental setup and morale. Being disappointed, they are forced to commit theft and robberies. Unemployment actually encourages crime because, firstly, "an empty mind is devil's workshop" and, secondly, in the jail food and clothes are guaranteed by the State.

In the rural areas the extent of unemployment and underemployment still remains unknown. About 75 per cent of the unemployed graduates seeking employment are men and 25 per cent women. Unemployment in India is of three types—agricultural, industrial and educated.

If we deeply think into the matter we will find that there are vivid causes of unemployment in India.

(a) The rapidly increasing population is the most important cause. Indian

population is growing but jobs and gainful work cannot be created in the same proportion. Govt. has taken steps in this direction but it has not yet achieved the desired results.

(b) Decay and destruction of labour intensive-cottage and small scale industries is another cause.

(c) Our industrial development has been unbalanced. The majority of population still depends upon agriculture, while large-scale industries employ only 20 to 30 lakh of persons.

(d) The present system of education is absolutely defective as it emphasises only the theoretical education. It creates dislike for manual labour. Most of the modern youths are quite unfit for any work except office work. Free India does not need white collar clerks alone.

(e) A fall in active demand also causes a low level of employment. We have failed to utilise our economic resources fully. India has shortage of adequate capital.

(f) Most of the technical personnel whom the Govt, depute for further training courses abroad prefer to settle there after completion of the same as they are offered better prospects which are hardly available in India.

(*g*) *Our agricultural system is still most backward.*

The progress of industrialisation is very slow and social environment is also non-progressive and unhelpful for modern economic and industrial development.

The aforesaid causes lead unemployed persons either to commit crimes or suicide as they are unable to feed their children and themselves. It would not be out of place to cite an example here which shows the condition of an unemployed person.

Recently an advertisement was published in the newspapers calling applications from graduates for filling 90 vacancies of LDCs in the CRPF. It was surprising to note that the number of applications received from the candidates belonging to West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Tripura and Manipur etc. was 6,500 and it was so when the minimum qualification was graduation. Had the minimum qualification been matriculation, the number would have been much more. Beside graduates, there were a number of applications from post-graduates.

Apart from the applications, some personal letters in the name of Secretary of the Selection Board were also received. A letter of a candidate received from Andaman is very pitiful and an extract is reproduced below :—

"Though I have no strength to write to you but I cannot refrain myself from the same because I am in awful condition. I passed B.A. by begging money from door to door. There is no earning member in my family. In this position, a teacher of Rangat (Andaman) told me that service is easily available in Andaman and I went there with him inspite of bad and old condition of my father and T.B. disease of my brother but on reaching there he changed from his words and I am being used as his servant and I have to clean his house, wash clothes and utensils etc. To get rid of this terrific man, I went to Agriculture and PWD offices for any kind of job on daily wages but all in vain. My family is proceeding towards death by hunger. Please save me from this grave danger and if you do not save me from this danger then either I have to commit suicide or have to throw myself into the sea and in that case all the members of my family will die for want of food. Hence please save me from this miserable condition, thinking me as your own son."

To solve such a big problem, it has to be attacked from all corners. However, it appears, if the following measures are adopted, this problem can be solved to some extent:-

(a) Cottage and small-scale industries must be expanded to utilise our unexploited resources properly. These require less capital and provide more employment opportunities.

(b) Large-scale industries should also be expanded. It is only when there is greater industrial production that the people have increased avenues for employment.

(c) Present system of education must be amended and made more technical and vocational.

(d) Population planning through birth control should be encouraged further by persuation.

(e) There is a vast scope for the expansion of construction of houses, canals, tube wells, dams and roads. These can be taken up.

(f) Agriculture system should be improved. Measures like reclamation, of

uncultivated land, intensive cultivation etc. can be adopted. Land reforms should be given top priority.

(g) Reorganisation of Employment exchanges, development of rail, road, air and water transport and progress of banking, insurance business and commerce are other solutions.

(h) Foreign capital on reasonable conditions should be encouraged to be invested in India.

QUESTIOM BOX

LITIGATION ACT

Q. I. What is Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act ?

Ans. I. The Indian Soldiers' (Litigation) Act, 1925 provides for special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation to an Indian soldier serving under war conditions or posted in oporational or remote areas from where he cannot be spared or granted leave of absence to appear in the courts. This proctection extends to :

(i) granting of postponement of proceedings,

(ii) setting aside of degrees and orders passed by courts in the absence of such soldiers;

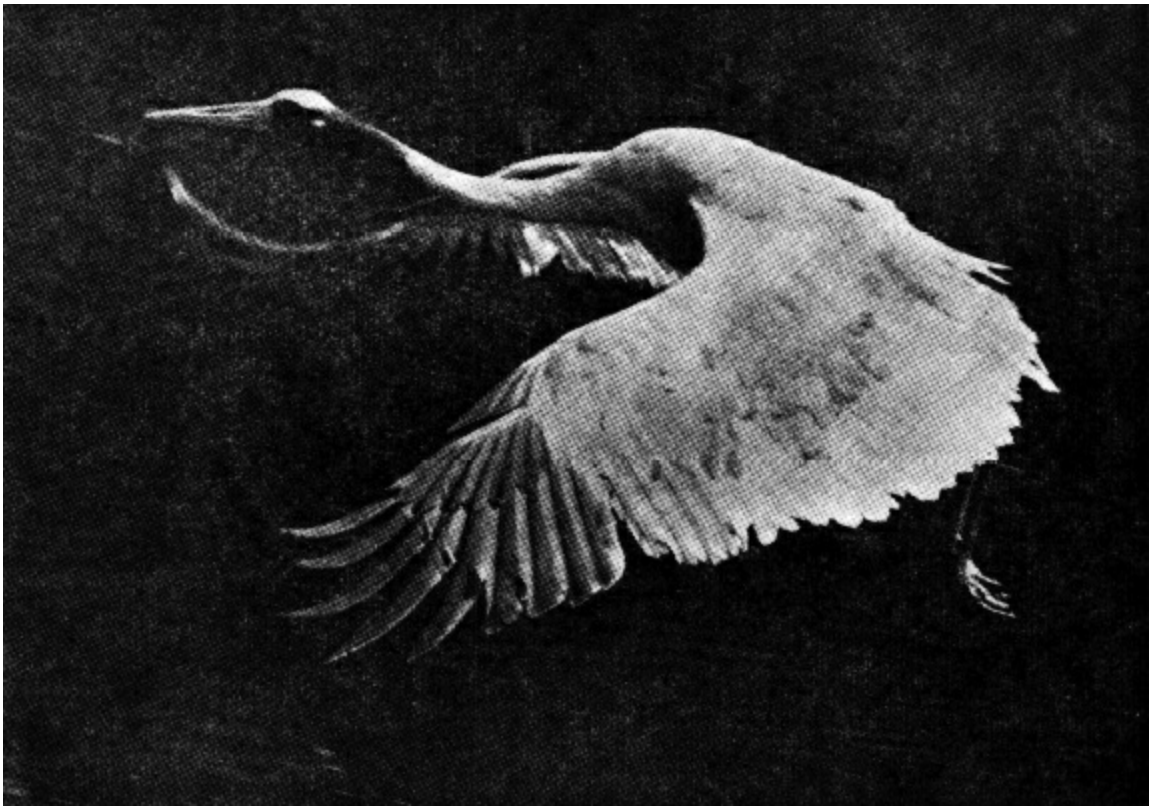
(iii) intervention on behalf of such soldiers by the Collector of the district and

(iv) exemption from the period of limitation to the extent such soldier was serving in special conditions.

Q. 2. According to the Constitution of India, CRPF is a special reserve armed force of the Centre and not governed by POLICE ACT. Why the word "POLICE" is written on CRPF vehicles in red paint instead of the "CRPF"? What is the use of concealing identity ?

Ans. 2. The preamble of the CRPF specifically provides for the constitution and regulation of an *Armed Central Reserve Police Force.* Section 7 of CRPF Act, 1949 and Rules 25 of the CRPF Rules, 1955 clearly

show that the general and primary duties of this Force are akin to the duties of the police. Therefore, CRPF is primarily a police force and painting of "Police" on a CRPF vehicles is correct. *(Both the questions by H.C./R.O. B.S.Mondral 11th Bn Signal Platoon CRPF)*



A crane in flight

PHOTOGRAPHY COURSE

The idea to train some CRPF personnel in Police Photography was introduced about two years back. Due to lack of facilities with the CRPF, some Force personnel were deputed to undergo Short and Advance Police Photography Course at the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The duration of short course was fixed for three weeks to impart basic technique of photography and handling of various types of cameras whereas in the Advance Course, in addition to these, training in darkroom work was also imparted.

It was however felt that the Institute could not accommodate more than two to three persons during a course. Under these circumstances, it was decided to set up a Photography Training Cell in the CRPF and to carry out

this task services of Shri P. N. Mehra, who was on the verge of his retirement from the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences were requisitioned. The idea was to train some CRPF personnel in police photography so as to make use of these personnel during law and order situations to keep photographic records.

The first Police Photography Course of 13-week duration commenced on November 8, 1976 at Group Centre, New Delhi which was inaugurated by the Deputy Director (Trg.) Shri J.F. Rebeiro.

Sixteen personnel including six Gazetted Officers were trained by the first course and most of them had either undergone Short/Advance Course at Institute or had aptitude/ background in photography and were science students.

For first 2 weeks, photography was taught in details followed by handling of cameras under different lighting conditions. Once a week, trainees were taken out to handle cameras independently and take pictures, mainly from law and order point of view. Unlawful assemblies were also staged in the Group Centre to photograph simulated law and order situations.

Then the trainees were put through the darkroom to do complete developing, printing of films and preparation of chemicals required for this purpose.

Some knowledge of photography from forensic science viewpoint was also imparted. It included recording foot-prints, tell-tale clues and close-up photography of small objects, photostats and use of flash gun etc.

Stress was laid on the practicals both in the field and darkroom. This comprised 80% of the training. Roughly speaking each trainee took about 200 photographs, developed the negative and made about 60 to 65 enlargements.

Besides this, the trainees kept one practical note book in which all the exercises were recorded. At the end of the course, regular examination in theory, practical examinations and oral tests were conducted and it was declared that almost all the trainees had developed sufficient expertise to cope with the situation for field photography whenever called upon to do so. The trainees also studied a number of technical books and journals.

Although this training had made the trainees conversant with the subject,

yet the period was not long enough to give them sustained practice which perhaps for any technical subject has to be over years under actual field conditions. As such proper utilization of these trainees by equipping them properly is a must and if they are kept out of touch for a long interval, the training is not likely to yield desired results.

(M. S. Sethi)



A Challenge Met

Few people in India know any-thing about Mizoram-about its scenic beauty and its picturesque people For centuries, the Mizos have lived in isolation in the Lushai Hills in the north-eastern corner of the country. Their only contact with the rest of the country is through the Silchar-Aizawl road. The first town a Mizo comes in contact with outside Mizoram is Silchar in Assam.

Not much is known of the history of Mizos. Before the advent of the British, they used to descend on the plains of Cachar in Assam for plunder and head-hunting. The heads were knocked off by the lover when a girl wanted proof of his bravery or when a chief died, for the chief needed attendants for his comfortable journey to *mithi khua,* the dead man's abode.

Head-hunters no more

The days of head-hunting are over, but the Mizo still likes to be a brave man. As a lad, he carries a sling on his shoulder and, when he grows up, he likes to carry a gun. The three weaknesses of a Mizo youth are gun, girl and guitar. During World War II, Mizoram (then the Mizo Hill District of Assam) supplied the largest number of recruits and the Mizo soldiers showed their mettle in the famous battle of Kohima.

British missionaries did a lot of work in the area but, in doing so, they also did away with several traditional Mizo institutions —with disastrous consequences. One such institution was *Zawlbuk*, the common dormitory where, in the old days, young boys of the village lived, imbibed the qualities of discipline and learnt hunting and warfare techniques. The elimination of the village chiefs and the replacement of *Zawlbuks* by mission schools left a gap in that the energy of youth could not be constructively harnessed. The discipline weakened and the boys took to *Zu*— a local alcoholic brew made from rice-which was taboo in the *Zawlbuk.* Young men also began to defy authority, parental or other.

The Last Straw

The situation was already tense. Little was required to ignite the youth. A famine in 1959 was sufficient. The famine was caused by the profuse flowering of a thorny bamboo-which occurs at intervals of 40 to 50 years. When the bamboo flowers, the rats gorge themselves on the bamboo seeds, multiply and then destroy all crops, thus causing famine.

It was under these circumstances that Laldenga, then an assistant in the District Council of Mizoram and a fiery orator, emerged. He organised a band of young men into a “Famine Relief Front.” He and his youthful followers went from village to village, providing food to the hungry, winning their confidence and telling them of the misrule that had brought nothing but misery to the people.

The famine over, Laldenga” converted the “Famine Relief Front” into the “Mizo National Front.” The example of secessionist Nagas was before the Mizos and they decided to follow it.

The Mizo youth’s love of adventure was fully exploited by Laldenga. In the bargain for imported weapons and blue uniforms, he gave them the slogan of independence for the tiny land-locked highland. They felt they had a *raison d’etre* for being members of the “Mizo National Front.” In the eyes of

the average Indian, they became “hostiles”—a term applied to unscrupulous trigger-happy insurgents.

Demand for Independent State

The seeds of insurgency had been sown without the Government realising the gravity of the situation.

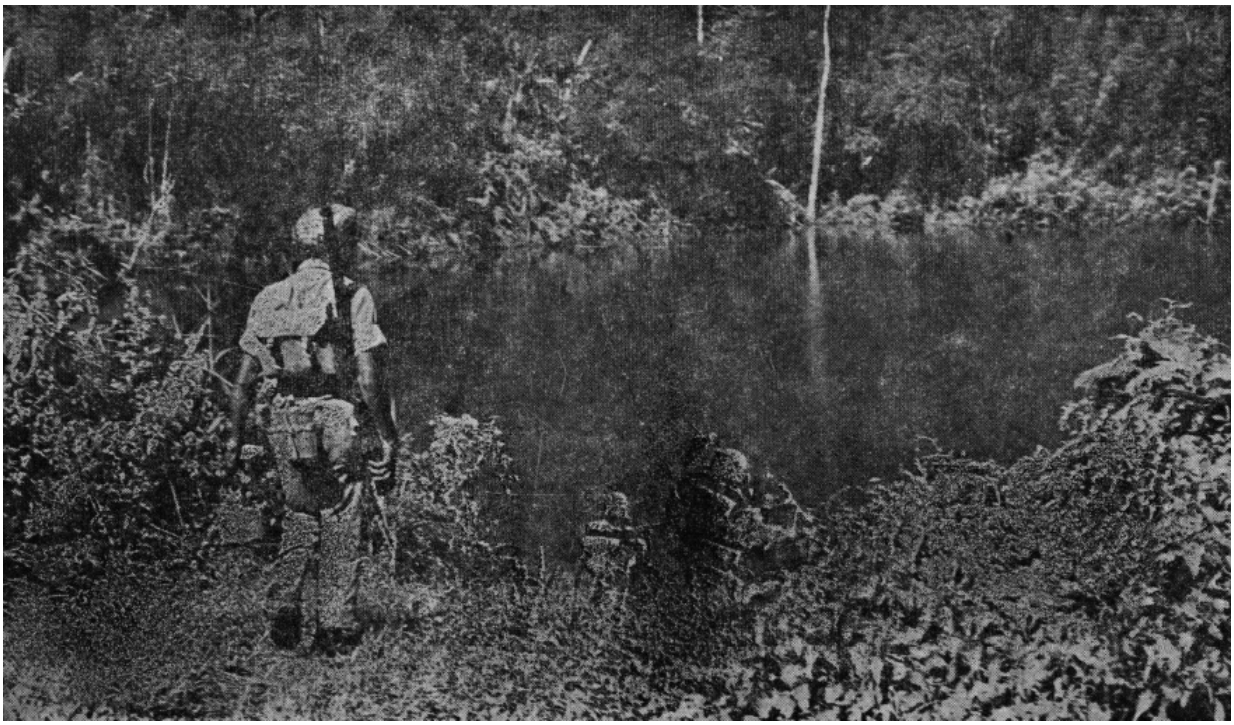
Laldenga put forth a demand for a separate and independent Mizo Hill State and started secretly working for it. He recruited a large number of volunteers for the MNF and received all encouragement—including equiqment and training—from Pakistan. Thus enlarged, equipped and trained, the MNF was ready and eventually, on February 28, 1966, in one sweep it killed all it thought were working against the movement and wiped out the rudimentary police force. The insurgency had started with a bang. The only place where the Government held out was the Assam Rifles headquarters in Aizawl town.

The very next day—March 1, 1966—Laldenga declared independence and an underground government of the MNF was formed. Immediately, the Government of India rushed security forces to Mizoram and, by June 1967, the backbone of the armed revolt had been broken. The insurgents took to the jungles and kept ambushing and killing men of the armed forces, started collecting taxes at the point of gun and ran a parallel government.

Meeting the Challenge

The security forces met the challenge efficiently. Ironically, they were operating in their own country against their own countrymen. As such they had to use force with discretion. They had to distinguish friend from foe and this was a difficult task. Even those Mizos who were sick of the hostiles and their methods of extorting taxes dared not divulge information about the insurgents for fear of reprisals.

It was under such circumstances that the system of grouping of the villages was resorted to. The population of Mizoram, which was scattered over the countryside, was shifted to Group Centres set up near the main roads and the inhabitants of these centies were supplied with identity cards.



CRPF jawans of 20th Battalion patrolling Tamdel lake area of Mizoram.



Commandant C. P. Singh of 20 Battalion photographed with captured insurgents and arms.

Thus every man in the village was accounted for. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed and all were expected to come back to their Centres from work

by evening. The new faces had to establish their credentials by producing identity cards. Those who could not were suspected to be “insurgents” and were arrested.

Deprived of local support, most of the insurgents escaped to Pakistan and, from 1969, hostile activity decreased considerably. With the emergence of Bangladesh, the insurgents lost their base in Pakistan. Laldenga fled to Burma just before the fall of Dacca and from there went to Pakistan. The back of nsurgency was broken. There were signs of improvement in the situation. The Government responded to this change and Mizo Hills District was made a Union Territory on January 21, 1972.

Improvement: an Illusion

However, the improvement in the situation proved to be illusory. The hostiles again started recruiting young men, collecting taxes, threatening officials and occasionally ambushing members of the security forces. In March 1973, they ambushed and seriously injured the Lieutenant-Governor near Kolasib on the Silchar-Aizawl highway.

But the climax of the brutal drama that this Union Territory saw in the last decade was yet to come. In November 1974, the MNF issued a warning to all non-Mizos to quit

Mizoram by the end of the year. As many as 10,000 people left the area after closing down their business. The hostiles then carried out a ruthless plan. On January 13, 1975, they entered the office of the Inspector-General of Police in Mizoram and killed him along with a Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent of Police.

The nation was stunned. It appeared for a while that insurgency had triumphed and Mizoram was in for a period of the law of the jungle.

Administrative Charges

To show that it could act tough, the Governement of India immediately reorganised the local administration. It posted a senior police officer, Shri Surendra Nath, as Chief Secretary of Mizoram. Shri

G. S. Randhawa, a retired Army officer serving under the BSF, was appointed the new Inspector-General of Police. A new post of Deputy Inspector-General, Central Reserve Police Force, was created and Shri Raj Singh was appointed to it. The local police was reorganised.

There was one basic difference between the insurgency of Mizoram and that of other areas of the North-East like Nagaland and Manipur. In these areas, the insurgents were concentrated in the jungles and their activity was confined mostly to ambushes. In Mizoram, while they had their bases in the jungles and did occasionally resort to ambushing, their main centre of activity was the capital, Aizawl, itself.

It was under such circumstances that the security of the town was entrusted to the CRPF. Soon this Force was guarding not only water supply and other vital installations of the capital, but also the local police headquarters, the Secretariat, the Legislature and residences of top officers of the Government and members of the Mizoram Ministry.



Mizoram Home Guard girls snatch time for their favourite pastime

The Difficulties

The CRPF had more than its share of trouble.

It was hard to locate the hideouts of the hostiles. And it needed a lot of guts too. According to Mizo customs, anyone could walk into anyone's house and had to be treated as a guest. It was difficult to differentiate between a Mizo and a "hostile," while the jawan could be readily recognised and made an easy target. Commandant K. R. K. Prasad of the CRPF was shot at while

entering a shop in Aizawl ; he had discovered a hostile in it and wanted to arrest him. He was singularly lucky and escaped unhurt.

There were other similar incidents. Ram Singh of the CRPF was a terror for the MNF and was consequently maked. He was shot in the back.

Head Constable Rameshwar Dass and Constable Anusuya Prasad of the CRPF were climbing the stairs of a building near the main road of Aizawl when, all of a sudden, Lt Rohnuna—one of the alleged murderers of the three senior police officers—got out of a hut and confronted them with pistols drawn in both hands. Rohnuna was closing in while his colleagues, armed to the teeth, watched from the hut.

Glorious Deaths

But to Rameshwar Dass, his rifle was dearer than his life. He pounced upon the assassin, who fired from both pistols, injuring the CRPF man in the arm. Constable Anusuya Prasad sent a bullet through Rohnuna’s head, killing him instantaneously. The other hostiles ran away under the cover of fire. Rameshar Dass with 19 bullets and Anusuya Prasad with 5 bullets in their bodies died glorious deaths.



Combing a jungle in Mizoram



Not a sentinel This one is a tree root kept outside the officers' mess at Saitual

The ghastly scene of death shook the town. However, if this was a challenge, it was squarely met. Clearly the first task before the security forces was to bring the other assassins involved in the triple murder to book.

It was alleged that the principal murderers—those who had perhaps actually gone inside the office of the Inspector-General of Police-were Captain Lalhliea, Private Zuava, Lt Rohnuna and Captain Thangrelova. Lalhliea was killed in a running encounter with the BSF and Zuava died in a separate encounter with the CRPF. Thangrelova was captured in a routine checking of vehicles as an anti-smuggling measure by the CRPF and Mizo Armed Police. He tried to escape, was shot at and died. There were many other important captures. The CRPF then attacked the tactical headquarters of the MNF and seized important documents, arms and ammunition.

As many as 160 hostiles were captured by the CRPF during the year 1975. Besides, there were two big surrenders—one in September 1975 and the

other in November 1975, in which 164 hostiles laid down arms before the Lt-Governor.

Thus, before the end of 1975, the MNF were in a mood to talk about a settlement.

Thanksgiving Day

The first overture came from Laldenga himself. Before the year 1975 ran out, he approached the Government of India and peace parleys started. Laldenga (on behalf of the MNF) and Home Secretary S. L. Khurana (for the Government of India) signed an agreement on July 1, 1976, whereby the MNF acknowledged that Mizoram was an integral part of India and pledged to accept settlement of all problems within the framework of the Indian Constitution. It also agreed to give up violence, to collect underground personnel in camps and to hand over all arms to the Government of India. The latter, on its part, decided to suspend operations for three months. Accordingly, the whole of Mizoram observed July 7, 1976, as "Thanksgiving Day" and the church bells rang merrily.

However, the three-month period elapsed on October 7, 1976 without all the hostiles having collected and handed over arms. But the glamour of the gun is at last wearing off for at least some of the hostiles who, during these ten years of insurgency in Mizoram, have known what life of the jungle means.

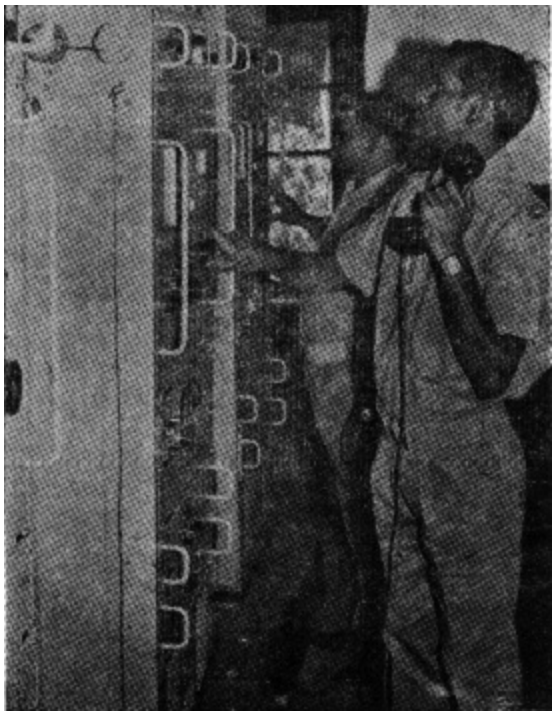
Free Society

However, the glamour of having a girlfriend remains. The Mizos have a free society in which to have a friend of the opposite sex is considered to be a matter of pride and premarital sex is not taboo. In fact, unlike the rest of India, *patloi* (unmarried fathers) and *nathloi* (unmarried mothers) are a common feature of life in Mizoram and they carry no stigma. Besides, there is remarkable equality between the sexes. They have no inhibitions and there is no sex crime.

The Christian missionaries have done a lot of work in Mizoram. They have especially helped the tribals get over innumerable superstitions. As a result, the Mizos today are good Christians—95 per cent of Mizos are Christians. In the whole of Mizoram, on Sundays all work comes to a standstill. The city bus does not ply, the shops are all closed and all roads lead to the church in the capital of Aizawl.

Their Philosophy

The philosophy behind the Mizo code of conduct is summed up in a word : *Tlawmngaihna*. It makes a Mizo basically kind, hospitable and helpful person. It was this spirit which led the Young Mizo Association— a powerful youth body—to issue a call to all its members to reconstruct a house that had collapsed in Aizawl during heavy rains last year. All responded. The house was rebuilt in no time.



The Signals outfit in Aizawl handles a record number of messages with speed and efficiency.

Rajasthan Governor's Advice To DAGOs



A deserted woman from village near Aizawl whose house had collapsed in heavy rains and there was no trace of her two children. Two Coys of 19 Bn combed the area for 2 days and ultimately found the dead bodies of the children.

Lovers of Music

Under another custom called *hnatlang*, the villagers are expected to contribute labour for the welfare of the community.

The Mizos are great lovers of music. One is amazed to see the variety and the number of beat and pop music groups in so remote an area.

Soon after it is dusk, one can hear the sound of song and guitar from every street of Aizawl.

Guitar in hand, Mizo youth sing and swing at family gatherings.

Sad Note

They sing of the beautiful Mizo hills, of peace.

And finally, as the night advances, they sing a sad note :

Just like a flower

I grow wild ...

I'm nobody's child.

One simply wished that the flowers that the Mizos were need not grow wild and a Mizo youth need not feel he is nobody's child.

(H.S. SETHI)

Shri Vedpal Tyagi, Acting Governor of Rajasthan, giving a talk to the Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers at the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu on May 1,1977 exhorted the officers to establish good rapport with the public and do nothing which may bring a bad name to the Force as even one single bad or wrong act could spoil the image and name of the entire Force. He cited the instance of Rajan's case (of Kerala) on account of which the Chief Minister had to resign and many senior police officers had been suspended.

The work of the police is such that the common man and public in general see in it a reflection of the authority and functioning of the Government itself. The officers of the Police Department, he said, are by and large good but the

subordinates sometimes over-act or work beyond the scope of law and bring a bad name to the Department and the Government. Hence, unless the officers can keep a proper check on the work of their subordinates, they will not be discharging their duties satisfactorily", he added.

Shri Tyagi stated that an authority in power, or an officer in a particular position, if he has to do something to a weaker man should assist or help him as part of his duty and not as if mercy is being shown. God had given powers to some to do good to the humanity and not as doling out "mercy". Police officers fall among this privileged category and should, therefore, discharge their duties with devotion and humility even to the humblest members of society.

The Governor praised the CRPF for the assistance given to the various State authorities from time to time.

D.G. CONGRATULATES AWARD WINNERS

The Director-General has congratulated Constable Jai Bhagwan of 40 Bn CRPF and Constable Shambhu Nath Singh of 7th Bn CRPF, who have been awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantry for their high sense of duty in the face of dangers to their life.

Constable Jai Bhagwan displayed outstanding courage, presence of mind and exemplary devotion to duty in saving the Indian High Commissioner in Bangladesh at Dacca on November 26, 1975

Similarly Constable Shambhu Nath Singh had displayed a high sense of duty and presence of mind in facing the armed intruders at Indian High Commission building in London on February 20, 1973.

JOINING TIME

The concession of extra joining time to CRPF personnel deployed in Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya has been extended for a period of one year from April 1977.

B. K. SEHGAL

Shri B. K. Sehgal, Commandant, has been selected by the Government for appointment of Chief Security Officer in Ministry of Home Affairs.



CRP ASSISTANCE IN ELECTIONS

During the elections, men from all the CRPF Battalions, Group Centres and training institutions were deployed in various parts of the country. Despite this vast deployment, not a single complaint was received against CRP men from any quarter.

"Some of the units had to travel long distances without proper accommodation, rest or sleep. But CRPF officers and men did their duty with dedication in an impartial manner which has ever since been the hallmark of the CRPF service," said Director-General N. S. Saksena in a letter to the Commandants.

Shri S. Tandon, IGP, Uttar Pradesh appreciating the performance of CRPF men deployed for election duties in U.P., stated: "We received valuable assistance from certain outside forces, particularly the CRPF. Their presence on the ground reinforced the State Police and gave us an added measure of confidence in our ability to face any situation."

In fact, IGPs of almost all the States have written to the Director-General, appreciating the services rendered by CRPF in this connection.

The announcement for the holding of elections to the Lok Sabha was made on January 18, 1977, Next day, a conference of senior officers was called by the Director-General at which the following decisions were taken for immediate implementation :—

(i) In order to provide the maximum man-power, all leave was stopped except in emergent cases. All courses except the basic training and courses already under way were suspended.

(ii) In order to increase mobility of the Force, decision was taken to make all repairable vehicles road-worthy.

(iii) Visualising the need for better communication and extra requirement of signal equipment due to anticipated large-scale deployment, it was decided to augment signal resources through internal economy and withdrawal of equipment from places where there was no need for extra equipment.

(iv) Deficiency of anti-riot equipment and tear-smoke munition was made up.

(v) It was decided that apart from our existing reserves, an exercise should be gone into for pulling out some of the Bns from North-East within one month and the change over of Bns already ordered should be expedited so that now Bns are in position, well in advance for pre-election duties.

PREPARATION FOR ELECTION

At the time when elections were announced, there were 13 Bns held in reserve at various places in the country. Most of these Bns were still in the process of being released and needed to be withdrawn to new locations within the shrotest possible time. 8th Bn was under Army training at Jammu for which Army authorities were approached to release the Bn for a fortnight

during elections. 42 Bn was still to be relieved by CISF from duties at Farakka Barrage. Similarly, 13, 48 and 51 Bns were in the process of being repalced by 3 other Bns in a changeover plan. Through liaison and personal contacts, it was made possible to arrange 3 special trains for moving 13, 48 and 51 Bns. By first week of Feb. these Bns were moved to Gujarat (13 and 51 Bns) and Andhra Pradesh (48Bn). 42 Bn was also released by a CISF Bn at Farakka Barrage and and the Unit sent to Bihar for deployment.

To augment our reserves further, it was decided that one Bn from Mizoram and one from J&K should be withdrawn. There was initial hitch to get 56 Bn released from Mizoram Govt. The Bn was deployed at Lung-lei, in the interior of Mizoram. By careful planning and quick movement, the Bn was concentrated within 3-4 days at railhead at Silchar.

Without waiting for a special train, the Bn started moving Coy-wise through normal service trains. It was to the credit of 56 Bn that all its six service Coys were finally available for deploymant in Bihar within 10 days. From J&K, 1st Bn was released which moved toGC, Jharoda Kalan minus one Coy left behind at Leh. We decided to avoid unnecessary expenditure in pulling out this Coy by air from Leh.

CENTRE'S ALLOTMENT OF BNS

Meanwhile, details of requirement of Central police forces for election duty in various States had been received from MHA. In all, about 44 Bns were needed to be deployed in various States for smooth conduct of elections. This requirement was in addition to existing deployment of CRPF in States like Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh etc. CRPF was to provide 10 Bns for deployment and keep 4 Bns as reserve. In order to meet these requirements some further movements were ordered.

10 Bn, located at Durgapur, was rushed to Group Centre, Gandhi Nagar in Gujarat as MHA reserve. This Bn completed movement within two days which was indeed a surprising feat for journey over such a long distance. 48 Bn which arrived from Arunachal Pradesh was split to cover Goa, Daman and Diu (3 Coys), Pondicherry (1 Coy) and Bhubaneswar(l Coy). 3 Coys of 17 Bn were moved from Shillong to join Coys of 52 Bn to form one ad-hoc Bn for deployment in Orissa. Similarly, 14 Bn was rushed to Hyderabad. From Hyderabad on the evening of 16-3-77 this Bn again entrained to reach

Olavakot in Karala on the morning of 18-3-77 as Kerala was going to polls on 19-3-77. This movement was very taxing but the Bn did it with a speed which any one can be proud of. In a period of 6 weeks, the Bns moved from one place to another. This was possible because of excellent liaison of OPs Branch with the Railway Board at Delhi.

Operations Branch had also issued instructions to all Group Centres and training institutions to mobilise their maximum strength for short time deployment in case of an emergent situation. Each Group Centre was asked to keep a minimum of 4 platoons ready for law and order duty. Similarly, training institutions were also advised to form up Coys and Platoons out of recruits and training staff for deployment at short notice.

In order to provide tear-smoke cover to duty Bns deployed in connection with elections, an exercise was undergone by which the strength from different Group Centres was split into squads and distributed to Bns for duty. By careful planning and distribution, it was possible to allot at least one T/S squad to every Bn deployed on election duty.

GUIDELINES

Simultaneously, guidelines and instructions for efficient performance of duty during elections were issued.

These instructions were provided in a booklet form in Hindi, of which 8,000 copies were printed for distribution in all Units up to the level of Lance Naiks. The Commandants were asked to explain the contents of the booklet to all the personnel under them.

The Director General addressed Commandants during the third Commandant’s Course at Jharoda Kalan. He briefed Commandants and other senior officers on the salient points of People's Representation Act and on various aspects of our preparation to be made for the Parliamentary elections. He advised Commandants to hold similar meetings at their Bn HQ to explain these points. The DG addressed similar meetings of officers at Hyderabad and later at Gauhati and Patna.

In his monthly DO letter, the DG stressed the need to observe absolute impartiality and keep away from siding with any candidate or party on whatsoever grounds.

Very few incidents occurred during elections in the areas where CRPF

was deployed. The presence of CRPF had a salutary effect on many developing situations which otherwise were charged with dangerous possibilities.

In a few cases the Force had to resort to lathi-charge to disperse unruly crowds. In J & K a number of inter-party clashes took place where CRPF had to resort to mild force. On 3 occasions, CRPF had to use lathi-charge and on one occasion tear-smoke was used. In U. P., a CRPF section posted at Ghantaghar in Rae Bareilly had to face a very large crowd on the night of March 16, 1977. The section bravely and tactfully faced the crowd and avoided use of any force. The crowd slowly dispersed later on. On March 18, CRPF controlled a riotous mob in Kanpur which altempted to ransack the house of a local MLA. In Gopalganj in Bihar, CRPF had to resort to mild lathi-charge to dispers violent mobs which attempted to remove ballot boxes.

On March 17 two CRPF Coys were deployed at Aligarh, where a former Union Minister, Sbri B. P. Maurya, was to address an election gathering. The crowd was agitated

at certain unkind utterances and the situation was tense. The CRPF very tactfully controlled the situation, avoiding use of any force.

Appreciation

A number of letters of appreciation have been received from various State authorities acknowledging the hard work, sincerity and impartiality with which our men carried out the duties allotted to them. On many occasions, they had to move from one place to the other without proper rest and without time to look after their personal requirements.

They worked tirelessly and ungrudgingly. Once again the CRPF personnel have established that this Force is a dependable arm at the disposal of the Government.

DG reminds CRPF members of the oath

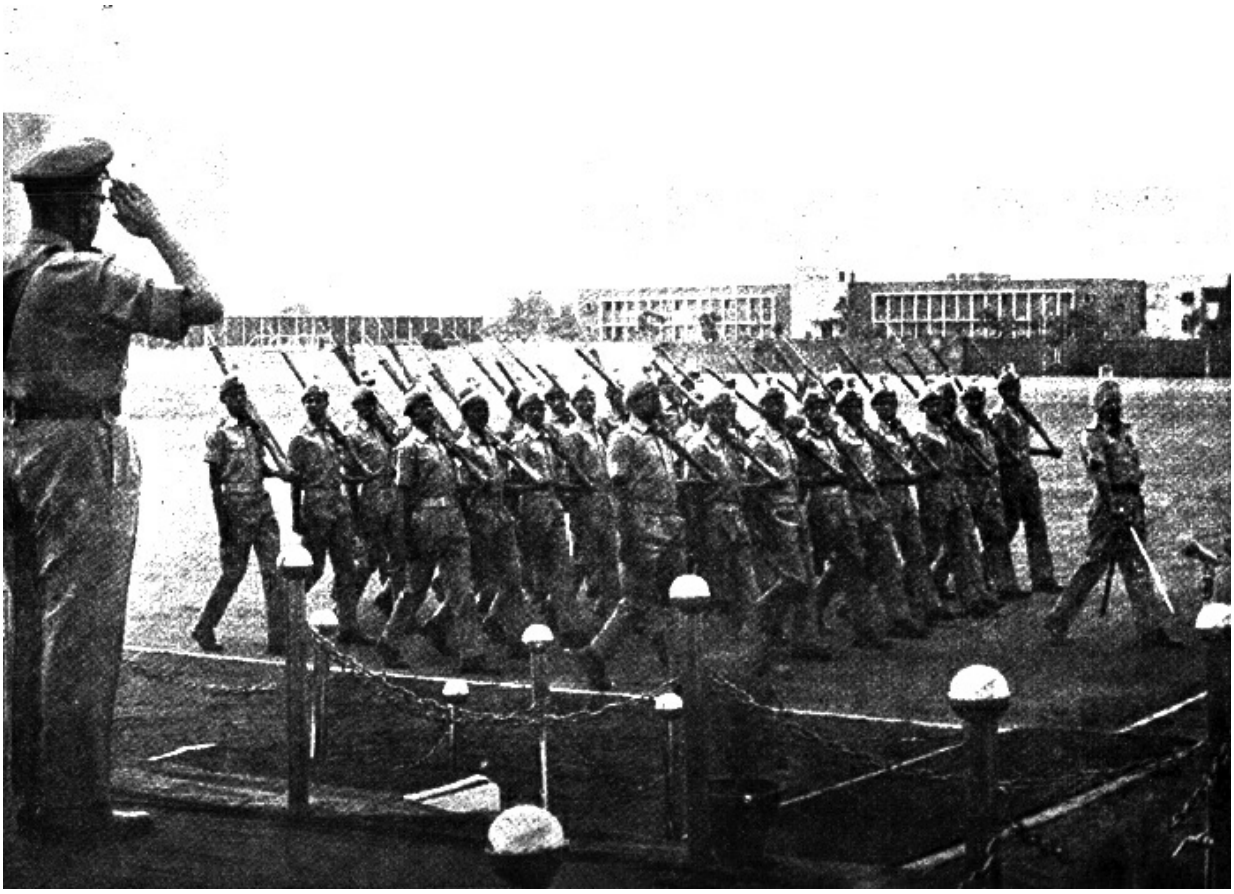
Shri N. S. Saksena, Director General, CRPF had, in a letter to the Commandants, expressed the hope that (as in the case of Lok Sabha election) CRPF will give a good account of itself in the elections to nine dissolved State Assemblies.

“I will like to remind each member of the CRPF of the solemn oath which he has taken to bear allegia- . nce to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established. This oath makes it quite clear that all of us have to be loyal to the country and the Constitution and we cannot have any third loyalty which is in conflict with these two basic loyalties. A large part of the people of India are now again going to exercise their sovereign right of choosing their representatives and any narrow loyalties, which thwart the free and fair exercise of this right, will be a violatioon of your solemn oath,” he stated.

A Burning Truck Salvaged

On the evening of March 7,1977, when a truck carrying food grains caught fire on Gola Road near Annerpali in Bihar, personnel of 'B' Company 30th Bn CRPF rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire.

Timely help rendered by CRPF men was much appreciated by the district authorities.



Taking salute



Bidding farewell to a jawan



Signing visitors' book

A TOUCHING FAREWELL

Shri N. S. Saksena, Director General of the Central Reserve Police Force, took salute at a ceremonial parade to bid him farewell at the Group Centre, CRPF, Jharoda Kalan, near Najafgarh, on May 29.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Saksena stated : "The great Sardar Patel wanted the CRPF as a reliable instrument of the Centre for internal security." The D.G. therefore, exhorted the officers and men of the Force to further train themselves and specialise in internal security. This, he added, was the main job of the CRPF now although, in the past, the Force had been playing the role of guarding the country's borders also and the nation knows what happened at Hot Springs in Ladakh on Oct 21,1959.

He was happy that the CRPF had translated into practice the

motto of "Service and Loyalty" given to it by the great Sardar. The

following is the fext of the speech :—

"I have been with you for about 5½ years (since January, 1972) when I joined as IG, CRPF. On September 30, 1974 Govt, did me the unique honour of making me your chief.

"The C.R.P.F. has been cast in the mould of SARDAR PATEL, our godfather, whose birth date (31st Oct.) is now the official birthday of CRPF also. You have translated into practice the motto he gave you-"Service and Loyalty." I will not praise your achievements for two reasons :

(i) Firsly, it will amount to self-praise.

(ii) Secondly, both love and hate are enemies of objectivity and I can confess at once that my affection for you is so great that I cannot be an objective judge.

"So let me talk of things which are of vital importance for the nation. The great SARDAR PATEL wanted the CRPF as a reliable instrument of the Centre for INTERNAL SECURITY. Before forces like the B. S. F., and I.T.B. P. were born, CRPF was also used for guarding national borders and the nation knows what happened at HOT SPRINGS in Ladakh on October 21,1959. However, our main job is INTERNAL SECURITY. We should train ourselves and specialise in this field.

"One of the causes of fall of two mightiest empires in the 20th century—the Russian Tsarist Empire and the British India Empire —was the use of men, not trained for INTERNAL SECURITY, for this job.

(i) The death-knell of the Tsarist empire was sounded on January 9, 1905 when on a Sunday a peaceful crowd of workers of St Petersberg, their wives and children who were completely loyal to Tsar, was shot at and by the evening about one thousand workers were killed and wounded. From that day people of Russia lost faith in the Tsar.

(ii) In the history of Indian independence, the crucial date when people lost faith in British justice and fair-play, was April 13,1919 when, according to official estimates, 1600 rounds were fired, killing 379 and wounding 1200 in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. Unofficial estimates

are higher.



Shri S.M. Ghosh, the Director-General with outgoing chief, Shri N. S. Saksena.

"We should remember these lessons of history. The forces of law and order have to restore the rule of law by the minimum use of force. Even in so-called insurgency areas of Nagaland, Mizoram etc. we deal with the citizens of the Indian republic. In all my previous addresses I have told you that law and order has to be maintained by legal methods only.

6. "As your chief, I did not belong to any religion, caste, linguistic group or State. However, as you know, I was born a Hindu and it will take me several re-births to repay a part of the affection, which you and your families have given me.

"Your next chief is well-known to you and to me and I am sure he will give you abler and more dedicated leadership.

"I wish your families good health and happiness. Jai Hind."

The Officers of the Central Reserve Police Force bade a touching farewell to their retiring chief Shri N.S. Saksena, on June 4,1977. A farewell dinner was arranged in the Group Centre at Jharoda Kalan and it was attended by officers stationed in the capital.

In a short but moving speech, the outgoing chief stated that he would be with the Central Reserve Police Force as long as he lived in this world. Their association, Shri Saksena stated, would not end even at that because his relations with the CRPF were like a Hindu marriage-not only for this life but for future lives too. After all, he added, you cannot part with yourself.

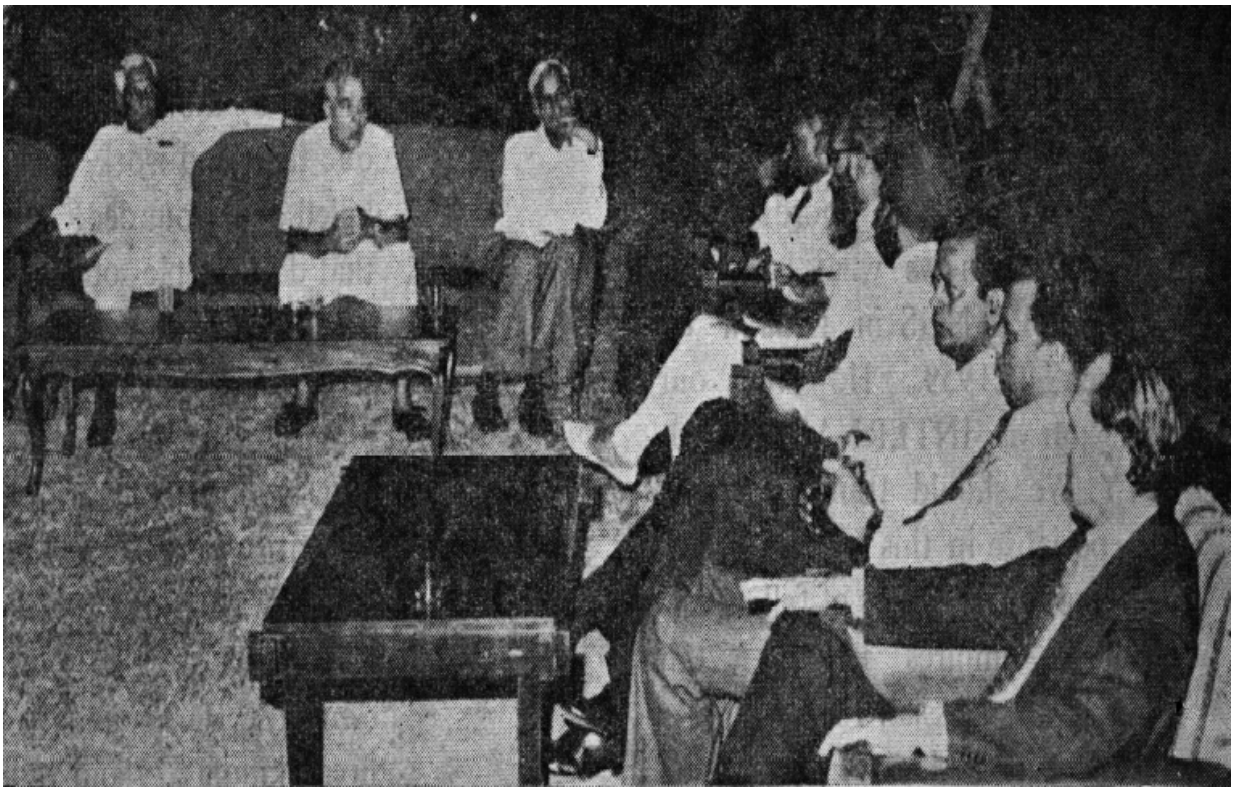
Shri S. M. Ghosh, the Director-General of Central Reserve Police Force, paid a glowing tribute to Shri Saksena when he stated that it would be futile for him to say anything about either qualities or performance of Shri Saksena, for the Central Reserve Police Force which was seen today was latter's creation.

Shri Ghosh stated that he had the privilege of serving under Shri Saksena and knew that the manner in which he functioned had won him laurels not only from the members of the Force but from other States as well. The Director General stated that he had seen the sympathy which Shri Saksena brought to bear upon various matters relating to the welfare of the personnel.

Shri Ghosh stated that it was a matter of satisfaction for the officers that Shri Saksena would still be in Delhi and he would guide them in conducting the affairs of the Central Reserve Police Force. He regarded Shri Saksena's appointment as a member of Union Public Service Commission as a matter of credit to the entire Force.

Later, on June 9, Shri N. S. Saksena, speaking to the ministerial staff of the Directorate and offices of the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspector General of Police, New Delhi stated that unless there is an honest and efficient ministerial staff, a Force of the magnitude of the Central Reserve

Police Force cannot be controlled and cannot function effectively.



The retiring chief with the senior officers of the Central Reserve Police Force,

The members of the ministerial staff are not merely file pushers. They have to deal with human beings, for behind every paper are a man and his problems. There will be trouble in a Force if the ministerial staff indulges only in raising objections.

Shri Saksena also stressed the need for recruitment of clerks from all parts of the country. Referring to the talk of retrenchment and reduction in staff, Shri Saksena emphasised that so long as members of the secretarial staff lived up to the motto (Service and Loyalty) of the Central Reserve Police Force, there will be need for them.

Shri Saksena paid a tribute to the CRPF and stated that time will tell how much service the Force had rendered to the country. In this connection he referred to the reports published about the Dimapur incident where it was the Central Reserve Police Force which had saved the situation.

Shri Saksena expressed satisfaction as to what he had been able to achieve, particularly in the matter of building accommodation. However, he felt that accommodation facilities were still inadequate. He hoped that this task would be completed by his successor.

Shri Saksena made an impassioned appeal to the staff not to close their minds. “The world is changing fast and there is need to acquire greater knowledge.”

Earlier Shri Genda Lal Sharma, Administrative Officer, paid a tribute to the retiring Director-General for the achievements made and gains of the Central Reserve Police Force during his leadership.

NOW A MEMBER OF U.P.S.C.

Shri N. S. Saksena, who retired from the post of Director-General, CRPF and Special Secretayr, M. H. A. has since been appointed a member of the Union Public Service Commission, an eminent position the normal tenure of which is six years.

It may be recalled that another former Director-General of CRPF, Shri Imdad Ali had been, on retirement, posted as the Indian Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen. The Officers and men of the CRPF feel proud of the confidence the government have reposed in its retiring chiefs.

Humour In Uniform

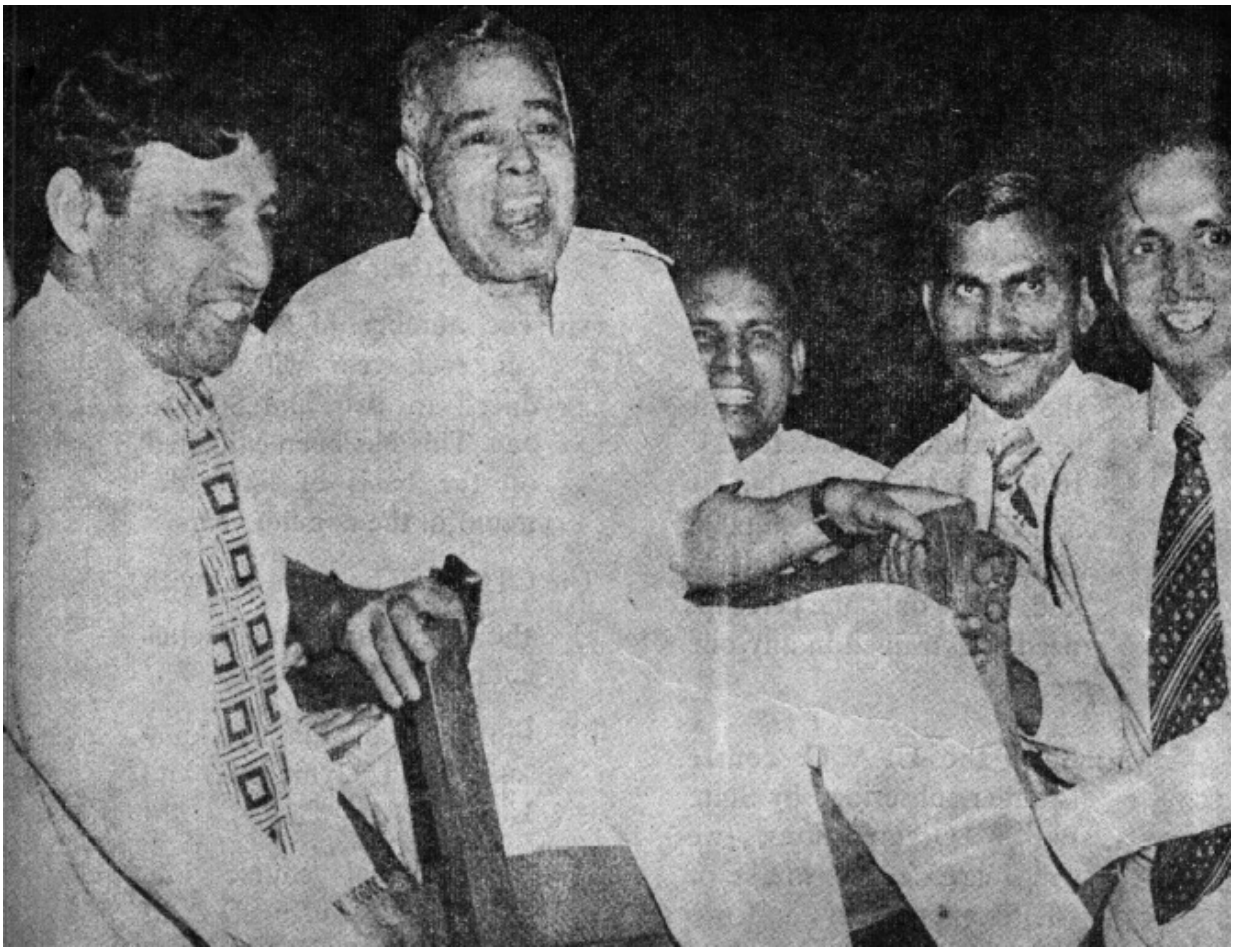
Capt George was at the base camp when ordered to move to a forward post on an emergent duty. Orders had to be obeyed but George’s wife was at the final stage of pregnancy. He called his Second in Command & briefed him to convey the developments in this regard to him at the earliest. But he was specific that in case of delivery, he should be informed without any loss of time.

On reaching the post, George briefed the operators to watch for his signals. In all his routine checks of the signal centre, he first asked for any personal message.

One morning while George was still in bed, a messenger came with the message : “Stores arrived.”

George rushed to the signal centre, flashed a message: “Intimate details” and sharp came the reply after some time: “Nomenclature not received.”

George was really impatient and flashed a Crash “Intimate whether transmitter or receiver.”



A Traditional Send-off.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN TRAINING COURSES

by
J. F. Ribeiro

When in-service courses were planned in the two CTCs, the intake n each course was first determined and the seats were then distributed to the Sectors, which in turn distributed them to their Ranges and the Ranges to the Battalions. By this system, each Bn got a number of trained men who could perform duties as instructors. Those who could not thus be employed, also benefited from the training since their knowledge had improved.

However, the following two factors which may have been taken into consideration, have now acquired new dimensions with the passage of time :

—

(i) How many trained men are presently required in a Unit, taking into account wastage ?

(ii) How many men of various ranks can a Unit spare at any one time without affecting its operational efficiency ?

An exercise was conducted to study the implications of these two essential factors in the revised context. A syndicate of six officers in the last Commandants' Course examined this problem in depth. Besides, a few Commandants from all the four Sectors were asked to give their views and the DIGs and IGs were also asked to comment on a paper, written by the Dy. Director Training, on this subject. Lastly, the Principals of the Training Institutions were consulted after the replies and views of the other officers were tabulated and put up to them.

We have finally decided to eliminate one course altogether, reduce the number of some courses and in some cases conduct the courses with fewer trainees. The gist of the proposals is given below:-

(i) The Intelligence Course can be eliminated, but the Map-Reading and Intelligence Course will be extended from six to eight weeks and will be confined to UOs and SOs only, with greater emphasis on intelligence. There will be only three Map-Reading and Intelligence courses instead of four as at present and the intake will be only 75 instead of 100. In this way three men per Unit (SOs & UOs) will be trained every year.

(ii) The number of trainees in the Gymnastics Course will be reduced from 30 to 25. It has been found that it is difficult to get suitable candidates for this course and hence only one per Unit need be trained in any one year.

(iii) Since the U. A. C. course is under-subscribed by State Police Organisations, we will increase the intake of CRPF personnel in this course. A few more men, trained in UAC, will be useful to our Force.

(iv) The number of trainees in the WT Course will be reduced from 175 to 100. Greater attention can then be paid to individual trainees, since this course is. very important from the professional angle.

(v) The number of trainees in the P. C. Refresher Course will be reduced from 45 to 40 and there will be only four courses instead of 5 every year, so that roughly two SOs from each Unit will be trained each year.

(vi) Similarly, there will be only three Mob Dispersal Courses instead of four, with 75 trainees insted of 100. Here also the courses will be confined to SOs & UOs and not to Constables as Constables can be given adequate instruction by the trained staff in their Units.

(vii) The number of JCCs to be run each year will be reduced to two and SCC to one. This has been calulated on the basis of likely demand in the coming years.

The CTC I will be entrusted with

a) the weapons and tactics course;

b) the Physical Training Courses i.e. PTI, Gymnastics and U.A.C; and

c) the technical course i. e. QM/MTO Course, D & M Course, Auto Fitters Course and a new course i.e. the QM Writers Course,

The CTC II will conduct the

a) Subedars Refresher Course;

b) PC Refresher Course;

c) Map-Reading & Intelligence Course

d) Mob Dispersal Course;

e) JCC and SCC; and

f) New Course i.e. Unit Education Instructors' Course.

Advantages

In this division of work and responsibility, there will be a saving of instructors. For example, the instructors who are used in the JCC, can also be used in SCC, and some doing the indoor instructons in Subedars Refresher Course can do similar duties in the PC Refresher Course. The savings thus effected will be utilised to convert some GD posts into technical posts for the technical courses. At present personnel have been attached from various Units, causing inconvenience to those Units. Besides, we will also be able to provide better supervision by surrendering a few GD posts and providing a few more officers ins-tead to each of these institutions.

From enquiries made by us during inspection of training institutions and also from the response to our circular calling for willingness of people for posting to training institutions, we found that there is no dearth of officers willing for such posting, but the number of SOs and UOs who want to come to the training institutions is comparatively small. Hence, by surrendering a few posts of Head Constables and Naiks, we will be partly solving this problem of having on our strengh unwilling personnel.

Weeding out Unwilling Ones

We further wish to tackle this problem by transferring unwilling ones and posting, as far as possible, only willing men who are also otherwise fit to work as trainers. If a sufficient number of willing men are not available (determined on basis of gradings in courses), we shall try to train them by putting them through a Potential Instructors' Course to be run at one of the RTCs. If they come up to the standard, we shall accept them. It is only if we do not get people in above two categories, that we shall be forced to post to training institutions a few good but unwilling intructors. But in this case we will limit their tenure at the training institutions to two years only.

After all these changes are effected, we shall still have a few posts of S.Is, Head Constables and Naiks in each training institution available and these will be used for sports -men. At present, we find that many Units are not able

to recruit top class sportsmen in the ranks of SOs and UOs for lack of vacancies or because they are not able to meet their operational responsibilities with men away on sports duty. By holding a few sportsmen against our training institutions, we lessen the burden on operational Units.

New Courses

Two new courses will be started, one in CTC I and the other in CTC II as mentioned earlier. The QM Writers' Courses in CTC I will cater for 30 trainees at a time. There will be three courses a year, each of 13 weeks, duration. Typing will be taught, besides other subjects connected with the duties of QM clerks. Only Head Constables and Naiks will be eligible for this course.

Unit Eduction Instructors Course will be of 16 weeks' duration and there will be two courses of 75 trainees in each course. SOs/HCs/Nks and L/Nks are eligible to attend these couress. We shall try and send a few educated men with B.Ed degrees for some type of training so that they may be able to conduct these courses. In this way, we hope to meet a very urgent need of our Units.

I have given above some of the changes that we have envisaged in conduct and structure of our courses. I have also mentioned some of the ancillary advantages that will accrue from this reorganistation, e.g.

a) reducing the number of personnel per Unit that will be required to attend courses at any one time.

b) obviating the necessity of attaching men to the training institutions from operational Bns; and

c) reducing the number of sportsmen held on strength of operational Bns.

At the same time, we expect all our Commandants to actively help us in achieving our aims by

i) planning their requirements in such a way that the wastage in the next 2/3 years is properly determined and only men who will definitely be used in the instructional roles and who are fit for the job of instructors will be sent for such courses;

ii) personally supervising the pre-course training of men to be detailed for the cour ses; and

iii) ensuring that not a single vacancy is surrenderd.

Technical Training College

We are very keen on improving the level of technical training. Shri B.K. Tripathy, Deputy Director (Prov), in his pamphlet on "Road Accidents In India And In Central Reserve Police Force" has emphasised the importance of training of drivers and fitters so that the number of accidents in the Force is reduced. By such training we shall also save on POL and help to extend the life of our vehicles. Hence, we are working on a project to start a full-fledged Technical Training College, where upgrading courses for drivers and fitters, on the lines of JCC and SCC for GD men, will be run.

At that time we shall also improve on our QM/MTO Courses on the basis of experience gained. Incidentally, we are going to increase QM/ MTO Courses from two to three in a year for 25 officers instead of 21 in each course. Besides, the course will be for 10 weeks, instead of 9 weeks as at present. This will help impart more practical training and introduce the officers to the principles of storage care and maintenance of ammunition and explosives.

We would welcome suggestions from any officer or member of the Force on the changes proposed. We will give all such suggestions careful thought.

THIRD PLACE IN NATIONAL GYMNASTICS

Central Reserve Police Force gymnasts representing Madhya Pradesh secured the third place in the National Gymnastic Championship held at Ropar (Punjab) from February 12 to 14, 1977. Punjab, represented by BSF gymnasts, won the team championship while Services were declared runners-up.

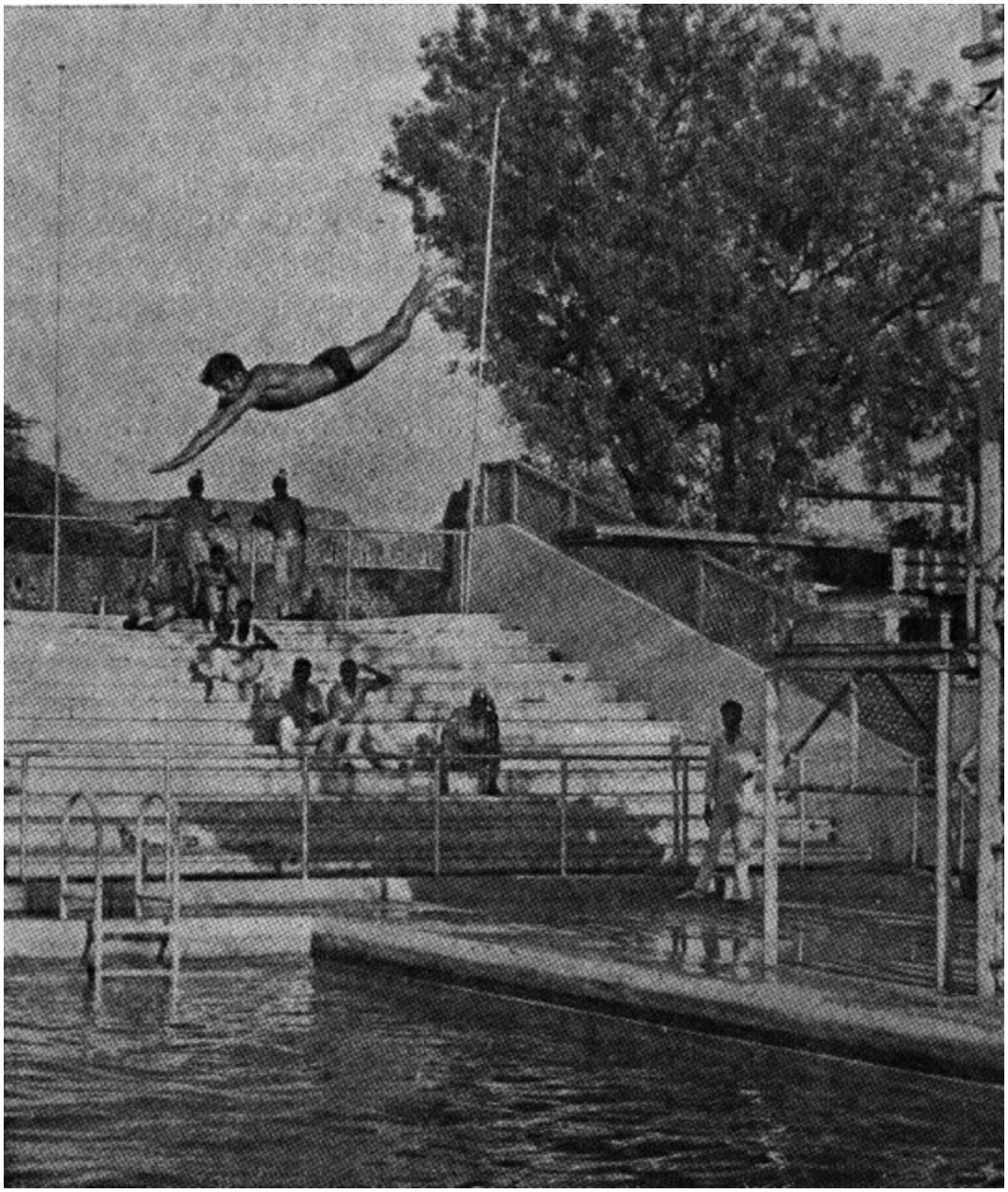
N.B. Bhonsle stood first and second in the parallel bar and horizontal bar exercises respectively. His brother V.K.Bhonsle was placed second in the floor exercises.

In the individual championship, Nimai Kanchi (Railways) bagged the title

while N. B. Bhonsle was declared runner-up.

TOURNAMENT ANNEXED

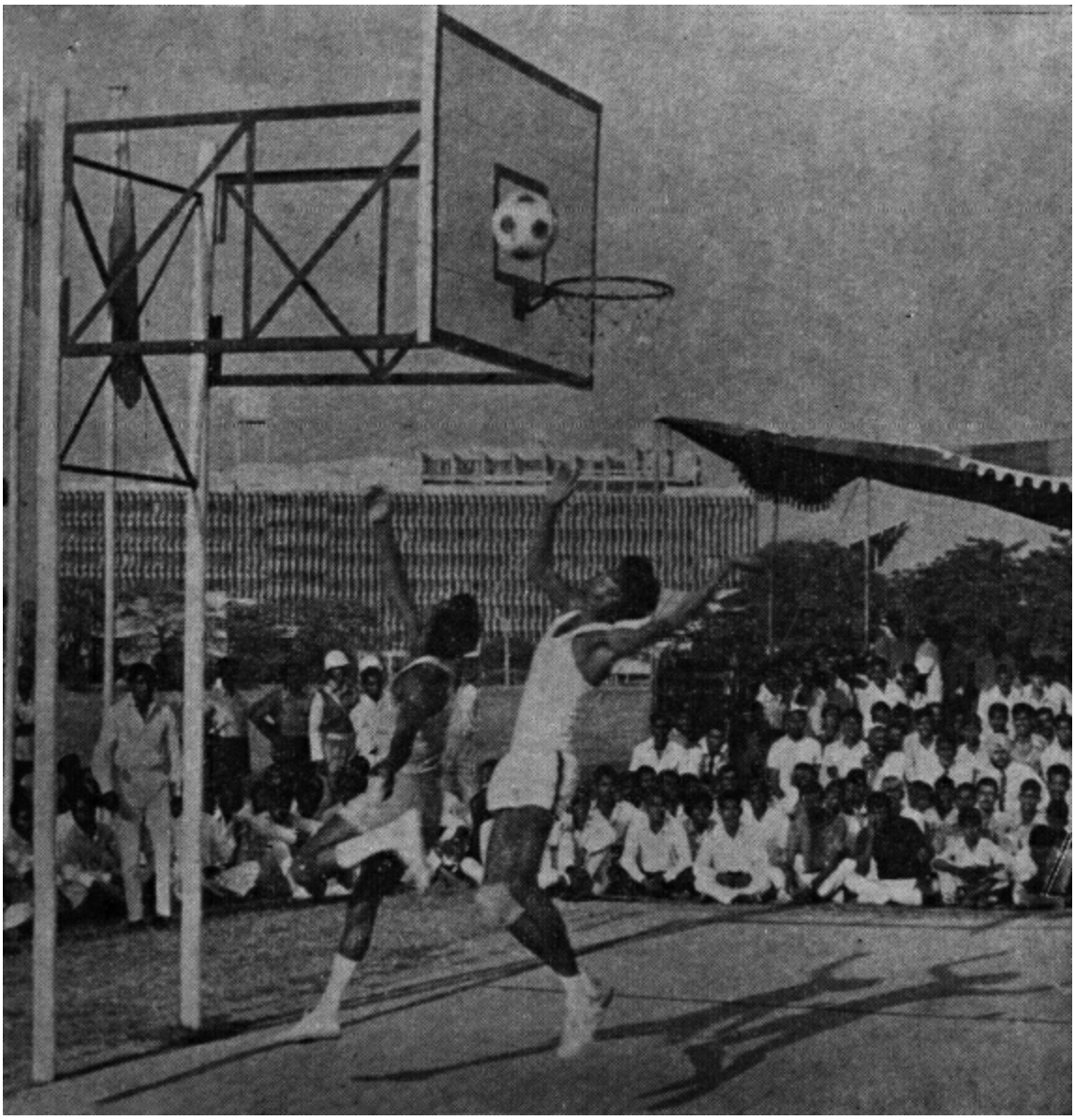
CRPF ‘B’ team emerged champions in the All-India Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Hockey Tournament held at Gonda from December 1 to 12, 1976.



Exhibition diving by CRPF men at the National Stadium swimming pool. In the Inter-Range Aquatics of the CRPF, as many as 15 records were broken in New Delhi from June 27 to 29. (Full report of Inter-Range Aquatics will be published in the next issue of the “Crapler”



Shrimati Farooqi giving away prize to S.I. Vishwanathan, the, best swimmer in the Inter-Battalion Swimming competition held at National Stadium New-Delhi.



A tense moment in the inter-Battalion basket ball.

CRP Win Laurels in Meghalaya Athletics

The Gauhati Range Athletics team participated in the 4th Meghalaya State Athletic Meet held from May 5 to 7, 1977. It secured position in following events :—

Rank & Name	*Event participated*	*Position secured*
Ct. Ramji Singh	400 Mtrs Race	3rd

Ct. Ramji Singh	800 Mtrs Race	3rd
L/Nk. Parsan Singh	1500 Mtrs Race	1st
L/Nk. Parsan Singh	5000 Mtrs Race	1st
Nk. Naubat Singh	5000 Mtrs Race	3rd
L/Nk. Parsan Singh	10000 Mtrs Race	1st
Nk. Naubat Singh	10000 Mtrs Race	3rd
Ct. Baldev Singh	110 Mtrs High Hurdles	1st
Ct. T. P. Mohan	400 Mtrs Low Hurdles	2nd
H. C. Maharanideen	Pole Vault	1st
Ct. Solan Mach	Broad Jump	1st
Ct. Raj Kumar	High Jump	2nd
Ct. Raj Kumar	Triple Jump	2nd
CRPF Team	4x 100 Mtrs Relay Race	2nd
CRPF Team	4 x 400 Mtrs Relay Race	3rd

ALL-INDIA OPEN ATHLETICS

An athletics team selected on the basis of performance in the All-India Police Games represented the Police in the Open National Athletic Meet held at Chandigarh from May 6 to 8, 1977.

Shri O. P. Yadav of the BSF was the Manager of the team. Shri H. P.

Singh Cheema of CRPF was the Chief Coach and Asst. Manager. Besides he headed the CRPF contingent in the team.

A combined training camp for athletes selected and their reserves was arranged at Jullundur under the administrative control of IGP, BSF, Jullundur. The camp was from April 21, 1977 to May 2, 1977. Coaches of CRPF and BSF were used to organise and train the team.

Due to the co-ordination achieved, the Police athletes showed much better team spirit and their performance was better than in previous years.

The Police team secured II position, trailing by a narrow margin of two points behind Services. The points were: Services 54 and Police 52. This was against the III position secured at Ajmer in 1976.

The main reason of losing championship to Services is that the Police team did not take part in 20-km walk. Since walk event is not kept in the Police Games, no athlete could be fielded whereas Services team fielded three men and bagged three positions, i.e. I, II and III, thus securing 9 points which made the difference towards the championship.

The following athletes were selected for II National Camp : (1) Hari Chand (CRPF), (2) Raghbir Singh Bal (CRPF), (3) KG Joseph (CRPF), (4) Praveen Kumar (BSF), (5) Gurdeep Singh (BSF), (6) Lamber Singh (BSF), (7) Ajaib Singh (BSF), (8) Ranjit Singh (BSF), (9) Gopal Saini (Rajasthan) and (10) Dakshinamurthy (Tamil Nadu).

The following athletes were not selected but they brought laurels for the Police team.

(1) SI Mohinder Singh (Haryana), (2)Nk Janak Chand (CRPF), (3) Nk CM Joseph (CRPF) and (4) SI Prabhati Lal (CRPF).

Thus 10 athletes were selected from Police team in a total of 32 selected to represent India.

SRINAGAR RANGE FOOTBALL

The 5th Inter-Battalion Football Tournament of Srinagar Range was held from April 4 to 12, 1977 at Polo Ground, Shillong. Altogether ten teams consisting of eight Battalions, Group Centre, Rampur and Group Centre, Jammu participated in the tournament.

The final match was played between 7th and 8th Battalions. The 7th Battalion defeated 8th (2-1). Smt. P.C. Das gave away the prizes.



Brig Puri being introduced to Kabaddi players before final of Inter-Battalion Kabaddi Tournaments of the Srinagar Range at Srinagar.

HOCKEY OUTFIT SHINES

The Central Hockey Team participated in Bombay Gold Cup and Beighton Cup tournaments held at Bombay and Calcutta in April 1977

respectively. Both these are top class and prestigious tournaments of the country.

Bombay Gold Cup

The tournament was conducted at Bombay from April 1 to 15. Our team played in pre-quarter-final against South-Eastern Railway, a young and upcoming team. This match was won by us by three goals to one. Shri S. S. Mann, Dy. S. P. scored a magnificent hat-trick.

On April 10, our team played against Punjab Police as a first match of quarter-final league. Though our team had an edge over Punjab Police, the match ended in a draw.

On April 11, our team played second match of the pool against Western Railway, but in last 15 minutes we lost the match (0-1).

On April 13, the last match of the league was played against Mohin-dra and Mohindra and we won this match by three goals to one.

Punjab Police and Western Railway both compromised and played a draw match so that the CRPF team could not enter in the semifinals. The leading daily newspapers of the country commented adversely on this “compromise.”

Beighton Cup

The tournament was held at Calcutta from April 22, 1977 to May 6, 1977. Our team was seeded direct in the quarter-finals of this tournament.

On April 27, a match was played agamst Mohan Bagan, senior league winners. The match ended in a draw and the rule of tie-breaker was applied. When both the teams had scored two goals each, the match was called off due to bad light. The match was re-played on May 3, 1977. We lost to Mohan Bagan by 2 goals to one.

IIad Division Hockey League Championship

The CRPF Hyderabad Range hockey team participated in this tournament. The team gave an outstanding performance and without losing any match reached the final.

Central Service Regional Board Annual Hockey Tournament Madras

This tournament was won by the Range hockey team and the CRPF thus lifted the trophy.

IN CONFIDENCE

***by* "EYRA"**

'Some men are essentially wise, most only look so, and few do look cootish despite all pretensions to the contrary. Yet they look less foolish than what they really are." So goes an old Chinese proverb.

Ever since I have known this, it has been a quest of identity for me where I belong. I fondly hoped I belong to the first category. However there are moments of serious doubts and introspection.

In these moments of truth, I am assailed by the nagging fear that the truth may be bitter— not as sweet as I imagine. These are the same moments of truth, as had justly lifted the veneer of make-belief at the precise moment before the BA results were out. I could not get a first class, the fond hope on which I had been deluding myself and feeding my parents. The same reckoning came in the M. A. results. Then they became a regular practice all through life.

What makes it worse. I distinctly see myself looking foolish. Do you also at times ? How do you think you look, your head bowed in object reverence, a coffin round your neck, paying obeisance to the weekly "head-repairer" who towers above you in his majestic glory -profound, proud, cruel and omniscient with the powerful clipper in one hand and the comb in the other.

None is a hero to this valet except the boss, (but let me add) nor even to his office superintendent. And how miserable have I looked ever afterwards and how sweetly foolish when he points out that the orders just passed by me in my regal glory are not only illegal but patently wrong.

I can clearly see my past catching up with me perennially. I do not know if yours does, but I may, however, share a confidence with you. I look proudly foolish, but in good and equal company, when I am inspecting a Quarter-Guard. The metallic clutter, the solemnity, the killing pauses and the fatal finality of....."Guard Tayyar Hai" is so wooden. This is only matched by "Sriman Bhojan Tayyar Hai", of a Mess Havildar, or am I foolishly disclosing all the secrets to you.....?

MEDAL FOR RESCUING CHILD

Constable Sugan Singh of 43 Bn CRPF has been awarded the “Jeevan Raksha Padak” for the courage displayed by him on December 29, 1975 in rescuing, a child from a burning hut in Sagazuni village in Nagaland.

Appreciation For Two Drivers

Shri N.S. Saksena, the Director General of Central Reserve Police Force, has, in demi-official letters to Naik Driver Brahm Dutt and Naik Driver Dhara Singh conveyed to them appreciations for their successful driving of vehicles for over 40,000 kilometers in hilly areas without any accident.

SWIMMING POOL AT IMPHAL

Sanction has been accorded by the Government for the development of site, services and construction of swimming pool of half the Olympic size at CRPF Group Centre at Imphal at a cost of Rs. 76,45,320.

Sanction has also been accorded for construction of CPWD Enquiry Office and residential quarters for CPWD maintenance staff at CRPF Group Centre at Rampur at a cost of Rs. 4,85, 600.

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of 40 Deputy Superintendents of Police to the rank of Assistant Commandants on ad-hoc basis has been approved. Of these 16 are against the existing vacancies and remaining 24 against the upgraded posts.

THE HOME MINISTER

Shri Charan Singh who has assumed charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs was born in 1902 at Noorpur in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh in a middle class peasant family. He graduated in science in 1923 and did his post-graduation from Agra University in 1925. Trained also in law, he set up practice at Ghaziabad. He shifted to Meerut in 1929 and later joined the Congress. He took a leading part in the national movement, courting imprisonment several times.

He was first elected to the U.P. Legislative Assembly in 1937 from Chhaprauli and represented the constituency in 1946, 1957, and 1962. He

became Parliamentary Secretary in Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's Government in 1946 and worked in various departments such as Revenue, Medical and Public Health, Justice, Information etc. In June 1951 he was appointed Cabinet Minister in the State and given charge of the Departments of Justice and Information. Later he took over as Minister for Revenue and Agriculture in the Cabinet of Dr. Sampurnanand in 1952. When he resigned in April 1959 he was holding charge of the Department of Revenue and Transport.

In Shri C.B. Gupta's Ministry, he was Minister for Home and Agriculture (1960). Shri Charan Singh served as Minister for Agriculture and Forests (1962-63) in Smt Sucheta Kripalani's Ministry. He gave up the Department of Agriculture in 1965 and assumed charge of Local Self-Government department also in 1966.

In 1967 he joined Shri C.B. Gupta's Cabinet but left the Ministry and the Congress to head the Samy-ukta Vidhyak Dal, the non-Congress opposition group, in the State Assembly. He formed the new SVD Ministry with himself as a Chief Minister in April 1967. He resigned as Chief Minister in February the following year and advised the State Governor to dissolve the Assembly and order fresh elections. He founded a new party, Bhartiya Kranti Dal, and fought the mid-term poll of 1969, capturing 98 seats.

After the Congress spilt, he became UP Chief Minister for the second time in February 1970 with the support of the Congress party. However President's Rule was imposed in the State on October 2, 1970.

Shri Charan Singh served Uttar Pradesh in various capacities and as Minister won reputation as a hard task master who would not tolerate inefficiency, nepotism and corruption in administration. A gifted parliamentarian and a pragmatist Shri Charan Singh is known for his eloquence and courage of conviction.

He was the chief architect of land reforms in U.P.; he took a leading part in formulation and fin-alisation of Debt Redemption Bill,. 1939 which brought great relief to rural indebtors. It was also at his initiative that the salaries and other privileges enjoyed by Ministers in U.P. were drastically reduced. As. Chief Minister he was instrumental in bringing about the Land Holding. Act 1960 which was aimed at lowering the ceiling on land holdings to make it uniform throughout the-State.

Few political leaders in the country can match Shri Charan Singh in their command of popular will at the grassroots level. A dedicated public worker and staunch believer in social justice, Shri Charan Singh's strength stems essentially from the confidence he enjoys among millions of peasants.

Chaudhuri Charan Singh leads a simple life and devotes his spare time to reading and writing. He is the author of several books and pamphlets, including "Abolition of Zamindari", "Cooperative Farming X-rayed", "India's Poverty and its Solution", "Peasant Proprietorship or Land to the Workers" and "Prevention of Division of Holdings Below a Minimum."

Even at 74, he is agile and dynamic as ever. Shri Charan Singh married Shrimati Gayatri Devi. They have one son and five daughters.

HIS TIP TO POLICE OFFICERS: DO NOT TELL A LIE

The Union Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, has strongly favoured the appointment of a Central Police Commission to streamline the working of the police Force throughout the country.

Shri Charan Singh was addressing the IPS Probationers who called on him in New Delhi on May 19, 1977.

Shri Charan Singh said that he would like the Central Police Commission to consist not only of police officers but also of persons not belonging to police service so that their points of view could also be adequately reflected in the Commission's recommendations.

In his advice to the probationers Shri Charan Singh said that there were widespread complaints of excesses committed by police during the emergency. Although a large number of policemen I were innocent of such excesses, still the popular image of the police had been tarnished. He was not against the use of force by the police but there should by a limit to such use. Shri Charan-Singh advised the probationers to do their bit for the uplift of the country by means of sincere and hard work.

His tip to the police officers was that they should enter the service by taking a vow not to tell any lie. If only all policemen were able to establish reputation for their honesty, the credibility of the entire force would be

considerably enhanced. The courts also would start believing the statements of police.



AROUND THE GROUP CENTRES

Annual Day of Central School in New Delhi

Central School, Jharoda Kalan celebrated its annual day on February 28, 1977.

In his welcome address, the Principal, Mr. Jaspal Singh, expressed his

gratitude to the CRPF officials who had been responsible for extending all facilities. A thunderous applause followed an announcement made by him that classes for ninth standard would commence from the academic session this year. Simultaneously a hostel too would start functioning within the Group Centre campus.

Recounting the progress that the school had made during this academic session, he said that the strength of the school children had risen from 130 to 330 and classes were started for 6th, 7th and 8th standard.

He praised the chairman of school's Managing Committee, Mr. K.L. Dubey, who had successfully persuaded the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to accord permission to begin classes for ninth standard. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan also released Rs. 53,000 for a laboratory and Rs. 23,000 for the purchase of furniture.

The audience was treated to a colourful programme of plays, skits, dances and group songs of various states by the young students.

Mrs. Talwar gave away the prizes to the outstanding students in the sports and academic fields.

RAMPUR

A magnificent school building has come up in the Group Centre campus at Rampur.

A recognised school, it runs classes up to the fifth standard. Of the 14 teachers, two are paid by CRPF while the rest are paid by the State Education Department.

With a strength of nearly 300 children, the school can boast of facilities for various extra-curricular activities like gardening, sports, sewing, etc. All items of furniture and other amenities are provided by the Group Centre.

CONSTRUCTIONS

Approval has been accorded for the construction of residential and non-residential accommodation for CRPF Group Centre at Imphal at a cost of Rs. 7,52,32,620.

Construction of residential and non-residential accomodation for CRPF Recruits Training Centre-I, Barwaha has been approved at a cost of Rs.

3,17,63,897.



I am longing to wear this.



"Puja" before the inauguration of Officers' Mess at Nagpur.

Officers' Mess at G.C. Nagpur

In a solemn but simple ceremony Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, IGP, Sector-1, Hyderabad inaugurated the Officers' Mess, Group Centre, C.R.P.F. Nagpur on April 14, 1977.

The function preceded by "puja" was attended by CRPF and CPWD officers.

This Rs. 7,31164 project is spread over an area of 1,97000 sq. meters.

50-BED HOSPITAL AT JAMMU

During the year 1976, a 50-bedded hospital was opened in Group Centre, Jammu at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. An X-Ray plant is being installed for the benefit of CRPF men and their families here.

As many as 58 vasectomy operations, besides one tubectomy operation, were carried out during last year. This year 8 CRPF men underwent vasectomy operations.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HOSPITAL STAFF

In order to ensure uniformity in the Force, the following posts have been declared “obligatory” and these Govt, servants will be entitled to rent free unfurnished accommodation in the CRPF campus :—

Assistant Matrons, Sister-in-charge and Ward Sisters, Staff Nurses (Male and Female), Radiographers and X-Ray Assistants, Lab Tech. and Assistants, Theatre Sisters, Compounders, Electricians, Nursing Orderlies/Ayahs, Ward Boys, Cooks, Sweepers and Chowki-dars.

According to the decision, “if suitable accommodation is not available and the Govt, servants do not reside in the CRPF premises, they discharge no obligation which would warrant payment of House Rent Allowance in lieu. Such Govt. servants will, however get house rent allowance, if any, admissible to other Govt, servants subject to such conditions as are attended to its drawal in respect of all Govt. servants.

Children Parks in Ajmer

Two children parks have come up in the Group Centre campus as a result of the efforts of the Group Centre personnel.

While one of them is near the Officers’ Mess, the other is near the family lines.

Beautiful marble benches, swings and other items of sports for children adorn the parks that are frequented not only by the kids but the elders also.

CLEANLINESS DRIVE

A cleanliness competition held in the Group Centre campus met with a good response from the residents of the Group Centre.

The residential area and its surroundings are being cleaned and maintained in a neat manner with a spirit of competition.

The board of officers who inspected the Type I, II and III quarters included a doctor.

The three best quarters in each type were awarded prizes by Mr. J. K. Balani.

Magesterial Powers for MOs

The Government of India have decided that the Medical Officers holding the rank of Commandant and Assistant Commandant are competent to exercise the powers of a Magistrate vested in such officers under the CRPF Act, 1949 and the CRPF Rules, 1955.

Hence, all Medical Officers holding the rank of Commandant or Assistant Commandant may now exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

HEROISM OF AN S.I. DURING BIHAR FLOODS

Unprecedented rains followed by furious floods in September 1967 caused havoc in Bihar. Patna City was threatened twice and was saved by Jawans of the CRPF. Flood waters did not spare the surrounding villages in Barh and Poon-poon Sub-Divisions.

SI Deen Dayal was the post Commander at Barh post where one Platoon of F Coy 14 Bn. was deployed to assist SDO Barh for law and order duties.

A steamer being used for relief and rescue operations sent from Mahendrughat on September 19 was rendered immobile since it ran short of coal at Barh. SI Deen Dayal offered his services. CRPF men at Barh rushed to Barh railway station at a time when Barh was surrounded by water and transported coal to enable the steamer to resume its journey for relief work.

On Sept 25, 1976 the swollen waters of Poon-poon river and the Masana and Gagai nullahs accum-mulated and formed a vast lake, creating havoc in Barh Sub-Division. SI Deen Dayal and his men once again rose to the occasion and, risking their own lives in the fury of floods, sent food to the moro-oned villagers.

SI Deen Dayal formed a party comprising 3 Constables and two “karamcharis” for distribution of 25 bags of flour, 10 bags of grain, 20 bags of bread, 5 tins of kerosene oil and 1 bag of bleaching powder for disinfecting wells in two country boats, one large and one small. The group launched two boats, in dangerously swirling waters at 9 a. m. and reached Ladme village after surviving many dangers.



S I. Deen Dayal

At one stage (the same evening) when they were trying to cross Masana Nullah, the current was so fast that they realised that it was impossible to cross the rivulet. Before they could plan or do anything, water started entering the boat and so they decided to return. But that also was not an easy task since they were already in the stream.

At this moment Const. Raghu Ram jumped into the water with a rope in his hand, perched on a tree about 50 yards away and pulled the boat. It was a delicate task and required skill and presence of mind because a little more or less pressure could capsize the boat. The rations were unloaded on a small stretch of road. The big boat was taken across Masana nullah and tied to a brick kiln. In the small boat, the jawans made several trips across the swirling waters and transhipped the rations once again in the big boat by midnight. They spent that night at the brick kiln.

For six days, the brave men rowed their way to as many as 22 inaccessible villages, including Sak-sora and Undauli and rendered help to the villages. Each of these hamlets was like an island in the sea. They operated within a radius of 48 kms. They spent sleepless nights. They went virtually hungry. They had only one proper meal during these days. They came across snakes

when they waded their way to reach marooned men, women and children.

During this period these villages were considered inaccessible and that is perhaps why Bihar Govt. switched over to dropping by Indian Air Force helicopters with effect from Sept 29, 1976 when this team had already covered many of the villages. That these CRPF men could succeed in their aim to save the marooned villagers, speaks volumes. SI Deen Deyal's leadership at this hour of trial and Const. Raghu Ram's dare-devil act in jumping into the swirling water of Masana at the cost of his personal safety saved many situations. Thus they were able to give timely help to about a thousand families.

Men, women and children of marooned villages were full of praise for SI Deen Dayal and his men. It created such an atmosphere in the Barh block that there was popular demand for CRPF and, finally, on October 5 another nine parties were despatched to the interior areas for equitable and just distribution of rations.

DG's CONCERN AT INCREASE IN M. T. ACCIDENTS

The Director General has, in a letter to Commandants, expressed concern at the increasing number of M.T. accidents.

Inspite of repeated instructions issued from the Directorate from time to time, the number of MT accidents have gone up in the last one quarter when there was movement by road of some Battalions.

During the period January 1, 1977 to April 30, 1977 as many as 4 CRPF men and 7 civilians were killed in such accidents.

"Losing 11 useful lives and injuries to 69 persons in 120 days cannot leave anyone happy. If I insist upon full use of CRPF vehicular fleet, our loss will be many times more. Time has come when occurrence of accidents involving loss of human life should be analysed in the light of the failure of the control and command of the senior officers. You are fully aware what factors -mechanical or human— contribute to such accidents. If you have failed to reduce the incidence of accidents with your normal supervision, you should better do it now with extra and personal supervision," wrote the Director General to the Commandants.

BARAK VALLEY EXPRESS

The Railway Board has allotted facilities of reservation of 8 second Class seats for para-military forces in the Barak-Valley Express in place of earlier allotment in 202 Cachar Express which has since been discontinued. Commandants are requested to bring this to the notice of the personnel deployed in Miz-oram to ensure its full utilisation.

NATHU SINGH

by
Brig. K. M. Pandalai (Retd)

(I am not writing about the illustrious senior officer, in case the title gives you that impression. I am not competent to do so, although I was privileged to serve in a Battalion he commanded. I write about one of those lovable types you can't do without in any Unit.)

It was raining throughout the long march. Not raining, but pouring as thick as an elephant's trunk. We were all wet to the skin or perhaps our marrows. Many of us took off our waterproofs, as these served no useful purpose, and were a definite hinderance in the instantaneous use of weapons. We were in the 'disturbed" Tamenglong Sub-Division of Manipur State. Our mission was restoration of law and order.

After pelting down on us for some hours, the rains stopped. I took the opportunity to order a long halt. My batman provided a ground sheet. With my pack as pillow and my feet two feet up a tree trunk, I was engaged in silent thought. The aroma of wood smoke assailed me as the Jawans struggled to brew some tea to wash down the sticky mass that was their lunch. Vegetables and puri are not an appetising lunch when they have coagulated into something which has lost warmth, shape and flavour. I heard someone say: "Saheb, Cha." And there it was, a mugful of hot steaming tea, And the hand that offered me tea. belonged to Nathu Singh, the "second-in-Command" of our Regimental Medical Officer.

I took an instant liking for this character. That evening when he punctured the blisters on my toes and applied tincture iodine and sticking plaster with loving care, he decidedly went up in my estimation.

Nathu Singh is an institution in Battalion. There is not a soul who does not know him; officers, JCOs Jawans and even families. He rules the roost in his kingdom—the medical inspection room—irrespective of changes in the Regimental Medical Officers. He has so far seen over a dozen and perhaps an equal number of Commanding Officers.

Nathu is nothing much to look at. No one will mistake him for "Mr ASIA." Years of bending over the dispensing table developed in him a slight hunch back. The fingers of his right (or is it left ?) hand seem to be in perpetual pose of taking imaginary pulse beats. His face is invariably bereft of any expression.

Nathu seldom talks. He is one of those silent strong men. He is at his best when things are at their worst or the MI Room is bursting with the sick and the maim, young and old. He has an uncanny knack of weeding out the chaff from the wheat, the malingerer from the genuinely sick. And for this one reason, if not many more, jawans had a lingering respect for Nathu. You may throw dust into the eyes of the new Doctor, provided you get through the sieve which is Nathu's hand.

Nathu had to inoculate over a hundred of the toughest arms that morning. The RMO had to do a dozen MI Rooms in addition to our own. Hence, he hardly performed the opening ceremony of inoculation saga before he rushed off on his round of mercy. After a sumptuous meal, Nathu had hardly taken off his shoes when he heard the measured tread of someone approaching his lair. Soon, with a scraping of shoes, the door was pushed open and the bare head of Hav. Ram Brichha appeared through the opening.

Nathu sat up on the bed, legs swinging down. "What brought you, Ustad, to this humble person ? Hope the Major Saheb is not proposing a night exercise or a route march."

"Well, you are not far wrong, Bhai," answered Ram Brichha. It is not a night exercise. If that were the case, it would not have caused all this worry. Perhaps you remember the night march of a fortnight ago when hardly hundred yards off the parade ground, I fell into the ditch and simulated a fractured ankle which earned me immediate reprieve from further troubles. No chai, not much luck can come that way. It is the assault course, in FSMO that has brought me here. I will report to you tomorrow morning. And you have to do the rest."

Nathu “No—No—that will not work. The sick report has to fall in half an hour before parade and will be first checked by the Adjt or Jem Adjt. It is a bit risky. Why not report tonight. You can be suffering from diarrhoea. And I will keep you here. The new RMO Saheb eats out of my hands. That should see you through the assault course. But Bhai, why don’t you request for leave pending retirement ? You have only three or four months to go.”

Ram—“Han Bhai, I will have to. These old bones are no good for further army service. Have a Biri. Or would you prefer a Charminar Cigarette? These days I carry a packet and a match box. As Officiating Company Havilda-Major I have to. The Company Havildar Major told me that the Major Saheb forgets his packet of Charminar or runs out sometimes. When he does, this packet comes handy. The moment Major Saheb has a cigarette between his lips, I rush up with a lighted match. If he fumbles for the cigarette packet itself, I offer one. The new Adjutant Saheb calls this proper “Shata-ph dooties.”

The moment Hav Ram Brichha departed, Nathu stretched himself on bed. But the fate was against him that afternoon. He was soon disturbed by an agitated Thandi Ram crash-landing into the room. Nathu had developed a dislike for Thandi ever since they first met. To begin with, Thandi was bit too educated and could be seen reading English newspapers in the Information Room. Secondly, he assumed the superior air of the Signal Platoon boys. Thirdly, he belonged to the Subedar-Major’s village. To Nathu, three very good reasons why Thandi Ram should be kept “at arms, length.”

“Offence is the best form of defence”—somewhere in Nathu’s brain this norm rankled. And he decided to put it into practice.

Nathu Singh— “What the hell is all this crash-landing into the dispensary without permission ? Don’t you know the timings of the MI Room. I will ring up...”

Thandi Ram—”Ustad that is exactly what I have come here for. And you are being unnecessarily cross with me.”

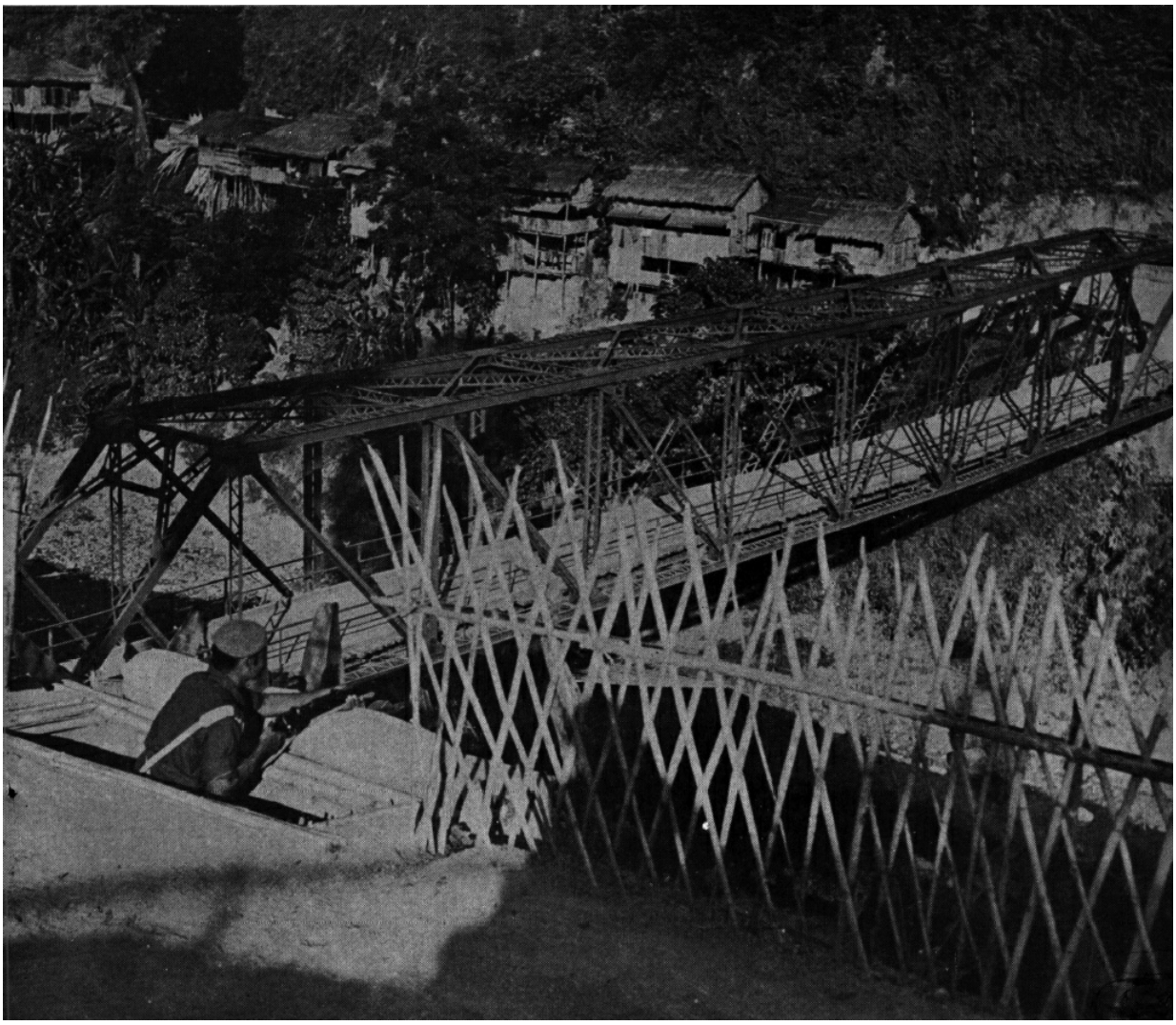
Nathu Singh—”Listen, I have no time to waste. After inoculating the whole Battalion, and administering to the families in the absence of the lady doctor, one has every right to rest. And where can one rest? I have to make out the indents for medicines and get these signed by the Doctor Saheb.”

Nathu was not allowed to finish the tale of woes, as his third visitor of the

afternoon, this time, an irate Adjutant arrived on the scene. The Adjutant Saheb stormed into the MI Room and demanded in his best parade ground voice and language as to why Nathu did not answer the telephone. Nathu seized up the situation in a flash and was off the mark giving Thandi no chance at all.

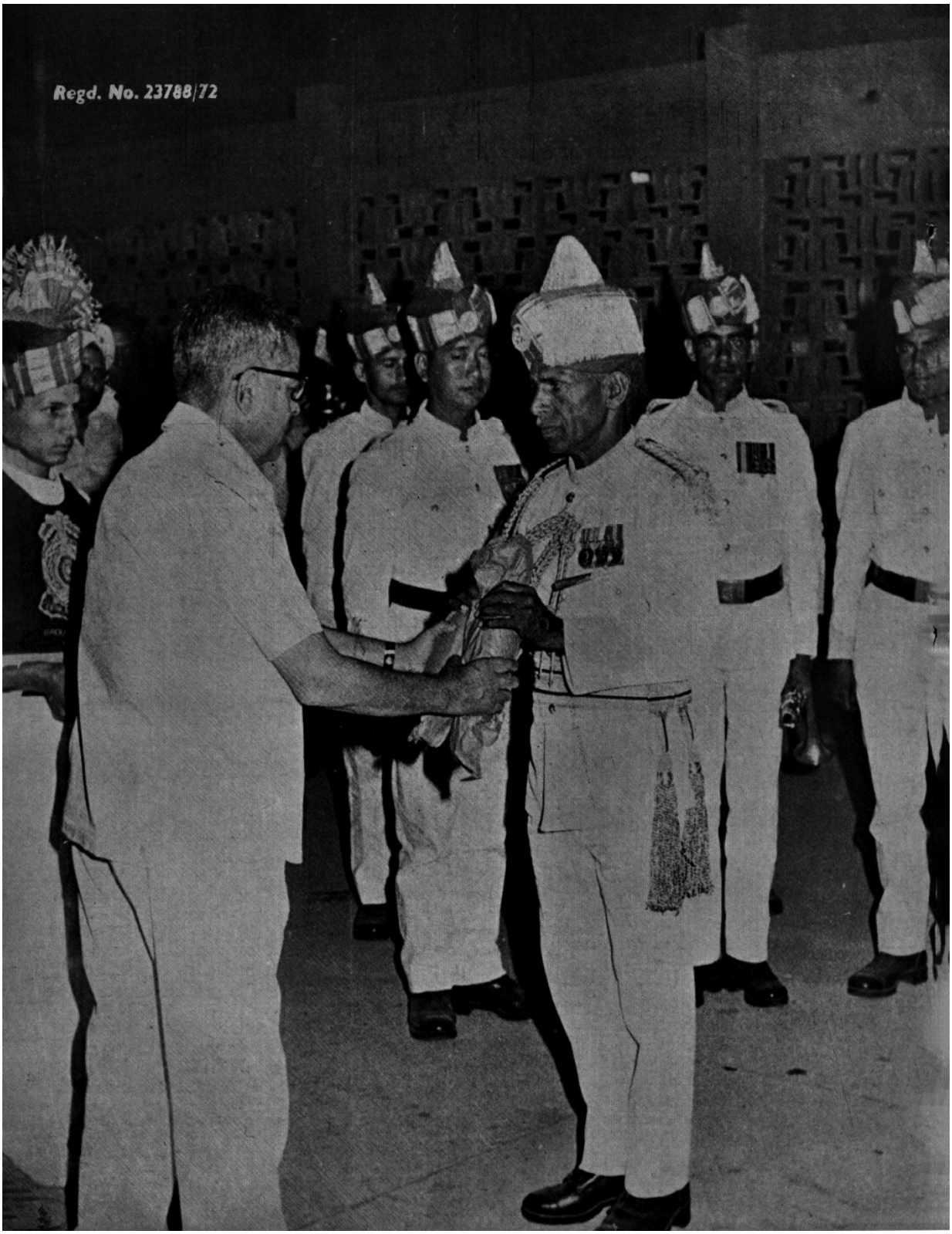
“Saheb the telephone was taken to the range in the morning. Ever since I p. m. when the telephone came back to the Signal Platoon from the range, I was requesting them to instal it. Who bothers about my request? Only a minute ago Thandi Ram arrived here. Instead of installing the telephone, he was arguing with me about his imaginary illness and wasting time.”

This was more than what the Adjutant Saheb in his present mood could tolerate. He turned round to the Jemadar Adjutant Saheb, who in the meanwhile had put in his appearance and had Thandi Ram marched off. Nathu knew by experience that it is best to bow low before the storm and let it blow over. After a discreet interval, Nathu was seen going towards the Jemadar Adjutant’s residence.



Vigil at the Turial bridge, village and water point of Mizoram.

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THE CRAPLER

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Shri Charon Singh, Union Home Minister, visiting Irwin Hospital, Delhi to see Constable Sudhir Chand of CRPF who was stabbed in the chest when he gallantly intercepted dacoits in Sadar Bazar, Delhi *(Report on page 33)*

THE CRAPLER



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**Blessings of Yoga* : "Yoga aims at an all-round development of personality including improvement of body, mind and spirit, and therefore it is a way of life and not a set of exercises which can be taken as one likes."

**Guerillas of the Mind* : Noted author, Michael Frenchman affords to the readers of the "Crapler" a peep into the guerillas of the mind who do not use bombs, but cause more damage because they destory the mind.

**A Pharaoh among Policemen* : A story of how a police officer discovered a Pharaoh among policemen.

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Also reports on Inter-Range sports and CRPF triumph in Murugappa Gold Cup hockey.

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"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor.

INTERNAL SECURITY: SOME REFLECTIONS

by
K. M. iviathur

Widespread civil disturbances and subversive movements threaten the internal security of a country. These may consist of indiscriminate looting and burning; open attacks on officials, buildings, railways, buses, telecommunication lines, food grain godowns, vital industrial installations etc; student, industrial and agrarian unrests; communal, regional and linguistic violence; insurgencies and rebellions and terrorism.

In such disasterous law and order disturbances, enemy agents or enemy infiltrators can also be involved both in peace and cold war. The wholesale mass violence, anti-authority bias and every-day political agitations in the form of “gheraos,” bandhs, morchas, strikes etc. have become endemic. The problems affecting internal security include violent agitations, industrial unrest, agrarian trouble, espionage, subversive activities, political agitations, economic offences, inter-State border disputes and large-scale disturbances of various types. Internal security of a country can be threatened by economic offences like smuggling and anti-national business transactions.

Internal security is a wide term and refers to the security of the country from its internal sources. Railway security, economic and political security, industrial security port security, and highway security are various aspects of internal security. Internal security includes maintenance of internal order, identification and neutralization of subversives, resource control and the collection and dissemination of intelligence concerning all types of insurgent activities. Internal security refers to the creation of a state in which the country is free from the dangers of subversion, infiltration, espionage, sabotage etc. from enemy agents or anti-social elements.

Coastal guards have been constituted with a view to protecting the territorial waters, enforcing criminal laws of the country and protecting national interests in such waters. The functions of coastal guards include organising salvage, search and rescue operations, curbing smuggling and detecting breach of national laws in territorial waters. Police CRPF, CISF, Railway Protection Force, BSF and IB are the other organisations which

ensure internal security in their own spheres.

Responsibilities and Tasks

The responsibilities of the police in maintaining internal security are to :

(a) preserve peace, including control of riots and large-scale disturbances;

(b) protect population from intimidation, terror and other forms of insurgency;

(c) prevent crime, sabotage and subversion;

(d) enforce the laws; and

(e) apprehend offenders.

The specific tasks of the police in maintaining internal security may include but are not limited to the following : —

(a) patrolling in any of its various forms;

(b) intelligence and counterintelligence activities, including determination of causes of insurgency and the identification and neutralization of subversives;

(c) regulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic including road blocks, inspection of identification and travel documents;

(d) resource control measures to deny critical supplies and services to the insurgent groups to separate the insur gents from a base of support among the population and to identify and neutralize insurgents;

(e) guarding lines of communications and vital installations;

(f) enforcement of regulations concerning possession of fire-arms, food, medicines and other critical or contraband items;

(g) prevention of unlawful assemblies and demonstrations;

(h) criminal investigation;

(i) censership;

(J) civic action projects;

(k) confrontation management and riot control, mob control or crowd control.

The various legal provisions available at present connected with the maintenance of internal security are given in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; the Police Acts, 1881; the Indian Penal Code, the Defence of India Act, 1962 and the Defence ot India Rules, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, the Defence and Internal Security of India Act and Rules, 1971, Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 and various criminal laws (amendment) Acts.

The maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 has been enacted to provide for detention in certain cases for the purposes of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 provides for effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations. Sections 30 and 30-A of the Police Act, 1861 deal with the regulation of public assemblies and processions and licensing of the same. Under Rule 66 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules 1971, curfew can be imposed in any specified area and Govt, can thereby direct that no person, within a specified area, shall, between specified hours, be out of doors except under the authority of a written permit.

The Defence of India Rules framed under Section 3 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 invest the police with special powers for the implementation of the Act. Any police officer may seize and remove unauthorised arms and explosives carried or possessed by any person under Rule 81 (2) (b). The Defence of India Rules are very exhaustive and confer wide discretionary powers on the police. The existing laws of the land give adequate powers which, if effectively used, can deal with all types of internal security problems. However various acts and laws, dealing with various types of

internal security problems are all scattered and fragmented. Legal provisions need to be consolidated, combined and put together so that thev became easily available and handy.

State's Responsibilities

Under our constitutional system, the primary responsibility for internal security rests with the State Govt. and their police. The Central Govt. can,however, provide assistance to the States when State Govts cannot protect themselves against internal violence. The constitutional provisions clearly indicate that the Union Govt. has a positive and vital role to play.

Professionalism

The Internal Security Academy has been established by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs to impart training to senior police officers, Magistrates and administrators in internal security. The Internal Security Academy at Mt. Abu can strive in a professional manner at providing nourishing environment for a dynamic training in internal security wherein conceptual and structural aspects of the subject will be properly blended.

The tradition-bound riot drill training needs to be so redevised that the emphasis should shift from unrealistic and hackneyed drill movements to realistic and action-oriented exercises. For various aspects of internal security training, action-oriented exercises need to be so devised that like army, trainees should get exposed to field exercises in which actual practical life situations are simulated almost to perfection. Training of police officers in crowd control should be carried out under simulated conditions by making them actually face brick-bats in accordance with the principle of "battle innoculation".

The police have a very rich material at their disposal for preparing case studies and developing field exercises for combating unruly rioters and other large-scale disturbances. It will be very useful for police officers to visit countries abroad and to study how other countries resolve the conflict between the constitutional rights of citizens and the maintenance of public peace.

In the theoretical side, constitutional provisions (fundamental rights of assembly and concept of public order), legal provisions (Criminal Procedure Code 1973, Indian Penal Code, the Police Act, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, social psychology (behaviour of crowds and their

leaders, psychology of complacency and rumours and their consequences, group conflicts and organisational behaviour), types of large-scale disturbances (communal, political, agrarian, religious, sectarian, industrial, educational and economic), guerilla warfare and insurgency operations, machinery for enforcing internal security are some of the most important subjects which are required to be discussed in depth in the class. The directing staff of the Internal Security Academy, Mt. Abu with the help af State police and Bureau of Police Research and Development can constitute study teams who can go to the field for conducting on-the-spot purposive studies of various situations and prepare detailed case studies.

Riot Control

Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt, of India, New Delhi conducted a sample study of 52 different types of disturbances which occurred during 1971 to 1975. The following are the important conclusion and recommendations of the study of 52 cases :—

Firing in the Air

Effects of firing in the air ultimately depend upon a number of factors, like the size, composition, type mood, leadership and preparedness of the crowd. Instead of imposing a blanket ban on firing in the air, it should be left to the discretion of the officer on the spot “who is the best man to decide.”

Weaponary System of the Police

The need for some more effective weapon than tear gas and less deadly than bullets is highly urgent. It is extremely important to devise, develop and introduce non-lethal but effective weapons in the armoury of the police.

Use of Tear-gas

There is urgent need to experiment with C.S. gas in actual situations. Tear-gas in adequate quantities should be kept at all sensitive points, specially in those areas which have a history of violent agitations.”

Mobilization and Deployment of Manpower

An adequate deployment of trained manpower at the right place at the right time is one of the most important factors in controlling riots. The police should make every effort to mobilise as large a force as possible and deploy it “effectively from the very beginning.”

Response Time

A swift police response is crucial to the success of riot control operations. Delay in arriving at the scene of trouble prevents the officer-in-charge of the force from grasping the complexities involved in the situation properly and briefing and deploying his men suitably."

Command and Control

"Every police party deployed to control a roit should be headed by a responsible officer. The officer on the spot must be entrusted with not only the responsibility but also the power to take effective action."

Intelligence

"Collection of intelligence and its correct appreciation must be accorded a very high priority in the planning and policies of the police concerning riot control operations."

Approach

"The police should not merely wait for things to happen but play a more active role in the form of exploring and utilising all possible means to diffuse the explosive situation. This requires a thorough understanding on the part of the police of the various forces which underlie the riotous situations and ability to invent and employ new ideas and methods. The approach must remain elastic and flexible to be shaped by the prevailing circumstances in each case."

Training

"All instances of erratic, casual, confused and delayed response, wrong deployment, firing in an aimless and indisciplined manner and other deficiencies in the handling of disturbances by the police could be ascribed to a great extent to lack of adequate and sound training. Training in this field must be a continuous training and should expose police personnel to new ideas, methods, tactics and equipment of riot control.

Demand of the Public

"It is the duty of the authorities to treat all genuine demands of the public in a systematic and considerate manner."

Need for Patience

In the seminar held on “public order—scope and extent of effective public action” organised by National Police Academy on 15th and 16th November, 1971 consensus was reached that patience and restrain are called for in dealing with a peaceful procession even though it may technically violate orders U/S 144 Cr. P.C. since experience has shown that attempt to break up such a procession by using violence in blind deference to Section 144 Cr. P.C. often turn it into a violent mob and precipitates a riotous situation.

Involvement of Public

In our present set-up, a big communication gap exists between the law and order enforcing agencies and the law-abiding citizens, with the result that public fails to provide assistance to the Govt in maintaining internal security and a minor skirmish mushrooms into a full-fledged mass agitation with its attendant devastation and destruction. Police can give valuable co-operation if they had the benefit of education in internal security.

Internal security can be included as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of all schools and colleges. The scheme of involving the public in the maintenance of internal security is prevalent in a highly sophisticated form in countries like Russia and China. All responsible sections of the population should be educated in internal security through a nationwide propaganda campaign by making use of the media of the press, radio, television and films.

Through periodical meetings, discussions, seminars on internal security organised right from the grass-root level like the block to the district, state and right up to the national level, all sections of the society should be made conscious of their responsibilities in maintaining internal security and vital sections of the community should be educated to actively assist the authorities in times of disturbances.

The police and the community are one. Internal security duties can not be the exclusive province of the police; voluntary and spontaneous co-operation and assistance of various sections of the community alone can secure internal security of the country.

THE MUGHALS



.... but they loved life in tents

Despite their architectural ambitions and achievements, the great Mughals continued to use tents. There was something in this improvised dwelling that seemed to give the Mughal emperors more freedom and satisfaction. Having sprung from a Central Asian nomad horde, the early chiefs of Taimur's race were perpetually on the move, accompanied by their army.

This traditional habit was maintained in India by the earlier and more active emperors of that house. "The original nomadic habits of the royal house are betokened by the singular habit, that the wives of the emperors were delivered lying upon a saddle-cloth."

From Babar to Bahadur Shah, the great Mughals were seldom long in one place, and the greater part of their life was spent under canvas. There was so much stench and congestion in the late 13th century Delhi that Shaikh Nizamuddin preferred to stay in the camp. Towards the end of his life, Aurangzeb always lived in a tent, never entering the palace. During the five years of his reign, Bahadur Shah never slept in any building and did not enter one in the day-time on more than one or two occasions.

Chiefly because of this nomadic habit, the Mughal Empire had never had a fixed capital; the only capital was the place at which the sovereign might happen to be, or as the Romans said : *Ubi Imperator, ibi Roma.* Consequently, the whole apparatus of Government had to be carried wherever the emperor went. All the great officers of State followed him and all the imperial records moved with them.

The Mughal camps extended to immense size to accommodate an army, a court and a civil executive. The royal camp must have been a whole town of shamiyanas and tents.

Each Mughal soldier seems to have had the shelter of a tent, even if it consisted only of a cotton cloth raised on two sticks. In "Ain-i-Akbari" we find descriptions of some of the shamiyanas and tents used. The shamiyana (may be from Sham—evening—that is an awning for use in the evening) was an awning, usually of lively colours and rich patterns. It could be left open on one or more sides, or enclosed within canvas walls called "qanats."

The largest of the shamiyana type known as "bargah", could accommodate more than 10,000 persons. It took 1,000 men one week to put it up with the help of various kinds of machines.

The emperor and the great nobles were provided with tents in duplicate, one set being sent on to the next camping ground while the other set was in use. The tents thus sent on were called the "peshkhanah" or advance house.

Shahjehan's tent, Dil-badil or "Generous Heart", was of an enormous size. It cost 50,000 rupees. When Bahadur Shah ordered this tent to be erected in Lahore in 1711, 500 tent-pitchers and carpenters were employed for one month in putting it up, and in so doing several persons were killed.

The emperor's camp was about one and a quarter miles in circuit. It had 120 tents, the largest one might admit 3,000 men. All this was surrounded by a wall of cloth 6 ft. high, outside which was a paling which surrounded the whole; between these two enclosures lived the guards. Further off, there was another paling, and in the intermediate space lived guards and people attached to the imperial house-hold such as watermen, paper-bearers etc.

Akbar's enclosure of canvas screens was 1,530 yards long and about one-fifth of that distance in breadth. It was divided across its length into four courts. Over the entrance was the Naqar-Khanah (the drum house), in the second court was the audience tent, in the third a more private hall, and in the

fourth the sleeping tents. Behind was a place for Akbar's mother while outside and still more to the rear were women's apartments surrounded by guards.

Along the outside of the enclosure were ranged on each side the Karkhanans or departments of the household and arsenal. Outside the gate of the enclosure were the elephants and horses on one side, and the records, the carts and litters, the general of artillery, and the hunting leopards on the other. Alamgir's whole camp would have measured about six miles in circumference.

Bernier has left an account of the mode of pitching an imperial camp. First, the 'Mir Manzil' or 'Lord of the stages' selected fit spot for the Emperor's tents. This was a square enclosure 300 paces each way. The whole of it was surrounded by screens, 7 or 8 ft high, secured by cords to pegs and stayed by poles fixed at an angle, one inside and one outside, at every 10 paces. The entrance was in the centre of one of the sides. On each side of the gate were two fine tents, where were kept a number of horses "ready, saddled and caparisoned".

In front of the entrance was a clear space, at the end of which stood the Naqar-Khanah. Close to it was the Chaukikhanah. Round the enclosure were the imperial bazars marked out "by long poles surmounted by the tails of the great Tibet cow which had the appearance of so many periwigs."

The princes and great nobles had their camps at various distances, sometimes of several miles, from the Emperor's tents; the only order observed was that the chiefs' tents must face towards the imperial Public Audience-Hall. The Emperor's palace was placed in the centre of the camp and the light artillery was disposed all round it.

The tents of the generals, of a much less height than those of the Emperor, were pitched in the different quarters of the camp. The sutlers and traders had streets assigned to them. Aurangzeb, we are told, dragged in his train "a travelling city as large and as peopled as his capital."

The tents of the Emperor, his sons and grandsons were of a red canvas-like cotton cloth. Round the Emperor's tents was the enclosure called the Gulalbar. The imperial tents were collectively styled as the Daulat-khanah (abode of prosperity). Outside it a ditch was dug and red flags were displayed on poles.

The imperial kitchen fed a certain number of palace servants and some armed guards and artificers. And a charity kitchen, Langar-khanah, was kept up at the Emperor's expense. In the like manner, a chief too, distributed cooked food to the men attached to him. Outside these limited circles, every person was left to provide for himself, buying from day to day enough for his daily needs from the banyas, who followed the army.

The supplies of grain were brought in on the backs of bullocks by the travelling dealers known as Banjarahs. "It is by these people that the Indian armies in the field are fed, and they are never injured by either army. The grain is taken from them, but invariably paid for. They encamped for safety every evening in a regular square formed by the bags of grain, of which they construct a breastwork.....Guards with matchlocks and spears are placed at the corners, and their dogs do duty as advance posts. In addition to those brought in by traders, supplies were also added to by raiding and plundering the country side through which the army marched.

Evidence of the nomadism in the blood of the Mughals is also found in their attitude towards the city. "A verse recited to catch Abdur Rahim Khan's attention as he set in his shamiyana in the evening to enjoy the breeze and received visitors at his first halt on a journey from Agra to Burhanpur reflects the principle on which a Mughal city was founded :

"The benefactor is not without resources in the mountains, the desert and the wilderness.

Wherever he goes he pitches his tents and sets up his court".

It did not necessarily imply giving life a sedantary character or civilization a fixed abode of brick and stone.

(SOMA HALDAR)

(Courtesy: The "Statesman")

BLESSINGS OF YOGA

by

B. Verma

Yoga is a Sanskrit word arising out of the root "Yuj" which means "to join". Usually it is understood to mean joining the soul to the Ultimate, but

another meaning that can be given to it is to integrate. So Yoga can also mean integrating the body, the intellect and the spirit. As a matter of fact Yoga aims at achieving unity with the Ultimate through integrated development of the body, the intellect and the spirit.

Way of Life

The ultimate goal of Yoga as described in Yoga Sutras of Patanjali is Kaivalya, which can be translated as the state of oneness. However, besides this ultimate goal, there are lesser goals which may be listed as peace of mind and heart; power of will, love and intellect; direct control of the mind over the body; various psychic faculties; control of mind and power of concentration; control over the emotions, including removal of undesirable emotions like pride, fear, greed etc; removal of diseases of body and mind; bodily efficiency, including health, suppleness, longevity etc.

Thus it may be seen that Yoga aims at an all-round development of personality including improvement of body, mind and spirit, and therefore it is a way of life and not a set of exercises which can be taken as one likes.

There are eight steps or parts prescribed for the aspirant of Yoga in the Yoga Sutras. They are : abstentions, observances, postures, control of life force, sense withdrawal, concentration, meditation and “samadhi”. Out of these eight, the first two pertain to the attitude of the aspirant towards the outer world and towards himself, the next three pertain to the body and the senses and the last three deal with the inner self.

Restraints

Because Yoga confers powers, which are not available usually, it is very necessary that the aspirant should have complete control not only over the powers, but also over himself, so that these powers may not be misused or misutilised. Therefore, the first two steps are Yama or abstentions, and Niyama or observances. The abstentions are: (i) non-injury, (ii) truthfulness, (iii) non-thett, (iv) non-sensuality and (v) non-greed.

These restraints or abstentions are universal and have been prescribed by every religion and civilization.

The observances that pertain to the conduct of the individual himself are: cleanliness, contentment, conditioning of body, sense and mind, self-study and attentiveness to God. The last one is very important in that without this

no Yogic practice would be possible. This can be summarily described as acceptance of all experiences without resentment, because every experience that takes place is a manifestation of God's will. Once this particular concept is fully assimilated, all experiences become equally acceptable and are enjoyed by the aspirant.

Manifold Benefits

The benefits of these abstentions and observances are manifold.

When non-injury is accomplished, all animosity ceases in his presence. When truthfulness is accomplished, results of actions come under his control. When non-theft is accomplished, all riches become available. When non-sensuality is accomplished, vigour is obtained and with the accomplishment of non-greed, method of births and rebirths can be perceived.

From cleanliness of the body, protectiveness of the body results. Contentment results in the highest form of pleasure. With conditioning of the body and senses, various powers of the body and senses are obtained. Self-study enables one to contact the desired divinity and attentiveness to God results in “samadhi”.

Asana or posture described in Patanjali Yoga Sutra is one in which one can stay comfortably without any tension or movement for a long time. However, this has been elaborated by the Hath Yogis into various postures which aim at the control of the body, internal organs and the body functions, so that body becomes healthy and supple, span of life increases and various body functions including internal voluntary and involuntary functions come under the control of the aspirant.

Next step is Pranayama or control of the life force. This control is established through control over breathing. Once life forces are controlled, the aspirant obtains enlightenment; besides he achieves longevity and freedom from all diseases and old age.

Withholding of Senses

The last in the series dealing with the external world is Pratyahar or withdrawal, that is, withholding of senses. In this all the senses are withdrawn from the external world by severing their connection with the chitta or mind. When Pratyahar is accomplished, mind acts simply as a message reception centre. The senses still continue to receive information regarding the external

world, but the inner self is not swayed or disturbed by them.

The remaining three steps are known as Sanyam and they pertain to the internal development of the aspirant; the first being Dharna or concentration. In this the mind is concentrated on a particular point or idea. It may be mentioned that concentration has to be absolute, that is, no other subject or idea should be allowed to intrude during concentration. The practice of concentration improves the efficiency and application of mind and makes it "one pointed". The second step is Dhyan, or meditation. In this, while concentration is still operative that is the mind is still concentrated on one subject or idea, it contemplates all its aspects. For example, if one is concentrating on rose in meditation, one would be meditating on all its aspects and would consider it as completely as possible.

The Last Step

The last step, Samadhi, is obtained when the process of meditation reaches its end, and when all the ideas are integrated, all superfluous thoughts are eliminated and one can perceive the Ultimate Reality. In this state superconsciousness is awakened. It may be grossly compared to a good piece of music in which there is no unnecessary note, and which makes a complete harmonious whole by itself. In "samadhi" the aspirant can perceive the entire creation as manifestation of the Ultimate. Needless to say that such a state will automatically mean complete knowledge of the Ultimate Truth.

It can be easily seen that practice of Yoga is a unique method of spiritual development in that it does not require the aspirant to follow any particular religious belief and can be practiced by persons following different religions and beliefs because it neither interferes with the religious beliefs nor does it advocate any particular creed. It only enjoins a belief in one God or Ultimate Reality by whatever name He may be called. Moreover it makes the aspirant an ideal member of the society.

Easy and Enjoyable

Contrary to the popular belief, practice of Yoga is neither difficult nor tedious. On the other hand as one progresses, the practice becomes more and more enjoyable. It also does not require renunciation. The aspirant because of increased bodily and mental efficiency and vigour can perform his worldly functions more efficiently; only his inner self remains detached and acts simply as an observer.

Even for the very limited aims of increasing the bodily and mental efficiency, this is a unique system, not depending on any external aid. Blessings of Yoga are innumerable, ranging from freeing the body from diseases to the achievement of the Ultimate; the only thing that is required from the aspirant is the desire to follow the path. Once this requirement is met, other steps follow automatically and ultimately the aspirant finds rest in Him.

CRP Men Fight Fires

A huge fire broke out in village Pattan, Srinagar which was immediately extinguished by personnel of 45 Battalion CRPF.

A fire broke out in High Court building in New Delhi on June 18, 1977. The CRPF sentry on duty noticed the smoke coming out of a room and raised the alarm.

Before the fire brigade could come, CRPF personnel had controlled the fire. The Chief justice visited the spot and appreciated the timely help rendered by CRPF personnel.

PROMOTIONS

The Government have approved 23 Dy.S.P for promotion to the rank of Assistant Commandant on ad hoc basis with immediate effect against additional posts sanctioned by Ministry of Home Affairs.

GUERILLAS OF THE MIND

by
Michael Frenchman

The campaign against terrorism in Argentina appears to be entering a new phase. Having overcome the Monteneros guerillas and the people’s Revolutionary Army, the military junta is now determined to stamp out what is regarded as subversive ideology. The new enemies according to the President General Jorge Fafael Videla, are “the authors of political subversion.....who do not use bombs, but who create far more damage because they destroy the mind.”

It is only by conducting a widespread purge that the government believes it can free itself from what it considers to be the scourge of a world-wide political subversive movement which threatens Argentina and its neighbours.

Explaining the regime's actions, an Argentine Foreign Office official said : "You must see it through our eyes. Since the 1950s our country has been torn apart by Peronism—murder, kidnapping, assassination."

In March last year, with the country virtually bankrupt a military junta took over from President Isabella Peron. "I prefer not to call it a coup." General Videla says, "It was the will of the people that we came in." To a large degree he is right. Most Argentines of the left and right wanted the new junta to defeat the guerrillas and restore law and order. There was almost complete agreement on the hard measures employed by the military against the activists."

General Videla commented: "Our people know our problem and therefore they understand it and are prepared to accept this sacrifice even if it hurts. Because foreigners are themselves unable to understand our difficulties they tend to make wrong judgements."

Many observers have some sympathy for General Videla who is as sincere as he is allowed to be by the junta and secs himself as intellectual. It is important to note that he is President under the junta, and the first President not to be Commander in-Chief of the armed forces. Consequently he is reputed to be something of a moderate, and the solution to terrorism to which he is a party is seen by some as not being a wholly true reflection of his own wishes.

The solution that the junta proposed was to tell the four army corps commanders to clean out the guerillas by any method whatsoever they chose, and those four commanders are said to be largely behind the wave of arrests and murder. The junta did not wish to know the method, it just wanted results.

Small groups of up to about six men were formed into commando units, and one source claims there are up to 300 such units operating in the capital alone. The groups were provided with unlimited facilities and had complete freedom of action. They operated in unmarked green Ford Falcon cars many of which are stolen. One Anglo-Argentine business man who was unfortunate enough to witness his car being stolen disappeared immediately after

reporting the theft to the police last December.

The groupos militaros were given direct orders by their corps commanders to detain, interrogate, torture, and if necessary kill any subversive elements. They work independently of the local police, nearly always wear uniforms under civilian-type outer garments and conduct themselves in a proper but ruthless manner when making an arrest. In order to avoid shoot-outs, local police forces, who have in the past mistaken them for terrorists, it appears that it is customary to notify the local Police Station that an “incident” will be taking place.

A well known Argentine lawyer estimates that since the middle of 1975, between 15,000 and 34,000 people have vanished in Argentina. Last autum an Interior Ministry official claimed that the figure was only 20,000 to 25,000 and that some three thousand people were in detention.

General Videla said the number of detainees could not be given for “reasons of security.” However, he did admit that the capacity of the country’s prisons was about five thousand.

The number of active subversives is now thought to be less than 3,000, having fallen from an estimated peak of 10,000. But, according to the Government, there are still enough guerillas to cause a problem—12 bombs exploded in Buenos Aires recently and there was yet another attempt on General Videla’s life in February.

Grim Prospect

Another grim prospect facing Argentina is the relentless purge against intellectual dissidents. One political scientist who has been closely following events believes that the second phase of repression against the intellectuals, such as himself, is well underway. “The *groupos* has tasted blood and will not be satisfied just with guerrillas,” he says. General Videla himself “says that anyone who disagrees “with our way of life” must be detained.

The political scientist estimates that 100,000 university professors, lecturers, post-graduates, graduates and other university or techincally trained people have left the country in less than two years.

“The military are trying to control our minds”, says the political scientist. “They need to keep the phantom of the Monteneros alive. They are tigers, who want more blood.”

General Videla is naturally sensitive to the human rights issue, but claims: "I have an absolute conviction that in order to have human rights for the majority in Argentina we are struggling against a minority that does not deserve to be called Argentine"—From the Times, London. and the "Statesman" Delhi. ;

(Courtesy "Statesman")

MALINGERING IN THE ARMED FORCES

by
Dr. Muralidhar Das

In armed forces, malingering is more a problem of man-management than a medical problem, because it is not a disease but a behaviour disorder.

A malingerer is defined as one who "consciously and purposefully, in order to decieve, to evade responsibility, or to derive gain, feigns illness and voluntarily tries to reproduce signs and symptoms which he really does not have or extravagantly exaggerates minor ones what he has".

(A) Classification

Malingering can be classified as follows :—

(I) Inventive type : The individual narrates a complaint which he was not having earlier.

(2) Exaggerative type : In this case some illness is there but the individual narrates the symptoms as more severe.

(3) Preservative type: After cure of the illness, the individual keeps on feigning that the symptoms are still there.

(4) Transference type: The symptoms are attributed to some cause other than the actual one.

(B) Causes of Malingering

The main cause of malingering is the poorly developed moral sense of an

individual. But there are always some factors behind like the hardship of war, hard duty, dull routine work in lines, and fear, rumour etc.

(C) Induction of malingering

It is found that efforts are made to induce malingering among Force personnel by the enemy. It was reported during World War II that leaflets containing directions for various methods of malingering were dropped in British lines. The leaflets contained elaborate techniques for simulating pulmonary tuberculosis by mixing smegma with a sample of sputum so as to mislead the pathologist to report that T.B. bacteria are present in sputum. It also contained directions to produce dermatitis by applying turpentine, dysentry by taking purgatives, paralysis by causing injury to motor nerves and many other methods. The Lancet published an elaborate report over it in 1945.

(D) Diagnosis

Diagnosis of malingering is a dilemma for doctors. Malingering being not a disease, doctor’s competency to declare a fellow as malingerer is very much questionable. So a Medical Officer should always give his opinion remaining within his own province, leaving the court or the authority to draw final inference; for example he may report that he found no signs to account for the individual's complaints.

Diagnosis is made by asking the history of the complaints, asking leading or misleading questions, examining to detect expected associated signs and by observing the patient, preferably by not letting him know that he is being observed.

(E) Treatment

Virtually there is no treatment for malingering but every case requires careful management which can be as follows :—

(a) Understanding the intention of the malingerer.

(b) Helping him to restore confidence in himself.

(c) Helping him to promote moral sense.

(d) Assignment of duties liked by the individual, if possible.

(e) Removal of avoidable extrinsic factors described above,

(f) Punishments.

CHANNEL FOR TALENTS

Known as “Antric Prasar Seva”, an internal communication network has been installed in 51 Battalion headquarters.

The network consists of a studio connected to a number of speakers installed at convenient points. Men and their families are encouraged to come forward with their creative talents in singing, announcing, poems and short stories.

The system is also utilized for imparting education to men.

Selected programmes are tape-recorded and played at the out posts.

A PHARAOH AMONG POLICEMEN

By
“LAPIS”

Have you seen a Pharaoh-No? I have not either. However we are for the present talking of a “Pher-ua”. Do you know what is a Pher-ua ? I did not know it till I was told of the SHO, Police Station Pal-pur in the dacoit-infested Morena District of Central Provinces and Berar. It is blazingly hot in the summers and extremely cold in the winters; and has the quality of getting cut off during the rains from the rest of the district.

The Thanedar of Palpur is always chcsen with extra care and caution. He should have the qualities of a Governor-General and a C-in-C— all rolled in one. For five long months, he carries out the civil, forest, postal, income-tax, police and revenue functions in his chosen territory of about 100 square miles full of dense teak forests and all sorts of wild life. During this lean season, he keeps the flag of the civil administration flying in this island as long as he is physically in the area.

After him the H.C. Moharrir takes over. Like the king of England, the Thanedar then can do no wrong though he has the power to use and abuse. During this period he with all his heart “advises, encourages and warns” people, gram-panchayats and dacoits. And nobody dare enter his domain unless he so advises, otherwise the consequences could be disastrous. They say references to ‘Parur’ (the Moghul hunting-lodge) in‘Akbar-nama’ and in ‘Tuzk-e-Jehangiri’ pertain to Palpur.

Palpur is at a distance of about 25 miles on foot from any jeepable road and the P.S. area has a total population of 1,000. All the dacoits who visit this lush green heaven on earth during the summers, get suddenly cut off by a quick and surprising monsoon. But they are happily separated from the P.S. building itself by the roaring torrents of a deep river “Kunwari” which annually claims, as a ritual, many a life of young men venturing into its lap when she is in fury. The total population of Palpur town is about 100 with four to five convicts of forest offences and mercifully two history-sheets.

Now, who can deny there are strata and layers upon layers in society. There are the elite, the middle class and the errand runners. But what is amazing is that there are again these three classes in each class—a case of wheels within wheels.

I never knew police was also similary stratified till I resolved to surprise Thanedar Qunbar Ali posted at Palpur in August 1964. And whereas all SHOs had met me, I had not met Thanedar Qunbar Ali of whom I had heard great stories. I had unfortunately taken over the district as S.P. when the monsoon was in full swing and the nearest road for Palpur itself 250 formidable miles from district headquarters. But go I must to keep my reputation and act on the Persian proverb “Gurg Mushten Rozey Awwal” (The panther kills on the first day).

So with my own 315 rifle, two TMC gunners and a driver, I set out on the “Odyssey”. We soon had the taste of it even while covering the distance on road by jeep, for every culvert was flooded and every bridge overflowing. But, I was not to be outdone. We reached the roadhead of village Kheria in 4 days, drenched to the skin, exhausted and sober. We abandoned the jeep at Kheria and marched on foot to cover 30 miles of track interspersed with jungle nullas mostly in spate.

And once we were in the company of a Sambhur who was helplessly

ambling down the stream having been washed away by powerful currents. On the seventh day we hit P. S. Palpur—that magnificient castle in the poetic wilderness. My heart sank as we discovered that one wall of this magnificent Thana had crumbled and so had the Malkhana and the lock-up. In the only safe room, the Moharrir, his two prisoners, three other guard Constables and one lame dog were eating their supper from out of almost the same plate.

None recognised me and the party. I was also vulgerly tall and too healthily proportioned with manly growth fringing my lips. And instantly the policemen jumped to feet, hoarsely challenging me and taking strategic positions, swearing invectives that if we proceeded an inch further, there would be showering of bullets. However, much we told them we were no dacoits but the Senior Supdt. and the party, they would not believe. In fact, a sentry fired one round of .303 in the air to signal the joining of issues.

This acted like a catalyst and while this pantomime was on, I remembered the code-word of the day : “Rabutur”. The entire situation was transformed. The policemen snapped to attention, were all smiles and gave as many salutes as they could from inside their cramped “bunker”. Even the two prisoners greeted us with folded hands which, I noted with dismay, were free of handcuffs. It seemed that in the only room it was not possible to handcuff the prisoners, as they had to be pressed in the compulsory service off and on of sweeping the floor of rain water which was almost threatening to maroon the only room. Both performed their exercise with brisk professional agility and an ease that reminded me of “Nastase” the Nasty.

The police and prisoners existed side-by-side without any let or hindrance. When I asked one fellow as to when he was arrested, he said twenty days ago. I lost my shirt, only to be told there was nowhere to go in the rains and that the nearest Magistrate was 200 miles away plus a 30 miles on foot and ten “nullas”. Police shall not take any chance with a prisoner, should he get drowned.

I asked about Thanedar Qunbar Ali and instead of answering me, the Munshi pushed towards me solemnly a gloomy-looking book of formidably frightful proportions, the mighty holy book of police—the Roznamcha. This said in a rather unreadable hand and in true Arabian style diction something to the effect that having got information (by the grace of God) of the movement of a gang, the Thanedar with five Constables duly armed with .303 rifles and one Musket and 100 rounds each and the informer were going

to village Napri, 10 miles away in a dangerous forest fringed with half a mile of Kunwari in spate.

After breakfast of a dozen of puris and many cups of a concoction that went by the name of tea we found ourselves amazingly fit.

I declared I was going after Qunbar Ali, shall cross Kunwari with my team on "Matkas"(earthen pitchers) and return by evening. The P. S. took this news with great consternation, the sentry dropping his rifle and the Munshiji spilling his ink. The Munshi faithfully and duly reminded me of the fury of rains and forests and the river and of the natural elements. He said he would get the SHO in the PS within 2 days.

But we proceeded, crossed Kunwari, landed on the Napri bank safe and sound and secured our Matkas for a return journey. We then did 10 miles in about 4 hours through heavy undergrowth mud and thick slush and by 2 p. m. we were talking to the Mukadden of Napri. He was an old man of a deep ebony colour, with small blinking eyes, wearing a gold ring each in his ears and having deeply ochre teeth reeking unpleasantly of tobacco and liquor. My team introduced me as the SSP, but the fellow took little notice. I asked him in the local dialect "Where is police"? Then only the old man perked up, spat, chewed, rolled his tongue and barked incredulously: "Itey na-ney Police-Noney Aye Itey (No Police here)" ? I asked "When did Thanedar come".....

The old man gave a look of utter disbelief and said "Aey Hatey-Tevras khon". (Thanedar came 3 years ago).

I was amazed and blushed. Those brave weekly diaries ! Not to be outdone, I said the P.S. had stated that the police patrolled Napri and near about intensively those days. The old man coughed and said "Police did not come. Those wanderers -the Pherua armed police—came like you)". And suddenly I realized the elitist strata where I belonged and how ignomi-nously I was wasting my breath, doing the work of a "Pherua". I visualized redoubtable Qunbar Ali cosily tucked in his Masehri in Gwalior, a whiskey in hand and quietly drawing on a warm sonorous hooka and matching the pitter-patter of rains with poetry of Hafiz in chaste "Tarunnam"

> "What a topsy-turvy world is this I see, in the age of the moon; the world is full of mischief and intrigues.

"The Arabian horse is getting belaboured under the saddle; and the donkey is adorned with a golden collar. The fools are having a feast of rose and sugar and the wise eating the blood of their own heart".

RECORDS CRUMBLE IN C.R.P. AQUATICS

As many as 15 records in 16 events came crumbling down to earth in the XI Inter-Range Aquatics of the Central Reserve Police Force held at New Delhi from June 27 to 29, 1977. The only previous record that escaped erasure from the hands of the record scribes was that of 1 mt. 21.4 secs in the 100 meters breast stroke set by Ct. Buddhan Prasad in 1975.

Of the fifteen records, four were better than the All-India Police marks while one record was equalled.

Amidst thunderous applause, L/Nk S. Somasekaran of Hyderabad Range emerged as the fastest swimming cop in the country, having clocked 0.59.3 secs in the 100 meters freestyle to shatter his own All-India Police mark of 1 mt 01.6 secs.

NK. K. Alosious (Hyderabad) and Head Constable Shyam Lal (Srinagar), who followed in the second and third place, succeeded in getting across the previous CRPF mark of 1 mt. 04.7 secs by clocking I mt. 03.8 secs and 1 mt. 03.9 secs respectively.

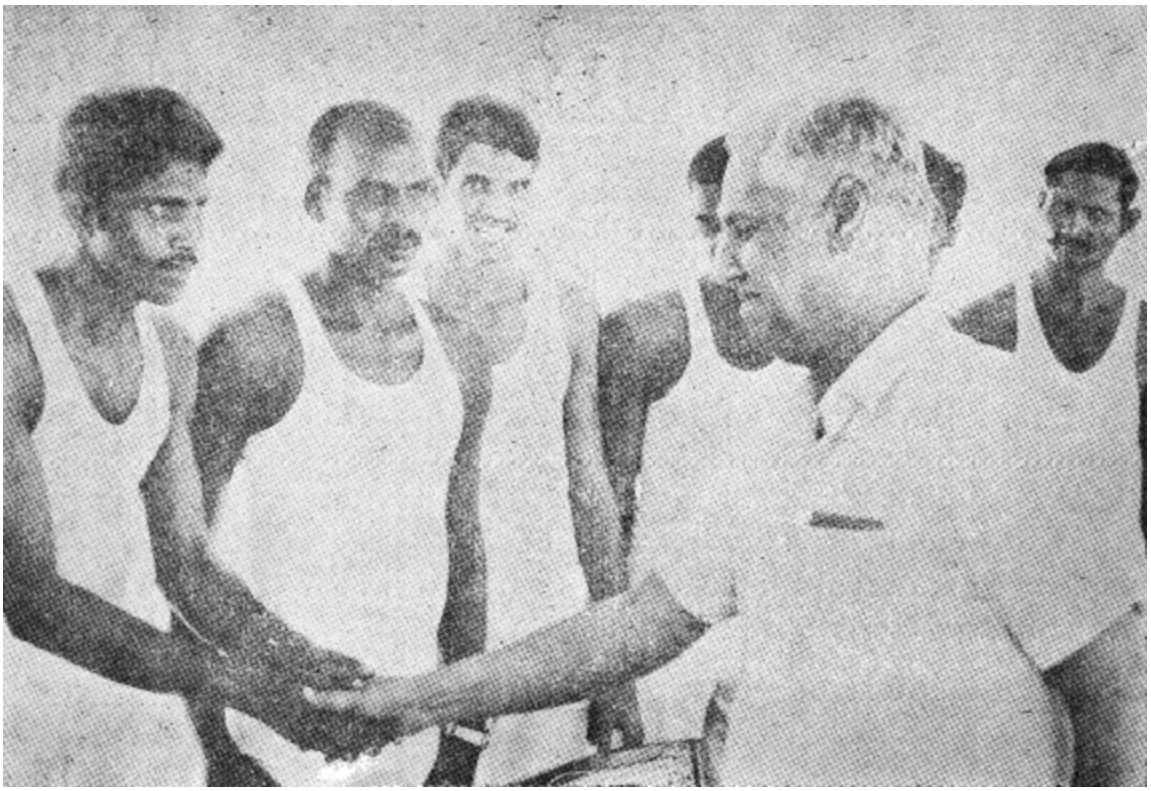
V.V. Ponappan's CRPF record of 2 mts. 30.4 secs in the 200 meters freestyle dwindled into insignificance when Somasekaran completed distance in 2 mts 21.9 secs. HC Shyam Lal and Ct. S. Lochanan of Ajmer Range followed, clocking 2 mts 25.0 secs and 2 mts. 29.7 secs respectively.

Twenty-four-year-old Head Constable P.V. Pillai of Hyderabad Range quite comfortably broke his own year-old All-India Police record of 1 mt 12.0 secs in the 100 meters backstroke by clearing the distance 0.6 seconds earlier. Yet another Police record was equalled by him when he timed 2 mts 36.0 secs in the 200 meters backstroke.

Having recruited some young and promising talent like Head Ct. Shyam Lal, Ct. S. Lochanan and Head Constable R. S. Nair, CRPF can hopefully look forward for a victory in the forthcoming All-India Police Aquatics.



Asst. Comdt. P. Prasad of Hyderabad Range receiving championship trophy from Shrimati Anjali Ghosh at the N.I.S. swimming pool.



Sh. S. M. Ghosh, Director-General, meeting the swimmers.



Shyam Lal receiving the "best swimmer" prize from Mrs Ghosh.

An energetic and determined H.C. Shyam Lal of Srinagar Range proved his mettle by accounting for five CRPF records of which two were better than All-India Police records. This Delhi lad who was recruited as Head Constable

last year not only shattered the Police record of 5 mts 51.4 secs in the 400 meters individual medley by clocking 5 mts 48.0 secs but also won the gruelling 1500 meters freestyle event by completing the distance 21.2 secs ahead of the Police mark of 20 mts. 46.6 secs.

The CRPF record of 5 mts 23.00 secs in the 400 meters freestyle was rewritten when H.C. Shyam Lal easily swam the distance in 5 mts 0.26 secs. Ct. S. Lochanan and Ct. P. Padmanabhan (Ajmer) were a safe distance behind in the second and third positions, clocking 5 mts 20.6 secs and 5 mts 23.4 secs respectively.

Although placed second and third in the 200 meters freestyle and 100 meters freestyle respectively, Shyam Lal joined the band of record-breakers in these events. He claimed the “Best Swimmer” title with a total of 49 points.

In his maiden appearance in Inter-Range Aquatics, boyish-looking Head Constable R. S. Nair of Ajmer Range swam the 100 meters butterfly, 4.6 secs ahead of the previous record of 1 mt 15.6 secs. L/NK Dalip Singh of Calcutta Range touched the end 1.6 secs after. R. S. Nair was given a . consolation prize for his outstanding performance.

L/NK Dalip Singh claimed the 200 meters butterfly and improved upon his own last year’s record of 2 mts 56.5 secs by 08.8 secs. Trailing in the second and third positions, Head Constable D. Clement and L/NK Neel Singh both of Hyderabad Range also bettered last year’s record, clocking 2 mts 5 .0 secs and 2 mts 52.1 secs respectively.

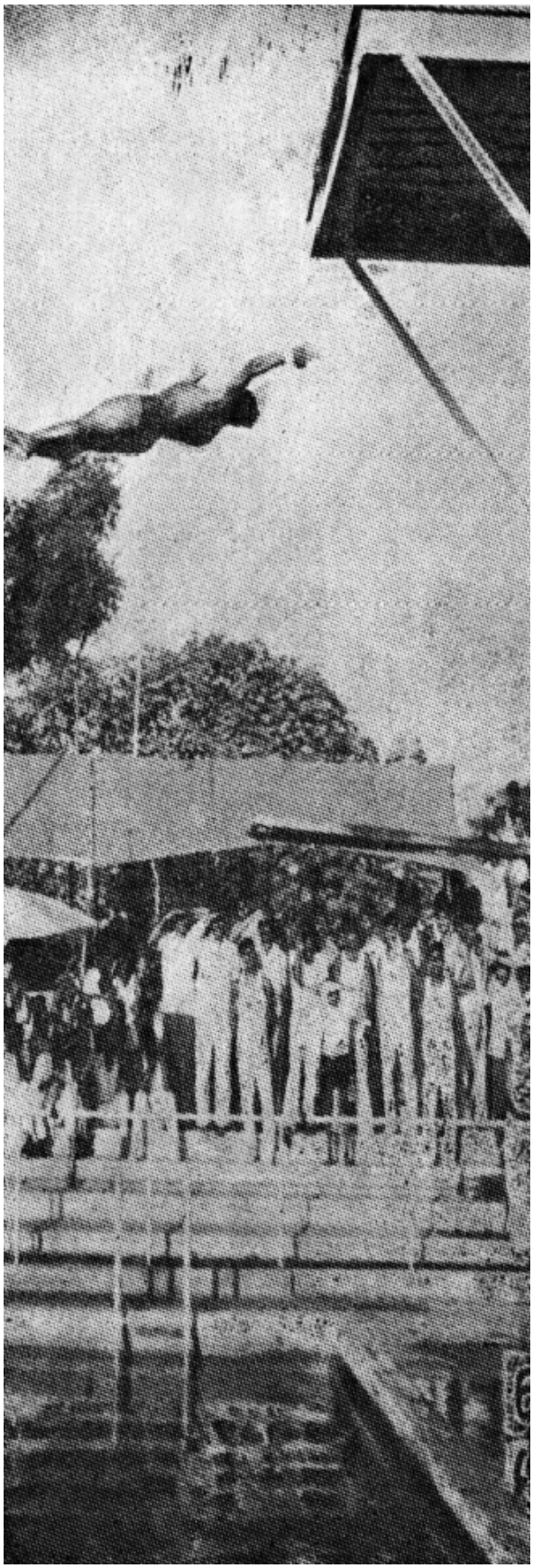
The Hyderabad quartet of Somasekaran, Alos ous, Pillai and Clement like last year reigned supreme this time too Hardly did they face any opposition in sweeping away the three relay titles.

Shattering their town previous mark of 4 mts 32.03 secs in the 4 x 100 meters by clocking 4 mts 20.0 secs, they went on to push their old records of 10 mts 38.5 secs in 4x200 meters freestyle and 5 mts 08.0 secs in the 4x100 meters medley by clocking 10 mts 01.9 secs and 5 mts 02.0 secs respectively.

In the diving events, Dhaka Singh of Neemuch Range won the spring board with 290.30 points, while Nk. Kapoor Singh of Ajmer Range bagged the high board title with a tally of 321.80 points. Both created new records.

Last year’s team champions Hyderabad Range were the team champions

this year also with a total of 201 points. Ajmer Range trailed far behind in the second place with 175 points.



Hardyal Singh -Diving

The prizes were given away by Mrs. Anjali Ghosh, wife of Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director General of the Central Reserve Police Force.

CRPF SOCCER TEAM SHINE

CRPF Soccer team did well in the following tournaments:-

Our team participated and won the prestigious All-India G. L.

Kabra Trophy Tournament held at Jodhpur in March-April, 1977.

Quarter-final was played against Rajasthan Police, Jaipur, on March 28,1977 and replayed on March 30, 1977 and CRPF edged out Rajasthan Police (1-0).

Semi-final was played on April 1,1977 and April 2,1977 against NEI, Jaipur and won by a flattering margin (3-0).

On April 4, 1977 final was played against Jodhpur XI and won by 2 goals to nil.

All-India Chakola Trophy Trichur (Kerala)

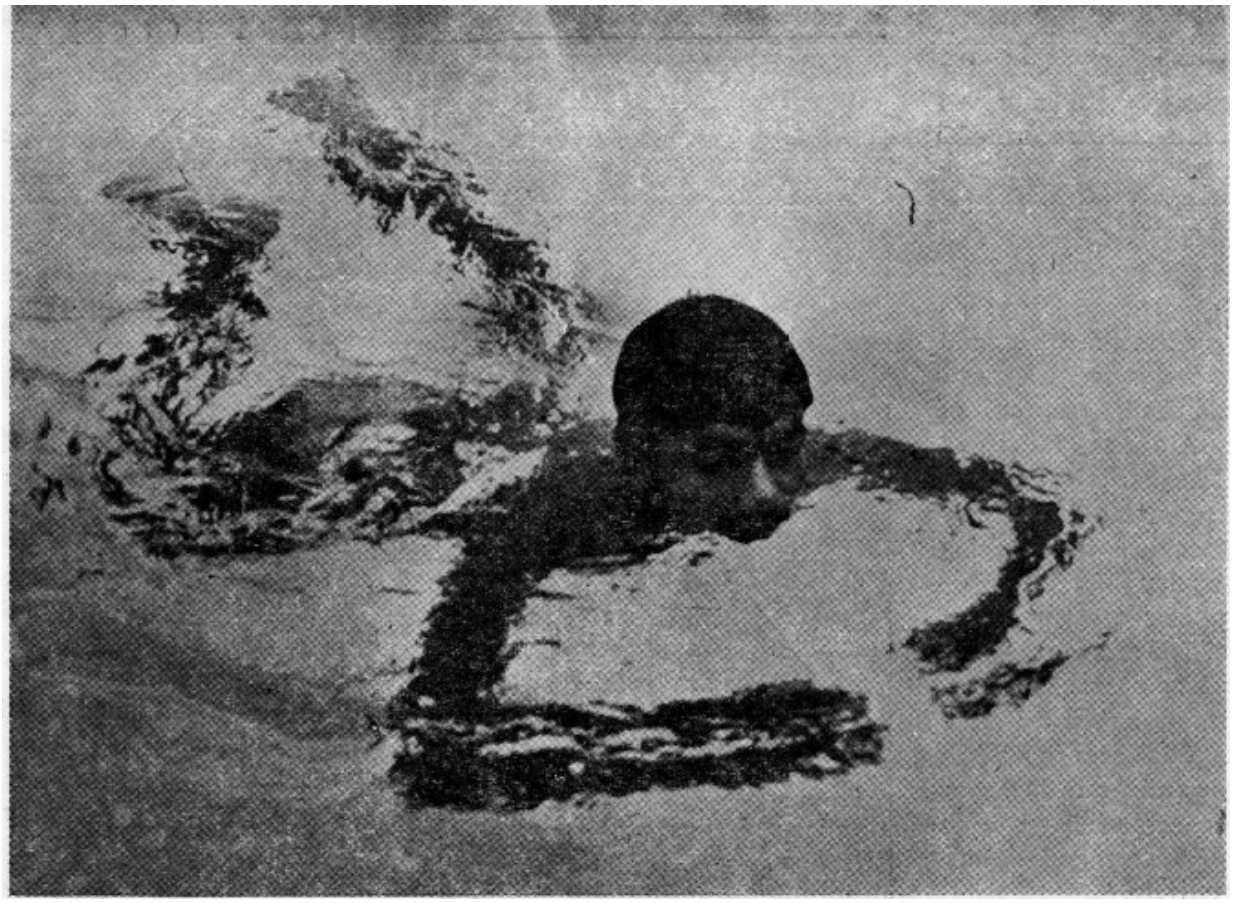
Pre-quarter final was played on April 15, 1977 against Brothers' Club, Cannonore and won (2-0).

Quarter-final was played on April 16, 1977 against Okey Mills, Bombay and lost by 0-1.

All-India G. V. Raja Memorial, Trivandrum

Pre-quarter-final was played on May 12,1977 and replayed on May 14,1977 against M.R.C. Willing-ton and won by 4-2 goals.


LAUGH.... A... LITTLE!!
HAVE YOU CAUGHT ANY FISH.. ?
NONE...
HOW IS THAT...
THERE ARE NO FISH IN THESE WATERS
THEN WHY ARE YOU FISHING?
AS A STATUS SYMBOL..!!



Shyam Lal



Somasekaran

FISHES OF THE C R.P.F.

These are the four piscine aces of the Central Reserve Police Force who helped the Force win the championship at the All India Police Games Aquatics at Ahmeda-bad recently.

Shyam Lal bagged two golds (both meet records), a silver and a bronze and was adjudged the "Best Swimmer".

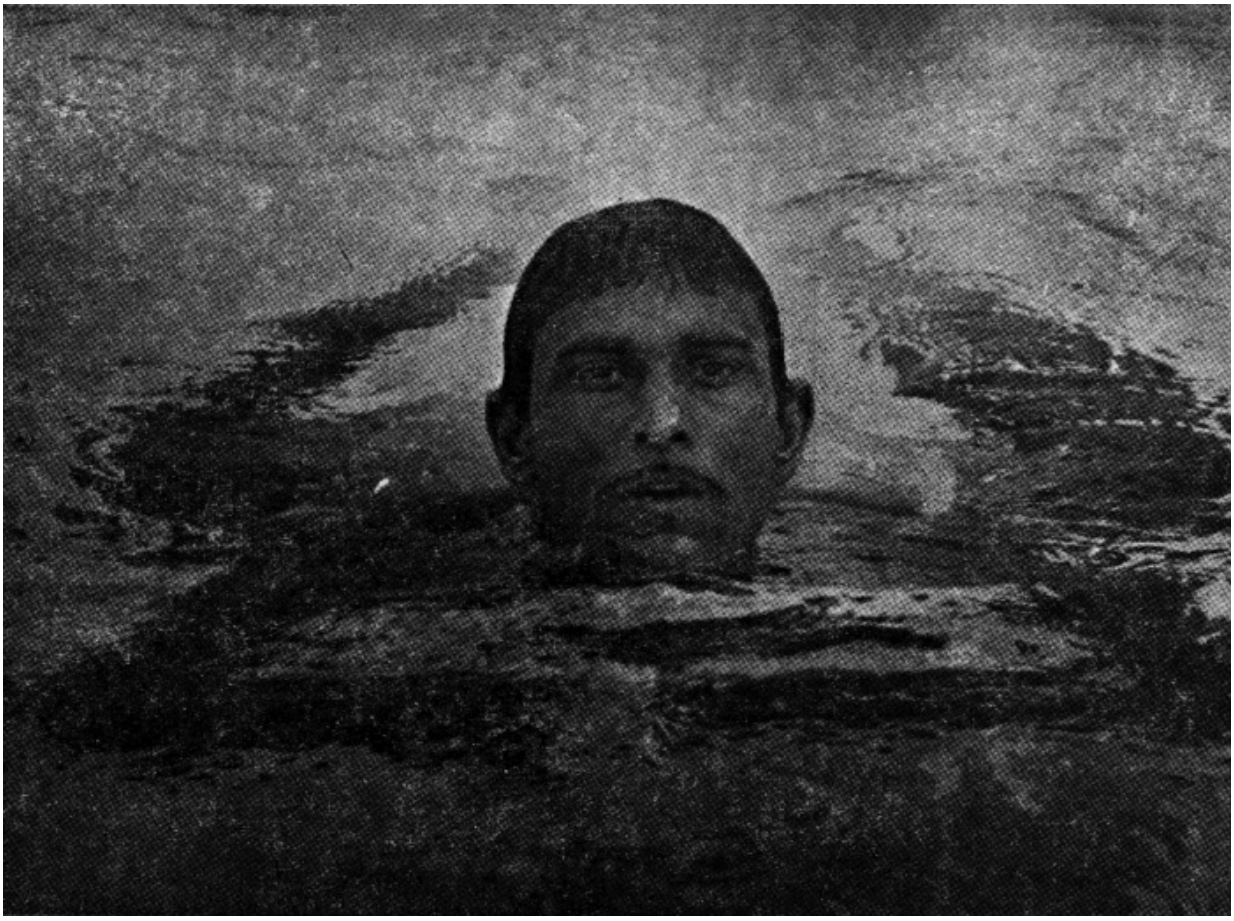
Somasekaran broke the previous record in 100 metres freestyle and equalled the meet record in 200 metres freestyle.

Dalip Singh claimed two silvers in 100 metres butterfly and 200 metres butterfly.

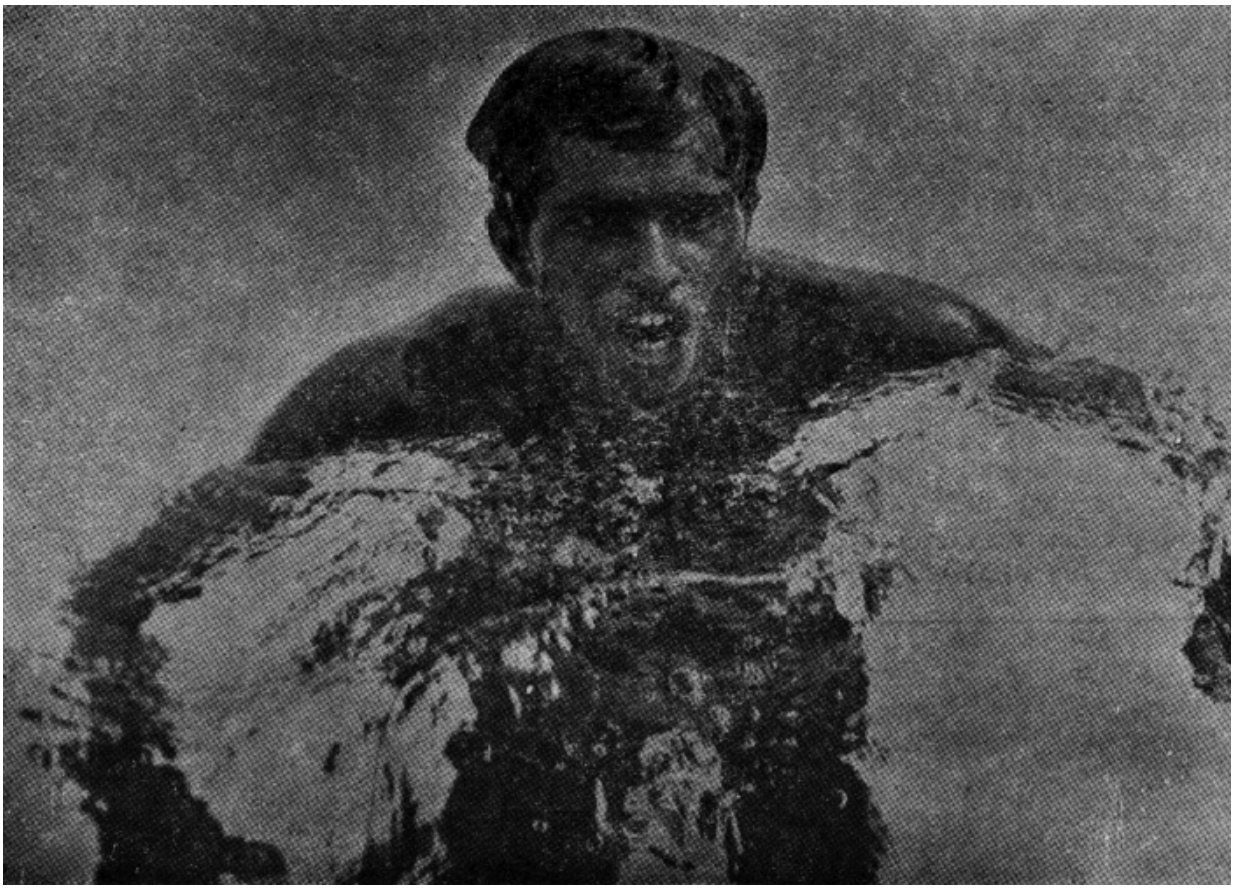
P.V. Pillai improved upon the two previous marks in 100 metres

back stroke and 200 metres back stroke.

(Details of the championship on the pages that follow).



Dalip Singh



Pillai

CRPF Win Police Games Aquatics Title

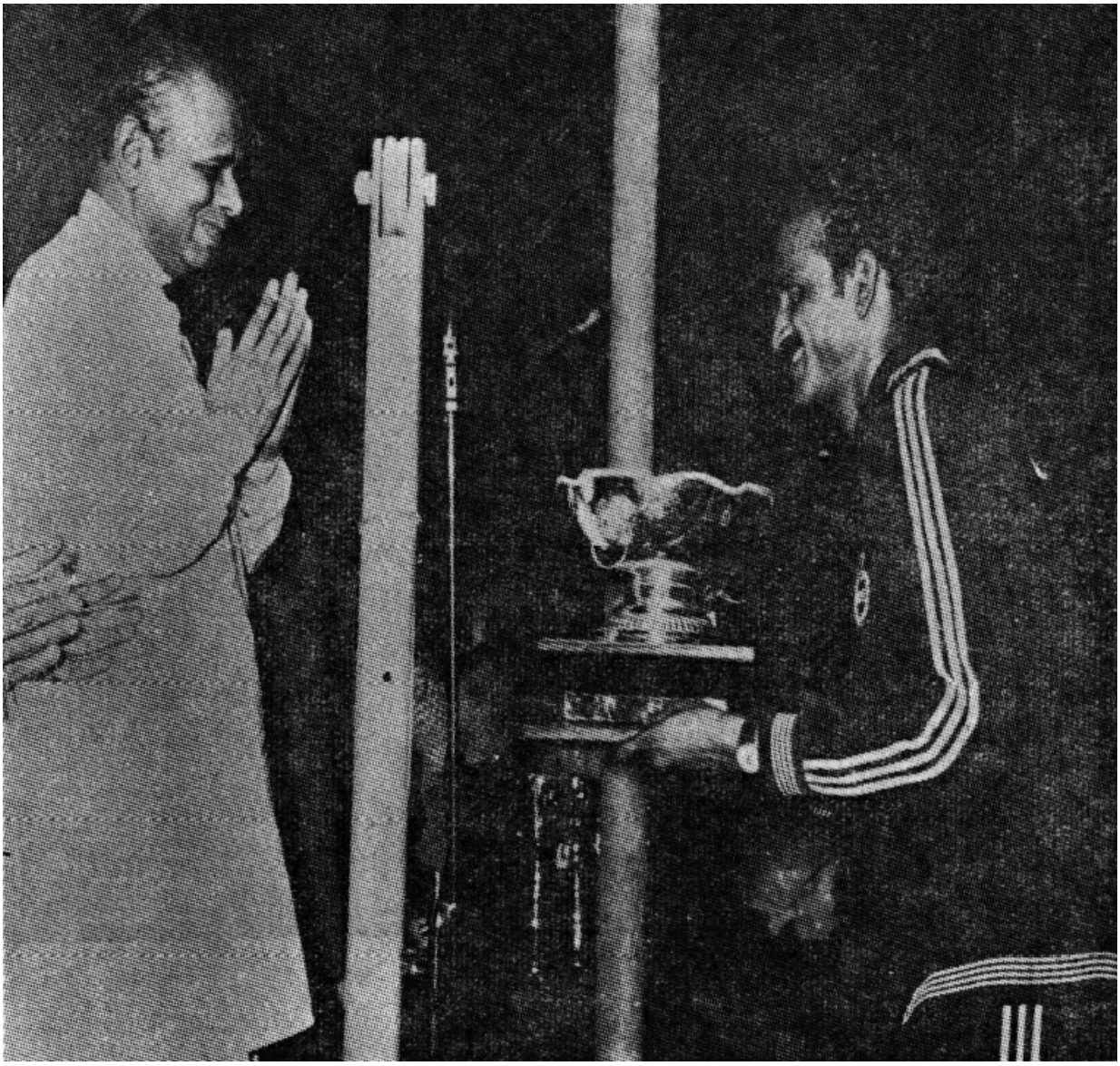
The Central Reserve Police Force have, for the first time, wrested the Swimming Championship of All-India Police Games from the Border Security Force. In the meet that concluded at Ahmedabad on August 7, 1977, the CRPF had an impressive tally of 188 points, with B. S. F., the former champions, trailing behind with 121 points. The U. P. Police and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police were bracketted for the third place, each claiming 78 points.

This meet, however, will long be remembered for the outstanding performance of A. Chakravorty of ITBP and Shyam Lal of CRPF.

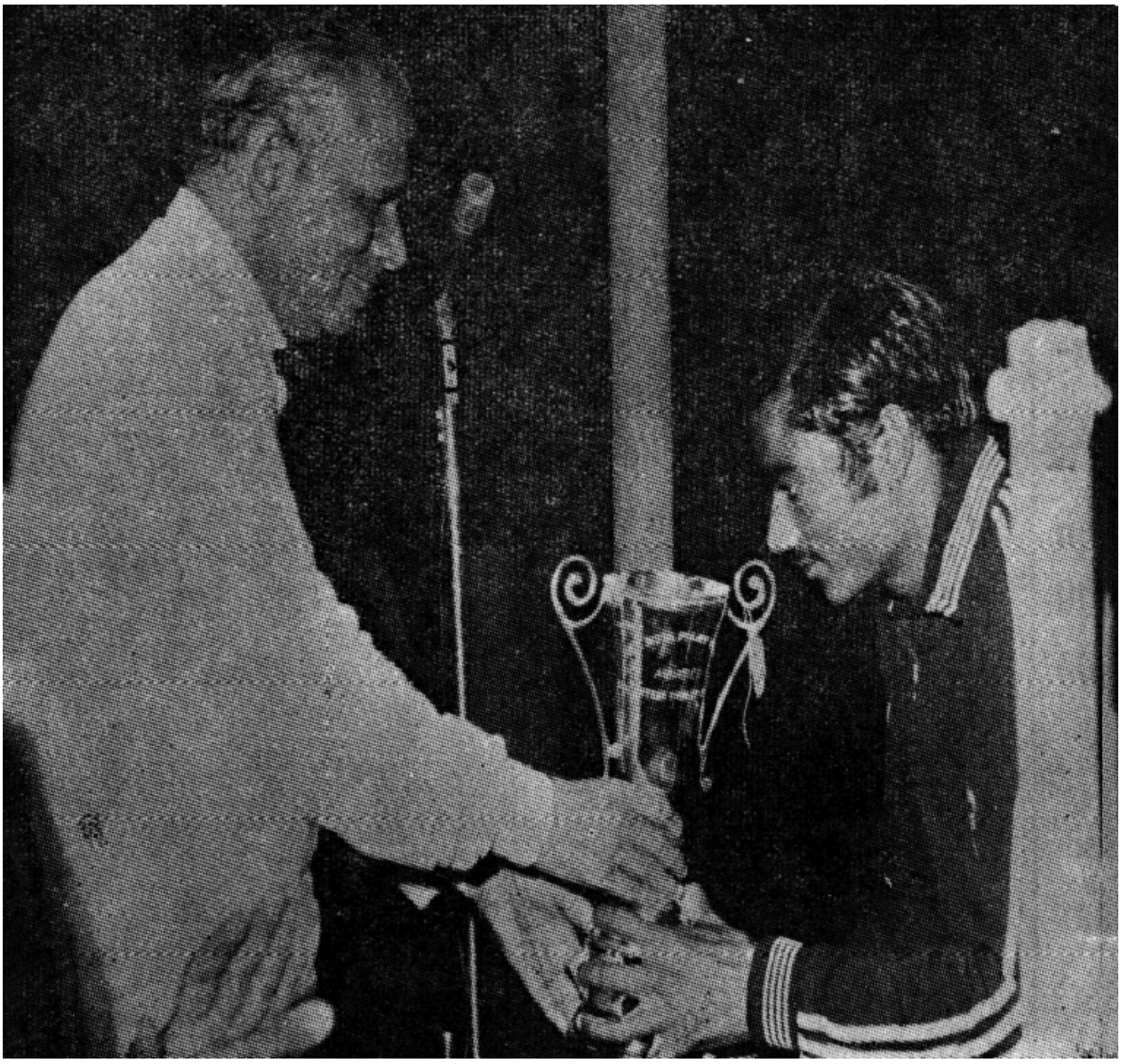
Chakravorty re-wrote two national records. In 100 metres butterfly event he finished with a timing of 1 minute 4 seconds to improve upon the previous records of 1 minute 4.9 seconds set by Y. C. Shin of the Railways in the year 1974. In 200 metres butterfly, Chakravorty established a new record of 2

minutes 30 seconds, thereby bettering the previous best meet timing of 2 minutes 30.2 seconds set by Roshan Singh of BSF in 1975 and the national record of set by Y. C. Shin of Railways.

Shyam Lal, making his debut, not only scored a grand double by smashing two previous meet records but also bagged a silver and a bronze and was declared the “Best Swimmer” of the meet.



Dy. SP Nair receiving the championship trophy. &



Shyam Lal getting "Best Swimmer Trophy" from the Chief Minister, Gujarat.

In 1,500, metres (freestyle), Shyam Lal finished with a timing of 19 minutes 54.8 seconds, clipping-almost a minute from the old record that stood at 20 minutes 46.6 seconds. In 400 metres (freestyle), Shyam Lal erased the previous mark of 5 minutes 3 seconds set by V. S. Chauhan last year. Shyam Lal's timing was 4 minutes 53.8 seconds. This star performance of Shyam Lal which gave as many as 37 points to the CRPF, went a long way in helping the Force bag the championship trophy.

Others who won laurels were V. Pillai (CRPF), Nirmal Sen (BSF) and Somasekaran (CRPF). While PilLal created two new marks in 100 metres back stroke and 200 metres back stroke, Nirmal Sen established new records

in 100 metres breast stroke and 200 metres breast stroke and Somasekaran improved upon the previous record of 100 metre-freestyle and equalled the meet Record in 200 metres freestyle.

The standard of the meet this year was far superior to what has been witnessed during the past. As many as fourteen records, including two national records, crumbled, giving rise to new hopes for better swimming in the years to come.

The following are the results :—

1500 metres freestyle : Shyam Lal (CRPF) 19 minutes 54 8 seconds (new meet record) 1, Jagdish Dikshit (MP) 20 minutes 09.1 seconds-2, Vinod Mahajan (MP) 20 minutes 41.9 seconds-3.

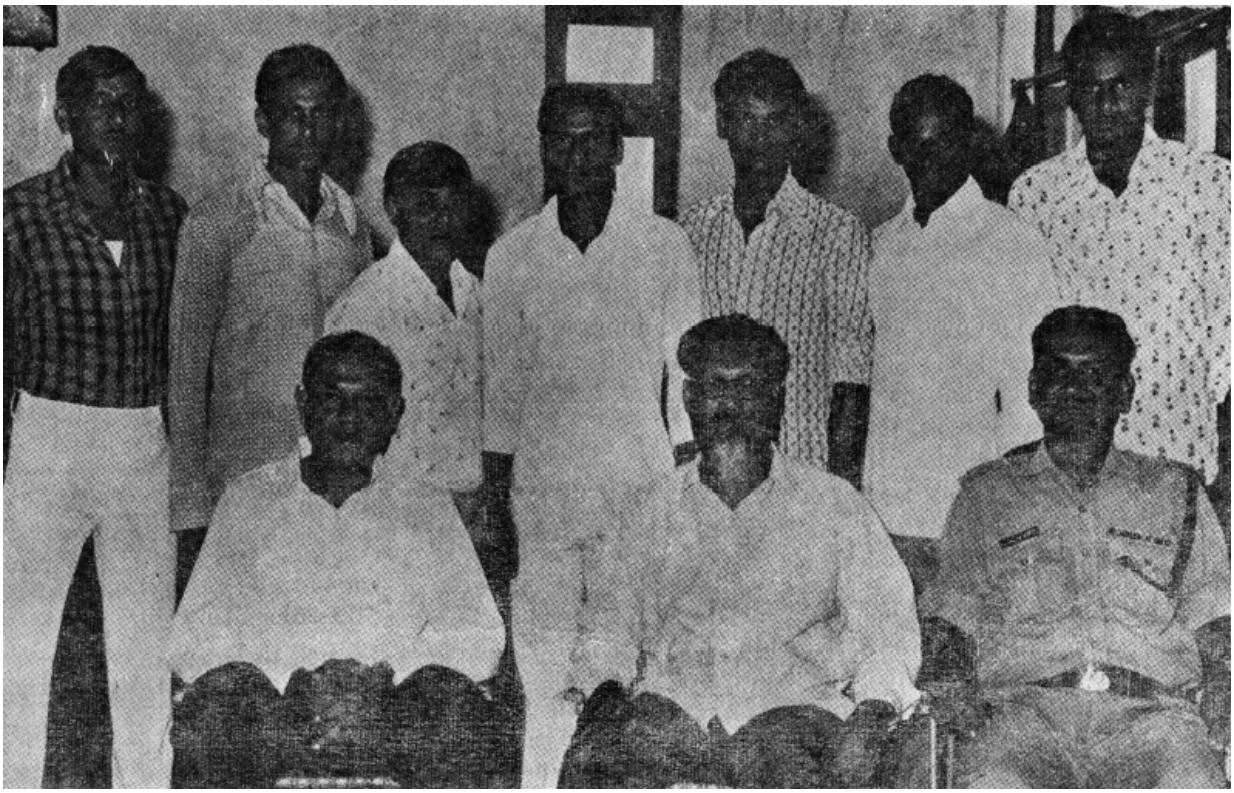
200 metres breast stroke : Nirmal Sen (BSF) 2 minutes 50.4 seconds. (new meet record) 1, Satya-narayan Yadav(UP) 2 minutes 51.6 seconds-2, and B. Raj Kumar (ITBP) 2 minutes 53 6 seconds-3.

400 metres freestyle : Shyam Lal (CRPF) 4 minutes5 3.8 seconds (new meet record) 1, V.S.Chauhan (BSF) 5 minutes 03.1 seconds-2, and Vinod Mahajan (MP) 5 minutes 04.5 seconds-3.

4X100 metres medley relay : CRPF 4 minutes 40.10 seconds 1, ITBP 4 minutes 44.4 seconds-2, and BSF 4 minutes 47.5 seconds-3.

200 metres freestyle : Somasekaran (CRPF) 2 minutes 18.4 seconds (Meet record equalled) 1, Shyam Lal (CRPF), 2 minutes 18.7 seconds-2, and V.S. Chauhan (BSF) 2 minutes 20.6 seconds-3.

100 metres individual medley : Gulab Singh (UP) 4 minutes 43.6 seconds (new meet record) 1, D.



IGP Verma, Dy. Dir Rebeiro and Commandant Mathur with the swimmers responsible for CRPF victory.

Clement (CRPF) 5 minutes 46.2 seconds-2, and Shyam Lal (CRPF) 5 minutes 52.6 seconds-3.

200 metres back stroke : P.V. PilLal (CRPF) 2 minutes 33.9 seconds (new meet record) 1, Gulab Singh (UP) 2 minutes 39.0 seconds-2 and Balkrishan Tokus (BSF) 2 minutes 40.5 seconds-3

4X100 metres freestyle relay : CRPF 4 minutes 13.5 seconds (new meet record)-l, BSF 4 minutes 18.3 seconds-2, and U.P. 4 minutes 20.9 seconds-3.

100 metres butterfly : A. Chakra-vorty (ITBP) 1 minute 04.0 seconds (new national reccrd)-l, Daleep Singh (CRPF) 1 minute 11.0 seconds 2, and K. B. Shah (ITBP) 1 minute 11.1 seconds-3.

100 metres freestyle : Somase-karan (CRPF) 1 minute 00.3 seconds-1 V. S. Chauhan (BSF) 1 minute 03.0 Seconds-2, K. Alocious (CRPF) 1 minute 03.6 seconds-3.

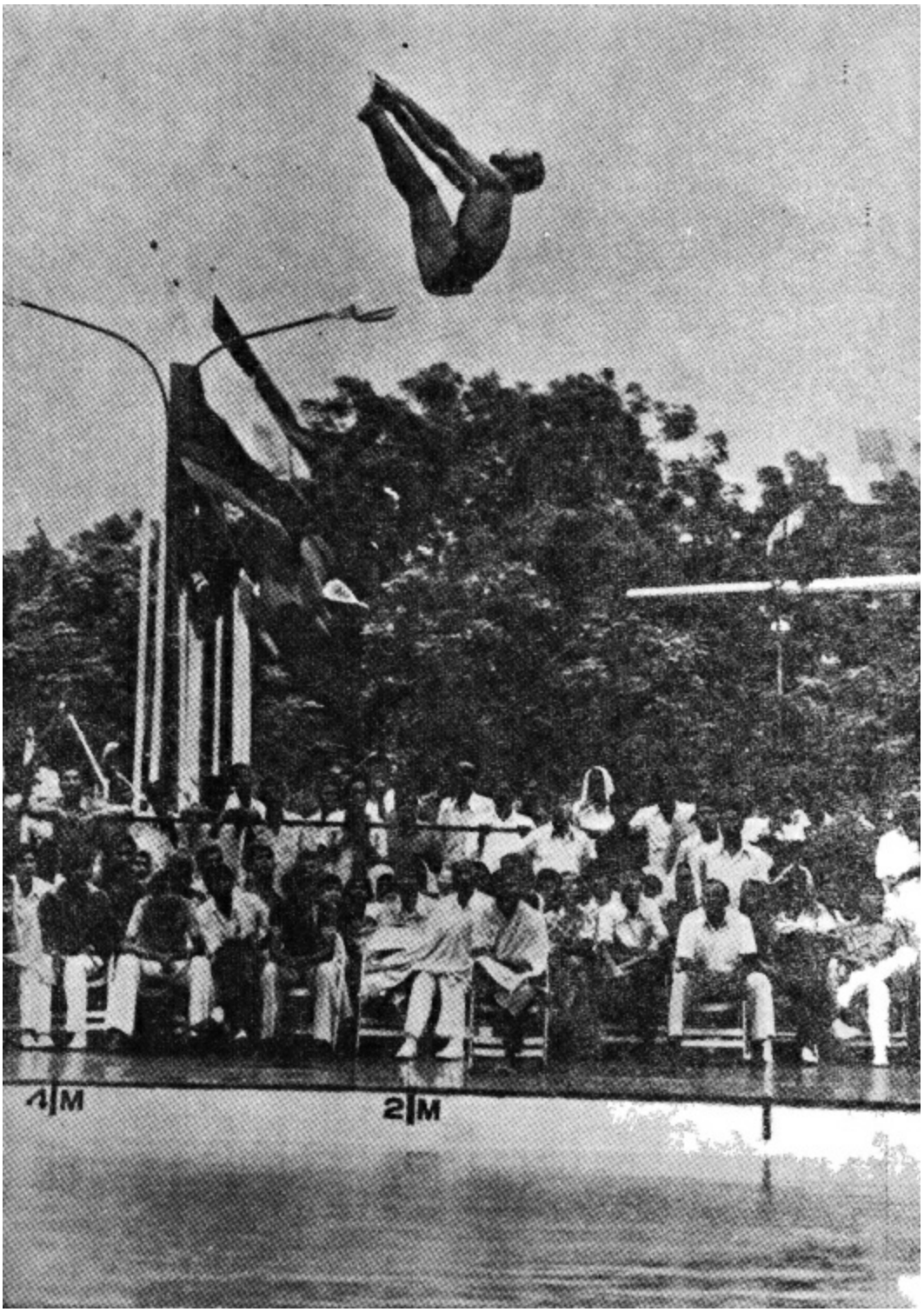
100 metres backstroke : P. V. Pillai (CRPF) 1 minute 10.7 seconds (new meet record)-1, Baljit Singh (Haryana) 1 minute 12.7 seconds-2, and Gulab Singh (U.P) 1 minute 13.2 seconds-3.

200 meters butterfly : A. Chakravorty (ITBP) 2 minutes 30.0 seconds (new meet record)-l, Daleep Singh (CRPF) 2 minutes 42.7 seconds-2, and Roshan Singh (BSF) 2 minutes 45.6 seconds-3.

100 metres breast stroke : Nir-mal Sen (BSF) 1 minute 16.8 seconds (new meet record)-1, Satya-narayan Yadav (U.P) 1 minute 17.6 seconds-2, and B. Rajkumar (ITBP) 1 minute 20.6 seconds-3.

Springboard diving : Hardayal Singh (CRPF) 383.80 points-1, Dhaka Singh (CRPF) 313.40 points-2, and Hoshiar Singh (BSF) 285.20 points-3.

High board diving : Kapur Singh (CRPF) 364.20 points-1, Dhaka Singh (CRPF) 304.30 points-2, and Ishwar Dev Rai (U. P.) 246.70 points-3



Liver Hardyal in action at Ahmedabad

CROSS COUNTRY RACE

A Cross Country Race was conducted at CTC. I on May 28 in which 31 athletes from 9 Ranges participated. The distance fixed was 16 kilometers. Patna Range did not participate.

The following are the results of Cross Country Race :—

L/Nk. V. E. Devappa (Group Centre, Durgapur) I, 58 minutes 51.5 seconds; Ct. Jyoti Chakaravorty (32 Bn.) II, 1 hour; and Nk Surat Singh (18 Bn.) III, 1 hour 32 seconds.

The DIG (Neemuch) presided over the concluding ceremony and. gave away prizes to the winners.

Inter-Range Tournaments

SRINAGAR WIN KABADDI

The 5th Inter-Range Kabaddi tournament was held at Group Centre Hyderabad from July 10 to July 17, 1977. The tournament was inaugurated by Shri J. M. Qureshi, DIGP, Hyderabad.

All the 10 Ranges participated in the tournament which was conducted on league-cum-knock-out basis.

The following 4 teams qualified in the knock-out in the two pools :—

Patna and Srinagar from pool ‘A’

Calcutta and Gauhati from pool ‘B''

The Srinagar Range, started off with a bang by humbling the previous year's winners (Patna Range) in the very first encounter in the league match. The Srinagar Range continued in the same vein and won the tournament.

The only match that Srinagar Range lost was against the Hyderabad Range team. They came up with a protest which was turned down.

Patna were the runners-up and Gauhati Range got third position.

L/Nk. Vijai Singh of Ajmer Range was declared the best all-round player in the tournament and was awarded trophy.

HYDERABAD TRIUMPH IN BASKETBALL

The XI Inter-Range Basketball tournament was held from July 1 to 8,

1977 at the Mehta Stadium, Neemuch.

The winners and runners-up from Pool ‘A’ and ‘B’ for the matches played on league basis were as under :—

‘A’ Pool

Srinagar : Winners

Ajmer : Runners-up

‘B’ Pool

Hyderabad : Winners

Kohima : Runners-up.

In the semi-finals, Ajmer beat Srinagar (74 points to 54) and Hyderabad beat Ajmer (80 points to 70).

On July 7, 1977, the final match could only be played for a few minutes when rain intervened. The match between Hyderabad and Kohima was replayed in fair weather next day and Hyderabad Range clinched the trophy by defeating Kohima by 94 points to 64. The prizes and trophies were presented to the players of Hyderabad, Kohima and Ajmer Ranges.

Sports Conference Decisions

Annual Sports Conference was held at Directorate-General, CRPF R. K. Puram, New Delhi on April 15, 1977. The Director-General CRPF, inaugurated the conference.

In his speech, the Director-General stated that whenever one thought of sports—whether All-India Police Games or our own sports— one must think in terms of Olympic standards because every thing led to that goal. He further stressed the need to get new talent in the Force to improve its performance in sports.

It was pointed out in the conference that while sportsmen are to be encouraged and their merit recognised by promotions and rewards, it should be ensured that discipline was maintained at all costs. They must be loyal and should not be allowed to take advantage of their importance in sports.

The main points discussed in the conference were that there should be equal distribution of sportsmen among the Ranges; nylon track suits and

blazers should be issued to sportsmen from central sports stores and once issued these should not be withdrawn, but proper account should be maintained by CSO; and keeping in view the role that managers and coaches play in the games, they may be provided track suits/ blazers if their number was not much and no heavy financial expenditure was involved.

RAM NIWAS

Inspector Ram Niwas of 47 Battalion and NK Shekhar Gurang of 7 Battalion have been selected for National Coaching Camp for hockey at Patiala.

Gunner vs Cannon

During a club cricket match in AdeLalde, Australian opening batsman, A Gunner sent a six-hit ball out of the ground, where it struck and felled a Miss Cannon.

Gunner visited his victim in hospital and apologised. Smiling sweetly, despite the bump on her forehead, Miss Anne Cannon sat up—and walloped him over the head with a water jug.

(Reproduced from “Titbits”)

MURUGAPPA GOLD CUP HOCKEY

Fighting CRP Impress All



Skipper Mann of the Central Reserve Police Force receiving the coveted trophy.



The victorious team

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE (Neemuch) clicked as a team as no other side did in the Murugappa Gold Cup All-India Hockey Tournament in

Madras recently and deserved the success they achieved.

CRP impressed one and all with their fitness and fighting spirit that helped them come through a series of tough matches. They displayed their fighting qualities in full measure, especially in their semi-final and final matches.

In their semi-final against local senior league champions Southern Railway, winners of the Bombay Gold Cup last year, they were down 1-2 at the end of the first leg but then bounced back to maul them in the second leg for a 5.3 aggregate score.

CRP trailed Bihar Regimental Centre (Dainapore) by two goals at half-time in the first leg of the final, and once again they rallied strongly to square the score (2-2) and then won the second leg in a convincing manner, though they were able to win by a margin of only one goal (2-1),

CRP had beaten Indian Overseas Bank, one of the top Madras outfits, Corps of Signals (Jullundur) former champions, and Central Railway (Bombay) on their way to success.

However, BRC, who had beaten Madras Engineering Group (Bangalore), conquerors of Mahindra and Mahindra (Bombay), in their double leg semi-final and had drubbed Integral Coach Factory, the popular local outfit, 6-1 in the quarter-final were the crowd's favourites. The crowd shouted lustily for them especially when they were two goals down in the second leg of-the final.

The man who did much to earn BRC the crowd’s support was Sushil Topno, centre-forward. Speedy and resourceful, Topno showed a rare ability to spot the half chance and verve to pounce on it and strike in the manner of a cobra.

In the first leg of the final, Topno scored two opportunistic goals to put his side two up. But, in the second leg, he found himself ably policed by Parmod Kumar, the CRP centre-half who gave the stand-out performance in this game by doing extremely well in the defence and also by lending a good deal of support to his forwards. Even then, late in the game, Sushil Topno managed to give Parmod Kumar the slip and scored a lovely goal.

CRP had the better set of defenders. Both their full-backs, Guria and Simon Topno, were firm and quick in their tackles. And they were quick to recover when beaten. Simon Topno often ventured to bolster the CRP attack.

The CRP half-backs also generally proved to be better than their counterparts on the BRC side. As a result, the CRP attack had a better backing than the BRC forwards.

Southern Railway did well to score a 2-1 victory over CRP in the first leg of their semi-final. They looked a powerful side, with a fast and resourceful attack in which Olympian Phillips was outstanding and a tough defence. But, in the second leg, they lost their composure soon when CRP levelled the score and forged ahead. Brothers Bhaskaran and Jeyasekharan unnecessarily argued with umpire Syed Ahmed and received temporary suspensions. That did upset their defence. Had they retained their cool and gone all out on the attack, as they did late in the game, they might have fared better. Also, if inside left Sultan Shah had not squandered a sitting duck of a chance, set up by Phillips, they might have run CRP close. Kuala Lumpur World Cup goal-keeper, Leslie Fernandes, Rajasekharan and Bhaskaran, apart from Phillips, did play well for Southern Railway.



Ram Nivas



Gurung

MEG did well to restrict BRC to a lone goal in the first leg of their semi-final and to hold them 1-1 in the second leg. Goalkeeper Leela Shankar, full-back Muthanna, halfbacks Thresraj, Poobalan and Uthiah all gave good accounts of themselves for MEG. But their forward line was found wanting. However, in the second leg, with a two-goal deficit facing them they tried hard to save the day and might have got more than the one goal they got

through Govindaraj but for the gallant showing by BRC goalkeeper Victor Minj.

MEG found it difficult to overcome the Indian Hockey Federation Junior XI and were able to beat them only in their second meeting.

Everyone of the IHF forwards, Chengappa, Mervyn, Fernandes, Yousuff, Surinder and Sekhar, played well in the first leg, moving cohesively, but in the second leg it was only centre-forward Yousuff who really sparkled.

Sushil Topno was adjudged the best player of the tournament. A special prize also went to S. Ekka, the CRP left-winger.

(Courtesy : *"Sportsweek)"*



A heros welcome was accorded to the team on arrival at New Delhi railway station. Shri J. F. Ribeiro, Dy Director, is seen garlanding the captain of the team in this picture.

WANTED-A CULTURAL CELL

CRPF has carved a niche for itself at the altar of fame, thanks to our undaunted and indomitable sportsmen. We may confidently pin our hopes on our up-coming "stars" to bag some of the coveted medals to the honour and

glory of our great Force. It is indeed praiseworthy that our department is giving all the attention to these talented sportsmen.

Be it as it may, it would be wise to realise that sports are only one sphere of activity—a physical activity with its own limitations as only a handful of jawans can be expected to shine in this field. Why should we, therefore, lean solely on sports to bring us laurels ? Are there not other spheres of activity—activities which are equally important if not more important—in which our men can participate in much larger numbers and thus pave the way for still greater heights of fame and popularity for CRPF.

This has become all the more imperative during these post-emergency days when there is much adverse criticism in the press on the alleged role of the police in committing various atrocities during the emergency. With the Rajan episode still fresh in their minds, people consider the word ‘police’ as odious. It has therefore become imperative to remove this general impression from the minds of the general public by establishing a rapport with them. For this, the police will have to mingle freely with the public.

One of the effective methods to have access to the general public and win their confidence is to organise cultural programmes from time to time for their entertainment. Today, more and more people are having recourse to film and other sources for entertainment. They would enthusiastically welcome wholesome and cheap means of entertainment, wherever it may be found. Some time ago, the Delhi Police gave a special demonstration of its band at the Ramlila Grounds for the entertainment of the public. This programme, being a novelty, was accLalmed greatly by the people.

In a vast organisation like the CRPF, there is no dearth of talented persons —men who can sing, play various musical instruments, act and so on. But, ability is of little account without opportunity. Unless we afford our men adequate opportunity, their talents will remain dormant.

In order to provide our men opportunities to exhibit their talents, why not organise miniature cultural programmes on the occasion of the Unit Raising Day or on the occasion of visit by a VIP to the station or on any other similar occasion ? Unfortunately, these occasions have been normally marked by merely a “bara khana” or screening of a film. These are, no doubt, good, but a variety enteratinment on such occasions is more relevant as it will mean active involvement of much larger number of our jawans.

During the course of this cultural programme at the Unit or Range level under the guidance of officers who have themselves some aptitude for these programmes, it will be easy to explore the talent of our potential artistes. We could also select girls from our Central Schools— girls who are gifted for dancing. Boys and girls who are good singers can also be selected by conducting competitions. Our jawans and school children will certainly respond promptly provided there is incentive in the form of cash rewards or other suitable prizes.

Once we have discovered the really talented hands, we could think of imparting some formal training to them, wherever required, under competent artistes. One can never know, some of our boys and girls may one day be able to step into Mohd Rafi's shoes or for that matter Asha Bhosle's slippers.

Our trained personnel could form a cultural cell which can be called upon to give performances on important occasions like the CRPF Anniversary or on similar occasions. The variety entertainment could be open to the public. If such a function could at least become instrumental in neutralising the acid feelings of the general public against the police even slightly, we shall be amply rewarded, irrespective of the lucrative aspect of the enterprise.

(K. U. CHACKO)

C R P F Press: A Story of Success

by
B. K. TRIPATHY

The Central Reserve Police Force was originally a small Force of a few thousand men. Between 1968 and 1971, there was large-scale expansion of the Force and it attained the present strength of nearly 75,000 personnel.

With the increase in the Force, the old manuals, orders and instructions appeared to have outlived their utility. All these required amendments and sometimes wholesale changes. Hence, a number of printing works had to be done.

Similarly, with the expansion of the Force, the number of training institutions and types of courses also increased. These institutions required sufficient training material on various subjects.

The CRPF therefore, established a publications cell from within its resources in order to prepare training pamphlets, revise manuals, orders etc. But printing of these publications within a short time according to our requirement became a problem.

A Modest Start

The CRPF, therefore, thought of having a press of its own. As the Government had imposed various economy measures, the CRPF did not approach the Govt, for extra funds for installing a press. It decided to start a printing press from its own resources.

As it had no experience of running a press and was not sure of the success of this project, start on a modest scale was made. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was advanced from the Central Welfare Fund of the CRPF and a small press was started in June 1975 with only one small tradle machine.

Within 3 months, it achieved substantial success and one more semi-automatic machine was added to it in August 1975 by investing another Rs. 45,000. By December 1975, it was found that the printing press was overloaded with a number of printing works and the two machines were not able to meet the work load. So in January 1976 the CRPF purchased an automatic machine by investing another Rs. 1,20,000.

Growing Confidence

Thus, the CRPF invested a total amount of Rs. 2,05,000 on its press and owned three printing machines with other ancillaries. The entire amount had been invested from the Central Welfare Fund.

When the press was started, CRPF was hesitant but after some time the confidence had grown and so also the size of the press. The printing press had, after paying 10% interests on the capital, been able to make a net profit of Rs. 1,20,000 by the end of October 1976. This entire profit had gone back to the CWF towards payment of the principal.

The press had already returned the entire loan of Rs. 2,05,000 by May 1977. In addition it had also given back Rs. 10,825 as interest up to March 1977.

A Welfare Project

The printing press is making an average profit of Rs. 15000 per month.

Thus, in a year, the press will make a gross profit of Rs. 1,80,000. After meeting the maintenance, repair and other incidental charges, it is estimated to make a net profit of Rs. 1,60,000 per year.

This profit will be ploughed back to the CWF for the welfare of the Force personnel. Thus, the press not only meets CRPF's requirements of printing works, but has become a solid profitable concern for the welfare of our men.

Within the last 23 months, the press has printed as many as 62 books. It has been printing the house journal, the "Crapler" in Hindi and English every alternate month in this Press. The press has also printed number of forms, standing orders and miscellaneous jobs for our Battalions, Group Centres and other offices.

Efficiency

The efficiency of the press has attracted other departments of the Government and it has printed some books for the Intelligence Bureau and Bureau of Police Research and Development. "Lok Prashasan", the Hindi journal of the Institute of Public Administration, is also being printed in CRPF press. In all, it has printed 1,86,000 copies of books in 21 months. The total impressions for all types of printing works have come to a figure of 80,40,000.

The press has been accommodated in part of the workshop building in the Group Centre complex at Jharoda Kalan in New Delhi. The press is being managed by presonnel mostly on part-time basis. Most of the workers are employed on daily wages.

A list of books printed in the CRPF press is given below :—

Manuals

1. Medical Manual
2. Signals Manual.
3. Accounts Manual,
4. Funds and Institution Manual.

5. GC & Bn Officers' Manual
6. Recruitment Manual.
7. Operational Handbook
8. Delegation of Financial Power Rules.

Training Pamphlets (Hindi)

9. Unarmed Combat.
10. Field craft.
11. P. T.
12. Intelligence
13. Rifle and Bayonet.
14. Questions and Answers on Weapons.
15. 2" Mortar.
16. Tear-Smoke Lathi Drill
17. Police-Public Relations
18. L. M. G.
19. 9 mm Sten and Pistol

Training Pamphlets (English)

20. State Police Organisations.

21. M.T. (Tech)
22. M. T. (Non-Tech)
23. Operations of War
24. Counter-Insurgency
25. Commentry on CRPF Act.
26. Preventive Maintenance S.A.
27. Role of CRPF During Floods.
28. Ammunition and Explosives
29. Rules of Games and Sports.
30. C.R.P.C. 1973

Miscellaneous Books

31. B. P. R. and D Studies
32. All-India Police Games.
33. All-India Police Duty Meet.
34. Synopsis of lecture by Director-General.
35. Director-General's address to Commandants Conference 1975.
36. 8th Progress Report on Planning
37. Standing Order 1975.

38. India from Law and Order Angle Vol. I
39. India from Law and Order Angle Vol. II
40. India from Law and Order Angle Vol. III
41. India from Law and Order Angle Vol. IV
42. DG's address to Comdts Conference 1976.
43. 9th Progress Report 1976.
44. Lok Prashashan
45. Home Secretary's Conference cover 1976
46. Home Secretary's address
47. Know Your Signals
48. DG's address to IG/DIG Conference
49. Standing Order 27/75
50. Standing Order 61/75.

SMOKING AND CANCER

Though the corelation between smoking and cancer is in no way alarming, every body is aware of the fact that smoking is the root-cause, though not the only cause, for cancer. The government has wisely marked on every cigarette packet you purchase, a statutory warning: "Smoking is injurious to health". But, my dear readers, how many of you have cared to give even a single thought to it.

Nicotine Causes Malignancy

Let me tell you what cancer actually is. Cancer or Carcinoma as it is technically called is a disease where there is malignant growth of the cells. The chemical substance deoxy-ribose nucleic acid (DNA), which contains the code of hereditary characteristics of the organism and species, is present in the chromosomes of a cell's nucleus.

When nicotine and other chemicals related to tobacco come in contact with DNA, it is effected, adversely changing its structure and this changed structure of DNA provides code for the extraordinary speed of division of cells—malignancy—and thus cancer is caused. The disease shows no early symptoms and when it does, it is too late.

There is a firm association between cigarette habit in man and cancer of the lung. Recent investigations have proved that the last third part of a cigarette does the most damage. With all the smoke inhaled being so much saturated with nicotine and other chemicals, it coats the delicate tubes of the lung with liquid tar, resulting in irritation and production of phlegm. This mixture of tar and phlegm gets deep into the lung where it congeals and festers. A precancerous stage has now been set, leading to the formation of tumors.

Botanically speaking, tobacco is a drug, a narcotic. And unlike alcohol or opium, its "soothing" qualities do not take effect until the smoker has become addicted to it.

Smoke of the Pit

In 1604 James I, King of England, published his famous counterblast to tobacco, calling smoking in a colourful description—a custom loathsome to the eyes, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible smoke of the pit that is bottomless.

(B. D. S. Chauhan)

COMING TO THE POINT

Patient : You didn't pull the right tooth!

Dentists : Don’t worry—I’m coming to it.

Competition of Photographs

It has been decided to hold a competition of b!ack-& white photographs under the rules for awards for photographs. Entries from members of the CRPF and their families are accordingly invited so as to reach this office by September, 30, 1977.

There will be three prizes of Rs. 100, Rs. 80 and Rs. 60. Apart from these prizes, other photographs found suitable will be paid for at the rate varying between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50.

The photographs submitted should be on glossy paper of a size 8½10 x ½”

ARMS WORKSHOP HYDERABAD

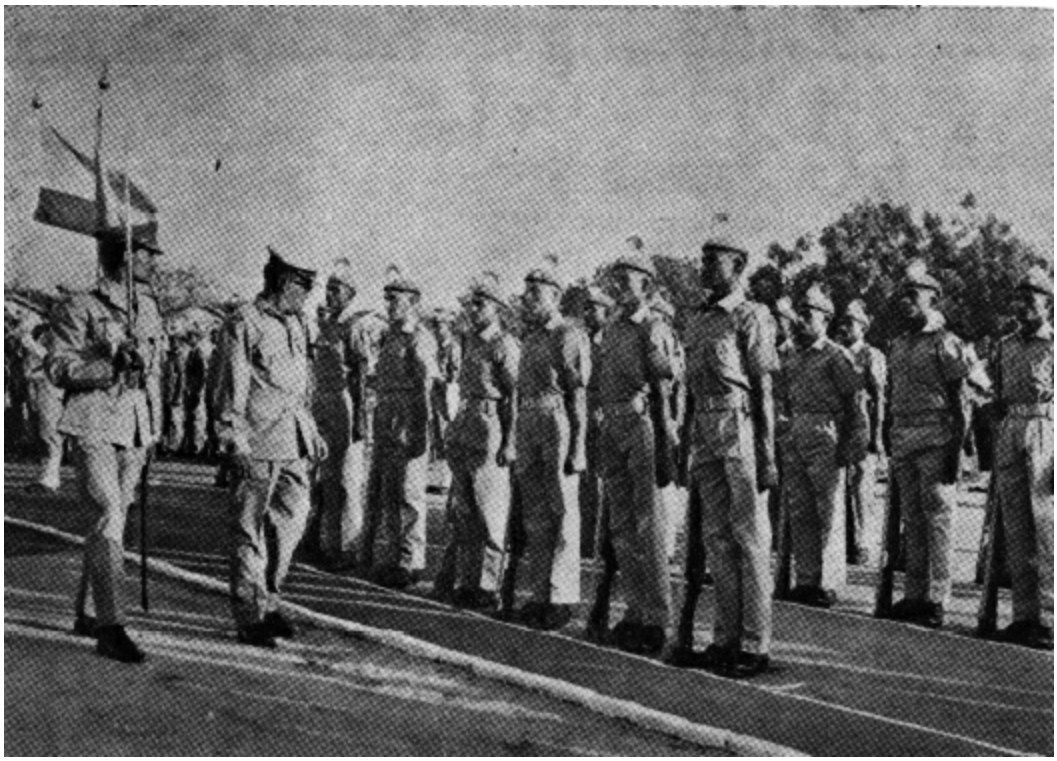
This workshop has so far run 5 armourers upgrading courses and total number of men trained is 64. During 1977, it will run seven armourers' upgrading courses and three refresher courses.

Weak trainees are given extra coaching both in theory and practical and this has produced encouraging results.

A number of tools, components and gauges have been locally made with the help of the workshop staff and trainees. The first consignment of these items has already been sent to CWS Rampur for issue to CRPF Units.

A number of training aids and working models have been locally manufactured for imparting instructions to the student. Some technical literature and papers useful to armourers and vehicle side have been prepared.

This workshop has also manufactured a number of gadget s and tools.



Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, Sector I reviewing the parade.

Passing-out Parade of RTC-2

Passing-Out parade of 102nd batch of recruits of 2 RTC, CRPF, Avadi was held on June 6, 1977. Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, Inspector-General of Police, Sector-I, Hyderabad reviewed the parade.

The IGP advised those passing out to be always courteous while dealing with citizens, to work within the four corners of the law and follow the ideals of “Service and Loyalty”.

The parade was commanded by Shri S.P.S. Nagar, Dy.S.P. and was witnessed by a large gathering.

In his address to the newly attested constables, Shri H. Veerabhadraiah congratulated every one on the parade for smart turn-out.

“You belong to different states of India and speak different languages; but in CRPF you all are members of one family. I welcome you to this family”, said Shri Veerabhadraiah.

He advised them to always remember that they had a high responsibility to discharge; they must remember the oath taken and conduct themselves in an

exemplary manner with competency and impartiality and serve the people with sincerity.

BIHAR REWARDS FOR 40 BATTALION

The Bihar Govt. has granted a cash reward of Rs. 1,900 to personnel of 40 Battalion CRPF who controlled a violent situation on April 23, 1977 when students of Nalanda Medical College wanted to forcibly enter into the residence of former Chief Minister of Bihar,

Choosing The Personal Weapon

by
Lt. Col. M.S. Allagh (Retd.)

"Shall I keep a revolver or a pistol?" This is the question that has to be answered by those wanting to have a personal weapon. The choice is not so easy to make. One comes across pistols as well as revolvers of various makes and types in service and outside. The pistol is more common in service. Hundreds of different types of pistols and revolvers have been designed.

Their calibres, round-carrying capacity and weights vary, but the smallest which I have come across is of .22" bore. This lighter type of pistol weighs about 8½ ounces. The British Webley .445" semi-automatic pistol weighs about 36 ounces. These modern pistols are known as "automatic pistols." It is felt that this is a misnomer, since these are actually semi-automatic or self-loading pistols, firing one shot each time the trigger is pressed. A real automatic pistol would fire a burst of bullets, in the same way as a machine gun.

It is not possible to incorporate the automatic mechanism in a pistol for due to its light weight such a pistol would be completely uncontrollable. Hence automatic pistols are not manufactured.

Pistols are designed for quick use in close-quarter battle and are intended to be used by employing only one hand. The effective range varies, depending on the calibre, length of the barrel, the terrain and lastly the skill of the user. A marksman can hit a 5" bull from a distance of 50 yards.

Comparison

The following are the major points of differences between pistols and revolvers :-

(a) Shape

Revolvers have less regular shape when compared with pistols in that the former are fitted with cylinders whereas the latter have magazines fitted in their housing grips, with the result that these are more handy, comparatively less bulky and can conveniently be carried and easily concealed. It is a well known fact that most of the manufacturers of small pistols designate their pistols “pocket size.””””

(b) Round-carrying capacity

(i) The magazine of a pistol generally carries nearly twice the number of rounds carried in a cylinder of a revolver of the same calibre. Revolvers cannot be designed to carry an indefinite number of rounds due to the consideration of weight and proportion between the cylinder and the rest of the weapon.

(ii) Spare charged magazines can be carried with a pistol while spare loose rounds are carried with a revolver.

(iii) The continued compressed spring of the charged magazine has an adverse effect on its functioning, whereas there is no such adverse effect on the revolver if it is kept continuously loaded.

(c) Reloading

Reloading is faster in a pistol as this is accomplished by inserting a loaded magazine as opposed to filling in the cylinder of a revolver.

(d) Safety

The pistol being a semiautomatic weapon remains fully loaded and

cocked after firing a shot. Due to it enclosed construction, it is not possible to know at a glance whether or not the pistol is loaded, whereas in the case of a revolver, this fact can easily be detected. On account of this the safety is greater in a revolver.

(e) Ammunition

The pistol always needs ammunition of a high quality; cartridges that have deteriorated and suffered a drop in muzzle velocity will cause jams due to lack of energy to function the mechanism. On the other hand, the same ammunition may be fired effectively in a revolver.

(f) Stoppage

A misfire has no effect in the functioning of a revolver, whereas in the case of a pistol, it results in stoppage which can only be rectified by manual loading and recocking.

Conclusion

The opinion of experts varies as to which weapon can give a higher rate of aimed fire. Readers may opine that theoretically the pistol should be better; but the disturbance in aim caused by the action of the slide increases the time needed in re-aiming. There is no such disturbance from the slide in a revolver.

It will thus be seen that both the pistol and the revolver have their own merits and demerits.

Life As An Insurgent

by
“Kaydee”

The hazards of jungle life are immense. The haggard life, struggle for survival, no-respite schedules due to the “hounding” forces of law and mounting sickness in absence of doctors, medicines and care are so demanding that in the end the whole affair seems frustrating.

“I lived alone in constant terror”, said Mr. Hopongse Sang-tam, an important figure of the unlawful “Naga Federal Government” who was captured. Since my personal bodyguard surrendered last year, the only companion I was left with was a polythene cover, which I stretched over through rain, storm and night.”

Cheerful, polite and energetic, he expressed himself in broken Hindi and emphasised by moving his powerful hands and fingers. When asked as to how he was caught, his eyes twitched in succession and he said without any malice, “As usual, early morning that day I came home from a nearby jungle hide-out to have my grub. I finished it hurriedly and was about to return when suddenly the security men surrounded my house and overpowered me.”

“Your family must be sad to see you in custody”, I sympathised. His eyes reduced to slits and he said, “My wife cried when I was caught, but the officer with them, assured her that I will not be killed.”

Then he added humbly : “But I feel sad about them all. My wife and children never had a break. While she managed “kheti” on her own, the two sons worked on roadblocks during rainy season and earned for clothes and shoes to go to school.”

“Why ? Weren't you paid by the underground set-up.”

“Last I received help was in 1971 when Rs. 250 each were given for office maintenance and family help. In 1972 I was authorised to collect money from ‘Finance Minister’ and ‘Tax Collector’ both. The former did not have it and the latter was reluctant. Public opinion, you know, is growing against us, because the procurement of ration, money and everything “is through terrorism.”

According to the statistics, the total strength of Naga hostiles at present is one-fiftieth of the security forces deployed. Ill-clad and ill-equipped, indiscipline and the distrust amongst themselves is on the increase. Few of the young Turks are known to have indulged in individual violence in places like Paphima, Tseminyou and Kohima and few in petty cases of theft, arson and intimidation in Ghaspani and Mokokchung. One of the captured “undergrounds” confessed it candidly that in his battalion the standing resentment was against the ambush—a job which the seniors avoided and entrusted to the subordinates.

The life is quite hectic. Average duration of a camp or hide-out is about a

week. The headquarters stay a little longer and the troops even less at one place at a time. Amongst the forces and underground elements, lies a great disparity in which the former for its size can work in shifts round the clock whereas the latter cannot afford, retaliate or cope up with it. Hence they are always on the move. This adds painfully to their logistic problems.

Posts and units located almost next to every village and town are a reassuring factor for the public. At village Longmisa, the villagers passed a resolution in the presence of terrorising hostiles and said: “We have got nothing to do with you and your demands of recruits, rations or taxes.”

The most important aspect of life is the urge to live peacefully in love and respect. In heart of hearts, all out-laws know the tragic end which they fear lurking behind every bush and tree. Their wives, children and relatives pray for them at one end and they for themselves at the other. Loved ones are away from the beloved ones. And at times for ever.

When late self-styled Brig Kohovi who latter became Tatar (MP) was killed, his life-long beloved from village Vihoshe whom he could not marry was seen walking to his grave. It was a cold, foggy morning. She bowed and spread a hand-woven shawl over his grave and silently returned with a sigh.

In another instance in a village near Kohima, a boy fell in love with a girl who soon realised that he was one from the underground. Though in deep love, she regretted his proposal of marriage and requested him to come overground first. It is not known as to who won finally—the lure of the jungle or that of love.

Supreme Sacrifice In Delhi Floods

Ct. Attar Singh of the 1st Battalion, CRPF has, while providing succour to the flood-stricken villages around Delhi, given supreme sacrifice.

The Constable died when the boat carrying him capsized near village Pindwala Khurd. The boat was engaged in the mission of carrying food supplies to the marooned villages.

Another Constable on duty, however, was saved.

Ct. Attar Singh was cremated with full police honours.

In another incident also CRPF rendered help in fighting the Delhi floods.

About 2,000 villagers early on August 16 forcibly removed sandbags and stones protecting the Delhi-Najafgarh Road near Kakrola to let the flood waters flow to the other side.

The small contingent of the Delhi Police posted at this site watched helplessly as the villagers, armed with spears, iron rods and lathis, stormed the road from two directions and removed sandbags and numerous rocks from both peripheries of the road.

Men of the 49th Battalion of the Central Reserve Police were rushed to the spot in buses and trucks almost immediately. Led by the DSP, Mr. G.S. Dabiya, the CRP men were able to restore order and supervise the restoration of the road link.

HUMANITARIAN WORK BY 38 BATTALION

Personnel of 38 Battalion helped recover dead bodies and injured personnel from debris of the houses which collapsed under heavy landslides in Gangtok, Sikkim.

The CRPF personnel cleared the roads for traffic by rendering voluntary help.

DG's Concern At M.T. Accidents

Sixty-four MT accidents have occurred in the Force up to June 30 in the current year. We lost 4 men and 81 Force personnel were either seriously injured or sustained minor injuries besides causing monetary loss to the Government due to damage to our MT fleet. Twelve civilians were killed in addition to 27 who received injuries in these accidents.

"My predecessor, in an earlier monthly letter, had stressed the necessity to ensure strict MT discipline. In the interest of the Force all officers should conserve trained man-power and vehicle fleet by better supervision. I will be left with no alternative but to take a serious view of the concerned Unit/ Range where I find no improvement, warned the Director-General, Sh S.M.Ghosh, in a letter to Commandants.

14 CRPF PERSONNEL HONOURED

The following personnel of Central Reserve Police Force have been

awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Services on the occasion of August 15, 1977 :—

Shri M. P. Singh, Asst. Director (EDP Cell), Directorate-General; Shri S. N. Mathur, Commandant 38th Battalion; Shri R. K. Yadav, Asst. Commandant Group Centre-II, Ajmer; Shri Lekh Ram, Asst. Commandant 8th Battalion; Shri Inderpal Singh, Dy. S. P. 3rd Signal Battalion; Subedar Mohd. Yakub 34 Battalion; Subedar Bans Raj Singh, Group Centre, Mokamehghat; Subedar Bishan Singh, 31 Battalion; Sub-Inspector (M. M.) Narain Lal, Group Centre, Neemuch; Sub-Inspector Sardul Singh, 4th Battalion; Sub-Inspector (M. M.) Bhim Tshering, Group Centre-I, Ajmer; Head Constable Ajit Singh, 36th Battalion; Head Constable Puran Chand 56th Battalion and Naik (Driver) Thangappan, 28th Battalion.

IMMUNIZATION

Immunization against various diseases is being carried out at the Base Hospital of Group Centre, New Delhi. Vaccine for measles was not available in India although it was available in Western countries for nearly a decade. The cost of each dose is Rs. 200 approximately. It provides life-long immunity against measles. The vaccine is given to those children who have not suffered from measles before and above the age of 1 year. Two hundred sixty children of CRPF were immunized against measles on April 13, 1977 at CRPF Base Hospital.

Rural extension services of Will-ingdon Hospital under guidance of Dr. K. P. S. Verma, Paediatrician, Willingdon Hospital New Delhi had agreed to provide immunization against measles to the children of CRPF.

HOME MINISTER'S GESTURE

Two Central Reserve Police Force men—Ct. Sudhir Chand and L/NK Thakur Bahadur were—injured on September 2, 1977 when they tried to apprehend armed dacoits in the Sadar Bazar area.

While Ct. Sudhir Chand was undergoing treatment in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi at the time of going to the press, L/Nk Thakur Bahadur was discharged from hospital and is on duty.

It will be recalled that six armed dacoits had looted a hosiery store in the Bara Tooti area and were actually escaping in a car alongwith the booty when, among others, men from CRPF picket in the area intervened. Ct. Sudhir Chand struck the wind-screen of the car with rifle butt and stopped the car.

While the dacoits stabbed Ct. Sudhir Chand in the chest, two other CRP men—L/Nk Thakur Bahadur (who was also injured) and Ct. Bahadur Banra —over powered this assailant. The other five dacoits escaped.

Ct. Sudhir Chand, showed exemplary restraint and did not fire as that would have caused injuries to the innocent in that crowded area. The CRPF men also prevented the lynching of the assailant by the crowd.

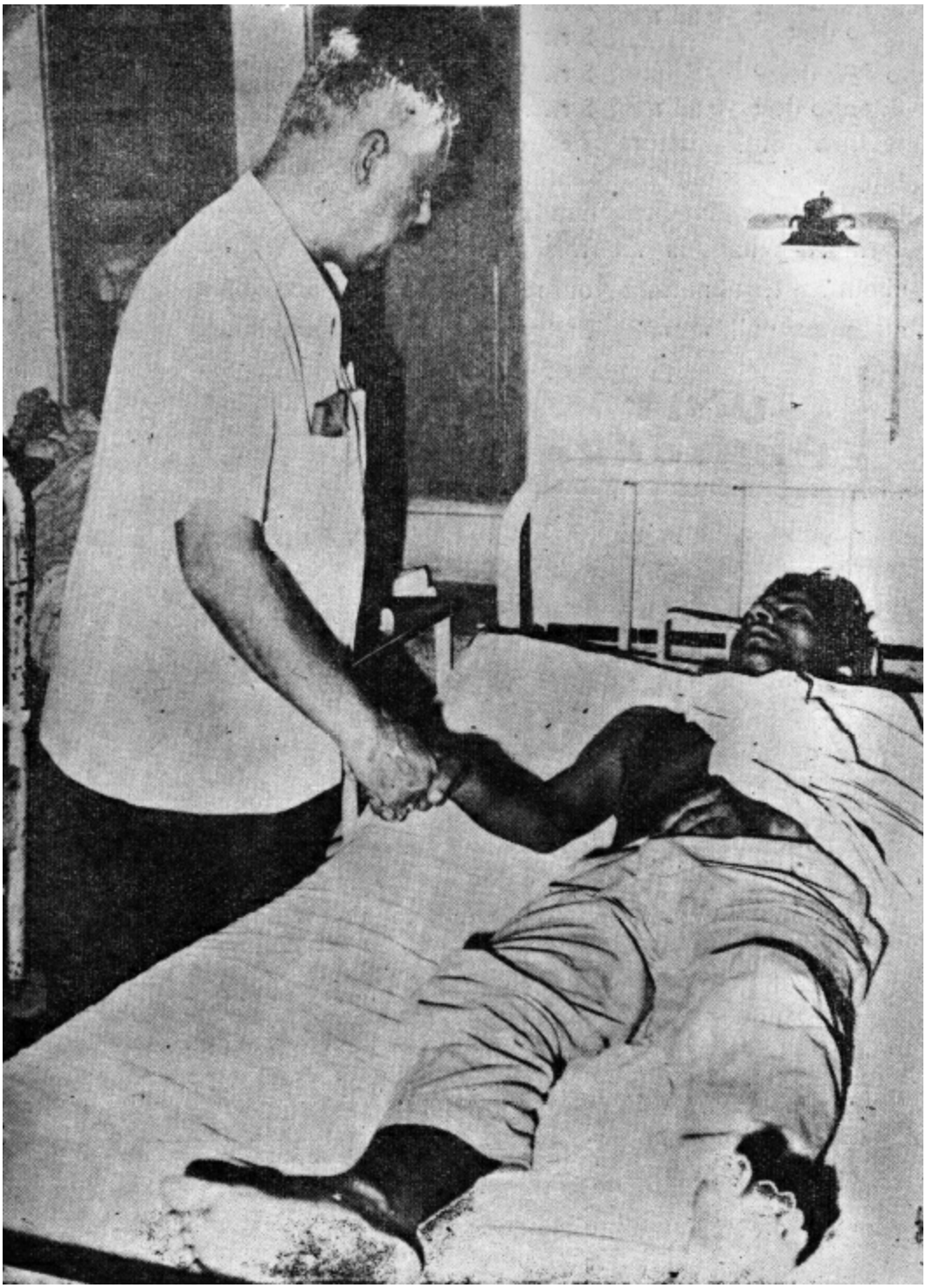
The Director-General of CRPF Shri S. M Ghosh, visited the inju" red Constable in "the hospital on Sept. 3. The CRPF have announced rewards of Rs. 500 for Ct. Sudhir Chand, Rs. 300 for L/NK Thakur Bahadur and Rs. 200 for Ct. Bahadur Banra for the'r courage and devotion to duty.

On Sept. 4,1977, the Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, visited Irwin Hospital to see Shri Chandan Lal, the proprietor of the hosiery store which was looted by dacoits and Constable Sudhir Chand of CRPF who had been stabbed in the chest when he tried to prevent the escape of dacoits.

The Home Minister also met L/NK Thakur Bahadur of CRPF and Constable Rana Partap of Delhi Police who were also injured in the incident, but have since been discharged from the hospital.

Shri Charan Singh distributed fruit among the injured persons and enquired about their welfare. He was appreciative of the gallantry shown by the policemen.

Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director General of CRPF, Shri M. C. Mishra, IGP Delhi and Shri M. S. Bawa, Dy. Director (Ops), CRPF accompanied the Minister.



Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director-General of CRPF meeting Constable Sudhir Chand in hospital

HUMOUR IN UNIFORM

The young officer walked into Commandant’s office, his head hanging

down. The chap had indeed spent a sleepless night. Standing at “Savdhan”, he held out an application in his hand.

The Commandant's eyes lowered in his usual reading fashion. Then he looked up at the officer, his face wearing a big interrogation mark. The young officer muttered, “Sir, now you see...Sir.....What have I done to deserve all this? Sir.....you see.....Sir.” Before he could fully wobble out his sentiments, the Commandant cut him short saying: “What is all this trash about.....submitting your resignation and all that.” The young officer kept mum. The Commandant no longer able to keep down his mercury, gave a big bang on the table shouting : “What on earth do you mean by that?.....For heaven's. sake open your beak.”

The young officer not knowing where he had erred, produced his earned leave application and showed the Commandant his ramarks “Ask the officer to resign.”

The Commandant scanned the remarks and roared, “Damn, what?”,

The officer again muttered, “Sir here your remark—Ask the officer to resign...What worse can happen to an officer than to be asked by his Commandant to resign.”



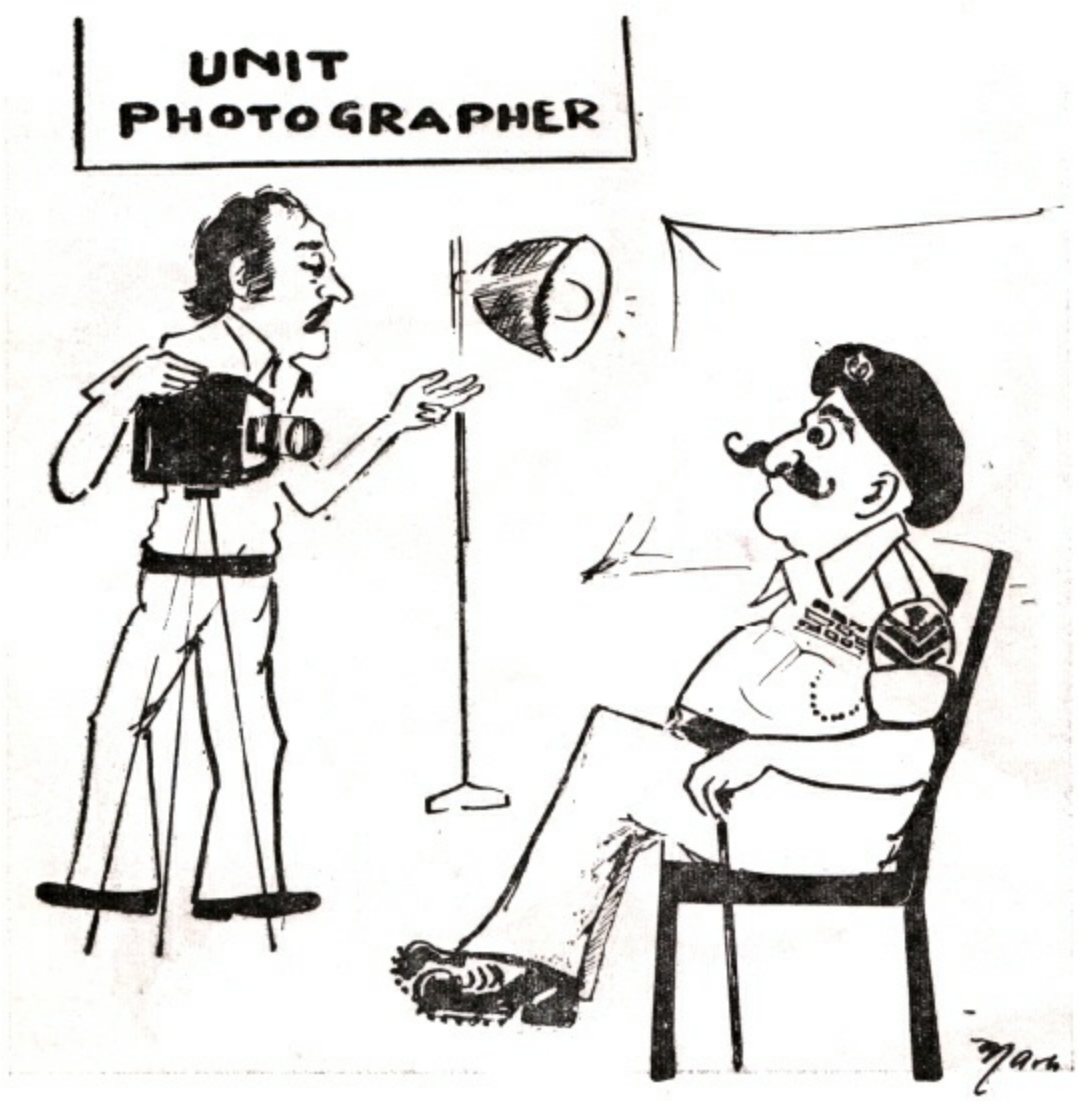
Ten years in Army and 20 in CRP, before retiring. It's time to relax.
(Cartoon by Ct. Mathews)

The Commandant laughed and laughed. He had forgotten to put a hyphen ("re-sign"). He said calmly: "Well, re-sign your application as you have put wrong date on it."

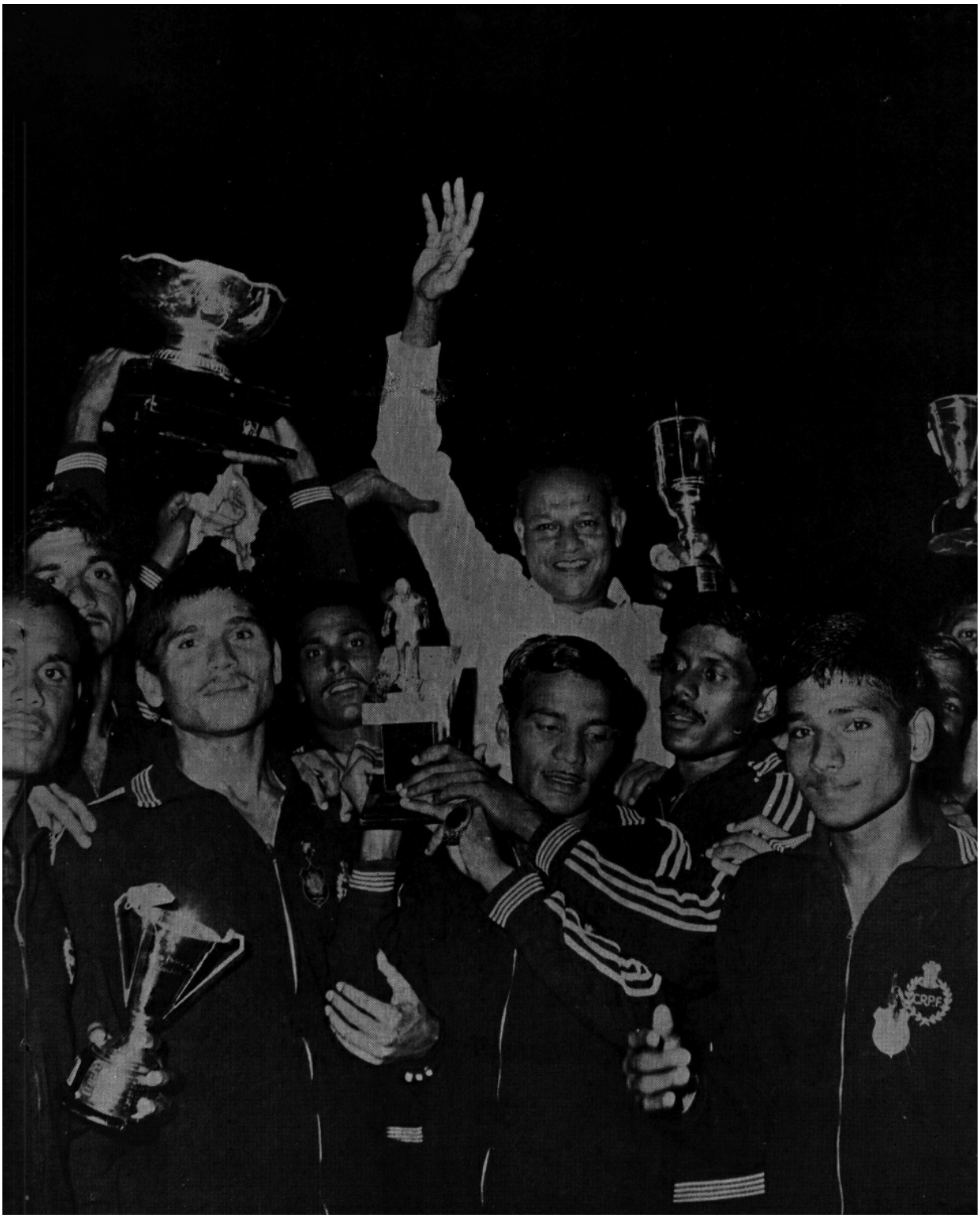
(K. L. WAHI)

Quarter-Master, speaking on ammunition, asked what was "CPN" and "CNN". Straight came reply: "Corroded Purana Noted" and "Corroded Naya Noted" How exact because these stand for "Corroded Previously Noted" and "Corroded Newly Noted".

(R. S. Vohra)



A dozen shots wasted-Can't you hold your smile for one-tenth of a second.



Jubilant swimmers hold Sh. J. F. Rebeiro, Dy. Director (Adam) aloft.

Regd. No. 23788/72



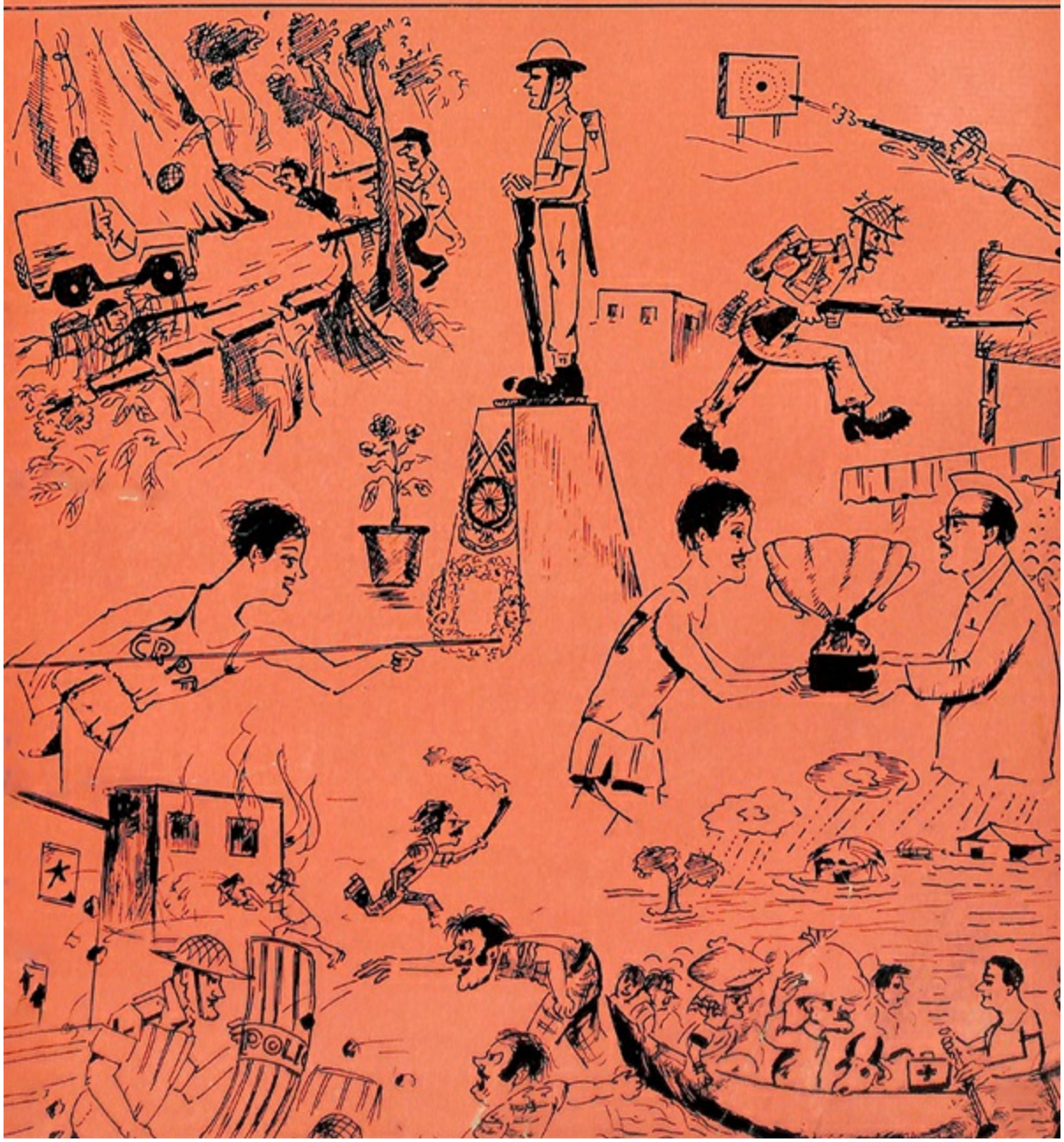
Gujarat Chief Minuter Babubhai Patel, IGP Verma and Dy. Director (Adm) Rebeiro pose for a photograph with the swimmers who brought victory to CRPF in All-India Police Aquatics.

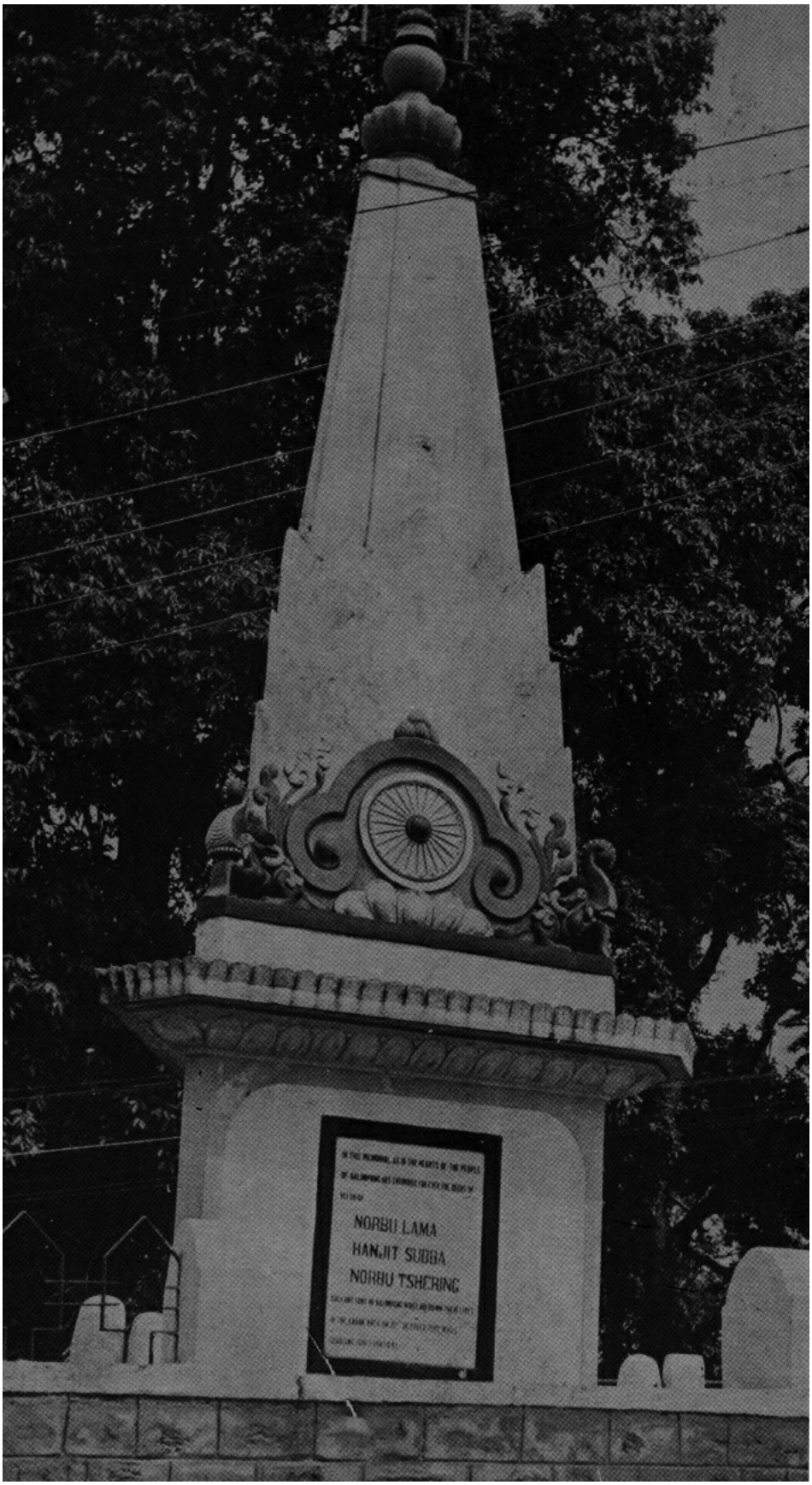
The

CRAPLER

CRPF Newsletter and Magazine

Vol. VI No. 5 OCTOBER 31, 1977 (KARTIKA 9. 1899)




NORBU LAMA
HANJIT SUBBA
NORBU TSHERING

On October 21, 1959, a CRPF patrol party was treacherously ambushed by the Chinese armed with automatic weapons and mortars at Hot Springs in Ladakh.

The CRPF men, armed only with bolt-action rifles, held the ground and fought back to the last round. Ten of them lost lives.

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. In their death, they symbolised the unity of the nation.

The photograph is that of the memorial which was raised at Kalimpong in honour of three of its sons who died fighting at Hot Springs.

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

38th Anniversary Number

October 31, 1977

Kartika 9, 1899

Chief Editor H. S. Sethi

Cover : Sketch by Naru

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IN THIS ISSUE

**Changing Role of Police* : Do we have the right type of police in this country ? Are the police aware of their true role and the manner in which it is to be performed ? If not, what are the reasons for this and what can be done about it ? Home Minister Charan Singh answers these vital questions and urges the police to change with the change in times.

**Menace of Fire-arms Proliferation:* Shri N.S. Saksena draws pointed attention to the magnitude of the proliferation of fire-arms in this country and in the world at large and suggests remedies to fight the menace.

**Crime, Society and the Police* : S. Venugopal Rao, in this expose, outlines the basic issues involved in the functioning of the police in our society. One such issue is the failure of the society itself to create and sustain a police force that may be an instrument of social protection, he says.

**Revamp Security Arrangements* : "The security arrangements today follow the dictators' style", says T. Nath, a retired IP officer making a forceful plea for giving a new look to the entire gamut of VIP security and security arrangements.

**Sports* : Our sports and athletics pages include articles such as "Sportmen, Mind Your Age" discussing breifly as to how age effects the efficiency of sportsmen and what can be done to counter the effects of age, "A Decade of Soccer" in which coach Sisodia survevs the improvement registered by the CRPF in soccer during the last ten years plus reports on Delhi Acquatic Championships and Inter-Range Tournaments.

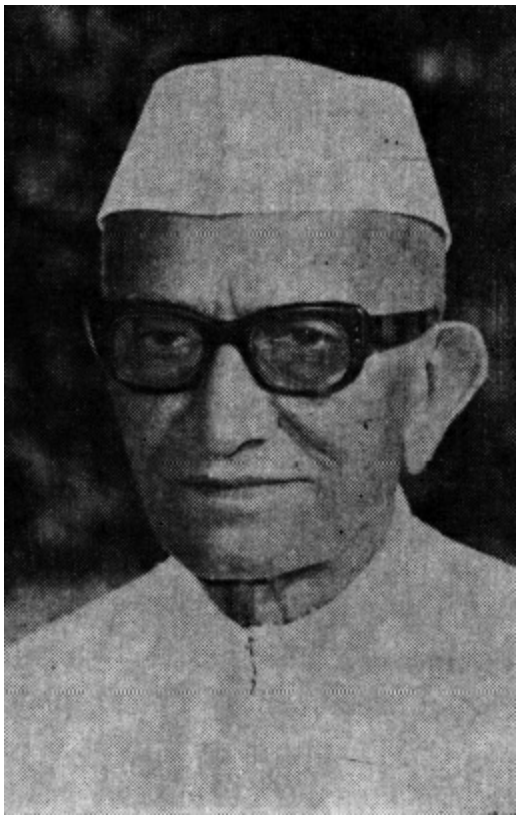
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Changing Role of Police *by Charan Singh*
Clime, Society and the Police *by Venugopal Rao*
A Decade of Soccer *by D. S. Sisodia*

Sportsmen, Mind Your Age *by Dr. G. C. Satpathy*
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Revamp Security Arrangements *by T. Nath*

"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor. Articles published do not necessarily reflect official view point.

MESSAGES OF GOOD WISHES

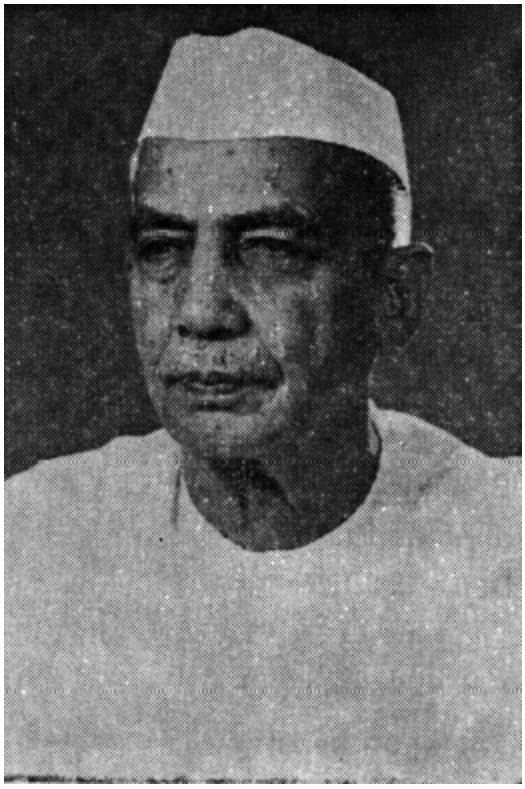


In the old days, law stood for the coercive power of the State. That power was used to curb those who disturbed the peace or committed crimes. But more and more, law is understood to be the codified expression of restraints that all sections of society should exercise in order to live harmoniously with one another. With this change, the role of the policeman also undergoes a change. He is no longer merely expected to wield the stick or the rifle. He is, on the other hand, expected to promote and maintain public peace so as to enable ordinary citizens to live without fear of violence or threats of violence from criminals and enemies of civilised behaviour. I would like policemen to conduct themselves in such a manner that they are accepted by the people as their friends.

The CRPF is a specialised force more concerned with maintenance of peace and tranquility in society than with detection of crime. I hope however, it will give a lead to others and establish a correct relationship with the people.

I give my good wishes to the officers and men of CRPF for their welfare on the 38th anniversary of their organisation.

MORARJI DESAI

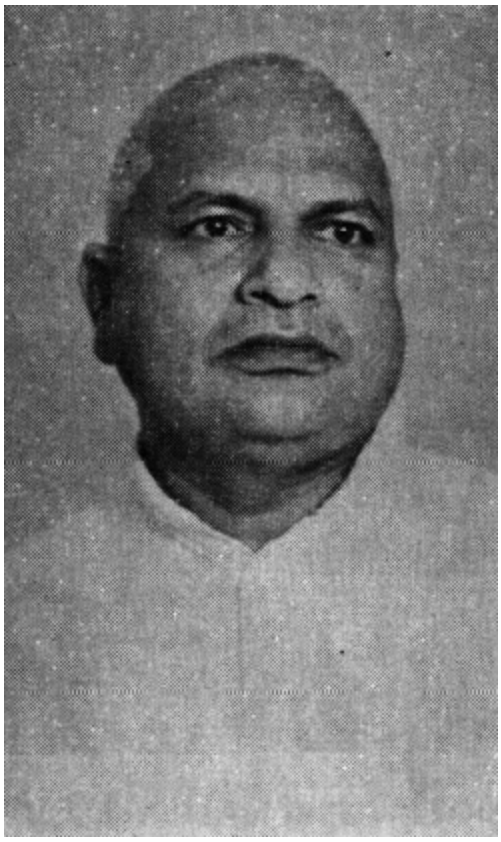


I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force will be celebrating its 38th Anniversary Week in Neemuch from October 31 to November 5, 1977.

CRPF is one of the oldest police forces in the country and has maintained excellent traditions with a proud record of protecting life and property in the strife-torn areas and, at times, even guarding the frontiers of the country. I am confident that it will mould itself according to the spirit of the times and continue to discharge its responsibility effectively.

I wish every member of the Force happiness and prosperity.

CHARAN SINGH



With great pleasure, I note that the 38th anniversary of the Central Reserve Police Force is being celebrated at Neemuch from Obtober 31 to November 5, 1977.

As an armed Force of the Union primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order, the CRPF has shown its mettle more than once in various parts of the country. And in all situations its action has been characterised by thoroughness and efficiency. I am confident that the CRPF will not rest on its oars and will endeavour to carve for itself a niche in the hearts of the people by its correct conduct and fellow feelings towards the countrymen.

I send my greetings to the rank and file of the Force on this happy occasion.

Dhanik Lal Mandal



I am glad to know that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 38th anniversary on October 31, 1977.

The Central Reserve Police Force is to-day spread over the entire country and is charged with the onerous responsibilities of maintaining security. l am glad to say that the Force has not only done this job well in the States from where the call of duty came, but also that it has been increasingly taking part in humanitarian works that a truly national Force should. The challenges that the Central Reserve Police has been facing were multifarious but the Force has met these boldly and devotedly.

I wish your celebrations all success and send my greetings to all ranks of the Force.

S. D. PATIL



The celebration of the 38th anniversary of the Central Reserve Police Force is an occasion which calls for congratulations and cheers to the Force. Over the years, the C.R.P.F. has acquired the reputation of being a dependable, disciplined and efficient Force, prompt and willing to go, at short notice, to the assistance of the State Governments whenever required for law and order duties. It has played a vital role in affording protection against threats to the security of the country. It has also to its credit excellent service during floods and other natural calamities. Its record of discipline and devotion to duty should remain shining in future as well.

It is a privilege and a matter of great pleasure that I have this opportunity to convey my good wishes to all the members of the Force.

T.C.A. Srinivasavaradan



At the 38th Anniversary of the Force I have no hasitation to say that any head of this Force will be rightly proud of its performance.

I have seen in Delhi and many other places that our men have to live under canvas throughout the year facing vagaries of nature. Difficulties are many and I am also seized of the problems and efforts are being made to mitigate the hardship our men have to put with.

Under these circumstances, the personal interest evinced by a Commanding Officer in the welfare of his men makes a world of difference. A Constable will be prepared to put up with difficulties and hardships when he knows that his officers have dons their best and they equally share the difficulties and hardships. A sacred duty of a Commandant is to look after the welfare and morale of his men. This cannot be achieved without establishing a proper and direct approach to problems and without creating confidence in the men. I would urge the Commandants to devote daily a bit of their time, Details, such as living conditions, duty schedule, leave personal grievances and problems concerning pay and allowances of men must be looked into.

With a little extra care toward Jawan’s massing, provision of proper drinking water and antimalarial measures. l am sure if all of us sincerely try, we can bring down the incidence of sickness. There should be no loss of life due to lack of effort on the part of the officers.

The force has won large number of appreciations and approbation from various quarters in the last year. Its impartiality was beyond any doubt

throughout the elections held in March and June 1977. I will request as well as expect, that all of us rededicate ourselves to uphold its glorious traditions and live upto the motto of “Service & Loyalty”.

I convey my greetings to all officers and men of the Force.

S. M. Ghosh

Changing Role of Police

By Charan Singh
Union Home Minister

IT cannot be gainsaid that next to a good constitution and a sound system of general laws, what a nation needs is a good and efficient system of law enforcement. Do we in this country have the type of the police which can render an efficient and honest service to the community? Are the police aware of their true role and the manner in which the role has to be performed? If not, what are the reasons for this and what can be done about it? To answer these questions, it seems necessary to have a close look at the growth of the police in this country.

The police, as an organised institution in this country, came into existence with the enactment of the (Indian) Police Act, 1861. This Act provides till this day the basic structural and organisational framework within which the police work. Since in their policies and programmes, the British were guided largely by their aim of consolidating and perpetuating the colonial rule, they took care to ensure that all the administrative institutions, including the police, were established and developed along the lines which help them in this direction. The police were no doubt called upon to perform a role in the manner which was at once “protective, detective and repressive”. In performing this role, the police naturally came to be projected as the “strong arm” of the Government—an agency designed to intimidate, deter and punish. The concept of the policemen being a friend, philosopher and guide of the people hardly ever found a suitable expression in practice. It is unfortunate that this ”strong arm” image of the police has continued to persist and the gulf between the police and the public has remained unbridged even after thirty years of independence. Some believe and rightly so that the gulf has become wider especially after numerous incidents of misuse of authority

and, high-handedness on the part of the police during the emergency.

It must, of course, be admitted that the role of the police has become increasingly complex after independence. Vast and radical changes have occurred in various fields during the last 30 years which have made the task of policing the society extremely difficult. It may not be out of place here to touch briefly some of the developments which have taken place in the political, socio- cultural and economic fields as these have important implications for the role of the police and the manner in which the role should be performed.

Following Independence, the country emerged as a democratic sovereign republic with a written constitution, aimed at securing for all its citizens "justice—social, economic and political,—liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and of opportunity, and to promote amongst them all fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation," The formulation of three national goals and the increasing politicisation of masses brought about a climate of rising expectations. There has been a tremendous awakening in the people with individuals and groups becoming more and more conscious of their rights subjecting every act of the authority to a searching scrutiny and becoming increasingly impatient with any gap between promises and achievements of the political and administrative leadership.

The spate of agitations which the police have had to tackle in several parts of the country has had two major effects on their growth and role. First, it has introduced an element of lopsidedness in the growth of the police, with major increase in their strength having registered in the armed police or the district armed reserves whereas the strength of the civil police, particularly of the police station, has not registered any worthwhile increase. Secondly, these law and order disturbances have brought the police before the public more in the form of an adversary, or as an agency of coercion and suppression than as a helper and friend in distress.

The Indian society has similarly witnessed far-reaching changes since independence. The old traditional institutions and values of Indian society have been subjected to intense pressures generated by developments in various fields. There has been a phenominal increase in population. There have been remarkable advances in science and technology. The old institution of family, school and religion which used to play an extremely important role

in bringing about a high level of consensus over fundamental dominant values within the society and in generating a healthy attitude of respect towards all forms of authority, are gradually losing their hold.

There has been a decline in the traditional standards of private and public morality as a result of the erosion of old ethical and spiritual values. Growth of urban areas has been accompanied by the emergence of some new forms of criminality. All these changes have posed problems before the police.

Another aspect of the social scene, which is important from the point of view of the role of the police, is the one concerning relations between different groups in the society. The concept of equality enshrined in our Constitution debars discrimination of any kind against people belonging to different castes and ethnic groups. Attempts have often been made in the past by certain powerful and privileged groups to prevent the downtrodden and weaker sections of society from securing their rights and privileges. This has resulted in exacerbation of social tensions which at times lead to violence.

The Government has made many new laws to protect the weaker sections of society against exploitation and injustice. The police have to enforce these social welfare and reformative legislations effectively to promote a feeling of security among weaker sections of society. The role of the police thus becomes protective, promotional as well as ameliorative. This role can be performed by the police effectively only if they have a proper understanding and appreciation of the basic social issues involved in a situation confronting them.

In the economic sphere also, a number of developments have taken place which have posed special problems to the police. Sectoral uneven-ness and imbalances between the rural and urban areas, repid urbanisation accompanied by the growth of slums, establishment of a heavy industrial infra-structure leading to an expansion of the industrial force and consequently to a proliferation of trade unions, increased concentration of wealth in a few hands resulting in a widening of economic disparities between the rich and the poor, an increase in the magnitude as well as rate of unemployment especially in the rural areas are only some of the features which have marked the so-called growth of the economy since independence. The resultant frictions and tensions have added new dimension to police responsibility.

As increase in crime as well as the emergence of new forms of criminality and of the new classes of criminals including an increase in the number of female criminals and of juvenile offenders, combined with an increase in all types of agitations,—communal, linguistic, students, agrarian, industrial etc. — have all contributed to the above changes.

The implications of all these developments on the role of the police and the manner in which this role should be performed are not difficult to appreciate. The role of the police as an agency to prevent and detect crimes and to maintain law and order in society is basic. This role has not changed and cannot change. But the manner in which this role has to be performed, calls for a change. A policeman must be sympathetic, humane and considerate and he should have a clear perspective of his role in the changing context

The police in many countries are being asked to perform an increasing number of non-enforcement functions. In our own country also, a number of non-enforcement functions have devolved on the police. For example, in addition to their traditional ‘legalistic’ role, the police are being increasingly called upon to perform their ‘service’ role, a role which is not strictly related to their crime-control or enforcement functions. To perform this enlarged role effectively, it is essential that the police, besides acquiring a high degree of professional competence, must show a clear understanding of the basic social issues involved in their work and a greater responsiveness towards the aspirations and needs of the people, particularly of those who belong to the weaker and underprivileged sections of the community.

Whatever be the role of the police, it is the manner in which the role is performed that really matters frome the police-public relations point of view. It must be realised that in a democracy police cannot perform its function effectively without the willing and ready cooperation of the public. The image of the police in the mind of the public is improved or marred by the way they act and exercise their authority. Unfortunately, the general public impression about the manner in which the policeman acts and behaves in this country is not at all a happy one. It is not as if he is not considered a friend. There is, in fact, an element of positive dislike and distrust in the general feelings of the public towards him. Innumerable factors are responsible for the formulation of this poor image. It is not possible to discuss all these here but three of these deserve special mention as these lie at the root of the

problem of poor image.

First it is frequently alleged that the policemen not only behave rudely with the public but often resort to brutal methods and practices in their work and dealings. The Fra-zer Commission had observed as early as in 1902 that ”among the rank and file of the police in India, there was a general absence of any attention to the necessity for keeping the temper, being civil and respectful to the public, avoiding brutality or undue harshness, and seeking by all legitimate means to make their performance of duty as little distasteful to the public as possible.” It is painful to note that this sentiment expressed 75 years ago still finds a place in the reports of the conferences, committees, research bodies and commissions, which have deliberated on the subject during the last two decades, besides having been expressed frequently on the floor of Parliament, State legislatures and from other public platforms.

This impression, to some extent, may be the result of hangover of the past, but it cannot be denied that the instances of some policemen resorting to brutal practices, though few, are definitely not far between. As a matter of fact, a single instance of gross misbehaviour on the part of a policeman can bring bad name to the entire force and mar its credibility. Utmost emphasis has, therefore, to be laid on improving the standards of recruitment and training. Use of third degree methods can be considerably reduced by improving the professional competence of the policeman through intensive training of a type, which, besides improving his ability to use scientific methods of investigation, also leads to the development of proper attitudes in him.

Secondly, there is a general impression in the public that the police are, by and large, corrupt. This works to erode the trust of the public in the police. The popular image of the policeman has, somehow or the other, come to be associated with corrupt, questionable and motivated processes. There may be many reasons for this. The nature of police work is such that one or the other party always feels aggrieved and is inclined to make allegations and impute motives.

The police work also provides enormous opportunities of corruption and the existence of these opportunities is sometimes construed by the public to believe that the policemen invariably take advantage of these. Coupled with these is the fact that our society has conferred on the policeman a very low status and one is inclined to attribute motives to a man of low status.

Nevertheless, the existence of a small amount of corruption in the police is of special significance and concern, as the misuse of tremendous powers wielded by the police can cause extensive and severe harm to the public.

Thirdly, members of the public visit a police station for the redressal of grievances like theft, apprehension of breach of peace, missing or strayed children, etc. Largly because of the age-old habit, the response of the police to such grievances is not satisfactory. It may be partly due to the fact that the growth of civil police has not been commensurate with the increase in work at the police station level. Something urgent needs to be done to make police behaviour and response more spmpathetic and least dogmatic, and to remove the shortcomings.

Ways and means have, therefore, to be devised to ensure that the policeman does not misuse his power in any way. The importance of setting high standards of recruitment, which eliminates the possibility of the wrong man joining the force, and of training which makes the policeman professionally competent and develops proper attitudes in him, has already been highlighted. To attract good and educated people in the police, the conditions of service must be improved. The undesirable types must be spotted and weeded out from the department. Any allegation or complaint of misuse of power made by the public must be enquired into thoroughly and impartially. There is a general feeling in the minds of the public that their grievences are not attended to properly, which must be removed.

The Government is aware of the importance of the role that the policeman plays in society and has already taken a number of steps to improve his capability to perform this role in an effective and proper manner. The Committee on Police Training has made a number of useful recommendations to improve the standards of recruitment and training. Under the ‘Modernisation of Police Force Scheme’, launched by the Central Government in 1969-70, financial assistance to the tune of Rs 37.84 crores has been provided by the Central Government till 1976-77 to the state governments for modernising their police forces. It must, however, be emphasised that no police force in the world however modernised and well developed it may be, can perform its role efficiently without the active support and cooperation of the public.

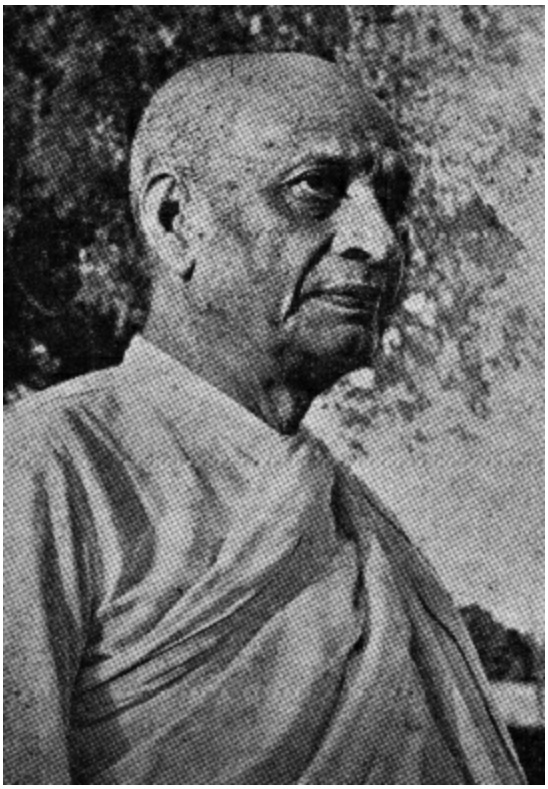
The crux of the matter appears to be to redefine the role of the police to suit the needs of a welfare State and this is underscored by the fact that there

has been no comprehensive review at the national level of the police system after independence despite far-reaching political, social and economic changes in the country. Though a number of States have appointed police commissions after independence to study the problem of the police in their respective States, there is need to have an overall review, taking in to account the national objectives to transform the police system to meet the needs of a welfare State and also to examine how far the various recommendations of the state police commissions have actually been implemented, to what extent such implementation has resulted in improving the police administration.

The Government is therfore, actively considering in consultation with the State Governments a proposal to set up a national police commission whose terms of reference would be wide enough to cover all the major issues of an all-India character pertaining to police administration in the country. Police and public order are subjects in the State List and any review of the police at the national level would be meaningful only if the State Governments were to cooperate and whole-heartedly implement the recommendations of such a review.

A GESTURE

One Shri Sadak Ali, a Central Govt, employee was almost on death bed and a call came from Govt. Hospital Rampur for blood donation. L/Nk G.K. Nair, who was in the same blood group, readily offered and donated his blood and saved a precious life.



Sardar Patel

DEBT TO S. PATEL

It was the sagacious and far-sighted Sarder Patel who visualised a strong need for retaining and expanding the CRP even after the independence. He was, therefore, primarily instrumental in the rebirth of CRP.

However the name of the Force was changed from the Crown Representative's Police to the Central Reserve Police, thereby retaining the letters "CRP".

As a token of gratitude to the Sardar, the anniversary of the Force was fixed for October 31 to coincide with his birthday.

One can do nothing more than recall the glowing tribute Prime Minister Desai paid to Sarder Patel while unveiling his portrait at the Gandhi Mandap in Guindy on September 23 : "Just as the country would not have been independent if Mahatma Gandhi had not come in our midst and led us, there would not have been one government for this country if Sardar Patel had not come into the picture. Sardar Patel was a symbol of firmness, integration, sympathy for fellowmen, and patriotism

of a rare order, and his life would be a source of inspiration for the people".

The great Sardar is today remembered by all members of the Force.

Desai Asks Policemen To Befriend People

The Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, on September 21, 1977 deplored the use of third degree methods by the police in dealing with prisoners.

The Prime Minister was declaring open the Rs. 76-lakh housing colony for police personnel in Madras.

While crimes should be detected, the Prime Minister said, and criminals punished they should be dealt with in a manner as to help reform them rather than degrade them.

Mr. Desai stated that no one had a right to attack the self-respect of any human being.

The Prime Minister said unless this method was changed people would have no confidence in the police. The age-old "strange spectacle" of people being afraid of an ordinary police constable should go. Policemen should inculcate a sense of confidence among the people and develop comraderie with them through service and guidance.

The Prime Minister assured them that the government would look after police in the best possible manner. But the police too should discharge their duty in a better way.

Mr. Desai said police had a very difficult job to perform, but they had to make an unpleasant task pleasant. The time had now come for reshaping the State machinery to serve the people and in this task the police should see to it that honest people were not harassed and that anti-social elements were firmly dealt with.

The police should also behave in such a manner as to make an ordinary citizen fearless and a friend. Unless this kind of relationship between the police and the people is established, the police would not be able to discharge their task properly.

(Smachar)

Crime, Society And The Police

by
S. Venugopal Rao

The Indian police system which has come in for considerable criticism for its “excesses” during the emergency cannot be viewed in isolation. It is an integral part of socio-political and administrative structure and the degree of success of its role performance is inextricably linked to the other components of the criminal justice system and external stimuli and pressures. In particular, the police system has to be studied against the background of crime not only because it is the primary function of the police to control and prevent it, but also because crime is in essence a concrete response to the political and socio-economic tensions of the day.

Volume of Crime

According to a rough estimate, about 11,75,000 cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code were reported during the year 1975. In 1973, the latest year for which official statistics are available, the reported number of offences for the entire country was 10,77,181. The volume of crime for one lakh of population—a universally accepted index of crime—was 187.9. A decade before, in 1963, the total cognizable crime was 6,58,830, with a corresponding crime index of 143.5. Crime thus increased by 63.5 per cent in one decade while population growth was of the order of 25.1 per cent.

The increase was common to all types of offences, but the most conspicuous are riots (161 per cent), robbery (145 per cent), cheating (62.5 per cent), and murder (58.7 per cent). Apart from the offences under the Indian Penal Code, there is a vast array of criminal offences under the special and local laws, the most prominent of which relate to possession and manufacture of arms and explosives, drugs, gambling, immoral traffic in women, untouchability, excise and prohibition, smuggling, hoarding and profiteering in essential commodities, traffic offences and railway offences including ticketless travel. During 1973, as many as 24,80,918 such offences were reported. The total number of persons arrested for committing cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code was 15,73,979, while nearly double the number (30,39,588) were arrested under the special and local

laws, bringing the total number of persons involved in criminal proceedings in a single year to the staggering figure of 46.2 lakhs. Since there is always an indeterminate quantum of unknown and unreported crime (a feature which is common to all societies), it can safely be asserted that criminality is much more widespread than what is reflected in official statistics.

Crime, in a country of India's size and population, is already a gigantic problem. It is bound to increase quantitatively with the growth of population, economic development and break-down of traditional institutions and values. Qualitatively too, changes are inevitable under the impact of socio-economic and political developments.

Crime Rate

The Indian crime rates are remarkably low in comparison with those of developed cations as published from time to time by the ICPO-Interpol. The reason is that the police is not the only agency which is concerned with anti-social behaviour. Some types of crime are exclusively or primarily handled by special agencies created for their enforcement. Among these may be mentioned adulteration of food and drugs, violation of economic laws, smuggling, and corruption. There are also strong reasons to believe that in the vast stretches of rural areas where reporting facilities are meagre and police stations are inaccessible, very large quantum of crime remains unreported, and even when reported, is usually suppressed. India's low crime rates, therefore, do not reflect the actual state of affairs.

Many attempts have been made to classify crime with reference to special location, modus operandi, objectives, levels of operation and other special characteristics like personality traits of offenders and their social status. Traditional crime is rooted in time-honoured practices and legal definitions. The Indian Penal Code which represents the core of traditional crime was brought on the Statute Book in 1861. While some of the offences listed in the Code have lost their social significance, a changing society creates new offences which by virtue of their persistence and magnitude of social harm, attain the status of traditional offences. Organised crime, on the other hand, is syndicated criminal effort which exploits certain consensual demands in relation to gambling, prostitution smuggling and boot-legging etc. It exists in much greater degreet han is admitted by the law-enforcement agencies.

White Collar Crime

The third category is white collar crime, a term which has been made universally familiar by the American criminologist Edwin Sutherland. It has to be dealt with as a separate category not merely because of its growing impact on modern societies and its universality, but also due to its irrelevance to orthodox criminological theories. The complexity of white collar crime lies in its socio-political acceptability, its pervasiveness and its capacity to withstand conventional secrutiny. It is an acute form of traditional crime in which the degree of ciminality is enhanced by the social status of the offender. The Indian Law Commission has devoted an entire report on "socioeconomic crimes."

White collar crimes are partly traditional and partly socio-economic, but the point is : are not most crimes socioeconomic in nature ? The image which the modern penologists have laboriously built of the criminal as a hopeless victim of heredity, environment and psychological pressures is fast losing its definition in the rapid emergence and growth of anti-social conduct in higher societal echelons of trade, commerce, politics and even educational systems.

Unethical Practices

Let us not forget that from time immemorial, the milkman diluted the milk, and the petty shop-keeper manipulated his weights and measures. But in today's industrial society in which the means of production and distribution are undergoing revolutionary changes, the impact of unethical practices in trade and commerce is enormous. Socio-economic offences, therefore, do not really constitute a separate category of crime, although their relevance and seriousness are determined at any particular point of time by the political philosophy of the State and the level of social morality.

While considering the various forms of crime—traditional or emerging—it would not be proper to leave out from the overview the problem of corruption. It combines in itself all the elements of traditional and white collar criminality. The socio-economic nature of corruption is obvious; it has political overtones and, occasionally, international ramifications. It exists in varying degrees and forms in all societies. The Watergate and Lockheed scandals project the prevasiveness of the malady. Even in socialist societies, some of the economic crimes which are seriously punished are reported to be the result of corrupt practices in State production.

Future Directions

I have attempted to fit the contemporary patterns of Indian crime within a conventional framework. The classification is certainly not rigid; there is considerable overlapping of crimes which cover an infinite range of stresses and motivations in a changing society. In the final analysis, crime is a phenomenon in which countless faceless individuals react negatively to the social, political and economic compulsions of the day. The question is how well and competently can society meet the challenge of crime.

As a country opens up, an ever increasing range of opportunities for crime are created. Forecasting of crime and its qualitative patterns, therefore, bristle with many imponderables but contemporary trends can help to some extent in visualising the future directions of criminality. For instance, blood feuds and factional murders have displayed a decreasing trend. The same is true of murders committed on account of superstition, although even now some gruesome and bizarre cases come to notice. Land disputes provided an important motive for murder in the past. The strength of this motivation is bound to be attenuated in the context of extensive legislation on land ceilings. On the other hand, higher expectations in the deprived sections are likely to lead to conflicts in the face of resistance to change. Dacoity in the Chambal valley is a traditional offence which has defied all conventional attempts at control. Thanks to JP's unique experiment in penology, the area is comparatively free from this type of crime, and one may expect that this trend will be maintained with simultaneous economic development of these pockets of crime. On the other hand, robberies are likely to increase in the general context of development. Bank robberies had been virtually unknown in India, but with the phenomenal expansion of banking in rural and remote areas, an increase in such offences may be resonably anticipated. Other criminal offences associated with this development are fraud, embezzlement and corruption in the banking system, the indications of which are already clearly visible. There is also bound to be a significant rise in burglary and theft. The expanding network of communications and power systems provide new opportunities. In Uttar Pradesh alone, during 1975, the police registered 3,711 cases of theft of transformers, involving a loss of five crores of rupees.

Crime in Different Nations

It is usual for comparative criminologists to assert that "crime differs from country to country." Admittedly, the crime rates in developed nations are considerably higher than in developing societies, and the strategies have

different thrusts and shifts, but it is difficult to see how the “nature” of crime differs. In advanced technological societies, the criminal is as much aided by technology as the policeman, but this is an aspect which has greater relevance to preventive and investigative techniques than to crime causation. Theft does not undergo any qualitative change whether the object stolen is a bicycle (in a developing country) or an automobile (in developed society). The ‘emerging’ forms of criminality are merely a sequel to the changes in the social structure which create and accentuate tensions in human relationships and provide greater opportunities for defiant behaviour.

So much has been written in modern criminological literature regarding the unreliability of criminal statistics that it may appear I am merely labouring a point which has already been well-made. Yet, the techniques of quantification and measurement of crime and the degree of success achieved in compiling national criminal statistics are so vital to an understanding of the problem of crime that statistics not only deserve but demand special attention. What is the degree of accuracy of our criminal statistics? Has an element of uniformity been achieved ? Can crime statistics be taken as convincing index of the situation in the country ? In short, can crime statistics be utilised meaningfully in designing a purposeful penal policy or organising research ? These questions are as valid in India as in any other setting, but they have to be examined in the particular milieu in which they are collected and published.

It does not require profound criminological research to assert that for every single crime that is statistically counted, there are many which do not come within the official purview. The reasons are not far to seek. They relate to the problems of reporting and recording, the image of the police, public sensitivity and civic consciousness, police performance and attitudes, and the very nature of certain crimes whose exposure potential is widely divergent. Many attempts have been made to estimate the ‘dark figure’ of criminality. It varies from nation to nation. It involves a number of imponderables in regard to the event per se and the individual responsible for it; it is also mixed up inextricably with the widely different administrative and judicial practices.

Crime, in general, is not an open activity. A cloak of secrecy surrounds it and the criminal takes every conceivable precaution to prevent its surfacing. Even when there is a victim directly affected by the crime, he may not expose it on account of his own attitude and the fear of his own involvement. To this

can be added the reluctance to be involved in protracted criminal proceedings and fear of reprisal. Other factors which have an influence on reporting are the triviality of offences, and lack of reporting facilities. In regard to victimless crimes, the scope of exposure depends upon the efficiency and integrity of enforement agencies. By and large, this is true of all offences against the State and certain forms of organised crime and institutionalised practices such as prostitution, gambling, illicit manufacture and sale of liquor, profiteering, drug traffic, adulteration of food and other socio-economic crimes. The intriguing problem of estimating the 'dark figure' is further accentuated by the absence of even primary data in regard to many violations and transgressions in diverse areas which are handled by a number of agencies with varying degrees of competence.

Research on Criminality

Research on hidden criminality has not been attempted on a large scale in India presumably because the western experience has established the futility of such an endeavour. Even informal and casual surveys, however, have brought out that a very considerable amount of crime remains unreported and undetected. There is a strong likelihood of this quantum being much higher in the Indian context due to lack of communication facilities in the rural areas. A skeletal assessment carried out in 1967 covering three major cities and a district pointed out the existence of "substantial amount" of unreported crime among the lower income groups, estimated to be nearly half of what was reported.

Exposure of Crime

Among the traditional crimes, murder has the highest exposure potential and rape, the lowest. An indeterminate number of murders remain undetected and are dealt with as natural deaths, accidental deaths and suicides. A young Superintendent of Police in a district which has an extensive irrigation canal system, often used to wonder how many cases of drowning reported with disconcerting regularity were, in reality, murders. The difficulty in establishing violence lay in the perfunctory and belated post-mortem examinations conducted on bodies in advanced state of decomposition and putrefaction. In rural areas many cases of poisoning also are disposed of as cases of physical illness or intestinal disorders due to lack of instant medical assistance and the efforts of closely-knit communities exerting their influence to suppress them. In urban are as the quantum of suppression is much less

than in rural areas.

On the other hand the offence of forcible rape is least reported and does not figure prominenty in Indian crime statistics. In a recent study H. N. Ramachandani reiterates the fairly well-known reasons for suppression which include among others the reluctance of parents to expose the ‘defilement’ of thier daughters and the gruelling experience of the victims during police investigations and court trials.

Burglary and theft are the main constituents of crime in India. The volume of crime in regard to these two categories is spectacularly higher in urban complexes than in rural areas and this has to be ascribed, partly at least, to the forbidding image and the inaccessibility of the police. India is served by about 11,C00 police stations whose average jurisdiction works out to about 300 square kilometres each. The prescribed procedure for reporting crime is through written complaints. The long distances preclude free reporting unless a crime is very serious or involves heavy financial loss. When reports are recieved at police stations, their fate depends upon the reaction of the station house officials. Many cases are not recorded (even if investigated) for fear that police efficiency would be judged with reference to the record of detection. Even when recorded, the gravity of the offence is reduced to prevent supervision by the superiors. The supperssion of crime is endemic in police administration due to misplaced emphasis on statistical assessment of police efficiency.

The attitude of the rural police has changed little in the last two decades, and much crime remains unreported, and suppressed when reported. The police alone are not to blame in this matter. In one of the States there was a tremendous spurt of crime when an Inspector General insisted on registration. The increase in crime was, however, subject of bitter criticism in the Legislative Assembly and discouraged the police to carry out the policy to a logical conclusion. Many commissions and enquiry bodies have noted the proclivity towards suppression of crime and statistical manipulations, but no appreciable change is discernible in police attitudes. The paucity of investigative personnel and lack of transport and communication facilities inhibit easy registration of crime.

The extent of organised crime in India is not known. No systematic studies have been made in the country yet. The Indian cinema projects a highly distorted picture of crime and its organisers, but it is mostly a creation

of imaginative script writers. The existence of some element of ‘organisation’ has, however, to be expected in such activities as prostitution, gambling, smuggling and illicit sale and manufacture of liquor, although it is nowhere near the levels of organised crime in American cities. In a well reasoned analysis, Manuel Lopez-Rey distinguishes two types of organized crime—one of the American variety with its trappings of clan and hereditary links, and the other with a loose organisation ‘of an ad hoc nature with subsequent dispersal’. Organised crime, in Indian cities, belongs to the second category and its magnitude is difficult to estimate. Repeated allegations of collusion and apathy on the part of the police may not always be true, but they do lend colour to the fear that semi-organised crime which has the support of power pockets of the underworld (dadagiri) does thrive in the slums and congested alleys and byelanes of our cities.

The other facet of hidden criminality which deserves special mention relates to crimes committed under official cover. Mostly, they are offences committed by public servants in the discharge of their duties for a desirable public objective such as detection of crime itself. They include violations of fundamental rights, use of force, third degree methods and arbitrary arrests. The Indian Penal Code devotes a chapter to offences by public servants in which one provision deserves particular notice : “Whoever, being a public servant knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way he is to conduct himself as such public servant intending to, or knowing it to be likely that he will, by such disobedience, cause injury to any person, shall be punished...” Despite the above prohibition, instances of the use of third degree methods to elicit confessions from persons suspected of crimes, and lack of humaneness are not unfamiliar in India. The use of third degree methods has attracted universal condemnation as a shameful legacy of the past, but its origins lie really in the traditional ordeals which the ancient Hindu and medieval Islamic laws approved. Deaths in police custody are fortunately rare, but the instances which have now prominently come to notice are the symptoms of a deep malady which is not normally accepted, but whose existence has to be suspected.

Before condemning the police outright, it has to be conceded that force and violence are intrinsic to certain aspects of law-enforcement and these are sustained to some extent by political leadership and by the public whose sense of injury is roused only when they exceed the toleration level. The

police is judged in the final analysis, by their capacity to provide the requisite social protection to the citizen and investigate crimes with a reasonable degree or success. Despite the phenomenal advances in scientific investigation, laboratories alone cannot detect crimes; the main plank of investigation in Tndia as elsewhere, is interrogation. How often have the police been berated for their “softness” which is identified with inefficiency? The ordinary citizen who is a victim of crime has neither patience with, nor sympathy for, any sentiment in criminal investigations. Despite all the public sermons, legal stipulations and departmental homilies, there is an indeterminate quantum of crime committed under social cover for which there is a ‘tolerance level’ which may not be readily or frankly acknowledged.

Tip of Iceberg

The known crime is compared to the ‘tip of an iceberg’ in criminological literature. The analogy holds good now and for all time to come. It is chimerical to imagine that any country, however developed, can expose all that lies below the surface. May be, it is neither necessary nor desirable that it should be so exposed. If every crime were known and every criminal had to be brought to book, would society be able to cope with crime? One has to reluctantly admit that many of the offenders who do not go through the grinding and traumatic experience of the legal process, do revert to normalcy. If every crime has to be exposed and dealt with, what will be societal reaction? Will rehabilitation continue to be the sheet anchor of our penal policy or will society revert to retributory practices which marked our earlier attempts to control crime? These are not hypothetical questions: they constitute the dilemma of modern criminology.

It is symptomatic of the times that no day passes without a reference in the newspapers to the ‘excesses’ of the police during the emergency. A single instance of death of a prisoner in police custody at Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) in 1975 created such a feeling of revulsion in the minds of the people that it resulted in widespread violence and arson. Today, successive revelations about cases as those of Rajan and others have converted the stream of mistrust into a veritable torrent of resentment against the police. Public opinion has every reason to be angry, but in anger one is likely to overlook the basic issues in relation to the functioning of the police in our society. These are : politicization of the police, its organizational deficiencies

which have historical roots, and finally, the failure of society itself to create and sustain a police force as an adequate instrument of social protection.

Police Image

The nature of the police organisation prior to 1947 and its unsavoury association with the suppression of national aspirations and civil liberties were the main factors which surrounded the police in the early years of independence in an atmosphere of deep suspicion and prejudice. Thirty years after independence, the sad fact is that the police has not gained much in public esteem. Indeed, as the recent exposures and sense of public resentment suggest, the police image has never been so tarnished as now. It is easy to find many faults and discover individual lapses galore, but it would also be unfair if we do not see objectively that the responsibility for many of the ills lies partly in public apathy to secure an efficient and honest pclice force with a stake in, and respect for, democratic institutions. After all, the police are but a segment of the people with the significant difference that the sense of authority and power creates differential perceptions among them and psychological distance between them and the people.

The stage of political development in a nascent democracy determines the police role which is called upon to reconcile constantly between the conflicting requirements of law and growth of demo-catic institutions. David Bayley who made a penetrating study of the police and political development in India says: “The balance between freedom and control, permissiveness and authoritarianism, public agitation and public resignation, violence and order is always a delicate one to maintain. Policy is a truce between competing elements; it is always uneasy. Neither academicians nor state officials should ever be beguiled into thinking that the balance could be otherwise.”

Potential for Tension

It is also necessary to recognize that the police role, by its very nature, has in it the potential for cisoal tension. In the view of one criminologist, a police officer is partly a symbol, and police work consists to some extent of creating illusions based on symbolic attributes. While the police role does not admittedly lend itself to the creation of a popular image, the fact that members of the public generally come into contact with them only in crisis situations and on unequal terms creats mutual suspicion and even hostility. When political developments intervene and the police are converted into an

instrument for achieving certain political goals, the results can be very serious as recent events have amply demonstrated.

Same Old System

The Indian police system, inspired by the British colonial model of 1861 has not undergone any radical changes during a period of more than a century despite the overwhelming socio-political changes. There has been, no doubt, some growth, compelled by the rise in population, but qualitatively, the colonial perception and lattitudes have persisted. Recently some concern was voiced regarding the growth of the police and the rising allocation of expenditure on it, but AG. Noorani has provided an objective assessment of this aspect with particular reference to the growth of the central police forces. He has also quoted the Public Accounts Committee as saying: "The expenditure on the police both at the Centre and in the States has reached levels where clearly they are eroding the resources available for developmental activities." But where has all this expenditure been channelised? Certainly not to the civil police which needs strengthening and revitalisation. There is crying need for increasing police-population ratio, establishing more police stations to serve the vast stretches of inadequately policed rural areas and raising the level of police efficiency and integrity. The police image does not depend upon the central police forces or the superior echelons of the Indian Police Service. It is determined by the ordinary constable on the beat and the station house officer. Unfortunately, it is in this critical area that we have met with failure.

Although the constabulary comprises 90 per cent of the police, the individual constable's participation in the system and his contribution to its functioning is none too satisfactory. He does not function with any modicum of responsiblity nor is he trusted. The primary need of the police today is qualitative improvement in the performance of the constable as a representative of the law but this much-needed change has remained elusive. A time has come when a courageous departure has to be made in the development and restrcturing of the organisational model, as no State can afford continuous numerical increases in the police force. Without embarking on an undue increase in the strength of the police, a system has to be evolved in which policemen even at the lowest level can operate with greater professional competence and social responsibility. Unless this is done, the existing system is bound to breakdown even according to elementally

principles of management. It may mean higher financial commitment, but it is a price which society has to pay to get a police system which is in consonance with its political philosophy and sociological perspective. The distortions that have occurred in the past are primarily due to the lopsided recruitment policies which need correction without any further delay.

The role or performance of the police which is but an integral part of the criminal justice system is vital to the entire system. It is for this reason that the position, status and role of the police have to be restated, its accountability to the political leadearship redefined, and its . relationship with other services re-examined. Unless this is done unfettered by institutional prejudice and dapartmental pulls, the deep-seated maladies of the police will ramain untouched by the present mood of righteous indignation.

It is heartening to know that the Government of India is considering the setting up of an All-India Police Commission. The Commission could be the prelude for wider reform and reorganisation. The last All India Police Commission was constituted at the beginning of this century and its contribution was not inconsiderable.

It is not that the police system has not been the subject of critical studies from time to time. Since 1947, we have had a number of police commissions at the State level which have touched upon the distortions in the system and made extensive recommendations. Even at the Centre the Administrative Reforms Commission looked into the matter in some depth, but its recommendations have not seen the light of day. More recently, a high-power committee headed by Prof. M. S. Gore produced a voluminous report on police training. Many of these reports are lying snugly in bureaucratic pigeon-holes for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is perhaps the oft-repeated plea of lack of finances for undertaking extensive organisational reform.

One may hope that the proposed All India Police Commission will not follow the familiar and trodden path of its predecessors, and the more important and basic issues will not be lost sight of in a maze of administrative details and trivialities. Considering that the problem is one of gigantic dimensions and of immense sociological and political import, it is imperative that the terms of reference are limited to the essentials of the functioning of the police system in a democratic society.

(Courtesy : "Indian Express")

A Decade of Soccer

By
D. S. Sisodia

Surveying the standard of soccer in the C.R.P.F. from 1976 to 1977, one can appreciate the great changes and tremendous improvement, made during the last decade

The standard of C. R. P. F. soccer team of 1959-61 was not bad, keeping in view the resources, time, level of competition and inadequate training and coaching facilities. The standard of football and other sports, however, made tremendous progress in the years that followed the inception of authority of Central Sports Officer.

Progress in sixties

C.R.P.F. team of the sixties was fortunate enough to be trained for a short time by most versatile, jovial and gentle coach (late) Shri S. A. Rahim of Andhra, then national coach of India.

In the time of late Col. Sanwal Singh (C. S. O.) due to his keen interest and enthusiasm in local residents of Neemuch, C. R. P. F. maintained two teams ("A" and "B") for a short time during the years 1962-64.

The Chinese aggression during 1962 and Indo-Pak War of 1965, caused definite setback to the standard of soccer in the organisation.

C.R.P.F. is proud of achieve, ments, particularly in the All-India Police Games for being runners-up during 1967 Games held at Jullun-dur. This was the only major sports team of the organisation since the origin of the Force to annex the prestigious football championship trophy of XVII All-India Police Games held at Lucknow during February 1968, under my captaincy by defeating Punjab Police in semifinals and famous Andhra Pradesh Police with facile victory of two goals to nil in the final. Andhra Pradesh Police was then assisted by two Indian international and two Asian stars—Mohd. Yusuf and Mohd. Zulfiqar Ali.

C.R P.F. soccer teams had the distinction of defeating their arch rivals, Rajasthan Police, in West Zone Police Games held at Ajmer and Jodhpur

during 1966 and 1967. They also crushed their rival of Northern India, Oglivee during 1967 and 1968 in the finals with solitary goal margin at Ajmer. They also annexed the All-India Ashoka Trophy during December 1967 at Sewai Madhopur, again defeating Rajasthan Police in the final.

The years of 1968-69 and 1969-70 were the slack years and standard as well as reputation of team suffered badly due to poor performance and consequent defeats in Zonal Games as well as in open all-India tournaments. The reason of poor performance during these years was obviously replacement of old players, poor leadership and disorganised training.

Though during 1969-70, the team was under own N.I.S. trained coach Insp. M.C. Thapa and (besides him) a civilian N. I. S. coach posted at Delhi on part-time remuneration, the results were most disappointing.

Comeback staged

C.R.P.F. Team again made fine comeback during 1970-71 session on my first assignment of coaching.

After 2½ months of severe and serious “work-outs” at Hyderabad, the team again annexed the Zonal title at Poona during December 1970. Further they bagged All-India Hind Challenge Shield at Raipur (MP). During XX All-India Police Games held at Neemuch during February 1971, CRPF team edged out Assam Police by a solitary goal in the semi-finals. C. R. P. F. and B.S.F. met in the finals. C. R. P. F. players matched their formidable rivals in every department of game and had a slight edge over them throughout the 90 minutes of soccer but the ultimate result was a draw. Replay was ordered on next day and our team lost due to serious injuries.

I had to quit the football coaching in the interest of my career in July 1971 after passing out from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. CRPF performance in Zonal games and open all-India tournaments during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was poor.

The CSO, Lt. Col. (Retd) Umrao Singh, at this stage persuaded CRPF Direcorate to make my services again available for coaching the CRPF Central team. I took up the appointment and the challenge during second week of October 1973. The team defeated holders of All-India Police Games, Rajasthan Police in the XXIII All-India West Zone Police Games held at Neemuch. However the team failed to qualify for All-India Police Games on goal average due to dirty politics in which Madhya pradesh Police football

team shamefully conceded 29 goals against Maharashtra Police to bar the path of CRPF team to the All-India Police Games, in the presence of their own senior officers and officers from States.

The Proud Hour

The year 1974 was momentous for CRPF soccer and I was fortunate enough to have the best bunch of boys in my team. Our team, for the first time, made grade in quarterfinals, in one of the major and best organised All-India Delhi Cloth Mills Tournaments, defeating MAREF Club of Afghanistan in pre-quarter finals. Ours was the toughest pool of the tournament. We lost to South Korea, Punjab Police and ultimate winners East Bengal Club of Calcutta. But our boys exhibited fine soccer at the quarter-final stage. East Bengal Club and Punjab Police from our quarter were the ultimate winners and runners-up.

In the XXIV All-India West Zone Police Games held at Bhopal, our team defeated other sides but lost to Maharashtra Police by one goal. To judge the improvement in standard and progress made by team, the results of XXIII and XX-IV All-India West Zone Police Games may be seen. CRPF defeated Rajasthan Police 1-0 in 1973 and 2-0 in 1974; CRPF defeated Madhya Pradesh Police 3-1 in 1973 and 16-0 in 1974 on home ground; CRPF drew with Maharashtra Police in 1973 and lost (0-1) to it in 1974; CRPF defeated Gujarat Police 7-0 in 1973 and 12-0 in 1974.

Besides the team won follow-ing trophies of all-India open tournaments : —

1. Annexed trophy of All-India Rovers Cup at Nagpur by defeating Indian Air Force, Delhi by two goals to nil in the final match.

2. Annexed runners-up trophy of Akhil Bhartiya Football Tournament, Gondia (M.P.), losing final by a solitary goal to EME Centre, Secu-nderabad.

3. Annexed runners-up trophy of All-India Invitation Football Tournament, Bijnor (UP), in a keenly

contested final against B. S. F. Jullundur.

4. Annexed runners-up trophy of All-India Sardar Patel Memorial Football Tournament at Jaipur in a keenly contested final against Rajasthan Police but lost by a goal against the run of play.

In the XXV All India West Zone Police Games held at Poona in 1975, our

team had to suffer due to the partisan attitude of the organising State and despite protests, CRPF football team had to play against two tough sides of zonal Games, that is Rajasthan Police in the morning and against Maharashtra Police in the afternoon with hardly a gap of 5 to 6 hours. The tie CRPF vs Rajasthan Police was drawn. But unluckily the team lost the match against Maharashtra Police by two goals to one. The obvious reason of losing against Maharashtra was lack of rest. The host team was playing first match completely fresh and fit.

The review of the performance in the other major tournaments of country will reflect that the CRPF football team did fairly well. The gist of performance is given below :—

1. In D. C. M. Tournament, CRPF team lost in pre-quarter final against Mafatlal Mills (semi-finalists of tournament) after playing scoreless draw in the first meeting.

   In Durand, CRPF team lost to CIL, Bangalore by a goal after giving splendid and sparkling performance in earlier rounds, by defeating famous Indian Navy, Bombay by three goals to nil, and Aryan Club of Calcutta by two goals to one.

2. Won the All-India Thakur Vijay Bhadur Singh Gold Cup Football Tournament at Jagadpur (MP) on 31st Oct. 1975.

3. Won runners-up trophy of All-India Corporation Gold Cup Football Tournament at Gwalior in final against JCT Mills, Phagwara.

4. Won runners-up trophy of All-India Ispat Football Tournament at Bhillai (MP) after losing final against SRC (Meerut) by conceding self goal in the extra time of play.

5. Won hard line trophy of All-India Mohan Kumara-manglam Football at Zawar Miner, Udaipur.

Besides, this team’s performance in the tournaments in the South at Madurai, Tiruchy, Cannanore, Quilon, Trichur, Ernakulam and Trivandrum

was reasonably satisfactory in comparison to the 1974-75 session. CRPF team lost in the majority of these tournaments against formidable sides mostly at quarter-final stage. The tournaments in the South are business oriented and committees have a lot of say with regard to the referees/linesmen (officials) and they manuplate in the favour of teams which can fetch them better gate collections.

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XXVI All-India Police Games held at Ahmedabad was unfortunate and disappointing event in the history of CRPF soccer. In spite of displaying fine and better brand of football, the CRPF failed to bag any medal in the championship. CRP lost to Rajasthan (1-3) and Punjab Police in final (3-4)

The agony was that the CRPF team had defeated Punjab Police in the final of V All-India Mohan Meakin's Trophy at Solan (HP) before the Police Games and then just after the Police Games, our team defeated Rajasthan Police with a galaxy of stars twice at Kota and Jodhpur.

Leaving aside some unlucky reverses at Police Games, the recent achievements of CRPF soccer are :

(i) CRPF won the V All-India Mohan Meakin's Tournament at Solan in September 1976 by defeating Punjab Police, two goals to one.

(2) CRPF won All-India G. L. Kabra Memorial Football Tournament held at Jodhpur on April 4, 1977, defeating Jodhpur XI in final by two goals to nil.

(3) CRPF won runners-up trophy of All-India Hira Bhai Gold Cup Football Tournament in the final against JCT Mills, Phagwara.

(4) CRP won trophies of ROT-RACT in final against W. Railway and late Shri Omprakash Mundra Memorial Trophy against Neemuch Football Association, held at Neemuch and Nimbahera respectively during the month of January 1977.

(5) CRPF lost in the Durand to CIL Bangalore in pre-quarter-final by a self goal conceded in the dying minutes.

(6) CRPF soccer team visited Orissa on goodwill tour during September 1976 and played seven exhibition matches against Orissa State Football Association to popularise the game and to help Orissa Athletic Association to secure funds for the betterment of sports in the State. The result of series was that CRPF won three matches, lost two and drew two. A handsome silver insignia of Konarak sun temple was presented to the team.

(7) CRPF participated in two major tournaments in Kerala State at Trichur and Trivandrum. CRPF lost the quarter-final match against renowned Orkey Mills, Bombay by a goal against the run of play.

(8) CRPF soccer team, for the first time, made semi-final-list grade in one of the major soccer tourneys of the south—All-India Col. G. V. Raja Memorial Tournament at Trivandrum by—defeating Western Railway, Bombay in quarter-finals.



CRPF's aquatic team, which won the Delhi State Swimming Championship, with IG Verma and Dy. Director Rebeiro.

LAURELS FOR CRPF IN DELHI AQUATICS

Central Reserve Police Force's K. Somasekharan became the first Delhi swimmer to come under one minute in the 100 metres freestyle when he clocked 0:59.9 on the concluding day of the State Aquatics Championship at the N.I S. pool on September 13. The old meet record of 1:01.3 also stood in Somasekharan's name.

However, the best national timing of 0:57.6, recorded recently at Roorkee by Serviceman C.P.

Kunju, is still quite some distance away for Somasekharan. The CRPF man was hardly pressed in the day's star race, and second-placed Shyam Lal of Bal Bharati Air Force School was almost a third of the pool behind the winner.

The CRPF won the championship trophy, both in swimming and water polo.

New records were created by Head Constable P.V. Pillai (19 Bn) in 100 M backstroke, 200 M back stroke, 4x200 M freestyle relay and 4x100 M medlay relay; Head Constable D. Clement (RTC-2) in 4 X 100 M freestyle relay and 4 X 200 M freestyle relay; Naik Aloysius (35 Bn) in 4 X 100 M freestyle and 4x200 M freestyle; Lance Nailk Somasekharan (35 Bn) in 4 x 100 M frestyle relay 4X200 M freestyle relay and 4X100 M medlay relay; Lance Naik Dalip Singh (41 Bn) in 4 X 100 M Medlay relay and Constable K. R. Hiramath (GC-II) in 4 X 100 M Medlay relay.

CRPF Swimmers For Nationals

The following swimmers of CRPF were selected to participate in Nationals from Delhi State :—

Head Constable H. V. Pillai, Head Constable D. Clement, Head Constable, R. S. Nair, S.I. Hardyal Singh, Naik K. Aloysius, Lance Naik Somashekharan, Lance Naik Dalip Sidgh, Constable Radha Krishnan. Constable S. Lochanan, Constable S. Sreekantan, Constable Padmanabhan and Constable K.R. Hiramath.

Dalmia Aquatics

Dalmia Aquatic Championship 1977 was conducted at the swimming pool of the National Stadium from August 25 to 28, 1977. Being the first year, the championship was organised in diving and water polo only.

CRPF Divers HC Dakha Singh and Nk Kapoor Singh participated in spring and high board diving respectively. Both of them displayed high standard and won gold medals and the overall championship of the tournament. The overall championship trophy was awarded by Shri Sikander Bakht, Minister for Works Housing and Rehabilitation on August 28.



49 Battalion outfit which won the Second Bareilly Aquatics title at Rampur

Lal(BBAF) was a poor second with a timing of 1:04.5.

(Report in "Indian Express")

St. Stephen's Swimming

New meet records were established on the second day of the two-day St.

Stephen's Aquatics Championships at the NIS pool on September 22.

Bhudev Sharma (Ind) re-wrote records in the men's 100 M breast-stroke.

K. Somasekhran (CRPF), who has no peer in the men's section, won the men's 50 metres freestyle untroubled. Off to abrilliant start, he finished the lap in 26.8 secs which betters the existing record by 0.4 secs. He also had little difficulty in bagging the 100 metres frestyle. He was timed at 1:01.8 while Shyam

HARI CHAND

Inspector Hari Chand of CRPF represented All-India Police sports team in XI National Cross Country Race held at Kota on September 24, 1977. He secured second position.

CRP CONDOLE DEATH OF MOHINDER SINGH

The CRPF hockey team met and passed a resolution condoling the death of Mohinder Singh, centre half of Punjab Police hockey team, and sent a cheque of Rs. 250 to his widow through IGP Punjab. The money was collected through voluntary donations from the CRPF hockey players.

INTER-RANGE TOURNAMENTS

GAUHATI VICTORY IN FOOTBALL



The XI Inter-Range Football Tournament was held at Durgapur Group Centre from August 22 to 31, 1977. The matches were conducted on league-cum-knock-out basis.

Delhi and Gauhati Ranges qualified for the semi-finals from Pool "A" and Neemuch and Calcutta qualified from Pool "B". The first semi-final was

played between Delhi and Calcutta Ranges on August 29, 1977. Delhi Range entered the final by winning the match by one goal to nil.

The second semi-final was played between Neemuch and Gauhati on the same day. Gauhati Range entered the final by beating Neemuch range by one goal. The hard-line match was played between Calcutta and Neemuch Ranges on August 30, 1977, in which Neemuch Range defeated Calcutta Range by a solitary goal scored in the extra time.

The final match between Delhi and Gauhati was played on August 31, 1977. Gauhati Range won the final and the championship by defeating Delhi Range by three goals to one.

Lohit Handique scored two goals and G. H. Sahu scored one goal for Gauhati. Delhi reduced the margin by one goal which was a self goal by Gauhati Range.

Gauhati Best In M.T.

XI Inter-Range Motor Transport competition was conducted at Group Centre, Gauhati on August 9 and 10, 1977. Ten Range teams took part in the competition.

Gauhati, Ajmer and Delhi Ranges bagged the first three positions respectively. Merit certificates and utility prizes were awarded by Shri W.G.J. Mudaliar, DIG, CRPF.

Neemuch Win Shooting

The XI Inter-Range Shooting Competition was conducted at Neemuch from August 1 to 5,1977.

The following is the Rangewise result of the competition :—

Range	*Points*
Neemuch	985
Gauhati	929
Delhi	849

Srinagar	804
Ajmer	781
Patna	780
Calcutta	728
Kohima	646
Hyderabad	645
Imphal	197

It was felt that the teams had not put up a keen performance in almost all the practices for rifle, LMG and pistol. The scoring rate in each practice was found to be low which shows that the firers had very little shooting practice before they were sent to the Inter-Range Meet.

Shri H. Osbourne former Commandant, CRPF, Neemuch gave away the prizes.

AJMER TRIUMPH IN GYMNASTICS

XI Inter-Range Gymnastic Competition was held at Group Centre, Rampur in August.

Ten Ranges of the Force participated.

The Ajmer Range team with 461.30 points secured the first position, Hyderabad Range with 397.60 points was second and Gauhati Range with 314.15 points secured third position.

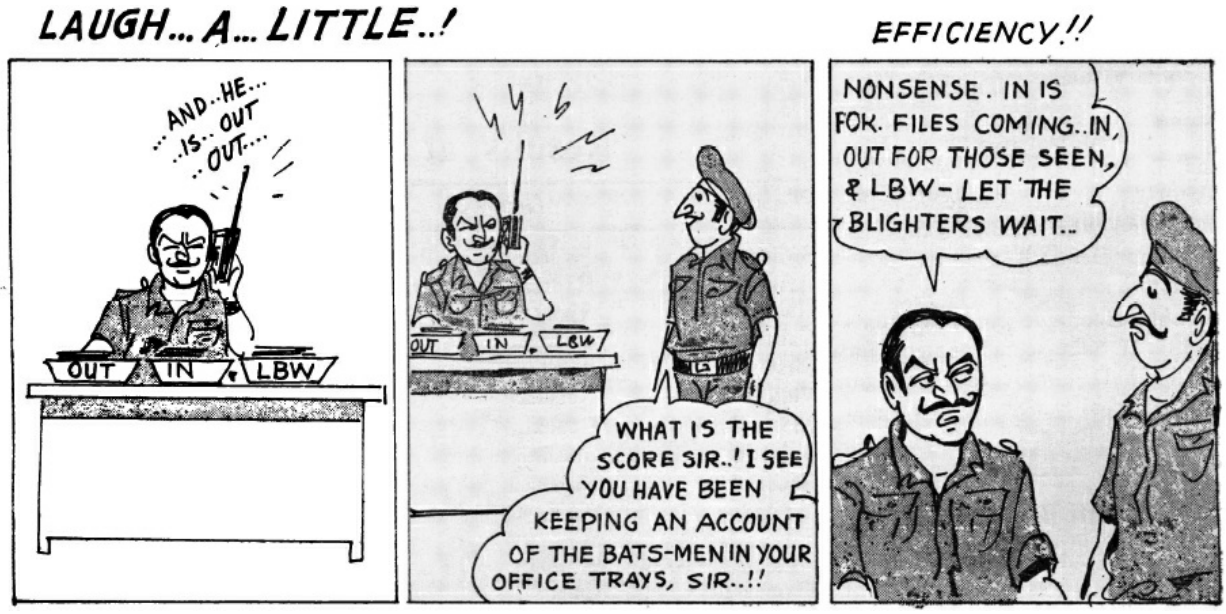
Insp. N. B. Bhosle of 44th Bn CRPF, Imphal Range, was declared “Best Gymnast”. He secured 88.90 points out of 120. Certificates of merit and utility prizes were given to holders of the first and second positions.

Results at a Glance

Events	*First*	*Second*	*Third*
Swimming	**Hyderabad**	**Ajmer**	**Gauhati**
Basketball	**Hyderabad**	**Kohima**	**Ajmer**
Hockey	**Ajmer**	**Neemuch**	**Gauhati**
Kabaddi	**Srinagar**	**Patna**	**Gauhati**
First Aid	**Ajmer**	**Delhi**	**Gauhati**
Volleyball	**Neemuch**	**Hyderabad**	**Srinagar**
Motor Transport	**Gauhati**	**Ajmer**	**Delhi**
Football	**Gauhati**	**Delhi**	**Neemuch**
Shooting	**Neemuch**	**Gauhati**	**Delhi**
Wrestling	**Patna**	**Delhi** **Neemuch** **Ajmer**	**Hyderabad**
Gymnastic	**Ajmer**	**Hyderabad**	

ATHLETIC MEET RECORDS

		C. R. P. F.			*All India Police Games*		
Sl.No.	*Events*	*Name*	*Year*	*Performance*	*Name*	*Year*	*Performance*
1.	100 M	K.S. Joseph	75	10.4 Sec.	Balakrishnan (Kerala)	68	10.5 Sec.
2.	200 M	K.G. Joseph	75	21.5 Sec.	Naghabushan (AP)	65	21.0 Sec.
3.	400 M	K.M. Badruddin	75	49.5 Sec.	Ranjit Singh (BSF)	77	48.3 Sec.
4.	800 M	M Gopalkrishnan	69	1:56.5 Sec.	Harji Ram (Raj)	62	1:52.0 Sec.
5.	1500 M	Chander Prakash	74	3:58.4 Sec.	Hari Chand (CRPF)	77	3:52.0 Sec.
6.	5000 M	Hari Chand	74	14:33.8 Sec.	Hari Chand (CRPF)	76	14:16.4 Sec.
7.	10000 M	Hari Chand	74	30:29.0 Sec.	Hari Chand (CRPF)	76	29:47.0 Sec.
8.	3000 M Steeple Chase	D. Mujawar	74	9:27.4 Sec.	Gopal Krishnan (Raj)	77	9:1.4 Sec.
9.	Marathon	M.D. Fazil	73	2H:31M 14 Sec.	Vinod Kumar (Punjab)	75	2H:22M:5 Sec.
10.	4×100 M Relay	Hyderabad Range	75	42.9 Sec.	BSF Team	77	42.4 Sec.
11.	4×400 M Relay	Srinagar Range	76	3:21.0 Sec.	BSF Team	77	3:18.6 Sec.
12.	110 M Hurdles	B.S. Walia	75	15.0 Sec.	GS Randhawa (CRPF)	66	14.3 Sec.
13.	400 M Hurdles	Didar Singh	76	53.8 Sec.	Lagmber Singh (BSF)	77	52.05 Sec.
14.	High Jump	Prabhati Lal	76	1.95 M	Ajit Singh (Punjab)	59	2 M
15.	Broad Jump	G.S. Randhawa	—	7.19 M	G.S. Randhawa (CRPF)	66	7.26 M
16.	Triple Jump	J.S. Dawson	73	14.99 M	D.A. Dakahina (T.N.)	75	15.27 M
17.	Shot put	Paramjit Singh	74	14.40 M	Gurdeep Singh (BSF)	77	16.86 M
18.	Discus Throw	A.P. Mann	75	45.94 M	Praveen Kum ar (BSF)	75	54.42 M
19.	Hammer Throw	R.S. Bal	75	56.92 M	Praveen Kumar (BSF)	68	63.74 M
20.	Javelin Throw	B. Shusheelan	76	65.30 M	Narender Singh (BSF)	74	67.02 M
21.	Pole Vault	Balagopalan	76	3.70 M	R.L. Pandey (UP)	70	4.20 M
22.	Decathlon	Prabhat Singh	76	6191 Pts	R.L. Pandey (UP)	68	6271 Pts



Sportsmen, Mind Your Age

by
Dr. G. C. Satpathy

Your body changes with your age. It is not designed like a horseg Still you run, leap, throw and swim. All this requires stamina. For stamina you need good food, healthy mind, determined practice and the most important—your age.

Most of the changes due to age are known to you. The life span must cover periods of childhood, adolescence, youth, middle age and old age. Hair grey, teeth fall, skin shrinks, vision weakens.

The packing material of muscle fibres called connective tissues increases with age, resulting in comparative thinning of muslce fibres. This thinning reduces muscle power progressively. General narrowing of the arteries all over the body runs parallel with age. It results in reduced blood supply to heart, muscles, and other vital organs. Reduction in output of heart affects the capacity of maximum physical work.

Effect of diseases & habits

Diseases like hypertension, CHD, diabetes and asthma apply their own influence over body and limit your sports activity. Nutrition plays vital role in

development and maintenance of body. But age is an overriding factor.

Alcoholism, smoking and climatic conditions can affect your activity and bring your performance to a sharp decline before actually you retire from sports. In Indian sportsmen “psychic readiness” is more deficient than their physical fitness. Intellectual aspiration and high degree of self-assurance are absolutely necessary for a good sportsman. Our sportsmen are more concerned with defeating their immediate rival rather than general improvement of activity. Therefore even a single failure can bring lasting frustration.

Vital Questions

Should we demarcate a perimeter of age for sports activity ? What are the critical years of life when such physical and mental changes start to manifest in India ? What is the period of maximum yield ? When does the decline start ? What factors aggravate it ? How to save the situation ? All these questions have long been asked by sports lovers. Some of them are partially answered.

Studies were conducted to collect data. One of the recent studies in India was on 900 Indian soldiers of ages between 18 and 46 years by Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences, Delhi. The tests included laboratory and field tests. The soldiers were divided into 3 age groups—18 to 30 years, 31 to 37 years, and 38 to 45 years.

The results of these tests were quite interesting. In the field studies persons were made to run 3.2 kms with 15 kgs load. Performance decreased after 30 years and further fell after 37 years. In the other test where subjects were made to run 100 metres, speed gradually decreased after 28 and 30 years and further reduced after 38 years.

Laboratory Tests

In the laboratory, test to assess the maximum capacity of oxygen intake by the body after running of a particular distance at a particular speed was done. If the capacity found out for age group 18 to 30 years is taken as 100%, capacity of age group 31 to 37 years was 70% and that of 38 to 45 years 46%. It directly indicates the muscle power of that particular age.

To estimate brain function of sportsmen in different age groups, psychological tests were conducted. The result showed that the peak performance of learning and perceptual speed is at 30 years and there is

decline thereafter. After 40 years of age, there is significant fall. The improvement of these functions in 18 to 30 years age group indicates continuity of maturation process.

The maximum work capacity may fall with age. The experience and skill gained with age could effect the age to some extent. Maintenance of nutritional standard in food and keeping away from habitual alcoholism and smoking can overcome the effects of age to an extent. Intermittent rest to athletes and mental recreation can also contribute to keep them agile.

During the selection of athletes and sportsmen, they should be picked up at an early age and trained extensively before they become victims of their age.

Ajmer at Top in First Aid

The Inter-Range First Aid Competition, 1977 of the Central Reserve Police Force organised under the arrangement of Group Centre Hyderabad was held on August 10 and 11, 1977.

Ajmer Range won the championship. Delhi and Gauhati Ranges stood second and third respectively.

MENACE OF FIRE-ARMS PROLIFERATION

by
N. S. SAKSENA

Belchi in Bihar and Ferozepur in Punjab have shot into limelight. Several aspects of these mass killings have been emphasised except the ore with which I am now dealing in this article. The menace of proliferation of fire-arms, legal and illegal, has been evident to all police officers in the field for the last several years mainly for two reasons.

Firstly, hundreds of policemen have lost their lives because criminals are armed and secondly, policemen see the increase in crimes in which fire-arms have been used.

Magnitude of Problem

2. This is no longer a mere police problem. If fire-arms were not so easily

available, the history of several nations would have been different. The arms industry lobby in the U. S. A. makes fun of the idea of controlling fire-arms and not controlling the criminals who use fire-arms for criminal purposes. However, if the assassins of Kennedy, Aung Sen (of Burma) etc. were armed with swords or knives, their victims would not have perhaps died. Shri L. N. Mishra could not have been attacked so easily with a knife, spear, sword or a lathi at Samastipur. It was a hand-grenade which did the job. I shall make brief references to three foreign countries—the U.S.A., Pakistan and Japan—before dealing with the problem in India.

3. The number of murders in the U.S.A. is rising fast every year. It has been graphically described by the FBI Bulletin of April 1976 as follows :—

> "The estimated 20,600 murders committed in the United States in 1974 are more than twice the total battle deaths of
>
> U. S. armed forces in our nation's first three major wars. Department of Defence figures reveal number of deaths in Revolutionary War (1775-83) battle 4,435; War of 1812(1812-15) as 2,260; and Mexican War (1846-48) as 1,733. Combined, these combat fatalities total 8,428.
>
> "The sum of murders committed through use of fire-arms across this land in 1974 is more than triple the total battle deaths of the Revolutionary War alone. Sixty-eight per cent of the murders in this country in 1974 were caused by persons using fire-arms—54 per cent involved handguns, 9 per cent shotguns, and 5 per cent rifles."

Police—A Victim

4. The police is itself a victim of this rising curse. The F.B.I. Director, Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, in his message dated Feb. 1, 1975 emphasised this menace as follows :-

> From 1964-73, a total of 858 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed, and individuals using handguns were responsible for 613 of these deaths—a shocking 71 per cent. During 1973, an estimated 19,510 murders were commmitted in the United States and 53 per cent of these homicides were through the use of handguns. These are truly tragic statistics.
>
> In considering these statistics, one additional fact needs mentioning. There are presently in the United States an estimated 30 million

handguns. That represents a lot of triggers that can be pulled, both accidentally and intentionally."

Another assessment showed that in the years 1963-1972 fire-arms were used to murder 95.5% of 786 police officers slain. Handguns were used in 72.5% cases.

5. The remedies suggested by him are two. To quote him again : "I advocate two proposals to keep handguns from those who intend to use them wrongfully. First, it is essential that there be adequate local, State, and Federal regulations pertaining to handguns, and it is imperative that these regulations be strictly and vigorously enforced. Second, I strongly urge at least mandatory minimum sentences—stiffer penalties—for those persons convicted of a crime where a handgun is used."

Vested interests

There are many who would like to go much further and say as to why it is not possible to restrict firearms only to the armed forces and security forces. The possession of a fire-arm by a private individual can be made an exceedingly rare exception.

6. In U.S.A. the problem is almost beyond solution because the vested intersts in the arms industry are much more powerful than public opinion. Even the assassination of four Presidents and near escapes of three Presidents —of which the latest was Ford—and the killing of leading figures like Robert Kennedy and Marton Luther King etc. have not been able to defeat vested interests.

PAKISTAN

7. In Punjab (Pakistan) murders shot up from about 1,000 in 1972 to 4,200 in 1975. The main cause is the easy availability of fire-arms. It is reported that the incidence is highest in the districts of Lyallpur, Jhelum, Campbellpur and Rawalpindi—those very districts where the presence of fire-arms is maximum. In one year the number of incidents of dacoities, riots etc, in which fire-arms were used, rose from about 6,000 (1974) to 7,010 (1975).

JAPAN

8. In contrast to the U. S. A., the record for both law and order and crime control in Japan is the envy of all industrialised and affluent nations. This is the one nation which gives lie to the rule that industrialisation leads to more

crime and lawlessness. One of the important factors in Japan is the excellent control exercised by them on firearms. During the last few years the controls have been considerably tightened and as a result crime is going down.

INDIA

II. Increasing Use of Fire-arms

9. The fact that the problem of illicit fire-arms is becoming worse in India with every passing year is known to all policemen. One of the many indications of this reality is the sharp increase in cases under the Arms Act. The following figures tell their own tale :—

Year	Cases
1966	— 10,145
1967	— 12 434
1968	— 18,952
1971	— 23,908
1972	— 27,311
1973	— 31,709

10. We have no comprehensive statistics of crimes involving the use of fire-arms but a study made by BPR&D reveals the following facts for the whole country : —

(i) The figures of cognisable crime in 1974 were higher than the 1972 figures by 17.15% but crimes in which fire-arms and explosives were used increased by 27.9%.

(ii) The figures of persons killed and injured as a result of fire-arms and explosives were as follows :-1972: Killed 2,765 and injured 11,156 1974: Killed 3,582 and injured 13,736

(iii) In these incidents the licensed and unlicensed firearms used were

about 20% and 80% respectively.

(iv) The major sources of supply of unlicensed fire-arms remained unknown to the police.

11. Every group in India which wants to indulge in any illegal activity—e. g. smuggling—makes all-out efforts to acquire fire-arms, both legal and illegal. Even psuedo-religious sects, which want toensure discipline amongst their followers, have acquired fire-arms.

12. Tribals are fond of arms; to some extent it is necessary in view of their jungle life. However, immediately after the Second World War, huge dumps of arms/ammunition and explosives which were left behind by troops in inaccessible areas of the Burmese border, fell into the hands of tribals in Naga-land, Manipur and Mizoram. Subsequently when certain sections of Nagas and Mizos took to the path of insurgency, they procured sophisticated arms from the erstwhile East Pakistan and China. The result was a serious threat to national security.

13. With the advent of Naxalites in 1967, the problem assumed a new dimension and posed threats to person and property of peace-loving citizens. The Naxalites were very active during 1969-70 in West Bengal, in Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh and in certain areas in Kerala. Subsequently, a huge quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered from them. Their main source of arms was snatching from police and Home Guards, forcibly taking away arms from licence-holders and locally manufacturing crude arms and bombs.

14. Illegal arms in the hands of anti-social elements and miscreants continue to pose threats to the peace and tranquility of the State. It is a known fact that huge quantities of arms and ammunition passed across the border from Bangladesh to West Bengal and other neighbouring States after the Bangladesh war.

OTHER STATES OF INDIA

15. In Bihar illegal fire-arms created lawlessness in several pockets of the State. There are reports of serious dacoities and murders by armed brigands quite frequently. In February 1975 alone, miscreants snatched several rifles and rounds of ammunition from police and Home Guards. Happily most of these were recovered.

ANDHRA PRADESH

16. In Andhra Pradesh, Naxalite trouble started simultaneously as in West Bengal with strong Naxalite base in Srikakulam in Khammam district. The Naxalites were mostly localised and before they could expand their bases to other areas, they were contained. At present their activities are much less.

UTTAR PRADESH

17. In Uttar Pradesh, the police had about 1,195 encounters with dacoits in 1975 In a majority of these cases the dacoits used illegal fire-arms. The widespread use of fire-arms and the manifold increase in the risk to the police is proved by the statistics of police encounters with dacoits (Table I).

PUNJAB

18. In Punjab the possession of fire-arms—legal or illegal—has become a status symbol. These are displayed openly at weddings, election meetings etc. However apart from the innocent use, these are also being used in faction fights. A news item in the "Statesman" of October 29, 1975 significantly stated :

> "The seizure of Sten-guns and grenades is significant. No licences are issued to civilians for their possession. But they have been used increasingly in faction fights in recent months. Only recently a Sten-gun was used to kill six people in Jullun-dur.
>
> "Yet another source of procurement of sophisticated arms is smuggling. Smugglers have their links across the border and have access to such arms which are available in Pakistan. Smugglers on the Indian side have been buying Pakistani arms and selling them to 'friends' and contacts in villages. Naturally, all such weapons are unlicensed.
>
> "Possession of fire-arms on such a large scale naturally leads toft their use in faction fights. One estimate is that about 40% of the murders in Punjab are committed with fire-arms and at least 50% of the fire-arms are unlicensed."

V. Serious Threats

19. Statistics of crime till June 1975 in practically all the States show a more-than-proportionate increase in crimes of violence, including murder.

Separate statistics of crime in which fire-arms are used are not available but the curve is going up sharply.

20. The presence of a large number of fire-arms—both licensed and unlicensed—in the hands of bad characters poses serious threats to law and order. The leniency of the Arms Act of 1959 as compared to the Arms Act of 1878 and its still more lenient implementation has created an undesirable situation. For several years past the use of fire-arms has become frequent in Delhi, UP, Bihar, West Bengal. In the Sadar Bazar riots of May 1974 there was constant sniping at the police. In communal riots in U.P., police has often been fired upon. The use of fire-arms by rioters has the following consequences :

(i) First, a large police force is necessary to arrest those who are indulging in riots.

(ii) Secondly, a large part of the police force is not armed. As a result the thana police, which is the first to reach the scene, often becomes inactive till it is reinforced by armed police in strength.

(iii) Thirdly, several years back prominent citizens often came forward to restore peace. Now big riots are pure confrontations between the police and rioters.

(iv) Fourthly, police has to be more circumspect as use of fire-arms in crowded localities can kill innocent persons.

VI. Defects in the Arms Act of 1959

21. In 1959, when the old Arms Act of 1878 was repealed and the new Arms Act of 1959 was enacted, the national mood was to get rid of a legislation which the foreign rulers had used to disarm a subject nation. The new idealism was to give fire-arms freely to law-abiding citizens to save themselves from dacoits and anti-social elements. But the benefits have been reaped largely by bad characters. It was sensible to exclude knives, spears, bows and arrows etc. from the definition of arms. However, sophisticated weapons are so expensive that even moderately well-to-do persons have no incentive to purchase them while these have been acquired on a large scale by

anti-social elements. Some of loopholes in the Act of 1959 are :

(i) Section 3 provides that a person may, without himself holding a licence, carry any fire-arm or ammunition in the presence, or under the written authority, of the holder of the licence for repair or for renewal of the licence or for use by such holder. Experience has shown that holders of licences hand over their weapons to other persons who have used them unscrupulously for commission of heinous offences including dacoities and murders. Under the loopholes provided by Section 3, prosecutions against such persons are nearly impossible.

(ii) Instances have come to notice where arms dealers and persons lawfully in possession of fire-arms and ammunition for their own private use have sold the same to other persons and have also intimated such sale to the District Magistrate as required under the rules. Subsequent inquiries revealed that the names and addresses of the buyers of such arms were fake. The sellers usually take the plea in such cases that the person to whom the particular arm was sold had given out his name and address and had shown the licence the number of which had been intimated to the Distt. Magistrate. According to them the law nowhere required them to take any particular precaution in ascertaining the identity of the buyer and they had no ...

REVAMP SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

By
T. Nath, I.P. (Retd.)

The new revolution in the country calls for a new look on almost all matters of public importance. And in this category the question of security of VIPs has a high place.

The Prime Minister has already set the pattern of austerity in travel and living which has a good deal to do with security matters. And yet there are some other ministers and members of Lok Sabha, who have been clamouring for bigger accommodation with a capacious security umbrella and a host of

law-keepers hovering around to lend to them all an additional aura of importance. Public meetings continue to be organised with the old pattern of arrangements-tight security cordons which act as a curtain between the people and their elected leaders. The same old ceremonious guards of honour and escorts adorn the long motorcades which continue to rule the roost.

Irksome Practice

The Indian people, generally speakidg fairly patient in all matters, are gradually getting restive and this requires quick action. The security arrangements and their appendages have been responsible for a good deal of the unpopularity of the government and its minions. The reasons for this are obvious and the remedies are also writ on the wall.

While the protestations are of a democratic set-up, the security arrangements follow the dictator's style and are so stringent as to cause considerable inconvenience to the man and irk even the upper rungs of society who feel they are themselves members of the VIP corps. The common man having elected a new set of representatives does not wish to have a wall between himself and those who are elavated later to positions of leadership and control.

The present arrangements for security of VIPs are merely harking back to the period of alien rule which, because of its autocratic and tyrannical content, resulted in problems of personal security for those weilding power. A ring round was therefore necessary to afford even elementary protection. During the British regime, which was also in the line of alien governments, this was made less irksome by keeping the daily life of the rulers separate from that of the Indian people. The civil lines and conton-ments provided sufficient geographic protection. Also public meetings to be addressed by these VIPs were few and far between and caused hardly any upset to the life of the common man.

Use of Guard

However, in the successor regimes, the old standards of precaution were continued for the new hierarchy of administration and this seeped down to the lower levels-even to persons in charge or routine district administration. For the popularly elected people's representatives this was more a ceremony rather than any effective protection. Why should a sentry be mounted at the residence of the district officer unless he had to act as a minion of an

unpopular authoritarian regime. In fact the restrictions resulted in their being construed as authoritarian. During the regime, the security cordon which was provided had to travel with the dignitaries giving them an aura of a ceremony which was ill fitted to the new conditions.

Another aspect of security was the day-to-day functioning of the dignitaries and the public authorities without any interference. The people in the countryside, used to earlier restrictions and having difficulties in getting to the bosses, now reacted and caused obstruction even to the normal functioning of officers and dignitaries due to their over-exuberance. This resulted in the pace of work being slowed considerably. Result: routine arrangements for curbing common enthusiasm were considered necessary. The necessity for public meetings of all varieties was problematic. This was another factor requiring regulatory arrangements and a security cordon which was necessary to an extent. The plea that people wanted to hear their leaders was merely a sop to the ego of the new aristocracy. A curbing of the meeting syndrome was obviously called for to eliminate security cordons and inconvenience to the public in using roads and public places.

Suggestions

The new arrangements for the security of VIPs should not be ceremonious bat should be really effective. Popularly elected representatives of the people have on danger to their life and if one exists it is a question more of a watch on the other end i.e. the likely suspect rather than a matter for creation of a wall around the person to be protected.

It is also important to decide where the ceremonious security arrangements are to stop. If such arrangements are required to be made for the head of the state, it is not necessary that the same procedure should trickle down to lower levels and even to the permanent officials. The arrangements, where required, have also to be completely unobtrusive so that the dignitary can apparantly go about his normal work without being mobbed as happens for example in the case of cine artistes.

The visible security should therefore be nil except when there is a special ceremony to be gone through like parades and investitures. The habit of holding public meetings and taking out processions on any odd occasion, should be given up. The rallies of political parties are understood but in view of the greater development of mass media of communication, this should also

be progressively reduced. In any case these political rallies should require the entire security work to be managed by the members of the party concerned and this should be no job of the establishment, whoever the VIP may be.

Even in providing unobtrusive security, the protective apron should not be noticeable as has happened in the case of the Prime Minister when he moves about in the countryside. However, security arrangements must be made for official meets, including the meetings of the Lok Sabha etc., so as to allow smoothness of operation with any group not able to disturb the normal functions. There is also the question of officious appointments. These should be given the go bye to avoid any mix-up between necessary official engagements and the craze for publicity and public relations.

Security and Living Style

Security has good deal to do with the style of living and working of the VIP. There has to be a line of demarcation between personal life and engagements and official functions. Presently the accommodation of ministers is an amalgam of both aspects and requires security arrangements which hardly subserve any purpose except that of some show and ostentation that helps no one.

The same remarks apply to the style of arrangements presently made for travels. The system and procedures applicable to the country from which we have mainly drawn our bases of democracy i.e. the United Kingdom, are a good source to draw on for preparing our plan in the matter.

During the period of British rule in India the protective arrangements at Home and in India were at extremely different levels. We should not therefore be hide-bound by the arrangements in vogue in our country during the earlier regime.

A little risk in this matter is not only unavoidable but also propitious in more ways than one. As a short-term view, this may appear to be improper and adventuristic but I am sure it would have appropriate results in the long run.

There is also another facet of the problem which requires consideration There should be no mix-up with the security and ceremonial arrangements required for the services' chiefs, including the armed police. The pattern of ceremony required for them has to be entirely different and perhaps this has to be stringent. The arrangements for the security of the VIPs should,

however, have their own separate norms.

As I said earlier, a new look into the entire gamut of security arrangements has become a matter of urgent necessity in the interest of the popularity and appropriate functioning of the establishment as a whole.

G. C. Gauhati Makes Headway

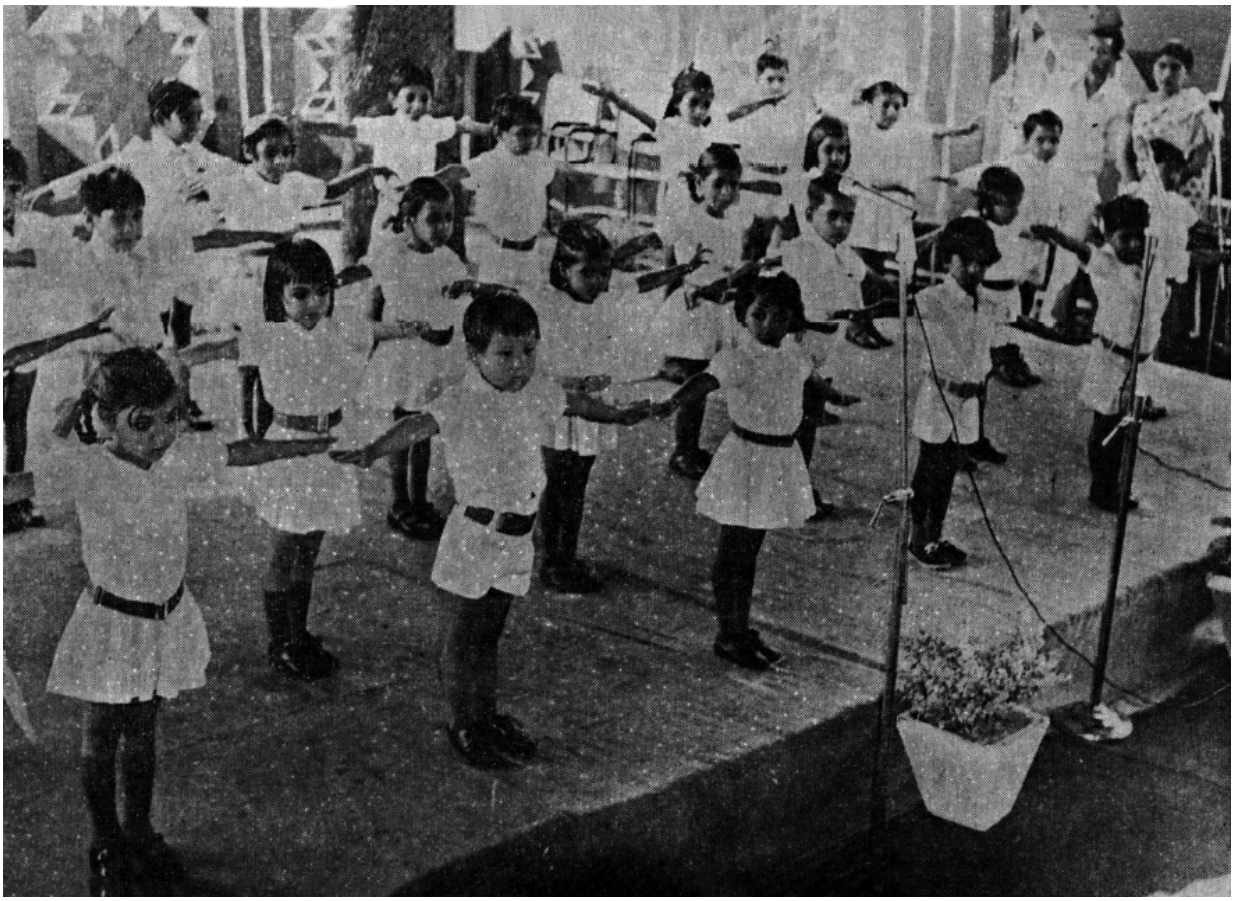
Though Group Centre Gauhati is still in a stage of infancy, an effort is being made to see that facilities are available.

A new school named “Bal Mandir” was opened on May 16, 1977 with K.G. and nursery classes. The teachers have been employed after a careful selection from among the wives of the GC personnel. This school has syllabus on the pattern of Central Schools.

Since this Group Centre is located far away from the town, it was a handicap for the men to send money orders and post mail to their homes. The matter was taken up with postal authorities, and consequently a post office has now been opened inside the GC complex.

Having no direct bus connection with the town was a big handicap for the men and their families. After long persuation and efforts, the city bus service has now been extended up to the GC complex.

On August 5, 1977 an “Atta Chakki” and oil expeller were installed in the GC complex as limbs of cooperative shop. The inauguration was done by Smt. Lami Sheri Pani widow of S.I. Kami Lama who died as a result of a vehicle accident during August 1969 while serving in 3rd Battalion CRPF.



Neemuch school for tiny-tots

Bal Mandir, Neemuch started fuctioning in the school premi-sis of the CRPF campus on April 24, 1966.

The Bal Mandir is primarily a Force school for children below the age of five. These tiny-tots attend school for three to four hours daily, and learn good manners, clean habits, alphabets, numerals, poems and songs.

In the last one year, the school has progressed in all directions and spheres of activity. The student-teacher ratio has been brought to 1 : 20 or 1 : 25 so that individual attention can be given. Furniture has been provided for over 80 children. All childern in Upper KG get individual table and chair.

Method of teaching has been brought on modern lines with latest teaching aids. The syllabus has been revised and practical work books commonly used in first class schools in Delhi have been introduced. Equal emphasis is given to Hindi and English.

All children are provided with books, exercise books, drawing books, work books, and stationery from the school free of charge. They are looked after well; they have toys to play and are given toffees and balloons when they do their lessons well.

The scale of pay of the staff has been revised. It may be mentioned that the school has trained graduate and post-graduate teachers on its staff. The strength of the children has increased from 86 to 116 inspite of the fact that 45 children left the school in May 1976 to join Class I in different schools in the city.

On its annual day, this year the school tiny-tots put up an interesting show of variety entertainment for one hour.

Zuala Khuha, son of H.C.C. L. Khumma, was declared the smartest child for the year and the audience gave him a big hand when he received his prize. Meena Kumari, daughter of B.H.M Amar Singh, received the prize for regular attendance.

The school in its new session has 145 students, including 31 children from the city of Neemuch.

I.G.P. SECTOR II

Shri N. Swain, IPS took over as the Inspector-General of Police Sector-II, CRPF at Calcutta on September 2, 1977. Prior to joining the CRPF, he was the Inspector-General of Police, Orissa upto May, 1977.

Shri N. Swain received his early education at Puri and graduated from Ravenshwa College, Cuttack in 1947 with honours in English literature, securing the first position. This earned him a P. G. scholarship. He obtained Master’s degree in 1949 from Allahabad Univer sity.

He started his career as a Deputy Collector in the Orissa Administrative Service in 1950 and was later appointed to the Income-Tax Service on the basis of A.I S. examination, 1948. The same year, he was appointed to the Indian Police Service on the basis of the AIS examination, 1949.

After undergoing training and serving as a Sub-Divisional Police Officer, he was promoted to the rank of Additional S. P. in 1955 and to that of S P. in 1956. From 1958 to 1963, he was on deputation to GO.I. and worked in the

S.I.B. Calcutta.

On reversion to the State, he served for a while as the principal staff officer of the Inspector-General of Police at Cuttack. He was promoted to the rank of DIG in May 1964 and was appointed as the DIG, CID of the State, in charge of the Crime Branch, Special Branch and the Railway Police.

He took over as DIG Intelligence consequent upon the separation of Intelligence wing from the C.I.D. in 1965 and continued in that capacity till August 1968. He worked as a Range DIG at Cuttack and Rourkela from August 1969 to August 1972. He took over as DIG Intelligence of the State for the second time in August 1972. He was elevated to the rank of IGP in August 1974.



N. Swain

Shri Swain was awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Service in August 1968 and President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service in January 1975.

His major contributions to the Orissa Police included reorganisation of the State Special Branch, expansion and modernisation of the civil police, promotion of wide range of welfare measures for the Force, involvement of

the police in community welfare projects in tribal areas and organised campaigns against chronic ills of the police and for reorientation of police attitude and outlook.

CPAU EXAMPLE

CRPF was the one Police organisation to releale payments of C.D.S. deposits to more than 1,000 officers and 75,000 non-gazetted personnel within 24 hours of receiving order from the Government.

'This example of CPAU is worth emulating by other officers and supervisory staff in the Force", stated Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director-General, CRPF while recording his appreciation of the efforts made in this behalf.

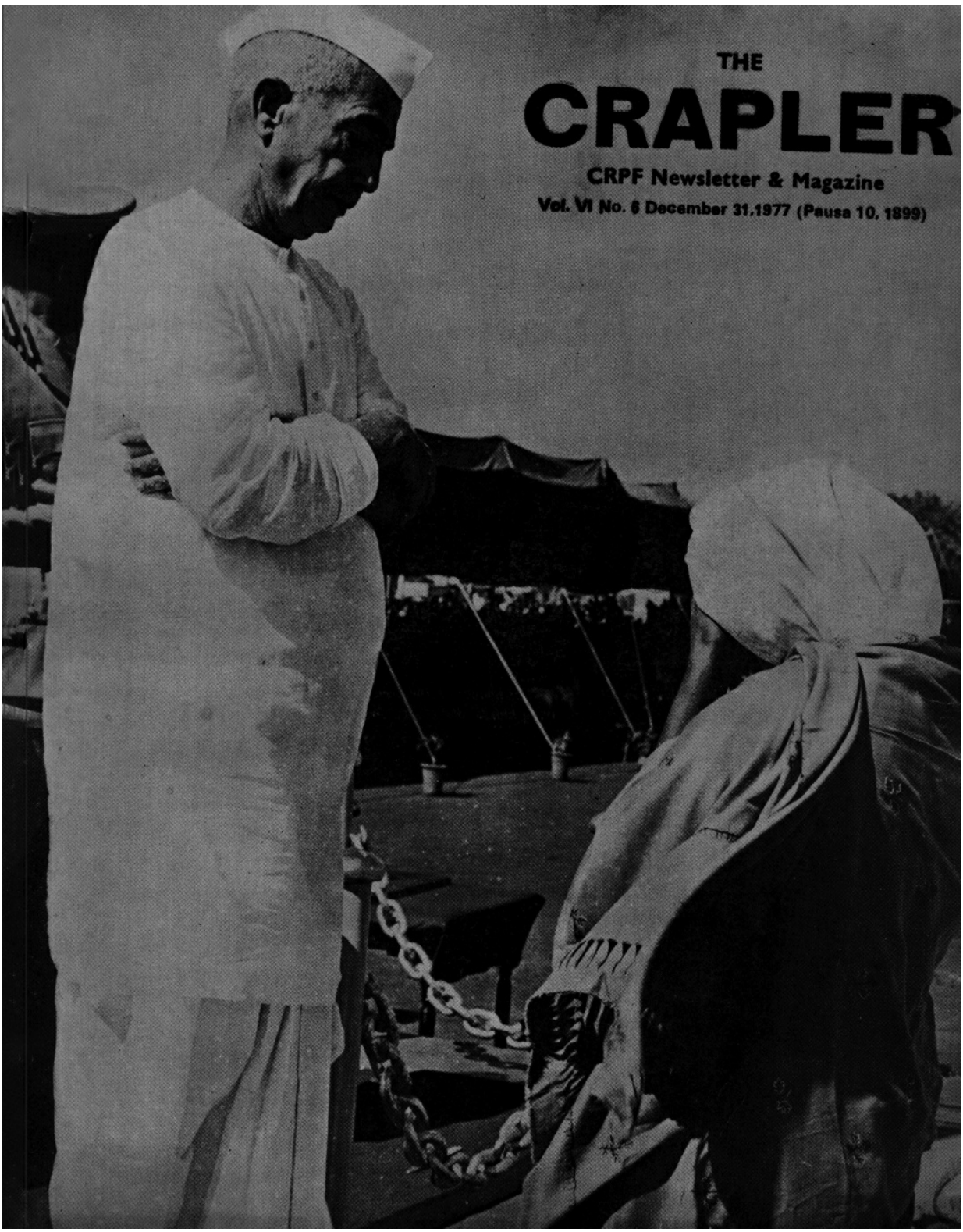


At the dispensary of Base Hospital, Group Centre, New Delhi.

Regd No. 23783/72



The soil and the sons — *Shiv Kumar*



THE CRAPLER

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine
Vol. VI No. 6 December 31.1977 (Pausa 10, 1899)



Shri Charan Singh, Union Home Minister, inspecting a guard of honour on the occasion of the 38th Anniversary special parade at Neemuch on October 31, 1977. Accompanying him is Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director-General, CRPF.

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

December 31,1977

Pausa 10,1899

Chief Editor H. S. Sethi

Cover :
A touching moment. Home Minister Charan Singh presenting President's Police Medal for Gallantry to widow of Constable Hirdya Narain Singh.

Back Cover :
Union Home Minister laying wreath at CRPF martyrs' memorial at Neemuch.

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IN THIS ISSUE

**38th Anniversary Celebrations* : "Whenever any State in (he country is in trouble, it requests for the assistance of the Central Reserve Police Force. There can be no bigger tribute to the Force than this", said Home Minister Charan Singh while taking salute at the 38th Anniversary celebrations held at Neemuch.

A report on the anniversary celebrations, including the decisions arrived at the Commandants' conference, CRPF athletics and various other functions held on the occasion.

**Police and Observance of Law* : Why is it that police-men themselves do not observe the law at times ? How extensive is the problem, what are its underlying causes and what can be done about it? E. L. Stracey answers these vital questions that exercise the public mind today.

**Law, Crime and Punishment*: S. Venugopal Rao joins the debate as to whether or not the capital punishment should be abolished. A plea for the retention of option to award this deterring punishment.

**Films & Forces* : Gajender Singh of "Film Mirror" outlines various types of films and pleads for the Government declaring fresh incentives for the films that are morale-boosting for the forces.

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CENTRE SETS UP NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION

The Union Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, on November 15,1977 announced the Government's decision to set up a National Police Commission to examine all the major issues of an all-India charater pertaining to police administration in the country and to suggest measures for implementation as would not only enhance its funct-onal efficiency but would also transform it into an instrument of public service.

Shri Charan Singh made a statement in this regard in the Lok Sabha. A similar statement was made in Rajya Sabha by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

Shri Dharmvira, retired Governor will be Chairman of the National Police Commission. Shri C. V. Narasimhan, formerly Director, CBI will be the full-time Member-Secretary of the Commission. The other members of the Commission are Shri N. K. Reddy, retired judge, Madras High Court; Shri K. F. Rustamji, (ex-IGP, Madhya Pradesh and ex-Special Secretary, Home Ministry), Shri N. S. Saksena, (ex-IGP, UP and ex-DG CRPF and at present, Member, UPSC), and Prof. M. S. Gore, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

Terms of reference of the National Police Commission are to

1. re-define the role, duties, powers and responsibilities of the police with special reference to prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order.

2. examine the development of the principles underlying the present policing system, including the method of magisterial supervision, evaluate the performance of the system, identify the basic weaknesses or inadequacies, and suggest appropriate changes in the system and the basic laws governing the system.

3. examine, if any changes are necessary in the existing method of administration, disciplinary control and accountability.

4. inquire into the system of investigation and prosecution, the reasons for delay, and failure; the use of improper methods, and the extent of their

prevalence; and suggest how the system may be modified or changed, and made efficient, scientific and consistent with human dignity; and how the related laws may be suitably amended.

5. examine methods of maintaining crime records and statistics and suggest methods for making them uniform and systematic.

6. review policing in rural areas, evaluate any new arrangements that have been made, and recommend changes that are necessary.

7. examine the system of policing required in non-rural and urbanised areas including metropolitan areas and suggest the pattern that would be most suitable

8. examine the steps taken for modernising law enforcement, evaluate the work of police communication, the computer net-work, scientific laboratories and agencies for research and development, and examine whether modernisation can be speeded up; examine to what extent, as a result of the modernisation of Police Forces, streamlining of its functions and its restructuring, it would be possible to economise in the manpower in the various areas of its activities.

9. examine the nature and extent of the special responsibilities of the police towards the weaker sections of the community and suggest steps to ensure prompt action on their complaints for the safeguard of their rights and interests.

10. recommend measures and institutional arrangements

(i) to prevent misuse of powers by the police, and to examine whether police behaviour, outlook, responsiveness and impartiality are maintained at the correct level, and if not the steps such as recruitment and training which should be taken to improve them;

(ii) to prevent misuse of the police by administrative or executive instructions, political or other pressures, or oral orders of any type, which are contrary to law;

(iii) for the quick and impartial inquiry of public complaints made against the police about any misuse of police powers;

(iv) for the quick redressal of grievances of police personnel and to look after their morale and welfare; and

(v) for a periodic objective evaluation of police performance in a metropolitan area/District/State in a manner which will carry credibility before the public. 11. examine the manner and extent to which police can enlist ready and willing cooperation of the public in the discharge of their social defence and law enforcement duties and suggest measures regarding the institutional arrangements to secure such cooperation and measures for the growth of healthy and friendly public-police relationship.

12. examine the methods of police training, development, and career-planning of officers and recommend any changes that are required at any time in their service, to modernise the outlook, and to make the leadership of the force effective and morally strong.

13. examine the nature of the problems that the police will have to face in the future, and suggest measures necessary for dealing with them, and for keeping them under continuous study and appraisal.

14 consider and make re-commandations and suggestions regarding any other matter which the Government may refer to the Commission; and

15. Any other matter of relevance or importance having an impact on the subject.

The following is the text of the statement made by Shri Charan Singh in the Lok Sabha :—

> "Far-reaching changes have taken place in the country after the enactment of the Indian Police Act, 1861, and the setting up of the Second Police Commission of 1902, particularly during the last thirty years of Independence. Though a number of States have appointed Police Commissions after Independence to study the problems of the police in their respective States, there has been no comprehensive review at the national level of the police system after Independence despite radical changes in the political, social and economic situation in the country. A fresh examination is necessary of the role and performance of the police, both as a law enforcement agency, and as an

institution to protect the rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution.

It has been decided therefore, to set up a National Police Commission to examine all the major issues of an all-India character pertaining to police administration in the country and to suggest measures for implementation as would not only enhance its functional efficiency but would also transform it into an instrument of public service. Since the Commission is to be set up at the national level, it is felt that the terms of reference should embrace only such items as would have a bearing on the broad sweep of police administration in the country and not include items which are of local or regional interest. At the same time, care has to be taken to ensure that the proposed National Police Commission does not become a forum to examine issues which have a financial bearing like pay scales and conditions of service of police personnel, determination of which are conditioned by local factors and no review at the national level is possible. Exclusion of such itmes having a financial bearing would also help avoid possible heavy financial repercussions, which the States may not be able to bear.

Since Police and public order are subjects in the State List, any review of the working of police at the national level would be meaningful only if the State Governments are prepared to participate and whole-heartedly implement the recommendations of such a review. All the

State Governments/Union Territories were, therefore, suitably addressed in the matter and the States/ UTs who have replied so far (Kerala, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura U.P., Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Arunchal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Chandigarh, Pondicherry) have welcomed the suggestion to set up the National Police Commission without exception. Replies from other States and Union Territories are awaited."

Bihar Appreciation For CRPF Men

On October 13, 1977, an Asst. S. P. along with seven sections of District Armed Police and one platoon of 10 Bn CRPF went to village Nawada, District Bhagalpur, Bihar, to effect some arrests. The police party, while returning with some arrested persons, was attacked with stones, brick bats and firing. This resulted in serious gun shot injuries to 2 Constables of CRPF

(Constable Banwari Lal and Constable Nathu Rrm of 10 Bn (CRPF) and injuries to other CRPF men and police party. On order of magistrate, who was accompanying the District Armed Police and CRPF, lathi-charge was resorted to and followed by firing by police.

In recognition, the Govt, of Bihar has recommended grant of commendation certificates along-with cash reward of Rs. 2000 each to Constable Banwari Lal and Constable Nathu Ram, Rs. 1000 each to Constable R.S. Pathak, S. I. Ishwari Dutt, and Rs. 500 each to HC Inder Singh. Constable Poonacha, Constable Banwari Lal, Constable Komaldhan, Constable Kesarimal, Constable Dhallaram, Constable D. George and Constable Thulla-ram.



Guard of 15 Battalion with Vice-President Jatti

CRP HELP IN PALGHAT

A part of the Palghat district of Kerala experienced three days of incessant rains and consequent floods and landslides on the night of November 7. About 33 people are feared to have died and a number of people injured. Cash crops worth lakhs of rupees and hundreds of heads of cattle were lost.

Many affected parts were rendered inaccessible.

On November 9, 1977, F Coy 28 Battalion CRPF located at Meenkara Dam, Palghat district received a request for help from State authorities. Accordingly F. Coy personnel under Inspector M. T. Prabhakaran, rendered all possible help to the local authorities in rescue and relief operations on November 9, 11 and 12. The Force personnel were mainly used in and around the villages of Mundi-pathy and Chemmanampathy which were worst affected.

The CRPF party had walked 6 k. ms. in a slushy area strewn with rocks and helped in the recovery of many bodies. This CRPF work earned appreciation from Shri K.K. Balakrishnan, Minister for Harijan Welfare, Kerala, Shri Chittaranjan, Minister for Health and Shri

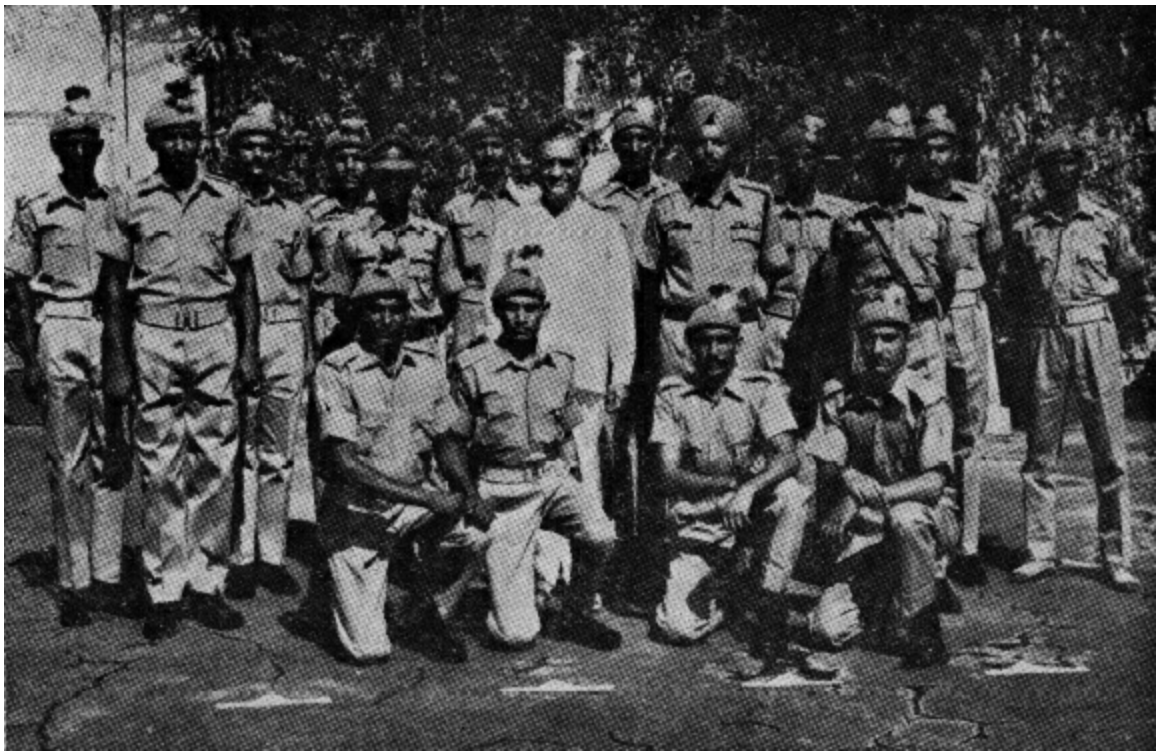
Radhakrishan, Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range who personally witnessed the operations.

Rewards For Sudhir & Thakur Bahadur

The IGP Delhi has granted cash rewards of Rs. 500 each to Constable Sudhir Chand and L/Nk Thakur Bahaduc of 21st Battalion, CRPF, alongwith commendation certificates Class-I, in recognition of their exceptionally good work and high sense of responsibility exhibited by them in apprehending one dacoit alogwith booty and stolen car on September 2, 1977 in Sadar Bazar dacoity case.

Appreciation for 16 Battalion

Brig. Rajender Prakash, Commander HQ 59 Mountain Brigade has conveyed his appreciation to the officers/SOs of 16th Battalion, CRPF, who took part in controlling the large-scale disturbances in Dimapur Town on May 27 and 28, 1977.



CRPF contingent of Group Centre Hyderabad photographed with Sh. S. K. Banerji, Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman & Diu.



Union Foreign Minister Bajpai congratulating Ct. Jai Bhagwan

GALLANTRY MEDAL AWARDED TO CONST. JAI BHAGWAN

On October 10, 1977 President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry was presented by the Union Foreign Minister Atal Behari Bajpai to Constable Jai Bhagwan of 40th Battalion, CRPF. The Constable had on November 26, 1975 shown conspicuous gallantry at the Indian High Commission, Dacca. In the incident in which six persons bad surrounded the Indian High Commissioner and had fired at him, Security Guard Jai Bhagwan had, without caring for the risk involved, immediately grappled with one of the miscreants. He received a bullet injury in the leg but was able to snatch away the assailant's pistol. He then started firing at the gunmen.

In the meantime the personal guard of the High Commissioner also fired

at the gunmen. They were also aided by the local police. As a result, four of the gunmen were killed and the remaining two taken into custody. Thus the attempt of the assailants to kill the High Commissioner was foiled.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The question of reservation of beds in A. M. C. Hospital Dibru-garh and Government Medical College Hospital, Gauhati for Central Reserve Police Force personnel was taken up with the Govt. of Assam. The Govt, has accordingly issued orders for reservation of 10 beds each in these hospitals for the CRPF personnel.

RENAMING "CRAPLER"

We are looking for a new name for the "Crapler." Readers are requested to send suggestions in this behalf. One whose suggestion is accepted will be handsomely rewarded.

Chief Editor

RAISING DAY OF 7 BATTALION

The 7th Battalion celebrated its 18th Raising Day on September 17,1977. The Unit was raised by Lt. Col. K. S. Rawat, Vir Chakra, at Neemuch.

Ever since its raising, the Unit has served the nation with great honour in various parts of the country by maintaining internal security and law and order.

The Unit paid homage to the martyrs and remembered the heroes who won distinctions and brought honour to the Battalion and to the Force. Programmes arranged included picture show, volleyball and basketball matches, tambola, variety show and Pagal Gymkhana and a game "Test Your Memory."



Shri S. K. Chhiber, Lt. Governor and other civil and army officers of Mizoram graced the occasion.

MY DOG IS HUMAN

Frosty is my Dog. “So what ?” I hear you say. Kindly wait a minute. He is so undoglike and he is so human. He is almost like you and me. He has all the human qualities except his from. He can’t help it.

Like most of us he forgets his most essential duty—to guard my house. He barks and yelps when I am around. When not, he scouts the countryside with has precious bracelet, a status symbol dangling round his neck. He tells other dogs he is pedigreed, belongs to a covenanted class, has his conditions of meals and grooming laid down in the constitution of my house.

He can be put in the manger (that is to say put in place) only by my wife who alone has the power to chain him. In company, he is dignified and a snob, and when alone cadges about.

He berates and Sails at all the weaker dogs but pays obeisance, tail between the legs, to the bigger ones; for example to Tiger, Brig. Oberoi’s dog who is not only bigger in dimensions but has big teeth too.

He is religiously at the table morning, lunch, evening and dinner. Whatever else he may or may not do he cannot miss these four rituals. I do not either, even though I may be fighting a war or even while the battle between me and my better half may be in the decisive phases.

I feed him crumbs from the table And he wags his tail. The more I feed him, the more he wags. A case of high motivation perhaps.

Once I spanked him thoroughly for his excesses. He had bitten a politician

on lean days right on the main road, going for him from the front door.

I thought he would resent the spanking. He did not. At the slightest gesture he was running around me, tail wagging nimbly, deftly biting my trousers, all friendship and smiles.

Is he not human.....?

(Lapis)

CRP MEN FIGHT FIRES

On August 30, 1977 a fire broke out in the village Pengliahi, District Anantnag, J & K, near the outpost of 'F' Company 40 Battalion. CRPF personnel immediately rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire. The district administration and the public have appreciated the services rendered by the CRPF men.

On October 6, 1977, a devastating fire broke out in police control room Srinagar which is near the outpost of E Coy 36 Bn CRPF. CRPF personnel immediately rushed to the spot and removed furniture, stores and radio equipment to a safer place and extinguished the fire.

On the night of October 20, 1977 a fire broke out in Kishanganj area of Sadar Bazar police station, Delhi. Personnel from 21 Bn CRPF, posted at outpost nearby rushed to the spot and controlled the fire spreading to the adjacent houses. The timely services rendered by the CRPF personnel have been highly appreciated by the public as well as local administration.



LAW, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

by
S. VENUGOPAL RAO

REVISITING the prison which had held him in detention for eighteen long months, the Janata Party chairman, Mr Chandra Shekhar, made an impassioned plea for abolition of capital punishment on the ground that 'no man is entitled to order death for another man'. The newspaper which carried the above news item flashed also a message from across the border that the Martial Law administration in Pakistan had decided to introduce the penalty of amputation of the hand for those convicted of theft and banditry. We may consider amputation as 'cruel and unusual' but the Pakistanis may well argue that if civilized societies do not consider deprivation of human life as cruel or barbaric, it would be illogical to view amputations carried out under strict medical supervision in prisons or hospitals as primitive and revolting. The news items thus reflect the prevailing attitudes and political compulsions of the day in the two neighbouring countries, and together project a basic issue in modern penology.

Although capital punishment is usually associated with the offence of murder, there are a few other offences under the Indian Penal Code which merit death sentence. They are: waging war against the Government of India

(Section 121); abetting of mutiny if mutiny takes place (Section 133); and giving false evidence by which an innocent person is executed (Section 194). It is significant that the Joint Committee set up by Parliament in 1972 to examine the Indian Penal Code devoted considerable time and attention to the proposals to amend the sections relating to murder while the other sections were left untouched.

The issues relating to capital punishment have periodically raised intense controversies throughout the world and the debate has not ended. It appears that there is no scope for reconciliation of the honest differences of opinion of the protagonists and opponents of capital punishment, but this is exactly what the Joint Committee attempted to do. The committee, in its report presented to Parliament on January 29, 1976, did not opt for total abolition, but contented itself with suggesting that normally the punishment for murder should be imprisonment for life unless the crime is the result of previous planning and involves extreme brutality; or, if the crime involves *exceptional* depravity, (emphasis mine). The criterion for imposition of capital punishment in cases of extreme brutality and exceptional depravity is thus left to the discretion of the presiding judge, subject of course to higher judicial scrutiny. It was reasonably hoped that the net effect of the change would be a drastic reduction in the number of executions. I am one of those who pleaded before the Joint Committee for retention of capital punishment in a most attenuated form, restricting it to a small number of exceptional cases as I sincerely believed then and still believe that however fragile and minimal, there is and ought to be, an element of deterrence in the concern and practice of punishment.

It can no doubt be argued that if a punitive law has to be used most reluctantly and that too in an insignificant number of instances, there is no point in retaining it on the Statute Book. The great merit of retention of capital punishment in an extremely limited form is that it represents an honest endeavour to reconcile two extreme viewpoints; more important still, it underlines the faith in the deterrence of punishment, even if it is only a symbolic affirmation.

There are many who sincerely believe that punishing X does not deter from committing crime. We are told, in support of this contention, that the fear of punishment has not deterred hundreds and thousands of offenders who are at present languishing in jails or going through the inexorable processes

of law. This picture is, however, onesided. It does not take into consideration those whom the fear of punishment has actually deterred because we do not know them and they have not been exposed to the glare and publicity of sociological inquiries and research. In view of the enormous pain and suffering which murder entails to the victim and his family, and the traumatic experience of society itself in consequence of a brutal crime, it can be argued with equal vehemence that if the fear of capital punishment deters even a single person, it is worth retaining it on the Statute Book, albeit as a legal fiction.

I recall the animated deliberations of a seminar some time ago when a few participants suggested that death sentence should be substituted by life-long imprisonment in exceptional cases of brutality and deliberate killings. A life sentence normally connotes incarceration for twenty years which, in practice, is reduced to about twelve or fourteen years through remissions. On the other hand, a life-long imprisonment with no hope of release may be considered by some at least as more brutal and inhuman than capital punishment.

It has become fashionable for criminologists, taking the cue from the renowned Beccaria to assert that it is not the security but the certainty of punishment which deters potential offenders from crime. Theoretically, it means that whenever a crime is committed, the offender must be located successfully, prosecuted and punished even though the last of these steps may be mild and purely reformatory. In practice, the hypothesis leads to an untenable position, because in demanding the elusive and chimerical goal of certainty of punishment, we are unconsciously confusing between a conceptual ideal and behaviour reality.

Another recent development which is likely to have an impact on our future penal policy is the announcement of the Government of Punjab that all convicts of sixty-five years of age and above would be released immediately and similar remissions would be given to the infirm. Remissions of sentences are not unfamiliar to penal administrators and are legally unexceptionable, but what is intriguing is the arbitrary fixation of the age of sixty-five as a qualifying factor for remission. It is not known whether the remissions will apply only to those inmates who happen to be in prison on the day of the Chief Minister’s visit or the policy will be pursued to the logical conclusion and applied to all who will attain that age in due course. If the decision is restricted to a select few of the former category, it negates the basic principle

of equality of law which demands that no distinction be made between man and man in the application of due processes of law. If, on the other hand, the latter alternative is contemplated it is bound to raise important issues relating to the age of criminal responsibility.

In the pilot study of murder and its pattern which I carried out some years ago, it was noticed that the dominant age group with pronounced homicidal tendencies was 10-40, while there was progressive reduction in criminality in the higher age group. Admittedly, the likelihood of a man over sixty committing a heinous crime like murder is much less compared to a younger person, but it does not in any way lessen the criminal responsibility of the older person if and when he commits it. Indeed, by virtue of age and experience, criminal responsibility has to be viewed as enhanced in such cases, however small the number may be. The introduction of an arbitrary higher age limit as the sole criterion for remission of sentences introduces unconsciously a new element in the trial and sentencing of offenders in or near the age of sixty-five and tends to create a new exception in penal law akin to those relating to the criminal acts of children below twelve and persons of unsound mind. In our moral indignation and concern for the offender which is understandable, we should not lose touch with the deeper significance and overall impact of the measures we contemplate. Penal reform is certainly long overdue but such reform has to go hand in hand with equitable balancing of social justice.

There can be no two opinions about the imperative need for removing the exploitative conditions and “weaknesses” in society which are causative of crime. In the final analysis, however, social order is rooted in the concept of punishment. The simplistic dictionary definition which is “causing of suffering for an offence” implies the existence of an element of retribution which correctional idealism summarily rejects. We wish that punishment were primarily and entirely a means of reformation of the unfortunate who transgress law, but the facts of life are different. Societies have always demanded and will continue to demand that the guilty be “punished” for their social and personal wrongs. The desire for punishment is not always imbued with reformatory philosophy. If reformation occurs through punishment, it is all to the good; but we have to accept that there is and there will always be a thin streak of vindictiveness and a glimmering hope of deterrence in the concept of punishment which we can neither ignore nor wish away.

Punishment is a major instrument of maintaining social order, and those who are reluctant to employ it in an appropriate and judicious manner may deprive society of its fundamental right to have its affairs conducted in an orderly and dignified manner. While cruel and unusual punishments cannot have any place in an enlightened and humane administration of criminal justice, it is equally vital that in the quest for a tantalizing ideal, the pendulum does not swing to the other extreme in which punishment, bereft of deterrence, loses all its social significance.

(Courtesy : *"Indian Express")*

FILMS AND FORCES

"What sells best with our people is technically called a "formula film". That is exactly a mixed grill and has hard-core criminal characters throwing themselves upon unsuspecting women, has an invincible hero who can fight to the finish with a dirty dozen and is hardly bruised, some midriffs barebacks see-through and wriggling waists, a little running around the tree with some popular heroine, borrowed tunes from the popular Hollywood numbers and, last but not the least, the familiar sight of the heroine rushing for the waiting arms of hero for a final union and all the bad characters securely handcuffed, if not killed in process, says this regular columnist for "Film Mirror."



The author

GAJINDER SINGH

The sort of society that we live in leaves very little room for choice, so for variety of entertainment is concerned. Our forces (both military and para-

military) have still less scope because they may be deployed on snow-clad mountains, impregnable forests or remote interiors.

Dull Evenings

When we speak of our armed forces, we generally have in view our ever-vigilant brave jawans and other ranks. Our forces are thus left with limited opportunities for recreation and pastime. Their evenings are usually filled with games after which they have their meals, a cordial chit-chat, and then they retire to beds to face a fresh morning.

Cultural evenings, if any, are few and far between and are organised on special occasions only.

But routine leads to drudgery, drudgery to monotony and inefficiency is the invariable concomitant of monotony. So montony has to be broken to keep our forces on the alert and in a good mental shape. Our festivals and the train of rejoicing and merry-making that follows go a long way in meeting their urge for fun and enjoyment. But festivals have long intervals in between and the choice remains strictly restricted to what our mass media have to offer.

T. V. serves very few stations and a negligible section of the armed forces. Radio delivers the stereotyped programmes and people in general are losing interest in this medium to an extent. The radio programmes have seen no appreciable improvement, considering the fact that radio is a 50-year old institution. That, in fact, reminds us of an obstinate mule, which once digs its hooves, refuses to move despite any goading whatsoever.

Cinema has come to stay

This brings us to cinema, the only major source of entertainment. Though Western countries have had their bellies full with it and consider it only a third rate source of fun, in a country like ours, films enjoy tremendous popularity and are literally a craze with the masses.

Since the movies began to talk, our people, including the armed forces, fell for them. The business community was not found napping in grabbing the goose (movie-making) which is laying the golden eggs till today. India now has the reputation of being the second largest film-making country in the world. The cinema has thus come to stay as a major source of entertainment.

Our jawans are ususally separated from their families and miss the cosy

comfort that home alone can give. They lead lives which are emotionally choked and feel mentally stiffled at times. This is how cinema comes to their rescue and relieves them of their pent-up emotions. It also ventilates, to a certain degree, their biological urges which possess them compulsively.

Soldier is a Hero

The melodrama, charged with emotion and suspense, violence and sex gives them a sense of belonging to the passing scenes and satiates their urge for adventure and romance. Our soldier immediately identifies himself with the hero of the film because he is himself heroic by temper-rament and shares the hero's emotions. He kicks and jumps with hero, falls in and out of love as the story goes and finally rejoices with the hero when the villain is caught and punished. It thus meets the sense of justice in him and his belief in law is strengthened.

It also gives him a sense of pride for the role he plays in society in the vanguard of law and order. His faith in goodness of God, Government and man (which gets its usual jolts from social injustice that he witnesses) is reaffirmed. He finds the ultimate triumph of virtue over vice highly satisfying and soul-enriching and goes home happy, feeling that there is still some goodness left in the world.

Eagle and Crawling Creatures

Rich people have access to the best of clubs and posh hotels where they do all sorts of things which they tell their children not to do. While on their way back home, perhaps they throw snobbish glances from their speeding cars on the common people who are coming out of the city theatres. That looks like the contempt of an eagle for the crawling creatures.

But for those who find posh hotels (with their cloth-throwing lap-changing cabaret girls) financially inaccessible have at least the half-satisfaction of seeing the stuff on the screen. Our jawans definitely have a curiousity to see a hot cabaret and to learn about the love-life of the rich and liberated or what goes inside the crazy campus of the clubs the doors of which are (fortunately or unfortunately) slammed shut on them. Our movies serve as peeping holes for our forces to see the idling barons of our society in their true colour and complexion.

Soldiers' choice

Coming to the types of movies, we have a large variety which caters to various tastes and whims. The slow low-budget movie with an offbeat theme, a veiled meaning and social sarcasm does not find favour with our forces who prefer films which are packed with adventure, fighting and romance.

Then there are pictures portraying the epics from Hindu mythology. Such movies find good audience in our armed personnel who are generally religious and God-fearing.

Moreover, they draw fresh inspiration from seeing the Hindu gods performing the impossible besides feeding their love for fantacy. Next come the Muslim socials which are equally appreciated, depending upon the background of the audience.

Historical movies are also a big draw with our forces because in them they find their predecessors fighting the same battles with inferior weapons but against more formidable and horrid enemies. That also revives their flair for fighting and enlivens them.

Formula Films

But what sells best with our people, which include our armed forces, is technically called a “for-mula film”. That is exactly a mixed grill and has hard-core criminal characters, throwing themselves upon unsuspecting women, has an invincible hero who can fight to the finish with a dirty dozen and is hardly bruised, some midriffs, bare-backs, see-through and wriggling waists to exhibit, a little running around the tree with some popular heroine, borrowed tunes from the popular Hollywood numbers and, last but not the least, the familiar sight of the heroine rushing for the waiting arms of hero for a final union and all the bad characters securely handcuffed, if not killed in process.

Morale-boosters

We do not have real good comedies as they have in the West. May be our people do not like to laugh all through a movie or our directors are incapable of keeping them laughing that long. Patriotic or war movies like “Haqeeqat”, “Fauji”, “Ankheen” or “Hindustan ki Awaz” though morale-boosting for our forces are rarely made. Moviemaking is primarily a commercial proposition and such films do not do all that well at the box-office.

It will be in the fitness of things for the Government to declare fresh

incentives for the films that are found morale-boosting for our forces.

Cinema basically remains an art and no art is complete unless it depicts all shades of life—both ugly and beautiful, good and evil. But the unscrupulous producers who sell sex and violence in the name of art must be eliminated. Sex and violence have to be allowed to the extent these suit the theme. Otherwise these are devoid of interest. And who likes to buy boredom ?

More Facilities In Rampur G. C. Hospital

A short wave theraphy unit “Siemens Ultratherm” machine and X-Ray machine have recently been provided in Group Centre Hospital, Rampur.

The training exercises often result in accidents due to which patients complain pain in their muscles, nose etc. There are large number of ladies who suffer from backache due to pelvic pathology. The ultra-therm machine that has been installed in this hospital will be very useful to give relief to these patients.

X-Ray machine will be utilised for all types of X-Ray. This will save a lot of botheration to the patients.

2 Sub-Inspectors Jailed for Embezzlement

Some embezzlement cases had taken place in the past. These were detected subsequently and reports were lodged with the police. The gist of judgements in two such cases is given below :—

In the first case, a sum of Rs 7,690 pertaining to the pay and allowances of recruits was misappropriated by SI Roshan Lal at RTC-I, Barwaha in November 1971. The SI who was assisting the disbursing officer managed to prepare a fake A/Rolls in support of disbursement to the actual payees.

This embezzelment was detected when some of the recruits represented regarding non-receipt of their dues. A case of criminal misconduct was lodged against SI Roshan Lal.

In the second case, S. I. Gopi Chand Sharma of RTC-I misappropriated in a similar manner a sum of Rs. 4,857.

Both the cases were tried by the Special Judge, Indore. The Judge held both of them guilty. SI Roshan Lal was awarded (a) four year’s rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10,000 u/s 409 IPC or in, default of fine, to

undergo rigorous imprisonment for further period of two years and (b) four years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 u/s 5(2) read with Section 5(1) (c) of Prevention of Corruption Act, or in default, rigorous imprisonment for a further period of one year. (Both sentences to run concurrently).

SI Gopi Chand Sharma was awarded (a) two year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 u/s 409 IPC, or in default, additional one year's rigorous imprisonment and (b) two year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 u/s 5(2) read with Section 5(1) (c) of Prevention of Corruption Act, or in default, additional 6 months' rigorous imprisonment (Both sentencesres to run concurrently).

POLICE & OBSERVANCE OF LAW

by
E. L. STRACEY, LP.
I. G. P., Tamilnadu

The problem of police observance or non-observance of the law has been prominently before the public mind of late, and rightly so.

If the police do their duty well, then our only concern would be how to enable them to do it better. But if grounds exist for the feeling that the hedge is overrunning the crop, then the public would have a just cause for alarm and have a vital interest in finding out how extensive the problem is, what its underlying causes are and what can be done about it.

Let me set the picture straight at the outset. Policemen, like the members of the community they serve and of which they are a part, are normally law-abiding persons who also normally observe the law in the course of the performance of their duties. Most senior police officers strive to keep it that way. Unfortunately, this side of their lives and their work, along with much of the good that they so quietly achieve, receives—by its very nature—little or no publicity. But the other side, namely, the occasions when policemen break the law, especially while discharging their functions, immediately attracts the glare of public attention and brings a bad name to the department. Well, not always perhaps, for most people, would be prone to forgive or forget a policeman cycling without a light at night when he should, instead, be setting an example to others. Or the more broad minded among you may

even feel somewhat sympathetic when you hear that a constable has been dismissed for having taken a peg or two of illicit liquor, though its implications may, in fact, be far more serious than appears at first sight. Breaches of the law, when technical or trivial, though not to be condoned in policemen, are also not generally considered an outrage on society. But when you have proof of torture by the police to obtain a confession, or fabrication of evidence to get a conviction, say, then nobody is more outraged than those members of the police force who are serious about their responsibility for maintaining high standards of behaviour at all times. In fact, one feels like stepping outside the law to deal summarily with the culprit.

So while we may not disagree in our attitude towards a policeman who breaks the law, it would be useful here to stop and find out why despite its clear directions, despite police regulations and the insistence by senior officers on clean and legal methods, there are policemen who behave in objectionable, even outrageous ways.

In the first place it would be as well to remember that the vast majority of policemen are not by nature or inclination sadists who take a delight in oppression and torture. It is only a small handful who occasionally indulge in this sort of behaviour. Secondly, even amongst those who do so, many would rather refrain, but are pressurised into it by bad superiors, whether in the department or at the political level. I am not for a moment putting this forward as justification, for no public servant may plead superior orders as an excuse for breaking the law. This applies particularly to senior officers who are supposed to know something about the law and its application, who have enough training and discernment to judge things for themselves and who are expected to have enough strength of character to be able to withstand such pressures. Even so, a few do succumb.

Pressures, however, need to only be direct and personal. Force of circumstances is sometimes adduced as justification for breach of law and convention. In the shadowy area of espionage and counter-subversion, for instance, or the merciless field of guerilla warfare, much happens that one would be ashamed to relate but which is sought to be justified on grounds of national security or the so-called “requirements of the situation”. One can only hope that even in these areas, chivalry and decency have not completely died out. But what is really pitiable—because it is so avoidable—is the subordinate who errs because of the environment in which he works and the

stupidity of the standards by which he is judged. It is not rare for a Sub-Inspector in charge of a police station to break the law requiring him to register a cognizable case if he felt he is not going to detect it and will be found fault with for that. His action here may evoke understanding or perhaps even sympathy. But if he resorts to cruelty and torture in order to extract a confession, then his action cannot be too strongly condemned. You agree with me, of course—unless you happen to be the injured party or a heavy loser in the case. Then you find yourself tempted to suggest, as more than one person has suggested to me, that if only the Sub-Inspector would give the culprit a sound beating, he would certainly be able to recover your stolen jewellery. A similar attitude is often taken by people who are harassed by hooligans. All they pray for is a policeman who is willing to lay about him with his lathi until the rowdy has finally learnt his lesson. To say all this is not to excuse such conduct, but it needs to be said if one is to understand the approbation or at least sympathy which some breaches of the law evoke. And when you consider the long hours, the tremendous strain, the public apathy and touchiness which the average policeman has to contend with, you are almost inclined to forgive his irritability which leads to the harsh word or the cuff on the ear of someone who anyway deserved it.

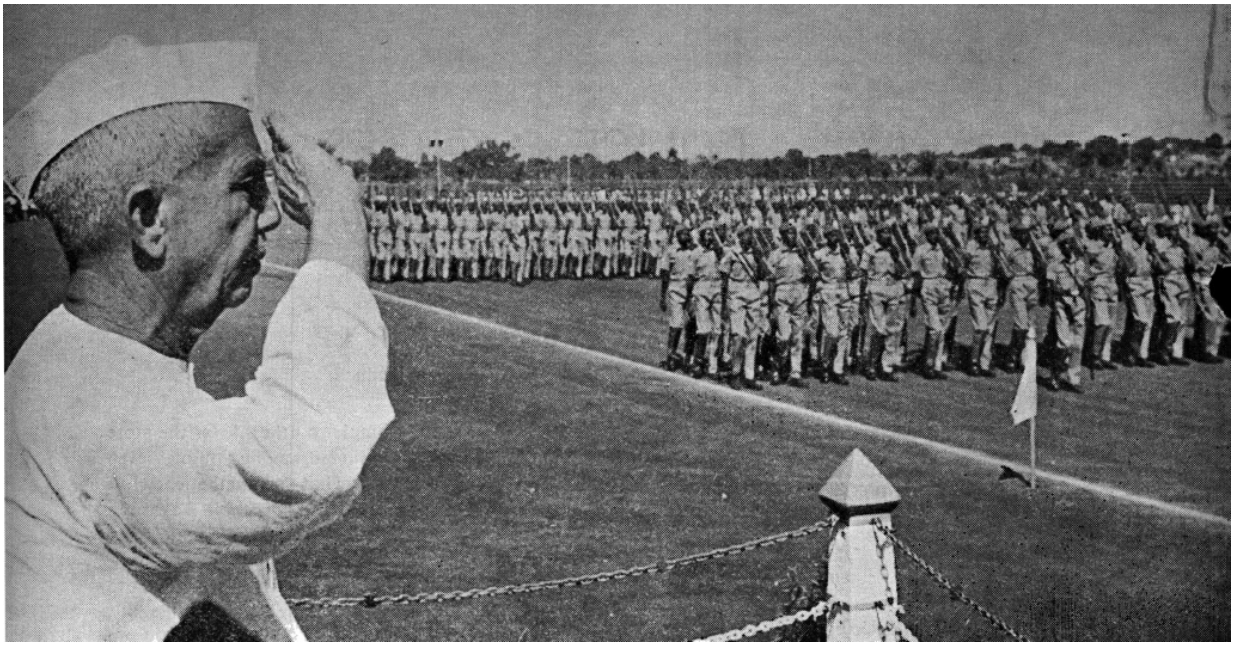
But none of these extenuating factors, I agree, excuse a policeman's breaking the law, and you may ask why we senior officers have not been able to bring sufficient discipline to bear on our subordinates to ensure that they abstain from behaving in this way. So far as day-to-day work is concerned, you have to remember that the police are generally a very scattered force where personal supervision is difficult to exercise. Even constables act very much on their own in far off villages and lonely roads and so it is on their self-discipline that we have ultimately to rely for their good behaviour. Exhortation on the one hand and fear of punishment on the other are not sufficient.

GREETINGS

"The Crapler" wishes its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

What about training, you ask. Are we not able to inculcate in our

policemen a sense of discipline, respect for law and ordinary decency which will be their guiding principles for the rest of their service ? I think that question exposes some of society's own falures. If you, as parents, have neglected the upbringing of your child, failed to instil in him that strength of character, moral courage, sympathy, common compassion, good humour and sportsmanship (all necessary foundations for proper behaviour,) if his school or religion has failed effectively to supplement your efforts, then you must not expect the police training schools and colleges to succeed in one year what you have failed to do in the early lifetime of your offspring. So while we undertake to see that, as senior officers of the force, we do our fullest to imbue in our policeman that important quality called character from which all other good qualities flow, I would ask you to ensure that you do not neglect your own duty during the much longer period that your child is with you, and that you lay a sound foundation upon which we can build. For our part, we shall endeavour constantly to improve our training and, with your help, the environment in which we function, so that we can do so to your satisfaction.



CHARAN SINGH'S TRIBUTE TO C.R.P.F.

Shri Charan Singh, Union Home Minister, took salute at an impressive parade held at Neemuch on October 31, 1977 to mark the beginning of the 38th anniversary celebrations of the Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Charan Singh presented medals to thirty-five personnel of the CRPF. He was visibly moved when he presented President's Police Medal for Gallantry to the widow of Constabld Hirdya Narain Singh who died in Assam during the language riots by Bodo tribals. Among others who received medals were Constable Paras Nath Yadav, S.I. T. S. Negi and Head Constable Ambika Nath who were awarded Police Medals for Gallantry and Constable Sugan Singh who got the Jeevan Raksha Padak.

Speaking on the occasion, the Home Minister stated that police occupied a big place in his heart.

He believed that the country could not progress unless it had an efficient police organisation. If the police was not efficient or was partisan, the farms, the industries and the offices could not function properly. He felt that it was the duty of every Govt, to work for having a good police organisation.

Shri Charan Singh stated that he had high hopes on policemen or, for that matter, on any man in uniform, Such persons inspired greater hopes of loyalty, sacrifice and honesty, he said.

The Home Minister referred to the frequent criticism of the police. He did not believe that anyone could become corrupt just by joining a police force.

Ch. Charan Singh referred to the proposal to set up a police commission and stated that he was looking for a suitable hand to work as chief of the commission. The

Minister was too willing to offer this responsibility to some one from the Opposition.

The Home Minister exhorted the policemen to have moral courage to disobey an illegal order and even be prepared to resign on that score. He was, however, conscious that this was not an easy thing to do. But unless there were people who were bold enough to do so, the country would not progress. He accordingly proposed to have this question considered by the proposed police commission.

Shri Charan Singh stated that as Home Minister of U.P. he had always tried to provide maximum facilities to the police. He had seen policemen performing duty in sun, rain and extreme cold. He regretted that in Central Reserve Police Force married accommodation facilities were available only to eight per cent of the men. He had accordingly agreed to a proposal to shift

one of the training institutions from Neemuch to Deoli.

Shri Charan Singh paid a glowing tribute to the CRPF for its role in meeting not only internal threats but also those coming from across the frontiers.

Whenever any State in the country was in trouble, said the Home Minister, it requested for the assistance of the CRPF. “There can be no bigger tribute to the Force than this”, he added.

The Minister was impressed by the excellent turn-out of the parade. He compared it to the movement of the waves and machine-like precision.

Shri Charan Singh congratulated the medal winners and expressed hope that their tribe will increase with the passage of every year.

The Home Minister paid a tribute to Sardar Patel and compared his performance with that of Ashoka the Great. “Sardar Patel’s name will ever remain a shining example in the history of the country”, he stated.

Welcoming the Home Minister, Shri S.M. Ghosh, the Director-General of the CRPF, stated that the Force was looking after the law and order problems from one corner of the country to the other and many of its Battalions were engaged in meeting the challenge of insurgency in the North-East.

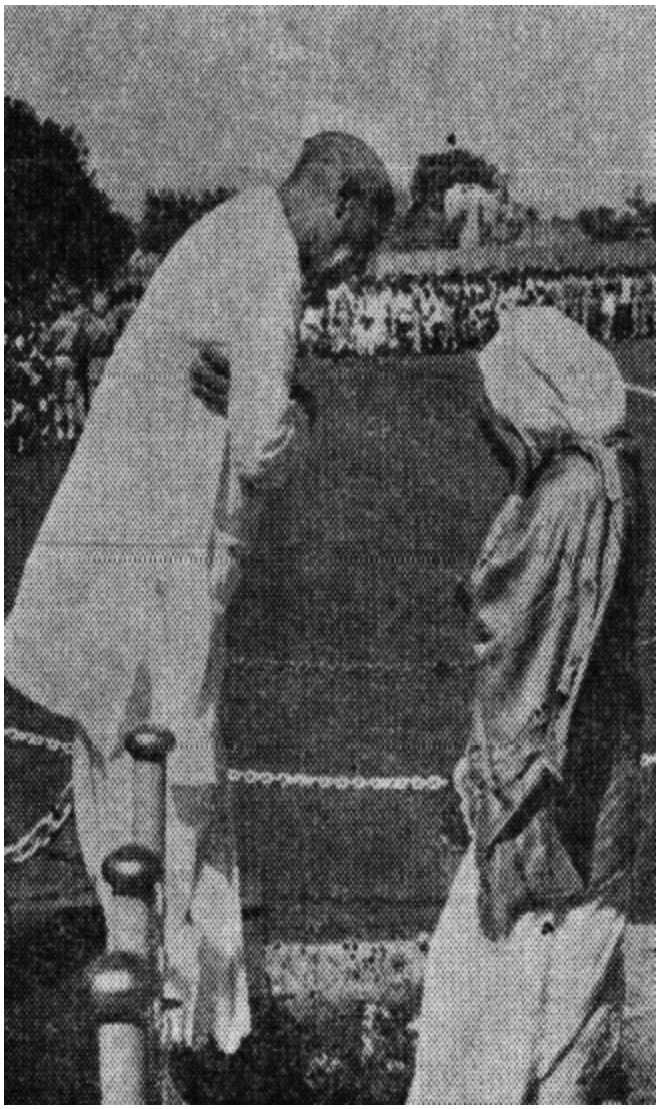
Shri Ghosh was happy that during the recent elections to the dissolved State Assemblies when the CRPF was extensively deployed, there had not been a single complaint against the Force from any quarter. On the other hand, he had received letters of appreciation from Chief Secretaries and Inspectors-General of Police of various states.

Making a mention of the sacrifices made by the CRPF, the Director-General stated that the Force had lost 207 valuable lives during the past. He assured the Home Minister that the CRPF would carry out the responsibilities entrusted to it and its personnel would not shirk duty even if they had to lay down their lives in the causes that are sacred to the country.

He requested the Home Minister to help the CRPF in sorting out its two major problems—lack of married accommodation and lack of education facilities for children.

Later, the Home Minister and officers and men of the CRPF paid homage to the memory of CRPF martyrs. Shri Charan Singh and senior officers of the Force laid wreaths at the martyrs’ memorial. They also paid floral tributes to

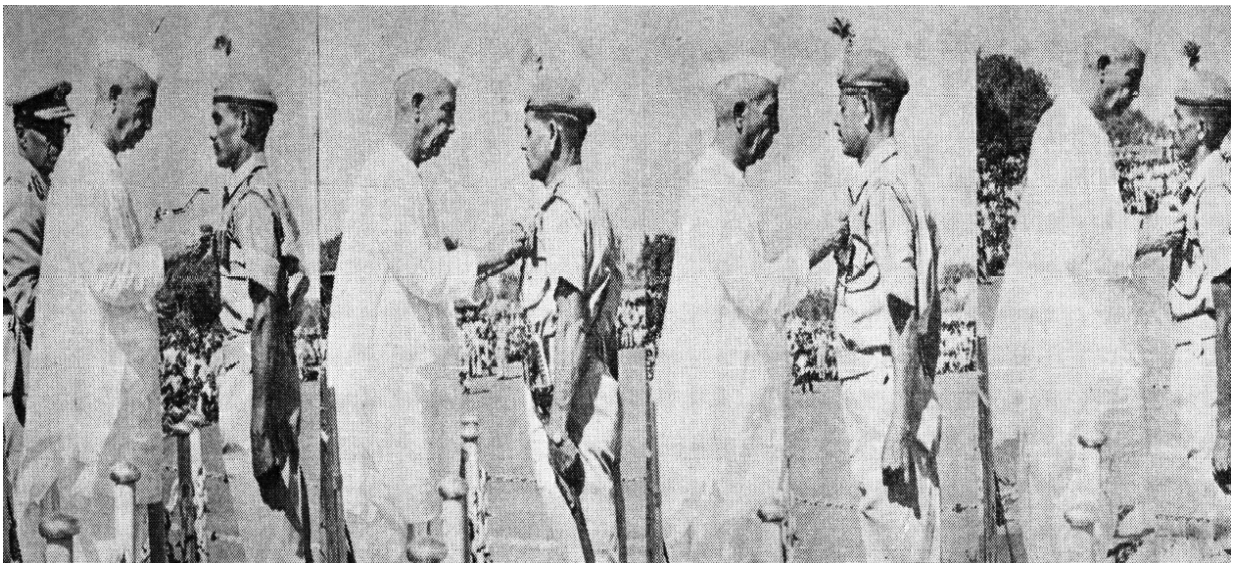
Sardar Patel.



When sacrifice is too deep for tears. Home Minister Charan Singh and the widow of Constable Hirdya Narayan Singh at the time of medal presentation.

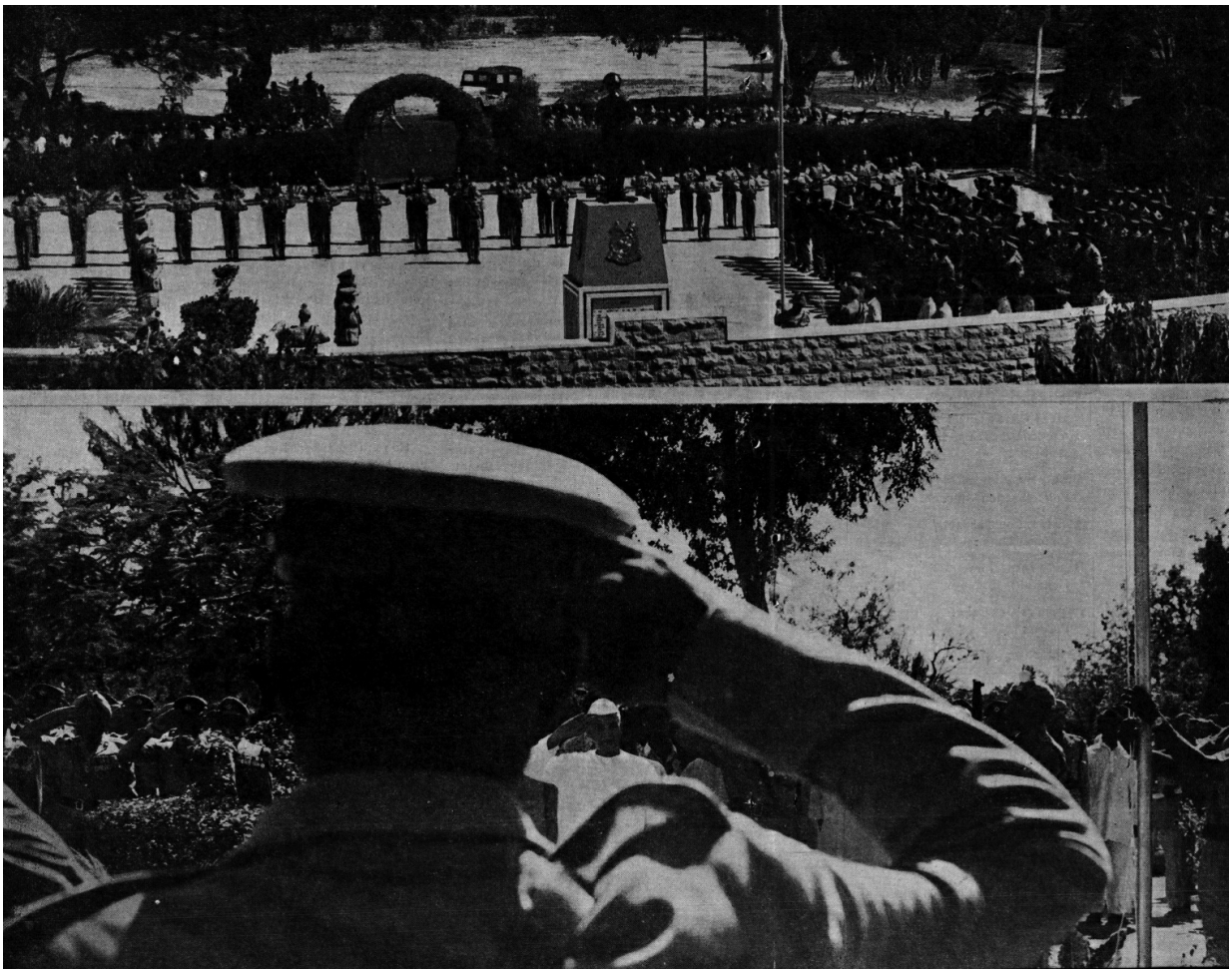
In the afternoon, Shri Charan Singh inaugurated the 11th Inter-Range Athletics Meet of the CRPF.

Barakhana was arranged on November 4,1977 to mark the end of the 38th anniversary celebrations.



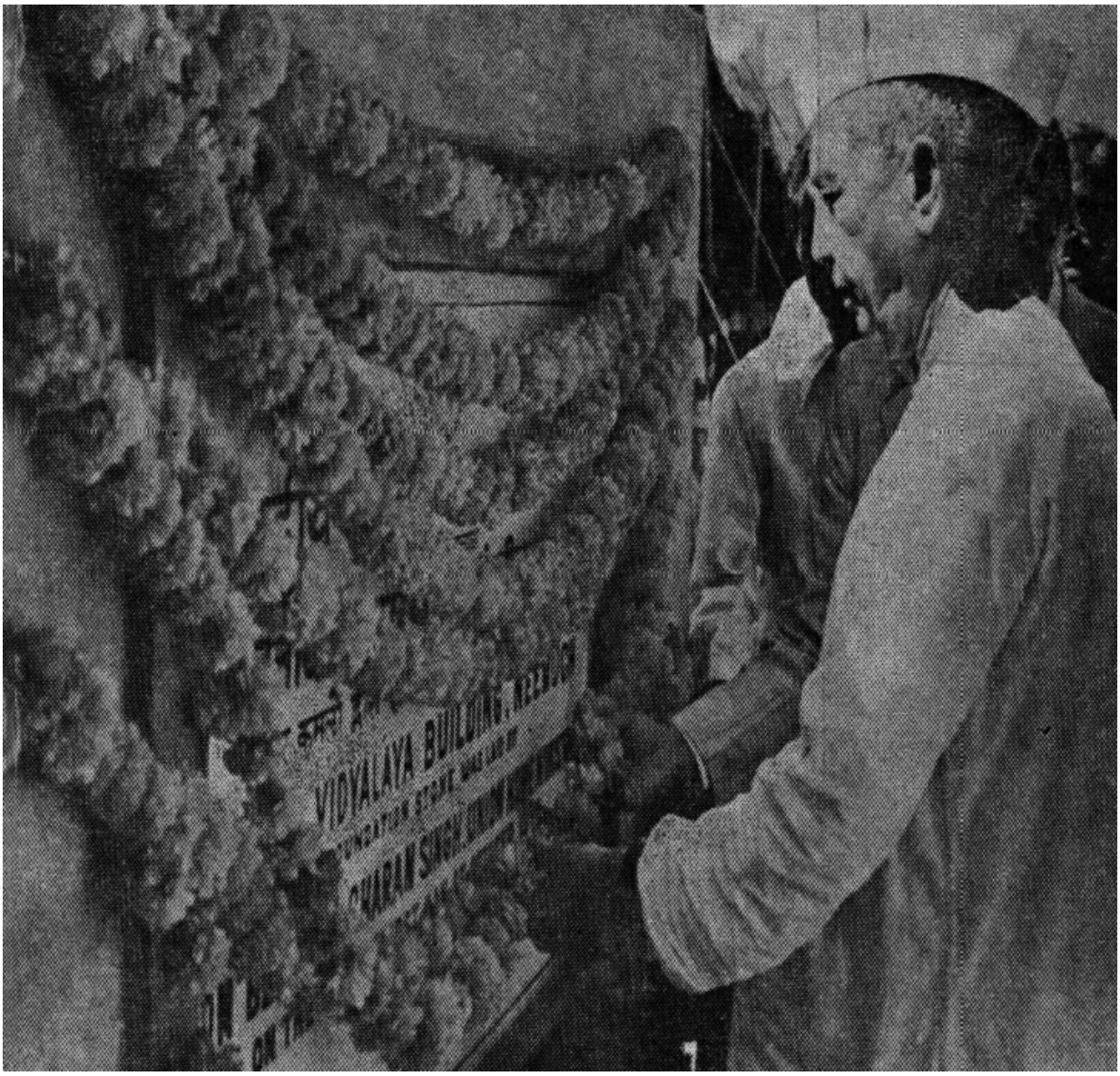
The Home Minister giving the Police Medals for Gallantry to (from I to r) Ct. Parasnath Yadav, Sub-Inspector T.S. Negi and Head Const. Ambica Nath and Jeevan Raksha Padak to Ct. Sugan Singh.

SALUTE TO MARTYRS



As many as 207 men of the Central Reserve Police Force have laid down their lives in action since independence. They are not forgotton; for it is they who have nurtured this organisation with their blood.

During the Anniversary celebrations at Neemuch this year, like before, a solemn ceremony was held to pay homage to the sacred memory of the CRP martyrs. Union Home Minister Charan Singh joined the officers and the jawans to salute the gallant martyrs of the Force.



FOUNDATION OF SCHOOL AT G.C. NEEMUCH LAID

Shri Charan Singh, the Union Home Minister, laid foundation-stone of the Kendriya Vidyalaya in the CRPF campus at Neemuch on October 31,1977.

Speaking on the occasion, the Home Minister stated that education and progress of a country went hand in hand and there was no country which was educationally advanced and had remained poor. Even for the success of the Pan-chayatiraj system and democracy, he added, awareness was needed which one could acquire only through education. The Panchaytiraj devoid of

education will mean only raising of slogans and bad practices.

The Home Minister stated that the countries in the world had achieved 100 per cent literacy within ten years of their independence. It was, however, painful that even after more than 30 years, there was more illiteracy in India today than it was in 1947 when the Britishers left. There could be no bigger condemnation for a Government than this, he added.

The Union Home Minister, however, felt that advancement in the educational field could not be registered by the governmental effort alone. Non-official organisations and people at large had to come forward to extend a helping hand if the goal was to be achieved.

Shri Charan Singh had good wishes for the progress of the school and the Central Schools Organisation.

CRPF Gesture Towards Cyclone Victims

Officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force have volunteered to contribute their one day's salary for providing relief to the cyclone-affected countrymen. The offers were made by CRPF Battalions after an appeal of Director-General Ghosh was transmitted to all formations of the Force in the country.

The contributions, which will amount to over Rs. 8 lakhs, have already started pouring in.

The scale at which various ranks of the Force are contributing is:

Constables/Followers/Lance Naiks and Class IV:	**Rs. 10**
Head Constables/Lower Division Clerks:	**Rs. 15**
Sub-Inspectors/Subedars/ Head Clerks/Upper Divisi Clerks/Office Superintendents :	**on Rs. 20**
Deputy Superintendents of Police/Section Officers:	**Rs. 30**
Assistant Commandants/ Commandants:	**Rs. 50**

Deputy Inspectors-General :	**Rs. 75**
Inspectors General of Police:	**Rs. 80**
Director-General:	**Rs. 100**

OPERATIONAL TROPHY

This year's "Operational Trophy" has gone to 37th Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force which secured highest number of points in capturing arms and ammunition in operations. 20 Battalion and 22 Battalion were placed second and third respectively.



Commandant's Conference

TOP PRIORITY FOR WELFARE

Addressing the Commandants during the course of the Comman. dant's Conference at Neemuch on November 1, Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director General, CRPF called upon the officers to accord to the work of welfare of the men priority over other things.

In this connection, he reminded the Commandants that he had drawn their attention to the matter a number of times before also.

Referring to the sanction of two more Central Schools this year, Shri Ghosh stated that he proposed to move the Govt, to sanction one Central School for every Group Centre.

The shifting of CTC II to Deoli and the proposed abolition of GC-II Ajmer will result in more accommodation for CRP men, he stated.

The DG expressed appreciation for the work done during elections and floods in Bihar and Dehi and in rounding up hostiles and antisocial elements in the country.

DECISIONS

The following decisions were taken during Commandants' and IGs and DIGs conference :—

1. Regarding promotions, it was decided that the present practice should not be disturbed. However, IGs could bring to the notice of the DG instances in which men of certain seniority were not being promoted due to lack of vacancies. In that case the Directorate would issue instructions to stop certain approved lists or to order that only men of certain seniority should be considered for promotion courses.

2. The recruitment of graduates as Constables should be discouraged. Well educated men, now serving as Constables, should be allowed to compete for direct recruitment in higher ranks as and when such recruitment takes place.

3. Training and administrative duties in training institutions should be demarcated and men selected accordingly by Deputy Director (Training).

4. No condonation should be given in age, height, education etc for children of serving personnel who are being recruited in the Range quotas. Such condonation can be considered only in the cases of dependents of men who die in action.

5. ACRs of Subedars should be written by the Commandants and not by the Coy Commanders.

6. ACRs of ministerial staff in DIGs office should be written by Staff

Officers being posted in each such office.

7. Allotment of a quarter in a Group Centre campus would correspond to the stay of the allottee in the Group Centre or 3 years, whichever is earlier.

8. Soap should be issued to the men directly and not to the Dhobis. Soda ash need not be given if starch is given instead.

9. Assistant Commandant (Ops) of a duty battalion should be incharge of the HQ Company.

10. Commandants of duty battalions should record ACRs of their head clerks in future.

11. Sixty-five per cent of the scholarships should be reserved for executive staff of the rank of Head Constable and below, and the remaining 35% for SOs and ministerial staff combined. The limit of 50% marks be applied to all categories of personnel. In case there are not enough aspirants in the first category, the vacancies should be transferred to the second category.

12. Personnel should be encouraged to pass H. S. C. examination privately.

13. To get more children admitted to the hostel at Jharoda-kalan, it is necessary that these boys should be admitted to the Central School itself. At present, entry to Standard I is not difficult, but the children find it difficult to pass the entrance tests to higher classes. Hence, coaching should be conducted at all Group Centres. Those who wish to send their children to GC, Delhi for this coaching can utilise hostel" facility. Central School books should be prescribed in GC primary schools. Commandant GC Jharodakalan and the DIG, Delhi should request Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanga-than authorities to admit more boys of serving personnel in the Central School at Jharodakalan.

14. Adm arrangements should be made by the Commandant GC, Delhi and CMO-I Base Hospital so that patients who are not entitled to free diet from the hospitals are not inconvenienced.

15. Only photographs of DG and IGs should be displayed. Purchase should be made from regimental funds.

16. Doctors should be allowed study leave for post-graduate qualifications. The number will be limited to one doctor per Sector at a time.

17. Subedars' Refresher Course will be held in the ISA and the Director, ISA will prescribe a new syllabus and also duration of training. In order to be eligible for promotion as DySP, a Subedar will have to pass this examination. The medium of instruction will be either English or Hindi. If a Subedar fails to qualify at the end of the course, he will be given two more chances to pass the test, but at his own cost.

18. Inter-Battalion transfers should not be encouraged, except on compassionate grounds. In fact, transfers should be mostly to GCs, in case of necessity, keeping in view the regional quota laid down in previous circulars. The present procedure for such transfers will stand.

19. The Sector IGs will take steps to reserve a certain number of beds in T.B. Hospitals/sanatoria in their operational areas for CRPF personnel. They may do this directly by approaching State Govts or through the Directorate which will take up the case with the Ministry of Health. The number of beds to be got reserved may be got approved from the Directorate as it involves financial commitment. The two Base Hospitals of the CRPF will make arrangements in their hospitals for separate wards for men and women for TB cases.

20. UDC qualifying test should be done away with altogether. Promotion from LDC to UDC should be on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness i. e. non-selection posts. These orders will be effective after the present qualified panel is exhausted.

21. The bar for promotion of unqualified UDCs to head clerks is removed with immediate effect.

22. A committee composed of Shri B. Verma as Chairman and Shri W. G. J. Mudaliar and Brig. P.N. Khanduri as members will examine the proposal regarding regional stores depots and other related problems concerning Group Centres. The committee will submit its report in 3 months so that it can be discussed in the next IGs/ DIGs conference.

23. All Range DIGs can have a Staff Officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant to look after their office and also operational work/control room. This officer will be withdrawn from one of the Range Battalions with the approval of the IGP.

24. The experiment of sending Asst. Commandants on attachment to important districts to learn the civil police working will continue. However, before they are sent, the Director ISA will acquaint officers attending Asst Commandants' courses with more details of working of State Police and also arrange for visits by these trainee officers to District Police Headquarters and police stations so that they know what are the important points that they have to get acquainted with during attachment to districts. Officers sent on attachment will submit weekly reports of what they have learnt during the week to their Range DIG, through the local SP, who will be requested to forward his comments on the diary.

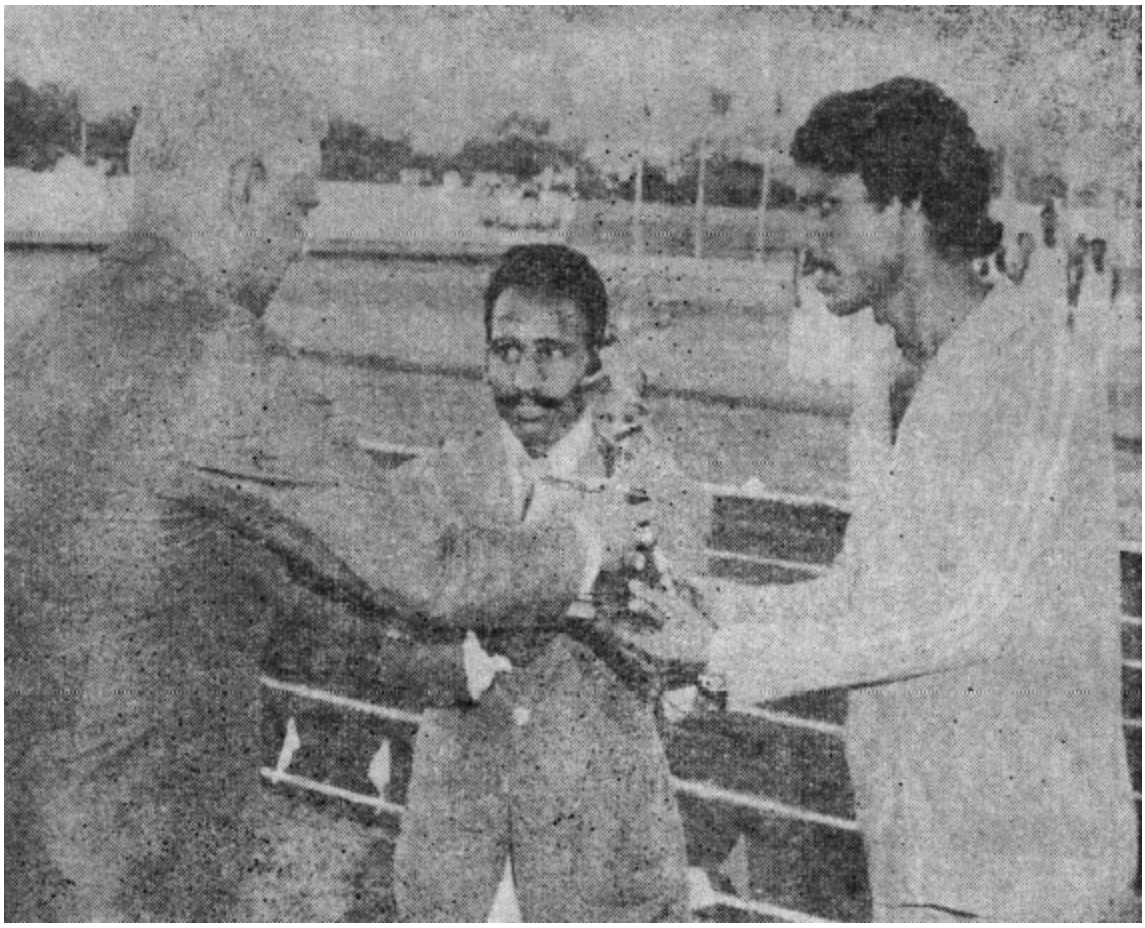
AJMER RETAIN ATHLETICS TITLE

by
H. S SETHI

Ajmer Range with a tally of 206 points won the 11th Inter-Range Athletics Championship of the Central Reserve Police Force held at Neemuch from October 31 to November 4, 1977. Neemuch Range and Hyderabad Range obtained the second and third positions with 187 and 113 points

respectively.

To Ajmer Range also belongs the distinction of bagging the “best athlete” trophy, when P. Kanjambu and Hari Chand were declared joint winners for the coveted trophy. Both of them had triple distinctions to their credit. Whereas P. Kanjambu won 100 metres, 200 metres and 400 metres races to become the fastest sprinter, Olympian Hari Chand bagged top honours in 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres races to retain his unique position as a long distance ace.



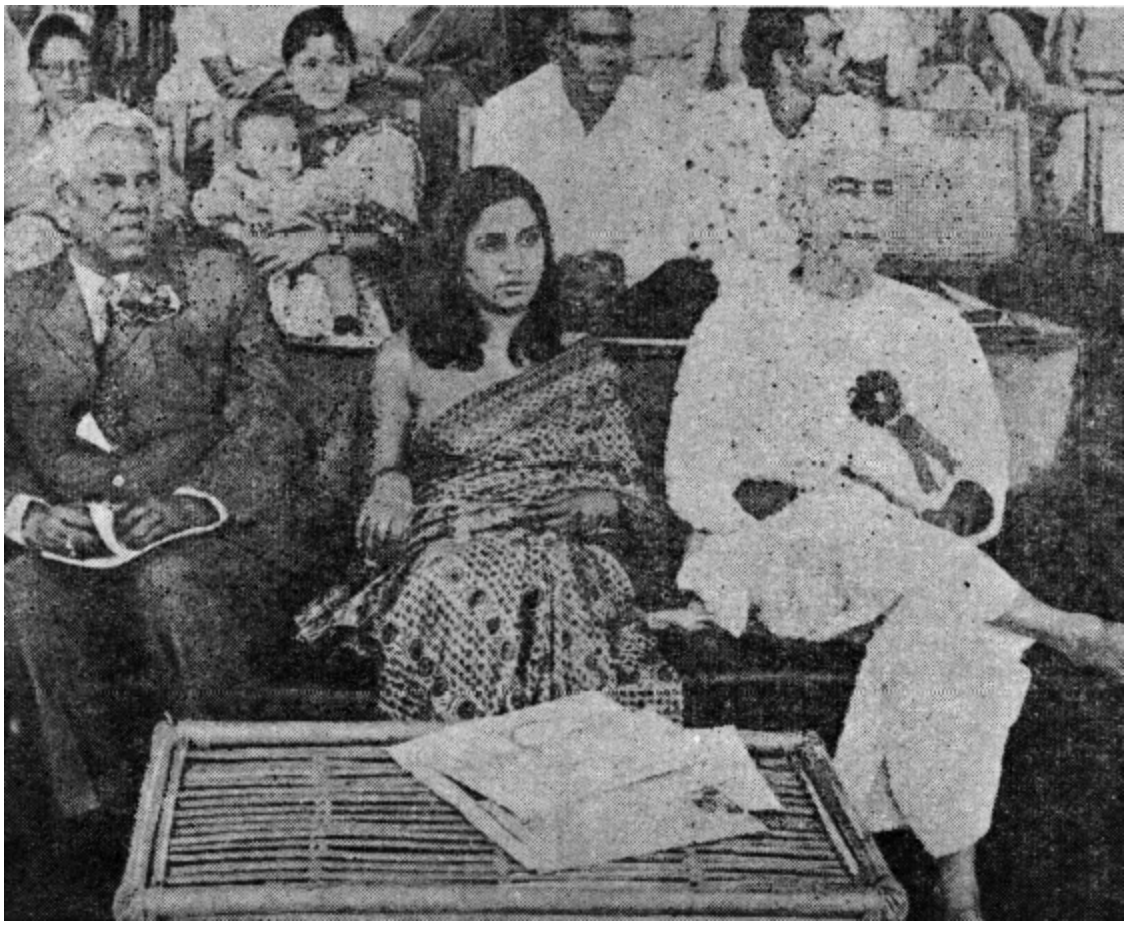
Hari Chand and Kanjambu, who shared the“best athlete” title, receiving the trophy from Director-General Ghosh

As many as nine new records were created during the meet.

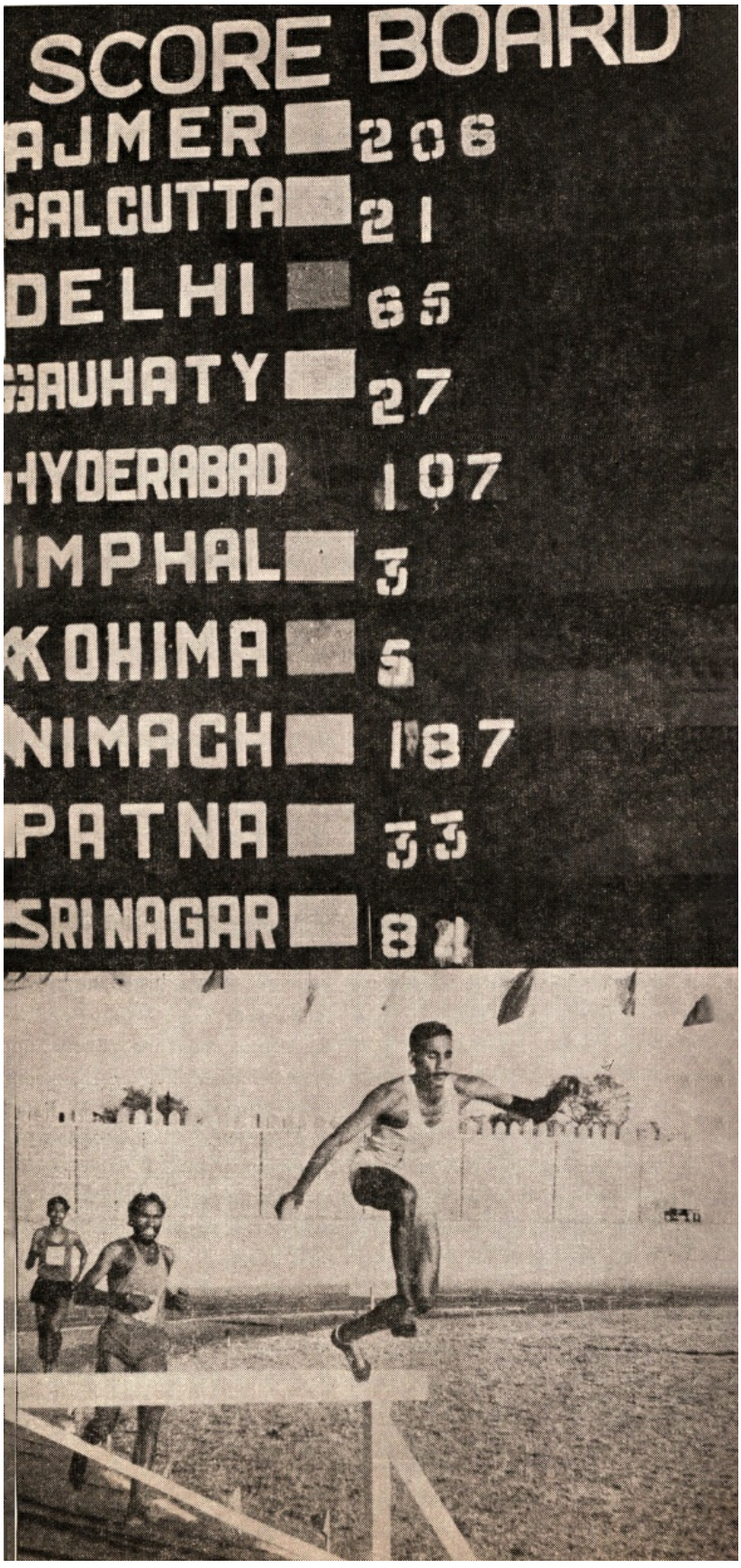
On the opening day, Hari Chand ran the distance of 5,000 metres in 14 minutes 31 seconds to better his own record of 14 minutes 33.8 seconds.

On the third day of the meet, Prabhati Singh of Srinagar Range with a tally of 6384 points vastly improved upon his own previous record of 6191

points, thereby also registering an improvement upon the All-India Police decathlon record of 6271 points set by R. L. Pandey of Uttar Pradesh in 1968. M. M. Patil of Patna Range created a new mark in 800 metres race when he ran the distance in 1 minute 55 1 seconds. M. V. Verghese (Delhi Range) who was placed second also broke the previous record of 1 minute 56.5 seconds by covering the distance in 1 minute 56.3 seconds.



Home Minister Charon Singh, who inaugurated the meet, along with his daughter and the Director-General.


SCORE BOARD
AJMER 206
CALCUTTA 21
DELHI 65
GAUHATY 27
HYDERABAD 107
IMPHAL 3
KOHIMA 5
NIMACH 187
PATNA 33
SRINAGAR 8

D. Mujawar clearing a hurdle in 3,000 m steeple chase to establish a now mark.

On Novemer 3, 1977, Hari Chand created a new mark'in 1,500 metres race by running the distance in 3 minutes 56 9 seconds, bettering the previous record of 3 minutes 58.4 seconds set by Chander Prakash in 1974. Adarsh Pal Singh of Neemuch Range improved upon the previous record of 14.40 metres in shot put with a throw of 14.58 metres.

Four records were broken on the last day of the meet. The gruelling marathon race was won by Rasdev Singh of Neemuch Range in a new record timing of 2 hours 26 minutes 7 seconds, thereby clipping over 5 minutes from the previous record of 2 hours 31 minutes 14 seconds held by M. D. Fazal since 1973. Rajdev Singh (Srinagar Range) and Surat Singh (Hyderabad Range) with their respective timings of 2 hours 29 minutes 20 seconds and 2 hours 30 minutes 37 seconds also improved upon the previous mark. (The performance of Rasdev Singh earned for him a promotion from Constable to the rank of Lance Naik).

In pole vault, Ramgopal of Neemuch Range created a new record with a clearance of 3.75 metres, the previous record being 3.70 metres set by Balagopolan in 1976. Prem Chandran (Hyderabad Range) also bettered the previous record when he cleared 3.75 metres. P. Balagopalan (Hyderabad Range) was third (3.70 metres).

D. Mujawar (Ajmer Range) improved upon his own previous record of 9 minutes 27.4 seconds by winning the 3,000 metres steeple chase in 9 minutes 20.6 seconds.

Gurbachan Singh (Calcutta Range) and C.B.S. Rathore (Neemuch Range were placed second and third with their respective timings of 9 minutes 35.1 seconds and 9 minutes 35.5 seconds.

Nasib Singh (Srinagar Range) bettered the previous record of 1.95 metres by clearing 1.96 metres in high jump. The previous record was held by Prabhati Lal since 1976. Prabhati Lal (Srinagar Range) and Satdev Singh (Gauhati Range) cleared 1.90 metres and 1.80 metres respectively.

The following are the results of various finals :—

5,000 M Race: Hari Chand (Ajmer Range) 14 minutes 31 seconds.1, D. Mujawar (Ajmer Range) 15 minutes 5.6 seconds-2, and C.B.S. Rathore (Neemuch Range) 15 minutes 10 seconds-3.

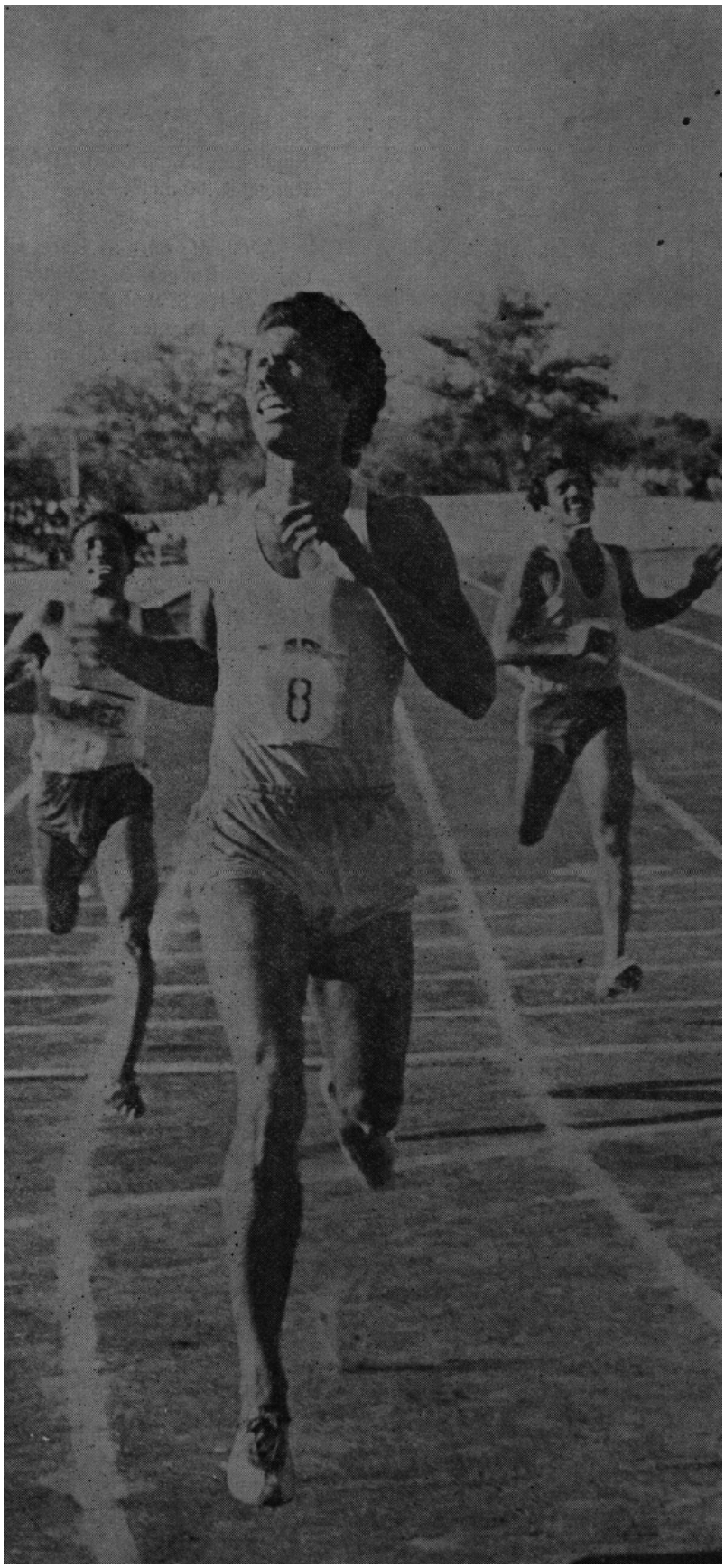
Broad Jump : Prabhati Singh (Srinagar Range) 6.89 metres-1, K. Sudhakaran (Delhi Range) 6.86 metres-2, and Makhan Lal (Hyderabad Range) 6.61 metres-3.

Hammer Throw : R. S. Bal (Neemuch Range) 56 metres-1, J. S. Bhullar (Delhi Range) 49.56 metres-2, and Ramasankar Rai (Ajmer Range) 46.63 metres-3.

Decathlon : Prabhati Singh (Srinagar Range) 6384 points-l, Janak Chand (Neemuch Range) 5753 points-2, and Radhakrishnan (Neemuch Range) 5700 points-3.

800 M Race : M.M. Patil (Patna Range) 1 minute 55.1 seconds-1, M. V. Vergbese (Delhi Range) 1 minute 56.3 seconds-2, and Chander Prakash (Neemuch Range) 1 minute 57.3 seconds-3.

10.000 M Race : Hari Chand (Aimer Range) 30 Minutes 55.1 seconds-1, C.B.S. Rathore (Neemuch Range) 31 minute 28.5 seconds-2, and Rasdev Singh (Neemuch Range) 31 minutes 45.8 seconds-3.


8

Kanjambu in action in 200, metres race



Rasdev Singh who won the marathon

Triple Jump : K. Sudhakaran (Delhi Range) 14.58 metres-1, B. Dutta (Patna Range) 13.87 metres-2 and Ram Pyare Yadav (Ajmer Range) 13.53 metres-3.

Discus Throw : Adarsh Pal Singh Mann (Neemuch Range) 43.88 metres-1, S. S. Bal (Hyderabad Range) 43.64 metres-2, and Raghbir Singh Bal (Neemuch Range) 43.50 metres-3.

1,500 M Race : Hari Chand (Ajmer Range) 3 minutes 56.9 seconds-1, S. P. Singh (Neemuch Range) 3 minutes 57.6 seconds-2, and D. Mujawar (Ajmer Range) 3 minutes 58.2 seconds-3.

Shot Put: Adarsh Pal Singh (Neemuch Range) 14.58 metres-1, S. S. Bal (Hyderabad Range) 14.08 metres-2, and H. S. Bhullar (De)hi Range) 13.84 metres-3

400 M Hurdles : Najar Singh (Ajmer Range) 54.0 seconds-1, Bhanwar singh (Neemuch Range) 54.9 seconds-2 and Didar Singh (Srinagar Range) 55.4 seconds-3.

200 M Race : P. Kanjambu (Ajmer Range) 21.8 seconds-1. Mithai Lal (Ajmer Range) 22.2 seconds-2, and K. G. Joseph Hyderabad Range) 23.4 seconds-3.

Marathon : Rasdev Singh (Neemuch Range) 2 hours 26 minutes 7 seconds-1, Rajdev Singh (Srinagar Range; 2 hours 29 minutes 20 seconds-2, and Surat Singh (Hyderabad Range) 2 hours 30 minutes 37 seconds-3

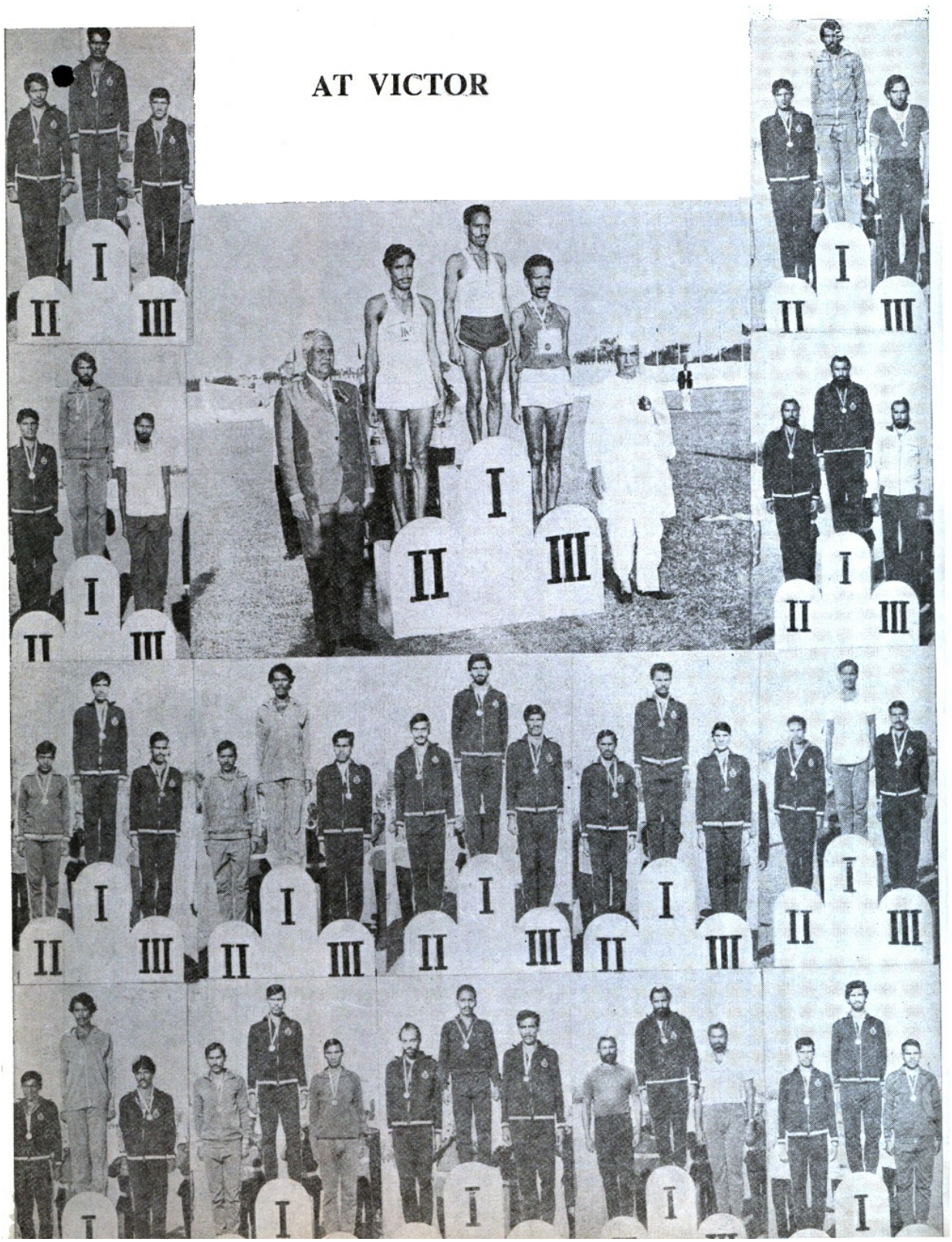
Pole Vault: Ramgopal (Neemuch Range) 3.75 metres-1,Prem Chandran (Hyderabad Range) 3.75 metres-2 and P. Balagopalan (Hyderabad Range) 3.70 metres-3.

3,000 *M Steeple Chase*: D. Mujawar (Ajmer Range) 9 minutes 20.6 seconds-1, Gurbachan Singh (Calcutta Range) 9 minutes 35.1 seconds-2, and C. B. S. Rathore (Neemuch Range) 9 minutes 35.5 seconds.

High Jump : Nasib Singh (Srinagar Range) 1.96 metres-1,



Adarsh Pal Singh who obtained first place in shot put and discus throw.



(Centre) Home Minister Charan Singh & Director General Ghosh with winners of 5,000 *m race. Winners of (top row l to r) : 400m hurdles & javelin throw : (second row) shot put & 100m hurdles:*

(third row) 800m race, marthon, decathlon, 400m race and pole vault; (bottom row) broad jump, discus throw, 1,500 m race, triple jump and 200m race.

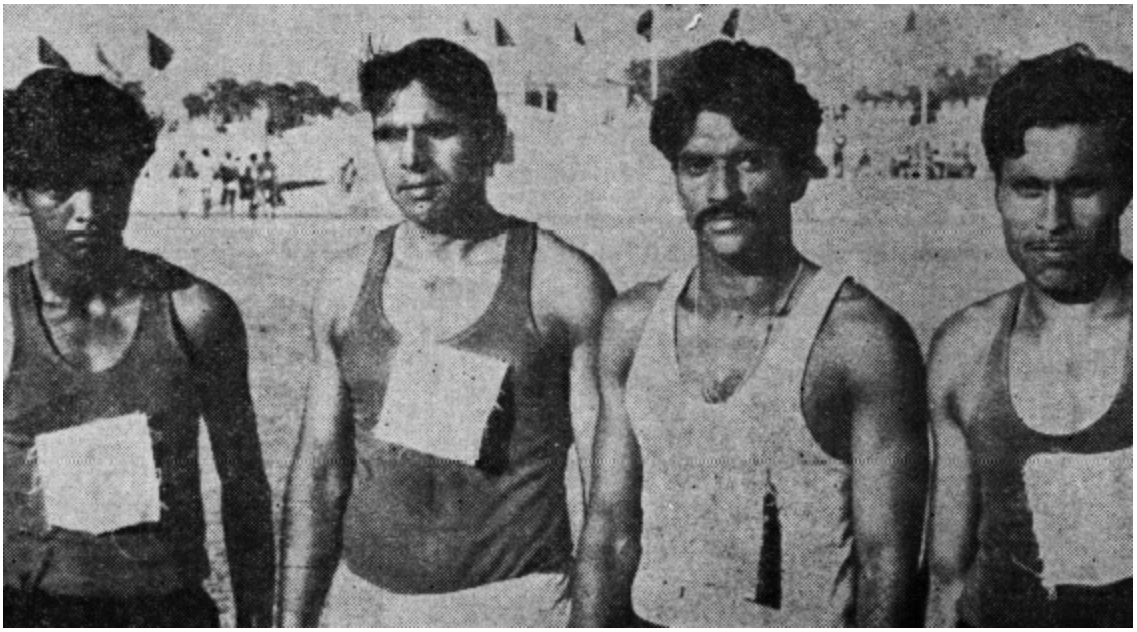
Prabhati Lal (Srinagar Range) 1.90 metres-2, and Satdev Singh (Gauhati Range) 1.80 metres-3.

Javelin Throw : Nadarajan (Hyderabad Range) 62.36 metres-1, D. Susheelan (Neemuch Range) 60.18 metres, and Bhagwan Singh (Delhi Range) 57.56 metres-3.

400 M Race : P. Kanjambu (Ajmer Range) 50.1, Rajdev Singh (Ajmer Range) 51.0 seconds-2, and Teja Ram (Hyderabad Range) 51.8 seconds-3.

100 M Race : P. Kanjambu (Ajmer Range) 11.01, seconds-1 K. G. Joseph (Hyderabad Range) 11.02 seconds-2, and Mithai Lal (Ajmer Range) 11.04 seconds-3.

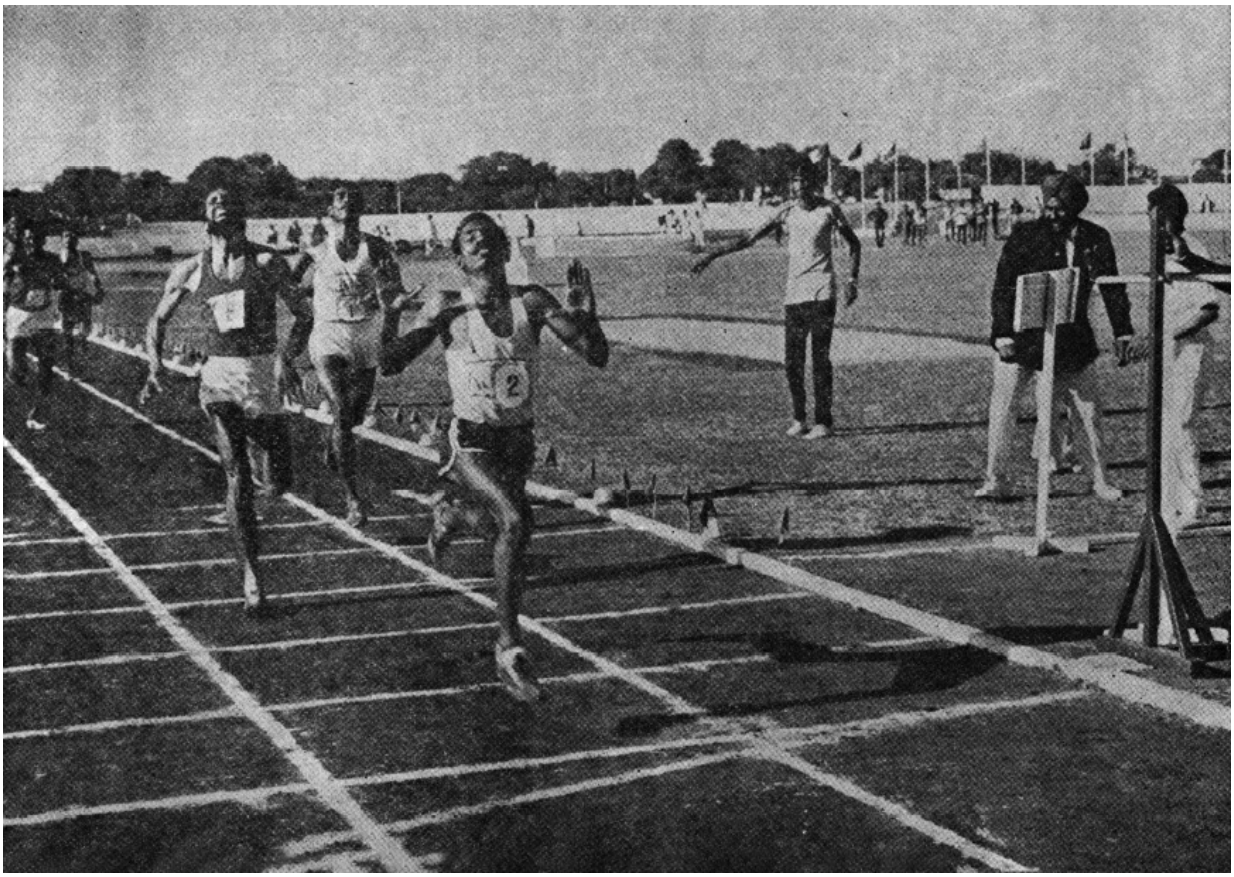
110 M High Hurdles : Najar Singh (Ajmer Range) 15.4 seconds-1, Bhanwar Singh (Neemuch Range) 15.8 seconds-2 and Baldev Raj Singh (Gauhati Range) 16 seconds-3.



The Hyderabad quartet that won 4 X 100 m relay race

4 X *100 M Relay Race* : Hedera-bad Range 43.8 seconds-1, Ajmer Range 44.2 seconds-2 and Neemuch

4 X400 M Relay Race : Ajmer Range 3 minutes 22.2 seconds-1, Neemuch Range 3 minutes 25.2 seconds-2, and Srinagar Range 3 minutes 27.3 seconds-3.



Hari Chand establishing a new mark in 1,500 metres race



Mrs. Sur giving trophy to joint runners-up

PATNA WIN INTER-RANGE WRESTLING

The 11th Inter-Range Wrestling Competition of the Central Reserve Police Force was conducted from September 5 to 16, 1977 at Group Centre II Ajmer. Wrestlers from all Ranges participated.

The position secured by Ranges are as under :—

Range	**Total Points**
Patna	34
Ajmer	29
Delhi	29

The positions secured by individuals in various weights are:

PIN WEIGHT-Ct Shri Ram (Ajmer)-I, Nk Ram Kumar (Delhi) II, and Ct Ram Chander (Hyderabad) III.

WELTER WEIGHT- Ct Jhuttan Singh (Patna)-I, Nk Muni Ram (Neemuch)-II, and HC Kharak Singh (Ajmer)-III.

FLY WEIGHT—Ct Sant Raj (Patna).I, Nk Jeetan Yadav (Gauhati)-II, and L Nk D. D. Baleshwar (Gauhati)-III

MIDDLE WEIGHT— SI Raghu-bir Singh (Delhi)-I, LNk Kedar Nath (Ajmer)-II, and HC Zile Singh (Neemuch)-III.

BANTOM WEIGHT—Ct Azad Singh (Delhi)-I, Ct Shivnath (Kohima)-II, and HC Dada Kanse (Neemuch)-III.

LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT— Insp. Om Prakash (Patna)-I, Nk. Ram Raj (Patna)-II, and Ct Ram Nuj (Ajmer)-III.

FEATHER WEIGHT-HC Dharam Deo Yadav (Patna)-I, Ct Rati Ram (Neemuch)-II, and LNk Budh Ram (Gauhati)-III

HEAVY WEIGHT-Insp. Ishwar Singh (Delhi)-I, Nk Gorakh Nath Calcutta)-II, and HC Gir Raj (Hyderabad)-III.

LIGHT WEIGHT—HC Baij Nath (Neemuch)-I, LNk Radhey Shyam (Gauhati)-II, Ct Inder Singh (Calcutta)-III.

SUPER HEAVY WEIGHT— Sukhwant Singh (Srinagar) I, Insp. Diwan Singh (Hyderabad)-II and Ct Bannu Singh (Patna)-III.

CRP gymnasts excel in nationals

XIX Senior National Gymnastic Championship was conducted at Chandigarh from October 1 to 5, 1977. The championship was organised by the Chandigarh Gymnastic Association. The CRPF gymnastic team representing the M. P. State gave splendid display and won 2 gold, 3 silver and 2 bronze medals.

The following gymnasts excelled:—

Parallel Bar

Insp. N. B. Bhonsle (gold) HC S. Bhattacharjee (bronze).

Roman Ring

S. I. Chamu Singh (gold) HC S. Bhattacharjee (silver).

Vaulting Horse

Insp. N. B. Bhonsle (bronze) *Floor Exercises*

S. I. V. K.. Bhonsle (silver). *Horizontal bar*

Insp. N. B. Bhonsle (silver).

CRPF team obtained 173.90 points and thus was entitled to second position in the Nationals. But due to a dispute about official recognition of Gymnastic Association of M. P., the position was not declared and the Services got the 2nd position with a tally of 173.25 points.

Rajasthan Athletics

CRPF Athletic team participated in Rajasthan State Athletic Meet at Alwar from November 13 to 15, 1977 and won the championsnip.



Neemuch Range team—the winners of Inter-Range Volleyball championship.

VOLLEYBALL TEAM'S VICTORY IN INDORE

Central Reserve Police Force have won the championship of Shri Ramchander Neema Smrity All-India Volleyball Tournament, Indorc (MP)

The CRPF beat Brothers' Club, Indore (15-3,15-7) CSWT, Indore (15-7, 15-6), SBI Narsingpur, Madhya Pradesh (13-15, 15-3. 15-7), DVA Jabalpur(15-6, 15-7, 15-13), and Bhillai Steel Plant in the final (15-10, 10-15, 15-9) on way to victory.

FINANCIAL POWER FOR MAJOR WORKS

The financial power for the major works delegated to D.G. CRPF has been raised from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs in each case.

Sri Lanka Aquatic Meet

The Indo-Ceylon Aquatic Meet was held in Sri Lanka in November 1977. Swimmers of CRPF who represented India in this meet made their mark.

S. I. P. V. Pillai won a gold medal in 200 M backstroke and a silver in 100 M backstroke.

HC Soma Shekhran bagged a silver in 100 M freestyle.

HC K. Aloysious obtained first place in water polo.

These swimmers also achieved first position in 4 X 100 M relay in the meet.

Y. M. C. A. Athletics Crown For CRPF

CRPF athletes took part in the Y. M. C. A. Meet which is recognised by AAFI as a national meet.

CRPF won the championship of this meet in men's section.

The following are the eventwise positions attained by CRP athletes :-100 Mtrs: HC Mithai Lal III; 200 Mtrs : SI Babar Ali II, Ct. Budhwa Kesh IV; 800 Mtrs : L/Nk M. V. Verghese II SI S.P. Singh III; 1500 Mtrs: HC Chander Prakash I, Inspr. D. Muzawar III; 5000 Mtrs : Inspr. Hari Chand I, S. I. C. B. S. Rathore II; 10000 Mtrs : Inspr. Hari Chand I, Ct. N. Shashidharan III; Long Jump: SI Prabhat Singh II, Ct. Soian Mech IV; High Jump : SI Perbhati Lal I, Inspr. Nasib Singh II; Discus Throw : Inspr. R. S. Bal I, SI, Adarshpal Singh II, Inspr. S. S. Bal III; Javelin Throw: S. I. Bhagwan Singh IV; Shot Put: S. I. Adarshpal Singh II; Pole Vault: HC Mangal Singh I; 110 Mtrs Hurdles: S.I. Bhanwar Singh III; 4 X 100 Mtrs Relay S. I, H. S. Sidhu, S. I. Babar Ali, HC Mithai Lal; Ct. Budhwa Kesh—I; 4x400 Mtrs Relay: S, I. Bhanwar Singh, S. I. Babar Ali, S. I. Didar Singh and Ct. Budhwa Kesh-I.

RAJASTHAN TITLE

CRPF Athletic team took part in 43rd Rajasthan State Athletic Meet held at Alwar from November 13 to 15, 1977.

CRPF won the championship by 92 points. Out of eight new records established in the three-day meet, four were created by CRPF team in the following events :—

(1) Hammer Throw : Inspr. R. S. Bal 58.32 metres, (2) Javelin Throw : Const. Nada Rajan 60.74 metres, (3) Pole Vault : Naik Prem Chandran 3.75 metres and (4) 400 M Hurdles : Naik Nazar Singh 55.3 Seconds.

C.R.P.F. Win Solan Soccer Tourney



Central Reserve Police Force, Nee-much, defeated National Electrical Industries (N.E.I.), Jaipur, by two goals to one in a thrill-packed final of the seventh All-India Mohan Meakin Football Tournament at Solan on October 17.

In the semi-final, C.R.P.F. scored a convincing 3-0 victory over Haryana State Electricity Board, Chandigarh.

Earlier the Central Reserve Police Force, Neemuch, ousted Hoshiarpur Police by four goals to one to make the semi-final grade.

Prithvi Nath Sharma Basketball

The Central Reserve Police Force Basketball ‘A’ team has won the runners-up trophy in Master Prithvi Nath Sharma Memorial Basketball Tournament, held at New Delhi. Having scored victories over Kumaun Regiment, D.C.M., I.N.S. and Delhi Police, CRP lost to A.S.C. (65-99) in the final.

P.P. Singh was adjudged the best player of the tournament.

Guru Nanak Hockey

All India Guru Nanak Hockey Tournament, 1977 was held in New Delhi from September 20 to October 4, 1977. Leading teams of the country participated. The CRPF had entered this tournament for the first time and remained undefeated till last.

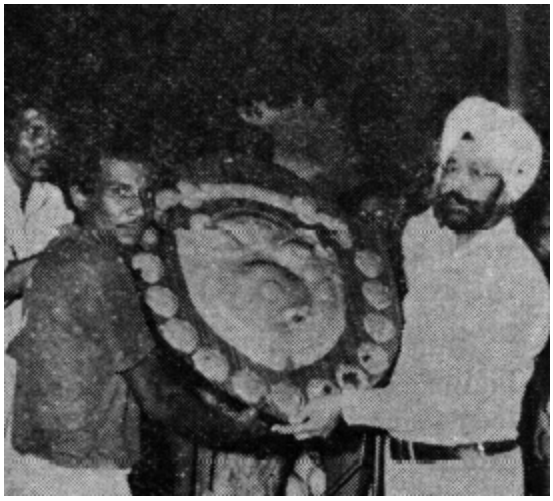
The final was played between Northern Railway and CRPF teams. Despite the fact that Northern Railway had four stalwarts who had represented the

country in Olympics and other international tournaments and were in fine form, the CRPF team won the tournament, 1-0.

Ekka of the CRPF was declared the best player of the tourney.

D. C. M. Hockey

D. C. M. All-India Hockey Tournament was held at Kota, Rajasthan. CRPF central hockey team participated in this tournament and lost in the final to B.S.F. (1-2) on November 6, 1977.



Commandant Rekhi nnd H. C. Rai (team captain) taking K. L. Jain Football Tournament Shield after CRPF Hazaribagh defected Chhota Nagpur (3 0)

HARI CHAND INVITED TO PUERTO RICO

India’s long distance runners, Shivnath Singh and Hari Chand have been invited to participate in the annual San Blas (Puerto Rico) marathon to be held around February 5, next year.

PERFECTION

Coach (to rival coach) : Too bad your team lost but your men are good loosers. Rival Coach : Good ? They’re perfect.



Mrs. J. A. Khan receiving welfare exhibition trophy on behalf of GC New Delhi from the Director General, CRPF.



D. I. G. Sur receiving the athletics championship trophy on behalf of Ajmer Range from the Director-General, Shri S. M. Ghosh.

