CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

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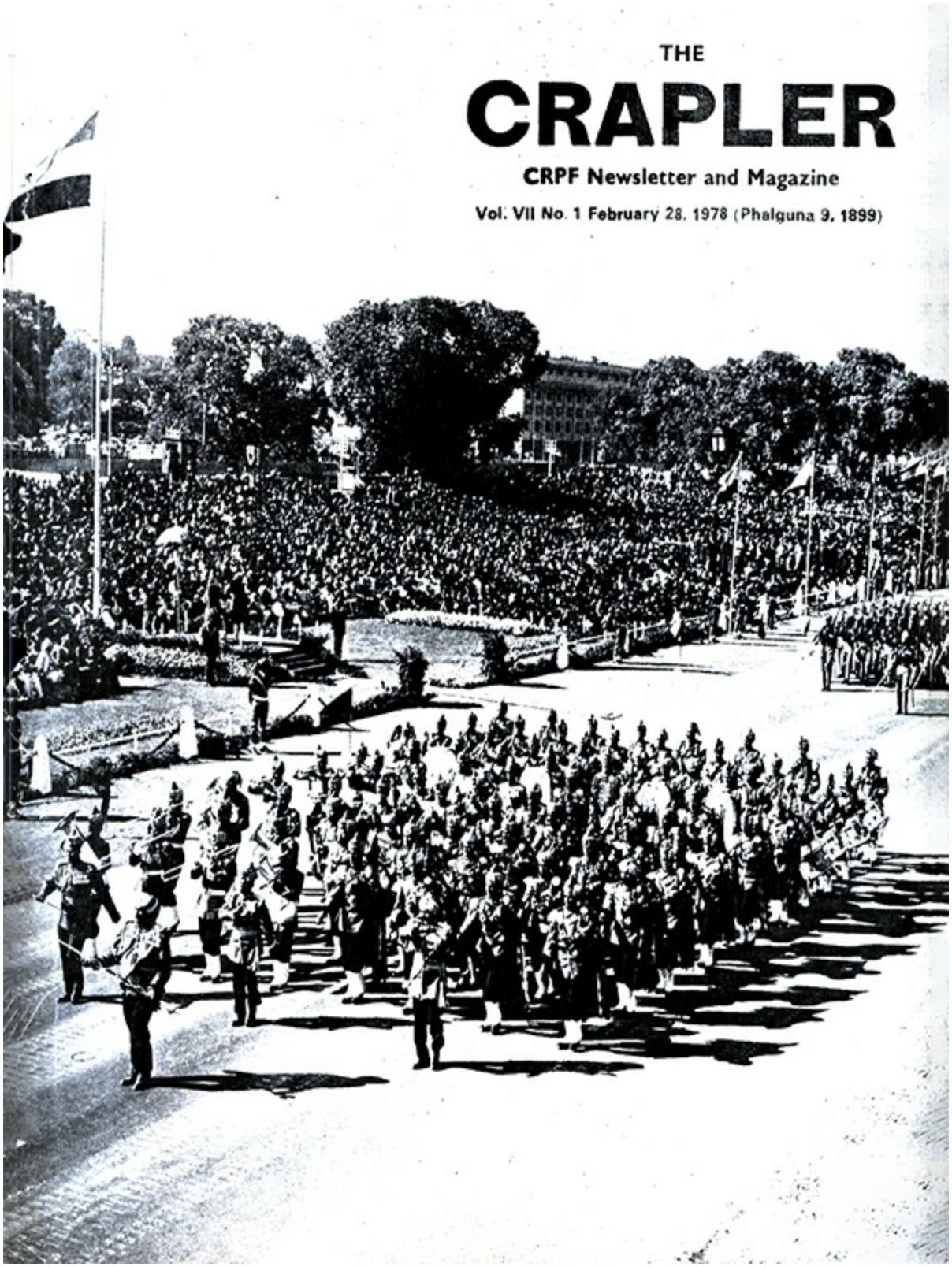
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CRPF team that won honours at the All-India Police Duty Meet photographed with the Director-General of CRPF. Seen in the picture are (left to tight) standing (top row) : Insp. Randhir Singh, HC Jemadar Singh, Ct. B M. Tripathy and Ct. Hira Lal; (Second row) : Ct J. L. Meena, Nk R. O. M. Ashokan, Ct. Veera Swamy and Ct. Hoshiar Singh; Seated (Chairs) : Brig. Ajit Singh, Lt. Col. Sahni, Shri S. M. Ghosh, Sh. J. F Rebeiro and Sh. M. S Bawa.

Floor : Ct. Babu Lal and HC Ashok Kumar Aeri.

THE
CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

February 28, 1978
Phalguna 9, 1899

Chief Editor
H. S. Sethi

Cover :
CRPF's Republic Day parade contingent at Rajpath, New Delhi

Photo : Shiv Kumar

Back Cover :
Sunil Shori receiving Sword of Honour for best all-round trainee from Sh. N. S. Saksena at Mount Abu

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**Tasks before Police Commission :* T. Nath attacks the "Darbar style" of administration in the past, expresses view that there is a case for bringing about a complete revolution and hopes that the Police Commission would place the police in proper perspective of the country's polity.

***Costly Mistakes of Ignorance* : "The greatness of a nation depends upon knowledge and competence in all spheres", says N. S. Saksena in this article drawing pointed attention to lessons of history, geography and science.

**"CRPF is Mainstay for many States"* : A report on the passing-out parade of Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers held at Mount Abu.

***Personal Discretion in Law Enforcement* : The law awards every police officer a discretion to act effectively in the administration of criminal law. What are the scope, limitation and pitfalls and how best discretion can be exercised ? K. M. Mathur, in this prize-winning essay, answers the questions.

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COSTLY MISTAKES OF IGNORANCE

by
N. S. SAKSENA

This article deals with the quantum of knowledge needed by those who make policy decisions—leaders of the nation and top persons in the professional services and in administrative services. The first essential is honesty of purpose. If this is lacking, no policy decision may be correct because of wrong motivation. So we will assume at the start that the policy-maker is honest, according to his own light.

Experts Indispensable

2. Each important policy decision involves a variety of considerations, a few of which may be almost contrary to each other. It is impossible for a policy-maker to have all this knowledge in his own brain. So he has to consult a number of experts. More than 2,000 years ago it was possible to have practically all-knowing wise men like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Kautalya. This became impossible even in 18th century by which time science had taken big strides. Now the accumulation of knowledge is so fast that our ignorance is increasing even faster. **It has been calculated that in recent years we are getting 60 million pages of technical and scientific literature per year. Only fools can be arrogant.**

3. Though experts are indispensable yet they can be of use only if they fulfil the following conditions :

(i) First, the expert must be a genuine expert and not someone who has made his way to the top of the ladder by flattering the great.

(ii) Secondly, he must have the courage to speak out the unpleasant truths. This point is connected with the first because only a genuine expert can have the courage to speak with confidence.

(iii) Thirdly, he must have the humility to be aware of the vast areas of his ignorance. Some of the worst disasters have fallen because experts in one field thought that they knew equally well about other fields of which they were ignorant.

A rare commodity

4. The expert can only be useful if the policy-maker

(i) has some elementary knowledge to distinguish the genuine expert from the rest and

(ii) has the moral character to appreciate the truth.

5. The higher the decision and the more secret the issue (e. g. preparation for a war), the less the number of persons who can be taken into confidence. If these few persons, who form the highest council, are lacking in knowledge or in honesty of approach, the result can be a national disaster which may affect the lives of tens of millions.

6. Though experts are important yet a conference of even half a dozen experts may not be able to produce the correct answer because the issue may involve certain considerations which may not strike anybody. In such a case either the policymaker should have a wide background of knowledge or some expert may have this background while being a master of the narrow field in which he has specialised. Genuine experts are rare but experts who have a wider background of knowledge are so rare that such persons even in big nations can be counted on the fingers of one hand. If a policy-maker can get hold of such an expert, a good many of his problems can be solved.

7. The theoretical points outlined above may appear to be a little inexplicable unless these are illustrated by historical examples. Let us examine a few of these.

Lessons from Geography

8. It is commonsense that one should acquire a thorough knowledge of the geography oi the area in which the army is going to operate. However, this has not always been so and several military disasters can be traced to sheer ignorance of geography. A few examples may be quoted.

(i) As many as 17 invasions on Assam from 1250 AD to Aurangzeb's time in the 17th century repeatedly failed due to physical and geographical conditions of Assam not being understood. When rains came, the armies were decimated by dysentry and typhoid.

(ii) On November 27,1941, when Nazi armies were on the outskirts of Moscow and the fall of Moscow seemed only a matter of days, the tempe rature fell suddenly in two hours from–20°C to — 40°C. The German High Command, famous for its meticu lous and efficient planning, had failed to foresee this. The majority of German soldiers were crippled by frostbite and were gripped by a paralysing pain. The rifle bolts were jammed by frozen oil. Machine-guns and automatic weapons froze solid, and tanks could not move. While the German army and machines were paralysed, they were attacked by a newly arrived Siberian Division. All the soldiers of this new Division were warmly clad, their weapons were lubricated with special winter oil and their machine guns and engines were properly cloaked.

(iii) In 1942, the British Army learnt a painful lesson from Japan. The British had trained themselves for war in the plains while jungles in north-east India, Burma, Malaya etc. were classified as "impenetrable", which they were for motor transport, bulky supplies and men used to civilised life. The jungles were welcome to the Japanese for their concealed manoeuvre and surprise. The allies then mastered the geography of the jungles in Assam, Burma etc. They found out that soldiers could live on the land and also save themselves from animals and insects.

9. On the other hand that military genius, Genghiz Khan, established a big Mongol empire in the 13th century primarily because he mastered the needs of geography. This empire extended from the Pacific Ocean to the Danube and Baltic Sea. The main geographical feature of most of this area was a plain flat land with good grazing facilities. In the situation then existing, the horse was the best means of communication, transport and warfare. Hardly any Army General in history devoted so much attention to the breeding and training of horses as Genghiz Khan. He reaped his rewards and he established the biggest empire in the shortest period known in history. It was an empire built on horseback.

Lessons from History

10. Ignorance of history has been the cause of the downfall of several big world leaders. According to superficial definitions, History is a study of MAN while Geography is a study of EARTH. The two cannot be sharply separated as these two definitions may suggest. Man and his environment are as inseparable as the stage and the drama.

11. Dictators have often been remarkably ignorant of the lessons of history and they have repeatedly committed the same blunders namely :

(i) mistaking the inherent desire of the masses for peace as docility and willingness to undergo oppression and humiliation;

(ii) mistaking internal dissensions and conflicts inside a nation as their willingness to tolerate foreign rule;

(iii) **mistaking yes-manship in senior advisers as genuine loyalty.**

More than 400 years back Tulsidas wrote in his Rama-charitmanas : “If the adviser, doctor and moral teacher say sweet things from fear or expectation of reward then the kingdom, the body and DHARMA are doomed to quick destruction.”

(iv) **Preferring half-baked docile experts and discarding genuine experts whose self-respect and pride of profession were styled as arrogance.**

12. Both the Ramayana and the Mahabharata give repeated instances of correct advice being ignored and jeered by Ravana and Duryodhana. Winston Churchill was one of the most hated members of the Conservative Party before. 1939. Hitler raved at his Chiefs of Staff and changed them. Stalin had to call back several senior army officers from the prison to lead armies in the field.

13. Kutuzov, the saviour of Russia against Napoleon in 1812, was hated by Tsar Alexander. Hindenburg, the German Field Marshal, who saved East Germany against the Russian steam roller in 1915, was hated by the Kaiser. Bismark, the ablest German Chancellor in Germany’s history, was hated by the Kaiser and dropped unceremoniously by him.

Battle of Britain

14. One of the notable examples of a real expert standing up to powerful bosses and rejecting their advice was provided in the famous “Battle of Britain”. Air Marshal Dowding was in command on the British side and he knew that

(i) he had less planes than the Germans;

(ii) he was critically short of trained pilots.

15. Inspite of this he won and the Germans lost. A. J. P. Taylor in his new classic “English History 1914-1945” has pithily observed that the causes of this victory were :

(i) radar and

(ii) himself.

16. Elucidating the second reason Taylor says :

> “He and his subordinate Air Vice-Marshal Park, commanding No. 11 Group, were determined to husband their strength and to engage the Germans on favourable conditions. The highest authorities, including Churchill and the Chief of the Air Staff, often prodded them towards more dramatic action. They remained firm. One historian has given this explanation of the British victory : “Whereas Dow-ding and Park proved capable of standing up to men who wanted them to do the wrong things, tbeir German counterparts proved incapable of standing up to Goering.”

Understanding Others

17. It is absolutely essential for the Head of Government of one nation to have an understanding of the Heads of Government of those nations with whom he has to deal. A wrong understanding can lead to wrong decisions about war and peace. The most notable example in recent times of such a blunder was the understanding of Hitler by Chamberlain. Chamberlain was basically a businessman and he thought that Hitler will also keep to a businessman’s ethics of observing the sanctity of contracts. On returning from Munich, Chamberlain announced to the crowd in Downing Street: “It is peace in our time, my good friends. And now I recommend you to go home and sleep quietly in your beds.” Englishmen went to sleep while Hitler planned his next aggression.

18. Stalin was equally wrong in judging Hitler. Being a cool and calculating character, Stalin could not believe that Hitler would throw discretion to the winds and indulge in the gamble of in tacking Russia. He was given repeated warnings of the attack planned by Hitler. His failure to take these warnings led to the destruction of thousands of planes, tanks etc. on the ground and rounding up of millions of Soviet troops. The war was almost lost and later victory was obtained at a heavy cost in blood and tears and the destruction of a large part of the country.

19. Khrushchev completely misunderstood Kennedy's character and this led to the confrontation on Cuba in October 1962. This was one of the main causes of his downfall two years later in October 1964.

20. In India there was a tragic misunderstanding of the real character of a smiling, suave, polished individual—Chou-En-lai. While the Govt, of India was being repeatedly told that China had not even applied its mind to the border problem, children in Chinese schools Were being taught geography from an Atlas which showed large parts of India as parts of China.

Love of Mother-tongue

21. The emotional attachment of every human being to his or her mother-tongue appears to be an elementary fact. However, this elementary knowledge was and is lacking in several big leaders, who thought that the use of Govt. power and machinery can succeed in forcing an alien language.

22. The main cause of Polish hatred for Russians lies in the attempt made in the past to displace Polish by Russian in Poland. Tsar Nicholas I was responsible for this folly. In 1830 when revolutions took place all over Europe, the Poles drove out the Russian Governor and declared their independence. The reaction of the Tsar in reoccupying Poland and abolishing its liberal Constitution was understandable. The Poles would have forgiven this. However, what the Poles never forgave was making Russian the sole official language. This folly cost Russia very dearly and made the hatred of Russia part of Polish psychology. The Polish language never seemed sweeter to the Poles than it did then.

23. During British rule, Hindi was discriminated against in the Hindi-speaking areas of U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, etc. This had a serious reaction in the hearts of the people and parents became exceedingly keen to teach Hindi and Sanskrit to their children.

24. East Pakistan was the birthplace of the Muslim League. It was the only area in which a Muslim League Govt, was in power even before the Partition and where the Muslim League's call for direct action was first implemented on 16th August, 1946. Above all, it was the area where the majority wanted secession from the minority. The main cause of this miracle was the insult to their mother-tongue, Bengali. In March 1948, Jinnah came to Dacca to deliver the convocation address. He was annoyed at the demand of the students for recognising Bengali as a state language at par with Urdu and he declared bluntly that the lingua franca of Pakistan would be Urdu, adding that anyone opposing it would be considered to be an enemy of Pakistan.

Mujib, then a student leader, organised a hostile demonstration by the students against Jinnah and Urdu, and in favour of Bengali. All demonstrators were promptly arrested and kept in jail until Jinnah left Dacca. The language issue did not subside in East Pakistan.

In the first language riots in the sub-continent after 1947,nearly two-dozen students lost their lives in Dacca in the February 1952 agitation for the legitimate recognition of their language. These riots became a landmark in the Bengalis' struggle against West Pakistan, and the dead became martyrs. This martyrdom forced even the League Government of East Bengal to demand Bengali as one of the State languages—a demand which was conceded only three years later when the Constitution of 1956 declared that "the State languages of Pakistan shall be Urdu and Bengali." As a result of the strong sentiment in favour of Bengali, the Muslim League which stood for Urdu, was badly defeated in the 1954 provincial elections. The United Front led by Fazlul Huq, H. S. Suhrawardy and Maulana Bhasani, which stood for just treatment to Bengali, captured 299 out of 309 seats and came to power in Dacca. This was the beginning of a struggle which led to the formation of Bangladesh on December 14, 1977 when Lt. General Niazi surrendered.

Warnings of Demographers

25. Demography is a fairly old science. Malthus (1766-1834) in his essay on "The Principles of Population" said forcefully that population tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence and if this growth is not checked by moral restraint, it will be checked by disease and war. Subsequent writers have found fault with the details of this theory but its broad conclusions stand

unchallenged.

Recently the science of demography has taken great strides. We in India are guilty of letting a national disaster overtake us by ignoring the clear warning given by the report prepared on the census of 1951. We succumbed to the Communist propaganda that it was the conspiracy of the rich capitalistic nations to preach limitation of population to the poor so that their exploitation may continue unabated. Anyone who had time and energy to study this question was bound to agree with the warnings issued by our Census Department. In 1976 we tried forcible measures to compensate for 20 years of neglect and faced disaster on the human plane.

Springboards for Progress

26. The total knowledge of science and technology available in a nation determines its future. Till the 16th century, Spain and Portugal were the leading nations in Europe. Within one century they yielded place to Britain and France because the latter achieved a much higher standard of science and technology. From the second half of the 19th century, Germany became the most serious contender for the status of a world power on account of the fast progress made by her in science and technology. From the second half of the 19th century, Japan and Germany, which suffered serious destruction in the Second World War, quickly rehabilitated themselves and became prosperous while countries like India and Pakistan could not progress even one-fourth as fast because of their poverty in science and technology. The main wealth of a nation is the state of knowledge of its population. A nation that remains ignorant of and insensitive to the potential of science and technology will always be a backward nation.

27. We have to realise that the world has changed more during the last 100 years than during the previous 50 centuries.

The gap between the life of an average man in 1977 and 1877 is more than between the life of a man in 1877 and the life before Christ. This has been expressed beautifully by Prof. S. Sampath as follows :

“A hundred years ago, there were none of the complications so familiar to us today. There were no electric generators or electric lamps; no bicycles or automobiles; no telephones, phonographs or movies; no X-rays or anaesthetics; no refrigerators or vacuum cleaners; no plastics or newsprint from wood; no dynamite and no atom bomb. Skyscrappers were still many

years away, awaiting the development of construction-steel and elevators. Doctors knew no germs and hence antiseptics were not in use."

28. However, the change during the last 100 years is much less than the likely change during the next hundred years. People in 2077 may regard us as exceedingly backward. To quote Prof. S. Sampath again:

"To put it quantitatively, it is known that, at the rate at which knowledge is growing today, by the time a man reaches the age of 50, the knowledge around him would be 32 times as great as when he was born; or, in other words, 97 per cent of everything known in the world would be what had been gathered since he came into it."

"To the youngsters of today, rocket-engines and supersonic aircraft, nuclear reactors and electronic computers, space-vehicles and all the wonders of modern chemistry and materials are not scientific marvels but common things of their everyday living and experience. In our first college courses, more is taught in calculus than Isaac Newton knew; and more about the nucleus of the atom than Rutherford knew."

Conclusion

29. A nation cannot be made great by good scientists alone. A united nation of all the German-speaking people in the world-West Germany, East Germany, Berlin and Austria—could successfully compete with U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. in several respects. However, this could not happen because of politicians like Kaiser and Hitler.

Britain is falling behind because the gospel of hard work has been forgotten. On the other hand Japan has scaled new heights in economic progress due to the gospel of hard work in a nation when individual skills are already high due to a minimum standard of education. One great leader—De Gaulle—alone raised France, sunk into stupor, to great heights. U S S R . uplifted large parts of its territory in Caucasia, Central Asia and Siberia straight from the middle ages to modern life mainly as a result of good education.

In U. S. A. it takes far less time than in the USSR to reach a new idea to all the population because of good communications. However, U. S. A. is losing in the quality of human life—too much crime and drugs—owing to the powerful influence of vested interests. All this should make us realise that the greatness of a nation depends on knowledge and competence in all spheres.

As John W. Gardner says: A missile may blow up in its pad either because the chief designer made an error or the technician down the line did not adjust a screw properly. The end result is the same in both cases. We need good performance at all levels. We need good scientists and good carpenters; good teachers and good plumbers; and good cabinet ministers and good bus-drivers."



Snri S.. M. Ghosh, Director-General congratulating those who won positions in All-India Police Duty Meet, 1977

LAURELS IN FIRST AID, CRYPTOGRAPHY

XXI All-India Police Duty Meet, 1977 was held at Jullundur Cant from December 5 to 16, 1977.

Twenty-one teams representing various States and central police forces participated. The competitions were held in shooting, first aid, M. T., wireless, scientific aids to investigation, police dogs, police photography, cryptography and welfare exhibition. The CRPF teams participated in shooting, first aid, M. T., wireless, cryptography, welfare exhibition and welfare seminar.

SHOOTING

CRPF pistol team consisted of Sub. Kishan Lal, S. I. Jug Lal, HC Nana Ram and Ct. Sona Ram.

CRPF team which had secured 655 marks in 1976 and 600 in 1975 could secure only 556 marks this year. It was placed fifth, the first four positions going to B. S. F., I. T. B. P., Delhi and Orissa res-pectively.

S. I. Jug Lal secured bronze medal by standing third in practice No. 4.

The Rifle Shooting team consisted of the following:

L/Nk Faquir Mohd and Ct. Bacha Lal (100 X Standing), HC Hervail Singh and Ct. Sona Ram (200 X Kneeling), Sub. A. Manikam and Ct. V. V. Nair (300 X Prone), and HC Nana Ram and Ct. Appa Rao (300 X Snap).

This team secured 503 points and was placed fifth. The first four teams were I. T. B. P., B. S. F. A. P. and M. P. respectively.

FIRST AID

CRPF First Aid team consisting of Const. Hira Lal (Captain), Const. Babu Lal, Const. Hoshiar Singh, Const. B. M. Tripathy, and Const. Jai Lal (Reserve), stood first. The team was coached by Constable Hira Lal of 9th Bn. The position of the teams securing first three positions was CRPF-675.5 points, ITBP 639.5 points and BSF 635.5 points.

Constable Babu Lal got a silver medal and Const. B. M. Tripathy a bronze medal.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

The team that represented the CRPF comprised L/Nk. G. Appan (Jeep),

L/Nk, Veera Swamy (Pick-Up), Ct. Radha Kishan (Reserve) and Ct. Brih Nandan.

The team obtained 8th position in jeep and fifth in pick-up competitions.

WIRELESS AND CRYPTOGRAPHY

Wireless : The wireless team did not secure any position. It was placed 9th and secured 79.34 points, The points of first five teams are given below :

(a) ITBP 91.09 points, (b) Punjab 87.46 points, (c) U. P. 85.20 points (d) Tamil Nadu 84.02 points, (e) Haryana 83.54 points.

The team reported that during transmission they were interefered with and therefore, were unable to clear message quickly. However, one of the judges was of the opinion that the netting was not done well and the messages were sent while in low power.

Individual results : Nk (RO) M. Ashokan achieved a silver medal with 78.95 points. The first place went to Tamil Nadu.

Cryptography : CRPF team comprising HC (C) Ashok Kumar and HC (C) Jamadar Singh, stood first. Marks obtained by the first three teams are: CRPF 97, Punjab 94 and ITBP 93.

The team has shown improvement since 1976. Previous positions are as follows ;

1975 — II

1976— III

WELFARE SEMINAR

The welfare seminar was organised on December 15, 1977. Shri Ashwani Kumar, DG, BSF was the Chairman.

The seminar suggested that cultural programmes should be included in the Duty Meet in which police personnel from all States should participate.

The seminar also highlighted the problems connected with redressal of grievances of police personnel, provision of accommodation to policemen and their families, increase in house rent allowances and appointment of welfare officers.

30-Bed Hospital for GC Durgapur

The Group Centre at Durgapur started only two and half years ago. Today it is one of the finest Group Centres CRPF has in the country.

Shri S.M. Ghosh, Director-General visited the Group Centre on December 2, 1977. He was accompanied by Shri N. Swain, Inspector-General of Police, Sector II, Shri R. K. Trivedi, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta Range and Col. (Retd) P. K. Jain, Deputy Director (Works).

The nicely laid out campus with its shady, resplendent trees, flowers and green turf had a festive look on the occasion. On arrival the Director-General was given a guard of honour by the officers and men of 41 Bn.

The most important function, during the visit of the Director-General, was the inauguration of the new 30-bed hospital building constructed at a cost of Rs. 10.5 lakhs. The Director-General inaugurated the new building by cutting the ribbon and unveiling the curtain over the marble plaque. In his address, Shri Ghosh mentioned the benefits which will be derived by the personnel and their families from the new hospital building which has been elaborately designed keeping in view all aspects of medical treatment and care. He also thanked all who had worked hard to construct the hospital building. Col. Jain proposed vote of thanks.



Director-General Ghosh inaugurating the Hospital building.

The Director-General also inaugurated the new Officers' Mess building during his visit.

The Director-General had Bara Khana with the men. He went round and talked to the men. A gay atmosphere prevailed during the Bara Khana.

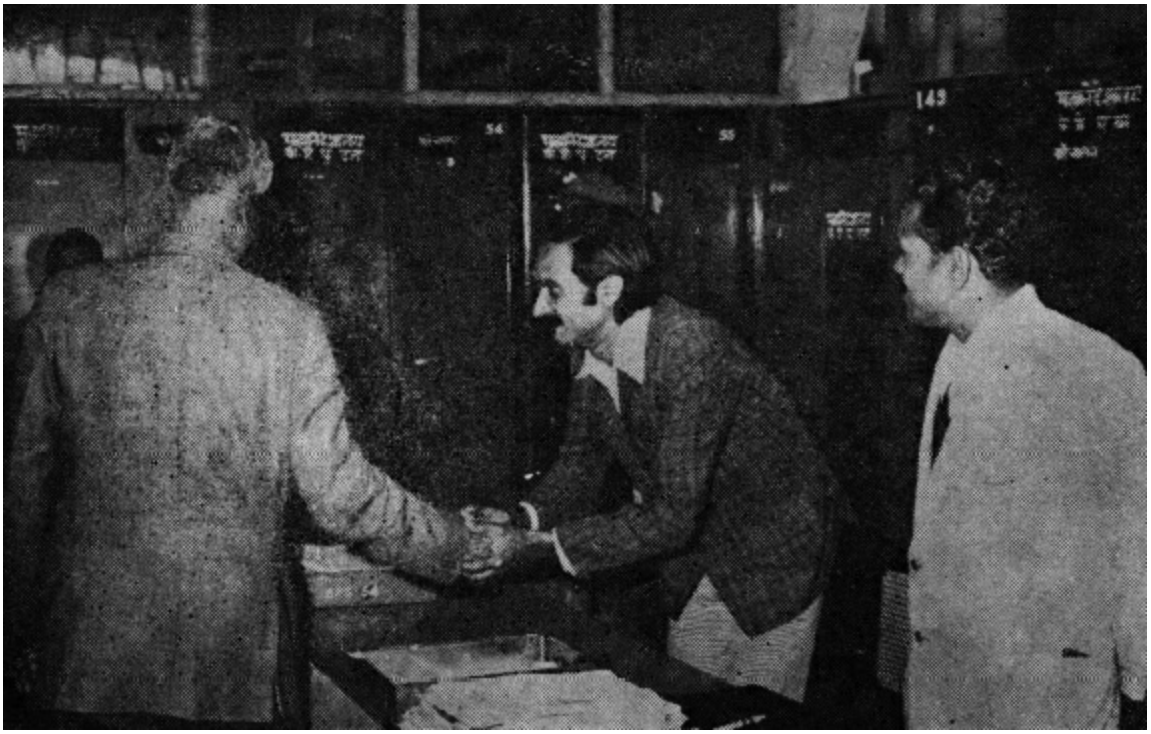
The Director-General held a Durbar in which all personnel of 41 Bn and Group Centre were present.

Hospital At GC Nagpur

In a simple and solemn ceremony, Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, IPS, IGP Sector-I inaugurated the hospital of Group Centre, CRPF, Nagpur on December 7, 1977. The function was preceded by "puja" attended by personnel of the Group Centre, 29th Battalion and CPWD staff. It is a Rs. 12,50,000-project. Besides OPD, it comprises 20.bed hospital and 10-bed I.D.

Re-imbursement of Reservation Charges

It has been decided by the Govt. that the re-imbursement of reservation charges for a seat (for day journey) and sleeper berths (for night journerys) for new second class is permissible to Govt. servants using Railway Warrants or Free Leave Pass/Detachment Free Leave Pass with effect from 1st January, 1978.



Shri S. M. Ghosh going round the Diretcorate on the occasion of New Year

177 APPRECIATION LETTERS FOR WORK IN ELECTIONS

Shri S.M. Ghosh, Director-General of the Central Reserve Police Force went round the Directorate on January 2, 1978 to wish the executive and ministerial staff a happy New Year. He went to each room and conveyed his greetings to every person present. Later, in a letter to all Commandants he conveyed his greetings to all. He thanked all personnel for good work done during 1977 and expressed hope that all will maintain a high degree of efficiency and try their best to maintain the high traditions of the Force in future also. Sh. Ghosh had a word of praise for CRPF assistance during

elections.

He further stated : “The year 1977 is an important landmark in the history of Indian democracy. Another non-violent revolution has been brought about through the ballot box by the millions of electorates. During the Parliamentary elections in March 1977, a new Government was formed in the Centre. Similarly, elections were held in June 1977 for the 9 State Assemblies.

In July 1977 there were Assembly elections in J & K, in November 1977 in Nagaland and a few days back in Tripura. The faith of people in CRPF’s impartiality was evident when as many as 14 Battalions were inducted for polling in J & K in June/July 1977, 7 Battalions in Nagaland and 4 Battalions in Tripura. The fact that there was no complaint from any quarter speaks of CRPF’s good training and efforts put in for such results by its Commanders.

“Our men have been granted cash rewards of Rs. 28,140. Besides this, the State authorities have issued 177 letters of appreciation. This could be achieved only due to well coordinated team work, devotion to duty, high morale. sound training and good discipline of our men and their Commandants”.

“In December 1977 for important byetelections being contested by the Chief Ministers of UP and Bihar, Election Commission had asked for CRPF induction to assist the Commission in holding an impartial election. It is a feather in CRPF’s cap..”

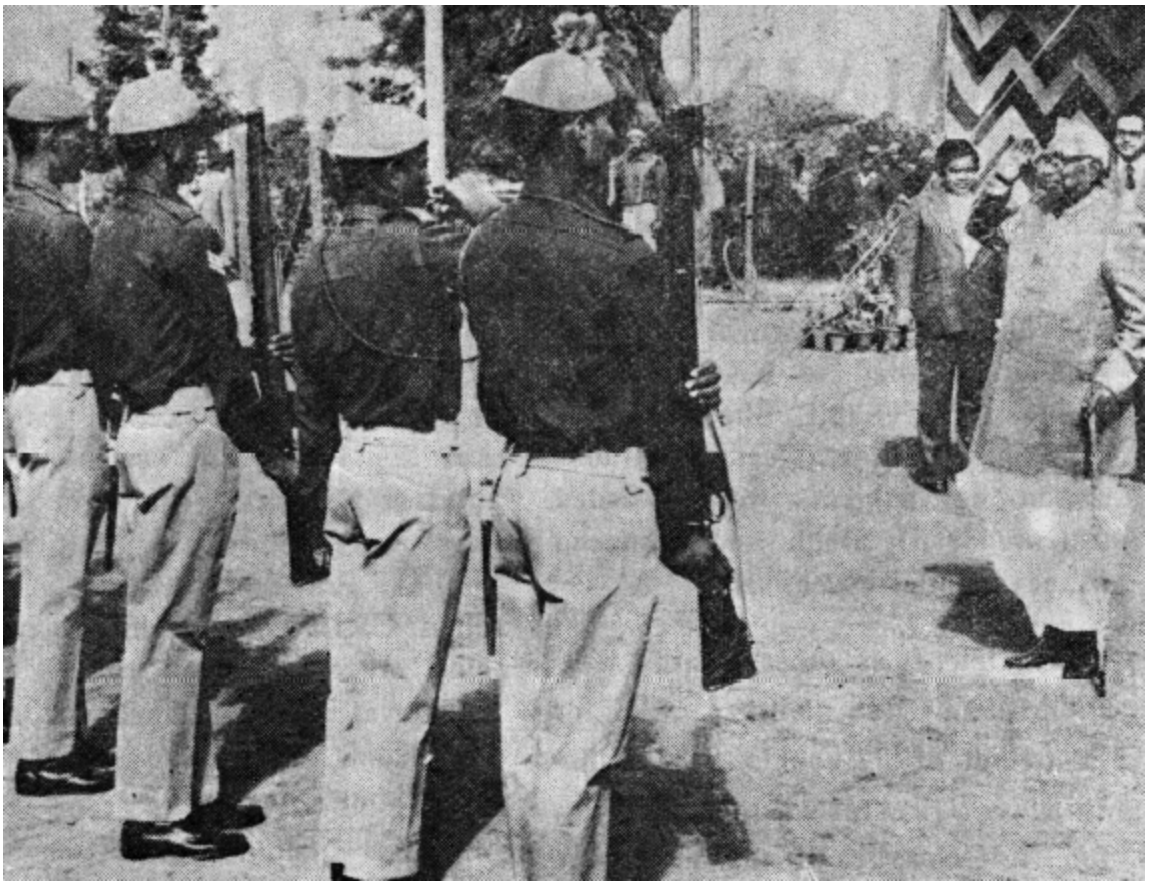
CRP Assistance During Nagaland Poll

The Genera) elections for the 60-member Legislative Assembly of Nagaland were held on November 18, 1977 after 32 months of President’s Rule in the State. This is for the first time that the elections in Nagaland went off so peacefully and successfully. The credit for this, to an extent, goes to the CRPF. Polling was very heavy—about 70 per cent.

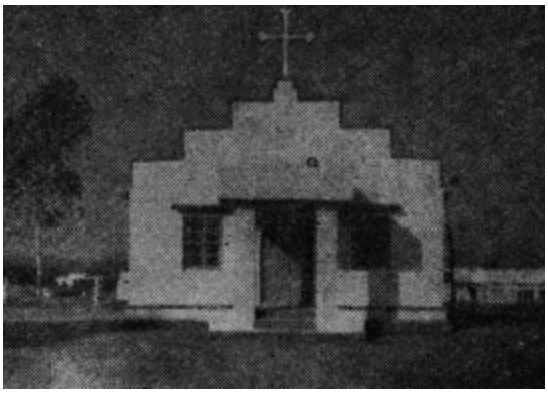
Most of the Force was deployed in half section strength, covering all the districts of Nagaland. The deployment was far-flung and in the interior and on the Burma border. In Mon, Tuensang, Zunheboto and Wokha districts, CRP men had to walk for two days, with their luggage, escorting the polling officials and the polling material.

At certain places the polling percentage was 100 and at many places it was more than 85. At Dimapur, the CRPF personnel were successfully used in organising long queues.

After the polling, CRPF personnel escorted the polling parties and the ballot boxes to be deposited in the District/Sub-Division Headquarters. There were no incidents. The last ballot box was deposited on November 20. 1977 evening. In addition to the duty at the polling stations, all CRP outposts in Nagaland were alerted and regular patrolling was done by all the Units/Sub-Units in their area of responsibility till the counting of votes was over.



Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Defence Minister, being presented guard of honour by men of 15 Battalion at Ravindra Rangshala, New Delhi.



Church in GC Hyderabad

A church has been constructed in Group Centre, Hyderabad entirely by voluntary efforts.

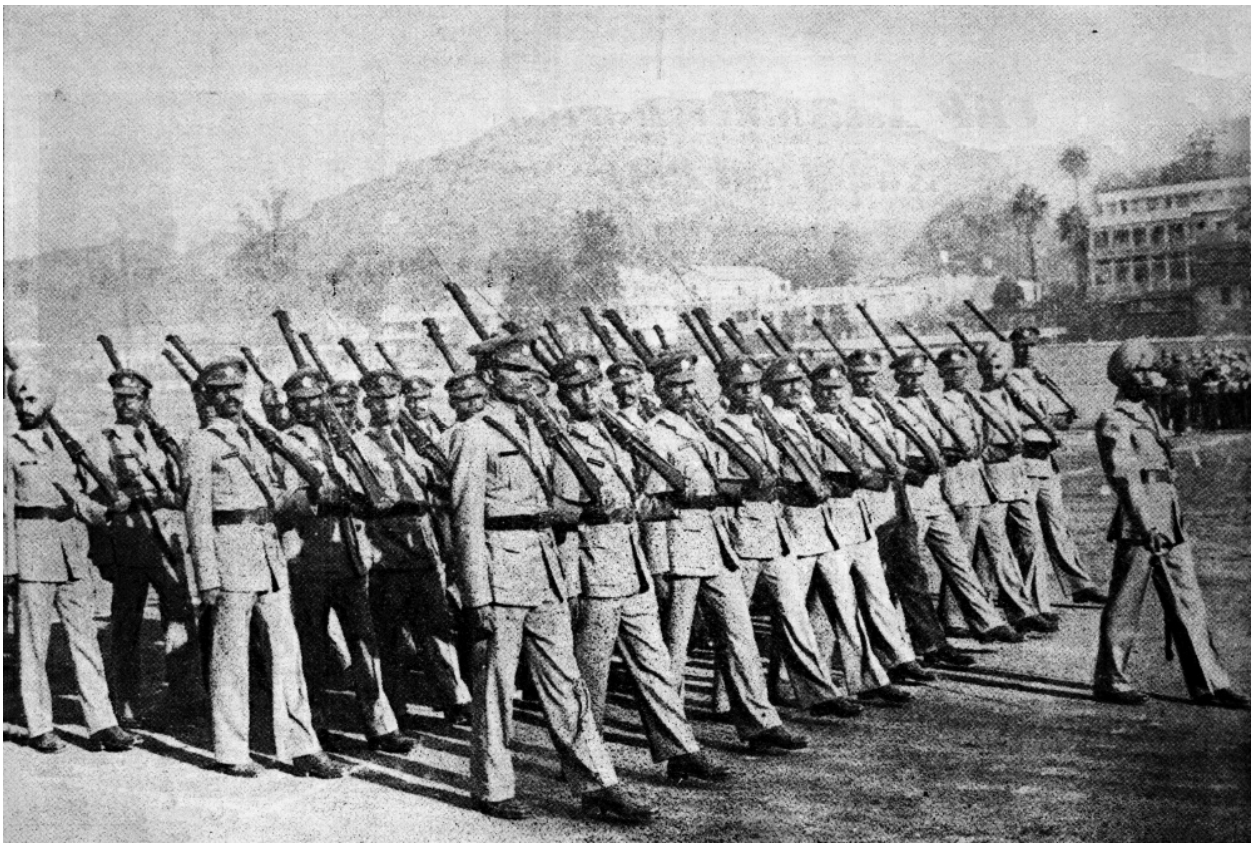
The idea to have a church in the campus was mooted about a year ago. The attached Battalions of the Group Centre contributed a sum of Rs. 300 each towards the construction of the building. The 2nd Signal Battalion and 5th Battalion also rendered help and the church was ready before the Christmas of 1977. The building was consecrated as a church on December 24, 1977 and the opening sermon was delivered by Rev. Fr. Poetakar.

Vigilant Constable

On the night of 2-3 June, Constable T. S. Balan of F Company 3 Battalion was on duty alongwith other CRP personnel guarding the outer perimeter of Central Jail, Srinagar. About 0045 hours, Const. Balan noticed a falling stone. He started observing the situation keenly and was able to detect that a hole was being made in the wall from within the jail.

The Constable maintained full composure and raised the alarm as required by the drill. The result was that an attempt to escape from the Central Jail, Srinagar was foiled.

In recognition of his performance, a cash reward of Rs. 300 along with a commendation certificate (first class) has been awarded to the Constable by J & K Govt.



DAGOs' Passing-out Parade

"CRPF IS MAINSTAY FOR MANY STATES"

—N. S. Saksena

Shri N. S. Saksena, Member of the National Police Commission and former Director-General of CRPF, stated at Mount Abu today that the CRPF was indirectly responsible for savings in the finances of various State Governments. These States would otherwise require heavy financial outlays to maintain police reserves to meet all possible contingencies.

Shri Saksena was taking salute at the Passing-Out Parade of the 16th batch of Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (Dy. S.P.s.) from the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu.

The proud recipient of Sword of Honour awarded to best all-round

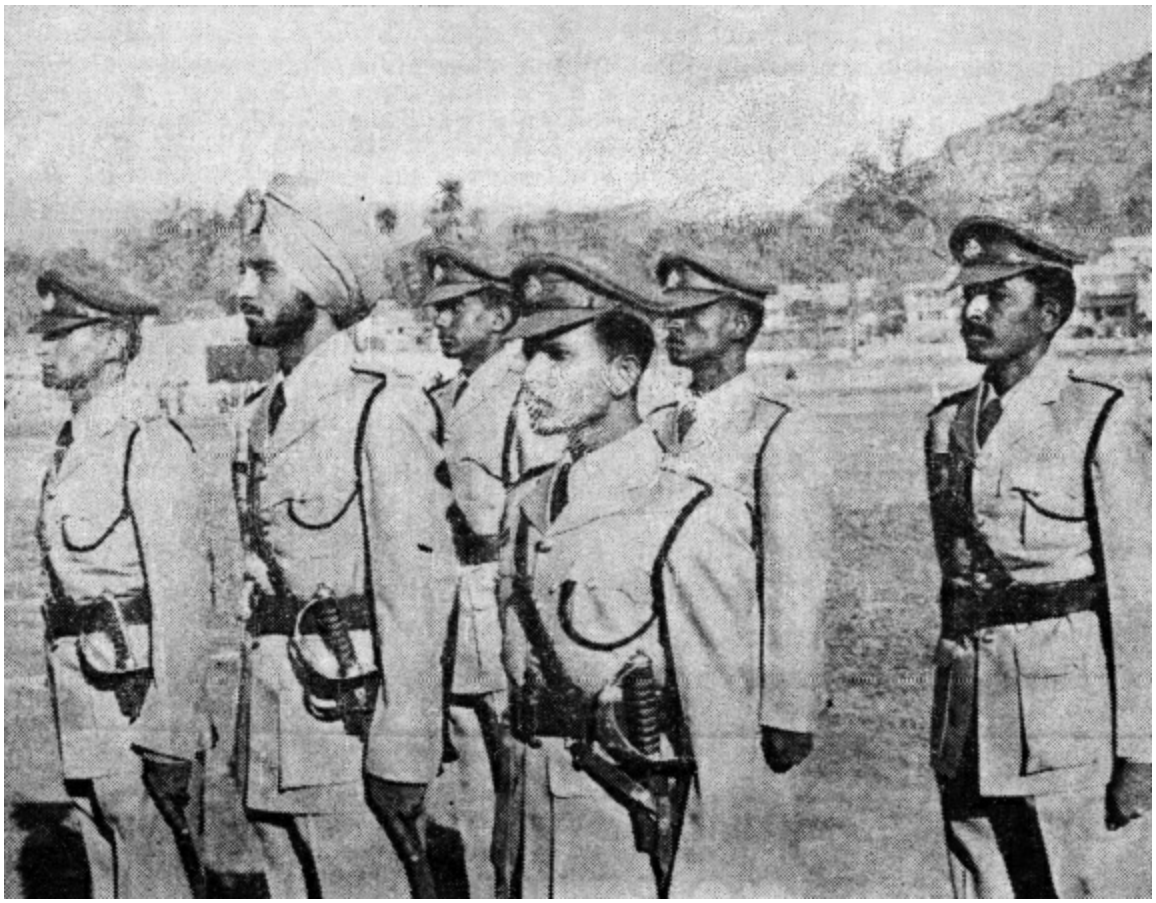
trainee was Sunil Shori. Silver medals for best trainees in out-door and in-door subjects were awarded to Gurenderjit Singh and Poonacha Maneyaponde respectively.

Recipients of other awards were P. Mohan Rao (Silver medal for Best Shot of the Year), P.M. Kulo-thingam (Director's Running Trophy for Best Speaker of the Year) and Reginald Weslly (Director General's Running Trophy for Best Sportsman).

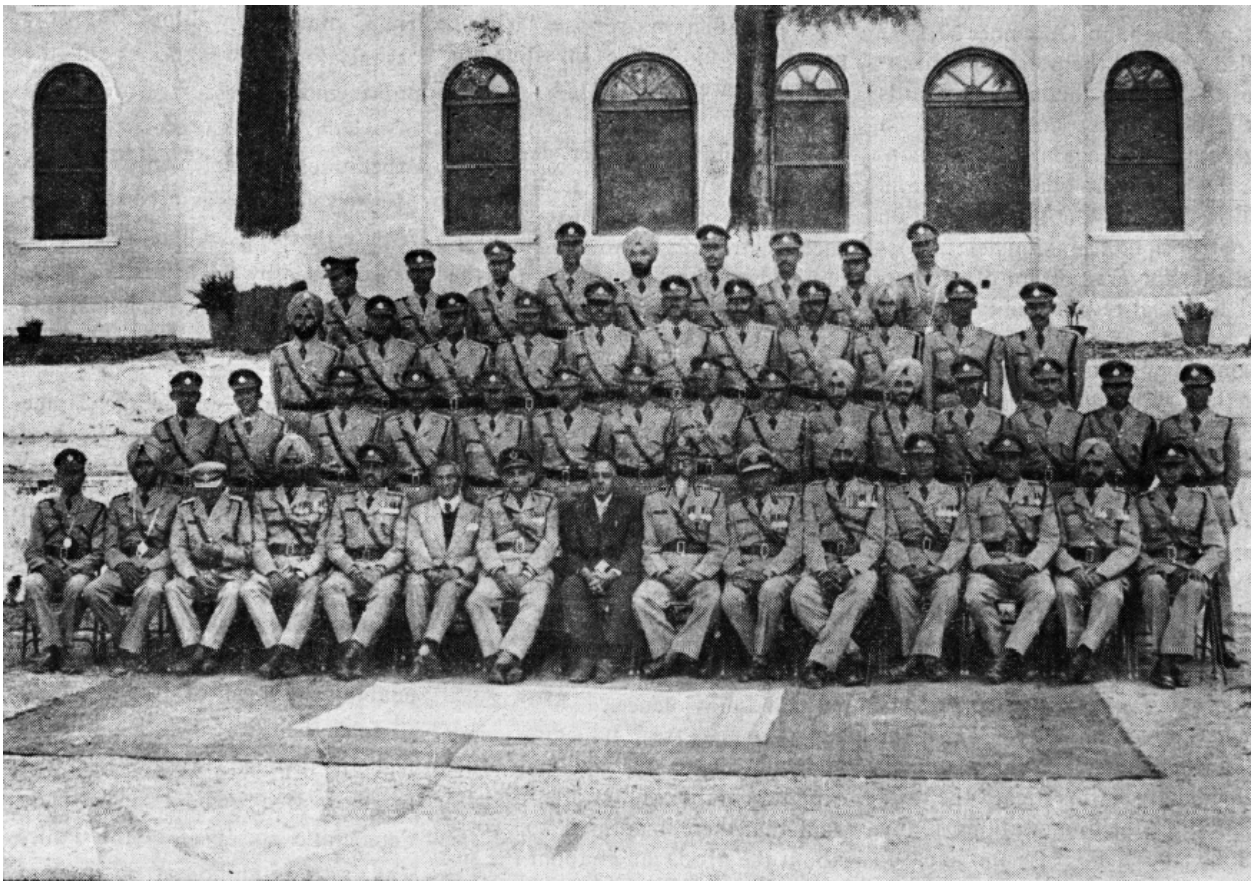
Shri Saksena stated that the CRPF being free from local attachments had proved to be a distinct advantage on several occasions like language riots in Assam and other States and Telangana agitation in Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, he added, CRPF was the mainstay for newly created States and Union Territories like Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim.

The CRPF had been able to specialise in internal security in a manner in which it was not possible for any other force to do, said Shri Saksena and added that it was on account of this high degree of expertise that the Internal Security Academy had been entrusted to the CRPF.

Shri Saksena stated that during the last 15 years the problems of internal security in India had become highly complicated. Accordingly he advised the officers to continuously engage themselves in research and acquiring knowledge of various new aspects of internal security. He quoted the examples of Petersberg and Jalianwala Bagh where troops trained to meet external aggressions were deployed to meet internal situations and the results were disastrous for the Russian and British empires.



The proud recipients



A group photograph of DAGOs' with senior officers

All policemen should be clear in their minds about the fact that protection of life and property is their mandatory duty and they cannot opt out of it, said Shri Saksena. In this connection, the ruling of the Calcutta High Court in the case known as Jay Engineering Works and others in State of West Bengal, AIR 1968, Calcutta 467, deserved to be made a compulsory reading for all trainees in all police institutions, he added.

Shri Saksena praised the record of the police, especially CRPF, in dealing with large-scale disturbances in post-independent India. "We can only realise this when we compare the record in India with the handling of similar situations by far better equipped and far better paid police forces in other parts of the world," he said.

Shri Saksena congratulated the DAGOs on their smart turn-out and the high standard of their drill.

CHARAN SINGH'S CALL TO END CORRUPTION

The Union Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, on December 27,1977 called upon all the police organisations to set the highest standards for themselves and launch a vigorous war against corruption. Survival of our democracy and nation depends on the eradication of corruption. The Minister further said that for eradication of corruption, a special responsibility devolves on senior officers in setting an example of honesty and integrity for their subordinates.

The Minister was inaugurating 3-day annual conference of the DIsG/CID and Railways today. Referring to the recent incidents of sabotage in the vital sector such as Railways, power plants, etc., the Minister said that investigation and intelligence efforts in respect of the sabotage threats have to be further streamlined. Special teams in affected States should be set up immediately to investigate the remi-fication of the organisations, if any, behind the acts of sabotage. In this connection he also stressed the need for prompt exchange of information among the various agencies involved in the efforts. He expressed his dissatisfaction over the lack of progress so far in the investigation of recent cases of sabotage.

The Minister further said that the country was getting disturbed on account of number of agitations such as strikes, gheraos and indiscipline by the students in the educational institutions and the universities. These developments are likely to cause serious shortfalls in production and retard our economic growth. The unrest among the students was likely to seriously disturb the academic atmosphere. He called upon the security agencies to take prompt and adequate measures to contain these threats. He underlined the need for tactful handling of the students but warned that no latitude should be shown to any kind of violence.

Referring to the law and order situation in the country, the Minister said that there is nothing to worry about the propaganda about the so-called deterioration in the situation. He said that there had been planned attempts on the part of some interested elements to paint a distorted picture about the law and order situation in the country. He however called upon all the agencies whether Central or in the States to coordinate their approach to ensure that

the peace is maintained and law-breakers are promptly brought to book.

The Minister said that while the Police is a much-maligned organisation at present, he always had a bias in favour of policemen who symbolised order in the society. He said that there were, no doubt, some weaknesses in the police organisation for which the National Police Commission had been set up. The Commission will look into the organisational weaknesses of the police and suggest measures most of which, he assured, would be expeditiously implemented by his Ministry. He also assured the Conference that its deliberations would be examined by the Ministry promptly and its recommendations implemented wherever possible.

Earlier, welcoming the Home Minister and the delegates, Shri S. N. Mathur, Director, Intelligence Bureau, underlined the need to strengthen the moral fibre of the police force as a whole, particularly the quality of leadership provided by the senior officers in order to enable the men of the force to perform their lawful duties without fear or favour. He said that the foremost requirement in a truly democratic society for the Police was to act as an honest instrument for upholding law and the Constitution.

CRIME & PUNISHMENT

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation which was awarded the 1977 Nobel Prize for Peace organised a seminar at Stockholm to urge nations to abolish the death penalty, a “cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment”. Official representatives of several liberal democracies participated in the seminar and unanimously demanded abolition of capital punishment. Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer of the Supreme Court, sharing his “penological thoughts’’ with the participants, said: “Homicide is heinous but so is its handling.” Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has ruled that harsh and prolonged imprisonment of criminals may sometimes be self-defeating and “the accent should therefore be more and more on rehabilitation rather than on retributive punitivity inside the prison .....The whole goal of punishment by courts being curative is otherwise defeated.”

These welcome trends in penological thinking need to be strengthened because they seek to impart a new, humanistic dimension to the whole concept of crime and punishment. In this context it may be worth the while of

criminologists to study how it is that the Dutch public and judiciary alike regard prison as the last resort. If this trust in the good sense of man can be vindicated in one country, why can't it be extended to other countries ? Sir Leon Redzinowicz, the internationally famous criminologist, has said that crime is a price the world must pay for certain social and economic arrangements and that a balance must be maintained between control and liberty, the individual—as victim or offender—and the State. "For all its imperfections the criminal law is designed not merely as a buttress for the privileges of the powerful but as a shield for the elementary human liberties of the poor and the weak against the assaults of the strong and the treacherous. In that context the rigour of the law must be an expression of social concern. There is a place for severity of sentence in response to deliberate and callous crime. But that does not mean that we must also accept, let alone collude, in the erosion of criminal justice or deliberate inhumanity in dealing with offenders. To do so is as unlikely as any other approach to bring about a lasting reduction. It would simply heap other evils on top of the evil of crime."

While accepting the best part of this thesis, some eminent criminologists ask if there is really a place for a severity which may be interpreted by some as synonymous with capital punishment. For instance Zeno, whose book "Life" is really the story of a lifer pleaded guilty in 1958 to murdering a man, believing that as his crime was premeditated he would be executed. What he did not realise was that the Homicide Act of 1957 had abolished the death penalty in Britain for crimes such as his—he did not shoot his victim but stabbed him. Was the life sentence imposed on Zeno, then, not a severe enough punishment for his crime ? "Murderers are not bad men" said the Permanent Under-Secretary to the British Home Office in his deposition before the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment (1949-53). What he meant was that they were not habitual criminals and that in prison they gave little trouble. Then there is the famous story of Douglas Curtis whose "Autobiography of a Prison Graduate" caused a big flutter in the criminological dovecotes of Britain with its revelation of his first confrontation with the law when poverty was his crime. Hewas packed off to prison for failing to provide his wife with maintenance and that bred in him a contempt for society and its rules.

The modern tendency—and it is a right one—is to view every crime in psychological, rational and moral terms. The criminal is now a pathological

study rather than the devil's agent. As a natural corollary to it, punishment is a therapy. Certainty of detection rather than severity of punishment—the fear of dying lurchingly at the end of a hempen rope—is now recognised as the true deterrent against crime. The maturity of a civilisation has come to be measured by the way in which it treats its criminals.

At Grendon, Britain's first psychiatric prison, for instance, the aim is to get the prisoner to see the need for reparation and develop a sense of responsibility towards the community. Grendon is a place where a prisoner, to stay in an environment of relative freedom, must and does show a genuine desire to change and a willingness to cooperate in the success of the therapy. But unfortunately, many other countries, by fostering deliberately or otherwise in their criminals a permanent sense of guilt and alienation from society only help iron enter their souls. It is therefore time the Government of India gave serious thought to the need for a change in the outlook on crime and criminals.

(From editorial of the "Tribune", Chandigarh)

"Complaints Against CRPF Politically Motivated"

— Charan Singh

SHRI Charan Singh, Union Home Minister, has indicated his resolve to implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission within three to four months of the receipt of the report of the Commission.

The Union Home Minister was addressing officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force at Ravindra Rangshala in New Delhi on February 2,1978 on the occasion of presentation by Shri S.M Ghosh, Director-General of CRPF, of a cheque of Rs. 7,92,191 as voluntary contribution of one day's pay by CRPF personnel to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for providing relief to the cyclone-affected countrymen.

Shri Charan Singh congratulated CRPF personnel for doing their duty towards the cyclone victims, What was important, he added, was the feeling

behind the gesture and not the amount itself. He was happy that CRPF had been helping the civil population in cases of other calamities as well and opined that organised forces like the CRPF were eminently suited for carrying out such tasks.

Shri Charan Singh stated that there was demand for CRPF from all the States. However, there was feeling among some that the CRPF men acted somewhat harshly during riots. While dealing with the riots, a police force had to be hard but one would like that such complaints were less, he added.



Shri S. M Ghosh, Director-General, CRPF presenting a cheque of Rs. 7.92 Lakhs to Home Minister Charan Singh for providing relief to cyclone-hit countrymen.

The Union Home Minister stated that the complaints against the CRPF were politically motivated. “None is worried about the difficulties they face but nevertheless people want that their standard of work to be of the level obtained in advanced countries.”

Earlier, presenting the cheque, Shri S.M. Ghosh, Director-General of CRPF referred to the voluntary decision of CRPF personnel to help the cyclone victims. In this context he particularly mentioned the names of two

persons—Chief Medical Officer R L. Sircar and Clerk Gujaral—who had come forward to contribute handsomely.

Director-General also referred to the CRPF role in rendering help during floods. The national press, he added, had acclaimed CRPF for saving Patna during 1976 floods. One Jawan had given life last year while providing succour to a flood-hit village of Delhi.

Shri Ghosh drew attention of the Home Minister to the hardships faced by CRPF men who had to live in tents year after year and made a forceful plea for providing CRPF personnel with permanent accommodation.

The Director-General also referred to the role CRPF had been playing in ensuring free and fair elections. Even during the forth coming elections, sizeable additional force—six Battalions for Maharashtra, four Battalions for Andhra Pradesh, one Battalion for Karna-taka, three Battalions for Assam and two Battalions for Arunachal Pradesh—were being despatched to various parts of the country. Already Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya had one Battalion each and Arunachal had five Battalions. Three Battalions were being kept as reserve at various centres to meet any contingency.

GC's Name

The name of the Group Centre CRPF, Jammu has been changed as Group Centre, CRPF Bantalab. Accordingly the headquarters of 2nd 16th, 20th and 22nd Battalions, CRPF will be Bantalab instead of Jammu.

Scholarships for children : new guidelines

In accordance with the decision taken at the Commandants' Conference held at Neemuch in November 1977, new guidelines have been issued for regulating the grant of scholarships to the wards of the CRPF personnel.

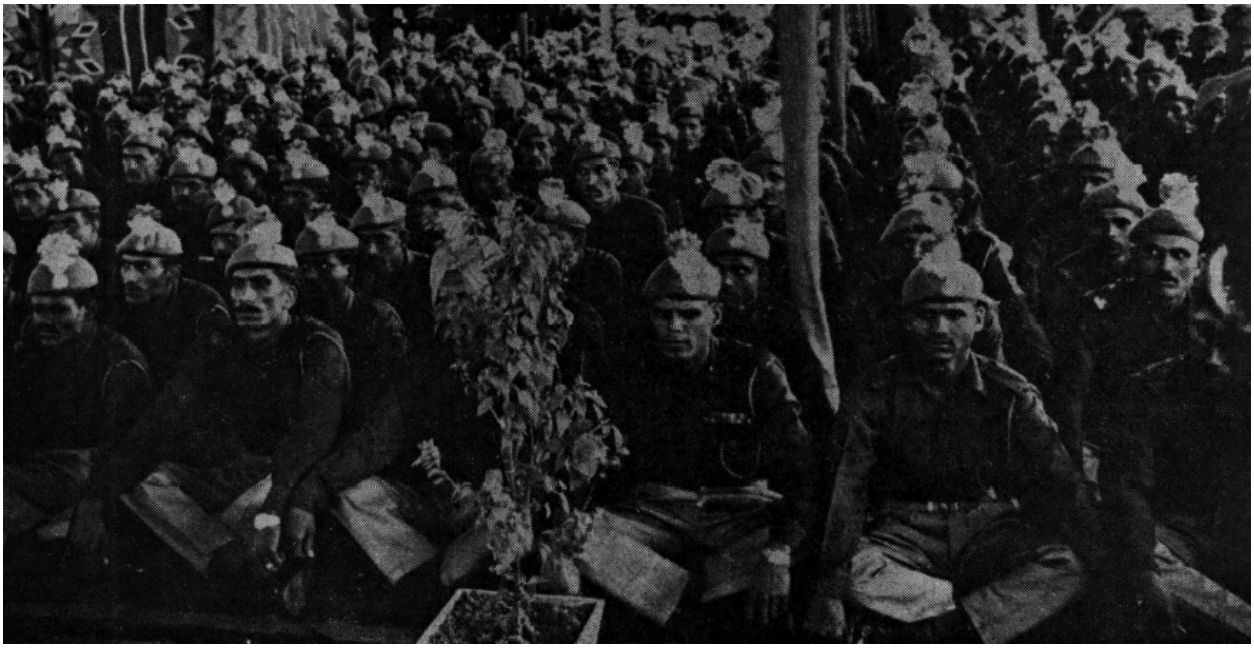
These guidelines, which are supplementary to the Scholarship Rules reproduced in the Force Funds and Institutions Manual, will be effective from

the academic year beginning in June/July, 1978.

According to these guidelines, each Range DIG will be authorised to sanction scholarships to three students yearly, so that at no time the number of scholarship holders exceeds three. These scholarships will be of the value of Rs. 75 per month and will be given for a period of one year in the first instance. The scholarships will be given in two categories. The first category will comprise of two scholarships which will be reserved for grant to the children of the *non-gazetted executive staff upto the rank of Head Constable*, The second category will comprise one scholarship which will be open to all other personnel.

The minimum marks for eligibility for consideration for the grant of scholarship will be fifty per cent in each category.

So far as the gazetted officers are concerned, scholarships can be given to their children only when exceptional circumstances exist.



CRPF men representing all the formations in Delhi attended the cheque presentation function.

TASKS BEFORE POLICE COMMISSION

by
T. Nath, I. P. (Retd.)

The failure of the elite during the emergency and even after it is patent. No different behaviour could be expected from this group used to the sycophancy inherent in the Darbar style of administration.

This style has been operative in this country for centuries and even though the British rule did attempt to give a turn, little success could be achieved and even the senior British administrators succumbed to this interesting form of governance. The same style was adopted after the country attained independence. It was merely a case of harking back to the days of the great Mu-ghals when it was the accepted procedure of work at all levels, starting from the emperor and going down the heirarchy through the Subedars to the smaller landlords and holders of ranks—the Mansabdars.

Darbar-e Khas

While the earlier style adopted was as used for the Darbar-e-Aam and to some extent the Darbar-e-Khas, the emergency brought in the Darbar-e-Khas only. Any dictatorial regime has in fact to function under the wings of a Junta and its obvious appendage is the Darbar-e-Khas even though there may be a facade of elected bodies to give the appearance of participation by the common man.

It is not possible to pay adequate tribute to the near-literate and economically poor mass of the people in the country for whom crocodile tears have been shed in plenty They rallied and gave a clear indication of what was in their mind. It would be wrong to say that the hustings did the trick; perhaps the down-trodden mass would have risen to save themselves from further disgrace at the hands of their own countrymen who professed to work for their welfare.

It is in this context that the responsibility of the police assumes importance and the review of powers given to them becomes relevant. The existing police regulations have provided wide discretionary powers to the subordinate personnel including powers of restraint. Handcuffing is only a small part of the game. The law has bestowed on the subordinate police wide powers of search and arrest and even of firing on crowds.

Judiciary and executive

In all this work, the subordinate formations are doubtless responsible to the judiciary, even though they may not act as their direct subordinates. The end product of all actions taken by them in compliance to the regulations and in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, are subject to judicial review and ultimately the trial of cases has also to take place in the judicial courts. In fact earlier the procedure of placing the police squarely under the judiciary was experimented with in the days of the East India Company before 1857. It was given up as the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner was found suitable as executive power in a near-dictatorship that prevailed. And it was ensured that they had considerable judicial powers.

The District Magistrate system was in fact a replica of the army chain of command and therefore was appropriate for control of the police modelled accordingly. The severance of police from judicial control meant that the judiciary could act more independently and the judicial powers of the Dist. Magistrate also made him effective operationally. The D. M. even issued letters of displeasure to the subordinate magistracy if they exercised their judicial functions in a manner which was not on all fours with what the executive police wanted.

Hugging the chains

It was in this background that the question of separation of executive and judiciary was taken up after 1947. The result was that the Dist. Magistrate was divested of his judicial powers and his interference with the judiciary was rendered impossible. However, his control over the general administration in his district continued. This was in accordance with the administrative philosophy in which its stipendary officer in the district acted as the king-pin of administration. And this was continued in independent India and even the Administrative Reforms Commission set up some time back could recommend no departure from this position.

Perhaps an alternative to the executive rule of the District Magistrate could not be discovered and this in fact is like the prisoner hugging the chains that restrained him.

With the District Magistrate at the apex of the district administration, he

exercised large controls and this included overseeing all police functions. Therefore the responsibility for ills of local administration should really be placed at the door of the district officer and not the police. In the dispensation that prevailed, the local citizen found it easier to confront the police rather then the district officer who was the custodian of a large number of controls. The complaining parties would rather bow to him to obtain concessions and licences but face the police instead for any wrongs done. The stage was thus set for all complaints being focussed on the police, which could be designated as the villain of the peace. The Darbar style of administration and atmosphere of sychophancy that it generates, really starts with the Government work at the district level in which the populace would play court to the district officer. The talk of democracy in this atmosphere does not make out a convincing case.

Basic questions

The Government of India have announced formation of a Police Commission and it is hoped that this body would go into the functions of the police vis-a-vis the district officer. The questions which have also to be answered are, whether “the police is the symbol of State power or merely a preventor and detector of crimes” and should the police assume the duties of general administration and be the prime vehicle of governance or should it function within the sphere normally laid down for police in any progressive country ?

We have the spectacle in this country of political bosses being pompously taken round under police escort, some times armed, and also being provided guards of honour. This show of the police has helped them in more ways than one. The intelligence service has been packed by well-chosen policemen. The police investigation could be influenced and guided by non-police agencies. Perhaps the powers that be may like to cling to the present system but the very basis of this governance has to undergo a change to effect any improvement.

People’s courts

In this country we have the fine tradition of democracy practised in Vaishali and the Father of the Nation also gave us many a homily on the point. The present complexion of “Mai-Bap”, as invested in the set-up of

officialdom, particularly at the district level, has to be given the go-bye and in fact Janata Councils should take over this position. Why cannot petty differences and disputes, civil and criminal, be settled in people's courts to avoid harassment to all concerned ? In such a contingency the police should perform their normally accepted functions and administration would be carried on without autocratic rule or a dictate, nor would the Darbar style prosper even at the district level, what to speak of its getting to higher levels of the establishment.

There is a call now for a complete revolution. It appears that this revolution should alter the procedures of district governance, and thus usher in an era of popular rule. I hope the Police Commission would go into this question so as to revolutionise the style of government, giving a go-bye to the Darbar style and also place the police in the proper perspective of the country's polity.

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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, 1978

DELHI VOLLEYBALL TITLE ANNEXED

The Central Reserve Police Force Volleyball "A' Team participated in the Delhi Volleyball Championship from December 7 to 13,1977 and won the championship.

The CRPF team beat Central Secretariat (15-9,15-6, 13-15, 15-3), S. B. Mills, Delhi (15-12, 14-16, 15-7, 15-12), I.A.F. (15-11 15-10, 15-6), and I.T.B.P. (15-8, 6-15, 14-15, 15-3, 15-8) in the final.

SI Ashok Kumar, SI C. J. Kurian, HC Rohtas Singh and Nk Swatantra Singh had shown outstanding performance. Inspector Gur-deep Singh was the coach of the team.

BHILWARA GOLD CUP VOLLEYBALL

CRPF Volleyball "A" team participated in Bhilwara Gold Cup Volleyball Tournament. Prominent teams that took part in this tournament were Range Kota, 1TBP, M. P. Police, and B. S. F.

CRPF team lost to B. S. F. in the semi-finals.

G. M. Punjabi Volleyball

CRPF team participated in the G. M. Punjabi Memorial Volleyball tournament held in January 1978. The teams of Delhi State mostly participated in this tournament.

On January 1, 1978 the team played against Delhi P & T and won (15-6, 15-7 and 15-4)

Next evening the team played against Swatantra Bharat Mills, Delhi and won this match. Score was 17-19, 7-15, 15-8, 15-4 and 15-6.

On January 6, 1978 CRPF played the final against 1TBP. In a well-contested match, the CRPF won (10-15, 15-14 15-8, 9-15 and 15-10)

In the final, SI C. J. Kurian, HC Rohtas Singh, Ct Jaipal Singh and HC

M.M. Ali Khan gave good performance.

SARDAR SUCHA SINGH VOLLEYBALL

The Central Reserve Police Force Volleyball team have won Sardar Sucha Singh Memorial Volleyball Tournament which was held in New Delhi from December 22 to 25, 1977. Fourteen teams took part in the tournament. The CRPF beat DCM, Delhi 15-6, 15-8. and 15-7 in the first match of the tournament December 23, 1977. In the semi-finals, CRPF defeated DESU 15-7, 15-6 and 15-13.

On December 25, 1977, CRPF played final against the ITBP which is considered to be an excellent team. In this well-contested match lasting five sets, the CRPF were victorious 11-15, 18-16, 15-4, 12-15 and 15-13. CRPF players gave a good performance and Sub-Inspector C. J. Kurian was declared the best all-rounder and Constable Jaipal Singh the best smasher.

CRPF RETAIN TITLE

Central Reserve Police Force retained the NAC Volleyball Championship, beating Indian Air Force (Dhaula Kuan) 15-6, 15-6, 15 4 in the final at the University courts in New Delhi on December 19,1977.

Rohtas (CRPF) and Pushpin-der (Daulat Ram) were adjudged the best players in the men’s and women’s sections, respectively.

CRP Beat BSF : Narain Tourney

Central Volleyball team of the CRPF have won the Narain All-India Volleyball Tournament held at Shikohabad from January 29 to 31. In this tournament famous teams from all over India took part. CRP defeated Sports College, Lucknow; Corps of Signal, Meerut; Haryana Police and ITBP on way to victory.

Final against BSF, Jullundur (with three international players and two Arjun Award holders) was won 12-15, 15-7, 15-9 and 15-13.

“B” TEAM WINS SIKAR CHAMPIONSHIP

CRPF Volleyball “B” Team participated in volleyball tournament conducted at Sikar (Rajasthan) from January 20 to 23, 1978 and won the

championship.

From January 27 to 29, this team took part in All India Volleyball Tournament at Bhind (M.P.) CRPF lost in the semi-final played against Haryana Police 10-15, 15-7, 13-15 and 7-15.

NAVNEET VOLLEYBALL

The Navneet Athletic Club, Delhi conducted State level volleyball tournament at Delhi from December 15 to 19, 1977. Sixteen teams took part.

CRPF won the championship. It defeated S. B. Mills, Delhi (15-6, 12-15,15-6), Delhi Police (6-15, 15-6, 15-11, 15-9) and Indian Air Force (15-6,15-9, 15-4).

In the final match against IAF, SI C. J. Kurian, HC Rohtas Singh, Nk Swatantra Singh and Ct. Jaipal Singh gave good performance. HC Rohtas Singh of CRP team was adjudged the best all-rounder.

CRPF Win Vyas Memorial Football

The CRPF have annexed the trophy of All-India J. N. Vyas Memorial Football tournament held at Jodhpur in January 1978.

The CRP defeated S.E.R.R.A. Nagpur (2-0), N. Railway, Bikaner (3-0) and N. Railway Bikaner (2-0) in second leg of semi-finals.

In the final CRPF draw 2-2 with DFA XI Jodhpur. Replayed final was won by CRPF with a margin of two goals to nil

DISTINCTION FOR 36 BN. TEAM

Second All-India D. P. Dhar Memorial Hockey Tournament, 1977 was conducted from October 17 to 25, 1977 under the auspices of the Jammu-Kashmir Association at Srinagar. The team of the 36th Battalion, CRPF, was adjudged “best team” and was awarded a special trophy.

ATHLETICS TROPHY GOES TO B. S. F. IN POLICE GAMES

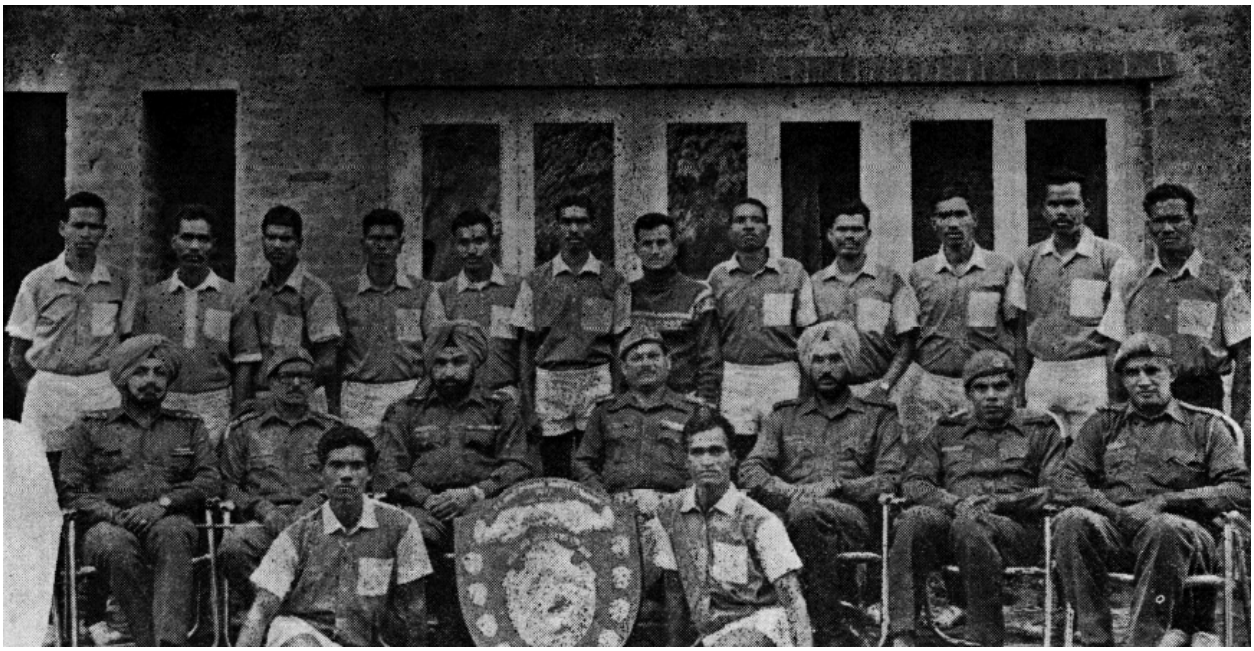
CRPF were beaten to second position in the All-India Police Athletics

held in February 1978 in Delhi. Points were : BSF 271, CRPF 253 and Punjab 39½. However, of the six records established in the meet, four were set by CRPF athletes.

Following is the position in respect of other games :—

CRPF secured championship in kabaddi and gymnastics. In kabaddi, CRPF thrashed every team on way to victory. The final against Delhi Police was won with a score 36-6. In gymnastics there was a tussle till the end.

In basketball, CRPF were beaten by BSF in thrilling final. CRPF lost with a score 67-79. In wrestling, CRPF obtained third position. BSF and Delhi Police were placed first and second respectively. In hockey also, CRPF obtained third place by beating Madhya Pradesh by 2 goals to nil in hardline. Earlier, CRPF had lost to Punjab in the semi-finals.



36 Battalion team with trophy



H. C. Unnikrishnan, captain of the CRPF team, receiving the Athletic Championship trophy

ALEX MEMORIAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPP BAGGED

Seventh Alex Memorial Athletic meet was held at Trivan-drum during November 1977. A combined team of Madras and Hyderabad Ranges of CRPF (excluding Central team members) participated.

Leading teams from the country such as Deccan Athletic Club, TISCO, Jamshedpur, Kerala Police, ICF Madras, Electricity Board Kerala, and Amateur Athletic Union, Coimbatore had participated.

CRPF won the championship, defeating Deccan Athletic Club (which actually had all athletes of the T. I. S. C. O., Jamshedpur. former championsat Bangalore) by a margin of 10 points.

CRP Athletes Shine In NIS Meet

Athletes of Central Reserve Police Force were to the fore during the NIS Open Athletic Meet at the National Stadium on January 9. Olympian Hari Chand, after his fine showing in the YMCA meet, was again in fine fettle, claiming the 5.000 metres in 4:26.5.

Central Reserve Police claimed all the titles with young S. S. Bal beginning the trend with shot put crown with an effort of 14:35 mtrs. Mithai Lal was the fastest man in 11 sec while M. V. Verghese won the 800 metres. Chander Prakash (1,500 mts), P. Kujamboo (200 mts) K. Sudhakaran (triple jump), Parbhat Singh (long jump and high jump) were the others to shine.

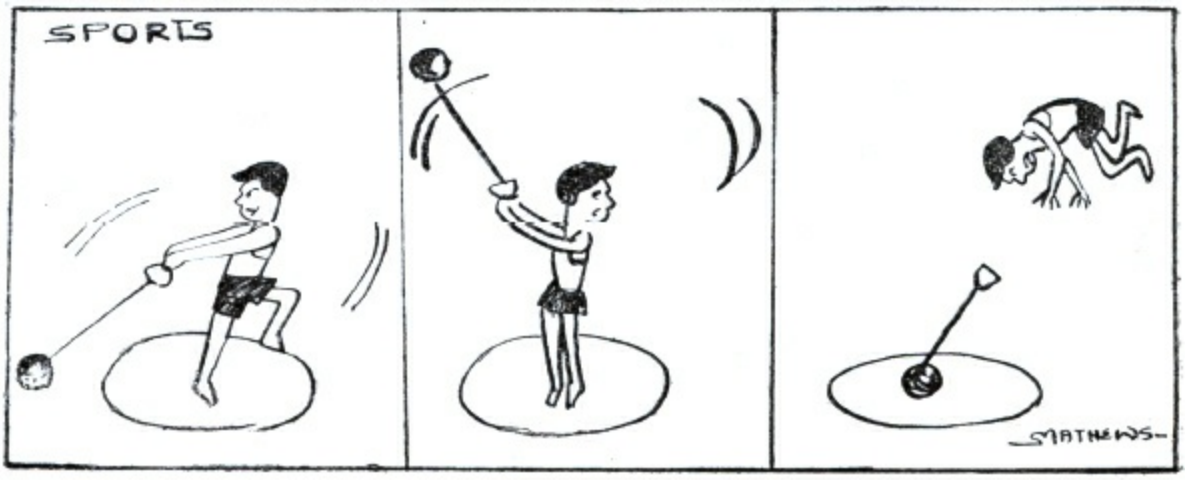
Mahant Sarweshwar Das Hockey

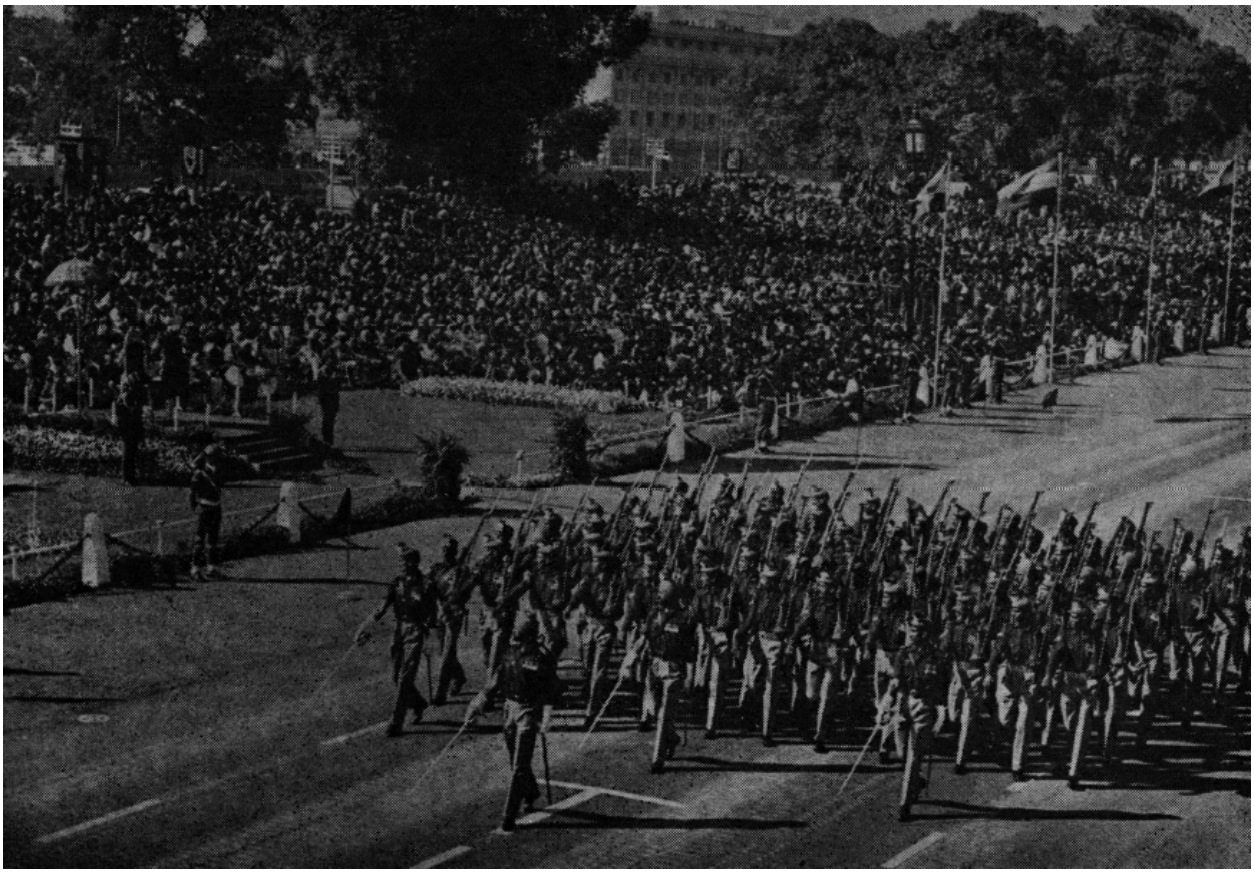
The Mahant Sarweshwar Das Memorial Hockey ;Tournament, Rajanandgaon was conducted from December 12, 1977 to January 5, 1978.

CRPF were declared as hardline (runners-up) and a trophy was presented to our team.

Mohan Kumaramanglam Hockey Won

CRPF have won the Mohan Kumaramangalam hockey Tournament at Bhillai. CRPF hockey team won the final, defeating Vidarbha on January 22.





REPUBLIC DAY CONTINGENT

The Central Reserve Police Republic Day parade contingent this year comprised 76 officers and two bands comprising 65 persons. The contingent commander was Dy. S. P. Harpreet Singh Grewal of 22nd Battalion.

Men of the contingent were drawn from the Battalions in Delhi in view of emphasis on economy. However, the all-India character of the Force was maintained, for these men belonged to all the States of the country.

Men of the brass band came from Group Centres of Ajmer and New Delhi and those of the pipe band from the Group Centres of Durgapur, New Delhi and Gandhinagar. These bands were led by Inspector Gurdial Singh who had the distinction of leading all the Indian bands at Vijay Chowk when the Queen of England visited India in 1961 as also of leading the Indian brass and pips bands at the time of military tatoo in Edinburgh in 1962 and during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London that year. He was also the band chief of the U. N. Security Force of Gaza. The band played

the tune “Sher Jawan”.



D.G. with Insp. Gurdial Singh

PERSONAL DISCRETION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

by
K. M. MATHUR

“Next to the blessings which a nation derives from an excellent Constitution and system of general laws, are those advantages which result from a well regulated and energetic plan of police, conducted and enforced with purity, activity, vigilance and discretion.”

“Discretion” implies exercise of judgement, skill or wisdom as distinguished from folly, unthinking or haste. “Discretion” means sound decision guided by law. It must be governed by rule, not by humour. It must

not be arbitrary, vague or fanciful.

Law is a very wide term. However Article 13 (3) of the Indian Constitution says that “law includes any ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage, having in the territory of India the force of law. Laws in for ce include laws passed or made by legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that any such law or any part thereof may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas”.

Law enforcement

In its fight against crime, the State makes elaborate arrangements for enforcing its laws by a number of machanisms viz the police, the courts, the jails and the like. Law enforcement is a complex machanism in itself aud therefore law enforcement is understood by some in terms of punishment while others consider it as “anything that is done to bring about a compliance with the law. The distinction between the two is that one is punitive enforcement and the other preventive.” Enforcement of law involves ‘detection, investigation, judgement and punishment.’

This essay had won second prize of Rs. 500 in the AH India Police Memorial Essay Competition, 1976.

The number of these functions police handle themselves has important effects for the appearance of justice in any country. In democratic countries like United States, Britain and India, executive agents of law are carefully separated from judicial ones. One agency provides the facts; another evaluates them. The administration of punishment, too is separated from police work and entrusted to another establishment. Law enforcement, thus, is the task of investigators (police), judges or jailors.

The success of any law-enforcement policy depends upon the people’s understanding of it and their willingness to comply withit. Police is the primary constitutional force in a State for enforcing all laws which the State frames for regulating its business and its protection and for protecting and upholding the Constitution itself.

Police is the most important law enforcing agency, though there are a few

other agencies also. e. g. State Excise, Central Excise, Labour Inspectors, Factory Inspectors, Customs Officers, Income-Tax Officers, Forest Wardens etc. For the purpose of this essay, “police” alone has been chosen as law-enforcement agency due to the limitations of space.

Personal Discretion

It has to be borne in mind that a discretionary power is not necessarily a discriminatory power and that the abuse of power is not to be easily assumed when discretion is vested in the Govt, and not in a minor official.

Discretionary power is not incompatible with rule of law so long as it is not an arbitrary power, i.e. power exercised by an agent, responsible to none and subject to no control. Discretion necessarily implies good faith in discharging public duty.

The exercise of discretion in a particular manner cannot be questioned by the court merely on the ground of mistake in the decision. The essence of discretionary power is the right to make mistakes in arriving at the administrative decision.

The law awards every police officer a discretion to act effectively in the administration of criminal law. The assessment of a situation for an exercise of discretion is left to the honest judgement of prudent police officers without being questioned by the courts.

When discretion is conferred by law on law enforcement agencies, the exercise of such discretion is an executive act and is not open to question in a court of law if it conforms to certain principles recognised by law. Discretion has to be exercised according to common sense and according to the principles of natural justice. Supreme Court has held that “in a system governed by rule of law, discretion, when conferred upon executive authorities, must be confined within clearly defined limits.”

Law Enforcement Problems

The scope of law enforcement functions is enormous and unlimited. In whatever direction human conduct has to be regulated, it comes within the sphere of law enforcement functions.

Sri B. N. Mullik has aptly remarked : ‘The police have to prevent crime and detect criminals. They must maintain order and prevent rowdyism in any

from. They must control traffic and regulate processions and assemblies. They must prevent disrespect to any religion or religious places. They must keep control over places of amusement and vice and also check smuggling and boot-legging. They must stop malpractices in trade, in weights and measures and in rationing and distribution of food. They must protect roads, railways, fields, forests, mines, communication lines, industrial plants, irrigation canals, and other sources which help economic development of the country. They must look after public health measures, destroy wild animals and prevent cruelty to animals. They must put out fires and bring help to people during natural calamities. They must protect the poor and the weak against all types of oppression and exploitation. They must prevent forgery and counterfeiting of Govt. currency and stamps. They have to check infiltration by hostile foreigners and prevent acts of espionage or subversion. They have to unearth conspiracies against the State."

Law enforcement is a career service. A successful police officer needs to put aside his personal opinions in the line of duty, renounce pursuit of wealth and seek only the highest good for the organisation he represents, so that the community may live in peace and security. In brain power, man power, fire power and ability, the law enforcement officer must have edge over the criminals.

According to Hoover, the law enforcement officer is the guardian of civil rights, the protector of the weak and the defender of the innocent. He is the friend of every child and the ally of each law-abiding adult"

Co-operation of Community

"Law enforcement is not a game of cops and robbers in which the citizens play the trees." Law enforcement needs the assistance and co-operation of every member of the community. Royal Commission, stressing the importance of the subject wrote: "The police and the community are one. The police act for the community in the enforcement of the law and it is on the law and on its enforcement that the liberties of the community rest. "

The community has to serve as an extension of eyes and ears of law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement is not the exclusive province of the police and every government unit can help fight the battle.

One of the increasingly serious problems facing law enforecement today is the growing attitude of disrespect of citizens to come to the aid of the officers

being attacked as they attempt to perform their lawful duties. Sri N.S. Saksena, former Director-General, C.R.P.F. has correctly remarked "No democratic police force can ever be numerous enough to enforce laws unless these are by and large approved by the people and voluntarily observed by the vast majority. The police force is organised on the assumption that at least 99 per cent people want laws to be enforced against a criminal minority of at the most one per cent."

Multiplicity of Law

One of the difficulties in enforcing the law. is the multiplicity of the law itself. There are literally thousands of federal, state and local regulations which the police are expected to enforce. The Judges themselves do-not know these laws well enough to recall them instantly, but the police officer is required to have them uppermost in his mind at all times. This, quite obviously, is an impossibility with most policemen.

Law enforcement officers are today facing a tremendous challenge. They are confronted with not only a continuous rising crime rate, but in addition have to cope with an explosive situation. Police have to deal with a number of conflicting classes of people and interests. The landlord and the landless, the urban groups and the rural groups, the high castes and the low castes, the capitalists and the workers, the employer and the employed, the students and the non-students, the richer and weaker sections—all representing different interests, pressures and pulls.

The law-enforcing agents have to work out a strategy tailored to suit peculiar characteristics of each group. Yet enforcement differs from place to place and situation to situation as law enforcement is an individual service and the police are made up of individual human beings, each with some power of discretion and decision-making on the spot. This provides a most valuable system of checks and balances and gives policing a human face, provided the individuals are motivated correctly.

Principles and Expediency

Conflict often comes in a policeman's life in the execution of his duty. There may be a conflict between his legal duty and sense of compassion when he finds a starving man committing theft to feed his famished children. Whatever may be the conflict, the policeman has to resolve it by taking his

own counsel and exercise of discretion.

If the police display too liberal an attitude, they find themselves criticised by hard-line members of public. Hard-line policies, on the other hand, may get into trouble with the liberals.

The police by the use of their powers of discretion in law enforcement, try to strike a balance between the various conflicting pressures. Their reputation seems to be at its lowest when the gap between the Govt, and the people is greatest and when social pressures which cause people to protest have yet to find a political solution. How the police react to these pressures and how they use their power of discretion, depends upon their view of their role and the political framework of the society. Much depends upon the nature of the police themselves both as individuals and as a group.

Dilemmas

The contemporary society is punctuated by frequent outbursts of violence and total breakdown of normal patterns of life. It is very easy and simple to say that Naxali-tes and insurgents (who cause violence) commit crime against humanity and they deserve to be shot without mercy.

“But who is to arrogate to him self the task of deciding who is to be shot ? Who is to decide whether the person to be shot deserves to die? Who is to consider the evidence against him ? What is the guarantee that the evidence against him has been fairly considered ? Who are the persons who have implicated him ? Did they have any motive to implicate him falsely ? Is he to be condemned without our knowing what he may have to say ? Is everybody who is supposed to be committed to violence to be shot? Are there not always varying degrees of culpability ? Are there not among these people fine intellectuals, young, spirited and idealistic, who may yet bring glory to our country, if their lives are spared ? Who is to decide all these questions.....where and who is to draw line”?, asks Justice O. C. Reddv.

Very often these questions have to be decided on the spot by police officers facing the armed insurgents and Naxalites and it is here that exercise of discretion plays its important role.

Police Possess an Enormous Amount of Discretion

David H. Bayley has observed that “the police possess an enormous

amount of discretion in the laws they choose to enforce".

When land is distributed to the landless peasants by the State, the success of the venture will depend upon whether the police put the full weight of enforcement muscle behind the State action or whether they allow covert non-compliance.

Similarly, when the poor squatters in new industrial towns erect their hutments on unused land, the police must decide whether to turn a blind eye or protect the proprietory rights of absentee landlords.

When a report of a crime comes into a police station, the station house officer decides whether it requires investigation. If the offence is non-cognizable, the police cannot investigate without an order from a Magistrate. If the case is cognizable, the police may investigate at their own discretion.

The Uttar Pradesh Police Commission believes that station house officers have too much discretion in deciding when to make an invetiga-tion. Investigation is not mandatory under Section 156 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The station house officer may have reason to believe that the possibility of harm is remote or that the amount of harm threatened is slight (Section 95 of Indian Penal Code); he may conclude chat the complaint is spurious or that a trivial occurrence has been exaggerated in order to get police intervention in a private quarrel. Police cannot he held accountable in law for refusing investigation. The station house officers of police stations in India have been given wide discretion to investigate or not to investigate certain offences.

Use of Force

Great discretion lies with law enforcing agents in the use of force against unlawful assemblies, armed dacoit gangs, insurgents and Naxalites. Use of force in the exercise of right of private defence can also be resorted to if the situation so warrants. Indian Constitution and the Indian laws permit the use of force to repress the evil but, at the same time, caution against brutality, revenge, a spirit of teaching a lesson or of the use of force in excess of the minimum required.

Policemen should not falter if the use of force is necessary as a last resort. They must use force with discrimination According to D. H. Bayley, the police have an impressive armoury of laws that they may use to head off

public violence. Any assembly or procession in a public thoroughfare can be regulated according to the personal discretion of police.

Under the Indian Police Act of 1861 leaders may by required to apply for a licence if there is any apprehension of disturbance of public peace. Under the provisions of the Code of Crimal Procedure, 1973, police may disperse unlawful assemblies by use of force as well as arrest its members for an offence punishable by imprisonment up to two years under the Indian Penal Code. Against individuals the police find most useful provisions of law which allow them (a) to require security for good behaviour in lieu of which a person may be detained (Criminal Procedure Code); (b) to arrest preventively persons believed to be about to commit a cognizable offence and (c) to pass orders ragard-ing the conduct of individuals or of persons generally within prescribed areas.

There are also broad provisions allowing the police to arrest persons who cannot give a good account of their presence in a certain place. All measures mentioned above require the co-operation of the judiciary and exercise of proper discretion bv the police.

Discretionary Powers

The Defence And Internal Security of India Act, 1971 and Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 provide enormous discretionary powers to law enforcing authorities.

Police officers in India have been invested with enormous discretionary powers for arresting certain persons without an order from Magistrate and without a warrant under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Problematic issues arise when the law enforcement officers invoke their discretion to arrest without warrant But in India and the United States, this power is derived from the English common law. Like police forces of England and U.S.A., police in India have tremendous discretion with respect to the laws they choose to enforce.

The stage at which a suspected person is to be arrested has to be at the discretion of the station house officer. The discretionary powers regarding arrest of certain individuals for preventing the commission of an offence cannot be ordinarily challenged.

In Chakapan Vs. State, the High Court of Kerala observed : “The

correctness of the knowledge of the police officer as to the design of a person to commit a cognizable offence cannot ordinarily be scrutinised by the court. Similarly, the court cannot substitute its own opinion in place of the opinion of the police officer on the question whether the commission of the offence could be prevented by some means other than arrest of the person designing to commit such offence".

Every law enforcement officer has tramendous scope for discretion in deciding what to do in a given situation. The "Book" does not always give the right answer; police always have choices.

Police can control a given situation either by making arrests of the persons creating the disturbance or police can try to "cool" the situation without arrests. If police can handle a situation without making an arrest, has not the police purpose been served ?

Many people argue that the police should be strictly impartial in implementation of law—law should be impersonal. But perhaps, law needs to be individualised to be respected. David H. Bayley has held, "The policemen should treat the first offender more leniently than the habitual offender. The juvenile whose home life is excellent, whose parents will readily assume responsibility for him, should receive different treatment from the juvenile whose mother is in jail".

Gore Committee on Police Training has rightly observed that law has to be applied with a deep understanding of the changing needs of the society.

Limitation of Discretion

Bertrand Russel once observed: "There is one matter in which many democracies have been unsuccessful and that is the control of the police. Given a police force which is corrupt and unscrupulous, and judges who are not anxious to discover its crimes, it is possible for ordinary citizens to find themselves at the mercy of a powerful orgrnisation which, just because it is supposed to enforce the law, has exceptional facilities for acting illegally. I think this is a danger which is much too little realised in many countries".

All power corrupts. According to Lord Denning : "The trouble about it is that an official, having law enforcement duty, does not realise when he is abusing his power. Its influence is so insidious that he may be believing that he is acting for the public good when in truth all he is doing is to arrest his brief authority. The jack-in-office never realises that he is being a little

tyrant".

Personal discretion in law enforcement has the following main limitations in a democratic set-up :—

(1) constitutional provisions and rule of law;

(2) principles of police conduct accepted by the police organisation as the guiding ethics;

(3) judicial scrutiny of police actions and judicial pronouncements;

(4) executive control over police and supremacy of District Collector;

(5) support and co-operation of the people and community at large;

(6) Police Act, police rules, regulations and administrative instructions;

(7) attitude of the public towards law enforcement problems;

(8) effective strength of the police force in relation to the density and size of the community population;

(9) alert and vigilant press and other news media;

(10) political interference; and

(11) calibre of police officers, their training, social and legal outlook.

Abuse of Discretion

Personal discretion can at times be abused by bad faith, dishonesty, unreasonableness, attention given to extraneous circumstances and, disregard to public policy. The following points can be enumerated as the abuse of discretionary power :-

(1) Abuse of power due to personal considerations-bribery, vindictiveness or victimisation due to personal grudge.

(2) Abuse motivated by undesirable ends, e. g., evasion or stultifying of courtdecisions.

(3) Abuse motivated by callous or reckless indifferences to private

interests, i e. impati-nce and using excessive force and peremptoriness than warranted by the situation.

(4) Abuse occasioned by considerations irrelevant to the statutory purpose;

(5) Abuse occasioned by use of available powers by the statutory authority for a collateral purpose deliberately and with the motive to further certain official policy which the specific authority itsels may have".

At times certain police officers abuse powers of discretion under political pressures and influences.

Reappraisal

"The principal difference between a democracy and a totalitarian form of government is not so much in the laws under which they operate as it is in the manner by which the laws are applied". Personal discretion in law enforcement in a democratic society needs to be used for the attainment of goals of a welfare state. They have to enforce social legislation and criminal law with the fullest co-operation and active support of the people of the community. Law has to be applied, as Gore Committee on Police Training has recommended, with a deep understanding of the changing needs of the society. Police power of discretion is a mighty power. How that power is used is a function of how the community perceives the police and how the police perceive the community.

If there is inadequate communication between two groups, then a condition that David Matza calls "pluralistic ignorance" is maintained; that is, both groups are ignorant of or inadequately informed of one another's wishes and expectations. As Michael Banton suggests, "The only long term solution to the problem of police discretion is for the police and public to share the same norms of propriety".

IN LIGHTER VEIN

OPERATION SIGNAL COMPLEX

The constant endeavour of our able signalmen (May their tribe increase 1) has been towards the continuous improvement in the provision of wireless communication facilities. Viewed in this light, the way they faced the challenge posed at the Signal Centre attached to the office of the IGP S/II at its present location (Old Mint Building), is a saga worth relating.

Apart from the disturbance caused by the acutely congested area with its attendant frequent and noisy traffic, the proximity of the Howrah and the existence of high tension overhead electric wires of the Calcutta tram services contributed in no small measure towards the deteriorating wireless communication at the Signal Centre. The formidable challenge posed by these had to be met squarely.

One solution was to shift the Howrah Bridge across the Hooghly river from its present location. This proposal would have met with the immediate approval of the CMDA and the traffic authorities. For one thing, the bridge could have easily been shifted to Princep Ghat near Alipore where the construction of the second road bridge across the Hooghly was yet to reach the river-bank and this shifting would have saved a lot of botheration for the CMDA and other local authorities. A second advantage would have been the total removal of traffic jam in the approach to Howrah Railway Station as the shifting of the bridge would automatically result in no traffic and this prospect would have been most welcome to the Calcutta Traffic authorities. This would have been an ideal solution but the immensity of the task and its implementation baffled us all.

Another solution discussed was the dispensing with of tram services in Calcutta, thereby totally eliminating the disturbance caused by the overhead tension wires. This would have indeed been the second best solution if only one could overcome the adverse reaction of the CTC (no reference to the Central Training College, please) and the formidable fury of the Calcuttans.

A third and more feasible solution was thought of. This envisaged a number of trials for better wireless communication to be conducted in the open spaces in and around Culcutta and the subsequent shifting of the present signal centre building to the area where the communication was at its best.

Despite the enormity of task involved, the open space in and around Calcutta including the Salt Lake area was inspected and trials conducted. The secrecy with which the entire operation was conducted could be gauged by the fact that this operation was not noticed by the cricket and football-loving

Calcuttans or by the “Calcutta Notebook” of the “Statesman”.

The exercise to find means of providing better communication facilities continued. It was decided ultimately to split the signal centre and shift the transmission and reception systems to the premises of a local unit deployed in Tollygunge where reception and transmission over the wireless were found to be more effective. The present arrangements, despite the administrative problems, have been found to be quite useful. Thus, the “simple” signal centre has been converted into a “complex”.

(R. SANTHANAM)

NO SURRENDER To THREATS, SAYS PM

The Prime Minister, Shri Morar-ji Desai, said in New Delhi on December 29 that the government “cannot yield to threats of any kind from anybody”. Referring to the repeated threats by Anand Margis, he observed: “We would willingly vacate office but not surrender to threats. If we do that then the people will have to surrender much more. In that event we will not remain proper representatives of the people and will not be able to give strength to the people.” Shri Morarji Desai was addressing the senior Police and Security Officers in Delhi. The Prime Minister observed that detection acts as a deterrent to further crime. He exhorted them to concentrate on detecting cases of sabotage on the railways expeditiously.

Stressing the role of the police as an essential agency not only for giving friendly help to the people in maintaining their freedom but also in curbing anti-social elements in order that the law-abiding citizens could work for the continued progress of the country, Shri Morarji Desai observed that the best preventive action was to improve investigation.

During Emergency the police had to obey orders and pursue people whom the authorities did not like. “I don’t blame those who had to do this wrong and unpleasant task. You are to carry out orders and they carried out merely orders. But then there were some who were far more enthusiastic even than those who gave orders, and they suggested sometimes wrong methods and

acted wrongly. Well, such people have got to change their ways; if they don't, they will be dealt with very severely", he added.

2 Battalions to be disbanded

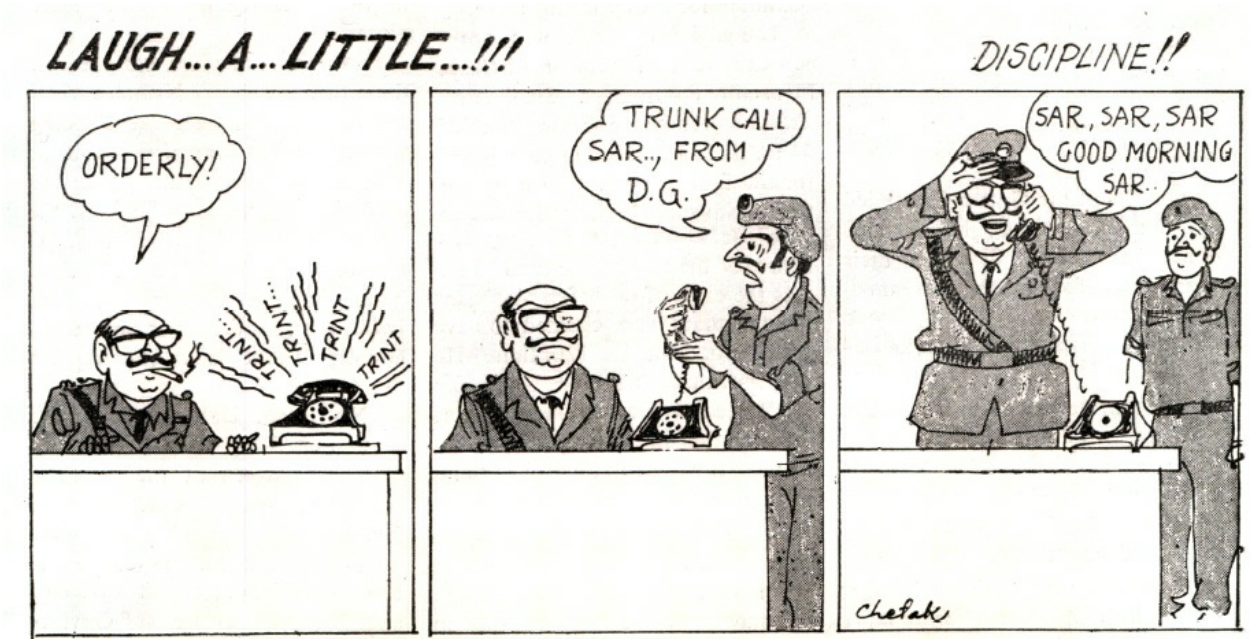
The Government has decided to disband 57th and 59th Battalion, CRPF with effect from March 31, 1978. The personnel rendered surplus on account of abolition of these two Battalions will be absorbed against existing vacancies in other Battalions, Group Centres, etc.

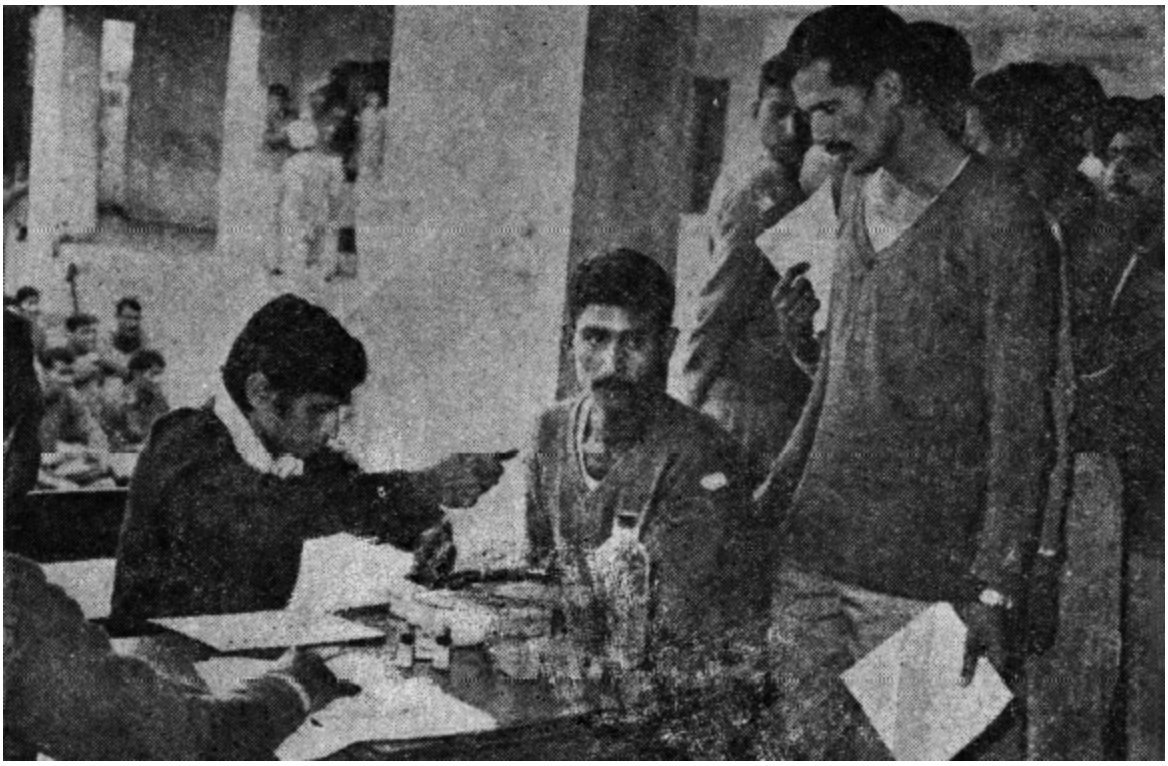
Recreation Facilities for Children

To afford recreation facilities to children of Jawans, a park has been constructed in the family lines in GC Ajmer. A fountain and playing equipments have been provided in the park.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Administrative approval has been accorded for construction of 12 type I and 4 type II quarters for CPWD maintenance staff at Group Centre, Neemuch at a cost of Rs. 3,91,933.





Testing for the blood group

CRPF MEN DONATE BLOOD

One hundred and fifty-five men of the Central Reserve Police Force donated blood at an Indian Red Cross camp organised at Group Centre, CRPF, Jharoda Kalan on December 29, 1977.

Ever since 1973, such camps are being held at the Group Centre around this time every year, symbolising CRP's new year gift to the nation.

Officers of the Group Centre led by Commandant C M. Pandey donated the blood first and their example was followed by a stream of jawans drawn largely from Group Centre, 1st Signal Battalion and 54 Battalion of CRPF.

The conference hall of the Centre with ten men donating blood at the same time, others awaiting their turn in queue and many more being tested for blood group etc outside presented a spectacle.

The men vied with each other as to which Unit was offering more blood. An excited Deputy Superintendent of Police Chander Shekhar stated that as many as 46 men from his Company—B Company 54 Battalion—had donated blood, the maximum for a Coy in this drive.

The gifting of blood was not a new experience for most of them. Inspector Paraminder Singh and Ct. Rishi Kumar Sharma (both of 54 Battalion) were donating blood for the fourth time, Sub-Inspector S.G. Nayar (47 Battalion) and Havildar Draughtsman Vijay Ki-shore for the third time and there was the case of a hefty Assistant Commandant who claimed to have gifted blood for the 12th time. He had previously donated blood for CRP men ambushed in Manipur, for a mother in a delivery case, for a jawan involved in an accident and during such blood donation camps.

"But why are you giving blood time and again", frail Vijay Kishore was asked. His reply was simple : "It may be of use to some one in distress."

257 Donate Blood

The number of personnel who donated blood from among formations located in Delhi is under :—

Group Centre New Delhi 15; 23rd Battalion : 12; 21st Battalion 53; 54th Battalion : 121; Ist Singal Battalion : 18 and 43rd Battalion : 38. Thus, in all, 257 personnel, including 17 Gazetted Officers and 19 Subordinate Officers voluntarily donated blood daring the last year.

2 Families Saved From Drowning

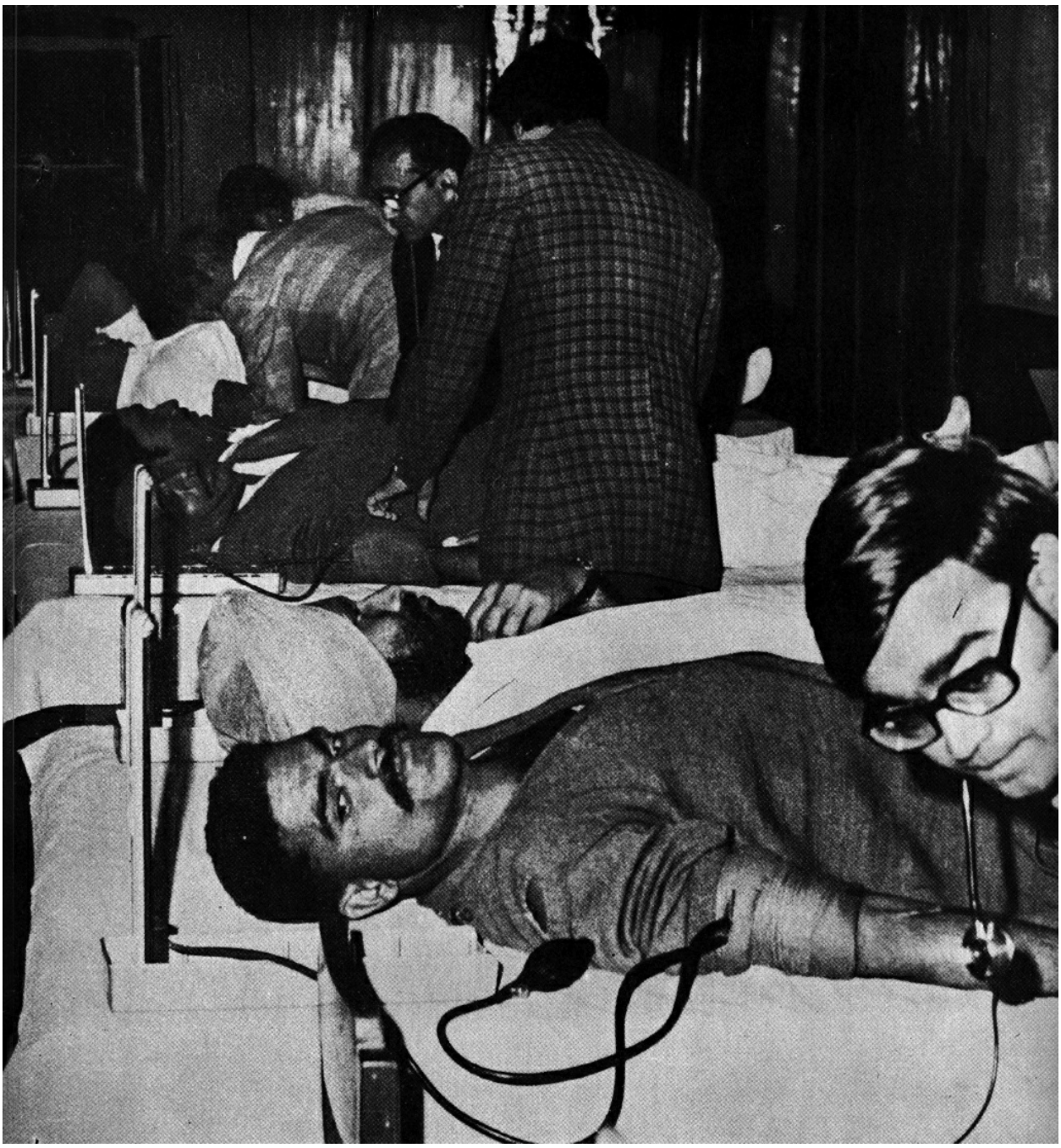
On August 16, 1977 the river Namchik got suddenly flooded due to heavy rain. The water from the river was overflowing on both banks of the river. The entire Namchik area including the forest camp was under deep water, threatening life and property. The timely help renderd by personnel of C Coy of 42 Bn located at Namchik saved the situation. The CRPF personnel rescued all the persons marooned in the forest camp to the safer places.

Two families were stranded on the other bank of Namchik river and they were at the point of being washed away in the turbulent waters. On seeing the precarious condition of the two families, the following three personnel of C Company 42 Battalion CRPF at Namchik, at a grave risk to their lives, crossed the river in a small country boat and rescued the families :—

Nk Bishan Dass, Ct. S. Soman and Ct. Sasidharan.

The boatmen at the scene had in fact refused to evacuate these families.

The gallant men’s gesture has been highly appreciated by civil administration as well as Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.



C R. P. F. men donating blood. Nearest to the camera are Ct. Rishi Kumar Sharma and Inspector Parminder Singh proudly donating blood for the fourth time.

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CRAPLER

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Vol. VII No. 2 April 30 1978 (Vaisakha 10, 1900)

27th All-India Police Games



Hari Chand of CRPF and Ajaib Singh of BSF, the joint winners of the "best athlete" title, receiving the trophy from Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

THE
CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

April 30, 1978
Vaisakha 10, 1900

Chief Editor
H. S. Sethi

Cover :
Hari Chand of CRPF receiving the “Best Athlete” trophy of Police Games from Prime Minister Desai

Photo: S. K.Khanna

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IN THIS ISSUE

**Communal Disturbances—Some Reflections* : Jawahar-lal Nehru had once stated, “Communalism is insidious, because it can do great injury to the country and has already resulted in its partition”. K. M. Mathur develops the theme and outlines a plan of action to deal with the menace of communal disturbances.

**Police—Its Accountability* : “Press reports have created the impression that the police are a blood-thirsty, torture-loving lot. This is far from the truth", says Anandaswarup Gupta while discussing the question of police accountability

**Civilians in Peace, Soldiers in War* : The article gives details about the composition, recruitment and training of personnel of the Territorial Army. He also describes the rich dividends that are reaped by people joining this citizens’ army.

**RoIe of CRPF* : P. J. Shetty delineates the role of the CRPF for the benefit of those who, in their ignorance, cast aspersions on the Force and mentions of sacrifices made by CRP so that others may live in peace.

**Group Centre Imphal* : Some details about the Group Centre at Imphal which was inaugurated by Director-General Ghosh in November 1977.

**Writing Reports* : “Don’t allow yourself to be lulled into a feeling that writing a report is an easy thing to do", says Brig. K. M. Pandalai and gives tips as to how various reports need to be written.

**BSF Wrest Athletics Trophy s* A report about various competitions of XXVII All India Police Games, particularly that of Athletic Championship in which the CRPF lost the trophy to BSF after retaining it for six years.

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ROLE OF C.R.P.F.

by
P. J. SHETTY

Peace leads to prosperity. There is no meaning of development unless we are able to contain destruction and violence. It is the duty of the police to preserve peace and tranquility. In this process, the police has come under severe criticism specially for its role during the period of emergency wherein several allegations of excesses have been made from all over the country. The para-military forces like the CRPF, BSF etc. havealso been branded as instruments of oppression of the Government and Central Government is seriously considering to review the role of the paramilitary forces of the Union. There are suggestions from some quarters that these para-militry forces should be drastically reduced as it is alleged that these forces were raised by the previous Government to suppress the democratic rights of the people.

Origin of the Force

Central Reserve Police Force is not the creation of the Congress Government. Much before independence, the British felt the need for maintaining an armed force under the direct control of its representative (Viceroy) in India and hence the Crown Representative's Police ("CRP") was raised during the year 1939. The detachments of this Force were placed at the disposal of the then princely states to assist them in maintaining law and order. After independence, Home Minister Sardar Patel with his farsightedness, could visualise a useful role for the force and renamed it as Central Reserve Police.

Thereafter the Force expanded rapidly to cope with the ever-increasing demand from the States and to meet the multiplying and diverse nature of duties assigned from time to time. Being satis-fled with the performance and effectiveness of this Force, the Government merged a number of India Reserve Battalions of the States into Central Reserve Police Force. The

present strength of sixty Battalions includes 31 India Reserve Battalions absorbed in CRPF during the years 1967 to 1969. After 1971 there has not been any expansion.

CRPF During Emergency

Those who allege that CRPF was an instrument of oppression during emergency, are ignorant of the role and working of this Force. CRPF is rarely deployed for maintaining law and order in the States by the Centre on its own. It is sent to a State only on the request of the State Government and performs duties under the direction and control of the State Government or its representative. In other words it is only a reserve force with the Centre whose services can be lent to the States to reinforce State police forces whenever required. There is hardly any ground to blame this Force for the excesses alleged to have been committed during the emergency. If there is any instance of police excesses involving CRPF, the responsibility lies with the State Government or its officers under whose direction and control the Force had been performing their duties.

In a democratic rule where the people are given all freedoms, the role of the police is difficult. The new Government at the Centre, immediately on assuming office, restored all the freedoms enshrined in the Constitution. More the freedom, the greater the necessity to strengthen the hands of the law-enforcing authority to ensure that such freedoms are not abused. Therefore, alongwith the restoration of civil liberties, there is a need for better vigilame and the police will have more responsibilities.

Necessity of the Force

Before the 42nd Constitution (Amendment) Act came into force, law and order was exclusively a state subject. Article 257-A brought in by 42nd Amendment empowered the Govt, of India to deploy any armed force of the Union for dealing with any grave situation of law and order in any State. The Centre can exercise this power through CRPF in accordance with Act No. LXVI of 1949 providing for the constitution and regulation of an armed Central Reserve Police Force. Article 355 of the Constitution still imposes a clear duty on the Union “to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbances and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution”. Hence the

maintenance of this Force is unavoidable.

There are other para-military forces like the BSF, ITBP etc. whose roles are different. Their deployment will normally magnify the situation in the eyes of the foreign observers and would attract adverse comments from the international arena.

CRPF is normally placed at the disposal of the State governments on their demand whenever their resources are found inadequate to deal with a law and order situation. In rare situations the Centre might have to act on its own to save a grave situation, endangering the internal security in a particular area and having dangerous potentialities as not to allow a State Government to function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Such situations will be very rare where Centre can intervene and send CRPF to a State at its own initiative, but Art 355 does lay this as a duty of the Central Government to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance. Centre can send CRPF or any other Central Force, including Army, in such a situation.

We must be clear that Art. 355 of the Constitution envisages a different situation. For example, in a politically motivated agitation, the State Government may hesitate to take action against the agitators for various reasons. In such extreme cases the Centre alone can save the State Government from embarrassment by discharging its obligation under Art. 355. In a democratic country with a federal structure like ours, one cannot expect the same political party to be in power at the Centre as well as the States all the time.

Opinions have been expressed that if the police force with states is inadequate to deal with the law and order situation, a few Battalions of CRPF may be permanently transferred to the State and the Centre. need not maintain a force of its own. This again does not appear to be a sound proposition. By such permanent transfer, they only become state reserve Battalions and the position will remain the same as that existed before absorption of India Reserve Battalions of the States into CRPF. The States are having sufficient police force for dealing with the law and order situation in the normal course. They only feel the requirement of additional police force for dealing with extraordinary situations which are temporary. For meeting this temporary demand, raising of additional force does not seem to be justified. Such situations do not arise in all the States at the same time.

Therefore, only the Centre can help the states to meet this additional requirement of police force by making available the service of CRPF.

Though the States have got ample reserve at their disposal, sometimes they may not be able to deal with the situation adequately. For instance, during the PAC mutiny of 1973, the Centre had to come to the rescue of the State Govt. to deal with the situation by deputing this Force. The situation prevailing in West Bengal during 1970-71 had completely demoralised the State poilce and but for CRPF, the law and order situation could not have been brought to normalcy. Even in the present situation, the State cannot dispense with the services of CRPF altogether. In Mizoram, Nagaland etc. the State Govts. are unable to tackle the problem of insurgency without the assistance from the Centre. In these states, a few Army and BSF units are still deployed in aid of civil power. The CRPF units deployed in these areas have been very successful in liquidating the armed insurgents and it is worthwhile to deploy more CRPF units in these areas and relieve the Army and BSF from these duties, since the role of these forces is different. The anti-national elements who are fighting for secess on of Nagaland and Mizoram have been propagating in the foreign countries that India has occupied their land and suppressed their freedom struggle through the Army.

The services of CRPF are made available to the States on requisition. For this the Government of India raises debit against the State. Earlier these charges stood at more than Rs. 3 lakhs per Battalion per month. Since 1976 it has been re-fixed at Rs. 1 lakh per Battalion per month, in addition to the cost of rations and special trains used for the movement of the Battalions. Hence the State Governments are actually paying for the services of CRPF Battalions placed at their disposal and this partly compensates the expenditure incurred by the Centre.

As already mentioned, more than half of the present strength consists of India Reserve Battalions (31 Battalions) merged into this Force. If these Battalions had remained with the States, the State Governments as well as the Centre would have incurred the same expenditure in other form. Moreover, the value of lives and property saved by the Force in the course of performance of duties is worth many times more than the expenditure incurred on this Force.

The critics who say that the expenditure on this Force is eroding the resources available for developmental purposes are perhaps unaware of the

achievements of this Force, the sacrifices made by the Force fighting against the insurgents and other extremist elements in various States in order to bring peace in the area and the humanitarian work rendered during the natural calamities such as floods cyclones, fires etc. The Force cannot draw up a balance sheet and show the net profits like public undertakings. This does not mean that the Force is a burden on the State exchequer.

The new Government at the Centre has also realised the importance of this Force and has been deputing this Force to augment the resources of the State police in maintaining law and order. The demand from the States for this Force is so much that the Centre has been unable to fulfil their requirements and has, at times, been making available the BSF units due to shortage of this Force.

Any Government would try to cut down the administrative expenditure in all the departments and offices. It is the moral duty of the CRPF personnel to observe austerity in the offices and effect maximum economy. CRPF is known for its financial discipline and there is hardly any extravagant spending in the force.

The role of the Force is clear. The reply to critics can most suitably be given by our ardent faith in translating the motto of “Service & Loyalty” into action.

SANCTIONS FOR WORKS

Sanctions have been accorded for

(i) Constructions of 418 family quarters of various types for CRPF Group Centre Mokamehghat (Bihar) at a cost of Rs. 1,46,85,000.

(ii) Installation of pumps for augmentation of water supply to CRPF campus at Neemuch at a cost of Rs. 86,977.

(iii) Advance payment of Rs. 9,50,000 to Durgapur Development Authority, Durgapur for integrated water supply scheme for CRPF campus, Durgapur.

Govt, has accorded approval for grant of Rs. 6,050 as subsidy to Officer Trainees' Mess at ISA, Mount Abu, for the financial year 1978-79.

In Light Vein

ON BREAKING BONES

Breaking bones is plainly out. Nobody advocates much less practices it. All scoff at it. As a result of this utter neglect, the old art—as old as the civilization—has died out or at any rate is in moribund state, likely to pass off and be dead as dodo if not reviewed through graceful practices well in time.

Times were when it was the “in thing”. Everybody cultivated and practised this fine art with great gusto and in inimitable style. The parents did it at home, the headmaster excelled at it in the school campus, the police were the Olympic champions and all over, not only in (he secret sanctum sanctorum of a police station or what passes for it. Even the politician practised it with perfection and used it with great finesse and unmatching dexterity on the erring opponents. In the sports it was the done thing, and the nimble-footed, stick-wielding forward who dared too far was tackled with the use of it by an expert full-back. It was even practised on the table. The one who could do it unaided by the scientific aids had not only the marrow as a reward but the admiration of all around him.

The result was a healthy nation uninhibited in style, producing great men. With the abjuration of this healthy sport, we have sadly become a nation of morons and pigmies.

On the table the wise parents initiated their progeny in the game sooner than it could know which is the right side of a bone. When the food was served who will have the best bone was not merely a matter of gastronomies but a status symbol. Now you had to chew clean the sticking meat and the dripping gravy; right-hand at the right end and left end in the mouth between the incisors and bite. You knock open the top with a dexterous jerk. And low and behold below lies the soft succulent, black and cream-like marrow.

I am reminded of a story where this art was put to a most advantageous use. Pirates raided a prestigious ship and kidnapped a group of sailors of whom one was a multimillionaire. The “catch” would not however say who he was. No amount of breaking their bones could do it either. Soon enough the head-pirate sent them a meal of “pulao” (of course-“meat pulao”) The one who was breaking bones was kept back. The meat-eating varieties were pushed off into the sea. Did he yield the ransom. Surely he did.(LAPIS)

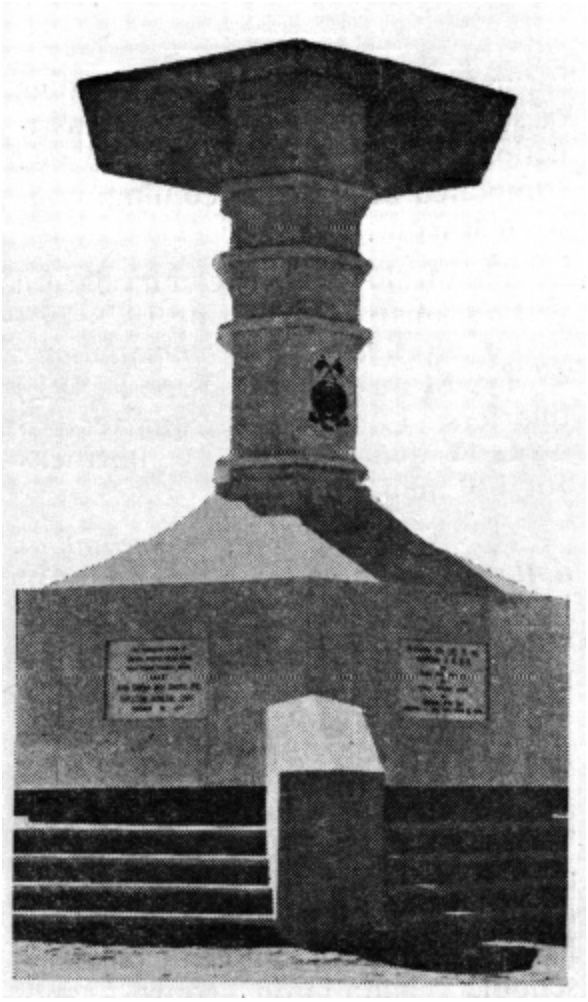
Medical Facilities

It has been decided to reserve beds in the medical college hospitals of the State of Assam for the CRPF personnel of Eastern sector.

Accordingly three beds in Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh (including one in surgery), 3 beds in Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati (including one in surgery) and two beds in Silchar Medical College, Silchar (including one in surgery) have been reserved for CRP men.

The beds will be reserved on payment of charges at the rate of Rs. 2,250 only per bed per annum. The diet and admissible medicines will be supplied to patients at the same rate as is given to other patients in the general ward.

GROUP CENTRE IMPHAL INAUGURATED



Shri S.M. Ghosh, Dirctor-Gene-ral of CRPF, inaugurated Group Centre, Imphal campus on November 30, 1977.

In view of the fact that a number of CRPF Battalions were deployed in the Eastern region, it was decided by the Government to locate a Group Centre in this area. Accordingly the Group Centre, CRPF at Poona was shifted to Imphal where it started functioning from June 1, 1975.

In addition to the normal functions of a Group Centre, the Group Centre at Imphal would also help development of the economy of the area.

Imphal would be a Group Centre of three Battalions. The Govt, of Manipur allotted 90 acres of land in Lamgjing (Imphal) about 6 kms. away from the town at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Additional land of 20 acres has also been allotted by the State Government.

The project has been planned systematically. While working out the master plan, zonal grouping and future expansion have been kept in view.

Every building here would ensure various facilities to the user. Special care has been taken to provide maximum amenities to the Jawans and their families. These include provision of fans, lights, cupboards, and a club.

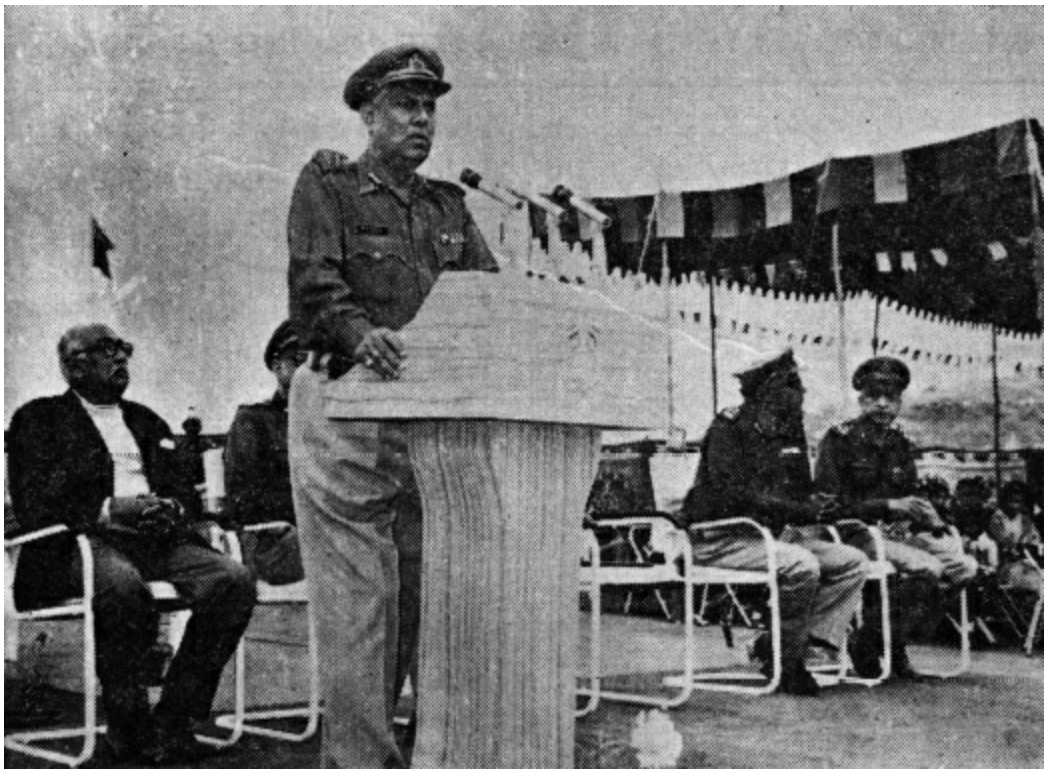
Hospital with air-conditioned operation theatre, a family welfare centre and a primary school have also been catered for in the plan. Provision for sports, recreation facilities, and separate kitchens, has also been made. The project will cost about Rs. 8.60 Crores.

The Chief Engineer and the Secretary, Irrigation and Flood Control have agreed to allow 50,000 gallons of water per day from river Numbul as a temporary measure till such time as the water supply scheme of Greater Imphal is implemented. The State Government has agreed to provide 2.5 lakhs gallons of water per day through its main water supply scheme.

The problem of electric supply at Imphal is acute. For the time being, the Group Centre has to depend upon its own generating sets. It is expected that Loktak project of the Manipur Government would take final shape soon and regular supply of electricity will be available.

During 1976-77 planning/survey of soil has been carried out. A layout plan has been finalised. Priority has been given to the family accommodation of the Jawans as also to certain functional buildings. The progress of work is as under :—

Tenders have been invited for 180 Type-I (SPL) Qrs., Store Block, officers' mess with single officers' suites, Quarter Guard Kote, radio station and 2 dhobi ghats.



Shri S. M. Ghosh speaking on the occasion of the inauguration.

Since the construction of the above buidings will take time, sanction has also been accorded for erection of two structural steel huts for use of hospital and for keeping of stores. These are under construction and are expected to be completed before the coming monsoon season.

The following accommodation will be constructed during 1978-79: —

(a) Residential Accommodation : 47 Type-I quarters, 96 Type I (SPL) quarters, 14 Type-Ill quarters, 3 Type-IV quarters and 6 Barracks for 120 men each.

(b) Non-residential Accommodation : Grain god own, hospital (30 bedded), MT Office, store, washing platform, 54 MT garages, 3 magazines and CPWD enquiry office.

The following buildings will be constructed during 1979 80:—

84 Type-I (SPL) quarters, 136 Type-II quarters, 12 Type-IV quarters, 1 SOs barrack, 1 HCs Mess, office block, men's club, ISOs Mess I HCs Mess with canteen, primary school, badminton court and swimming pool.

A provision of Rs. 85 lakhs has been made for the project for the year 1978-79.

CRP Men Catch Miscreant

An escort party of three ORs under the command of S.I. Resham Singh of Group Centre, CRPF, Jammu was sent to 22nd and 16th Bns alongwith Govt. stores maent for these Units in the month of January, 1978. After completion of duty while the party was travelling in 4 Down Assam Mail on January 13, the train came to an unscheduled, screeching halt before Naxalbari Railway Station.

S. I. Resham Singh who was travelling in first class compartment became inquisitive and got down from the compartment to find out the cause of the sudden halt. To his surprise, he saw NK Madho Singh and Constable Mohd Sharif of his escort party, who were travelling in the second class compartment next to the first class compartment, chasing five civilians who were running towards the fields near the railway line. S. I. Resham Singh suspected some mischief and followed his men.

After a hot persuit for about 2 Kms, one of the civilians was caught by Ct. Mohd Sharif. However, the other civilian escaped with the bag containing money snatched from civilians. The captured civilian was handed over to the RPF at Naxalbari Railway Station.

FIGHTING FIRES

Officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force (47th Battalion) fought a huge fire in Lumding in Assam and saved many lives and property worth lacs of rupees on March 28, 1978.

The CRPF personnel, who were travelling by a special train, noticed the fire raging in Netaji Road area adjoining the railway track. Immediately they rushed to the spot, cordoned the area and started fire-fighting and rescue operations. Children and old and infirm persons caught inside burning houses were rescued and goods salvaged.

During the operation, Constable Hem Raj fell down from the roof of a burning house and sustained serious injuries.

On January 7,1978 a fire broke out in a house of a civilian at Seppa near outpost of 12 Bn CRPF, Arunachal Pradesh. Immediately, CRPF personnel rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire.

On January 8, 1978 a fire broke out in Taral Town, J & K. CRPF

personnel from 40 Bn CRPF controlled the fire from spreading to adjacent houses.



COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES-SOME REFLECTIONS

by
K. M. MATHUR

"Communalism is a very dangerous and insidious process which results from the infusion of politics in a religious group's approach. It is dangerous because it easily rouses passions when all sense of right or wrong is lost. It is insidious, because it can do great injury to the country and has already resulted in its partition." (Nehru on Police—B-N.Mullik)

The communal disturbances in India seem to have subtle strategies which cut across the majority and minority groups at the same time and it is obvious that communalists, in collusion with political parties and the Press, succeed in engineering them. Communal disturbances present very complex problems, having their roots in history, geography, culture and politics of country. Communal riots are not only confined to the Hindus and the Muslims, but

also between two Muslim sects— Shias and Sunnis; between Harijans and caste Hindus; between two communities among Hindus; between two tribal communities and also between the Hindus and the Parsis.

When communal riots break out between two communities, the offences generally committed are assault, stabbing and murder, rape and abduction of women and girls; arson in shops and houses; rioting between hostile groups; looting of shops; and defilement of places of worship.

The large-scale communal dis-turbances of Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Meerut, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Sundergarh, Rourkela, Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat are some of the important instances of the communal riots. According to the available data, the number of communal disturbances in the country varied from 83 disturbances in 1954 to 220 in 1967,521 in 1970 and 240 in 1972.

Communal disturbances are a matter of great concern of the nation for the following reasons :-

(i) In the words of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : “Large-scale communal disturbances are disgraceful to a graceful show brought about due to the failure of the authorities.”

(ii) Communal disturbances set a vicious circle of retaliation and counter-retaliation.

(iii) These can spoil India’s secular image in the eyes of the world and give opportunity to Pakistan to malign us.

(iv) These can spoil our relations with such friendly countries like Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Bangladesh.

(v) Due to stoppage of work there is loss of crores of rupees and loss of man-hours in productive activity.

(vi) There is serious loss of life in communal disturbances. During five days of communal rioting in January 1964,164 persons were killed before communal riots could be controlled.

(vii) There is material loss due to damage to property. According to State Govt. in September 1969 riots in Ahmedabad city, total loss of property was valued at about Rs. 4-25 crores and the number of cases of houses and shops damaged was 6,742.

(viii) Enquiries after the incidents into communal disturbances demoralise the local authorities and police officials.

(ix) Minorities generally become victims of communal disturbances and suffer in terms of lives lost and property destroyed, regardless of which side starts the riots. (That is often impossible to determine objectively).

(x) Communal riots resulting in acts of brutality in one country on the minority are retaliated by still more severe acts of brutality on the minority in another country. Both from the political and the practical points of view, such communal disturbances are degrading and dehumanising.

Common Features

The following are most common features perceptible in communal disturbances of the last three decades :-

(1) There are two communal forces working in the country : extreme Hinduism and extreme Islam. Communal and linguistic clanishness have often led to serious riots which take a serious shape.

(2) During riots, the hooligans of the underworld and goondas always take advantage of the dislocation of normal life and take recourse to looting, arson and other anti-social activities.

(3) Deliberate panic is created by certain communal organisations and interested members of the minority community during communal disturbances and this proves to be a great hinderance in restoring normalcy of law and order.

(4) Such disturbances are generally planned well in advance. According to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, “To say that the authorities were taken by surprise is not an adequate answer at all.”

(5) Socio-economic factors which are conducive to communal tension are available in abundance e. g. business rivalry, personal animosity between people of different communities.

(6) Rumours play an important role in rousing local passions.

(7) Certain political parties are some times active and frequently some of

them want to keep the communal tension. “The experience of last 25 years demonstrates that postures taken by political parties on communalism, whether pro or anti, result in fresh tensions and more serious showdowns.” (Dr. P. D. Sharma : Indian Police— A Developmental Approach).

(8) In order to show impartiality, the local authorities generally try to equate the aggressed and the aggressors in the communal disturbances.

(9) Communal press has generally played an ignomous part in adding fuel to fire and promoting communal frenzy by their irresponsible publications.

(10) According to Shri S.C. Misra, I. P., “Indian intelligence has never admitted the hand of Pakistan espionage in the communal rioting in India, perhaps because of the absence of concrete proof, but the suspicion is irresti-ble that many of the riots were engineered by interested communal elements at the behest of Pakistan.”

(11) “Communalism continues to be a political force and often erupts with violence as in the riots of Allahabad, Aligarh, Khulna, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Jalgaon and Bhiwani. It presents a perpetual threat to the country.”

(12) “Significantly communal riots have the tendency of repeating themselves at critical moments in the political history of the country” (Shri S.C. Misra—Police Administration in India).

4. Role of Police

Chronologically the police work connected with handling of communal disturbances, will fall under the following main heads :—

(i) Intelligence;

(ii) Decision-making—legal position and Govt, policy;

(iii) Preventive measures—advance arrests;

(iv) Planning and preparations for action;

(v) Actual handling—Timing of the operation, utilisation of available force and riot control techniques.

(vi) Mopping-up operations and follow-up action—investigation and prosecution in the courts.

(vii) Long-term measures to control or eradicate communal

disturbances. As far as communal riots are concerned, “Sudden outburst theory” is rarely correct. A study of communal riot cases reveals that there were earlier signs of communal tension which went unheeded due to inadequate and incorrect assessment of the situation by the police.

Through effective collection of correct and adequate intelligence regarding communal feelings and timely information of the trouble brewing or of existence of tension, police can alert the government machinery and canpreventthe actual disturbances or minimise the intensity.

For effective control of communal riot situations and for effectively directing the various police duties and collection and dissemination of intelligence, a district control room is required which should have adequate manpower, maps of the area, transport and good communication system i. e. wireless, teleprinters and telephone geared up.

To keep communal disturbances under control, recourse should immediately be taken to preventive arrests of the known ring-leaders, instigators, and financiers of communal tensions and all anti-social elements. This step should be taken along with persuasion and negotiation between responsible leaders of both communities.

Communal riots occur or take a bad turn only when police becomes ineffective. In dealing with communal riots, decision to take firm action is imperative in the interest of life and property of the country. Force has to be used at the early stages as any delay may lead to disasterous consequences and cause irreparable damage. Administration of regulatory orders under Section 30 of the Police Act is superior to the promulgation and enforcement of orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C., particularly in a democratic set-up.

5. Causes of Police Failure

The general criticism of the police and local civil authorities in the handling of communal disturbances in the past can be summed up as under :-

(i) Lack of effective leadership, indecision and lack of initiative at all levels due to fear of consequences of action taken.

(ii) Gross under-estimation of events and failure of intelligence planning.

(iii) Shortage of manpower at police stations, and of armed police;

(iv) Shortage of motor transport and riot drill equipment like tear gas;

(v) Demoralisation and discontentment in the force,

(vi) Lack of adequate training; lack of preparedness in dealing with communal riots.

(vii) Failure to organise proper patrols and pickets in riot-effected areas;

(viii) Failure to take effective police action and lack of impartiality in certain places in police officers.

(ix) A complacent attitude and improper appreciation of the situation in the early stages, leading to ineffective action in the initial period of the trouble.

(x) Failure to utilise and conserve the available police force properly, showing a lack of planning and organisation.

(xi) Poor system of public relations and communication due to which spread of false rumours is not checked. The help of press is not mobilized to counteract false rumours.

(xii) Seeking political support and approbation, resulting in dependence on political direction and guidance rather than appreciation of the situation by police officers.

Most of the studies/enquiries on communal riots bring out the fact that the delayed action on the part of the police and local authorities not only helped in mounting up of the tension but also made authorities unable to control it immediately.

6. Legal Armoury

The insertion of Section 153 A in the Indian Penal Code and the widening of its scope by the communal and election laws (Amendment Act 1969) has given adequate powers to the police. The good features of this law are that several offences have been made cognisable and non-bailable; offences committed on places of worship carry enhanced punishments and convictions under certain offences act as disqualification under Section 8 of the

Representation of the Peoples Act.

Adequate preventive measures can be taken by promulgating Section 144 of Cr PC and arrests can be made in proper time.

The following steps may be taken and law and order machinery should have special strategies and methods for dealing with the communal problems :-

(a) Creation of a special wing or some kind of an expertise in terms of staff in the police organisation;

(b) Assigning adequate powers to the police to take precautionary measures within the constitutional right to freedom and especially the right to religious freedom.

(5) Imposing of collective fines is a measure fundamentally based on an erroneous notion that innocent millions can correct the mischievous few. Similarly isolating a few dozen districts and administering warnings to the district authorities are naive exercises in window dressing. A firm action against the guilty touches only the fringe of the complex problem and the district administration can only play a secondary role.

(6) In a nascent democracy, a democratic ethos and secular outlook has to be built quite laboriously by instituting public debates in the universities, in the cities, towns and villages, in the press and T.V. and through other common platforms so that effective permanent solution to the communal problem may be worked out by a mentioned consensus. The elite and leaders of the masses have to take a lead through the various forms of mass media in instilling secular outlook in the masses. The civil authorities and police should have special indoctrination courses to educate them in building a multi-racial society having complete communal harmony.

(7) Constant vigilance and prompt action is required to curb the communal trouble. In riot-prone cities like Ranchi, Meerut, Delhi, ruthless suppression and effective action against law-breakers should be taken.

It will be relevant to refer to the findings of the Reddy Commission which inquired into the communal disturbance at Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat on and after September 19, 1969. Some useful recommendations are as under :-

(i) “Every occasion when firm action has been taken wherein force

has been used without hesitation, should not be made subject of a judicial enquiry by a commission otherwise it will have the effect of demoralizing the police force, creating in them a hesitancy to use force when the occasion or the situation demands."

(ii) It is the duty of the Government to ensure that minorities feel safe and secure in the country.

(iii) There should be a separate vigilance and intelligence section in each district of the police whose job it should be to gather all types of information even if it is of petty quarrels between Hindus and Muslims or between any minority and majority. The kind of intelligence will serve the authorities to take precautionary measures and prevent riots from spreading.

(iv) All top officials of the area where riots have broken out and continued for more than 24 hours must immediately face a departmental enquiry and punishment for their criminal negligence in not taking proper steps to nip the riots in the bud.

(v) Constant propaganda and education for secularism and against communal hatred will create the climate for the public opinion to fight communal misdeeds. If the state Government and the local officials are really non-communal and want to nip the riots in the bud they can successfully do it and can give a sense of security to the minorities. The general approach to the problem of minorities should be one of fair deal and protection from oppression.

(vi) Firm legal action should be taken against persons acting in a manner likely to create ill-will between the communities. Such cases once sent to the court should not be withdrawn for political reasons.

(vii) Govt. may consider issuing a notification directing that Section 4 of the Arms Act shall apply to specified cities and areas susceptible to violence and also consider notifying such arms which no person shall acquire or have in his possession or carry in cities or areas without a licence.

(viii) The District Collector and Superintendents of Police and their

subordinate staff should be fully conversant with the emergency scheme prepared for the area and the part which each of the subordinate officers will have to play.

(ix) Contradicting the rumours likely to inflame communal tension which are bound to get afloat at the happening of the slightest incident is of prime importance. The use of radio may be helpful in giving correct facts of the situation and contradicting rumours. Publicity vehicles can also be used.

(x) Static pickets should be so located and utilised to control the area.

(xi) Walkie-talkie sets should be provided to the police parties and telephones may be provided at vulnerable places. Adequate armed reserve force should be posted at sensitive places. Arrangements should be made for a photographer to assist police by taking suitable photographs of incidents.

(xii) Some compensation to victims for the loss suffered during the disturbance and for rehabilitation should be given. All dependents of a person killed in riots should be paid adequate compensation.

(xiii) Collective fines and the posting of the punitive police should be considered.

Some of the relevant recommendations made in Justice P. Jagmohan Reddy Report on enquiry into the communal disturbances in Bihar during 1967 are as follow :-

(i) It may be desirable for each State to have a Riot Commissioner whose duty will be to co-ordinate the efforts of the law-enforcing agencies during the communal disturbance in order to facilitate prompt and effective direction in dealing with the situation.

(ii) All police stations should have fire-arms with arrnge-ments for safeguarding their safety.

(iii) Police is generally utilised for a large number of duties such as clearing debris, removing corpses, escorting persons in danger of being attacked to safety, giving protection to persons and property. Such duties should be done by Home Guards or N.C.C.

(iv) There is room for improvement in the control room and need for quick transmission of information. There should be an arrangement under the charge of a responsible officer at the control room by which during the riots information relating to disturbances should be collected police station-wise so that at any given time persons in authority could know the overall picture.

Detailed case studies of various communal disturbances need to be carried out by the Bureau of Research and Development in collaboration with Internal Security Academy so that useful lessons can be drawn for guidance of police officers and civil authorities.

27th All-India Police Games

B. S. F. WREST ATHLETICS TROPHY

In a thrill-packed competition for top honours in athletics, the BSF stole the limelight at the All-India Police Games held at Kingsway Camp, Delhi in February this year. They defeated the CRPF, which had retained the trophy for six years, in the crucial dying moments of the athletics. The tally of points was BSF—271, CRPF—253 and Haryana—40.

Though defeated, the CRPF were not at all disgraced. In fact, of the six records established in the meet, four were set by CRPF athletes.

Two of the records were broken by Olympian Hari Chand of CRPF. To Hari Chand also belonged the distinction of being declared as the best athlete alongwith Ajaib Singh of the BSF.

Hari Chand’s record-breaking feat in 5,000 metres race came shortly after Home Minister Charan Singh had inaugurated the meet at a colourful ceremony marked by the releasing of the pigeons and fanfare on February 15.

Hari Chand's time of 14: 8.8 improved his own record of 14:16.4 by nearly 7.6 sec. Saini (Rajasthan) who finished second also broke the record with a timing of 14: 13.2.

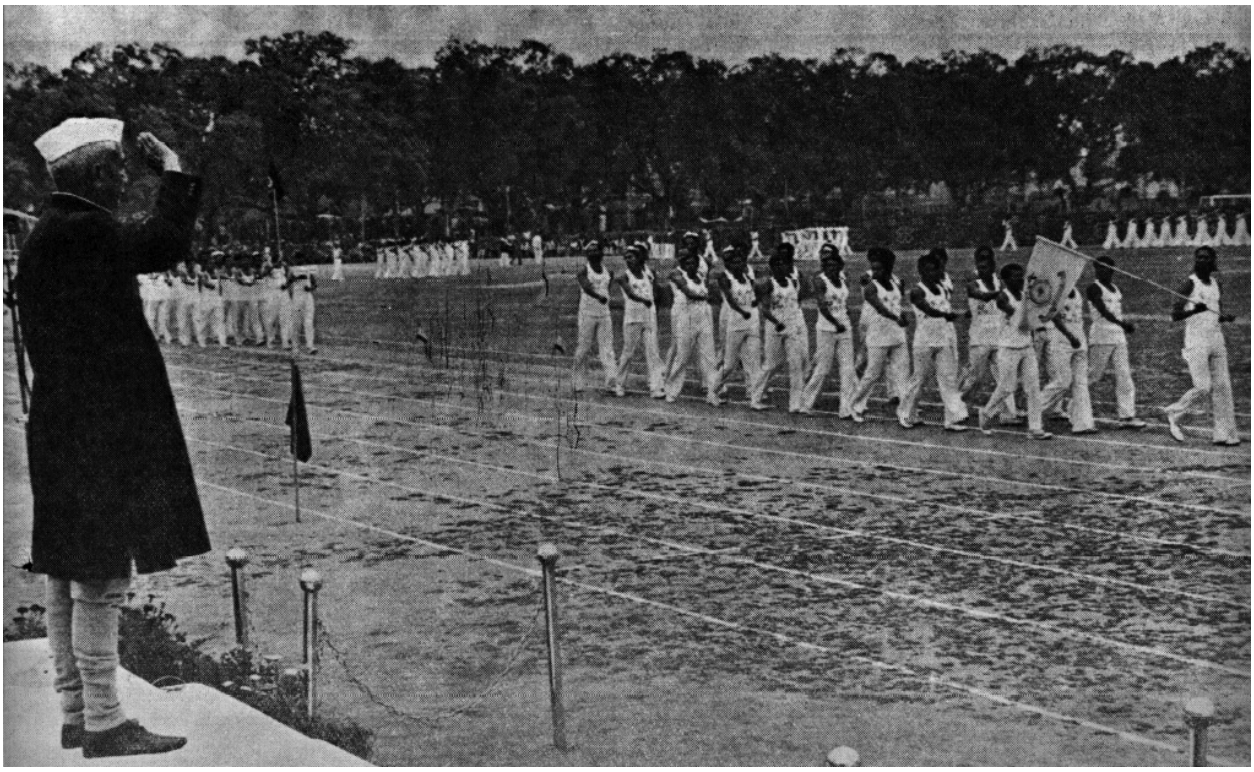
On the third day of the meet, Hari Chand established the new record in

10,000 metres race. His new timing in the 10,000 metres on the cinder track had a special significance, for it was achieved under pouring rain. He clocked 29 minutes 41.4 secs, an improvement of 5.6 secs over his own previous meet record.

Hari Chand had bagged a gold medal in 1,500 metres race also.

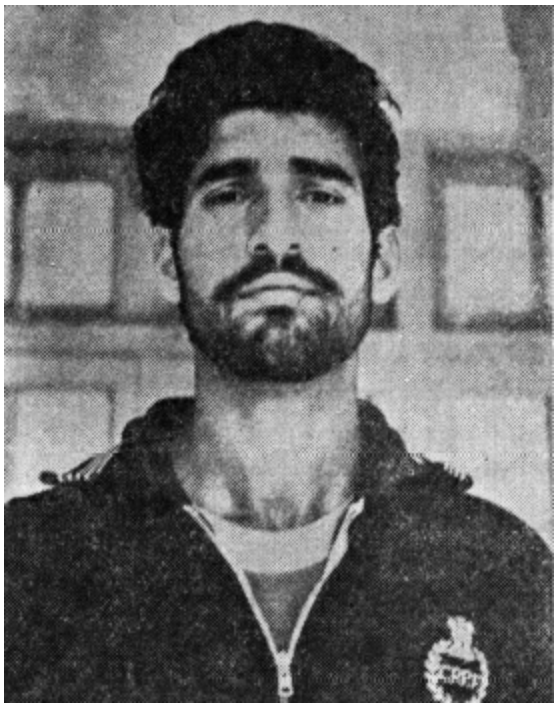
On February 16, the second day of the meet, Praveen Kumar of BSF set a new record when he threw the discus 55.72 metres, improving upon his previous mark by 1.30 metres.

Three new marks were set on the concluding day of the Games. Parbhat of Central Reserve Police Force had a tally of 6,553 points in the decathlon. Balvinder Singh of Border Security Force was second with 6,225 and Janak Chand of CRPF third with 6,087.



Home Minister Charan Singh takes salute as CRPF athletes march past on the opening day of the athletics.

R. S. Bal of CRPF cleared 64.20 metres for a new record in the hammer throw event, relegating the celebrated Praveen Kumar of BSF to second place. Praveen could only manage 54.34 metres. J. S. Bhullar of CRPF was third with 52.90 metres.



Parbhat Singh

The third new mark was set by Gurdeep Singh of BSF in the shot put event. His throw was 16.88 metres with team-mate Bahadur Singh coming second with 16.02 metres. S. Bhullar of CRPF was third with a throw of 14.46 metres.

Ajaib Singh of BSF claimed the sprint double. Fe won the 100 metres in 10 9 secs and the 200 metres in 22.0 secs.

Shri Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India, who gave away the prizes at the conclusion of the 27th All India Police Games, stressed the importance of the triumph of sportsman's spirit. He was happy that police teams from all parts of the country were participating the games in a true spirit.

The Prime Minister stated that the work of the police was such that it had to annoy some people. However, whatever the work the policemen may do, he added, the treatment should be humane and even difficult tasks should be performed with gentlemanliness.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the policemen participating the games will leave with a resolve that they would always act as friends of the people and equality and good treatment would be the hallmark of their work.

RESULTS

100 Meters Run

1. Ajaib Singh (BSF) 10.9s
2. Shashi Dharan (BSF) 11.1s
2. K. G. Joseph (CRPF) 11.2s
4. P. Kanjambu (CRPF) 11.4s
5. Subramaniam (T. N.) 11.5s
6. Murugaiyn (Tamil Nadu) 11.6s

200 Meters Run

1. Ajaib Singh (BSF) 22.0s
2. B. Kanjambu (CRPF) 22.7s
3. Baldev Singh (BSF) 22.7s
4. K. G. Joseph (CRPF) 22.9s
5. Subramanian (T. N.) 23.6s
6. K. M. Dewakar (Karnatak) 22.8s

400 Meters Run

1. Ajaib Singh (BSF)
2. Baldev Singh (BSF)
3. Sucha Singh (Punjab)
4. Manjatender Singh (Pb.)
5. Bachu Singh (CRPF)
6. Veer Pal Singh (Delhi)

800 Meters Run

1. Puran Mal (ITBP) 1:54.2s
2. M. V. Verghese (CRPF) 1:55.0s

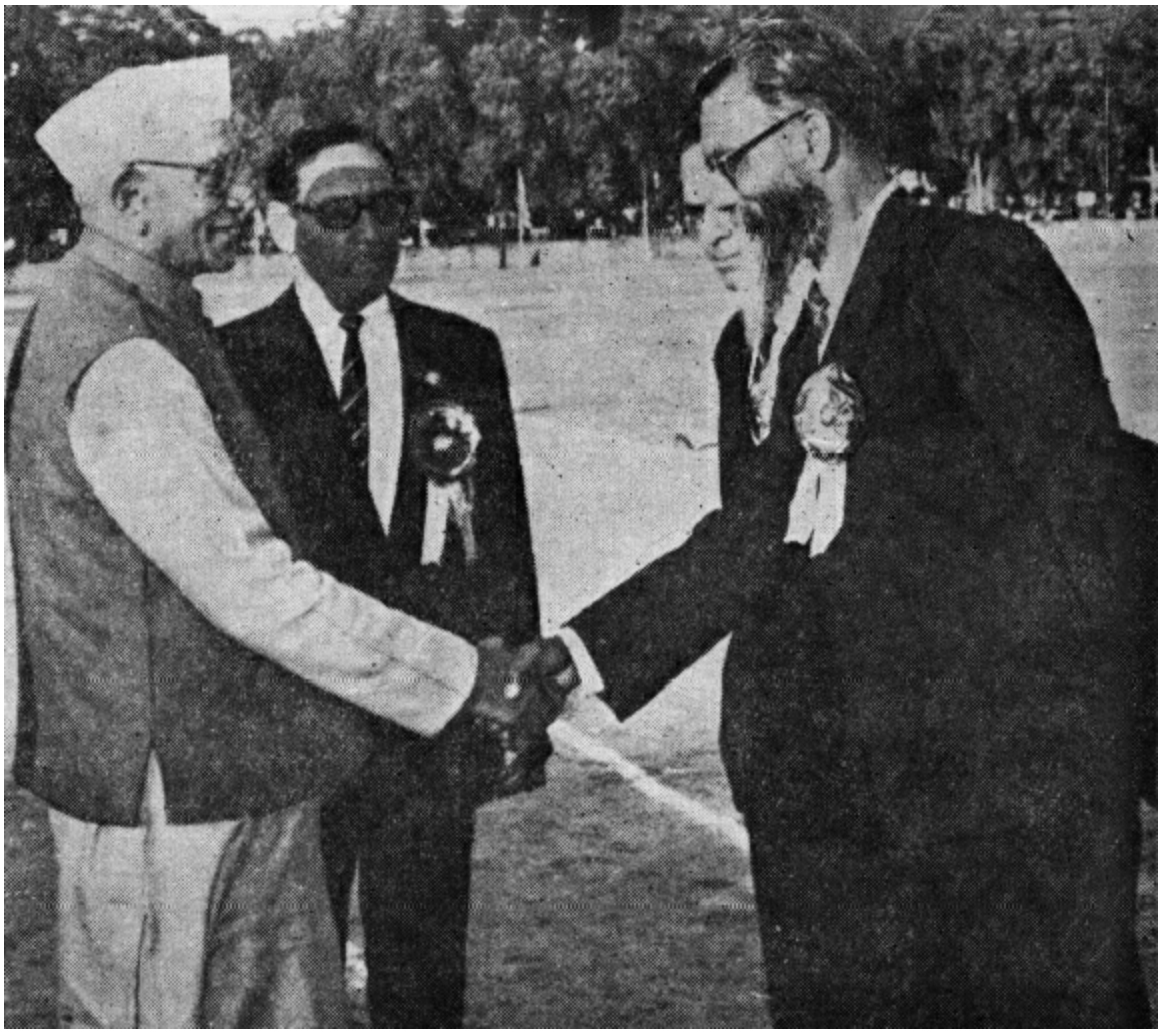
3. Harbhajan Singh (BSF) 1:55.1s
4. Jarnail Singh (BSF) 1:55.4s
5. Jatru Khalko (CRPF) 1:55.8s
6. Chokkalingam (T. N.) 1:5 5.9s

1500 Meters Run

1. Hari Chand (CRPF) 3:54.5s
2. Gopal Kishan Saini (R.) 5:56.3s
3. Chander Parkash (CRPF) 3:56.5s
4. Sucha Singh (BSF) 4:01.5s
5. Kashmira Singh (BSF) 4:07.0s
6. Amar Singh (Punjab) 4:07.6s

5,000 Meters Run

1. Hari Chand (CRPF) 14:8.8s
2. Gopal Kishan Saini (R.) 14:13.2s
3. Mohar Singh (BSF) 14:32.6s
4. Pradeep Kumar (CRPF) 14:49.6s
5. Darshan Singh (BSF) 15:5.0s
6. Lakhbir Singh (Punjab) 15:9.0s



Shri B. Verma, IGP Sector III. being introduced to Prime Minister Desai.



Inspector Khanna receiving trophy for gymnastics championship.

10,000 Meters Run

l. Hari Chand (CRPF) 29:41.4s
2. Pradeep Kumar (CRPF) 30:24.6s
3. Mohan Singh (BSF) 30:57.4s
4. Todar Mal (ITBP) 31:16.2s
5. T. K. Tirky (Orissa) 31:49.0s
6. Lakhbir Singh (Punjab) 31:58.0s

3,000 M. Steeplechase

1. Gopal Krishan Sani (Raj) 9:3.0s
2. Pardeep Kumar (CRPF) 9:11.8s
3. N. K. Chanderbhan (CRPF) 9:20.0s

4. Ishwar Singh (BSF) 9:27.2s
5. Darshan Singh (BSF) 9:28.2s
6. Ujagar Singh (Haryana) 9:50.6s

110 M. Hurdles

1. Lahmbar Singh (BSF) 14.6s
2. A S. Randhawa (BSF) 15.2s
3. Nazar Singh (CRPF) 15.3s
4. A N. Ganyulu (AP.) 15.4s
5. Om Prakash (Haryana) 15.4s
6. Didar Singh (CRPF) 15.6s

400 M. Hurdles

1. Lahmbar Singh (BSF) 53.7s
2. B. Nageswara (A.P.) 54.0s
3. Didar Singh (CRPF) 54.0s
4. Raj Balkar Singh (BSF) 54.0s
5. Bakshish Singh (Punjab) 56.0s
6. Nazar Singh (CRPF) 56.2s

4 X 100 M. Hurdles

1. B.S.F. Team 43.1s
2. C.R.P.F. Team 43.5s
3. Kerala Team 44.1s
4. Tamil Nadu Team 44.1s
5. U. P. Team 44.4s
6. Punjab Team 44.5s

4 X 400 M. Relay

1. B.S.F. Team 3:18.8s
2. C.R.P.F. Team 3:19.8s
3. Punjab Team 3:21.9s’
4. Tamil Nadu Team 3:27.8s
5. U.P. Team 3:28.8s
6. Madhya Pradesh Team 3:29.2s

Marathon Race

1. Avtar Singh (Haryana) 2hrs 27min 29.0s
2. Ranjit Singh (Haryana) 2hrs 29min 28.0s
3. Rasdeo Singh (CRPF) 2hrs 29min 310s
4. Niranjan Singh (BSF) 2hrs 31min 16.0s
5. Vinod Kumar (Punjab) 2hrs 32min 57.4s
6. Kundan Singh (BSF) 2hrs 40min 24.8s

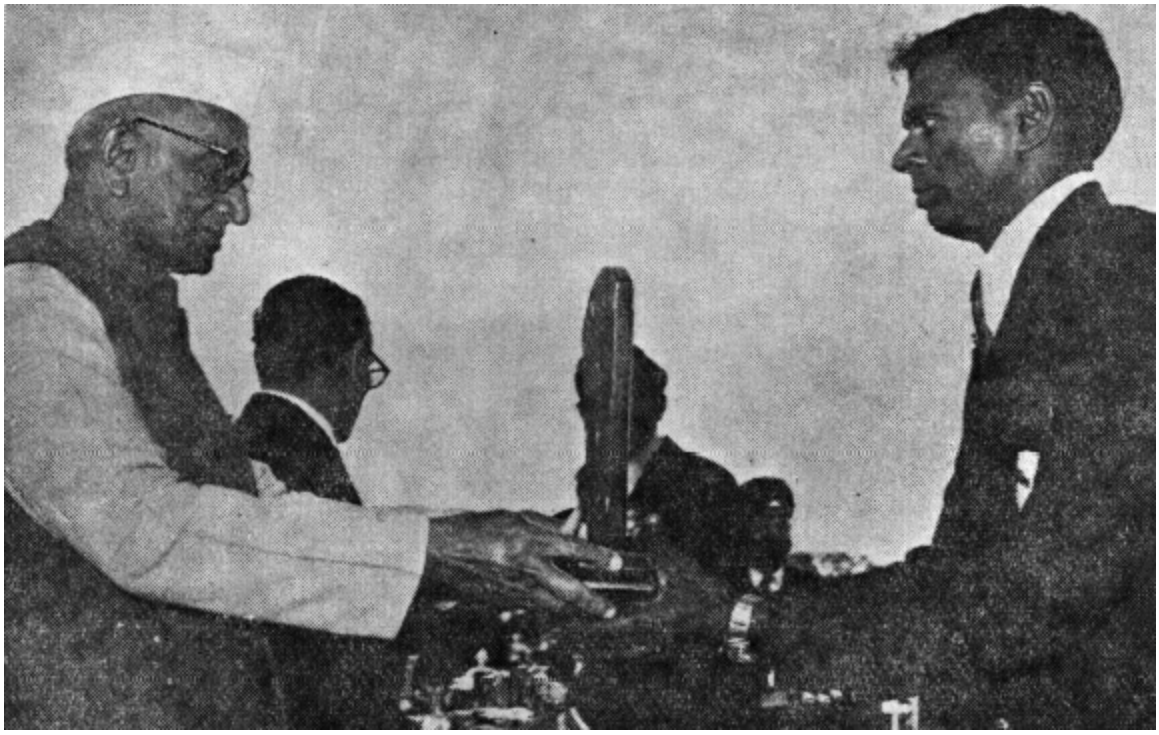
High Jump

1. Nashib Singh (CRPF) 1.93m
2. Chhagan Singh (CRPF) 1.90m
3. Rama Shankar Yadav (U.P) 1.85m
4. Balwinder Singh (BSF) 1.85m
5. Ram Givind (M. P.) 1.70m
   Param Jit Singh (Punjab)
   R.D. Tiwari (Orissa)
   Om Parkash (Haryana)
   Rama Kant (U. P.)
6. Anganyalu(A. P.) 1.70s

T.R. Kandraj (T. N.)

Broad Jump (Long Jump)

1. Shashi Dharan (BSF) 7.24m



Coach Babu Rao, Assistant Commandant, getting the Kabaddi championship trophy

AT THE VICTORY STAND



4. Parbhat Singh (CRPF) 6.82m
5. George Joseph (M.P.) 6.80m
6. Chinna Swamy (T. N.) 6.61m

Hop, Step and Jump (Triple Jump)

1. Dakshna Murti (T. N.) 15.12m
2. K. Sundram (CRPF) 14.65m
3. George Joseph (M. P.) 14.41m
4. Jasvinder Singh (BSF) 14.38m
5. V. Dutt(CRPF) 13.77m
6. Balvinder Singh (BSF) 13.70m

Pole Vault

1. R. L. Pandey (U. P.) 3.95m
2. Mohinder Singh (Haryana) 3.90m
3. Phool Kumar (Haryana) 3.80m
4. Mangal Singh (CRPF) 3.70m
5. Lakhbir Singh (BSF) 3.70m
6. T. Balagopalan (CRPF) 3.70m

Shot Put

1. Gurdeep Singh (BSF) 16.88m
2. V. Bahadur Singh (BSF) 16.02m
3. S. Bhullar (CRPF) 14.46m
4. A. P. Mann (CRPF) 14.34m
5. Rachhpal Singh (Punjab) 14.01m
6. Balkar Singh (Puniab) 13.92m

Discus Throw

1. Parveen Kumar (BSF) 55.72m

2. R. S. Bal (CRPF) 49.40m
3. Balkar Singh (Punjab) 45.96m
4. A. P. Mann (CRPF) 44.18m
5. Gurdeep Singh (BSF) 43.86m
6. Gurdeep Singh (Raj) 40.28m

Javelin Throw

1. Narinder Singh (BSF) 66.12m
2. B. Susheelan (CRPF) 64.84m
3. Bhagwan Singh (CRPF) 61.66m
4. Pritam Singh (BSF) 57.26m
5. Surender Singh (Punjab) 55.82m
6. Sada Phal (U.P.) 55.80m

Hammer Throw

1. R. S. Bal (CRPF) 64.20m
2. Parveen Kumar (BSF) 54.34m
3. J.S. Bhullar (CRPF) 52.90m
4. Bahal Singh (BSF) 52.02m
5. Piara Singh (BSF) 51.24m
6. Ladhu Ram (I.T.B.P.) 47.24m

Decathlon

1. Parbhat Singh (CRPF) 6553pts.
2. Balvinder Singh (BSF) 6225pts.
3. Janak Chand (CRPF) 6087pts.
4. Gaya Pathi Raja (A.P.) 5696pts.

5. Jarnail Singh (Punjab) 5661pts.
6. Hira Singh (I.T.B.P) 5313pts.

POLICE GAMES RESULTS ATA GLANCE

HOCKEY

Winners	B.S.F
Runners-up	Punjab
Hardline Winners	C.R.P.F

FOOTBALL

Winners	B.S.F.
Runners-up	Rajasthan
Hardline Winners	Punjab

VOLLEYBALL

Winners	BS.F.
Runners-up	Kerala
Hardline Winners	U.P

BASKETBALL

Winners	B.S.F.
Runners-up	C.R.P.F
Hardline Winners	U.P

KABADDI

Winners	C.R.P.F
Runners-up	Delhi
Hardline Winners	Tamil Nadu

WRESTLING

Winners	B.S.F.
Runners-up	Delhi
Hardline Winners	C.R.P.F

GYMNASTICS

Team Championship	C.R.P.F
Runners-up	B.S.F

ATHLETICS

Winners	B.S,F
Runners-up	C.R.P.F,
Third Place	Haryana.

Third Place In Wrestling

The CRPF obtained third place in the 27th All India Police Games Wrestling Championships held at Delhi in Febuary 1978.

The following are the winners of gold medals for the CRPF :-

Ct. Sant Raj	(52 Kgs)
SI Raghbir Singh	(82 Kgs)

Those who won the silver medals in wrestling were :

NK Ram Raj (82 Kgs),

Insp. Om Prakash Singh

(90 Kgs) and Insp. Ishwar Singh(100 Kgs)

Sukhwant Singh had to contend himself with a bronze medal in over 100 Kgs weight.

Twenty wrestlers represented the CRPF in the champioship. The BSF had fielded many new faces.



Matman Raghbir Singh receives trophy on behalf of CRPF.



CRPF forwards on the prowl in the tie against Punjab Police.

THIRD PLACE IN HOCKEY

CRPF won the hard-line match against Madhya Pradesh Police by two goals to nil on February 15, 1978 during the 27th All-India Police Games.

Earlier the CRPF had won the quarter-final tie against Assam Police with a margin of three goals. In the semi-finals, the CRPF lost to Paujab Police in tie-breaker (2-4).

Punjab Police had included in their team two players who had represented Guru Nanak University in January 1978. A protest was lodged. However the appeal was rejected as the players stated that they were on rolls of Punjab Police for the last two years.

CRPF failed to convert two good opportunities in the first half. The Punjab Police were able to score a goal from a defensive lapse.

PUNJAB POLICE BEAT CRPF IN FOOTBALL

The Central Reserve Police Force team were defeated by Punjab Police in the quarter-finals match of the 27th All-India Police Games Football Championship held at Delhi on February 11, 1978.

VICTORY IN KABADDI

The CRPF kabaddi team retained the championship in the All-India Police Games, 1978 for the second year in succession. The team performed well, maintaining initiative and offensive in the two matches it played.

The CRPF thrashed Tamil Nadu Police (27-3) on Febuary 12 and Delhi Police (36-6) the next day in the final.

The performance of the following players was praise-worthy :—

SI Lal Chand, NK Yashpal Singh, NK Vijai Singh and NK Amar Singh.

Quilon Athletics

CRPF athletes participated in Inter-State Meet held at Quilon. The following positions were achieved during the meet :—

Gold Medal

Insp. R S. Bal (Hammer Throw)

Silver Medals

Insp. R.S. Bal (Discus Throw)

S.I. Parbhat Singh (Decathlon)

Team (Relay 4x 100m)

Bronze Medals

S.I. Pradeep Kumar

(3000m Steeple Chase)

HC. Nazar Singh (400m Hurdles)

S.I. B. Sushilan (Javelin Throw)

Vishal Singh (800m Run-Senior Bovs)

4th Place

S. I. Pradeep Kumar (5000m Run)

S. I. A.P. Mann (Shot Put and Discus Throw)

N.K. Rasdeo Singh (Marathon)

S.I. J S. Bhullar (Hammer Throw)

5th Place

Ct. N.K. Chandra Bhan
(3000m Steeps Chase)

6th Place

NK. Prem Chandran (Pole Vault)
L/NK M.V. Verghese (800M Run)

CRPF ARE GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONS



N. B. Bhonsle, who bagged individual championship, in action at the parallel bar.

The CRP won the gymnastic championship of the 27th All-India Police Games held at Delhi in February 1978. The gymnasts of the CRPF obtained the following positions :—

Vaulting Horse

S. Bhattacharya	II
N. B. Bhonsle	V
Abdul Hussain	VI

Parallel Bar

N. B. Bhonsle	I
S. Bhattacharya	IV
Abdul Hussain	V

Pomelled Horse

Dev Prakash	V
N. B. Bhonsle	**VI**

Roman Rings

S. Bhattacharya	I
Chamu Singh	II
N. B. Bhonsle	IV
Dev Prakash	V

Horizontal Bar

Dev Prakash	IV

N. B. Bhonsle V

S. Bhattacharya VI

Floor Exercises

V. K. Bhonsle III

N. B. Bhonsle VI

The first position in individual championship went to N. B. Bhonsle and the second position to S. Bhattacharya, both of the CRPF.

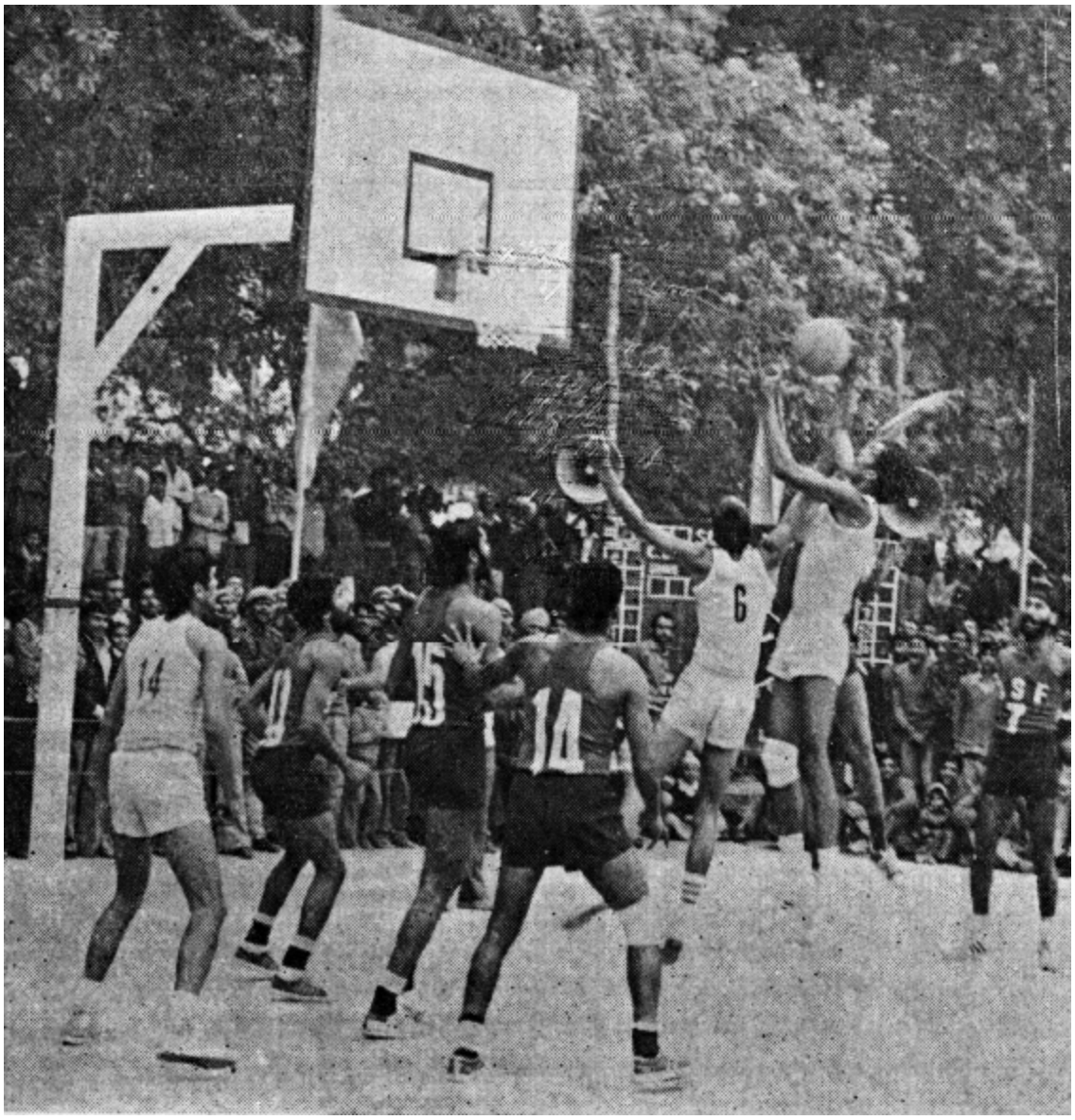
LAURELS FOR KABADDI TEAM

CRPF kabaddi team participated in the various tournaments and won laurels as under :

(a) Delhi State Kabaddi Championship—Championship;

(b) Kabaddi Tournament at Muzaffar Nagar—Runners-Up; and

(c) Birla Kabaddi Tournament at Delhi—Hardline Trophy.



Central Reserve Police Force team on the attack in the final against B. S. F.

RUNNERS-UP IN BASKETBALL

CRPF, were beaten by the BSF in a thrilling final on the occasion of the 27th All-India Police Games held in Delhi in Febuary this year.

CRPF won the quarter-final tie against Andhra Pradesh Police with a score of 86-58. The semi-finals match against U. P. Police was won (73-51).

In the final match against BSF, the BSF team generally maintained lead of 2 to 4 points. On occasions, CRPF team took the lead but it was lost within a short time. In the second half, the CRP team was unable to keep pace with

BSF scoring and lost 67-79.

Northern Railway down CRPF

Last year's runners-up Northern Railway won the Delhi Hockey Championship for Gateley Cup, dethroning holders CRPF 8-7 in the double tie-breaker in the final at the Shivaji Stadium in Delhi. Thus the Railway team avenged their 0-1 defeat at the hands of CRP squad in the last year's final.

The tie-breaker was applied when the rival teams failed to score in the regulation period,

Central Reserve Police Force entered the final when they took the measure of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking by five goals to four in the tie-breaker.

Madras Swimming CRP AT TOP

The Central Swimming Team of CRPF, which is having its offseason practice in Madras, participated in the Police-Public Swimming competition held at the Indian Institute of Technology Swimming Pool, Madras on February 26, 1978.

CRPF won the men's team championship with 79 points.

The individual championship for men went to T. G. Sendhil of Adarsh Higher Secondary School who secured 12 points.

In water polo match, CRPF beat Tamil Nadu team by six goals to five.

The following new state records were set by the CRPF swimmers during the meet :-

K. Somasekaran	(100m Freestyle) Im. 20.0 sec and (200 m Freestyle) 2M 22 2. secs.
R.S. Nair	(100m Butterfly) lm. 12.0 secs.
P.V. Pillai	(100m Backstroke) lm. 11.0 secs and (200m Backstroke) 2M. 38. 3 secs.
D. Celement	(400m individual Medlay and Relay) 6M.
Team event	(4 X 400 Mtrs. Free Relay) 4M. 22. o secs.

CYCLONE RELIEF

In addition to the bank draft amounting to Rs. 7, 92, 175 presented to Home Minister Charan Singh by the Director General on February 2, 1978 at Rabindra Rangshala, New Delhi in the aid of the cyclone victims, further donations to the tune of Rs. 8,443 have been received and are being remitted to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. The total amount donated by CRPF will thus be Rs. 8,00,618.95.

Volleyball: CRP lose to up

In the volleyball championship of the All India Police Games, the CRPF lost (13-15, 8-15 & 9-15) to U.P. Police in the hard line match.

Earlier the CRPF had won the quarter-final match against Mani-pur Police, the score being 15-3, 15-10 and 15-6.

In the semi-finals, the BSF had beaten CRPF 15-9, 6-15, 15-10 and 15-3. The CRPF team had earlier defeated BSF in open tournament but were unable to defeat them in the Police Games. Our team did not play their usual game especially in third and fourth games.

"BALKANJI BARI"

On Sunday, January 29, 1978, Group Centre Gandhinagar started "BALKANJI BARF"—an organisation for the all-round development of children of CRPF personnel. To begin with, there were 90 children in the "Bari".

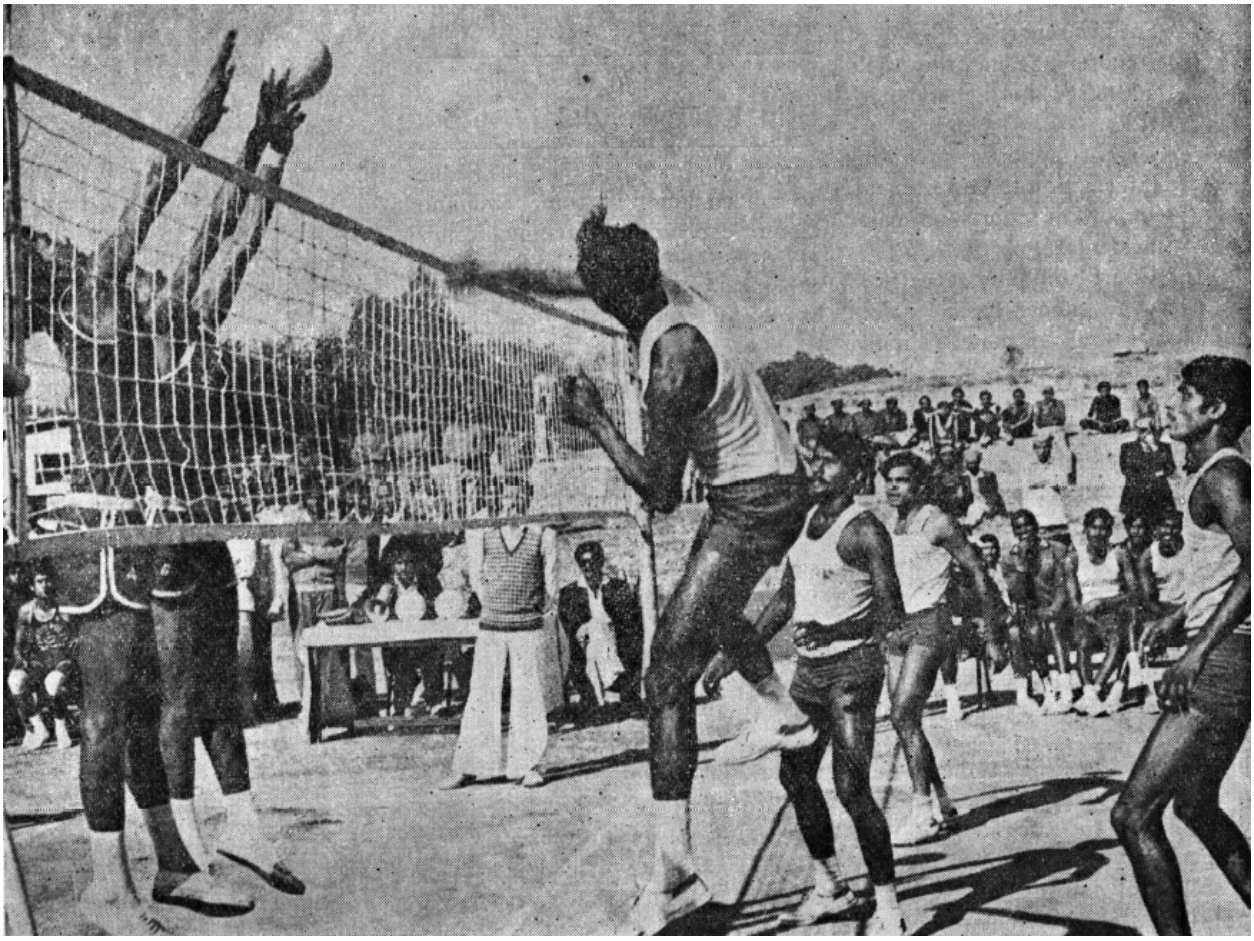
This body seeks to provide children with a happy environment, enabling them to live a fuller life.

Children's meetings form an important feature of this organisation. They get together now in Group Centre everyday for recreational programmes and physical exercises. They carry out physical exercises for some 20 minutes every day, and get together for recreational programmes—songs, games, dances, sports and story-telling.

Dramatic performances, sports competitions, outings and excursions are all part of the activities of Balkanji Bari.

Children up to 14 years have been made primary members and boys and girls between 14 to 18 have become companion members. CRP officers, SOs and other members of the Force are patron members; guardian members and associate members.

Group Centre CRPF Gandhinagar has started five groups of 20 children each. With this, the parents have found a very healthy change in theattitude of the children.



An exciting moment in the CRP-Manipur tie in Police Games Volleyball championship. CRP won (3-0)

WRITING REPORTS

by

Brig. K. M. Pandalai (Retd.)

All officers will, at one time or other, have to write a report. Staff officers and commanders at higher levels will have to write many and important ones too. Ability to express clearly and concisely is of paramount importance to an officer. Writing, like speaking, can be assiduously cultivated. It needs patience and application. You cannot write unless you have knowledge. Writing often betrays a person's brain. If his brain is empty, no felicity with words can fill the void.

There are many kinds of reports. Common ones are:

(a) Periodic reports.

(b) Minutes of a conference/ meeting.

(c) Specific reports.

(d) Reports from the field addressed to higher authorities.

(e) Urgent reports providing information to Government.

(f) Important reports on major incidents.

(h) Court of inquiry reports.

There are some basic factors common to all reports. Firstly, you have to muster all the relevant information. This may involve delving into records, turning up books of reference, asking others who deal with the subject and sifting all the information obtained. Secondly, you have to be clear as to what is wanted, why it is wanted and who ultimately needs the report. Unless you are clear as to what is wanted, you may be barking up the wrong tree. The purpose for which the information is required will have a direct bearing on the presentation of the report and the time you have to submit it. Who ultimately wants it will decide the quantum of information you may put into it and the details you will go into. Thirdly, all reports have to be factually correct. Fourthly, your recommendations, if any, should be natural deduction from the arguments you have adduced earlier.

Periodic Reports

These are routine reports, quite often submitted in laid down pro-forma to facilitate rendition. This does not, however, imply that these are to be taken lightly and reports are submitted late or incorrect information is furnished.

When factual information varies from a previous report, an explanatory note is welcome. For example, if there is considerable decrease in the quantity of practice ammunition in this current report compared to the previous report, you may add that this is due to condemnation of some ammunition or expenditure on annual range classification firing. In the fortnightly intelligence report, if you state that the political situation is “tense”, an explanatory para as to the cause is warranted. Or, for that matter, if the monthly mess rate in one Company is markedly high compared to others, the reason for this may be indicated. In short, instead of mechanically answering queries in stereotyped fashion, you should put yourself in the place of the recipient of your report and render it lucid and complete. Offer comments or interpretation based on your local knowledge and experience.

Minutes of a Conference/Meeting

Broadly speaking conferences and meetings are of two categories. Firstly, periodic, with laid down agenda, procedure and attendance. Secondly, particular or special conference/meeting to consider some important problem. In the case of the first category, it may not be necessary to record the details of discussion or views expressed by participants. This would make the minutes unnecessarily lengthy. It may be adequate, if the actual decision or recommendation on each item of the agenda is recorded. In meetings of the second category, brief resume of the views expressed by participants may be recorded before the final decision or recommendation. Where important policy decisions are involved, the minutes should make it clear that various aspects of a problem and different viewpoints were considered before decision was arrived at. As Cicero once pointed out, “Nothing is so absurd that someone has not called profound; nothing so profound that someone has not called it absurd.”

Specific Reports

As an officer on the spot, normally you are in the picture as to what happened about which the higher authorities have called for a report. Your headquarters have seen a garbled version as appeared in the press and has only a scanty information from your wireless message. You should appreciate the anxiety of headquarters to know all relevant facts as early as possible. Make a thorough study of the entire problem, if you are not already seized of

the details. Meet local authorities and ascertain the background and the likely future trend. Having marshalled your facts, proceed to compose your report. In a brief introductory paragraph state the genesis. Then,. proceed to narrate the actual developments in the correct chronological order. In the penultimate para, state the present position, and action taken by authorities concerned. In the final para, you may offer your comments/recommendation if you feel competent to do so or called upon to do so.

Reports from field

The approach to this report is on similar lines as the previous report. However, in this case, you are initiating the report on your own. Carefully consider the details to be included and the mode of reporting. It is a safe principle to assume that the person who you are addressing is not aware of the matter and include enough details to make a complete coherent picture. Include other units and intermediary formations in your distribution to avoid queries.

Urgent reports to Government

Reports providing information to questions in Parliament seldom allow adequate time to a unit. By experience, you will recognise matters which will eventually attract the attention of Parliament. All factual data, records and copy of any earlier report to higher authorities should be kept safe and handy. It is absolutely essential that your report is correct in all details and answers fully the question raised. Refrain from comments or interpretations unless specifically asked for. The information you are asked to furnish will be furnished by local authorities and perhaps by some other authorities too. Hence your facts and figures should be authentic and incontrovertible.

Reports relating to major incidents

As the officer whose Battalion/ Company may have assisted local authorities in the incident, your report will be significant. Ensure that diaries, records, etc. from the time the Battalion/Company i alerted to the time the incident is over and your unit/sub-unit returns to the camp is correctly maintained in all details. Your report will naturally be based on these documents. Check and recheck timings, places, incidents in their correct chronological order with colleagues and subordinates instead of trusting your

own memory. The report should contain essential details, free from guess work or surmises. Do not comment on other forces or officers, unless this has a direct bearing on the actions of your own unit. Satisfy personally, by interrogating individuals concerned and checking with their immediate superiors when you recommend any one for rewards.

Confidential Reports

Initiation of annual confidential reports does not unfortunately receive the attention it deserves. This is one of the more important responsibilities of an officer, almost a sacred trust. Compilation of reports on officers has been facilitated considerably these days. Even so, give considerable thought to the remarks you append. The report should do full justice to the individual reported upon. Your personal knowledge of the people will help you in assessment. If you are new to the unit, or the person reported upon is a new arrival, it is better to state that you do not know the individual sufficiently well to report on him. Senior officers judge you by the manner in which you render ACR's on subordinates.

Court of Enquiry

The aim of a court of inquiry is to establish certain facts and at times to fix responsibility for acts of omission and commission. An officer conducting a court of inquiry will do well to keep an open mind. Seventy per cent of our courts of inquiry are straight-forward and routine. But courts of inquiry involving character and reputation of personnel and/or loss of valuable government property etc., will demand considerable tact and patience to unravel the truth. Higher authorities may be requested to remove personnel who try to influence witnesses or whose physical presence in the unit restrains witnesses from giving their testimony in a free, unfettered manner.

Study the terms of reference of the court of enquiry. Go through previous reports and records. List essential witnesses in the chronological order if possible. At least two corroborating witnesses are required to establish a fact. If the evidence of one witness is contradicted by another, a third witness will be required to establish a fact. A witness may give his evidence in the way he is accustomed to. However, record only relevant matter. By discreet questioning elicit all relevant information. Hearsay evidence is inadmissible. However, a witness could be called in if you consider his evidence essential

to establish an important point.

A court of enquiry should be recorded in simple, easily understood language. The order in which the witnesses are examined should lead to the logical building up of the case. If the court is to record an opinion, this should be based entirely on the evidence adduced. Do not allow your personal knowledge to bias the issue.

Reports a service officer has to render during a long career are a legion. Be accurate and truthful in your reports. Avoid rhetoric or exaggeration for the mere effect.

"Tell the news in the first sentence" is a rule of journalism. It is a sound rule for all writing. Look at the book of Genesis. The first sentence is : "In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth". Now you know what the chapter is.

Many senior officers prefer concise reports. The author should know the mind of the person he is addressing and decide for himself. Winston Churchill in wartime memoranda demanded that his Cabinet colleagues confine their reports on the most momentous matters to a single page. "It is sheer laziness not compressing thought into a reasonable space," he stated.

When you have finished writing, put it aside for as long as time permits. Go through your work, cut out unnecessary words and sentences. Make corrections and improvements in grammar and style. You may ask the following questions at the time of revision. Is the report fair and to the point ? Have the facts been presented in logical sequence? Have all pertinent questions likely to arise in the reader's mind been answered ?

Read the report aloud: if it is easy to read you may be sure of its being easy to understand. If you hesitate over a word, phrase or sentence, take a second look. Finally don't allow yourself to be lulled into feeling that writing a report is an easy thing to do. Don't I know ?

POLICE ITS ACCOUNTABILITY

by

ANANDASWARUP GUPTA

The papers have been full of reports of police torture during the Emergency, now that the curbs on the Press are removed. Such reports have created the impression that the police are a blood-thirsty, torture-loving lot. This is far from the truth although there may be some sadists in the police force as there are in other professions. In fact, the behaviour of policemen is directly relatable to the authority to whom they are made accountable.

The police system of this country was devised by the British in the wake of the revolt of the Sepoys in 1857. Their anxiety was to frame a system of administration that would help perpetuate their rule in the country, effectively and economically. Dependence on the British Army was not a practical nor a financially feasible proposition. The loyalty of the Sepoys could no longer be relied upon. A police force was needed to serve as an army of occupation in civil garb and be so organized that though provided with arms it would not be in a position to rebel.

There was only one Civil Service which manned all the senir positions, including those of the District Magistrates who controlled every branch of the administration in order to safeguard British financial and political interests. It was considered essential that the new police force should be controlled by the District Magistrates. This was ensured by Sec. 4 of the Police Act of 1861.

This was the era of British liberal thought and many felt that as the executive agents of the law, the police should be separate from judiciary. But this principle was not applied because of the political necessity of preserving British rule in India.

The question was examined in depth by Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, a distinguished legal luminary, who was appointed as the Law Member of Government of India in 1871. He recognized that the combination of judicial and executive functions was unreasonable. But being conscious of colonial rule he said, “the first principle which must be borne in mind is that the maintenance of the position of the district officers is absolutely essential to the maintenance of British rule, in India, and that any diminution in their influence and authority over the natives would be dearly purchased even by an improvement in the administration of justice...Within their own limits, and as regards the population of their own districts, the district officers are the Government, and they ought, I think, to continue to be so...”.

This meant, of course, that the police force was made primarily accountable to the political masters. It is this which enabled the British

Government to use the police as they willed for the suppression of the freedom struggle in this country. Many people still alive can recall brutalities perpetrated *in* 1942.

Unfortunately, a quarter century of Independence has not brought about any change in this position, which is altogether derogatory to the Rule of Law and it is this subordination of the police to the political masters through the District Magistrates which enabled the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the states to use the police, as they willed, for the enforcement of the Emergency.

It is now known that the primary objective of the Emergency was to break the back of the Opposition, and incarceration and torture were essential tactics for the attainment of this objective. It is also known that in many places, blank forms of warrants of detention duly signed by the District Magistrates were supplied to the police and lists of persons to be detained were supplied by party members, on the fateful night of the proclamation of the Emergency. In most of the cases of torture that have come to notice, there has been no evidence to show that the police had any axe of their own to grind though, of course, there have been cases of over-zealousness to curry political favour.

The offices of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have been used for so long for serving political purposes that the political masters do not any more give written directions to them. The word travels through the district officers and party activists and the police, as loyal servants of the State, are not in a position to bother about any notions of accountability to the law. Indeed, the tendency in recent years has been to strengthen the control of the district officer over the Superintendent of Police whereas for all practical purposes the judiciary has been separated from the executive.

Mr. E.N. Mangat Rai, a distinguished civilian, put the issue in perspective in a letter published in The Statesman (April 7, 1977). He said that the Congress rout in the elections in Haryana resulted from the fact that “the people were alienated from the Government when the Deputy Commissioner was made the pivot of district administration”. He recalled that in the time of the late Pratap Singh Kairon, with whom he had worked as Chief Secretary, “some ethusias-tic IAS officers wanted to push through a change which would have placed all district functionaries including the District

Superintendent of Police under their control" and that "Kairon was receptive to the idea" but gave it up when he was told that "arming the District Magistrate with such drastic powers would have an undesirable impact".

He went on to observe : "With the advent of Mr. Bansi Lal...in Haryana, the Superintendent of Police and other district functionaries were placed under the administrative control of the District Magistrate. This was a dangerous move and now we know what happened during the Emergency. The District Magistrate used the police to meet his target of compulsory sterlization. In neighbouring Punjab where the DSP was not under the District Magistrate, the police did not indulge in excesses".

Mr. Mangat Rai revealed that, impressed by the success of the system in Haryana, the Chief Secretaries met last year to adopt the same pattern for the rest of the country. As a result, the Union Home Secretary issued a circular to all State Governments to place the DSP under the District Magistrate". He concluded : "I know that some IAS officers have advised the Government to grab more power but this is against the precept of a good administrator. During the Emergency some officers who respected old values were removed from positions of power. I am glad that the new Government has taken steps to rehabilitate those who refused to become puppets in the hands of the masters".

I lectured at successive courses for Superintendents of Police (about 300 officers in all) at the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi, and the Sardar Vallab-bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad during the Emergency.

I insisted that they must ensure that there was no abuse of the powers of the police in their respective districts. But, I found in every course, frustration writ large on the faces of the officers. They invariably asked how they could stand up against the demands made on them and their subordinates, directly or through District Officers, by the politicians in power. I had no choice but to tell them to have the courage to suffer, if necessary, for doing the right thing. I mention this only to prove that the senior police officers of independent India, by and large, are not willing parties to authority and excesses.

The readiness of the police to abuse their powers to please their political masters and sometimes also to serve their own dubious interests arises from the system and cannot be curbed by appointing commissions of inquiry

whenever there is a public outcry against excesses.

In Britain, the police are organized on a local basis excpet in the metropolis and the city of London. The county councils and the watch commitees function as police authorities. The basic police powers of investigation, search and arrest are vested in the office of the Constable.

The police system devised for that country in the middle of the 19th century had as its principal feature, the idea that the Constable's authority is original, not delegated and that it is exercised at his own discretion by virtue of his office. The Constable exercises statutory rights independently of contract. His relationship to the Government is not that of a servant to his master. If he exceeds or abuses his powers, he is personally liable to be sued by the victim. This position has been upheld by the English courts in a number of cases and this doctrine has been extended to apply to the commanders of the police force as a whole. This provides the legal foundation of police independence.

Chief Constables are considered to be independent in matters of law enforcement. In discussing the position of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in the Blackburn case (Regina vs Commissioner, Metropolitan Police ex.p Blackburn 1968 All E. R. 763) Lord Denning observed: "I have no hesitation in holding that like every Constable in the land, he should be and is independent of the executive...He is not the servant of any one save the law itself." (U. N. Document No. 75-09760).

The entire question of the accountability of the police was examined at length by the Royal Commission on the Police in the U. K. which reported in 1962. While they sought to introduce a form of democratic control on the activities of the Chief Constables through calling reports or raising questions in county councils, it was clear that such control was not intended to permit any interference in the functions of the Chief Constables. In fact, they recommended that Chief Constables should be entitled to refuse any request for report and would have no obligation to answer a question if to do so would be contrary to law or to the public interest. They went further and said that the "police authorities be relieved of any legal responsibility they may have for the efficient policing of the area." All that they conceded was that the police authorities were "suitable bodies to give advice to Chief Constables on general questions of policing."

They clarified that "the authority's role under the arrangements which we

propose extend beyond the giving of advice, and it will not be entitled to give orders or instructions to a Chief Constable on matters connected with policing. Thus the relationship between a police authority and its Chief Constable will in this field differ from that between other Council Committees and their Chief Officers. In the latter case, the role of the official is to advise the Committee and implement its decisions on matters of policy; but the decisions themselves are the responsibility of the elected body. In the case of the police these positions will be reversed. The role of the police authority will be to advise the Chief Constable on general matters connected with the policing of the area; but decisions will be the responsibility of the Chief Constable alone."

It is this theory of the independence of Police Commissioners and Chief Constables which ensures that enforcement of law is carried out in a manifestly impartial manner and is shielded from politically motivated interference.

In our own country, we have seen how political control of the police has led to untold problems for the citizen. For example, when a Communist Government in Kerala laid down its own police policy in July 1957, it brought about a great deterioration of law and order and legitimate fear for security of person and property that finally led to the dismissal of the State Government by the Government of India. It was later roundly condemned by the Bhagwati Committee. A similar abuse of political control of the police occurred in West Bengal in March 1967 when the State Government issued a directive to the police not to take action or interfere in cases of "gheraos" without the prior approval of the Labour Minister That order was ultimately set aside by the Calcutta High Court on September 29, 1967 through their judgment in Jay Engineering Works Ltd and Others versus State of West Bengal and Others.

Recourse to the courts, while the present police system continues is possible only in cases where the political intentions of the ruling party are made clear through official orders or statements. The courts cannot help aggrieved persons where political interference operates clandestinely through the channel of the District Magistrate on influential members of the party in power.

It may not be possible for us to copy British system in this respect but, surely, it should not be difficult to devise an indigenous system.

The Government's promise that they will take all necessary steps to ensure that the people are free from fear will not be redeemed, until the police system, which was devised for another age and another political situation is changed radically, so as to conform to the norms of a democratic State based on respect for the Rule of Law.

The author in a subsequent letter published in the "Statesman" Delhi has stated: "It seems that some clarifications are necessary with regard to my article on the accountability of the police.

"I did not know at the time when I wrote the article that Mr. E. N. Mangat Rai had disowned the letter published in his name in The Statesman' of April 7. But the force of my arguments is not lessened even if the two paragraphs referring to this article are deleted from it's Also, I neither know nor have any grouse against Mr. Bansi Lal.

"I was also not trying to build up any 'protective barrier' around the police. I want the system to be changed in a radical manner so that all wolves in police clothing can be effectively exposed and awarded exemplary punishment by the judiciary of the country. In the present dispensation, they are rarely brought to condign punishment.

"The plea of 'orders received' is undoubtedly no defence in the criminal law but it should not be fogotten that as the rule and regulations stand at present the State defends a police officer complained against in a court of law, if he can show that he was acting in the discharge of his duty."

TERRITORIAL ARMY

CIVILIANS IN PEACE, SOLDIERS IN WAR

No country, however, affluent, can afford to maintain a large standing army to meet its defence requirements. Soon after Independence, it was felt that for a country like ours, with limited resources and extended frontiers, a reserve force with a reasonable defence potential was essential. The Territorial Army was, therefore, instituted under an Act of Parliament passed in 1948 to fill the gap. Consequently, the Territorial Army was raised in 1949

as a voluntary citizens' force.

Though the Territorial Army is known as a second line of defence, it is, in fact, complementary to the Regular Army and in an emergency not only takes over internal security duties to relieve the latter for action on the front line, but also undertakes even operational tasks.

Unlike the Regular Army, it does not provide a career. It imparts military training, in their spare time to citizens who have regular civil vocations, so that in the event of a grave national emergency they can play their part to meet the internal security needs and contribute to the defence of the country.

Composition

The Territorial Army consists of departmental and non-departmental units. Departmental units comprise of Railway (TA) units, Docks, Ports and Inland Watar Transport (TA) units and General Hospitals (TA) units. The non-departmental units are Infantry Battalions (TA).

All able-bodied citizens of India, between the ages of 18 and 35 are eligible for officer's commission in the Territorial Army. As regards Railway TA units, age limit is 18-45 years at present. The age limit for ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers is 42 years. As the Territorial Army provides part-time training and does not offer a career, only those who are otherwise employed or engaged in regular civil vocations should volunteer to join the Infantry (TA) units.

In case of departmental units, only those who are employed in the respective departments are eligible to join the departmental units viz Railway (TA) units, Docks, Port and Inland Water Transport (TA) units and General Hospitals (TA).

In case of Railway and Docks, Ports and Inland Water Transport (TA) units, an officer's commission is granted to serving gazetted officers possessing prescribed technical qualifications. In case of General Hospitals (TA), serving doctors and nurses of civil hospitals on which General Hospital (TA) are raised, are granted commission in the AMC (TA) and MNS (TA) respectively. AMC (non-technical) commission is granted to those who are serving in the civil hospitals on which General Hospitals (TA) are raised.

Departmental (TA) officers (other than Medical) are initially commissioned in the rank of 2/Lt and are eligible for substantive promotion

to the rank of Lieut, Captain and Major after 3, 8 and 15 years of service, respectively. These officers are required to pass Departmental Territorial Army Officers' Promotion Examination (Lieut to Captain) within first 5 years of their service. Promotion to the rank of Lt Col is by selection to fill vacancies in a fixed establishment after 18 years of service.

AMC (TA) officers are commissioned as Captain and promoted to the rank of Major and Lt Col on completion of service of 8 years and 18½ years respectively in the Territorial Army, provided the officers are found fit in all respects and recommended for such promotion.

AMC (TA) (Non-Technical) officers, viz Quarter Master and Company officers are commissioned as 2/Lt and are eligible for promotion to the rank of Lt and Captain on completion of 3 and 8 years' service. They are not eligible for promotion beyond the rank of Captain.

MNS (TA) officers are commissioned as Lt and are eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain after 9 years and for the rank of Major after 19 years of service, provided they are recommended for such promotion.

Candidates desirous of getting an officer's commission in the Infantry units of Territorial Army (non-departmental units) must be graduates, from a recognised university. Civilian candidates are required to apply on the prescribed form obtainable from the nearest Territorial Army unit/Recruiting Office, Sub Area or Area or Territorial Army Group Headquarters at command concerned. In the case of ex-Service officers, the completed applications are required to be forwarded direct to the Director, Territorial Army, Army Headquarters, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi-110022.

Candidates other than ex-Service officers have to appear before a Preliminary Interview Board and, if selected, are sent before a Services Selection Board for assessing their suitability for commission in the Territorial Army. Those who are successful and found medically fit are granted commission, depending upon the availability of a vacancy. Ex-Service officers are interviewed by Army Headquarters Territorial Army Selection Board and those found suitable are granted commission in the Territorial Army.

On grant of commission, an Infantry (TA) officer has to remain on probation for a period of three years and pass the retention examination within a period of four years. Officers who fail to do so may be asked to resign their commission.

JCO Commissions

JCO commission is granted to ex-Junior Commissioned Officers of the Regular Army; ex-Servicemen with four years' service as Warrant Officers or Havildars or equivalent; serving non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Army; serving employees of the Railways possessing prescribed technical qualifications; ex-National Cadet Crops personnel possessing proficiency Certificate 'C and civilian candidates possessing prescribed technical qualifications. Candidates should be between the ages of 18-35 years. As regards Railway TA units, the upper age limit is 45 years.

Enrolment of Other Ranks

A volunteer between the ages of 18-35 years (for Railway TA units between the ages of 18-45 years) is enrolled as an Other Rank for a period of seven years extendable by the Director, Territorial Army by two years at a time if the individual volunteers for the same, so as to complete a total of 15 years service in the Territorial Army. The reserve liability has been abolished in the Territorial Army.

Persons desirous of enrolment as Other Rank are required to contact the nearest recruiting officer or the officer commanding of the Territorial Army unit in which they wish to be enrolled.

Training

The Territorial Army has two main types of units: Provincial Units and Urban Units. This distinction mainly signifies two different types of training systems though the bulk of the recruitment in Provincial units is from rural areas and in Urban units from the urban areas. For purposes of recruitment to Provincial units, the country has been broadly divided into four zones. However, as a measure of speedy embodiment of the units recruitment is carried out on sub-zonal basis. In the case of an Urban unit, personnel are recruited from the place where it is located.

Provincial units have to carry out recruit training not exceeding 30 days while Urban units have to put in 128 hours of recruit training (including a camp of not less than 4 consecutive days extendable upto 14 days with the consent of the individual and his employer, if any) during off hours, week-ends and holidays. After the recruit training, Provincial units have to undergo

two calendar months' training annually; while Urban units carry out a minimum of 144 hours and maximum of 240 hours of training in a year including a camp of not less than 14 consecutivs davs.

Voluntary Training

Apart from recruit and annual training, Territorial Army personnel are required to attend courses of instruction at army schools in order to improve their military knowledge. They are also encouraged to volunteer for attachment to Regular Army and Territorial Army units for additional military training during the period other than the annual camps.

Post-Commission Training

Officers of departmental and non-departmental units are required to undergo post commission training within two years of their commissioning. In the case of officers from infantry units, the duration of training is 10 weeks and will be carried out with infantry battalions of the Regular Army, whereas for officers of departmental units i. e. railways, ports, docks and inland water transport units, the duration of training is 30 days excluding journey period, and will be carried out at the various engineer training centres. Officers of General Hospitals (TA) are not required to carry out post-commission training. Pay and Allow nces

During periods of military training and service, Territorial Army personnel are authorised the same pay as for the corresponding ranks of the Regular Army. The following allowances and financial concessions are also admissible to them : —

(a) A daily allowance of Rs. 10 to a Territorial Army officer when in camp or in a course of instruction, or when undergoing voluntary training/attachment.

(b) Free rations, or allowance in lieu, to a Junior Commissioned Officer/Other Rank at the scale laid down for Regular Army personnel, when embodied for training or service.

(c) A refreshment allowance of 50 paise to a Junior Commissioned Officer, and an Other Rank for every four hours of urban type of training.

(d) Travelling allowance to Territorial Army personnel when proceeding from their place of residence to attend training and when returning home after completion of training.

(e) Outfit allowance of Rs. 1400 to an officer, and Rs. 275 with effect from August 1, 1976 to a Junior Commissioned Officer, on first commissioning in the Territorial Army, and a renewal outfit allowance of Rs. 1200 to officers on completion of seven years' embodied service or ten years commissioned service, whichever is earlier. A Junior Commissioned Officer is eligible for the grant of renewal outfit allowance of Rs. 275 after 10 years' part-time service as Junior Commissioned Officer.

(f) A free initial issue of clothing and "necessaries" to Other Ranks and free replacement of items of clothing on their becoming unserviceable through fair wear ard tear.

(g) A bounty of Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 per annum is admissible to Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks respectively, who complete 100 per cent of the maximum urban type of training including the annual camp, and qualify in their annual weapons trainings. Three-fourths of these rates are admissible to individuals who complete not less than 80 per cant of maximum training prescribed, including the annual camp of not less than 14 days, and qualify at weapons training course.

(h) Kit maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 to commissioned officers and Rs. 9 to a Junior Commissioned Officer per month.

(i) Leave travel concessions to the extent admissible to Regular Army personnel.

(j) Free medical and dental treatment.

Other Benefits

Territorial Army personnel (except civil Govt, servants holding permanent appointments) are entitled to terminal gratuity as under:—

(a) One month's pay for each aggregate year of embodied service subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- or fifteen months' pay

whichever is less (Pay for this purpose not to exceed Rs. 1,000/-per month).

(b) Terminal gratuity will be admissible to only such Territorial Army personnel as have completed either a minimum of five years of aggregate embodied service or 10 years engagement in Territorial Army.

All ranks, who are invalidated out of service on account of a disability attributable to or aggravated by military service are eligible for disability pensionary awards. In cases where cause of death is held as attributable to or aggravated by military service, special family pension to their dependents is admissible.

Civil Government servants have the option to join either a Provincial unit or an Urban unit. During the periods of their duty with the Territorial Army they are eligible for protection of civil pay and allowances and proforma promotion and seniority in their civil appointments under the “next below rule”. They are granted special casual leave for periods of annual training camps in Urban units, and are entitled to pay and allowances from both civil and military sources i. e. civil pay plus military rank pay. During periods of embodiment other than for annual training camp in Urban units as also during periods of embodiment for training/service in Provincial units, civil Government servants are entitled to rank pay plus difference, if any, between the civil and military rates of pay and allowances. Such periods count as duty for earning leave, increments of pay, pension and promotion under the “next below rule” in civil. They are allowed to retain civil Government quarters during the period of embodiment for training/ service in the Territorial Army.

Territorial Army personnel who have served on the permanent staff of a unit or have been embodied for service under Rule 33 for a continuous period of not less than six months are treated as “Retrenched Government Servants” and entitled to priority III for employment through the Employment Exchange. For purpose of age relaxation, their entire period of embodied service (including broken periods) in the Territorial Army is taken into account.

Ex-Territorial Army personnel who are re-enrolled in the Regular Army can opt to count for pension/ gratuity their former called out or embodied service in the Territorial Army in full, if they refund pension gratuity received in respect of such service in the Territorial Army.

Certain industrialists have also undertaken to protect the civil pay and allowances of their employees for the periods of their embodiment in the Territorial Army if these happen to be higher than the military pay and allowances.

Awards

Territorial Army officers are eligible for the award of Territorial Army Decoration; and Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks for Territorial Army Medal. The Territorial Army Decoration is awarded to an officer for rendering 20 years meritorious service. Embodied service during national emergency is counted as two-fold for this purpose. Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks are eligible for award of the Territorial Army Medal if they have efficiently served for 12 years. Both the officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks should also have attended 90% of the prescribed training each year in the Territorial Army.

Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Territorial Army have also been made eligible to compete for admission to the Indian Military Academy for the grant of regular commission in the Army against a certain percentage of vacancies reserved for them at the Academy, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions respecting age limits, educational qualifications and length of service in the Territorial Army.

Achievements

After Independence, Territorial Army units have been embodied from time to time, for a number of important tasks ranging from internal security duties to actual participation in battle side by side with Regular Army soldiers.

During the Indo-Pak War of 1971, Territorial Army units were deployed extensively and took part in operations and played a commendable role. They won the following gallantry and other awards during the conflict :—

(a) Ati Vashisht Seva Medal: One

(b) Vir Chakra : Five

(c) Vashisht Seva Medal: Three

(d) Seva Medal : Five

(e) Mention-in-Despatches : Sixteen

Citizens' Army

The Territorial Army is a part-time citizens' voluntary force composed of persons who are not professional soldiers. The Territorials' who are otherwise employed or engaged in civil vocations are civilians in peace and soldiers in war.

Apart from bringing extra income, service in the Territorial Army is a matter of pride and honour. It also affords an opportunity of gaining greater degrees of self-confidence and adds to one's knowledge of the technique of handling sophisticated arms and equipment, and participation in wholesome recreation in spare time.

Employers, both in the public as well as in the private sectors, also have an important role to play in strengthening the Territorial Army. They can do a lot by encouraging the right type of qualified persons to join the Territorial Army. Some of the progressive industrial concerns in the country have not only provided a substantial number of men for the Territorial Army but have also offered incentives to their employees for good performance and regular attendance at parades. They realize that service in the Territorial Army offers the following three major benefits to the employer and the employee :—

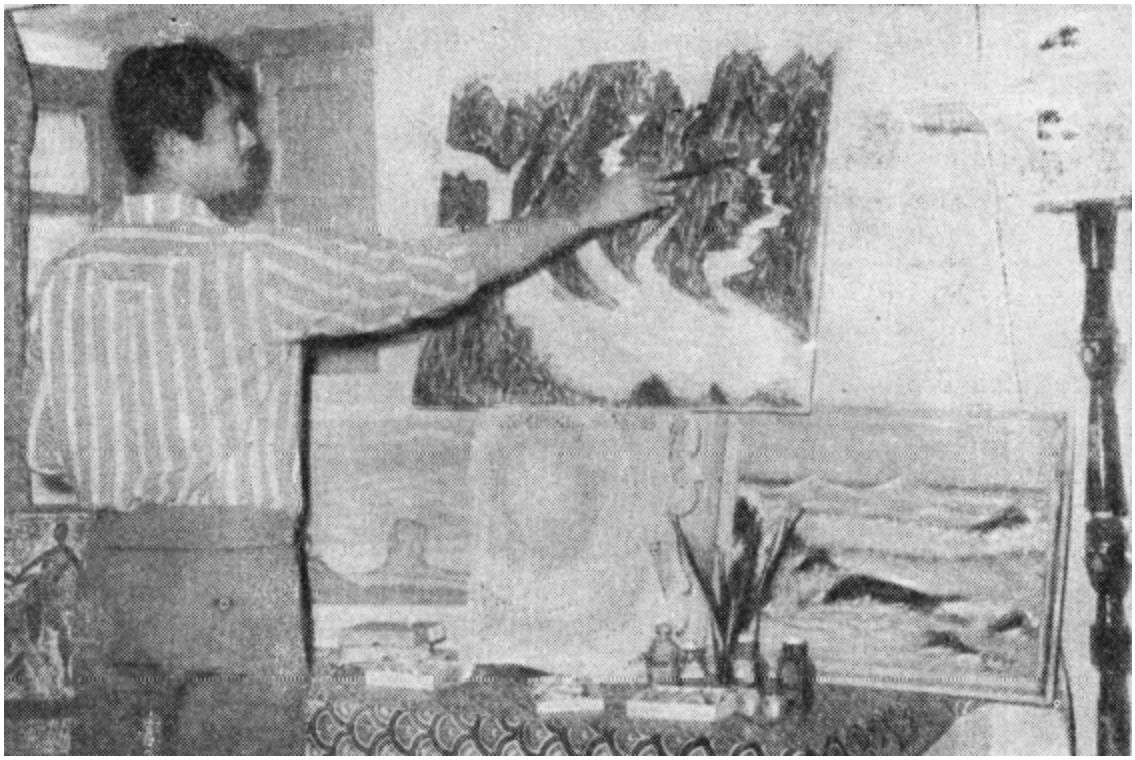
(a) The man improves his prospects (in his civil job) by learning some new useful trade.

(b) Besides moulding his character he finds a welcome additional source of income.

(c) His employer in return for a meagre sacrifice in the form of a few days of his employee's regular working time, obtains a better qualified, more disciplined, loyal and efficient worker.

In the present context and modern concept, preservation of freedom and territorial integrity is not the exclusive concern of the Armed Forces. Every able-bodied citizen must be fully prepared and trained to contribute his bit towards the defence effort and be able to fight side by side with the Jawans for the security and honour of the motherland in times of need. The

Territorial Army is not only an important and vital link in our defence set-up but is also a symbol of our national strength and unity. It is a national institution inspired by the highest ideals of service and sacrifice for the motherland. Men from all walks of life with commensurate civil vocations, be they unskilled workers or technicians, civil servants or business executives, doctors or engineers are welcome to join the Territorial Army.



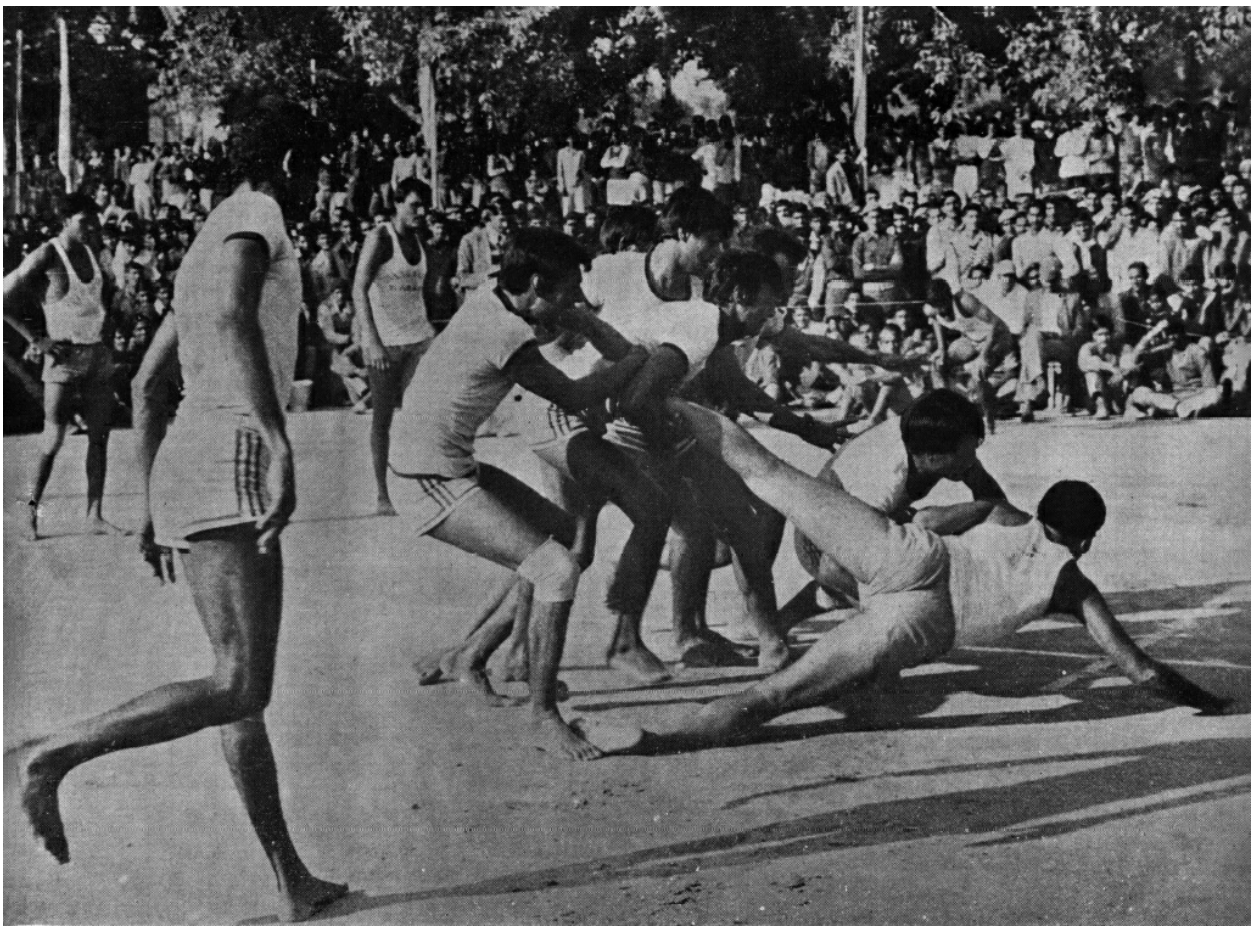
Mokhasi busy in his world of painting

PAINTING IS PASSION WITH HIM

Dy SP U.G. Mokhasi of Group Centre, Gandhinagar joined the CRPF through the XI batch of Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers. Painting, sketching and photography, he says, were his first passion and hobbies right from childhood. He contributed a number of paintings to the schools and to art exhibitions at college. At the age of 13, Mokhasi claims to have bagged "the best child artist" prize for his water colour painting "Ballo n Seller" at an exhibition arranged by the Lions Club of Hubli. In college also he obtained the first prize for his pencil sketch of Nehru entitled "Stepping into Heaven".

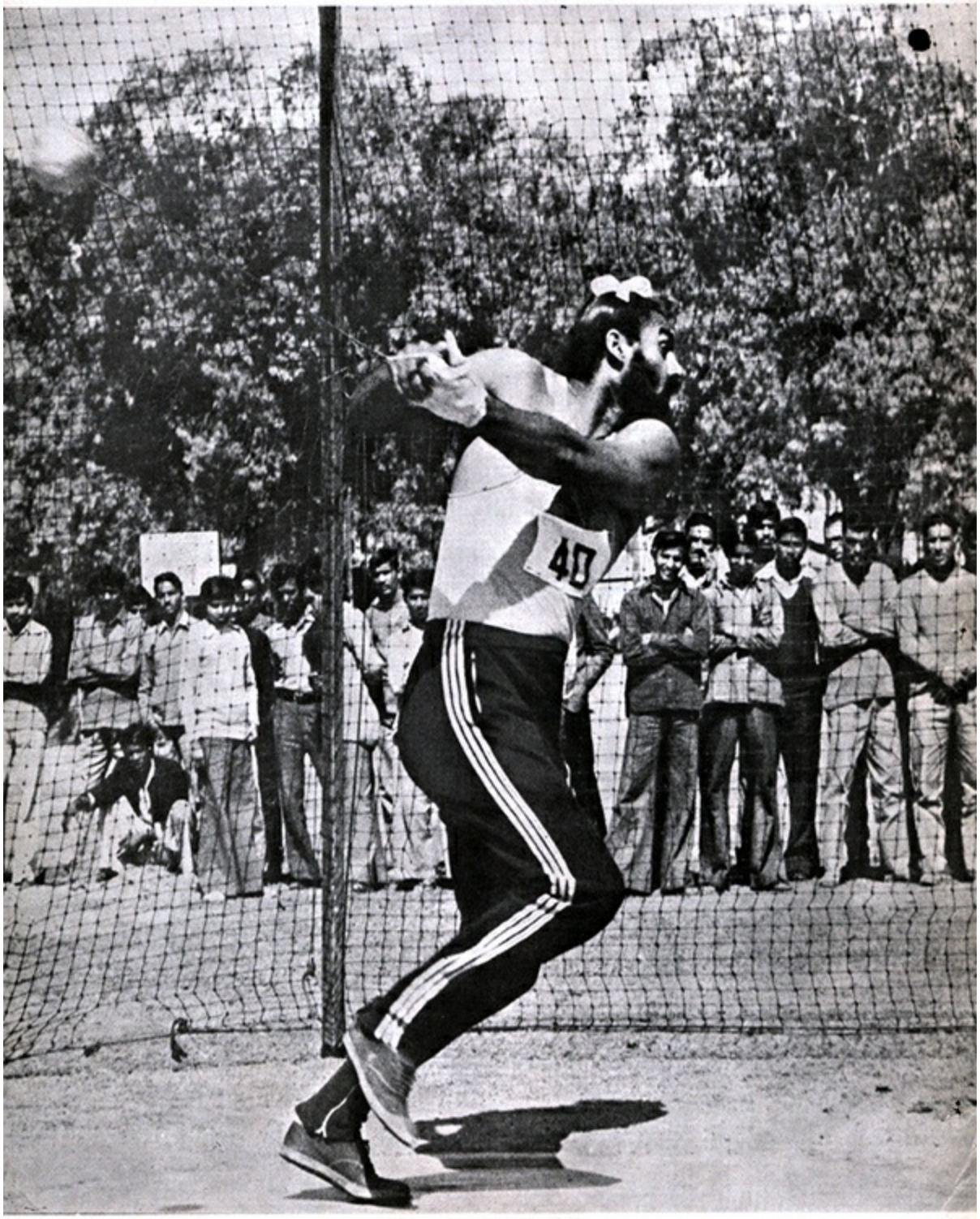
His posting in tribal areas gave him further opportunity for developing his hobby

The "Crapler" invites contributions on persons excelling in various fields, including hobbies and creative pastimes. These may be accompanied by photographs on the particular | pastime.



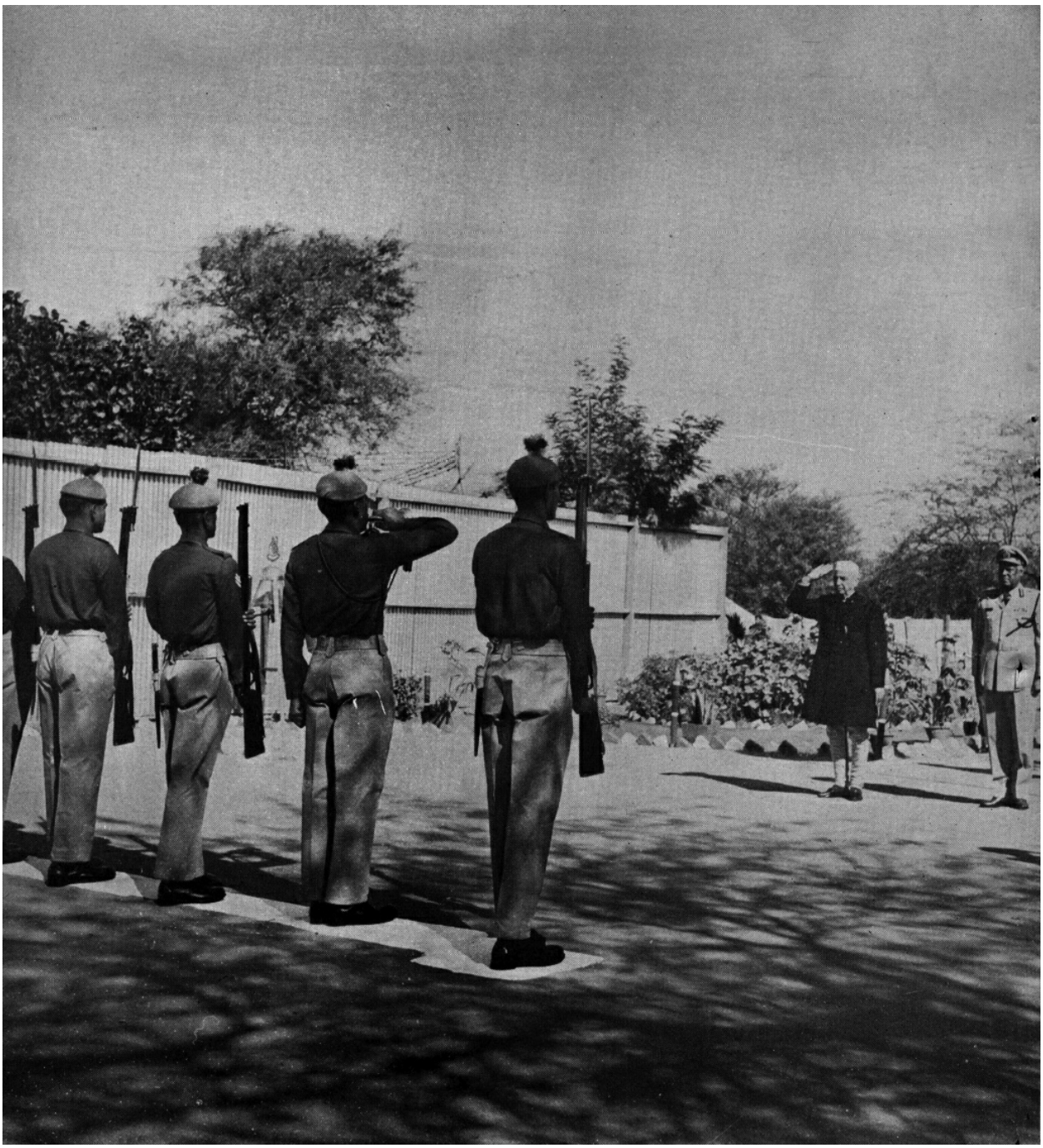
An exciting moment in the kabaddi final match at the Police Games. CRPF defeated Delhi Police (36-6)

Regd. No. 23788/72



Raghbir Singh throwing the hammer to break Parveen's record in the Police Games.


The
CRAPLER
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Home Minister Charan Singh taking salute at a guard of honour presented by men of 15 Battalion at Ravindra Rangshala, New Delhi.

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IN THIS ISSUE

**Insurgency in Nagaland* : Masterly exposition by Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth of historical facts leading to the insurgency and present cessation of hostilities in Nagaland.

**Aping a Foreign Police System will Not Do* : Police system in a country evolves according to its own national ethos and the policemen of one country cannot therefore be transplanted in another country, says N.S. Saksena in this article which discusses the merits of various police systems in the world.

**Distortions that Plague the Police* : K. K. Katyal of "the Hindu" interviews Mr. Dharma Vira, Chairman of the National Police Commission who is presently studying the working of police in order to suggest improvements.

**Urban Insurgency*: K. M. Mathur discusses the phenomenon of urban insurgency in all its manifestations—its goals, distinctive characteristics, tactics, strategy, various stages and the threat it poses to a nation.

**Battle against Hijacking and Sabotage* : Y.G. Mathur, in this article, affords a peep into the tricks employed by the hijckers to hoodwink authorities, and the devices used by them in intimidating the air crew and passengers and in organising destruction of property.

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Aping A Foreign Police System Will Not Do

by
N. S. Saksena

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Which animal is the best for transportation ? Ask a Mongolian and he will reply : a horse. The man working in the thick jungles of South-East Asia will reply: an elephant. The bedouin in Sahara will swear by his camel and the Eskimo by his reindeer.

2. Similarly the policeman of one country cannot be transplanted in another country. The Bobby of London will lose his life or limb in the USA or Italy; the U. S. policeman is likely to be hauled up in the U. K. before a court of law for overstepping the limits of law. The K. G. B. has its vital role in USSR while the enforcement of Koranic law is the function of the policeman in Saudi Arabia.

3. Again police is not an institution, which stands by itself. In a 4x400 metres relay race even three good runners cannot win the race if the fourth one stumbles down or drops the baton. In giving security of life and property, the four runners in the relay race are, in order of sequence

(i) The legislature, which makes laws in accordance with the needs and wishes of the people. It is essential that the vast majority should willingly obey the laws and the coercive apparatus of the state should be used only for a small minority. Further, it should be practicable to enforce laws. Over-eating is bad for health but no sensible person will pass laws to check this.

(ii) An efficient, honest and impartial police force is the second runner in this race.

(iii) A system of justice which is simple, cheap and quick is the third runner.

(iv) Lastly we need a system of jail administration and penal philosophy in which casuals are not turned into habitual criminals but which is efficient enough to save society from hardened criminals.

4. Thus the internal organisation of the police can not also be discussed in isolation from other factors, nor can we discuss in isolation the powers and responsibilities of the police which are related to their role and duties. If the latter can be spelled out clearly, it will be easier to define the former.

All the institutions in a country including the police are not merely related to its constitutional set-up but also to its national ethos. While one police set-up may learn from another, yet there have to be vital differences between them because of difference in the history, culture and traditions. Let us take a few typical examples.

II. UNITED KINGDOM

1. In one sentence, the duty of the police in the U. K. is prevention and detection of crime in accordance with the rule of law. Let us expand this brief statement by two quotations.

2. The role and duties of the police and their attitude has been defined for over hundred years as follows in the official Instruction Book of the Metropolitan Police, London :

"The primary object of an efficient Police is the prevention of crime: the next that of detection and punishment of offenders if crime is committed.....The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and the absence of crime, will alone prove whether...the objects for which the police were appointed have been attained. Every member of the Force must remember that his duty is to protect and help members of the public, no less than to apprehend guilty persons. Consequently, while prompt to prevent crime and to arrest criminals, he must look on himself as a servant and guardian of the general public and treat all law-abiding citizens, irrespective of their social position, with unfailing patience and courtesy."

3. Sir Ivor Jennings, the British constitutional expert, defined the rule of law as follows :—

"No man (or woman) may be arrested by a policeman unless he has broken the law, nor be kept in prison unless a magistrate or a judge and jury have found him guilty of an offence; nor may he be deprived of his property except by a legal proceeding and then only on payment of compensation; nor may any Government official push him around unless the law says he may, and then only if the official strictly obeys all the legal formalities and makes certain that the man has a square deal."

4. This explains why the traffic policeman and the beat policeman are the symbols of law enforcement in the U. K. The majority of citizens in the U. K. are willing to preserve the type of society which they have built up over several hundred years, though crime may not be as effectively controlled as in Communist countries.

5. In Metropolitan London the area (800 sq miles), the population (about 75 lakhs) and the number of policemen (20,000) have remained almost constant for over 50 years but crime has gone up from about 15,000 per annum in 1920s to about 3½ lakhs in 1970s.

6. The police in the U. K. is perhaps the first in the world in the esteem of the people it serves. This is due more to its philosophy and regard for law than for its efficiency.

The French police has produced a greater number of eminent policemen than the U. K. It was Alphonse Bertillon of France, who introduced Anthropometry first in 1879. Edmond Locard of France was the first to establish a Forensic Science Laboratory called "Criminalistic Institute" in 1910 in France. New Scotland Yard took 25 years more to establish its forensic science laboratory in 1935.

III. FRANCE

The 22-mile English Channel has not only changed the history of the world but it has also changed the character of the British Police, which developed in circumstances completely different from those faced by the French Police.

2. The French kings established the Paris watch and ward as early as in 6th century. King Charles V of France established a regular police in the 14th century while people and politicians as late as in 1820 were saying in London that a regular police was incompatible with the liberty of the citizen. The grand monarch, King Louis XIV, increased the powers of the police and gave

it a wide charter to secure Paris not only against crime and disorder but also against dirt. The French Police had also magisterial powers and only serious cases were committed to courts.

3. The police was patriotic but this meant that they were staunch loyalists. They were active in controlling books, pamphlets, printers and publishers. This made them hated objects when the French Revolution of 1789 broke out. The old police was replaced by a new police, which became a much more terrible instrument under the revolutionaries.

4. Though the French police was loyal to its political masters yet it was a patriotic force. When the Army was defeated, the French police fought bravely in 1870-71 during the Franco-Prussian War. This history was repeated in 1945 when the police in Paris fought bravely against the Germans and hundreds of them were killed.

5. Though the patriotic credentials of the French Police are beyond doubt, yet they have never enjoyed the esteem of the people as policemen in the U. K. because they started as loyal servants of the State. As a loyal body of men they developed an efficient secret service which has not endeared them to the people because secret service necessitates prying into people's privacy.

6. Unlike the British Police, which has essentially remained a public service like transport, medicine etc, the French police has been a powerful instrument in the body politic of France. That is why De Gaulle made it quite clear after 1945 that, under no circumstances will he agree to give the Police portfolio to a Communist.

7. The National Gendarmerie, a heavily armed force, has been copied by practically all big countries in Europe, who never cared to follow the British Police system inspite of its public esteem. This force was born in the 12th century and it is proud of its history and its coat of arms.

8. The Surete Nationale, a national force, can trace its origin to a royal edict of 1699. It is an efficient force but it is conservative in outlook and has been a stablising factor in politics.

9. Thus France, which has been in the thick of every political movement and big war in Europe for the last 300 years, developed a police force suited to its needs, one of which was the security of the State against internal and external enemies. French policemen are no admirers of the British police. In his memoirs "My Work at the Surete", Jean Belin, Commissioner of Surete wrote as follows about 1946 :—

“Police work ought to be easier of accomplishment in Britain than in France if only for geographical reasons. Here is a country surrounded by the sea, which, in ordinary circumstances, prevents the escape of wanted persons. Furthermore, apart from the distinctitive character of the Scots and Welsh, the population is practically homogeneous. There is only a small alien element, and that confined more or less to London. In France it is very different. Here we have long land frontiers in the west and south extending over hundreds of miles. In addition, there is a resident population of 35,00,000 foreigners of all nationalities, creeds, and colours. The fact that in Britain the police can keep a close watch on known criminals makes their procedure the deliberate, often—I venture to suggest—a little soft-hearted.”

IV. POLICE IN U.S.S.R.

1. Unlike the traffic policeman and beat policeman in the U.K., the symbol of law enforcement in USSR is the K. G. B. This may be a dreaded and despised word in democracies but to citizens in USSR this organisation stands for national security. One has to study Russian history to appreciate the remark of Sir Bernard Pares, the noted historian : “In Russia, as elsewhere, everything has a reason.”

2. When a U.S. spokesman in U. N.O. assembly in 1950s criticised the Soviet’s harping on national security, one member of the USSR delegation, a native of Byelorussia retorted effectively to point out that his village had been occupied 17 times by enemy troops during the last 150 years.

3. The K. G. B. has a long list of predecessors—M. V. D., N.K. VD, OGPU; Cheka, Okhrana and Oprichina. The Russians value their national survival and they take it for granted that this is not possible without a police force, meant to fight all enemies of the state—external and internal. The nation has too frequently seen wolves prowling on its borders just as a Russian peasant frequently saw real wolves in his backyard.

4. Whatever the outside world may say, the Soviets have ample reason to be obsessed by their security. One aspect of security—enforced by the police in USSR—is censorship. This institution is so old that Alfred Kazin wrote : “Two things a Russian always takes for granted : winter and censorship.”

5. The perennial heroes in USSR are the master-spies like Sorge, who got the secrets of the Japanese Cabinet. There are several popular novels about Smersh, the Soviet counter-intelligence agency. People feel eternally grateful

to them for saving the motherland against enemies who were out to enslave USSR. No Russian has forgotten that the Mongols had enslaved them for as long as 240 years and parts of their country had been occupied by small nations like Swedes, Finns, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians. Japanese.

6. Traditional crime in USSR is not so effectively controlled as in Saudi Arabia but nevertheless it is much less than in the affluent democracies of the West.

7. The police in the USSR was created in the first quarter of the 18th century (over 250 years back) in the reign of Peter the Great, to whom the country owes every-thing modern. Since then it has always been the instrument of the state and in the beginning of the 16th century it became a comprehensive instrument for internal law-enforcement. It was a combination of several departments in other countries. The police dealt with not only criminals but also census, registration of births, deaths and marriages; licensing, theatres, hotels, boarding houses, shops; gave permission for use of drugs, narcotics; publication of books, newspapers etc. Police also ensured that people performed their religious duties.

In democratic countries, this may look like a prescription for autocracy but in Russia, threatened constantly by foreign invaders, the need was for a comprehensive agency to oversee the entire population. Collection of intelligence was and is not a secret operation at all. In the 1970s it was possible for an American journalist to purchase two ice-creams, one for himself and one for his shadow, who accepted it and ate it without any embarrassment to either. After the revolution of 1917 there was lot of terror by CHEKA. This organisation underwent several changes but the police in USSR has retained and even extended its comperhensive character, as in Tsarist Russia.

V. JAPAN

1. Japanese went all out for modernisation in 1871. One of the items of modernisation was the police. The leaders in Japan deliberately preferred the continental system to the democratic model in the U K.; this was in accordance with their history and culture. The police in Japan, like every other institution in that country, is rooted in loyalty to the Emperor, whose heredity is believed to go back to 660 BC. Unlike the police in the U.K., police in Japan has never been loved by the people. It has been respected and

feared because it was the Emperor's police.

2. The supreme test of this loyalty came during the darkest days of Japanese history in August 1945. On August 6 an atomic bomb was dropped at Hiroshima. Large segments in the army and in the population were in a mood to fight till death. The Emperor took a wise decision to surrender and on 15th August he broadcast his resolve for "enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable".

3. At the end of August when the American army of occupation was to reach Tokyo, signs of trouble appeared. It was an unthinkable humiliation for the proud Japanese people. Airmen flew over Tokyo, dropping leaflets which said that the fight must go on. Groups of diehards committed ceremonial suicide in front of the palace. Others seized small hill in the city, defying the police until the latter attacked them in force, whereupon they blew themselves up with hand-grenades. All this made the government a new administration headed by prince Higashi-Kuni, the emperor's cousin, extremely nervous. ("A History of Modern Japan" by Richard Story). Next to the authority of the emperor, the loyalty of the police was the most improtant factor, which saved Japan from a catastrophe—an inevitable consequence that would have followed attacking the American army of occupation.

4. After the Second World War, Gen. Mac Arthur deliberately and drastically altered the centralised police system in order to democratise it. This created confusion and Japan reverted back to its centralised system in July 1954. The following are the main features of the Japanese police system at present :—

(i) They are always experimenting with the most up-to-date equipment and techniques and adopting those to their country's needs.

(ii) There is no country which has emphasised prevention of crime so much. They constantly educate the people in methods of saving themselves from thieves, burglars and pickpockets.

(iii) They have perhaps the best police organisation in the world to help people in emergencies like earthquakes, floods, landslides and snow-storms.

(iv) Japan is the only affluent country in the world which has achieved reduction in crime by several methods, the most important being a rigid control of fire-arms. British police is nowhere near them. The reasons are that in Britain people do not obey authority as blindly as in Japan.

VI. SAUDI ARABIA

1. The police system of Saudi Arabia is based on the national ethos of an orthodox Muslim country, where everything revolves round Islamic law. Though constitutional experts call the Saudi Arabian monarchy as undiluted autocracy, yet it is not so. Those who have read the history of Islam understand that the laws laid down in the Koran are more binding on the Saudi Arabian monarchy, than even the written constitutions on the heads of the other Governments. It is often said that equality before the law is one of the essentials of modern democracy. The fact, however, is that the rich and the poor are not equal before the law because the rich persons can engage lawyers on Rs. 2,000 a day. Unlike this there was more equality before the law in ancient Indian monarchies and also in certain orthodox Muslim countries today.

2. The police system of Saudi Arabia is fairly efficient by their standards. Those who have been on Haj to Mecca say that lakhs of pilgrims sleep in the open under the tents and there are no thefts and burglaries. The police of Scotland Yard or of the U. S. A., with all their modern gadgets, have never been able to curb even one-fourth of crime as effectively. This success of the Saudi Arabian police is due only to the fact that Koranic laws are effectively enforced against thieves and burglars.

3. One recent incident of July 1977 illustrates the working of the police in Saudi Arabia. According to the "Time" of February 13, 1978, "The princess in question was Mashall bin Abdul Aziz, 23, whose arranged marriage had gone sour. She had fallen in love with Musleh al Sha'er, the nephew of the Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon, Ali al Sha'er. When their perilous affair was threatened with exposure, they obtained forged passports and attempted to flee the country by air. The princess disguised herself as a man, but was apprehended with her lover when security police at Jeddah airport glimpsed a suspiciously full-busted silhouette under the would-be traveller's traditional flowing robe."

4. The Fleet Street in London had a field day in displaying this story in a twisted fashion. Their presentation was a mixture of ignorance and bias. A logical analysis gives us the following facts :—

(i) Adultery is an offence punishable with death in Islamic law.

(ii) Islamic law is the supreme rule of life in Saudi Arabia not because it has been imposed by the rulers but because this has accorded with the people's wishes for the last 13 centuries. It is as absurd to criticise this as for a Londoner to find fault with a diet of dates and camel's milk.

(iii) The Saudia Arabian police at the airport performed their constitutional duty in detecting and arresting the princess and her lover.

(iv) In a country where several women have paid this legal penalty, it is a tribute to the Saudi Arabian monarchy's sense of equality before law that a princess of royal blood was not spared.

5. Our sense of humanity may be deeply hurt but we should be objective enough to admit that this case proved that no person is above Islamic law and there is only one law for everybody—the essence of the rule of law.

VII. INDIA

1. In India law-enforcement is traditionally associated in people's mind with "Ram Rajya" of which Mahatma Gandhi frequently talked though he took care to clarify that it had nothing to do with the Hindu religion.

2. Unlike the U. K., where a policeman started as a citizen doing police work on a whole-time basis and therefore entitled to remuneration, the conception of security in the days of Ramayana and Mahabharata was based on the caste system. The citizen, in the era of Indian epics, made provision through taxes or grant of lands, to keep a class of people—the Khastriyas—in adequate comfort or even luxuries in order to devote all their life to security, both internal and external. The citizen had no desire to play any further part in the business of security. The Brahmins spent all their time in learning, the Vaishyas in trade and business while the rest looked after agriculture and cattle. They never bothered to master the weaponry of the day. Brahmin warriors like Parsuram and Drona were exceptions to the rule. It was a rigid division of labour. This ancient system is quite in consonance with the modern system of professionalism by choice and training unlike the Hindu system, which was primarily based on birth.

3. However the citizen expected full value from this system and the national ethos of that time demanded that the professional security men

should never hesitate even to lay down their lives in their duty. Their morale was kept up by the understanding that losing life in battle meant a straight passage to heaven. This is illustrated by the following tale from the Mahabharata:-

4. The five Pandavas, who had married one wife, Draupadi, had a solemn agreement that they will remain with Draupadi by turn and should anyone enter the room when the other brother was with Draupadi he would pay the penalty of going into exile for 12 years. One day a gang of dacoits, fully armed, invaded a Brahmin's house outside the city and took away all his cows. This was all the wealth that the Brahmin possessed. He went to the court and found Arjuna. The Brahmin was furious and he reminded Arjuna that the king, in whose kingdom there was so much lawlessness, was, according to scriptures, condemned to eternal hell. This was a frank talk and Arjuna also understood his duty. Unfortunately he had left his weapons in Draupadi's bed-chamber. He took the decision to enter this room, where he found Yudishtra, the eldest brother. He proceeded in his chariot to chase the dacoits, killed all of them with his arrows and restored the cows to the Brahmin. On return he took leave of his brothers and went into exile for 12 years. However the citizens of the capital praised him as profusely as police is praised in the dacoity-infested districts of U. P. when a gang of dacoits is liquidated.

5. This philosophy of law-enforcement was mentioned in several other books of Hindu philosophy. I may quote Manu, our ancient law-giver:

"Dread of the rod alone restrains the bad,
Controls the good and makes a nation happy.
The king must, therefore, punish fearlessly
Else should the strong oppress the weak
The king is equally unjust who frees
The guilty or condemns the innocent".

In the present-day world, criminals are not confined to thieves and dacoits; they include a large number of white-collar criminals and gangsters organised in disciplined, tightly-controlled syndicates of crime.

VIII. ESPIONAGE

6. The use of spies for the security of the state is very ancient in India. When Shri Rama's army of monkeys was camping on the shores of India, waiting to cross to Sri Lanka, Ravana sent two of his master-spies in the garb of monkeys, to assess the armed strength of enemy. The spies felt that Shri Rama's army was much stronger than Ravana's. However when they went back to report to Ravana, he wanted to pressurise them to say that Shri Rama's army was weak. When the master-spy Shuka insisted on giving a correct report, Ravana physically assaulted him and so he left Lanka. This is described in detail in Sunderkand of Tulsidas' Ramacharitamanasa and contains the eternal truth that an intelligence agency is only useful if it is free to speak out the truth boldly.

7. The Maurya administration, inspired by Kautilya's "Arthashastra", was based on a combination of local autonomy in petty matters and a highly centralised bureaucracy for important affairs of state. All petty cases were decided by Panchastay.

8. The well-oiled machinery was mainly due to a big espionage network which kept track not only of the king's enemies but also of dishonest Government servants—a combination of I. B. and CBI of today.

9. The penal code was severe but the Greek writer Megasthenes testified to its efficiency by adding that the total value of thefts in Pataliputra, a city of 4 lakhs, was less than Rs. 100 a day. This penal code was liked by the people because the final objective of all administration according to Kautilya was : "Whatever pleases himself the king shall not consider as good, but whatever pleases his subjects, he shall consider as good."

10. Espionage was a well-established institution also in the kingdoms of the South. One may read Rajaji's book. "Kural" of Tiru Vallvvar, to realise that the precepts laid down by this great saint are true even today- the need to watch relatives of the king, the need for corroboration from three independent sources, the need to ensure the identities of secret service agents etc.

11. Muslim rule in India led to the introduction to some extent of the Islamic penal code. This was in some respects welcome to the general population. Balban was a cruel ruler but he made Delhi an entirely peaceful city. The crime control in the reign of Sher Shah was the most effective one which India ever saw. Such a control was in the interest of the poor. Stanley Lane Poole says: "Such a protection overshadowed the world that a cripple was not afraid of a Rustam".

12. The national ethos in India is an amalgamation of basic Hindu culture plus a few legacies of Muslim rule plus the liberal ideas of the West, especially in cities.

One should not blindly copy any foreign system as each system is bound to the history and geography of the country.

Historical background

INSURGENCY IN NAGALAND

by

Lt-Gen. K. P. Candeth (Retd)

In order to understand the course of events which led to insurgency in Nagaland and the reason for its cessation at present, it is necessary to know the background. In 1840 tea was discovered in Assam and in order to prevent the tribals from NEFA, now Arunachal and Nagaland, raiding the tea estates and disturbing the labour, the British devised the "Inner Line Policy" which debarred tribals coming down to the plains and the others going into tribal area. This completely isolated the tribes from the mainstream of life in India.

During British rule, the development of the area was left to the missionaries who, though they did valuable work in the sphere of education and medicine, accentuated the differences between them and the rest of India and so created a sense of distrust in the tribals and other Indians. They began to feel that their interests would not be safe and they would lose their identity if they joined India. When Independence seemed only a matter of time, Clove, the Governor, was in favour of Nagaland joining India but the bureaucrats wanted to create a cleavage and excise Nagaland from India and leave it as a separate Christian state which would be loyal to England and the West. This they felt would also help to contain communism and give them a secure foothold in this part of the world. Though they were unsuccessful in separating Nagaland, they were able to create distrust and a sense of separateness in the Nagas.

The Nagas felt that they were never part of India and that they had been

conquered by the British and so when the British left they should be free. They espoused their case before the Simon Commission in 1928. In the Act of 1935 the tribal areas were divided into two parts.—excluded areas and partially excluded areas and Nagaland and Mizoram fell into the second category. They were a part of Assam but the Governor had special responsibilities for these areas. The Act also took away Tuensang from NEFA and combined it with Nagaland which henceforth was called Naga Hills and Tuensang Area (NHTA).

In 1946 when Independence seemed imminent the Nagas contacted the Indian leaders and Akbar Hydari, the then Governor of Assam, concluded a 9-point agreement with them. This agreement, while ensuring their interests in the realm of agriculture, customary laws, forests and so on had one clause which is at the root of all subsequent trouble. The preamble recognised the right of Nagas to develop themselves according to their freely expressed wishes while clause 9 stipulated that the period of the agreement was 10 years and "at the end of this period the Naga National Council will be asked whether they require the above agreement to be extended to a further period or new agreement regarding the future of the Naga people be arrived at".

The Nagas took it to mean that at the end of the 10 years they could decide to opt out of the Union if they so wanted. The Indian Government did not agree with this interpretation and when the Nagas realised this they felt they had been cheated.

In 1951 Phizo organised a plebiscite and claimed that 99 per cent of people wanted independence. Pandit Nehru refused to consider this. Also when Pandit Nehru and Premier U Nu of Burma visited Kohima the entire audience walked out because Phizo was prevented by the D C from presenting a petition demanding Independence. The Nagas became restive.

From now on things moved rapidly. In 1952 the Assam Police was sent in to keep order. Phizo retaliated by organising civil disobedience movement and refusing to pay taxes. They also started to organise armed rebellion using the arms left behind by Americans and British in the Second World War and in 1954 he announced the formation of the People's Sovereign Republic of Nagaland which name was subsequently changed to Naga Central Government.

The actual revolt started in 1955 when the Tuensang Nagas declared themselves independent and led by Thondi Chang raided an Assam Police

Station. The police being unequal to the task of putting down the revolt, two Companies of the Army were inducted. At this time, the Nagas were ill-organised and comparatively untrained and if sufficient force had been used the rebellion could have been nipped in the bud. However, the civil authorities did not realise the gravity of the situation and did not want to hand over control. Thus the quantum of force was kept low and as a result the revolt spread to all other areas till finally about 60 to 70 battalions had to be used. This is a classic case of too little force and too late.

Further, there was no unified control. The civil authorities were for pacification while the military authorities wanted freedom for their operations. However, with cooperation, much was done and sustained operations had the result of tiring out the hostile bands. In 1957 two Naga conventions were held, one at Wokha and the other at Moko-kchang, to decide the political future of Nagaland. During these conventions the operations were suspended and the Naga hostiles got their much needed respite. They were able to recoup their strength and rest, spread propaganda about the excesses of the security forces, eliminate informers, intimidate villagers and recruit more men to join their ranks. So when the conventions broke up, the security force had to start again from scratch. By 1961 they had again begun to make an impact.

Then in 1962 all the armed forces had to vacate Nagaland and move north to face the Chinese aggression and this gave the Nagas another respite which they made full use of. It was in 1962, too, that they first established contact with Pakistan, and through Pakistan with the Chinese. From this period up to 1971 batches of hostiles went regularly to East Pakistan where they were given sanctuary, training, equipment and where they were able to rest and recouperate. The Chinese too took a hand and in all about seven gangs went to China. The Chinese were willing to help with arms, ammunition and training but refused the Naga request to send volunteers.

After the Chinese operations, the Army build-up in Nagaland started in August 1963. On December 1, 1963 statehood was granted to Nagaland. Operations were started with renewed vigour, for by now the Nagas were better trained and equipped and the Army’s informers had either been murdered or scared off and the villagers had lost faith in the ability of the security forces to protect them. By the middle of 1964 the security forces had got the upper hand when the Peace Mission with Jayaprakash Narayan, Rev.

Michael Scott and Chaliha came and operations were again suspended. The hostiles mounted a concerted propaganda offensive against the security forces, accusing them of rape, murder and burning of villages and the Peace Mission unfortunately believed them. The talks with the hostiles started, and went on till 1968.

During the cease-fire period the Security Forces' task was only to prevent the ingress and egress of hostiles from Nagaland and they were allowed to operate only along a three-mile belt along the border.

In guerilla operations the hardest thing is to tell friend from foe. The Naga who is ostensibly tilling his land may be a sentry for a gang lying in ambush further on or he may have his weapon hidden nearby with which to shoot you in the back. So the procedure adopted was to confine all villagers to their villages by imposition of a curfew in a particular area and carry out combing operations. During the combing oprations, any one seen is shot and survival depends on who fires first and who is the more accurate shot.

At the end of 1967 the talks broke down and operations started again. India now had a lucky break, for, as a result of the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971, Bangladesh came into existence and a friendly government took office there. At one stroke the hostiles lost their sanctuary, their training facilities, rest camps and their source of supply of arms and ammunition. Now they were confined to the limits of Nagaland.

As a result of sustained operations between 1967 and 1971, weariness, pressure from the security forces, and our prolonged talks with them, a split occurred between the Semas and the Angami tribes. Information also became more readily available and in 1969 Mao Angami and his gang returning from China were ambushed and captured. In 1971 the entire Sema hostiles surrendered. This meant that insurgency ceased in five out of seven districts. The Army was now able to concentrate on the two remaining districts against the Angami and Chakasang tribes. This pressure finaly made them come out and sue for peace.

This time the government agreed to talk but, wisely, for a change, refused to suspend operations during the talks. The hostiles, weary, hunted from pillar to post with no sanctuary to go to, now came to terms which are embodied in 1975 agreement.

Thus insurgency has come to an end largely because of the fortuitous circumstances which led to establishment of Bangladesh and the denial of

outside sanctuary, support and assistance. The Burmese too have started to take firm action and this also has contributed to the ability of the security forces to get the better of the hostiles. We must ensure that pacification takes place and they are made to feel a part of India as soon as possible, as otherwise if Bangladesh should for some reason turn unfriendly at a future date, the insurgency may start again.

—Courtesy : "Indian Express"

Central School, GC New Delhi Celebrates Annual Day

The Annual Day of the Central School in the campus of Group Centre, New Delhi was celebrated on April 3, 1978. Prof. M.V. Mathur, Director, National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, was the chief guest.

Shri C.M. Pandey, Commandant, CRPF, Group Centre, New Delhi, presided. A number of items like group songs, drama and small skits were staged and the annual day was celebrated in an atmosphere of gaiety. Of all the items the best one was considered to be an English Play "The Bishop's Candlesticks" presented by the students of classes VIII and IX.



Prof. Mathur giving away prizes to students of the school.

The school is marching rapidly towards the goal of making a mark in the standard of education and making the school an institution of moral values and a temple of learning in diverse fields. In the coming year the school will have classes in X standard also.

The various items—group dances, plays in Hindi and English as also some fascinating features by the tiny-tots—were a part of activities that took place throughout the year. During the session various house competitions were held in order to bring out the latent talent and creative imagination of students. This year vidyalaya held competitions for various academic and extra-curricular activities in the houses. The school children visited Badhkal Lake, National Science Exhibition, Agri-Expo and International Solar Energy Exhibition, etc.

The school is also participating in Youth Parliament Competition

organized by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Govt. of India.

The school has taken up a project of USSR under Associated Schools Project for Education in International Cooperation and Peace (UNESCO).

There was an All-India Essay Competition for teachers. The subject was "My Effective Programme of Teaching English in Small Classes" and the essay by Mrs. Dhillon of this school was adjudged one of the five best and won prize for it from Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.

In Inter-Vidyalaya Debate Competition, two children—Master Gurpreet Singh and Master Anoop Pebby—participated and won consolation prize and merit certificate.

In "On-the-Spot Painting Competition in Manav Bharati India International School, 12 students of the school participated. Dinesh Gautam of Class VII got the first prize and Atul Kansal got consolation prize.

But, even now, the school is in its infancy period when much nourishment and care is needed.

URBAN INSURGENCY

by
K. M. Mathur

In world history, insurgencies have occurred in both urban and rural areas. Looking separately at each of the two environments, the rural area with its small population, frequent lack of government interest and support and relative lack of sophistication offers locations favourable for guerrilla operations. Through history of recent insurgencies, it appears that the urban area can also contribute to the overall insurgency movement based on population, communications available, the intelligentsia, political awareness and leadership.

Urban insurgency has much more potential than is realised at present. An urban guerrilla in Calcutta is more secure in the lofty multi-storied buildings than his counterparts in the jungle of Nagaland or Mizoram. The French

experience in the Battle of Algiers, the success of Fiedel Castro and his urban guerillas against the Batista Government, the rising tempo, activities of the Tupomoras in the cities of Latin America and the success of urban guerrillas in North Ireland—all seem to indicate that determined bands of urban guerrillas can contribute as much to a guerrilla struggle as their classical rural counterparts.

A band of five urban guerrillas was able to kill one Inspector-General of Police, one Deputy Inspector-General of Police and one District Superintendent of Police at Aizawl, capital of Mizoram, in day-light by making a bold entrance in the office where all these senior officers were sitting. Since urban insurgencies have their own peculiarities and are different in character from the rural insurgencies, the experience gained in Nagaland and Manipur will not suffice to deal with the problems of urban insurgency arising in Calcutta and other big state capitals. The aim of this article is to discuss goals of urban insurgency, their distinctive characteristics, their tactics and strategy and the various stages of urban insurgency.

The credo of the urban guerrilla that revolution can be accomplished by violent and destructive acts of terrorism was developed by Carlos Marighella, a former official of the Brazilian Communist Party. Urban guerrilla warfare can be defined as secret and planned activity designed to disrupt and or terrorise the establishment or government. The goals of the urban guerrillas are three-fold:

(i) To show to the “masses” that police and military authorities are impotent to protect themselves against urban terrorism and thus, powerless to protect the society as a whole.

(ii) To provoke, by acts of outrageous terror, an “overaction” on the part of the police and the government in order to “radicalise” those who may sympathize with revolutionary aims but, without the provocation of “overaction”, would not engage in the acts of violence.

(iii) Combining the first two goals, ultimately to overthrow the established Govt. “(Terrorism— A Staff Study, prepared by Committee on Internal Security, United States House of Representatives Ninety-third Congress, August 1974)”

Distinctive Characteristics

The urban insurgents usually operate in a covert manner while the rural

insurgents normally conduct their activities in an overt fashion. Urban insurgencies provide better opportunities for establishing contact of country supporters to assist in backing the insurgent movement. Urban insurgencies can attract attention of foreign powers easily and, if desired, foreign aid can be solicited. Foreign press representatives can focus worldwide attention and can gain recognition for the insurgency. Funds and supplies are more readily available in the cities. State secrets can be discovered by the insurgents from State capitals.

Carlos Marighella in his book “Mini-manual of the Urban Guerrilla” has mentioned the following six peculiarities of urban guerillas:—

(i) “The urban guerrilla is an implacable enemy of the government and systematically inflicts damage on the authorities and upon the men who dominate the country and exercise power. The principal task of the urban guerrilla is to distract, to wear out, to demoralise the militarists and repressive forces.

(ii) The urban guerrilla defends a just cause which is the people’s cause. This moral superiority is what sustains the urban guerrillas.

(iii) The urban guerrilla’s arms are light arms, easily exchanged and usually captured from the enemy.

(iv) Urban guerrillas are not an army but small armed groups, intentionally fragmented. They have no vehicles or fixed bases.

(v) The urban guerrilla must know how to live among the people and must be careful not to appear to be stranger and separated from ordinary city life.

(vi) The technical preparation of the urban guerrilla runs from the concern for his physical preparedness, the knowledge of an apprenticeship in profession or skills of all kinds, particularly manual skills. It is very important that he learns how to drive, to pilot a plane, handle a motorboat, understand mechanics, radio, telephone, electricity and have some knowledge of electronic technique. A knowledge of chemistry and of colour combination, of stamping, the domination of the technique of calligraphy and the carrying of letters and other skills are a part of the technical preparation of urban guerrilla who is obliged to falsify documents in order to live within a society that he seeks to destory.”

The urban insurgent is more sophisticated than his rural brother because be has been exposed to a greater social action. He is better educated and may

be better off financially. The urban guerrilla is characterised by his bravery and decisive nature and is activated by a desire for the comradeship of manliness and engendered by participation in revolutionary activities. (Martin Oppenheimer—Urban Guerrilas—Penguin 1970).

Stages of Urban Insurgency

"Terrorism, sabotage and even guerrilla action, only require the active participation and support of a relatively small number of people in the early stages and this can be often arranged by indoctrination and threats in the preparatory stage." (Frank Kitson Low—Intensity Operations—Subversion Insurgency, Peace-keeping, Faber and Faber London, 1971).

Urban insurgency develops in a normal course through the following three stages :—

(a) Establishment of logistics base

Lenin stressed that "the fundamental law of revolution is that a majority of class conscious, thinking and politically active workers should fully realise that revolution is necessary and they should be prepared to die for it." Urban insurgency cannot sustain itself on the "power of the fanatical few" unless it gets popular mass support and people's patronage. The first step is for many people to resent the establishment and there should be general discontentment in the masses. This discontentment can result in creation of "cells" of highly indoctrinated urban youths who can work for the establishment of terrorist and political underground infrastructure. Enlightened leadership will emerge from the masses to lead the clandestine calls for starting agitprop activities and to get more and more sympathisers, informers and recruits. Guerilla bases are then gradually prepared and mobilisation plan starts working in the following ways :—

(i) Selected cadres and indoctrinated leaders carry out selective terrorism to gain and retain control of the population in the area.

(ii) Clandestine manufacture of arms/ammunition and party literature for agitprop activities.

(iii) Recruitment of doctors, educationists, social workers and other important personalities into party cells and recruiting them as sympathisers agents/informers.

(iv) Collection of funds from foreign agents by levying "contributions" or by sporadic dacoities/robberies.

(v) Infiltration of guerrilla agents into military, police and civil administrative set-up.

(vi) Organisation of strikes, lockouts, "gheraos" and violent demonstrations to paralyse economic life.

(vii) Establishment of guerrilla logistic bases in safe localities with dense population having sympathy and support for the urban guerrillas.

(viii) Mao has called it the stage of "strategic defensive", a stage of preparation in which cadres are infiltrated into the vulnerable society and there is secret mobilisation of masses. The insurgency gradually asserts control over smaller and then larger areas forming "resistance bases."

(b) Activation of logistics base

During the next stage of the insurgent development, heavy emphasis is still on extension of mobilisation of the population and consolidation in the areas where population is mobilized. Urban insurgents start activities at isolated places and the movement counts on wearing down the will of the Government forces and their ability to fight. Mao calls second stage as "the strategic stalemate" where the Govt. forces have control in certain areas and insurgent forces start having their control in other areas.

Bombing attacks against police stations, the bombing of police vehicles, deliberate sniper attacks, the setting of ambushes "expropriations", theft of weapons from Govt. arsenals, harassment of Govt officials and the threat of assassinations are some of the tactics employed to injure, defame or undermine the effectiveness of the Govt officials and particularly law-enforcing agents.

Activation of the urban guerrillas results in demoralisation of police forces and the Govt. "Campaigns of this kind are more likely to continue because it is the only kind of war that fits the conditions of the modern age while being at the same time suited to take advantage of social discontent, social ferment and nationalist fervours" (B. H. Liddel Hart—Foreward to Mao Tse Tung and the Guevara: Guerrilla Warfare—Cassel 1962.) This stage has to continue for

long time as guerrilla warfare is a “protracted warfare.”

Counter Offensive

The final stage of urban insurgency aims at finally overthrowing the established Govt. by overtaking complete control of the state. Counter-offensive aims at total destruction of the Govt. forces and the assumption of the national power by the insurgents. Urban insurgents expect to get complete control in co-operation with the rural guerrillas. In insurgency against a powerful enemy, victory is only possible by uniting the people on a worker-peasant alliance. Guerrilla warfare, both urban and rural, needs high degree of co-ordination to achieve success. Popular support of the masses is the most indispensable requirement for the success of the guerrila operations. For final success, guerrillas have to employ all principles of war—objective, offensive action, simplicity, unity of command, mass, economy of force, manoeuvre, surprise and security—but they have to apply them in an irregular war against the enemies’ morals and combat effectiveness. Carlos Marighella finally agrees that the main strength of an insurgency movement in underdeveloped countries lies with the rural guerrilla though a strong urban insurgency movement can be a great help to the cause of insurgency movement.

Tactics and Strategy

The technique of the urban guerrillas, according to Carlos Marighella, has the following three characteristics :—

(a) “It is an aggressive technique or, in other words, it has an offensive character.

(b) It is a technique of attack and retreat by which we preserve our forces.

(c) It is a technique that aims at the development of urban guerrilla warfare whose function will be to wear out, distract and demoralise the enemy forces, permitting the emergence and survival of rural guerrilla warfare which is destined to play the decisive role in the revolutionary war” (Mini-manual of the Urban Guerrilla).

Carlos Marighella has classified urban guerrilla operations under the following headings :—

(a) Mass Action Operations

These aim at causing material damage and general breakdown of morale in order to undermine the Govt. This is achieved by

(i) Instigating lock-outs and strikes in educational and industrial institutions.

(ii) Provoking violence and stimulating clashes between people and law-enforcing agencies during public demonstrations.

(iii) Subversive and fire teams joining strikes, incorporating their action with the activity of the public and thus giving the impression that subversive acts are popular moves of the masses.

(iv) Agitating the demonstrators into violent action like the destruction of stores, setting buses on fire, bomb-throwing and destroying public utility items.

(b) Combat Operations

These operations are carried out by trained guerrilla squads and action cells utilising technique of surprise and shock action. The action models which the urban guerrillas can carry out are: assaults, raids and penetrations, occupations, ambush, street tactics, strikes and work interruptions, desertions, diversions, seizures, expropriation of arms, ammunition or explosives, liberation of prisoners, executions, kidnapping, sabotage, terrorism, armed propaganda, hijacking of planes and war of nerves.

Urban guerrillas operate in small groups of five to six or even ten or more simultaneously with great audacity. Industries, Govt. offices, police stations, radio-stations, power houses, banks, plants, educatianal institutions are some of the main targets of urban guerrilla operations.

(c) Terrorist Operations

According to FBI Enforcement Bulletin (July 1973) the urban guerrilla warfare can be defined as criminal conduct for revolutionary purposes while terrorism is violent criminal activity designed to intimidate for political purposes.

The guerrilla is working towards revolution. “Theurban guerrilla has a strategy for revolution but urban guerrillas can and do use indiscriminate terror as tactics at times. Bombing is the most common instrument, as the unsuspected bomb, used against civilians, is well calculated to instil fear. Bombing, hyjacking of planes, sabotage and attacks on police are some of the

usual terrorist operations of urban guerrillas. Assassinations and kidnapping, usually accompanied by a "manifesto" denouncing the "anti-people" activities of the victim, are carried out to demoralise government agencies.

Regarding the aim of terrorist operations, Carlos Marighella says: ôThe aim is to provoke repression by making it impossible for the government to govern without repression, by violence on the streets, curfews, arrest and detentions 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 injustice, more sympathy with the accused and hence more support for the revolutionary movement. Richard Clutterbuck terms it "repression cycle" in his famous book 'Living with Terrorism.' Hijacking of planes is the latest addition in the terrorist operation. From 1962 to 1972 an average of 80 planes have been hijacked every year.

(d) Psychological Operations

There are two types of psychological operations.

(i) The war of Nerves: Fake warnings of impending explosions, hijacking of planes, liberation of prisoners, sending of letter bombs and continued success of urban insurgents against security forces are disseminated through organised propaganda with a view to maligning the established Government to cause defeatism, demorlisation, panic and disarray in the society.

(ii) Political Propaganda: Through national and international press, psychological operations are carried out by urban insurgents. Indoctrination, agitprop, brain washing and television are the forms of psychological warfare by urban guerrillas. The grisly drama staged by Palestinian guerrillas in the Munich Olympic games in 1972 was watched by about 500 million television viewers and world press gave very good coverage to the incident. Clandestine radio stations also are important media for political propaganda of urban guerrillas. Clandestine printing presses turning out "party-line" literature and wall posters" are other media of propaganda. Through political propaganda, population is urged to support the guerrillas or atleast not cooperate with Govt. forces.

Conclusion

Former FBI Director has held : “The urban guerrilla is a clear and present danger not to law enforcement alone, which must face his bitter and diabolic violence but to the entire nation.” Industrial cities and urban complexes having a reservoir of educated unemployment, disparity in wealth between the rich and the poor, sub-standard living conditions of the industrial workers, high density of population in slum areas, defective eduction system are increasingly becoming breeding grounds for urban insurgency and unrest. All these factors are exploited by the political extremists and revolutionaries whose ideologies arc at variance with the established government. “Urban insurgency combined with propaganda and economic pressure is likely to be the most popular form of operation in future” (Peter de la Billiere—Changing Pattern of Guerrilla Warfare).

Since this is a live problem, the subject needs to be studied in detail by all police officers, army officers and other civil authorities who will have to take measures for controlling it. The quality of success in meeting this problem will depend on a new approach, a correct outlook and good co-ordination among the civil and military authorities.

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21 BATTALION MEN SAVE A GRAVE SITUATION

On May 5, 1978, S.I. Ajit Singh, in charge of F Coy of 21st Bn CRP, was detailed for law and order duties along with his platoon at the Gandhi Harijan Higher Secondary School, Brahmpuri, Seelampur Police Station of the Shahdara Sub-Division. The deployment began at 7 a.m. when a large procession of teachers along with school children assembled opposite the school.

The dispute in this case apparently was between the management of the school and a group of teachers whose resignations were initiated as a mark of protest but were accepted by the management. The question was one of gaining control of the administration of the school.

The situation became tense and soon there was severe brick-batting and hurling of missiles, including bottles filled with kerosene.

The S.I. and his men exercised restraint, maintained effective command and control over his platoon personnel, and, without losing composure, continued to serve as an effective buffer between the processionists and the management within the premises of the school.

Despite the fact that the personnel under his command were under pressure from severe brick-batting, this S.I. kept his “cool” in an explosive situation which, if not handled tactfully, would have involved action against school children who were kept in the forefront by the processionists while the actual mischief was being caused from the rear.

S.I. Mewa Ram of D/21 who was detailed for reserve duty at the Seelampur Police Station, moved in to assist the platoon led by S.I. Ajit Singh which was finding itself encircled by buildings on three sides and the only opening to the area threatened by the processionists.

S. I. Mewa Ram along with his platoon joined S.I. Ajit Singh and they tackled the situation with restraint and forbearance till CRPF and Delhi Police reinforcement arrived.

The result was that the situation was controlled without taking recourse to the use of force.

Better Allowances For Nursing Staff

The rate of Uniform Allowance in respect of nursing staff of CRPF has been increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per annum.



Director General Ghosh with the winners

AJMER WIN INTER-RANGE SWIMMING

The XII Inter-Range CRPF Swimming Meet, 1978 was held from May 30 to June 1, 1978 at the National Stadium Swimming Pool. All Ranges, except Aizawl, participated in the competition.

Shri B. Varma, IGP, Sector—III inaugurated the meet. Closing ceremony was presided over by Shri S.M. Ghosh, Director-General. Smt. Anjali Ghosh gave away the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

Ajmer Range won the championship and Madras Range were declared the runners-up.

Nk Dalip Singh of Calcutta Range was adjudged the best swimmer of the meet. He bettered the old CRPF records in 100 m. breast stroke and 200 m. breast stroke.

S.I. P.V. Pillai (Hyderabad range) created a new record of 1 minute and 11

seconds in 100 m back stroke and HC R. S. Nair (Delhi Range) established a record of 1 minute 9 seconds in 100 m butterfly.

The following are the timings of swimmers obtaining first position in various events:-

100 m. Free Style : Ct. P. Padmana-bhan (Ajmer) 1:25.

200 M. Free Style : Ct. S. Lochnan (Ajmer) 2:29.3.

400 M. Free Style : Ct. S. Lochnan (Ajmer) 5:11.6

1500 M. Free Style : Ct. S. Lochnan (Ajmer) 21:33.2

100 M. Backstroke : SI P. V. Pillai (Hyderabad) 1:11.0

200 M. Backstroke : SI P. V. Pillai (Hyderabad) 2:43.3

100 M. Breaststroke : Nk Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 1:17.5

200 M. Breaststroke : Nk Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 2:54.0

100 M. Butterfly : HC R. S. Nair (Delhi) 1:09.0

200 M. Butterfly : Nk Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 2:54.3

400 M. Indv. Medlay : Nk Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 5:53.7

4 X 100 M. Relay Free Style : Ajmer Range 4:27.5

4 X 200 M. Relay Free Style : Ajmer Range 10: 4.4

4 X 100 M. Medlay Relay : Delhi Range 5:09.7

High Board Diving: Ct. B.N. Tamoche (Hyderabad) 226.70 points

Spring Board Diving : HC Dhaka Singh (Hyderabad) 345.50 points

CRP MATMEN SHINE IN NATIONAL WRESTLING

The 27th National Wrestling Championship was held at Karnal (Haryana) from March 11 to 20, 1978. A number of wrestlers of CRPF participated and won positions.

Shri Sukhwant Singh represented Punjab State and won bronze medal in super heavy weight.

Ishwar Singh represented Haryana State and won gold medal in heavy weight.

Om Prakash represented Haryana State and won 4th position in light heavy weight.



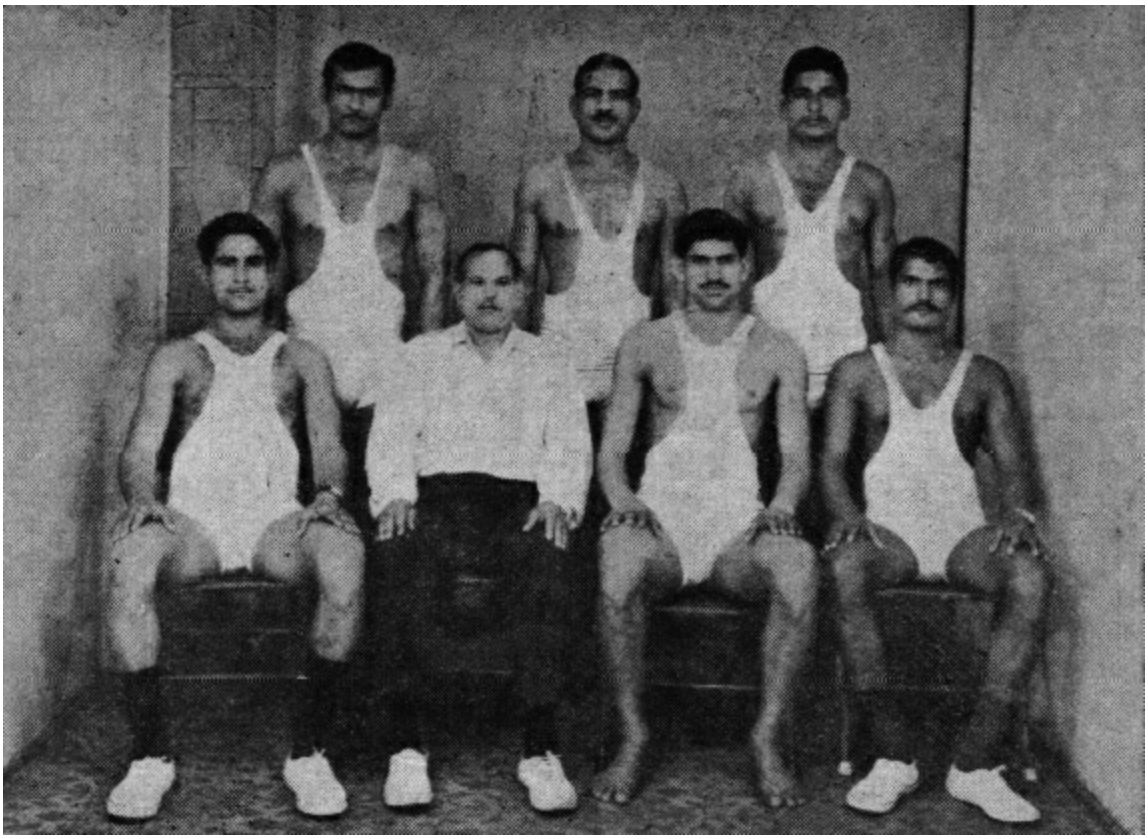
Sant Raj



Ishwar Singh

Raghubir Singh represented Haryana State and won bronze medal in middle weight.

Sant Raj represented U. P. State and won silver medal in bantam weight.



Wrestlers of CRPF Sports Club, Calcutta (drawn from 4th and 9th Battalions) who were declared runners-up in West Bengal Wrestling meet. They are (from left to right sitting) HC. Dariyav Singh, HC. Pyare Lal (Coach), Ct. Devnath Yadav & Nk. Udairaj Singh (Standing), Ct. Balmiki Singh, Ct. Chanderbhan Singh & Ct. Rameswar Singh.

Volleyball Tournaments

The CRPF Central Volleyball team played the following high class tournaments during March 1978 :-

All-India Volleyball Tournament Simbholi (Rajasthan) March 3 to 5

CRPF beat CD A Meerut 15-7, 15-6 and DCM 15-0, 15-7. In semi-finals the CRPF defeated MMB Ghaziabad 15-11, 15-10, 18-20, 17-19 and 15-5. However the team lost to Signals Meerut 15-9, 15-11, 13-15, 14-16 and 11-15 in the final.

Nepal Singh Memorial Tournament, Muzaffar Nagar (March 6 to 8)

CRPF defeated Jat Ragiment and NER Gorakhpur before going down to Signals, Meerut in semi-finals. Score : 15-11, 12-15, 14-16, 15-9 and 11-15.

All-India Gold Cup Tournament, Philaur (March 10 to 12)

CRPF defeated BSF “B” Team 13-15, 12-15, 15-6, 15-9 and 15-11,

Signals Meerut (15-11, 15-7 and 15-3) and ITBP 15-8, 15-10, 12-15, and 15-7. However in the final against BSF Jullundur, CRP lost 15-7, 14-16 12-15 and 7-15.

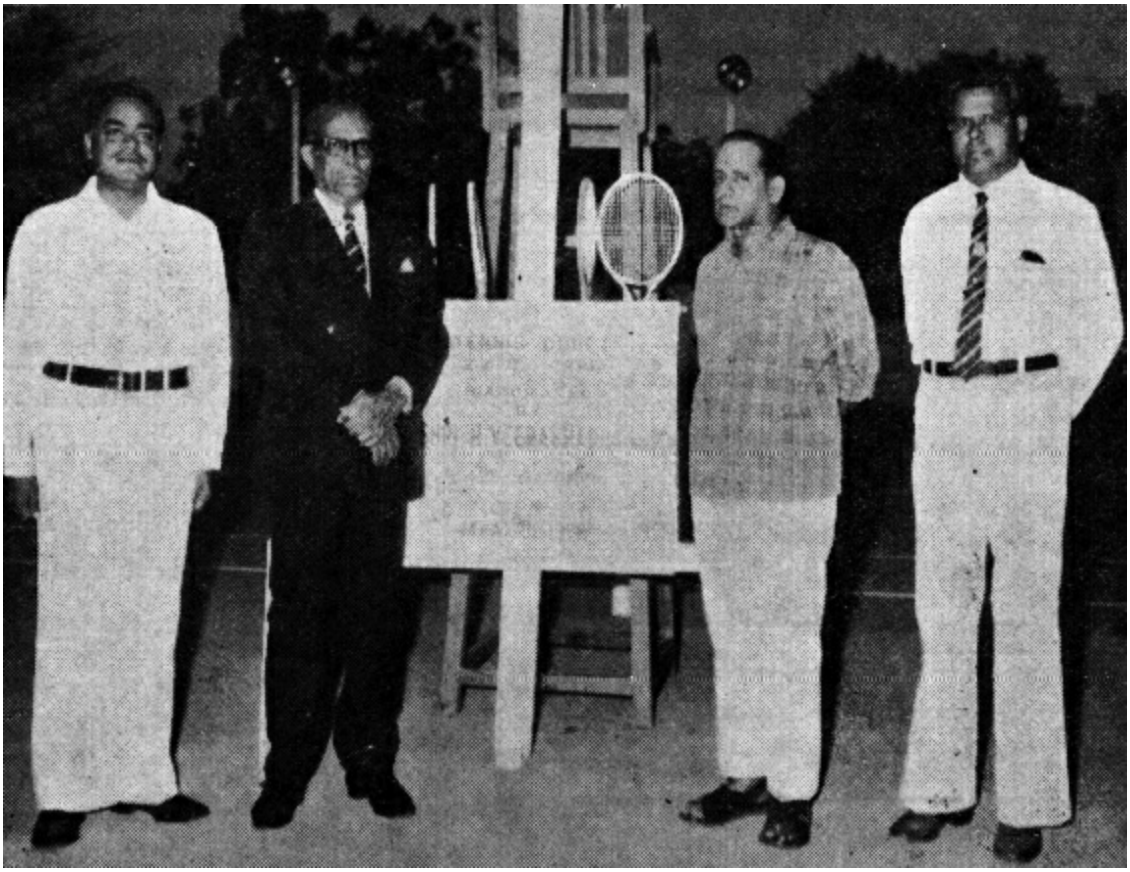
Kundan Sugar Mills Amroha (March 14 to 16).

CRPF defeated NER Varanasi and Haryana Police. But the team lost to Signals Meerut in semi-final. CRP won third place by defeating DESU 15-7, 14-16 and 15-8.

All India Volleyball Tournament Roorkee (March 17 to 19)

CRPF beat BEG Roorkee and DESU Delhi. CRPF lost to BSF Jullundur (9-15, 15-9, 8-15 and 7-15) in semi-final. In hard-line tie, it won third place by defeating ITBP 15-12, 15-8.

CRPF Volleyball team won the All-India Agarwal Memoral Volleyball Tournament, Renukoot (UP) held in April this year.



IGP Veerabhadraiah after inauguration of the tennis court.

Tennis Court For RTC-2

A tennis court constructed at 2 RTC, CRPF, Avadi, Madras for the use of RTC personnel and sister units at Avadi was inaugurated by Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, IGP CRPF, Hyderabad on April 3. The function was attended by the DIGP, CRPF, Madras Range, station officers and a large gathering. The IGP appreciated the efforts made for constructing the tennis court with floodlight arrangements and said that it was one of the best in the CRPF.

AURANGABAD HOCKEY

In the "All India Ajanta" Hockey Tournament held in April, 1978 at Aurangabad, the CRPF won the championship defeating EME (3-0). In All-India Beighton Cup's final held during May, 1978 at Calcutta, CRP was defeated by Mohan Bagan by one goal in a replay. The play exhibited by CRP players was next to none.

CRP Officers Win Tamilnadu Tennis

Shri M. I. Dass, Assistant Commandant, Group Centre, Avadi and Shri D.D. Sharma, Assistant Principal, II-R.T.C, Avadi have won the Tamilnadu State Central Services Regional Sports Board Tennis Tournament. They won the doubles final by beating Tamilnadu AG Office Recreation Club (6-4, 6-0. and 6-3). In the singles final, M. I Dass lost to Mohd Ali of Central Excise Department Recreation Club, Madras (4-6, 6-2 5-7, and .7-9)



OPEN ATHLETICS

POLICE SHARE HONOURS WITH SERVICES

In the XVI All-India Open Athletics Championship held at Jullundur from May 26 to 28, 1978, the Police team has emerged as joint winners alongwith Services of the championship trophy in the men's events. The Police team as well as the Services secured 69 points. The Police team was coached by Shri H.P.S. Cheema of Central Reserve Police Force assisted by one more coach.

During the meet, the performance of the following athletes of the CRPF was noteworthy:—

Inspector R.S. Bal—Gold (hammer throw), Silver (discus throw); Inspector Hari Chand—Gold (5000 meters), Silver (10,000 meters); Inspector K.G. Joseph— Gold (4 X 100 meters relay race); HC Mithai Lal-Gold (4 X 100 meters relay race); NK Bachan Singh—Silver (4x400 meters relay); SI Prabhat Singh—Silver (decathlon); SI Pardeep Kumar—fourth in 10,000 meters and 3,000 steeplechase. SI B. Sushilan— fourth in javelin throw; HC Sudhakaran—fourth in triple jump.

MADRAS ATHLETICS

The annual day of Central Services Regional Sports Board, Madras was celebrated on June 2, 1978 at Madras. Shri Satish Agarwal, Minister of State for Finance, was the chief guest.

Dy. S.P. Ratnakar Raman of 2 RTC, CRPF, Avadi won first place in javelin throw and shot put and third place in discus throw.



Mrs. K. L. Dubey presenting prizes to children after sports in G.C. Gauhati

CRP Instructors Win Gymnastics

CRPF central gymnastic team is affiliated to the M.P. State Gymnastic Association. The first M. P. State Gymnastic Championship was held from 13th to 15th May, 1978. As central team was not available, two gymnastic instructors, L/NK Nasruddin and Ct. Subhash Chand, were sent to represent CRPF.

Constable Subhash Chand won first position in all events whereas L/NK Nasruddin stood second. Thus they won MP State Gymnastic Championship.

KABADDI

Hyderabad Range Inter-Battalion Kabaddi Tournament for the year 1978 was held at Nagpur from May 15 to 20, 1978. All the teams participated and the tournament was keenly contested. The final was played between 30 Bn and 45 Bn. 45 Bn defeated 30 Bn by 23 points. The winners and runners-up were awarded Range shield and runners-up trophy.

Humanitarian Acts of Jawans

On April 8, 1978, one Medical Officer of Kalaktang (Arunachal Pradesh) reported to the Commandant 12th Bn CRPF that he had left his suit case containing nearly Rs. 20,000 somewhere at Bomdila.

A search party under Shri Birpal Singh Dy. S.P. was immediately despatched to trace out the suit case. The party located the suit case from a shop of Bomdila market and handed over the same to the Medical Officer.

Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt at New Delhi has conveyed its thanks to the guard personnel of 23 Bn CRPF for extinguishing fire which broke out in their building due to electric short-circuiting on May 17, 1978.

On May 3, 1978, fire broke out in village Shopian in J & K. One platoon of 40 Bn rushed to the scene and assisted in fire fighting. Simultaneously fire engines were called for to control the fire. Another platoon located at Anantnag was also rushed to the spot. The timely assistance rendered by CRP Jawans has been appreciated.

Personnel of E/36 CRPF rendered humanitarian assistance in extinguishing the fire which broke out in a house in Rajbagh on May 14, 1978.

On the midnight of May 17, 1978, a fire broke out at Bijbiara (J & K). One section of C Coy, 40 Bn CRPF rushed to the spot and brought the fire under control.

On May 16, a big fire broke out in Quyum Manzil in the vicinity of HQ of 36 Bn CRPF in Srinagar. One Coy strength of CRPF personnel rushed to the spot and rescued an aged woman and few heads of cattle. Valuables like TV set, car, refrigerator, etc. were removed to safety. Timely help rendered by CRP personnel was appreciated by the Minister of PWD who saw the fire fighting operation.

On February 26, a fire in the waste paper store of Delhi High Court was detected and controlled by the guard personnel of 23rd Bn CRPF. This has received appreciation from the Court authorities.

On May 10, 1978 a passenger bus overturned near GC, CRPF Mokamehghat. There were 75 persons in this ill-fated bus. CRPF personnel of Group Centre and 47 Bn rushed out and rescued the injured people.

A disastrous fire broke out in village Jagatpura, 10 Kms away from Barwaha Camp on March 11, 1978. The SHO, PS, Barwaha requested the Principal, RTC-I for help as only one fire-fighting brigade was available in the town which had gone to another village named Kakatiya for extinguishing the fire.

A party consisting of 9 HCs, 13 Naiks and one Constable under command of SI Ram Chander rushed to the scene alongwith the water truck. The fire was brought under control after battling with it for over two hours. The loss in the village Jagatpura was estimated at Rs. 15,000 in comparison with the loss of Rs. 80,000 in village Kakatiya where the town fire fighting brigade had gone. Local population appreciated the work done by the CRPF personnel.

IN SERVICE OF NATION

TRIBUTE BY MINISTER

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister of State for Home, while making a statement in Lok Sabha on April 26 on law and order complimented CRP's role in bringing peace, in Hyderabad city. He said, "If the Centre had not sent the CRP to Andhra Pradesh, the situation would have worsened.

IGP Andhra Pradesh has, in a letter addressed to the IGP S/I CRPF, appreciated CRPF co-operation and assistance during the disturbances in Hyderabad city in the first week of April, 1978.

CRP Restores Peace in Hardwar

On March 23, 1978, one Coy each of 15, 21, 43 and 54 Battalions deployed in Delhi were rushed to Hardwar (UP) due to Jaw and order situation in BHEL factory there.

The trouble started when a sweeper of BHEL was stopped from entering the premises of the factory by C1SF staff for not possessing identity card. The sweeper was allegedly taken to the control room and beaten up. This led to violence. The scuffle which ensued between the workers and CISF men

resulted in injuries to men of both sides. One A. S. I. of CISF died subsequently and number of other officers were manhandled.

CRPF personnel reached the scene in time and established peace.

Letters appreciating the help rendered by CRPF in ensuring free elections continue to pour in. Four IGPs have of late expressed their appreciation for CRP assistance.

The IGP, Andhra Pradesh, sent a signal appreciating the services rendered by the CRPF Battalions deployed for Assembly election duties in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri T. Albert Manoraj, Inspector-General of Police, Karnataka State in a letter addressed to the DIGP, CRPF, Avadi, Madras has highly appreciated the excellent performance of the personnel of 55 Battalion CRPF deployed for election duties in Karnataka State.

Similarly, Shri S. Ahmed, Inspector-General of Police, Assam has addressed a letter to the IGP Sector-IV appreciating the excellent performance of the CRPF Battalions during the Assembly Elections in February 1978.

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has conveyed the appreciation of Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh for commendable work done by CRPF Battalions in Arunachal during the Assembly elections.

Assembly Elections in Mizoram were held on May 17 and 20, 1978. Already 42 Companies were deployed in the Union Territory and 6 more Companies were rushed from outside. There was no untoward incident during the elections. The elections were held in most fair and impartial manner. The Chief Secretary and IGP Mizoram have highly appreciated the work of the CRPF.

PHOTO CELL

The photographic cell established at Group Centre Jharodakalan has ceased functioning with effect from April 1, 1978.



Ct.Bansidhar Rai

CRP Men Rescue Drowning Persons

On April 13, 1978, a large number of people assembled near Wazirabad Barrage, New Delhi for a holy dip in ‘Yamuna’ on the occasion of ‘Baisakhi’. 21st Bn CRPF personnel were deployed there on duty.

About 8.30 a.m. CRPF personnel heard people shouting for help, as five persons were drowning in the river.

CRPF personnel immediately rushed to rescue the drowning men and helped to take out 4 persons in unconscious condition. Out of the four, 2 were declared dead.

Constable Bansidhar Rai of 21st Bn CRPF had done an excellent work in this operation. The action taken by the CRPF men has been appreciated by the public as well as civil authorities.

Personal Orderlies

The Govt. has limited the authorisation of personal orderlies to one from Inspector to Commandant. This is an omnibus decision of the Govt. and the Director-General has expressed the hope that the orders of the Govt. will be accepted faithfully.

SAFE DRIVING

by
M. P. NATHANAEL

With the ever increasing traffic, roads have become a virtual hazard for the users. Not a day passes when we do not read a news item on accidents, some of them claiming large number of lives. It is, therefore, essential that the drivers be adept at driving technique in order to avert accidents.

Driving demands more than just ability to start, move and stop the vehicle. A good driver is one who understands the traffic conditions and makes his vehicle to behave accordingly.

Concentration

A vehicle in the hands of a careless driver is a lethal weapon. So a driver can never afford to be careless while on the wheels. He is required to concentrate on driving at all times and cannot afford to allow his mind to wander or be distracted by any thing. A high standard of concentration can be achieved by self-discipline. This involves self criticism which means that one must judge his own short-comings and try to overcome these.

It is essential that a driver be physically fit and mentally alert to drive a vehicle with the highest standards of safety.

A good driver must be able to formulate in no time a safe-driving plan for every sudden situation on the road and then carry out that plan instantaneously.

Reaction Time

A driver’s reaction time may be defined as the time that passes from the moment a driver observes the need for action to the moment when he actually executes that action The action may be applied to steering, brakes or acceleration or a combination of these. A driver should be able to react to an emergency stop by applying brakes in less than two-thirds of a second. Under

normal conditions, a vehicle at a speed of 50 KMPH would have travelled 30 feet within that time. This distance covered is called the “thinking distance” and is referred to as such in the Highway Code. The thinking distance will always vary with (i) the speed of the vehicle (ii) the physical and mental condition of the driver, and (iii) the degree of concentration in driving.

Some factors that can adversely affect the ability to react quickly are worry, fatigue, illness and the effects of alcohol or drugs. A driver with an abnormally long reaction time would be well advised to under go simple physical exercises for about 15 minutes daily. This would help in the co-ordination of eyes and limbs.

Road Sense

Good road sense entails a constant and vigilant awaress of road and traffic conditions. By being considerate to other road users, accidents can be averted. Just as in other walks of life, the essence of good manners is being considerate to others, so in driving a good driver is judged by the amount of give and take he displays on the road. One could be a source of danger and a nuisance if he breaks the rules of the road and disregards the rights of others.

Special precaution needs to be taken while crossing a stationary vehicle or some objects where pedestrians can rush across the road from behind the vehicle or object. Sounding horn near animal-driven carts can frighten the animal as a result of which they may run and become a road hazard. Sounding horn when the vehicle is just behind a pedestrian or a two-wheeler can also at times result in accidents.



Violations of road traffic signals or a casual attitude towards road signs are dangerous not only to the drivers but also to other road users. It has often been seen that when in a hurry, drivers tend to violate the road signals and drive at a speed. Such violations are a source of danger on busy roads and not infrequently end up in accidents of grave nature. All drivers ought to bar in mind that it is better to be late than to never reach the destination.

No driver should ever try to dominate the road. By driving to the left of the road, he not only averts accidents but also facilitates the smooth running of other traffic. The tendency to dominate the road only reflects the selfish attitude of the driver.

Driving Hints

Many careless drivers have the habit of turning vehicles at high speeds.

This has all possibilities of the vehicle overturning. Another bad habit of some drivers is to overtake vehicles at bends, traffic islands, railway crossings, bridges and congested areas. This habit needs to be done away with, as these are the likely spots of accident. Muddy and slushy terrain demands careful driving as the vehicles are bound to slip if caution is not exercised.

Dents often occur in the tail end of a vehicle due to minor accidents. These minor accidents take place because of cutting across other vehicles while turning to right. Such action can at times result in major mishaps and so these have to be avoided.

It is also dangerous to drive through narrow spaces between vehicles and other objects like buildings. A safety gap between both sides of the vehicle ought to be always maintained. A safe distance of about 20 yards in crowded areas and 50 yards in open roads should also be maintained from the vehicles in front so as to avert accidents in the event of the front vehicles coming to sudden halt.

Unguarded railway crossings are the traps for the careless drivers. Such places ought to be crossed only after satisfying oneself that no train is approaching either from the left or the right.

Horns are never to be depended upon to do the job of brakes and blowing horn unnecessarily can be real nuisance to others. Many tend to think that by blowing horn they can clear the traffic ahead and so they can venture to drive at a good speed in a crowded place. This is a wrong notion and can result in loss of lives.

Driving in a state of nervousness or over-confidence is risky. While a nervous driver can swerve his vehicle to the left and to the right and be a traffic hazard, an over-confident driver would take chances every where and be a source of danger to others. It is generally the over confident drivers who get involved in accidents.

Accelerating when being overtaken by another vehicle results in the rear vehicle ramming against the vehicle ahead. It should be the endeavour of every driver to safely allow the other vehicle to overtake and a clear signal should be given when he is prepared to be overtaken. Likewise care should be taken never to overtake a vehicle until the driver has given a signal that he is prepared to be overtaken.

Maintenance

Maintenance of vehicles is of vital importance. Little negligence in maintenance can prove to be fatal, howsoever adept the driver may be in driving. Apart from risking one's own life, it is also bound to be dangerous to other road users. It is therfore imperative on the part of every driver to check his vehicle thoroughly before it is brought to the road.

Brakes and steering being most important, these should be properly checked and adjusted. To drive without proper brakes is to invite death. The vehicle would then be like an animal without reins. It has to be ensured that the tyres are free from defects and that correct tyre pressure is maintained at all times. Windscreen ought to be clean and wipers should be in good working condition especially during monsoon. Horns need to be checked. Rear view mirror must be so fitted that the traffic behind can be clearly seen. Silencer should be checked for its efficiency so that it does not give an unusually loud sound or emit excessive smoke. It is very essential for all lights to be in good working condition and in no case should the dipper be ignored. Finally for the driver to feel quite comfortable, his seat should be well adjusted and fitted.

The vehicle should be serviced from time to time and oil changed at regular intervals. When the machinery requires even minor repairs, it should be got done immediately to avoid more damage. Negligence in the initial stages can result in major damage which may at times be the cause of accidents.

A Word of Warning

Probably the most dangerous stage of driving is the period immediately following the successful passing of driving test. The restraint exercised while under instruction is cast aside and the young fledgling longs to drive fast. This sinister pleasure can create a dangerous situation. If a driver realises that his real education in driving begins only after passing the driving test, he will avoid the grave error of thinking that there is nothing more in driving than learning a few traffic rules.

All drivers, irrespective of their being experienced or not must resist the temptation to drive fast and take chances. It is to be remembered that faster speed warrants quicker driving reactions. Majority of accidents could be

avoided if the drivers observed the laid down speed limits. The essence of good driving is a constant and actual observation of what is happening and a realisation of what can happen on the road ahead and to drive accordingly.

6& 15 BATTALIONS

6th and 15th Battalions CRPF have been detached from Group Centre-II, Ajmer and have been attached to Group Centre, Gauhati and Group Centre, Pallipuram.

D. G Stresses Need To Reduce M.T. Accidents

Sh. S. M. Ghosh, Director-General of CRPF, has in a letter to Commandants reiterated the need for taking all possible steps to reduce M. T. accidents.

“During the last 6 months”, stated the D. G. “there have been 42 M.T. accidents in the Force. The analysis of these M.T. accidents reveals that most of the accidents took place due to rash or negligent driving. The reasons are drunkenness while driving, lack of rest, lack of sleep, defective eye vision and taking more risk than required.

“Most of the drivers live away from their families. Unless they are kept satisfied, we cannot expect smooth driving from them.

An M. T. accident results in a lot of financial loss to the Govt , besides the loss of precious lives of CRPF personnel and civilians. All officers are requested to take positive measures to reduce M. T. accidents by way of briefing, training and supervising M T staff at Unit level”, Shri Ghosh added.

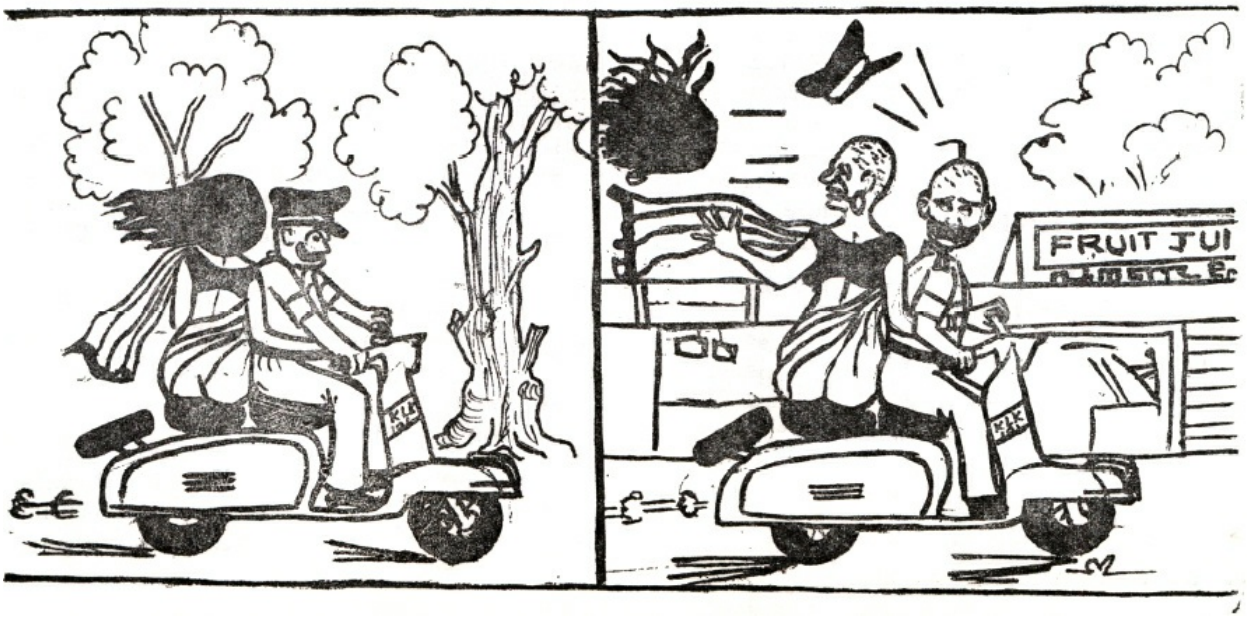
APPRECIATION FOR TWO DRIVERS

Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director General, CRPF has in a letter to HC (Driver) Shivaji Pandey of 20 Battalion conveyed to him the appreciation for successfully driving CRPF vehicles for over 40,000 kms. in hilly areas without any accident.

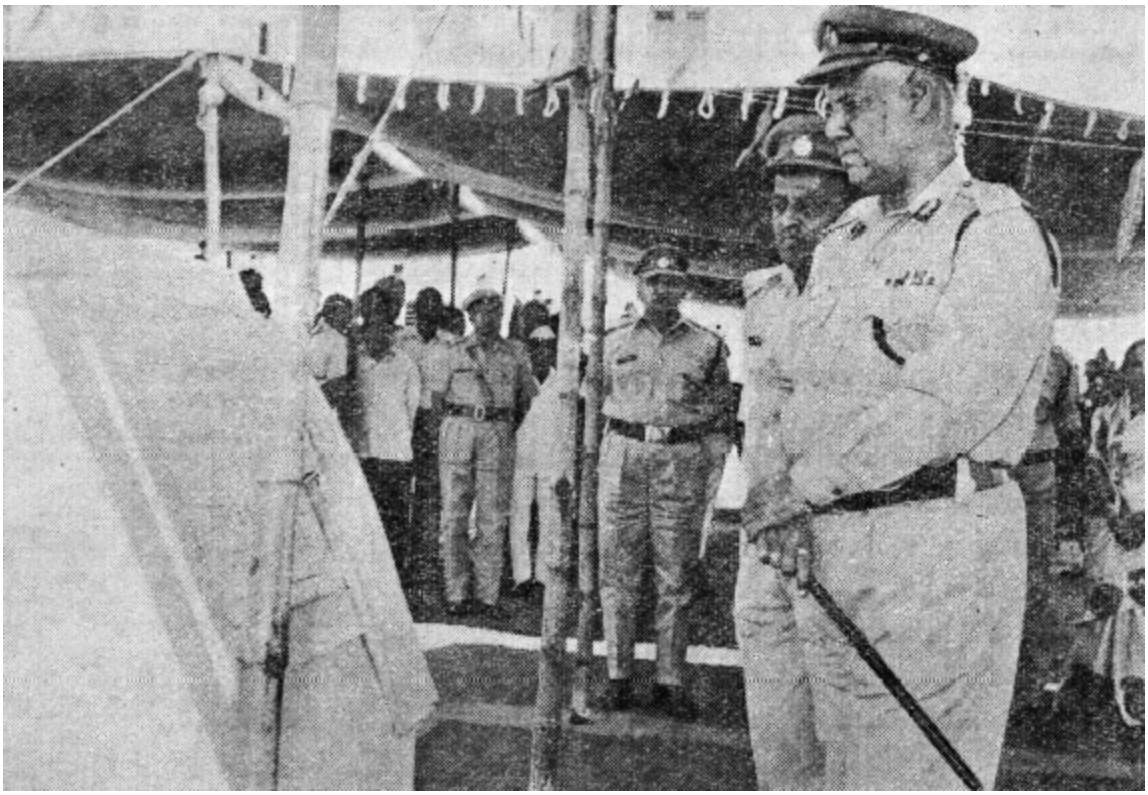
The Director General has also expressed appreciation for HC Net Ram of 4 Battalion for successfully driving CRPF vehicles for over 60,000 kms in plain areas without any accident.

POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

The Indian Police Journal has organised a police photography contest with awards amounting to Rs. 500. The contest is open to all personnel working in any police organisation. The subject for the contest is "Any aspect of police activity". The contest is for black-and-white photographs of the size not less than 15 cms X 10 cms. Any number of prints may be entered by a competitor. There is no entry fee. The closing date for the entries is July 31, 1973.



AROUND GROUP CENTRES



Shri S. M. Ghosh. Director-General, CRPF inaugurating Type-I quarters at G. C , Nagpur.

FAMILY QUARTERS FOR JAWANS

In a solemn and simple cere-money, Shri S. M. Ghosh, Director-General inaugurated the Type-I (Special) family quarters of Group Centre, CRPF, Nagpur, on March 16.

These 144 quarters have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 26,28,720.

COVERED AUDITORIUM AT GAUHATI

Group Centre, Gauhati now has a covered auditorium with seating capacity of 350. The auditorium, made of bamboo on self-help basis, was inaugurated by Mrs. P.C. Das in February this year. The auditorium boasts of a good sound system and it has enabled the Group Centre to screen films during day time also exclusively for the families of men. The auditorium is also used to stage dramas at times.

The “mahurat” for starting construction of indoor badmintion court at Group Centre Bantalab (Jammu) was performed by Shri S.C. Vidhyarthi, DIG. In the picture, Shri Vidyarthi is seen distributing sweets to labourers.



SANCTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Administrative-cum-expenditure sanctions have been accorded for:

Providing air-conditioning in extended transmitting station building at CRPF Campus, Jharoda Kalan at a cost of Rs. 4,85,050.

Revised estimates of residential and non-residential accommodation at CRPF Campus, Neemuch at a cost of Rs. 2,82,10,700.

Construction of 6 Type-I and 6 Type-II quarters for CPWD staff at Group Centre, CRPF, Gandhinagar at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,22,024.

Construction of tube-well in CRPF camp at Rambagh, Srinagar at a cost of Rs. 3,40,167. Incurring an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 on essential repairs to hired buildings occupied by ISA at Mount Abu.

Revised estimates of residential quarters at CRPF Campus, Avadi (Madras) at a cost of Rs. 1,24,82, 200.

Revised estimates of residential and non-residential accommodation at CRPF Campus, Ajmer at a cost of Rs. 1,31,18,800.

Water supply scheme for CRPF Campus at Rambagh, Srinagar at a cost of Rs. 2,82,800.

Providing electrical installation including fans in 6 barracks (Nos. 44 to 49) at CRPF Campus, Deoli at a cost of Rs. 95, 408.

Battle against highjacking and sabotage

by
Lt. Col. Y. G. Mathur

Hijacking of aeroplanes has become a common mode of political blackmail in the last decade. It has made all the major airlines sit up and try to find ways and means to meet this major threat to the security of their planes and passengers. In our country there have recently been several cases of industrial and railway sabotage also which have exercised the Government and the police forces of the country.

To meet the growing threat, one has first to understand the methods employed by the hijackers and saboteurs in intimidating the air crew and the passengers and in organising destruction of property.

The weaponry and the explosives used by them have of necessity to be of the type which can hoodwink the ordinary checks and searches made by the security staff at the airports and other installations. This factor of avoiding the detection at once precludes the use of rifles and other bigger weapons. The weapons have to be inconspicuous, deceptive, handy and effective.

The weapons and explosives known to have been used by the hijackers and other saboteurs in the past are as follows :—

(a) Pistols or revolvers disguised and undisguised and disassembled carbines.

(b) Grenades——anti-personnel, smoke and incendiary.

(c) Various explosive devices and booby-traps.

(d) Demolition explosives.

(e) Timed devices.

Not many details or literature are available of the destructive methods employed in each past case. But knowing the nature of damage done it is not difficult to surmise the means which must have been employed. We shall

therefore examine each of the above items in somewhat greater detail with a view to adopting suitable effective detection and neutralisation measures to deter the miscreants.

(a) Pistols and Revolvers

This is the most commonly used weapon employed by the hijackers to threaten the crew. These are easily concealed and unless a rigorous search of the individual and his hand-baggage is carried out, these are difficult to detect. Modern airports have installed screening and metal detection devices to discover such weapons. The hijackers have accordingly started using pistols and revolvers disguised in the shape of pens, cameras, lighters, belt buckles and toys to escape notice. These innocent-looking items are in fact pistols complete with barrel, sighting and firing mechanism and ammunittion to be aimed at the unwary victims.

Disassembled carbines have been known to be tucked away in specially compartmented briefcases and handbags. These can be quickly assembled and used once the aircraft is in the air.

(b) Grenades

Grenades are small containers having their own means of initiation and are filled with either high explosive or smoke or incendiary compositions according to the use the miscreant has for it in his plan of action. Grenades are thrown by hand and may be used just to produce enough noise to scare or produce blast causing limited casualties or to produce splinters for causing extensive destruction. They may produce smoke or cause a fire. Grenades may be made out of anything—cast iron, a cement container, a pipe or a bottle—and can be disguised as a face powder tin or a torch or a parcel. Indeed the means of initiation are so simple that almost any common object which has a hollow can be improvised as a grenade.

Timed devices described here may be connected to high explosive charges made up as grenades, parcels or packets containing incendiary chemicals for arson. Commonly available chemicals like potassium chlorate, sugar and sulphuric acid or potassium permanganate and glycerine used in right proportion make excellent instant incendiaries.

(c) Explosives and Booby Traps

Various devices may be used by miscreants to kill a VIP or political opponent. The normal devices are small mechanisms containing a spring-loaded striker and a percussion cap. They can be so built that the striker flies forward under force of the spring either by pull or pressure or release of pressure and hits the percussion cap to produce the flash which may either light a safety fuze for delayed action, or an instantaneous fuze for immediate action or a detonator for a high explosive charge. These are small enough to be used in the so-called letter bombs, book bombs and parcel bombs and have been known to be used in Western countries against political opponents.

Appropriate mechanism could be attached to a drawer, or a flush lever which when pulled will release the striker. The pressure type device may be used under a bed or a chair or under a carpet. The pressure mechanism can also be used under a railway line to function when the train passes over it. The release type mechanism may be hidden under a bundle or box which on lifting will make the charge function. It may also be fixed behind a doorhinge.

In an industrial concern one of the above devices coupled with a demolition charge can be easily attached to any machinery so that on starting, the machinery or plant would be destroyed.

A wide variety of booby-traps have been encountered disguised as umbrellas or cigarettes, pens or similar other attractive items. Similar devices have also been found fixed to telephones, office call bells or fans to either kill a person or do damage to property.

(d) Demolition Explosives

Various types of demolition explosives are employed by the saboteurs to destroy aircraft, trains, bridges, buildings and machinery. Guncotton slabs and primers used by the Army could be used for the purpose. Dynamites, gelignites, blasting gelatines or various types of plastic high explosives marketed under various trade names are used by the road building contractors which could be procured for the purpose.

These explosives require a detonator which is also available commercially. The detonator can function by a flash from a safety fuze or an instantaneous fuze attached to it. Some detonators can also be initiated electrically. The demolition charge could also be attached to mechanical device or booby-trap mentioned earlier so that it functions on pull on a trip

wire, pressure or release of pressure on the device. Alternatively, it could be laid to function according to a timing device.

(e) Time Devices

Some devices are designed to function after a predetermined time. These may be chemical or mechanical.

Chemical mechanisms depend for their functioning on a corrosive liquid contained in a glass capsule which when broken eats into a wire at a uniform rate. The wire holds a striker mechanism under spring compression and a percussion cap. These are thin pencil length devices which can function according to pre-selected timings. The variation in functioning time is obtained by varying the concentration of the corrosive liquid. On functioning they will initiate a safety fuze, or instantaneous fuze or a detonator to detonate a demolition charge.

Mechanical devices are simple clockwork mechanisms designed to function the charge after the time set. Electrical devices based on the bimetallic strips (like the one used on automatic toasters) have also been encountered. These function when the surrounding atmosphere has reached the desired temperature, say in an internal combustion engine.

The timed devices may be used in a variety of ways by the saboteurs who may be miles away when the charge explodes.

It will be seen from the above that while most weapons and explosives used by highjackers and saboteurs are conventional, their disguise and use are unconventional and a clever miscreant can adapt them in a variety of ways to achieve his aim. Most highjackers have managed to board aircrafts armed with knives, pistols and grenades without being detected. Aircraft have been systematically planted with bombs, explosives and incendiaries. VIPs have been the victims of letter and parcel bombs. All these throw a greater responsibility on the security forces to devise newer and better methods of detection and higher standards of vigilance.

Anti-hijacking Devices

A lot of work has been done in the Western countries to counter the growing threat. We hear of refined metal detectors, X-Ray equipment and vapour testors to catch the armed. The West Germans have demonstrated an

ingenious example of anti-hijacking operation by throwing at the highjackers a new type of bomb which produces a blinding light and deafening, sound. This temporarily stunned them and caught them off guard, thereby enabling the cammando troops to kill them and rescue all the 86 hostages. This new bomb was developed in UK and used for the first time so successfully in the above operation.

Americans have trained Alsatian dogs who have successfully smelt out hidden explosives. We have dog squads both with the Army and the Police. We could also train some dogs for use at sensitive spots like the airports. Electronic devices are being developed which will tell railway engine drivers well in time if the fish plates of some tracks ahead have been removed. More intensive patrolling of the railway tracks is already being organised.

Our security personnel, whether of the regular police or those of railways, airports and industries, have to be given an intensive education in detection, identification and neutralisation of the devices employed by the miscreants. Better education, better detection devices and more intensive vigilance are the weapons the security forces have to employ in the battle against the growing tribe of highjackers and saboteurs.

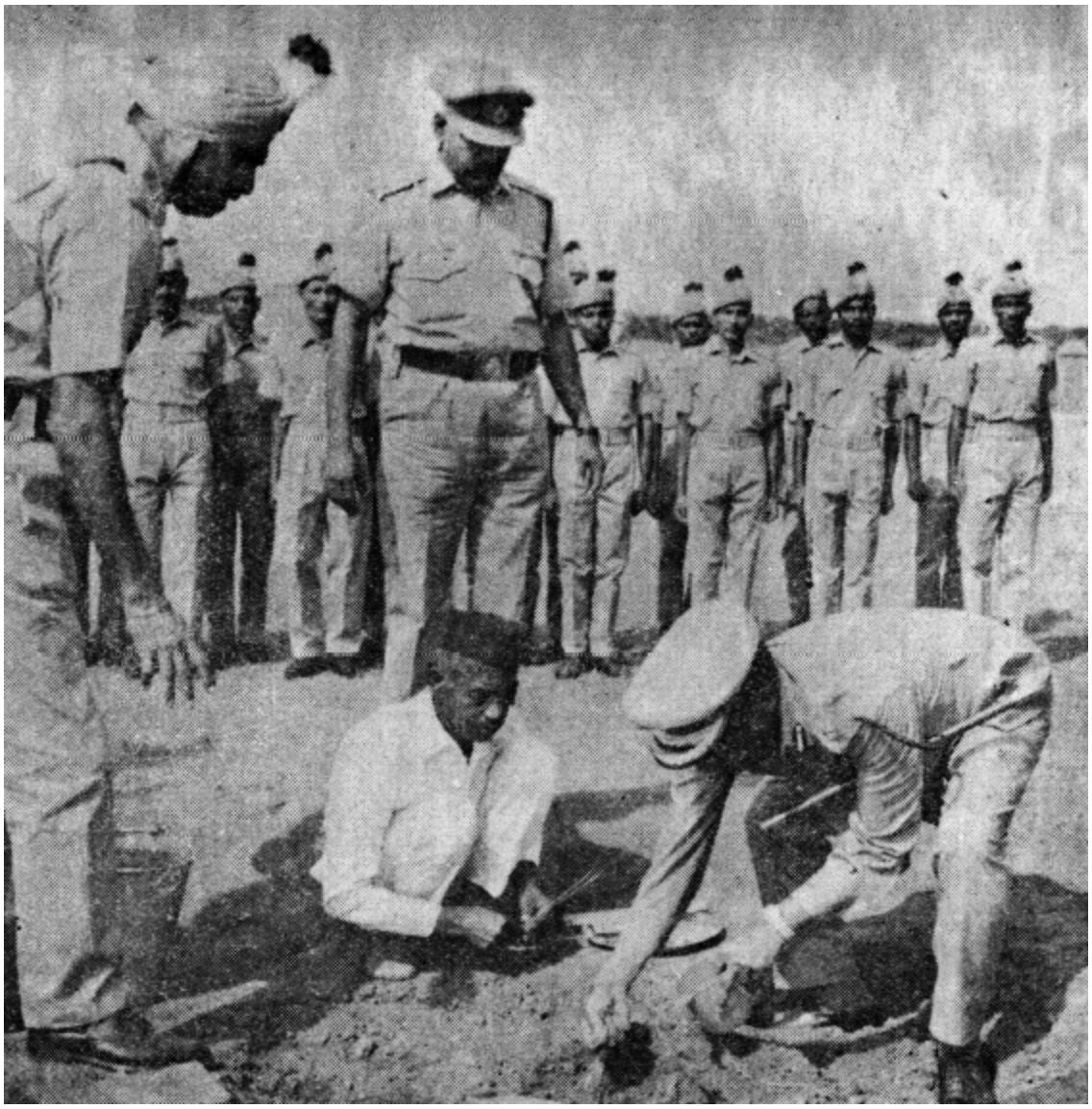
The progress made in developing the anti-sabotage devices on an international level is considerable. We in India have still much to learn from the West in this regard. Since the menace does not respect national boundaries, the knowledge has to be shared on a Governmental level which is presumably being done. One hopes that in the near future highjacking will become a nightmare of the past and sabotage a very difficult pursuit.

INTER-CHANGE OF BATTALIONS

Policy for inter-change of Battalions in future will be as under :—

(i) Battalions deployed in North-East will be changed when they complete four years.

(ii) Battalions in the areas other than North-East, will be changed over as they complete three years' stay at a place.



Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, IGP Sector I giving a start to the project.

FRUITS OF TOIL

In nomadic pattern of life that one finds in CRPF, buying vegetables at fancy prices is definitely a strain on pay packets.

It was perhaps with this in mind that Shri H.Veerabhadraiah, IGP Sector I, Hyderabad on his first visit to 35 Battalion at Avadi mooted the idea of having a vegetable garden at the headquarters of the Bn. Inspite of Battalion's heavy law and order commitments, the challenge was accepted in true spirit. A barren piece of land measuring about half an acre located in front of

Quarter Guard was cleared. Willing hands with a bit of experience came forward. The saplings, manure and the connected requirements were collected at practically no cost. A sum of Rs 500 was loaned initially from Unit Welfare and Amenities Funds and the kitchen garden was started in the month of January 1977. The long neglected mango and guava trees were tended, nursed and manured.

By the middle of March 1977, it was lush green all over. With the sweat and toil of devoted men, the garden yielded the first crop of vegetables worth Rs.121 in the month of March-April 1977. Then came the mango season. The garden had about half a dozen of good mango and half a dozen of guava trees which responded luxuriantly to kindness and there was a yield of eight bags of mangoes and three bags of guavas which were distributed to each and every man, Sub-ordinate Officer and Gazetted Officer free of cost, besides giving one bag of mangoes to the Tamil Nadu Police as a friendly gesture.



Reaping a rich harvest

A glimpse of balance sheet: Capital invested.--Rs.567-95 and yield of

vegetables and fruits--Rs. 1547-70.

NEW POST OFFICE

A sub-post office was opened in the campus of GC, Gandhinagar on February 13. The inauguration of the post office was done by Shri G. V. S. Rao, Director, Postal Services. By opening this delivery sub-post office, all the CRPF personnel as well as residents of the nearby area will get their dak quickly. It will also provide other facilities like savings bank, money order, postal life-insurance, registration etc. Pin code number of this new-sub post office is 382042.

CRP's Philatalist

Shri Arvind Kumar Nigam joined the C.R.P.F. as an LDC on August 16, 1976. He is the dealing assistant for Force Orders publication in Group Centre CRPF, Neemuch.

Inspite of being heavily occupied with his work, he spends the spare time at his disposal to attend to his hobby of stamp collection. He has a large stamp collection—ranging between 7,000 to 8,000. His collection covers all the important countries in the world and some of the stamps are of great philatelic importance and relate to eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He has also a large collection of postal stationery which is rare and valuable.

Many Prizes

Shri Nigam has won many prizes in stamps in various exhibitions. He has been securing first prize for the last four consecutive years in the open competitions for philately at Ratlam (M.P.). The local news-papres have acclaimed his achievements in the philatelic world.

In the exhibitions, he displayed stamps and postal stationery from India belonging to 18th and 19th century, USA, USSR, UK, UAE, Germany, Pakistan, Canada, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Japan, Sri Lanka and many other countries. He has also exhibited postal stamps and stationery of states like Hyderabad, Travancore- Cochin, Nabha, Jind, Gwalior, Patiala, Holkar etc.

For the first time, he exhibited his philatelic collection in the Family Welfare Centre exhibition held during 38th Anniversary celebrations in

November 1977 at Neemuch and his collection of stamps and postal stationery won appreciation from the Director General and other senior officers.

DHARMAVIRA SPEAKS OF

DISTORTIONS THAT PLAGUE THE POLICE

by
K. K. KATYAL

"This Commission is at least 30 years too late. It should have been set up in 1947" says Mr. Dharma Vira, Chairman of the National Police Commission, currently engaged in an exhaustive study of the working of the police with a view to suggesting improvments.

Obviously, Mr. Dharma Vira feels that steps should have been taken to re-orient the functioning of the police force soon after the partition when its role changed from being the tool of repression for a colonial power to that of an agent to help the welfare State and the people.

During the three decades, according to Mr. Dharma Vira, much damage had been done and numerous distortions and malpractices had not only crept in but taken firm roots. The old type of police had come to terms with a new type of politicians and strong vested interests had developed which it was not easy to break now.

Mr. Dharma Vira makes comments not only on the basis of the preliminary work already done by him as Chairman of the Commission but also on the strength of his vast experience as an administrator. He had had the opportunity of watching the administrative machinery from a vantage point—as Cabinet Secretary, as Secretary to the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and as Governor of three States—Punjab, West Bengal and Karnataka.

He mentions political interference in the police administration, as amongst the most striking distortion. Frequent transfers, promotions or demotions at the instance of political posses could only damage the morale of the police force.

“If in a district, four Superintendents of Police are changed in a year, how do you expect the administration to function smoothly ? They barely come to know of the area when they have to make room for their successors. As a result, administration of the police force is left in the hands of lower officials. And the results are obvious.”

Political interference breeds many irregularities—senior officials, all the time, take care to be on the right side of the politcian who counts. They have to make many compromises in such situations.

How to check political interference ? Mr. Dharma Vira views this as the main job of the Police Commission. Although it is too early for him to indicate the type of recommendations it may make, he is clear that sufficiently long tenures have to be ensured for those holding responsible positions in the police administration.

An atmosphere has to be created where the police work can be carried on without senior officials feeling harassed and threatened as regards their prospects in the service. Personally, he favours in-built safe-guards for this purpose.

Mr. Dharma Vira would classify the Commission’s job into two categories —(1) how to make the police force more effective, and (2) how to convert it into a better instrument for the service of the people. The nature of crime, he says, has changed over the years and, obviously, there has to be a readjustment in the working of the police.

It has to be better equipped and provided with the latest scientific aids for investigative and other duties : the complexion of the police force will have to change and instead of having too many lathi-wielding policemen, steps will have to be taken to bring in educated persons.

Secondly, according to him, avenues for promotion will have to be provided to constables to induce in them a sense of responsibility and proportion. If a constable is to be a constable throughout his life, he will have no inclination or incentive for maintaining standards.

How to make the police an active agent to serve the people ? Mr. Dharma

Vira feels that there are three parties—police, the people and politicians—and all of them will have to do their bit if better results are to be achieved. There is no use asking the policeman to be an angel if he is not to get support from the people or the politicians.

If the people are conscious merely of their rights and not of their obligations, he says, no amount of reorientation would make it possible for the policeman to be able to serve them.

The Commission's enquiry, in Mr. Dharma Vira's view, will have to be wide-ranging. For instance, it will have to go into such questions as the working of the Criminal Procedure Code, the procedure for granting bail, the long delays in the administration of justice leading to the weakening or destruction of evidence.

The point he emphasises is that the working of the police cannot be viewed in isolation from the related processes and it would be unrealistic to concentrate on improvements in one field while ignoring the other. It is in pursuance of this objective that the Commission members are going round the States, visiting police stations both in rural and urban areas, talking to police officials at all levels, from the constable upwards.

A comprehensive questionnaire has been issued to elicit public opinion though the response to it has been lean. Another set of 36 questions is being sent to State Governments which have been advised to set up study groups to examine specific aspects of the functioning of the police. The Commission itself plans to set up study teams for a detailed scrutiny, and may seek the help of management organisations like the Staff College at Hyderabad and the Management Institute at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Dharma Vira is conscious of the fact that there has been no comprehensive review of the police system after independence, despite far-reaching political, social and economic changes in the country. The national Commission will have the benefit of the reports of the commissions appointed by several State Governments, to study problems in their respective areas. In taking an overall view, the experience of the State Governments, in the action taken on the recommendations of their commissions, will undoubtedly, be useful to the National Police Commission.

—Courtesy: "The Hindu".

CRP men acclaimed for fighting flames

A major fire gutted the Azadpur timber market of Delhi on April 16, causing an estimated loss of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Witnesses said the flames leapt as high as 10 metres and a thick cloud of black smoke hung over the area for hours. Firemen battled for more than four hours to bring the flames under control. The debris were smouldering till late evening.

The fire, which started around 10-45 a. m. from a shop at the far end of the market, soon spread to other shops. The Fire Brigade, which was informed about the fire within seconds, took nearly 50 minutes to arrive, some traders alleged.

Mr. Harbans Lal, president of the Azadpur Timber Merchants' Association, said the nearby substation of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was also threatened by the leaping flames. But the timely arrival of the DESU water tank and the prompt action taken by the Jawans of the Central Reserve Police Force camping across the road at the Azadpur police post saved it from being damaged. They also helped traders salvage whatever little they could. A timber shop adjoining the DESU sub-station was also saved.

He said two fire tenders, which reached the spot around 11-30 a.m. did not have any water. When they returned after filling water from a nearby hydrant, the fire-fighting crew refused to swing into action saying that they could not commission the tenders till their superiors arrived. This delayed the fire-fighting operations and the fire continued to engulf one shop after another till it caught many more shops across the road. Only one shop separated from the main market by a narrow lane was saved.

According to the traders, had the CRPF Jawans and the local police not reached the spot on time, the fire would have spread further and nothing could have been saved.

One CRP Jawan, Mr. Ram Vachan, sustained minor burn injuries and was rushed to Hindu Rao hospital.

(From Times of India dated April 17, 1978)

"The area residents were all praise for the rescue work done by the Central Reserve Police Force personnel who were camping opposite the market while they accused the Delhi Fire Service of delay, and incompetence to handle the fire situation. The timber merchants and local residents did some plain talking to the Chief Executive Councillor, Mr. Kidar Nath Sahni, when he visited the place after the fire had subsided."

(From "National Herald" dated April 17)

The only timber stall to be saved was one adjoining a sub-station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, and much of the credit for keeping the fire away from the installation goes to a detachment of the Central Reserve Police which is temporarily billeted at the Azadpur post opposite the timber market.

When the fire broke out, an alert was sounded in the CRP camp. Soon nearly 60 men went into action. Guarding the substation is one of the duties of the detachment. The men worked on creating a firebreak between the timber market and the electricity unit.

The CRP men also tried to salvage furnitute and timber from other shops, but though they were able to move some of the material the speed with which the fire spread frustrated their efforts.

(From "Statesman" dated April 17)



Mrs. Anjali Ghosh giving away the Inter-Range Championship trophy to Sub-Inspector P.V. Pillai of Ajmer Range.

Regd. No. 23788/72



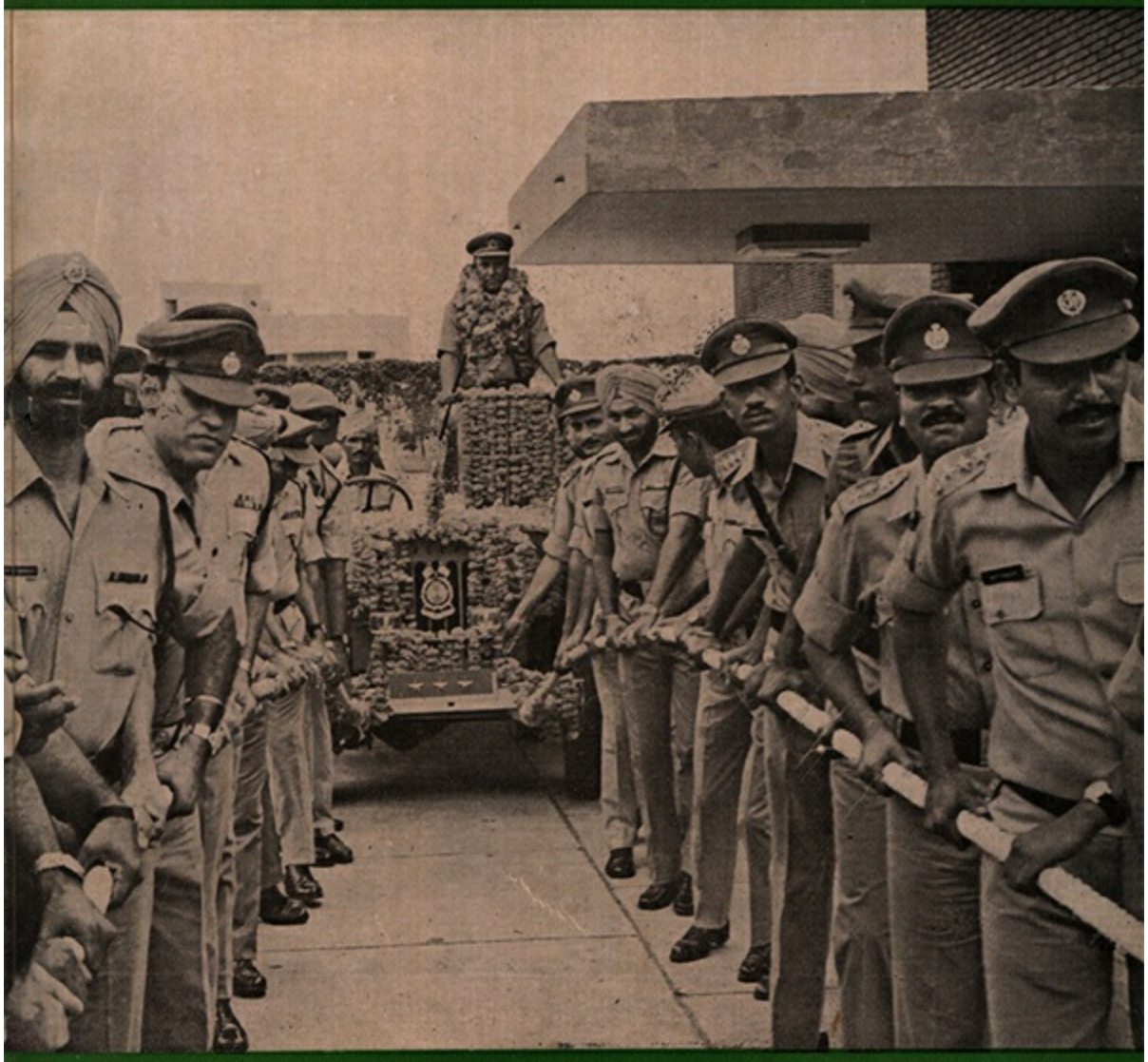
CRPF personnel lend a helping hand to the administration in the wake of the havoc wrought by tornado in Delhi.

The

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farewell to a chief



The Jawans bidding farewell to Shri S. M. Ghosh.

THE
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(Bimonthly)

August 31, 1978
Bhadra 9, 1900

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IN THIS ISSUE

**Ridding Hyderabad of Goonda Raj:* A story of the guts shown by CRPF men in ridding Hyderabad of a goonda and his reign of terror.

**Insurgency in Mizoram :* Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth gives the historic background and causes that led to insurgency in Mizoram and the present situation in the State. The problem of Laldenga, he says, is how to surrender without losing face.

**CRPF not a Handmaiden* : The Central Force (CRPF) would have to be placed squarely in charge of situations which may develop and not merely to act as a handmaiden of the local law-keeping force. The role of a Central Force has to be that of superior aide which does not appear to be the case at present," says T. Nath, in this thought-provoking article on the CRPF.

**My Days with PAC in U. P.* : N. S. Saksena vividly recalls the days he spent while leading the P.A.C. in U.P. and expresses a surprise as to how this loyal, clean and lovable force could later on be guilty of indiscipline

**Challenge before Police :* Indian Police has gone back to nineteenth century and we have to bring it afresh to the modern concept of police... Challenge today is to improve the police image", says M.S. Bawa in this article outlining the tasks that the police has before it today.

**An Affectionate Farewell:* An account of how the CRPF bade a farewell to its retiring chief, Shri S.M. Ghosh.

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MY DAYS WITH P.A.C. IN U.P.

by
N. S. SAKSENA

1. The PAC has been very much in the news in India since May 1973, when a few sections of it indulged in gross indiscipline; this was styled as “PAC Mutiny”. Later on in several cases of firings and suppression of riots in U.P. the PAC has often been accused of brutality by some sections. It must be understood at the outset that the PAC is usually called in when the situation is beyond the control of the district police, tnat is, when lawlessness has already broken out and tempers are high. In the majority of these situations the use of force is inevitable. I will confine my impressions of the PAC to the period up to May 1971 after which I had no personal contact with this force.

2. PAC was born in 1948 by expanding the old Military Police of the British days to eleven Battalions, on the inspiration of Sardar Patel, the then Dy. Prime Minister and Union Home Minister. His main objective was that the States should have a para-military force of their own to deal with large-scale civil disturbances so that the Army’s aid to civil power should be exceedingly rare. These objectives were forgotten in later years, especially after 1962 for two reasons : first, the scale and intensity of agitations increased in U .P. and secondly, the civil police was not expanded adequately. Thus PAC began to be employed more as an auxiliary manpower to district police for routine jobs.

The district police officers and men, who are more worldly-wise, welcomed and encouraged P. A. C. to be in the forefront.

3. My first close contact with the PAC was for about 20 months when I was DIG, Meerut Range from October 8, 1970 to June 15, 1961. During this period the PAC was put on duty frequently in Meerut Range for about half a dozen visits of the Prime Minister, Garhmukteshwar Mela, Nauchandi Mela, Meerut communal riots, Mussoorie season duty etc. Their most massive deployment was for the Hardwar Kumbh in April 1962. As Range DIG, I was only in operational charge of the PAC but I came in close contact with the

men, saw their barracks, messes, sports and took part in their functions. I found the men exceedingly loyal, hard working and disciplined and, above all, religious-minded.

What impressed me most was their cheerful faces even after gruelling non-stop duties for 18 to 24 hours at a stretch. I fived for a week in Kumbh Mela, Hardwar in April 1962 in tents in their close proximity and saw the PAC at work almost hour by hour, especially on the main bathing day of April 13 when they were on duty from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. Many of them stood in waist- deep water for about 24 hours. I was amazed that with a PAC force of approximately 1200 men, there were no complaints of drunkenness, teasing of women or any other indisciplined acts. We were congratulated amongst others by the then Union Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the then Chief Minister of U. P., Shri C. B. Gupta. This spirit of devoted public service impressed me and since then my feelings for PAC have bordered on affection.

4. From June 1962 to April 1965, I was DIG, Training at Moradabad, which had three PAC Battalions. I had occasions to meet members of all ranks from Head Constables to Commandants in connection with various tests and parades. I noticed that Constables and Head Constables were not happy with a few issues, especially those relating to their daily allowance and housing.

5. When I was Director of Vigilance in U. P. from April 1965 to August 1965 I found that a number of unsuitable officers were posted to PAC Battalions simply because they could not be posted elsewhere. Thus the leadership of the force was getting weaker.

6. I became IGP, U. P. on February 19, 1971. Within an hour of my taking over as IGP, I sent a message to all ranks in which I said: “Welfare of lower ranks will be my concern each day I serve”. The PAC was very much in my mind. The causes of dissatisfaction were many and most of the bigger issues were in the hands of the Government only. Therefore it was decided to take quick action on the few remedies which were within my powers as I. G. Several PAC officers only harped on issues on which orders were pending with the State Government.

7. During the previous 23 years of independence, railway travel had been becoming increasingly expensive every year and by March 1970 the position was that no Constable or Head Constable could afford to travel far with his

family twice a year. For an average Hindu or Muslim Constable, two visits per year are almost obligatory because marriages, births, deaths, sowing, harvesting, floods etc necessitate his presence. It was decided that normally no one should be posted more than 250 miles away from his home. There were Constables who were posted as many as 500 miles away. All who wanted transfer were asked to apply. By June 1970 about 650 Head Constables and Constables were transferred to Battalions of their choice and they were made happy at no cost to Government as they were not given any Travelling Allowance. This was the first instalment.

8. The PAC is a force which is constantly on the move. A number of Constables, who are 45 or above, find constant moves too exhausting and many are willing to do without their Special Pay if they get a less-touring job. We selected a number of men on the basis of their age, good service record and educational qualifications and a total of 100 men were transferred to the District Police by the end of July 1970. This was also the first instalment. It made 100 persons happy and roused hopes in many more.

9. In mid 1970 the State Government, headed by Shri Charan Singh as Chief Minister sanctioned more funds for housing and when PAC men saw houses coming up they felt happy though these houses could meet fraction of their needs.

GREATEST GRIEVANCE

10. opinion was unanimous among PAC officers that the most pressing need was to raise substantially the consolidated Daily Allowance of Rs. 5 only admissible to all Constables and Head Constables. The history of this issue is very simple. When the PAC was raised in 1948, it was assumed that men will be out on duty 15 to 20 days in a month. At that time annas six (about thirty seven paise) was the Daily Allowance. This fixed amount had two advantages:

(i) It eliminated a lot of accounting work.

(ii) It saved men from delays and harassment of the Accounts Section.

As prices went up, the Daily Allowance rates for Constables and Head Constables in other branches of the police went up. The PAC men started feeling very unhappy about it, especially when they saw the concessions given to organised labour. This question was raised practically at all

conferences of the Commandants and the same reply was given, namely, that the proposal was pending with the Finance.

11. I spent lot of energy in pursuing this proposal. The most sympathetic person was the Chief Minister, who had publicly praised the work of the U. P. Police, including the PAC. Only a few days before Mr. Charan Singh's Ministry went out of office on October 2, 1970, the Finance agreed to raise the allowance to Rs. 10 per month for both Constables and Head Constables though the need was for a much bigger rise.

12. The increase was small but the men were still happy to hear that they had *advanced a tittle after 23 years.* The men are basically so good that even a little kindness gets a fourfold response. There was expectation and talk that within a year or so it would be raised further.

Rewards

13. The PAC rarely got its due share in rewards in apprehending criminals or in encounters with armed gangs. The reason was simple; the reports were drafted by Thana staff and they took care to inflate their own work and to reduce the merits of others. To check this as well as other abuses, a detailed pamphlet was prepared. The reward grant, which was raised from about two and a half lakhs to 8 lakh rupees, was wisely used to raise the morale of the Constables and Head Constables. On March 8, 1970 at Moradabad I distributed rewards of Rs. 500 personally to the PAC men. Further I told the PAC men that I knew all their problems and would solve them to the best of my ability. It was good that I did so for words spoken to the PAC either at Moradabad or at Sitapur quickly reach all the rank and file. This example was soon followed at other places.

Armed Training Centre

14. The work done at the Armed Training Centre, Sitapur was vital for the PAC. It was the place where PAC news spread to all the Battalions. I was keen on improving this training centre. I would have attained little success but for a specially energetic and dedicated officer who chose this job in preference to the post of a Senior Supdt of Police of a big district. I was able to get 5 more enthusiastic officers, who preferred PAC to districts.

15. One may ask the question how a training programme effects the

morale of the PAC. The first stage of training is objective selection for training. When a sudden expansion took place in the PAC in the wake of the Chinese aggression in October 1962 and again in the wake of the Indo-Pakistan war in 1965, a large number of posts of Platoon Commanders (Sub-Inspectors) were filled in by promotion on an ad hoc basis. This meant that the promotees were not confirmed in their ranks and could be reverted to their substantive ranks at any time. This ad hoc status is a constant source of worry. Once they pass the Head Constable Armed Police Course in the A.T.C., they are confirmed in the rank of Head (Constables. Similarly passing the Reserve Sub-Inspectors' Course means a quick confirmation in this rank. Therefore training at the A.T.C. assured them Confirmation or promotion in the rank for which they had been trained.

LARGE-SCALE AGITATION

16. For variuos political reasons which are beyond my purview, a number of political parties started agitations on various issues against the Government and against the Chief Minister personally. In July and August 1970, the police had to face four major agitations—(i) the CPI-led land grab agitation; (ii) the SSP-led civil disobedience movement; (iii) the students' agitation; and (iv) the electricity workers' strike.

17. The Government was almost besieged. In discussions with the Government I made it clear that the U.P. Police, including the PAC, was quite competent to deal with situation without any outside assistance provided : —

(i) law was permitted to take its own course i.e. persons arrested for specific offences were to be produced in courts for judicial verdict; there should be no political negotiations on this;

(ii) Government should not remit the sentences passed by court.

The Chief Minister made policy announcements to this effect and he stuck to these till the last. As a result all these agitations fizzled out. But all this meant a great strain on the police. It meant not only dealing with mobs but arresting about 11,000 persons, prosecuting them and escorting them to jail. The police did not omit any legal requirement.

18. It was a fortunate coincidence that on August 30, 1970 there was a passing-out parade at Sitapur where Shri Charan Singh, *inter alia,* observed :

“It gives me pleasure to state that the U.P. Police occupies the highest position amongst all the police forces in India. During my recent visit to Delhi, the Central Govt. asked for three U.P. PAC Battalions. I have agreed to place these Battalions at the disposal of the Central Government and have also agreed to make additional force available to them, if so required. Wherever PAC has gone outside the state for duty, its efficiency has been highly commended, which is a matter of pride. During the discussion held in Delhi, the performance of U.P. Police throughout the country was highly appreciated, and it was stated that its devotion to duty and sense of responsibility are of a very high order.

“There have been a few demonstions in our state in the recent past. A few political parties selected U.P. as venue for these demonstrations. I was once asked by someone whether I wanted to make U.P. a police state. I requested him to name a place where police has resorted to firing or did lathi-charge or used tear gas. A state without courts of law or any legislative body can only be categorised as a police state. In our state, police carry out only its legal duties and the courts are functioning for doing justice. It is the duty of the police to enforce strictly the laws, for if the laws made by the elected representatives of the people are not correctly enforced, the stronger section of the population will oppress the weaker section. This will amount to ‘Rule of Jungle’ where stronger animals eat the weaker animals, instead of ‘rule of law’.

19. Thus during my 15 months as IGP, UP, the PAC was extensively used for VIP visits, anti-dacoity operations, melas and various functions in which crowds collected and everywhere they gave a good account of themselves. They dealt with several large-scale agitations without the use of fire-arms, lathis or tear gas.

20. My proudest day as IGP, UP was February 3,1971 when I distributed cash rewards totalling Rs. 60,000 to the men who made the Ardh Kumbh Mela at Allahabad a historic success not only because it was accident-free but because the Press and the public were all praise for the exemplary courtesy of the police. As far as I remember, about one-third of the force employed was from the PAC. The appreciation of the public can be imagined because a reward of Rs. 60,000 is not easily sanctioned by any State Government.

21. It is shocking and surprising how such a loyal, clean and lovable force was guilty of unpardonable acts of indiscipline. These disgraceful acts can

neither be forgotton nor forgiven but it would be wrong to assume that the guilty men were only in barracks; a good few of them were elsewhere — many in air-conditioned offices. After this sad event a new post of I.G., PAC was created and he worked hard to restore the PAC to its full health. I hope some day someone will write a correct account.

NO INSPECTIONS ON HOLIDAYS

Directorate-General has issued instructions to inspecting officers asking them to avoid visits and inspections of subordinate formations on Gazetted holidays except for unavoidable operational reasons.

C.R.P.F. NOT A HANDMAIDEN

by
T. Nath, I. P. (Retd)

The Central Reserve Police Force is an amalgam of State Agency Reserve Forces and the striking force provided for the Centrally administered areas by the Govt of India. Previously designated as Central Reserve Police, the nomenclature had to be changed in view of the provision in our Constitution providing for the maintenance of a police force by the States only.

An Infantry Divison

This striking force was formed essentially as an infantry division unit, designed for deployment to aid the normal law and order police in performance of their duties. This Force has no police powers as such and has been built up by drawing a motley crowd of officers from var'ous sources tut mainly from the police services, at least at the senior levels. The Force, which continues erroneously to be called police force, has its own Act detailing the formation, control, and operations, much as the state armed constabulary arc guided by special enactments, and the normal police by the Indian Police Act.

Realising the impropriety of calling in Army on the slightest provocation when law and order situation develops, the CRPF has been added on so as to provide support to the State police echelons, making it unnecessary to call in

the other units.

Therefore it was considered that this Force meant for deployment in special situations could operate as an infantry unit of the Army. But in actual effect the deployment has been made in small sections, which goes against the basic rules of deployment of an infantry unit of the Army.

According to the present dispensation, the CRPF can be deployed in the States only if a request as such is made by the State Govt. concerned. However, the installations of the Central Govt can be guarded and protected by this Force without calling the State Govt. in the picture. The similarity in the uniform and the formation pattern of this Force and the state armed constabuary notwithstanding, the role of CRPF has to be constrained by the limitations of their legal authority and the internal rules of deployment which have to be followed. The same applies to the armaments carried by the Force.

Meeting Different Situations

Law and order being a subject entirely in the State list, the role of the CRPF in maintenance of law and order becomes considerably limited. Called up to handle a law and order situation, the units of the CRPF may have to have pickets, serve patrols, and also act as striking force generally to deal not only with insurrectionists but also a group of citizens in the grip of temporary frenzy and gone bersek. This may even be politically motivated. Therefore in case of deployment in a law and order situation the Force pattern should be such as to meet with these challenges. Not only this, the officers have also to be invested with certain legal and constitutional powers so as to grapple with such situations.

The Station House Officers in this country have wide powers and can even order resort to fire to meet a situation. Yet the personnel of the Central Force have none of these powers although they may be called in to deal with analogous situations. Therefore the formation pattern should be such as to provide patrol groups which may consist of one first-line superviser and two or three fieldmen suitably armed. Two or 3 such groups can be formed into a Section. Perhaps deployment of 2 patrol groups as a picketting party may be suitable. An appropriate conglomerate of such groups can be formed into a striking platoon. These platoons would have to have warning formations and “special equipment” sub-groups that may be decided on like a full tear gas unit etc. Naturally the echelons of control have also to be provided in

accordance with the likely requirements and these have to be on a more liberal scale than in a normal infantry group.

A Distinct Entity

An armed unit has to have its own traditions in order to be effective. Particularly in a law-keeping force, which has to be used not against external aggressors, but groups of determined law-breakers, the heirarchy of control has to be such as to provide an effective leadership. Being an armed unit, it has to have its own traditions which cannot be developed if the group is drawn from different sources. Therefore separate recruitment pattern and consequential training procedures must be adopted. Also the uniform should be separate and distinct.

Apparently the CRPF is not to fill the gap in the state police armed units. Any attempt to utilise the force in this manner would stand in the way of this useful Force coming of age. Such deployment would not enable this Force to delivere the goods. And yet it would continue to get a bad name wherever it is used.

As the situation to be met generally is not that of internal insurgency but is merely a case of lowering of disciplinary standards, the normal requirement should be met by unarmed intervention. Even the state armed police units may not be called in. However, the CRPF should be called in for aiding the states, and they should render the assistance as the army of old would have been called on to do in the states in the case of an unexpected situation.

Not a Handmaiden

Therefore this Central Force, when called out would have to be placed squarely in charge of situations which may develop and not merely to act as a handmaiden of the law-keeping force. The role of a Central Force has to be that of superior aide which does not appear to be the case at present.

The law and order situation in each state should be maintained by the State police formations, as is the present dispensation. May be this pattern is altered in the light of the studies that are being conducted by the National Police Commission and by its ancillary groups. In this backdrop, the Central Reserve Force would not perform the job of State police formations in

maintenance of general order but should take charge of the situations, one or more, and deal with them lock, stock, and barrel.

Crimes like dacoities should also be dealt with by the State police but in a disturbed area the situation could be handed over to the Central Force after declaring a state of insurgency in that sector. However, for facility of operation, detatchments of this Force may be kept in the States like the Army in their barracks.

In any case this formation should not be based on the thesis of filling the gap in the armour of State police formations. The reasons for this deficiency may be duplication of force or financial incapacity of a State to maintain requisite law and order forces within its own limits. The alternative to all this could be the full assumption of responsibility by the Centre in maintenance of law and order the country over. But this is a different matter on which the policy line has yet to be laid on.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A BANK FRIGHTENS ME

A bank always frightens me. It has the same uneasy air as an examination hall. It has some hang-over — a medieval throw-back. I have often wondered why its very mention makes me uneasy.

It is, indeed, a good, wholesome institution. It makes money-keeping safe, withdrawal difficult, thriftiness a corollary to procrastination.

I am told on good authority, and from the Indian folk-lore that the idea of bank is nothing modern nor born out of the much-vaunted industrial revolution of the West. It is an “inversional concept”, I hope you follow what I mean. For example 1/4 is an invertional idea of 4. So is a bank. The first banker was “money-lender” in an inverse sense. Instead of getting you gave. He received it gratefully and unlike your making a business of it now, he made a living out of it.

And just as the stumbling on the negative took mathematics by storm, after the discovery of zero (and created all the trouble for dear boys) so did a crafty money-lender. Thus was a bank discovered almost just as innocently as penicillin was. You don’t want the capital back but your interest. For a bank

you are money-lender. Hence the rub. This relationship cannot be pleasant—not for long, anyway.

At best it shall be suspicious, at worst the bank will not recognise your signatures.

I have been to many banks. And I tell you they are all alike. First of all there is a board pronouncing it to be a bank.

Then as you enter you see the steel works and an assortment of weird-looking gentlemen behind those Buckingham Palace type black rails. There is a semi-circular cut in the wooden middle-counter sending down your spine (that is, in case you have one), a chill, reminding you of a cinema or railway ticket counter where only the fittest survives.

You come across a highly harassed, argumentative gentleman sitting right inside a cubicle with his glasses, slipped to the farthest extremity of that facial divide. You sign a cheque and present it. After 25 minutes, you are hauled up in this very cabin which you don't know where to enter from. Either your signatures do not tally, or you have failed to sign at all, or quoted a wrong account number.

You sign again many times over, and quote the numbers, and anxiously wait for the results in the accountant's cabin, just as nervously as you did for your first one at the maternity.

In good time you are summoned by the Branch Manager.

After the preliminary round of introduction, eying you suspiciously all the while the manager asks: "How much money do you want". You look like a fool and say, "Sorry I forget..." "No, No", says the manager. You quickly mention a sum. He scribbles mysteriously and signs registers of a myriad kinds and descriptions. You feel sure he is blacklisting you.

And then the climax, or anticlimax, for that matter. "How do you want your money, Sir", says the manager with a sudden finality. You start up, you wonder, you feel sure he has got to know of the quarrel you just had with your spouse before embarking bankwards. You are just sizing up the situation when the manager asks, finding his moustache, "In tens or fives ?"

He does not say "hundreds" for obvious reasons. The rest of the company give you an understanding look. You say: "In tens please, if I may". And before you finish, the money is there in bright crisp and fresh notes and in a plastic cover.

INSURGENCY IN MIZORAM

by
Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth (Retd.)

The Lushai Hills district which was the most southern hill district of Assam was renamed as the Mizo district on September 1, 1954. It occupies a very strategic position bordered on the west by Bangladesh and on the east by Burma and consists of a series of ridges separated by deep valleys running north to south. The area, which is about 21,000 square kilometres, is inhabited, according to the 1971 census, by 3.4 lakh people, 87 per cent of whom are Christians. It was administered by a Deputy Commissioner but, in fact, untill Independence and for a long time afterwards, the Mizos were left to their own devices and the separateness of the Mizos from the others was emphasised rather than minimised. Thus Mizo-ram, as this area is now called, remained a backwater untouched by the stream of Indian political life and very conscious of the differences—ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic—with the people of the plains.

The climate is very wet for it has about 254 cms of rainfall annually. The movement of tribals within 25 miles of the 435-km-long Burma border was free and exempt from passport and visa restrictions. As the tribes lived on both sides of the border, they, in fact, had closer affiliations with Burma than with the Assamese.

By and large, until 1948 this poor, sparsely populated and backward area was peaceful and its people continued to live according to their customary laws. However, the attainment of Indian Independence was not without its effect and new ideas began to seep through. The Mizos Common People's Union Party started an agitation in 1948 to free themselves from the tyranny of their chieftains and this was achieved by an act of the Assam Legislature which abolished chieftainship and instituted District Councils.

Meanwhile, insurgency had broken out in adjoining, much more politically conscious, Nagaland and the Mizos were naturally affected by the

events there. They saw the developments in agriculture, communications, trade and education that were taking place there, and the concessions made to Nagas, and they compared them with their own wretched plight. This was brought into greater relief by the great famine of 1959. Famines were regular features and were of two kinds, Thingtan (small famine) and Mautam (great famine). The Mautam synchronises with the flowering of the bamboo trees which occurs once in 50 years and is accompanied for some inexplicable reason by a great increase of the rat population. The succeeding years these rodent swarms consume all crops and food stocks, causing famine. The 1959 famine and the lethargy of the administration in meeting this foreseeable calamity saw the creation of the Mizo National Famine Front and the rise of Laldenga, its leader.

Laldenga, who was a Havildar in the Army Signal Corps, became an accountant in the Aizawl District Council on retirement. From this post he was dismissed for misappropriation of money- On leaving his job he formed the Mizo Cultural Organisation and started the “Mizoram for Mizos” movement, which caught the imagination of the youth. In order to placate him, the Government sought his help in the famine relief measures in 1959 and this greatly increased his prestige and by 1961 he became firmly establiscd as the leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF), the succssor of the Mizo National Famine Front.

The Assam Language Act, 1963, which sought to establish Assamese as the sole official language gave Laldenga a convenient lever to press for concessions. Proclaiming that this Act endangered the culture of the Mizos, he called on all Mizo representatives from the hill areas to resign and in the by-elections that followed the MNF swept the polls. Meanwhile, Nagaland had on December 1, 1963 achieved statehood and this convinced Mizos that the Government would only grant greater autonomy and statehood under pressure. So a nominee of the MNF, Lalmawiva, established contacts with officials of the Pakistan High Commission in Shillong. Laldenga also established contacts and visited East Pakistan. While returning from East Pakistan he was aprehended and imprisoned but managed to get off by expressing regrets to the Assam Chief Minister. However, on his release he stage-managed a huge rally where he raised the slogan of “Complete Independence for Mizos”

In 1964 the 2nd Battalion of the Assam Regiment was disbanded,

following a mutiny in J & K. Laldenga contacted these disgruntled men on their return and persuaded them to join the MNF. He now became increasingly more militant and started recruiting volunteers. In September 1965 he took the title of President of Mizoram and in December he sent the first batch of recruits to East Pakistan for training.

On March 1, 1966 the MNF Government declared Independence and simultaneously launched armed raids on the Government Treasury, offices and establishments in Aizawl, Lunglei and other towns. The Army was moved in and in about six months the situation was brought under control. However a large proportion of the MNF, including Laldenga, had escaped to East Pakistan. The Government now started to build roads, set up schools, cooperative societies and generally embarked on a development policy to appease the Mizos. It also announced a series of amnesties in January 1967, August 1963 and August 1971, resulting in the surrender of 700, 900 and 700 hostiles respectively. During these amnesties, operations by the security forces were suspended, but recommenced when the deadline expired. Thus the period 1967 to 1971 was marked by intermittent operations. The succeses of the security forces was largely due to the fact that unlike in Nagaland sufficient force was used initially and the hostile Mizos were tackled firmly before the movement got too firm a hold on the people.

In December 1971 the Indo-Pakistan war broke out and the Mizo hostiles in East Pakistan were forced to fight alongside the Pakistan forces, a task they disliked. On the conclusion of that campaign and with the establishment of a friendly Bangladesh they lost their sanctuary, training facilities and source of weapons and arms. Burma was in no mood to accommodate them for it feared a similar demand for independence from the Mizos and other tribesmen who lived on its side of the border and so having nowhere to go, they had to infiltrate back to Mizoram.

Here they started to reorganise, enlist new recruits and canvass for support amongst the population. Having lost their base in Bangladesh they now tried to get help from China and in 1972 they sent a batch to China which returned after training in 1974 with considerable sums of money, arms and ammunition. They spent the period up to 1975 in consolidation and reorganisation and by January 1975 they felt strong enough to tackle the Government once again. They accordingly issued “The Quit Mizoram notice” at the end of 1974, asking all non-Mizos to leave Mizoram . They ambushed

the Lt.-Governor in 1974 wounding him, and later raided and killed the IG, DIG and SP Mizoram in their office. However, the relentless pressure of security forces and the elimination or capture of all those who t cok part in the raid on the IG Police were not without effect.

The Mizos especially after the loss of the sanctuary in East Pakistan have been dispirited and even the group that went to China in 1972 weary of being hunted, surrendered in 1975. However, this does not mean that all the hostiles have given up. There are hard-liners still left who believe in independence for Mizos as can be seen from the fact that another batch left for China in 1975.

The leadership of the MNF realises full well that without outside support, without a sanctuary where they can rest, refit, recuperate and train, and without a friendly power which will supply them with arms and ammunition, money and training facilities, they have no hope of winning. They also realise that the relations between India and China are improving and so it is only a question of time before China withdraws support. There are indications that China is increasingly becoming disenchanted with the Nagas and the Mizos. Protracted struggle in these circumstances will only mean hardship to the local population which will in the end mean the alienation of the masses and loss of internal support as well.

It is these considerations that had forced Laldenga to talk with the Government. His problem is how to surrender without losing face. The initiative is therefore with the Government, for conditions at present are such that insurgency cannot hope to succeed in Mizoram, and this Laldenga knows.

(Courtesy : “Indian Express”

C. R. P. MEN CATCH A ROBBER

One June 19, 1978 the CRPF men of 21 Bn posted at Azad Market, Delhi heard some commotion and people shouting “pakro pakro.”

CRPF personnel, under the command of HC Puran Singh, gave a chase to two persons, who had reportedly committed a robbery and were trying to escape in an auto-rickshaw. They were alleged to have robbed a civilian of a sum of Rs. 235 on the point of a pistol.

The CRPF personnel apprehended one Mohd. Rafiq and recovered from

him the money and a knife.

The accomplice of Mohd Rafiq, one Ashkin, who was armed with a revolver and is wanted in a number of robberies and decoities.

The Director-General has conveyed appreciations to the gallant men on this excellent work.

What Makes A Leader

By
R. K. Ohri

In all organisations especially in uniformed forces, the quality of leadership plays a vital role. It has been experienced that the efficiency and performance of an organisation is greatly influenced by the ability of its leader to inspire the junior functionaries.

Apart from improving the efficiency of an organisation, leadership plays a vital role in man-management. In a way, leadership and man-management are like two sides of the same coin. Good leadership is the first prerequisite of good man-mangement. Good leadership ensures better morale, better discipline and greater contentment among men.

Field Marshal Montgomery, one of the eminent leaders of uniformed men, has defined leadership as “the capacity and the will to rally men and women to a common purpose and the character which will inspire confidence”.

Good & bad leaders

The term ‘leadership’ merely connotes the ability to lead and inspire. But the ability to lead may not always be used in a good cause; there are leaders among criminals and bandits, too. In short, there can be good leaders as well as evil leaders. Examples of well known evil leaders are persons like Chengiz Khan, Halaku, Hitler, Mussolini, etc. who though tyrannical in their disposition, were able to command a good following.

Similarly, leadership is not restricted to one profession, or any single discipline. There have been celebrated military commanders as also political

leaders and eminent enterpreneurs.

Leadership has two important facets: the qualitative, and the functional. The qualitative aspect emphasises the intellectual approach to leadership, while the functional aspect emphasises the management approach. A good leader is one who commands the loyalty and respect of the men around hire or those who work with him. It is to be borne in mind that respect and loyalty have to be commanded and not demanded.

Qualitative Aspect

If we analyse the qualitative aspect, we find that some of the rare qualities are attributed to successful leaders. The most widely recognised attributes of leadership are as follows :—

(1) A leader should have good bearing and personality. This helps him in inspiring confidence in his men. It gives a man natural advantage over others. But a good personality is not merely a handsome face or an impressive figure: it is something more. In a nut-shell, a man's personality is the sum-total of his qualities of body, mind and soul and not merely his outward appearance. Otherwise film actors alone would be good leaders.

(2) He should be straightforward, truthful and honest. These are the qualities which will endear him most to his followers.

(3) He must have some objective, preferably an ideal, which will inspire the people.

(4) He must have a sound judgement, both of situations as well as men. He must be a good judge of men and appreciative of the talents and qualities of subordinates.

(5) He must be selfless, and at times even self-sacrificing. Self-centred people cannot be good leaders. Even if they manage to become leaders, they would be exposed soon.

(6) He must have the quality to forgive. Persons possessing several virtues, but who are unduly harsh, unreasonably suspicious, or who do not forgive small mistakes cannot be good leaders. Open-hearted men are born leaders. The suspicious types of officers or

managers do not easily find acceptance as leaders.

(7) He must have good communication with his men. Unfortunately in many uniformed forces communication is like one-way traffic. The instructions of officers arc readily conveyed to lower ranks. But the response of lower ranks to these orders, or their problems, are not easily conveyed to high-ups because of rigid discipline. A good leader must have a two-way communication with his men; he must know the men, and men must know him.

(8) He must have the ability to dominate and master the events around. For this a dour spirit and indefatiguable zeal are required.

(9) He must be cool, calm and sincere to his men. A calm person is a good leader; a peevish man is a poor leader. Sincerity, deep and genuine, both to men as well as to the cause, is the hallmark of good leadership.

(10) He must have the capacity to take decisions—good decisions taken in good time. A person who cannot take decisions in time, or one who has a wavering mind cannot inspire confidence in the members of his team. Such a man cannot become a good leader.

This list of leadership attributes is by no means exhaustive. Many more qualities can be added. Indeed, leadership is a many-splendoured art. It is widely believed that a charismatic personality is the foremost attribute of leadership. But then persons like Abraham Lincoln and Mahatma Gandhi did not possess a charismatic personality. This only shows that there is something more to leadership than mere charisma.

Field Marshal Montgomery has capsuled all these attributes of leadership into 4 characteristics which he describes as the four cardinal virtues. These are discussed below: —

(1) Prudence : Prudence is an important quality for leadership. A good leader must be wise, impartial, tactful, and restrained.

(2) Justice: A good leader must be just and fair to everyone. He must ensure that no one is denied his right and that everyone gets his due.

(3) Temperance: A good leader must be a man of temperance. He should exercise self-control, display humility and possess an

abundant measure of patience.

(4) *Fortitude*- Fortitude is a very important quality for good leadership. A good leader must have the spirit to resist, to endure, and finaly to triumph over all obstacles and difficulties.

Functional Aspect

In recent years it has come to be recognised that the functional aspect of leadership is more important than the qualitative aspect which tends to emphasize certain abstract qualities, some of which an officer or manager may or may not have. A leader can play a really effective role only if he can improve the efficiency of his men through motivation and team work. The human dimension of the problem of the acceptance of the so-called work ethic is quite important for efficiency.

The functional aspect of leadership emphasises that the leader has to be a good captain of the team. He should have the capacity for goal-setting, decision-making and exercising the requisite degree of control and supervision. The functional approach to leadership further involves an analysis of the goals which a leader must achieve and the tasks which he should perform.

A good leader has to show genuine interest in the work attitude of his men and improve their motivation to work by streamlining their work enviornment. A high degree of motivation and full co-operation of his men is essential both for increasing the efficiency of the organisation as well as for better man-management.

From the management point of view the leader must be able to achieve the following two objectives:--

(i) increase the level of motivation of work among his men or employees by raising their morale; and

(ii) develop team work among his men.

An officer who can achieve these twin objectives would make an excellent leader in any organisation. The importance of team work, whether in the playground, or in the battlefield, or in industry, cannot be overemphasised.

Team work

What is the secret of good team work. Again to quote Field Marshal Montgomery-”Team work is based on loyalty, but above all on affection.” Where team work is poor the efficiency goes down. Where team work is good, the efficiency improves. Team work means the ability of the leader to carry the team with him; it does not mean unanimity of views on all points. A leader need not be a captive of consensus; he merely tries to reach a consensus on vital points.

Indeed the leader must have the courage and daring to go against the consensus when the time comes. But he must consult all his comrades The leader must recognize that a single man, howsoever efficient and determined he may be, cannot achieve much. It also implies that every member of the team must be involved in the goals of the organisation rather than trying to function merely by giving orders.

A well known Japanese management expert, Dr. Nakanishi, has said that in order “to cope with the problem of human alienation, we must endeavour to respect the dignity of every individual in an organisation and to identify his goals with those of the organisation.” Here comes the role of the leader in moulding and developing the career of his men. A good leader must ensure the individual development of his men, especially those who are talented and well-motivated.

Participative decision-making

Another aspect of team work is what in the terminology of modern management has come to be known as “participative decision-making”. It is a simple art in which th: leader explains the goals to his team-mates, enumerates the tasks, and suggests the methods available for achieving the tasks. During deliberations, he invites the comments of his comrades and then makes his decision known to the members of the team after they have had a feeling of participation in the decision-making. In this method, apart from the benefit of wide-ranging deliberations and pooling of brains, the net gain is that every member of the team gets a feeling that he has contributed to the decision-making and participated in the decision process. He thus acquires a stake in the success of the programme. In reality the team leader may have merely convinced his colleagues of the soundness of his own decision, albeit with some modifications here and there to ensure its greater acceptability. Many good leaders arc known to have made some of their unpleasant and

difficult decisions acceptable by this process which has now come to be known as participative management.

In this connection the following two observations, arrived at by laborious research by experts in modern management techniques ought to be remembered:—

(i) Men arc likely to be more efficient and possessed of a high morale under a general supervision rather than close supervision because the latter takes the shape of a close watch or suspicious vigil.

(ii) In any organisation, the efficiency of subordinates can be improved if they were made to realise that they were members of an organisation which was characterised by group pride, or elitist team work.

How to fail

So far we have emphasized the positive aspects of leadership because leadership is a positive attainment, both qualitatively as well as functionally. Here I am reminded of a small write-up which I had read years ago in a management journal under the head ‘Ten Sure Ways to Fail in Your Job’. Putting it negatively, the author had listed ten things which anyone wanting to fail in his job should do. These are enumerated below:—

(1) Keep a running battle going with your staff.

(2) Try to do everything yourself.

(3) Avoid making decisions.

(4) Stick to old methods.

(5) Brush aside the ideas of others.

(6) Keep yourself busy with details.

(7) Keep all information to yourself.

(8) Be sure, you take credit for all the good work done by your department.

(9) Emphasize production, not people.

(10) Ignore the feelings of others.

A mere look at this list would convince anyone that a person who tried to do these ten things, or even some of these, is bound to fail in his job.

In simple words, the leader is an ideal manager. As we know, every officer or manager is an aspirant to leadership by virtue of his management role. In uniformed organisations, it is basically the officer who is responsible for goal-setting, attainment of objectives, fulfilment of tasks and exercising control, while in an industry it is the manager who has to accomplish these tasks by synchronising the twin functions of higher productivity and profit maximization. Unless the leader is able to win the trust of his men and inspire them to greater efficiency, the goals of the organisation cannot be achieved.

Thus the beginning of leadership is a battle for winning the hearts and minds of men who work with an officer or a manager. He has to act as the leader of the team. It is here that the **esprit de corps** emerges as the single most important factor for building good leadership.

Role of religion

Religion too has played a big role in developing the qualities of leadership among men. Many great leaders of mankind have been prophets and religious savants. All religions and religious books emphasise the qualities which will mould a man into a good leader.

Years ago, while delivering the convocation address of Madras University, late Shri Rajagopalachari had exhorted the students to inculcate the qualities of leadership by imbibing the following teachings of Gita:—

(a) Do your allotted duties properly and unselfihsly. Do not be disturbed by success or defeat.

(b) Keep your sense of pleasure and pain under control.

(c) Practise compassion. Feel for others as you fecl for yourself.

(d) Always remember that your mind is the chief factor. If you let it go, you lose the battle.

(e) Periodically meditate on God and do some introspection. Self analysis is the best way to strengthen character.

To quote Shri Rajagopalachari. “These efforts are to the soul what physical exercise is to the body. You may not see immediate results, but they strengthen the soul as exercise strengthens the limbs. This is the teaching of Gita.”

Another secret of the success of all great leaders is their humility. Here a reference may be made to the famous Last Supper when Jesus Chrits went round washing the feet of his disciples in a symbolic act to show his team-mates that the leadership of the mankind which they would inherit will require the ability to serve and not merely to command. This great gesture of Jesus has another moral. A leader must make every member of the team feel important.

A Trip Through Iran and Afghanistan

by
R. S. Vohra

I left Kuwait for my return journey to homeland via Iran and Afghanistan. Having been born and brought up in Rawalpindi, I had been up to Peshawar during my childhood and had heard and read a lot abut Khyber. I was naturally keen to see the land and people across this pass. The names like Kabul, Kandhar, Hearat and Teheran were so inviting.

As I was travelling by bus from Abbadan to Esfahan during night time, it suddenly got cold; it was snowing and I left the chill. Mercifully, the driver switched on the healers and I again felt comfortable.

When we halted at a wayside restaurant, I wanted a glass of water but was struggling for words. But soon I could recollect the word “aab”, the Persian equivalent of water. It was difficult to find English-knowing Iranians, except at one or two places. Even at Mashad the interpreter-cum-guide of the well-known hotel Rose could hardly converse in English. Here was a lesson for me : one should have some working knowledge of Persian before travelling through Iran.

I found Iran and Afghanistan much cheaper as compared to Baharin and Kuwait. Inhabitants are also much better disposed towards tourists as compared to Kuwait perhaps because foreigners in Kuwait, outnumber the local population. Moreover Iran and Afghanistan have not been that lucky economically and therefore welcome a visitor. Both these countries have international highways passing through them and many of their cities are on the international highway.

The roads are better as compared to those on this side of the Khyber pass. I was told that the international highway in Iran had been constructed with American collaboration and in Afghanistan with Russian collaboration. So there is a healthy competition between the two blocks towards development of developing countries. But the roads are real good.

I flew in an Iranian Airways Boeing from Kuwait and was in Abbadan in 45 minutes. Abbadan is the southern most city of Iran and is well-known for its oilfields. It is also an important seaport of Iran.

It was indeed a treat to watch the greenery of Iran while landing at Abbadan. It was so refreshing after having stayed at Kuwait where only artificial blades of grass grew on the transhipped earth and mud bought by the petro dollars.

The young girl who acted as receptionist was helping us to clear immigration formalities. She looked more like any Indian girl. Same modesty and same features.

I was fifth in the queue but was soon pushed back. Those ahead of me had friends and relatives who joined them, pushing me back and I had to watch and accept the arrangement. There was hardly any option in a foreign land.

But soon I was able to establish myself. The reception girl gave a yellow slip to each passenger for immigration clearance and this could be filled in English or Persian only. I immediately filled mine and gave it to the receptionist. She requested me in her broken English to help her and fill up a few more. I obliged. Soon she sent two Pakistani boys to me and I filled up their forms and spoke to them in chaste Punjabi. Mistaking me as a Pakistani citizen, they called others and soon I was surrounded by Pakistani eager to get their forms filled up. Thereafter they were extra enthusiastic to help me. I was really looked after by them being “a well-to-do Pakistani”. Later, at Esfahan also I came across a group of Pakistani students and they were very nice to me while I was going through the beautiful mosques.

Next day when I reached Teheran, I hired a taxi and moved in search of a suitable hotel. Hotels are very costly in Iran. At one or two places I read "HAMAM". I badly needed a wash after the night-long journey by bus. So suddenly I told the taxi driver to stop at a "HAMAM". Soon I was inside a building—a real cosy place with so many people waiting. I was guided to the bathroom booked for me. It was a beautiful Turkish bath with marble flooring and walls having all the modern gadgets. I learnt that the inhabitants took their weekly baths here every Friday, which is observed as a holiday in Muslim countries. The charges approximated Rs. 2. Even the taxi is not costly, obviously due to low price of petrol.

The taxi driver who was taking me around Mashad city next day, asked me whether I was a "Hindi or Pakistani"? I immediately replied "Hindi" and found him jumping in in the seat, crying "Raj Kapoor" "Rajesh Khanna" and "Helen". I think our film folks are the best ambassadors and Hindi films are liked throughout the Gulf and other Muslim countries. I read in a news item in Kuwait that in the year 1975 out of 200 films screened more than 50 were Indian.

While returning in a launch, I came across a Turkish party, mainly consisting of women of all ages. These women suddenly started singing "Mai Kaiya Karun Ram Mujhe Buddha Mil Gaya."



The officers and men of the the Central Reserve Police Force bade an affectionate farewell to their Director-General, Shri S. M. Ghosh on his retirement.

On July 30, 1978 a farewell parade was held at Group Centre, Jharodakalan, in which officers and men of the Group Centre and various Battalions in Delhi took part.

Addressing the parade, Shri Ghosh stated that the Government was considering the question of granting to CRPF personnel annual leave for sixty days instead of forty-five and the grant of second free railway warrant, in urgent cases. Government had also been approached to provide for married accommodation for more personnel and better schooling facilities in all the seventeen Group Centres in the country. The effort was to have one Central School in every Group Centre, he added.

The CRPF chief praised the Force for giving a good account of itself

under trying circumstances. The CRPF help in ensuring free elections in various parts of the country had been appreciated by the State Governments as well as the Election Commission, he added.

The Director-General expressed satisfaction that it was possible for him to pull-out all the Battalions which had remained in the North-East for more than four years.

Shri Ghosh advised all CRPF personnel to set an example by their excellent behaviour. “If one soldier does a wrong thing, he defames the entire Force”, he added.

The Director-General stated that he had a long record of service with the police. But CRPF was such a fine Force that the pleasure that the four years of service in CRPF had afforded to him, was not given by working in any other organisation during his long service.

Shri Ghosh congratulated the parade Commander and all participants for their excellent turn-out on the parade which was arranged at a short notice.



Shrimati Ghosh and other ladies at G. C. mess.



Sh. Ghosh taking leave of Jawans.



Sh. Sehgal speaking at the Directorate function.

On July 31, 1978, the officers of the CRPF gave a befitting send-off to Director-General Ghosh from the Officers' Mess of Group Centre, New Delhi.

Shri B. Varma, IGP, Sector-III paid a glowing tribute to the services rendered by Shri Ghosh to the CRPF.

The IGP stated that Shri Ghosh had by his sincerity and hard work made a mark and the Force would always remember him. On behalf of all ranks of the Force Shri Varma wished the retiring chief happiness and tranquillity during what he described as the third stage of life.

In his reply, Shri Ghosh paid a tribute to his illustrious predecessors for building up the Force and stated that he was extremely proud to have served the CRPF.

"As father of the Force I have always treated all officers as my sons. It is quite possible that sometimes I may have passed harsh orders but this was never done due to ill-will or hatred. I had to do certain things in discharge of my duties", he said and added emotionally, "I love you all."

Shri Ghosh stated that he carried sweet memories of having worked with the CRPF and he conveyed to all officers and their families his good wishes.

Shri Ghosh stated that during his tenure of office he had tried to do his

best and he hoped that whatever task may have been left incomplete by him would be completed by his able successor, Shri R. C. Gopal.

On August 1, 1978, the ministerial staff and officers of the Directorate-General and offices of IGP and DIGP, CRPF, New Delhi gave a farewell to Shri S. M. Ghosh.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri I. K. Sehgal, Deputy Director (Accounts) praised the qualities of head and heart of the Director-General.

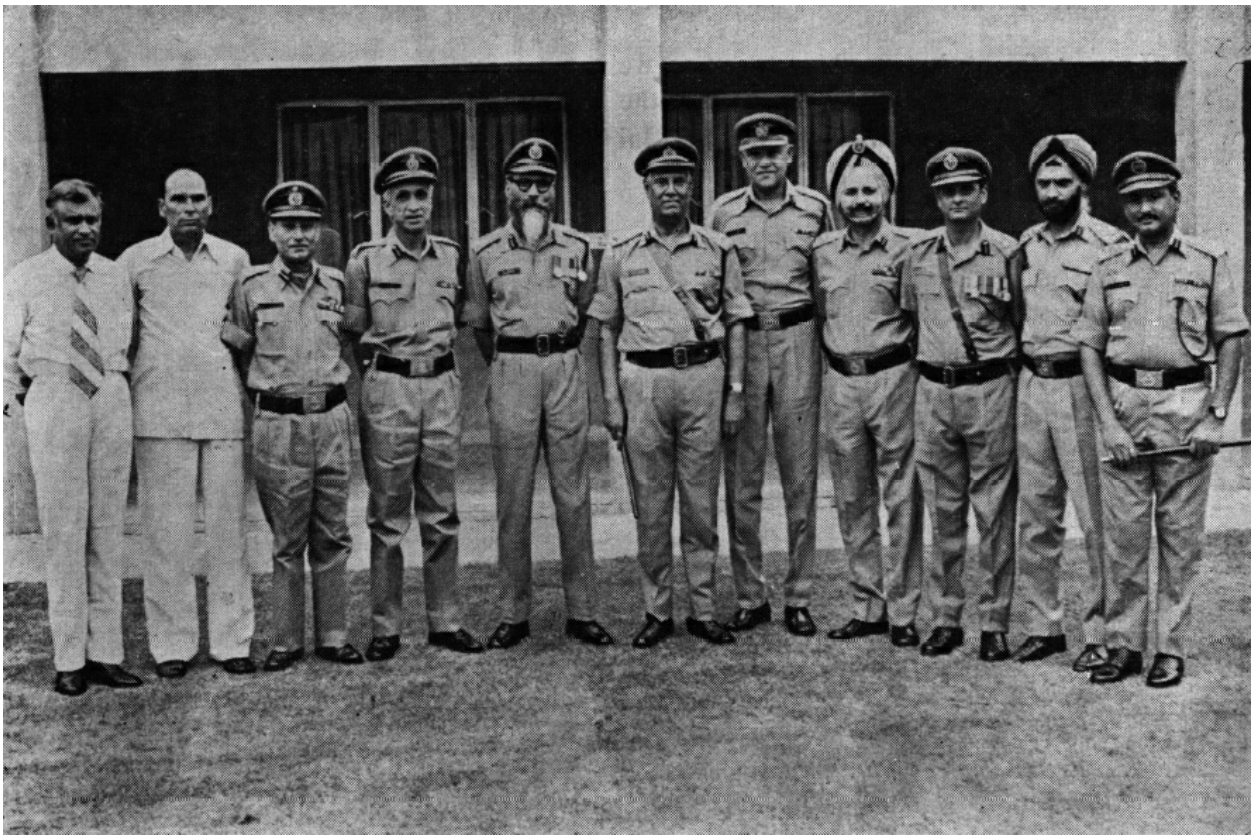
Shri Ghosh, in his reply, referred to the fine Force that the CRPF was. During his long years of service at various places, he said, he had an occasion to see other police organisations, but the efficiency, devotion to duty and loyalty that he saw in the CRPF personnel was something to be admired.

Shri Ghosh stated that he knew the difficulties of the ministerial staff and was ever keen to remove these as far as he could. Accordingly he had referred the question of formation of an association of ministerial staff to the government, he added.

Shri Ghosh conveyed his good wishes to all.



IGP Varma garlanding Shri Ghosh



Retiring chief with the senior officer

"YOUR WELFARE TO BE MY PRIMARY CONCERN"

—R. C. GOPAL

Shri R. C. Gopal has sent the following message to all formations on the occasion of his taking over as the Director-General of the Central Reserve Police Force :—

"I am honoured to be your chief. Every day I serve, I shall endeavour to be worthy of this honour. Your welfare will be my primary concern.

"All of you who serve in this Force are hand-picked men and officers. All of us have to perform to the high standard of excellence set by our predecessors. We have to be worthy of them. We have to deserve the confidence reposed in us by the Government.

“I am confident that working together, we shall take our inheritance —the glory of the CRPF—to hitherto unsealed heights. Jai Hind”.



A new chief steps in. Shri R. C. Gopal goes round the C. R. P. F. Directorate on the first day of taking charge of the office.

CHALLENGE BEFORE POLICE

by
M. S. BAWA

The term “police” is of recent origin, but the function; of the police have been performed ever since mankind felt the need for organized living and social groups. It would not be persumptuous to say that every organized society, however primitive, has a body of men within its social structure to regulate conduct. In modern societies the obligatory rules of conduct are known as “the law”, and the principal means of securing obedience to the law are the police and the judiciary.

Police and Judiciary

Whether democratic or authoritarian, the institutions of police and judiciary are essential constituents of Governmental machinery. There is, however, a fundamental difference. In all democratic countries the police are the agents for enforcing the law of the land. Their duties and powers are defined and entrusted to them by law and they are answerable to law for their actions. The judiciary is similarly, the agent of the law, but it has complete independence from the control of any Governmental agency. This basic difference is an essential feature of the democratic set-up. In the authoritarian form of Government, the law the police and the judiciary are merely subordinate agents of the executive (Government) which makes, alters, enforces or departs from the law according to its own convenience.

The founders of the Indian Constitution sincerly ventured to give the nation a Constitution difficult to be violated. The Constitution was adopted in the name of the people of India and Democratic Republic was the aim. Democracy being the cardinal point in the plethora of the voluminous articles in our Constitution, we have nothing else to look for.

But by sheer coincidence of adopting a Constitution on a particular date

and time can we sever our connections with the past. System of policing has existed for couple of centuries in India. The British gave it a little modern touch by enacting the Police Act of 1861.

Overlordship of DM

Section 4 of the Act places the District Magistrate as overall in charge of law and order in the district and thus it places the police subordinate to DM's dictates and directions. Probably it suited colonial empire to retain power in one individual whose only endeavour was to create conditions so as to perpetuate the glory of a foreign, colonial empire.

In a democratic set-up does the Police Act of 1861 meet the aspirations of the people in whose name we have adopted the Constitution ? Question naturally arises whether after 30 years of independence, the police in India is functioning in a manner as to come up to the expectations of the people ? If not, where are the failings and what are remedies ?

It is difficult to attempt an answer to this, but it is more or less accepted that principal functions discharged by the police are the same everywhere. It is the way police conducts or performs its duties which is important today. The primary police duty is to maintain law and order and prevent and detect crime.

Police not Free

Whereas the Indian Constitution has ensured absolute independence to the judiciary, it has left the working of the police in a shrouded confusion of the past with a projected aspiration for the future. The Constitution lays down and the leaders of the nation today swear by the rule of law. They have not only declared but have nearly ensured the independence of judiciary which, of course was badly threatened in the emergency. But the agency which has to help in the maintenance of "rule of law", namely police, is not either free or independent. It is working under various known and unknown forces where pulls and pushes leave hardly a free atmosphere for the police to function.

There is no denying the fact that the police today is not capable of meeting its obligations to the citizens of the country. Two cardinal points which relate to the compositions of police force in a democracy are:

(a) It is a creation of the law and it derives its authority from and is answerable for its action to the law;

(b) The administrative control over the force vests with the executive Government.

We have generally followed guidelines from the British system of Government working, the only exception being the police For the British police the guidlines are :

> **"To seek and to preserve public favour by administering absolutely impartial service to the law, by readily offering individual service and friendship to all members of the public without regard to their wealth or social standing, by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humour and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life."**

One is prepared to admit that there will be a gap tetween precept and practice even in a country like England. But the British police is not completely subjugated to the political bosses in the country. They are aware of the fact that such a situation may well lead to unhappy cpnsequences.

Unfortunately, the position today in our country is that police is considered as a ready, hand-made instrument of repression for party in power. The recent emergency has proved this beyond any shadow of doubt.

The various commissions now constituted are bringing to surface unbelievable stories as to how the police was used. Haryana, of course, topped in this respect. Collection of crowds for the meetings to be addressed by political leaders, collection of funds for presentation of garlands to leaders, encircling or kidnapping people from bus stands and forcing them for sterlisation are results of compliance of orders, which can only emanate from an executive authority and not from a judicial mind. Luckily these orders were not issued by police hierarchy but policemen competed with each other in compliance of these (illegal) orders.

Who is to Blame ?

Recent Press reports have portrayed the police as a blood-thirsty lot. Instances of policemen sacrificing for others are not lacking. However, there may be some sadists in the police force as there are in other spheres. And even for their unfortunate behaviour, there is someone else who issues the

orders.

All the same, the policemen have also to share the blame and probably a large portion of it. Police force which swears in the name of discipline proved a spineless force and started carrying out illegal orders without even a qualm of conscience in the recent past. There was a rat race as to who could do more (wrong) to placate the political bosses for personal narrow ends. Some unscrupulous police officers temporarily gained some perks. The question is not that Indian Police is on the crossroad today. The point is that Indian Police has gone back to 19th century and we have to bring it afresh to the modern concept of police. But how ?

The problem is clear. Solutions may be different in degrees with thousand and one difficulties intervening. The solution of the problem is that the police should look up and not look down; it should look forward but not backward. It should try to gather confidence and put its shoulders to the wheel.

Solution is simple; let us first put our house in order and then convince or compel the Government to leave a most important agency of the Government to ensure 'rule of law' free from extra influences or pressures which have worked to the detriment of all of us.

As a citizen of a free democratic country we have nothing to differ from politicians or DMs. We don't interfere in their work and let them allow us to work in peace as judiciary is functioning.

The Challenge

If we succeed in having these influences and interferences removed, the police and its superior officers, particularly the Superintendents of Police, will have a challenge before them. As leaders of the Force we should be prepared to accept this challenge and come up to the expectations of the people. Some sort of system can be worked out as to how the police will be controlled on behalf of the Government as in the case of judiciary. But we must break with the practices, past and present, and let the future throw a challenge for the police and we should welcome it. Challenge today is to improve the police image.

The mental picture of the policeman in the mind of the average citizen, consequently, is not always a flattering one. In instances where a situation has been poorly handled by a particular policeman, citizens hold a grudge against the entire police department.

Courtesy, and fair and impartial law enforcement are a passport to creating goodwill and friendliness.

Raising the quality of police service at the lower management level i.e. Head Constables, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors through higher selection standards, more formal education and better training are a dire need and it is within this area that positive steps must be taken to improve law enforcement at all levels.

Tasks Today

We are in an era of change, challenge, and conflict. The effects of today's social revolution are far-reaching and cast the police officer in a predominant and often conspicuous role. Emphasis is focused more and more on the protection of minority communities and weaker sections of society. This current environment with its accelerated tempo places unprecedented demands on police personnel. Policemen handicapped by the lack of proper training and leadership are unprepared to cope with the momentous problems which confront the society today.

An inventory will readily disclose specific facts to show that victims of injustice are predominantly the poor, the weak and inarticulate, forced by socio-economic circumstances to live and work in the areas of greatest danger. This is an inquiry which cannot fairly be rationalised and which no citizen of this nation, however safe he may be in his own home, should be willing to tolerate. No communities need or want good police protection more than the Harijans, the tribals, the Muslims and the poor. The weaker sections have been treated shamefully, they have been denied the justice, honour and equality that should be their birthright as Indians. The police must focus primarily on these groups in whose eyes police officers can never do any thing right. It is in this area that efficient, fair, impartial and sympathetic law enforcement is needed.

RAPPORT WITH YOUTH

There are numerous complaints about the arrogant manner in which some policemen deal with the youth. Let it be conceded that some of the feelings of rebellion against policemen are the result of the individual policeman's own attitudes and official conduct. The very sight of the police in uniform, in some instances, is like waving a red flag in front of a bull.

Lower ranks in the police are yet to understand that handcuffing, tying and securing an arrested youth with rope or harsh treatment are unnecessary and often lead to resentment against the police. If we are to draw the youth to support law enforcement it is necessary to think of what might be done to improve the policemen's image in the eyes of present-day youth. If the increasing trend of lawlessness throughout the country is to be curbed, rapport with the youth organisations must be established.

SON-IN-LAW : Man who until his marriage did not suspect how many shortcomings he suffered from.

COMMON DISEASES IN C R P F

By
Dr. Sheikh Hamid Ullah

A disease commonly found in the CRPF is pulmonary tuberculosis. It is caused by mycobactarium tuberculosis of two types such as (a) bovine type transmitted through cow's milk and affecting the glands, and (b) human type transmitted through human beings and affecting the lungs.

In this Force we find many cases of cough which may really be pulmonary tuberculosis. Such cases remain untraced because men seek medical advice when they find time or are in great distress. After proper investigations, doctors find that many of these are open cases, i. e. bacteria are present in their sputum. These people transmit tuberculosis to others. Thus the disease spreads.

These people do not know how to cough and where to spit. The result is that the other persons get the droplet infection. All such patients should be properly advised by the medical officers in this regard.

Importance of Proper Diet

Another thing responsible for tuberculosis is lack of proper food. Our Jawans do a lot of hard work, particularly those in the North-Eastern sector. They do not get the proper food, keeping in view the work they do. In the

Battalion I used to discuss the problem with the Commandant and in a place like Chazouba (Nagaland) we could provide good d'et to the personnel.

He encouraged me tremendously and I had no problem treating the prosonnel and also the inhabitants. The Battalion became popular in the area. This produced excellent and unexpected results at times. Self-styled "Brig." Veso'z who was admitted and treated by me in my Unit hospital in Chazouba, later on surrendered.

Smoking

There is hardly any Jawan who does not smoke They must cut down smoking. This will help them in two ways. Firstly their expenditure will come down and secondly they can protect their respiratory tract against carbon particles and be saved from lung diseases.

Smoking also increases acid secretion in the stomach and is harmful to those having peptic ulcers.

Montoux test, X-Ray or screening of chest should be done during recruitment to detect early tuberculosis and also B.C.G. should be given to montoux negative individuals. These columns should also be included in the recruiting form.

Medical History Sheet

A medical history sheet is n ever in the possession of an individual. It is kept with the Q M and when an individual is transferred, his medical history sheet is left in his old place of posting and a new one is made in his new place of posting. In my opinion there must be a pay book in which the medical history sheet should be included and an individual should be in possession of it. Otherwise the medical officer is not able to know anything about the past illness/vaccination/inoculation etc. of a particular case.

About 95% of CRPF personnel are suffering from caries tooth. This is due to bad oral hygiene and lack of dental care. The personnel should be advised about oral hygiene and dental care. In CRPF we must recruit few dental surgeons also. They can visit Battalion/Group Centres quarterly and treat the Jawans who are being referred to the civil hospitals for extraction of teeth. We get many cases of flatulance (gas formation in the intestine). This is not a serious disease but people get psychologically upset and this can be treated if

suitable medicines and advice are taken. Gas formation may be due to intestinal fermentation, bad water or certain foodstuffs like root vegetables. Intestinal fermentation may be due to certain intestinal infection which can be easily treated. In places like North-East it is largely due to water.

Cases of chest pain or backache in this Force are large numbers. There are some malingerers but some cases do have chest pain and backache as confirmed by investigations. Chest pain of few days' duration may be due to myalgia or pain in the ribs as a result of some sort of trauma; these can be easily treated. Other cases may be due to pulmonary eosinophilia and respiratory tract infection. Certain persons get chest pain and uneasiness in the chest due to intestinal gas formation also.

Backache may be due to certain jerks while doing some work or standing for a prolonged period during duty. It may also be due to prolapsed inter-vertebral disc, urinary tract infection or arthrosis disorder. These ailments can be successfully treated. In ladies, backache may be due to retroverted uterus also.

Pyrexia (Fever)

Cases of pyrexia are found everywhere, both in adults and children. Some cases are diagnosed as PUO (pyrexia of unknown origin). In any case we have to test the urine. In females particularly, fever may be due to urinary tract infection. Fever could also be due to malaria and the three important signs like cold stage, hot stage and sweating stage must be asked for. If no other infection is found, urine should be tested, particularly in females. In Ajmer I have seen plenty of urinary tract infection cases in males, females and children, and cases of haematuria solely due to a stone in urinary tract probably due to water of this place.

The main reason of urinary tract infection is its dirtiness. Smegma goes on accumulating and becomes infected. I have seen during annual medical examination that the personnel never clean their penis and while retracting the prepuce I find very foul smelling smegma accumulating which remains covered under the prepuce, resulting in urethritis, prostatitis and cystitis due to ascending infection. I have been advising them to clean it daily. In the long run it may cause cancer of penis. Similar is the case of females; their short urethra remains covered and these females do not wash after passing urine and never shave off. The result is infection. The female children too suffer

from this. It may be noted that due to the dirty penis of the husband, the female also suffers and may get cancer cervix since more frequent intercourse leads to more dirty smegma deposit in the vagina.

Mental Cases

A number of men suffer from schizophrenia, compulsive obsessive neurosis, hypomania etc. The causes of such ailments may be family trouble, land problems, financial hardships like marriage of sister or daughter due to dowry, love problems, leave to sort our their domestic problems, (Leave some time is refused), place of posting and family tendency. (Such cases are called psychotic).

Many people go on thinking and become mentally unsound or ultimately commit suicide.

Such problems of the personnel can easily be sorted out since this is a Force and they are supposed to get all the facilities. We should be very kind to them.

Round worm and hook worm are very common in India. In CRPF almost all suffer from intestinal disorders. Those who stay in North-East suffer from hook worm. In brief, to get rid of it one must learn to peel off the finger nails; wash the hands and the utensils properly before taking clean food, and take lot of drinking water. If drinking water from good sources is not available, it should be boiled. All should take fresh and warm food. In North-East water sterilising tablets should be used. Personnel should be advised not to go bare-feet to the latrines.

Infective Hepatitis

People in CRPF also suffer from infective hepatitis (inflammation of liver). Virus is of two types—Virus A which causes infective hepatitis and is faecal borne and Virus B which causes serum hepatitis and is transmitted through blood transfusion, contamination of syringes etc. In CRPF there is not such rule (and there should be one) that while personnel are proceeding on leave, they should obtain a certificate of fitness from the Medical Officer who may advise them not to take food and drinks from unauthorised sources during journey and get chloroquine tablets for protection against malaria. In MI Room syringes, needles etc. should be properly sterilised and the MOs

should make surprise checks. The Compounders giving injections should wash their hands before giving injections.

Men should be made to realise that “Prevention is better than cure.” It should be the responsibility of everybody to see that proper hygiene and sanitation are maintained everywhere in the campus.

Ramayan Singh Saves The Day

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

The British and Indian Armies took a severe drubbing at the hands of the Japanese in Malaya and Burma. The triumphant march of the Japanese was halted at Kohima and Imphal. The enemy had clearly stretched his heck too far.

Top Army ‘brass’ concluded that the inability of the Allied Armies to live and fight in jungles and do without conventional lines of communication and assured logistic support were the main causes of their defeat. Training divisions were set up in India to make up this lacunae. Chindwara in Madhya Pradesh was the headquarter of our training division.

Reinforcements to Burmese theatre were given special training in jungle warfare at training divisions. Training aimed at toughening up the soldier and imparting skill at arms and the ability to live in jungles with confidence and fight with competence. At our training division all ranks carried out training during day bare-bodied waist upwards, as part of toughening up.

In 1943, I was the training officer of our Battalion at Chindwara. After a few weeks of induction training at Battalion headquarter location, trainees were taken out to thick jungles where they were put through well-rehearsed exercises. Live ammunition was used in abundance for all training. This required strict adherence to safety precautions, absolute control over firing and fool-proof stage management.

Our Brigade Commander was a Canadian who spoke “Fauji Hindustani” with a pronounced nasal accent. Grammar was not his strong point. Hence,

his accent and grammar together caused considerable amusement to Indian officers.

The Brigade Commander visited Battalions without any warning. Often, he would stop his jeep well away and creep up to watch training. If he was satisfied with what he saw, he would go away as stealthily as he came without any of us being the wiser. It was only on return to Battalion headquarter that one came to know from the Commanding Officer that the Brigade Commander was happy with the training he witnessed. This omnipresence kept us all on our toes.

One, day, I was supervising battle inoculation training. Barbed wire entanglements were fixed up in a dry river bed. A section of sepoys, at a time, had to crawl under and through approximately ten metres of these wire entanglements in field service marching order. Machine-guns fixed on the river bank fired over the trainees while they crawled and crackers burst all around to simulate battle noises. Trainees were instructed to protect the muzzle and bolt mechanism of their rifles with specially devised cloth covers so that even after they crawl through sand and slush, their rifles were in a fit condition for firing.

The Brigade Commander was watching our training from a vantage point, unknown to me. As a section crawled through, he suddenly emerged from his “hide-out” and pounced on a sepoy who either did not have a muzzle cover for his rifle or lost it while crawling under the low wire entanglements. He berated the bewildered sepoy in broken Hindusthani, most of which went clean over the boy’s head partly due to the Canadian accent and partly due to fright.

The Brigadier suddenly snatched the rifle from the hands of the dazed and now shivering sepoy and slapping the butt of rifle with his hand said : “Yuh rifle tumhara dost hai. Dost ko hamesa achhi tarah dekh bal karo. Dost wakt par turn ko madad karega.” This was the Brigadier’s way of emphasising how essential it was to look after the rifle.

Other officers and men “froze” wherever they were, watching the developing drama anxiously. Young Ramayan Singh had by now recovered from the initial shock.

The young soldier took the rifle back from the Brigadier’s hand and hugging it to his bosom said : “Saheb, yuh rifle sirf dost nahi; yuh hamara jaan hai.”

This bold reply said with considerable earnestness and drama appealed to the Brigadier who broke into a slow smile, said “Sabash, bahut achha” and withdrew from the scene with a wave of his cane and meaningful nod of his head to me. A veteran instructor, he was happy that he had driven home the lesson well and truly to a bright young sepoy.

I breathed a sigh of relief and thanked my stars that young Ramayan Singh had the presence of mind and guts to rise up to the occasion. His spontaneous reply saved the day. He was the “toast” of our Battalion that night.

Around Group Centres

S.B.I. EXTENSION COUNTER AT GAUHATI

An extension counter of the Dispur Branch of the State Bank of India was inaugurated on May 30 at the CRPF Group Centre, Khanapara by Shri Lakshyadhar Chaudhury, Assam Minister for Education.

In his inaugural address, Shri Chaudhury expressed satisfaction at the installation of the extension counter and hoped that it would greatly benefit not only the CRPF personnel but also the local people living in the area. He urged upon the CRPF personnel to utilise fully the benefits offered by the bank and to cooperate with it for successful implementation of the banking facilities.

The Minister distributed some sewing machines among the CRPF Jawans which were offered by the bank as loans under its welfare scheme. He also distributed pass books to the CRPF personnel who opened accounts with the bank at the counter.

Sri A. Guha Roy, Commandant of the Group Centre, while offering the vote of thanks, said that the extension counter would benefit the people of about 25 nearby villages besides the CRPF personnel.

Later, the Minister visited the Family Welfare Centre maintained by the ladies of the CRPF complex and expressed satisfaction at the wide range of products manufactured by the centre.

VEGETABLE FARM

Last year, it was. felt that GC, Gauhati should raise vegetables and mustard by making use of the unused portion of the land. Accordingly some varieties of vegetables were grown on one side. In the other portion mustard was grown. The inauguration was done by Shri P. C. Das, IGP, Sector IV on November 17, 1977.

The vegetables yielded abundant crop. The rates fixed were much lower than the market rates and the produce was sold to the various messes of GC Gauhati and family members.

It will be worthwhile to mention that the yield of the farm went beyond Rs. 5000. The mustard seeds will be used in oil expeller and the oil will be sold to men at much lower rates.

The farm, located on the bank of the river and surrounded with lush green hilly terrain, is spectacular.

SANCTIONS

Administ rati ve approval-cum expenditure sanctions have been accorded for :

(a) providing a stand by generating set for essential services at CRPF Campus, Jammu at a cost of Rs. 1,53,960;

(b) providing separate water meters in residential quarters at Golf Course Area, Ajmer at a cost of Rs. 1,80,180; and

(c) making arrangements for water supply for CRPF Campus, Ranchi at a cost of Rs. 34,61,510.

(a) Administrative-cum-expenditure sanctions have been acorded for :

providing stone masonany pillars for demarcation of boundry line at CRPF Campus Deoli at a cost of Rs. 15,300;

(b) renovation of latrines and bathrooms of barracks of C.I. Camp, CRPF Deoli at a cost of Rs 96,830; and

(c) construction of and non-residential accommodation including development of site and bulk services at Group Centre, Mokamehghat (Bihar) at a cost of Rs. 1,16,37,270.

Postings And Transfers

On appointment as DIG in the CRPF on deputation, Shri B.N. Prasad, IPS (Bihar) has been posted as DIGP, Srinagar vice Shri S.C. Vidyarthi posted as DIGP, Ajmer.

Shri Baljit Rai Sur, DIGP, CRPF, Ajmer has been transferred to CISF in the same capacity.

Shri I. K. Sehgal, AD (Accts) CPAU has taken over as Deputy Director (Accts).

Lt. Col. (Retd) R. L. Sarcar has taken over as Medical Supdt. in the Directorate.

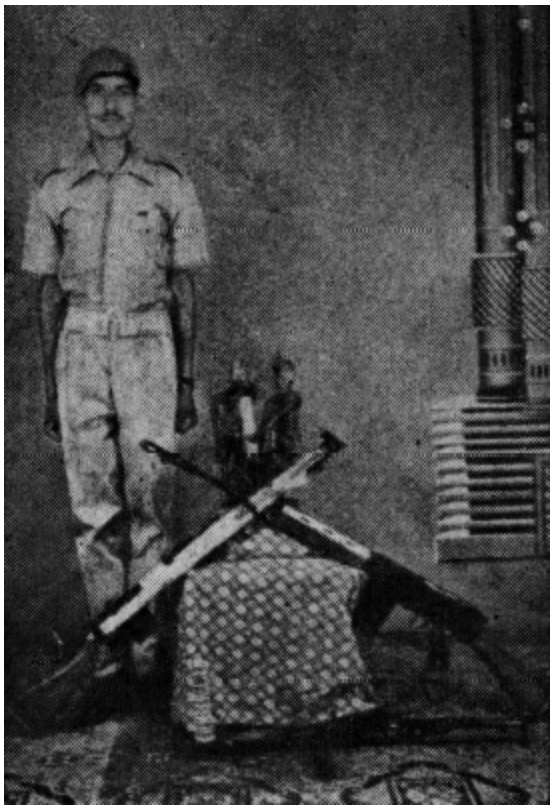
On repatriation from ITBP, Shri J.S. Negi has been posted as Commandant 53 Bn., CRPF.

Alert Guard

On the night of May 2-3, someone broke the lock of room No. 716 on the 7th floor of Shastri Bhawan in Delhi Godrej almirah's lock was also found broken and cash box containing Rs. 1386 was missing. However, due to tight security and alertness of CRPF guard posted at Shastri Bhawan, the cash box could not be taken out of the building. CRPF Inspector informed the local police searched the area and recovered cash box hidden under water tank on the 8th floor. One person was taken into custody by local police.

Even earlier, a typewriter wrapped in a gunny bag was seen being removed on April 21,1978 and alert sentry rendered the theft impossible.

THEY WON LAURELS AT POLICE DUTY MEET



Const. Radhe Shyam

Born on October 10, 1953, No. 740510123 Const. Radhe Shy am joined service in the Central Reserve Police Force on August 23, 1974. After completion of his basic training at RTC-I Barwaha, he joined 51st Bn, CRPF.

The artistic talent of Const. Radhe Shyam was discovered when the unit included wood modelling as one of the activities in its Family Welfare Centre at Zubza (Nagaland). To start with, the Constable produced a wooden model of a deity.

Under the patronage which he got in the unit, his latent talent started blossoming gradually. In October 1976, he prepared a wooden model of an LMG gunner taking position behind his LMG. This a tracted the attention of Shri Baljit Rai Sur, then DIGP,CRPF, Kohima, He sanctioned a cash reward of Rs. 75 for his artistic excellence. This further encouraged him to improve the quality of his work.

He has sin e produced scores of wooden models of exquisite designs which adorn the recreation room and dining halls of the unit messes. A wooden model of S.L.R. rifle and another model depicting a two-’nch mortar detachment in action were entered on behalf of the CRPF in the 21st All India Police Duty Meet, 1977. The items won first and third positions

respectively. The way Const. Radhe Shyam is perfecting his art, he is sure to corner greater glory for himself and the Force in the years to come.



Smt. Jagdamba Bai

Smt. Jagdamda Bai of Group Centre Neemuch who won a prize for excellence at knitting machine in the welfare exhibition of the All India Police Duty Meet held at Jullundur, belongs to Himachal Pradesh. Jagbamda Bai learnt machine knitting in 1966 and has been working in the Family Welfare Centre, Neemuch since then.

Her husband, S.I. Duni Chand, has since retired from the CRPF.



Harbai Devi

It was a first-time-first achievement for the 25-year-old unassuming, frail but determined Harbai Devi, wife of No. 710536122 Constable Nityanand, when crochet, knitted vanity bag made by her, got her and the Group Centre, Trivandrum first prize in the All-India Police Duty Meet welfare exhibition held at Jullundur in 1977.

In her small village, Kooshli, Haryana, she had during the childhood learnt a little of knitting from a neighbour. This basic training had blossomed unawares into perfection in the Family Welfare Centre of GC Trivandrum.

When hesitantly she had offered a small bag for the CRPF Family Welfare Exhibition at Neemuch in 1977, she had not the slightest idea that the tiny piece of her handicraft would bring her glory at an all-India level. It was the first time she had taken part in a competition. Incidentally, it was a first time first for the GC Trivandrum also which had, after its inception in 1975, entered the CRPF Welfare Exhibition for the first time.

SPORTS

2 CRP Men Take Part In C'wealth Games

Insp. N. B. Bhonsle (gymnast) and Insp. Ishwar Singh (wrestler) represented India in the Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton, Canada.

Inspector N. B. Bhonsle was captain of the Vikram University gymnastic team before joining CRPF. In the year 1972, the annual gymastic meet of the Vikram University was held at Neemuch under CTC-I, CRPF. The performance of N.B. Bhonsle impressed the then Central Sports Officer. Bhonsle was contacted and he joined CRPF as Sub-Inspector in 1973.

He represented the Force team in Police Games, 1975. Due to his outstanding performance, the team won the championship and retains this title. He was declared best police gymnast in the Police Games from 1975 to 1978.

In the National Gymnastic Championships, he had won a number of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Ishwar Singh used to be Kurukshetra University wrestler in his college days. He joined CRPF in the year 1971 as a Sub-Inspector.

In 1973, he won a gold medal in National Wresting Championship at Delhi. Next year he won silver medal in National Wrestling Championship at Pune. He also won the Haryana Kesari titles at Jind and Sonepat.

He has to his credit a rich haul of medals won during various All-India Police Games held in the past.

Insp. Ishwar Singh bagged a bronze medal in the super heavy weight wrestling at Edmonton.

However Insp. Bhonsle was unlucky and could not claim any distinction.

Y. M. C A. OPEN SWIMMING TITLE CLAIMED

Central Reserve Police Force won the team championships in the men's section in the first YMCA Open Swimming Championships which concluded at the NIS pool in New Delhi on August 6, 1978.

Dalip Singh (100 m and 200 m backstroke) was declared best swimer jointly with V.S. Chauhan (400 and 1500 m freestyle) of Border Security Force.

Somashekran of CRPF claimed the men's 100 metres freestyle in 58.7 seconds.

One of the closest races was in the men's 1500 metres— Chauhan of BSF and Lochanan of CRPF went neck-to-neck throughout, but Chauhan came very strongly in the last 50 metres to finish ahead by two metres.

RESULTS (ALL FINALS)

100 m freestyle : Somashekran (CRPF) 1. A. Chakravarti (ITBP) 2, Padmanabhan (CRPF) 3. Time 58. 7 secs. 400 freestyle : V.S. Chauhan (BSF) 1, S. Lochanan (CRPF) 2, Swaran Singh (BSF) 3. Time 4:51.0 seconds. 1500 m freestyle : V.S. Chauhan (BSF) 1, S. Lochanan (CRPF) *2*, Ram Rattan (DU)3. Time 20:01.0 secs. 100 m breaststroke ; Dalip Singh (CRPF) 1, R.C. Banerjee (BSF) 2, M.D. Hakim (CRPF) 3. Time 1 : 16. 3 secs. 200 m breaststroke : Dalip Singh (CRPF, 1, Nirmal Sen (BSF) 2, M.D. Hakim (CRPF) 3. Time 2:46. 6. seconds. 4 x 100 m relay : CRPF 1, BSF 2, ITBP 3. Time 4:8.2 secs.

Ajmer Win Basketball

The 12th Inter-Range Basketball tournament was held from June 21 to 29, 1978 at Yohannan Stadium, Group Centre Hyderabad. The tournament was played on league-cum-knock-out basis.

Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, IGP-Sector-I CRPF declared the tournament open.

The final between the two giants, Hyderabad and Ajmer, was played at a fast pace and provided an entertaining fare. The superior skill of the Ajmer Range helped it to trounce Hyderabad Range by 86 points to 64.

Third place in the tournament was won by Gauhati.

Shri J. S. Saldanha, Director, ISA, Mount Abu presided over the function and distributed the prizes.

CHAIN-SNATCHER HELD

On June 23, 1978 Avtar Singh, a notorious chain-snatcher, tried to snatch the gold chain of the wife of Const. Gopi Chand of 8 Bn. The Constable’s wife was going to a hospital in Jammu for a medical check-up alongwith other families. Const. S.B. Pradhan, who was accompanying the families, overpowered the culprit near the Civil Hospital and handed him over to the local police.



CRPF men extinguish a fire that threatened Dubirpura Police Station itself.

RIDDING HYDERABAD OF "GOONDA RAJ"

Six Coys of 5th Battalion were deployed in Hyderabad on April 3, 1978 due to sudden spurt in disturbances, large-scale arson and looting which had started following an alleged rape of a woman by some State police personnel and beating up of her husband who had eventually died due to injuries.

The political parties had called for a "Bundh" the next day. This turned out to be extremely violent. Curfew was clamped as a preventive measure to stop further disturbances and the assistance of CRPF was therefore requisitioned.

Anti-social elements, extremists and the political parties had jumped into the fray to take advantage of the chaotic conditions prevailing in the city.

'B' Coy of 5th Battalion was deployed in Rein Bazar area which had been a nucleus of disturbances and violence since April 2, 1978. It was in this area

that one police station, one railway station and one district health centre were completely burnt by the miscreants. Even during the curfew hours, they had erected road-blocks at scores of places to prevent mobile patrolling by law-enforcing agencies in this area.

On the night of April 4, the A.C.P. of the area came to Police Station Rein Bazar and asked for a section of CRPF of 'B' Coy for patrolling in Rein Bazar, Yakut-pura and Chanchalguda areas, as he apprehended arson in these areas early next day. H.C. Devram Pal, with one Section of CRPF accompained the ACP. Along with them, was one section of APSP also.

Intensive patrolling was being carried out in this area in the thick of darkness, when all of a sudden the ACP noticed a man dashing away from the roadside towards a nearby house. The ACP ordered the partrol party to apprehend the man. Despite chase by the patrol party, the person could not be apprehended as he had already entered a house in the cover of darkness.

The time was well past midnight. The accompanying police officer cautioned the CRPF Section that they should immediately encircle the house, but should be extremely careful as the house belonged to a notorious rowdy and an ex-convict. H.C. Devram Pal ordered his men to load their rifles and remain vigilant for any possible retaliation from inside the house.

The house belonged to one Syed Bin Ali, the desparate leader of a gang which used to collect "Rustum Momools" from liquor shops, satta and betting places, and brothels in the limits of Rein Bazar, Sayeedabad, Moghalpura, Chatrinaka Police Stations. If any person refused to pay the "mamools", the rowdies used to beat him to pulp.

Every citizen was afraid of this gang and hoteliers considered it an honour and passport of safe passage if Syed Bin Ali took refreshments in their hotels without paying. Syed Bin Ali used to feed all his groupmen daily and used to give them one rupee per head in addition to food for their miscellaneous expenses. The foodstuff used to be cooked in his house and meals supplied to his paid goondas. The milkmen used to supply free milk, meat shops and vegetable vendors supplied meat and vegetables free of cost daily to him. Besides, they used to threaten the booking clerks and managers of various cinema halls and sold the cinema tackets in black-market.

Syed Bin Ali had been charged and convicted on various occasions. Most of the personnel of his gang were history-sheeters.

Thus the area where CRPF partrol party was operating was literally being

reigned by this notorious character. On a number of occasions externment orders were also passed on Syed Bin Ali, but he never bothered about these and always treated the local police with contempt.

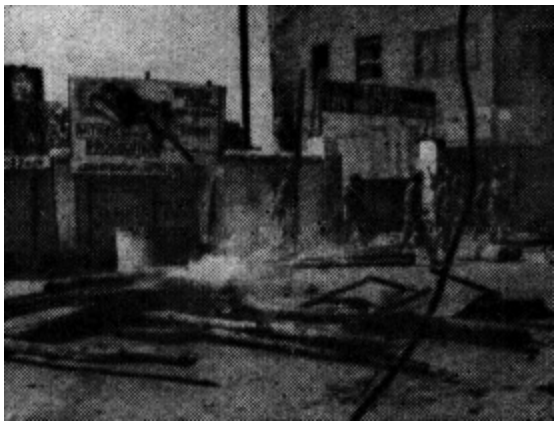
After having ensured that the suspect's house was properly encircled and guarded, the ACP knocked at the door but received only filthy abuses and contemptuous shouts from inside. In the meantime, Ct. Shishpal Singh and Ct. Balkar Singh of 5th Battalion, who were guarding a side door, heard somebody unlatching the door from inside. All of a sudden the door opened and Ct. Shishpal Singh saw a tall, hefty man emerging from the door.



A disfigured bus—victim of arson

Before the Constable could grasp the situation, the person pounced upon the rifle of Constable Shishpal Singh with a knife in his hand. He gave a very strong jerk to snatch away the rifle, but due to Constable's strong grip of the weapon and also because the rifle was chained to his belt, the efforts off this ex-convict to snatch the weapon were foiled.

At this the rowdy thought it better to drag Ct. Shishpal Singh inside the house. He was almost going to succeed in this when Ct. Balkar Singh shouted "shoot him or else he will snatch away your weapon and kill you and others". When Ct. Shishpal Singh's frantic efforts to free himself and his weapon from the clutches of this rowdy did not succeed, he realised there was no time to lose. He then managed to put his index finger to the trigger of his rifle and pulled it. The shot pierced through the assailant's left ribs. Syed Bin Ali held on to the rifle for a few seconds and then slumped to the ground just outr side the house.



The scene in Rein Bazar. Mark the obstacles in the form of burning logs of wood.

The ACP and personnel took the injured ex-convict to the Osmania General Hospital. The condition of the injured improved for some time in the hospital, but ultimately he succumbed to his injuries next day.

The death of this notorious goonda has given a sense of relief to the peace-loving citizens of Hyderabad. The citizens were so elated and overwhelmed by the gallant performance of Ct. Shishpal Singh that they approached the Commandant, 5th Battalion with a request to permit them to raise a big cash reward for this Constable and his Battalion for freeing the citizens from the terror. They were told politely that such fan offer could not be accepted by the CRPF personnel who were performing their duty.

The IGP, Andhra Pradesh has highly praised the grit shown by Ct. Shishpal Singh and announced a reward of Rs.250 in token of his appreciation. He has been given a reward of Rs. 100 by the DIGP, CRPF, Hyderabad also.

REWARDS TO DRIVERS

It has been decided to give cash rawards to the efficient drivers. The decision to this effect was taken in the conference of Inspectors-General of Police and Dy. Inspectors-General of Police held in Group Centre, New Delhi in May 1978.

The following rewards will be given to drivers for accident-free driving : —

(a) *For Hilly Areas*

(i) For first accident-free driving of 3000 Kms : Rs. 30

(ii) For next accident-free driving of 3000 Kms : Rs. 70

(iii) For every subsequent accident-free driving of 3000 Km: Rs. 100 in each case.

(b) *For Plain Areas*

(i) For first accident-free driving of 5000 Kms : Rs 30.

(ii) For next accident-free driving of 5000 Kms : Rs. 70.

(iii) For every subsequent accident-free driving of 5000 Kms : Rs. 100 in each case.

There may be cases where a driver has driven in both the areas. In such cases rewards will be granted after calculating the distances in a proportionate manner.

Half yearly rewards of Rs. 50 may also be given to drivers who

(i) maintain their vehicles so well that they are free of breakdowns and free of any major faults;

(ii) ensure a constant average of petrol consumption to be fixed by a committee of experts; and

(iii) reduce the consumption of oil in their vehicles.

ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS

by
S.C. Rarh

Anonymous complaints are to us as booby-traps are to advancing troops. Like booby traps, these sometimes take their toll or may sometimes end up with causing minor bruises but seldom fail to create nuisance.

Mostly anonymous complaints result from frustration, malice or jealousy. Inspired as they are by these baser human feelings they are an alloy of falsehood and truth, extollment and condemnation (the addressee is extolled and the one complained about is condemned), exaggeration and distortion.

In tune with contemporary writers, anonymous complaint writers in a Force also choose their timing. Their season starts with change of government, change of Head of the Force or Unit. Like other seasons their season also ends with a long wail. “All the blighters look the same.”

Matters generally complained of range from feeding a dog by the cfficer on the bones from men’s cookhouses to misuse of government property, partiality in administration and lack of concern for the men.

The next usually begins with a little introduction of the writer interspersed by enumeration of the sad plight, he and others of his tribe are in and ends with an eulogy for the addressee.

Evil shuns light. That perhaps explains why the writers of such complaints take all pains to see that their identity does not come to light. Left-hand writing is resorted to and printed letters from newspapers and the like are cut and arranged into desired text. To defuse the issue further, the letter is posted from another station.

In effect such writings are bug bears; they awake “the Hamlet” in the administrators, confronting them with the question “To do or not to do”. While some in consequence take the right steps and avoid doing what they think may be wrong, others still choose to do wrong things but in a perfect way.

While some are led towards gaining cheap popularity others sting still harder and turn more stubborn. Then there are those who see these complaints “like a toad which though ugly and venomous yet wears a precious jewel in his head”. Though venomous and ugly, they serve as pointers to the possible stinking spots somewhere in our midst which call for a complete cleansing and not a mere closing of the nose.

This does not however, justify such writings. Other forums for expressing grievances available in regimental living should be made use of. As for the writers, they tell a sad tale of the fall of a soldier from the lofty heights of unquestioned obedience and discipline to the helly depths of an intrigue.

The remedy, of course, lies in realisation by the commanders that “comforts of the country come first and first of all, of those whom they command come next and their own come last of all.” If they disturb this precedence, they themselves are to be blamed for what follows in its wake.



“You will not come to this restaurant again”



Shri N. Swain, IGP giving away trophy to the winners of inter-Company unarmed combat competitions.

10th Battalion Celebrates Raising Day

10th Battalion, CRPF was raised on July 11, 1960 at Rampur. Its first Commandant was Shri R.J. Lefaucher.

The Bn had done excellent work during 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. It won three Police Medals for Gallantry, numerous cash rewards and a number of commendation letters. The Bn remained in J & K till 1971 and moved to Manipur after completion of its tenure.

From June 1971 to March 1976 the Battalion was engaged in conter-insurgency operations against Naga hostiles. It won 7 President's Police and Fire Services Medals for Gallantry, 5 Police Medals for Gallantry and one Prime Minister's Life Saving Medal. The Bn was the winner of Chief Minister's Operational Trophy for the best Unit and Director-General's

runners-up trophy among CRPF units in operations in the year 1974.

The Bn is at presently performing law and order duties in Bihar.

The Battalion celebrated its 19th raising day on July 11, 1978 in a befitting manner. The day was marked by inter-Coy volleyball match and inter-Coy UAC competition.

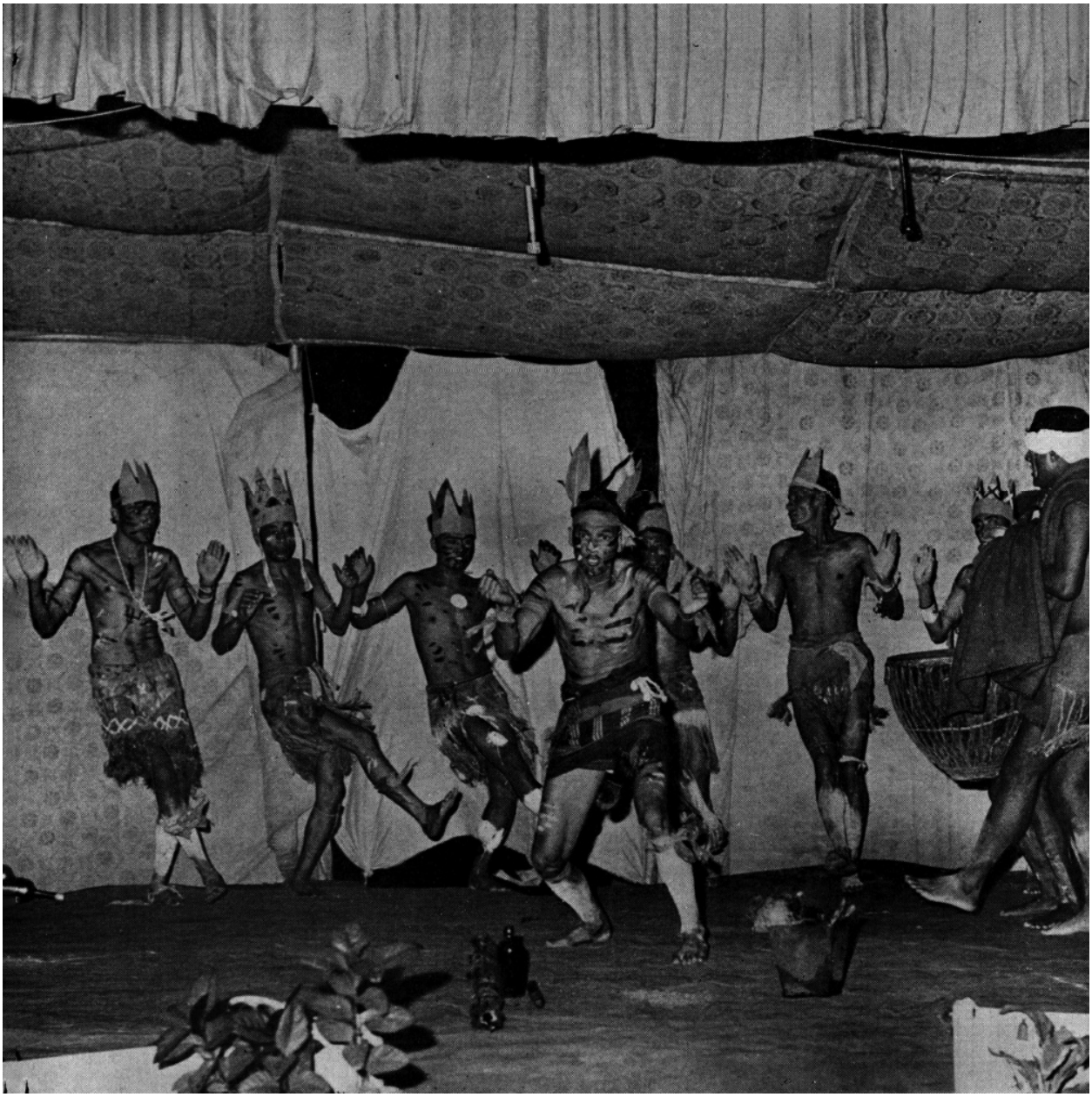
A colourful cultural programme was staged in the evening. The programme which was presented by Jawans consisted of folk dances and songs of various parts of the country.

A crowd of about five thousand inhabitants thronged the campus of Battalion to witness the programme. Among them were DIGP Vigilance, DIGP BCCL, DC Dhanbad, SP Dhanbad, GM BCCL and various other officers.

A barakhana was arranged in the evening.

Shri N. Swain, IGP Sector II, CRPF was the chief guest.

In his message of greetings, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, Governor of Bihar paid a tribute to the Battalion. “It is a matter of satisfaction that this Unit, which is deployed in Dhanbad, Bhagalpur and Gaya districts, is doing commendable work in co-operation with the district administration in performing law and order duties”, he stated.



A Naga dance performance by men of 10th Battalion on the occasion of its raising day.

Regd. No. 23788/72

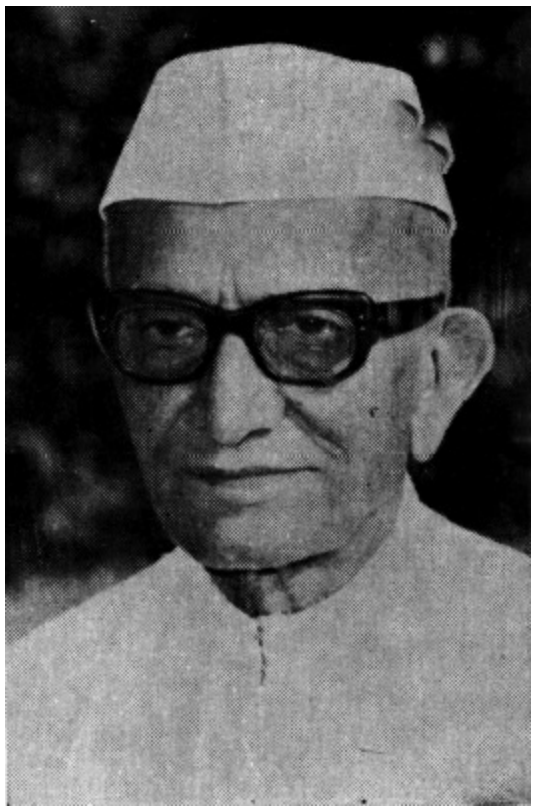


Befitting send-off to the chief.

The
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VOL. VII, NO. 5, OCT. 31, 1978, (KARTIKA 9, 1900)



PRIME MINISTER

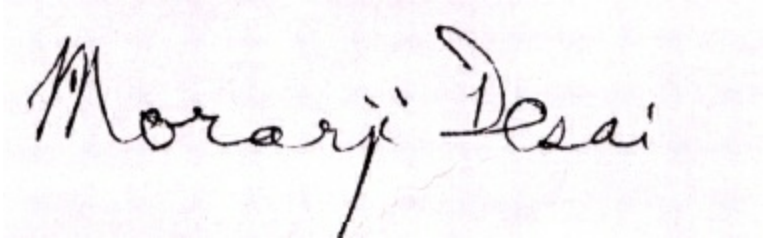


MESSAGE

Over the years, the Central Reserve Police Force has assisted in the maintenance of peace whenever it was threatened by violent agitations resulting in riots or whenever there was any danger to the integrity of the country. Its members have faced numerous unpleasant situations but have made it possible for the citizens to follow their avocations in life without let or hindrance.

I am confident that the Central Reserve Police Force will endeavour to mould itself into a fit instrument f service to society and will thus work in consonance with the hopes and aspirations of the people.

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the antral Reserve police Force, I wish to convey my greetings and good wishes to all members of the Force in the hope that they will justify the faith reposed in them.



(Morarji Desal)

New Delhi,

September 1, 1978,

THE
CRAPLER



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(Bimonthly)

39th Anniversary Number

October 31, 1978
Kartika 9, 1900

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CRP men rescue a marooned infant.

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IN THIS ISSUE

**CRP Fights Floods :* During the last two months there have been unprecedented floods in various parts of the country. CRPF has once again risen to the occasion and met the challenge of the water fury in various states. H.S. Sethi reports on the humanitarian work done by the members of the Force in the capital.

**What Ails Indian Police:* A. K. Mehra analyses the ailments that afflict Indian Police and suggests remedies. “Several of the ailments of the Police”, he asserts, “stem from larger society, and unless the wider social order undergoes change, they are likely to persist”.

**Sports in CRPF:* A resume of the place the CRPF occupies in the country insofar as various games and athletics are concerned. This issue also includes an illustrated report on the CRPF’s supremacy in All-India Police Acquatic Championships held in Delhi in the month of August 1978.

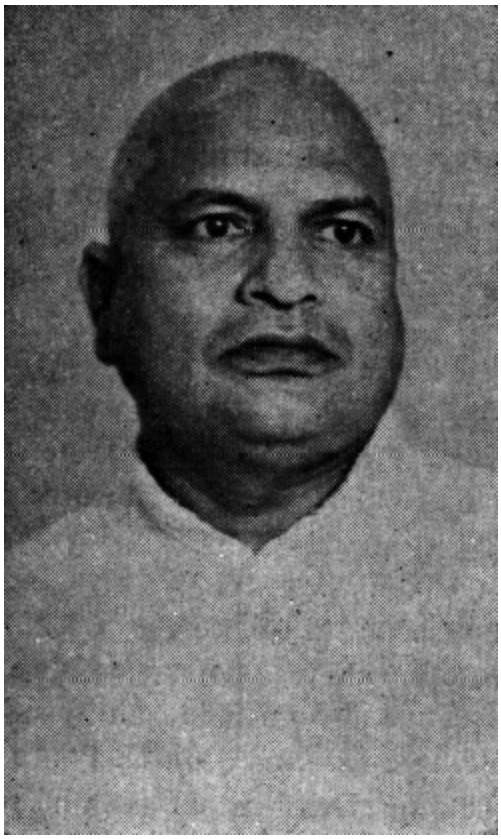
**When 2 children died in a Delhi Road accident:* Twenty years ago there was a traffic accident in which 2 children died and 31 where injured in the capital. N.S. Saksena records the shock that Delhi then experienced, the way the matter was debated in both Houses of Parliament and the inimitable manner in which Home Minister G.B. Pant tackled the problem of traffic accidents in Delhi.

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MESSAGES OF GOOD WISHES



I am happy to be associated with CRPF's 39th Anniversary which is being celebrated at Neemuch from October 20 to 25, 1978.

Being one of the oldest police forces of the country, the Central Reserve Police Force has been bearing the brunt of disorder in various parts of the country ever since 1939. As a result, this Force has acquired the expertise required to deal with all sorts of law and order problems. That is why, perhaps, the services of the CRPF are requisitioned by every State when it is faced with a threat to peace and order. This is not a small tribute to the efficiency of the Force.

On this occasion, I send my good wishes to the officers and men of the C.R.P. Force at Neemuch and all over the country.

DHANIK LAL MANDAL

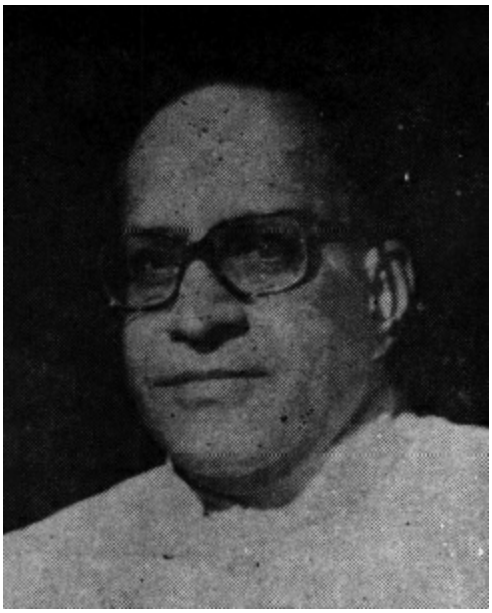


I congratulate the CRP on its 39th Anniversary.

The Force has played an effective role in the maintenance of law and order. It has also made laudable contribution by rendering assistance during floods, carrying out relief operations during natural calamities and maintaining vigil at the borders etc.

I hope that they would maintain the traditions of the Force and would continue to serve the people and the country with greater devotion, loyalty and zeal.

S.D. PATIL



I extend my warm felicitations to all members of the Force on the occasion of its 39th Anniversary celebrations. The C. R. P. has a distinguished record of service. Its officers and men have acquitted themselves creditably in the different parts of the country. They have faced difficult situations in a disciplined and efficient manner. The qualities which have made the C.R.P. a force to be respected will have to be imbibed by every member of the Force.

The Crapler has been striving to perform this task of enthusing the members of the Force and reminding them of their obligations to the Force, to the State and the Nation. It is only by living up to the tradition of the Force that the efficiency and the reputation of the Force will grow.

T.C.A. SRINIVASAVARA DAN.



On the 21st October, the CRPF celebrates its 39th Anniversary. On this solemn occasion, I greet all ranks and their families and send to them my good wishes. During last year, our Force responded magnificently to a substantial increase in the calls on its services for assisting the civil authorities in maintaining law and order.

I am happy to note that our Force acquitted itself well and has come out with flying colours. The Force is led and guided by able officers in the field and I am sure they will improve the image of the Force in the coming years.

The law and order situation in the country continues to offer a challenge to us and we must live up to our motto “Service & Loyalty”. I am sure that our officers will keep themselves posted with the various trends, political and economic, that threaten to disrupt the peace of the country and hamper the working of our democratic institutions. We must gear ourselves to be ever ready to help the civil authorities in a greater measure. Response time must be reduced. To achieve, this, in-service training is a must. Due to heavy commitments in the last year, our in-service training programme has suffered a slight setback. We must not allow this to happen. We should utilize whatever respite we get for in-service training, giving it very high priority. I expect the Commandants and other senior officers to carry out the training of the Battalions under their personal supervision. This training should not be

allowed to become routine and hackneyed. From every situation, we learn new lessons and these should be incorporated in the new training programmes.

The Battalions in Delhi and Bihar did yeoman service in coping with the calamities caused by the unprecedented floods. The officers should absorb these experiences and chart out drills to ensure that they are used effectively in dealing with future eventualities . It is thus that one builds up a bank of useful experiences to draw from.

I am aware of the problems our jawans and officers are facing. I will spare no efforts to solve them within my competency. I would request the Commandants of the Battalions to spare some time everyday to listen to the grievances and other problems of the men and look after the welfare of their families.

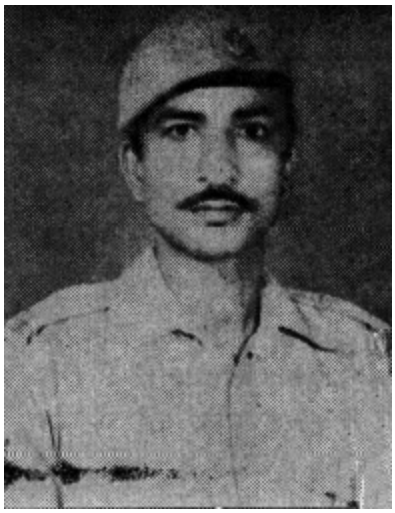
I am confident that you will maintain a very high degree of efficiency and excellence and put your best foot forward to maintain the high traditions of the Force in the years to come.

R.C. GOPAL

ROLL OF HONOUR



Thakur Bahadur



Sudhir Chand

The following CRPF personnel have been awarded various medals after the last anniversary day celebrations:—

Police Medal for Gallantry

1. L/Nk. Thakur Bahadur.
2. Ct. Sudhir Chand.

PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE—

(a) On the occasion of Republic Day,1978

Shri Arun Chatterjee, Dy. S. P. 4Bn.

(b) On the occasion of Independence Day, 1978

Shri J. F. Ribeiro, DD (Adm)

POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

(a) On the occasion of Republic Day, 1978

1. Shri M. S. Bawa, DD (Ops) Dte. General, CRPF
2. Shri I. Jayasimha, Commandant, 26 Bn.
3. Shri S. P. Gairola, Asstt. Comdt., 56 Bn
4. Shri Sultan Singh, Dy. S.P., 55 Bn.
5. Sub. D.N. Singh, 31 Bn.
6. Sub. Bidhi Singh, SGC, Neemuch.
7. Sub. Gian Singh, GC, New Delhi.
8. S.I. Ram Sarup,GC, Neemuch.
9. S.I. Pratap Singh, 41 Bn.

10. S.I. Johar Singh, 36 Bn.
11. H.C. Rama Kant Rai, 46 Bn.
12. H.C. P. N. John, 5 Bn.
13. H. C. Kartar Singh, 6 Bn.
14. H. C. Bodhu Ram. 60 Bn.

(b) **On the occasion of Independence Day, 1978**

1. Shri R. K. Trivedi, DIGP, CRPF, Calcutta.
2. Shri K. R. K. Prasad, SSO to IGP SI/V
3. Shri Gurbachan Singh Randhawa, Asstt. Commandant, 36 Bn.
4. Shri Raghbir Singh, Dy.S.P., 44 Bn
5. Mohan Singh, Dy.S.P., 10 Bn
6. Sub. Lalu Chand, GC, Rampur.
7. Sub. Lal Chand, 2nd Signal.
8. S. I. Raje Singh, 27 Bn.
9. S. I. Lal Chand, 8 Bn.
10. S. I. Umed Singh, 1st Signal.
11. H.C. Behari Lal, GC. Neemuch.
12. H. C. Sheo Ram, 16 Bn.
13. H. C. (DVR) A. Kurupaiah, G.C., Hyderabad.
14. Naik Kuria Singh, GC, Gandhinagar.

The medals will be presented to these individuals during Anniversary Day parade at Neemuch.

POLICE MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY

Police Medals for Gallantly have been awarded to Lance Naik Thakur Bahadur and Constable Sudhir Chand of the Central Reserve Police Force.

These CRPF men have been awarded for their bravery in intercepting six armed dacoits in the Sadar Bazar area of Delhi.

It may be recalled that while the dacoits were trying to escape through the crowded bazar in a stolen Ambassador car after looting a shop and stabbing a shop owner, these two CRPF personnel tried to stop the car. In a bid to arrest the culprits, Constable Sudhir Chand was stabbed in the chest by one of the

desperadoes, Madan Lal. Lance Naik Thakur Bahadur was also stabbed when he caught hold of one of the dacoits and tried to pull him out of the car. Another CRPF Constabe—Bahadur Banra—hit Madan Lal with his rifle butt and overpowered him.

Though the CRPF personnel were armed with rifles they did not open fire as it could have injured or killed others in the crowd. Nor did they allow the crowd to kill Madan Lal who had been captured.



Shri Julio Francis Ribeiro, Deputy Director(Administration) in the Directorate General, CRPF and Shri Arun Chatterjee, Dy. S. P. of 4th Battalion, CRPF now attached to the Control Room of Sector II Headquarters, who were awarded the President's Police Medals for Distinguished Service.



The role of the CRPF is primarily that of the maintenance of law and order. It has also to face the underground activity in the North-East and assist the Army in the case of external aggressions. However, the one role that has given the maximum satisfaction to its men is the humanitarian role.

It was this role that the Force was called upon to play in the wake of the recent unprecedented floods in Delhi. Immediately, the Force had placed as many as eight Battalions comprising approximately 8,000 personnel at the disposal of the Delhi administration for meeting the challenge of law and order and going to the aid of the suffering humanity. This was, perhaps, the largest body of men placed at the disposal of the local administration by any Force.

On the following pages is an account of how the CRPF men rendered assistance to the inhabitants of the capital.



In the early hours of September 5, citizens of the posh locality of Model Town woke up to find themselves badly marooned. They could have never imagined in their wildest dreams that the colony would, at places, be under 12 feet of water. Consequently, they had ignored the warnings to move out.

Fortunately for them, most houses in the area were pucca and had more than one floor. They could thus manage to climb up to the first floor and save their lives. Saving valuables at that time was out of the question. But gradually they salvaged whatever they could from the ground floor and "established" themselves on the higher floors.

They had faith that their houses would not collapse. Therefore, very few wanted to be evacuated.

All the same, their perch was precarious. No one knew what form the water fury was going to take ultimately and how long they would remain in that miserable state.

What would happen if the water level rose further—that was the question. So some of them thought of sending at least the children, ladies and old persons out to safer places in time.

They set their eyes on water, waiting for the help to come. And it did. Men of three CRPF Units-21 Battalion, 49 Battalion and 14 Battalion—were there to rescue them.

On the first floor of one of the houses a family was tensly awaiting help to evacuate an infant and his mother. A boat reached up to the house and a soldier stood up and received from the family a small and tender baby — a delicate flower. Thereafter the child's mother was helped to get down into the boat and the child handed over to her.

CRP men did not know the family. Perhaps the family members too would never know who exactly had helped them. But they were aware these men belonged to the CRP and the soldiers knew that the baby and mother were a part of nation's sacred trust.





In this way the members of the Central Reserve Police Force helped innumerable families.

As the warnings of the impending floods were forecast, the CRPF officers prepared themselves to meet the challenge. The first thing they did was to move their own stores and equipment to safer places—in some cases merely on upper floors. They were then free to render assistance to the civil population.

On the 5th morning itself, the officers and men of the 21st Battalion were at Model Town to do their bit. They had then absolutely no flood relief equipment. The best they could do was to put 28 swimmers of the Unit on the job of relief operations. By then, perhaps no other agency was functioning there. The swimmers first assessed the water level and then rendered whatever assistance they could. They started carrying messages, food and provisions from the relatives to the marooned people. This small effort on the part of the CRPF personnel brought a ray of hope to the area.

Later, some Army boats were brought on the scene but the Army at that time had shortage of trained crew to row these boats. The CRPF personnel volunteered to operate Army boats and with the help of these started their rescue and relief operations. The public appreciated and an elderly intellectual was kind enough to coin the words “Cooperative Response to

Public" in amplification of "CRP".

On September 6, 1978, the men of the 49th Battalion also joined flood relief operations in the Model Town area. They operated with the help of only four civilian boats.

The officers of these Battalions stood in water for hours, directing the rescue work. The men used not only boats but also improvised rafts and inflated tubes and those who had nothing even brought people on their shoulders.

Model Town is just a case in point. Actually the CRPF conducted operations in connection with the floods in other parts of the city as well. Nor was the role of CRPF confined to just rescuing the marooned people.

A platoon of the 49th Battalion had in fact kept round-the-clock vigil on the Dhansa Bund ever since July 6, 1978 to prevent any deliberate breach of the bund by people from Haryana. The capital had only last year known as to what could happen if there was even a minor breach in this bund.

Two other problems that the capital faced in the wake of floods were the law and order and control of traffic. With many colonies being under water, the anti-social elements could exploit the miserable plight of the flood victims to their advantage. The men of the 49th Battalion performed cordoning duties at Old Jamuna Bridge, Model Town, Adarsh Nagar, Kingsway Camp, Alipur, Mukerjee Nagar and Jahangirpuri. They also patrolled the flood-affected areas to prevent thefts, house-breaking and other crimes during night. They controlled traffic and guided the public at points leading to the flood-affected areas.

The personnel of 21st Battalion not only carried out the rescue of the aged, the ailing and women and children in Khampura, Naglinpura, and Nirankari Colony but also guarded some important bridges and vital installations.

The personnel of 43rd Battalion were deployed at Maharani Bagh, Kalindi Colony, Nizamuddin and Okhla headworks areas during the floods. They patrolled the flood-affected areas to prevent any deterioration in law and order.

The men of this Battalion saved the Inter-State Police Wireless Station at Nizamuddin. Finding I. S. P. W. station staff helpless to tackle the situation, the CRP men constructed a mud bund which prevented the inflow of water into the transmission building. They also helped the I.S.P.W. station in lifting

transmitters from their platforms.

The men of 55th Battalion, which had reached Delhi towards the end of August 1978, were called upon to perform rescue and relief operations even before they had fully unpacked. They were staying far away—in Jharodakalan near Najafgarh—but they cheerfully came to the rescue of the flood-hit people of the capital every day. Besides rescuing, they also helped in the control of traffic.

The personnel of the 14th Battalion conducted the relief operations in the badly hit Alipur block. Here the civil population had to take shelter on roof tops and trees. They also performed traffic control duties.

Like men from other Battalions, the working hours of these personnel from 14th Battalion stretched to as many as 16 hours a day. And when in the night these soldiers used to return to their Rajghat camp, they had to sleep on the cots spread over the ground which itself was badly flooded.

Yet they all played their part willingly and cheerfully, for this is the one role that a CRPF man likes performing most.

—H. S. SETHI

CRP HELP IN W. BENGAL

Five Battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force assisted the West Bengal administration in rescue and relief operations in the flood-affected areas.

(Details will be published in the next issue of "The Crapler.")

WHEN 2 CHILDREN DIED IN A DELHI ROAD ACCIDENT

Twenty years ago —on April 23, 1958 to be precise—there was a traffic accident in which two children were killed and 31 injured in the capital. How the capital reacted to it, how the mitter was debated in both Houses of the Parliament and how, in his inimitable way, Home Minister Gobind Ballabh Pant tackled the problem of road accidents in Delhi is a matter of special

interest today.

by
N. S. SAKSENA

I was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Delhi from December 3, 1956 to June 18, 1960. There used to be only one D. I.G. in Delhi at that time. I am recalling one serious traffic accident and the manner in which Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the then Union Home Minister, tackled it,

On April 23, 1958 a truck carrying sand from Jamuna dashed against a school bus, resulting in the death of two children and injury to 31 others. The emotional outburst of the parents and others can be well imagined. On the 24th morning the leading newspapers carried frontpage news and photographs. Delhi Police, especially the Traffic Police, was in the dock. The Lok Sabha was in session and on the 24th, the Speaker announced the receipt of three adjournment motions tabled by Shri Vajpayee, Shri Thangamani, Shri S.M. Banerjee and Shri Brij Raj Singh.

Discussion in Parliament

We had anticipated the furore in the Lok Sabha and had supplied to Pantji all the background material on traffic problems in Delhi on the 23rd night. He had studied this note with his proverbial thoroughness and on 24th morning before going to the Lok Sabha he called me and the Joint Secretary, MHA and discussed the traffi: problem in Delhi in great detail.

The same day it was discussed in Rajya Sabha. The discussions in the two Houses should best be given in the very words used in the two Houses.

Lok Sabha

The discussion on this subject in Lok Sabha on April 24, 1958 was as follows :-

Shri S.M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : The number of deaths, as indicated in the Press, is 2. But I have some information here to the effect that the total number of deaths is about 6. I have seen the place, not today, but before.

There is no police guidance there and the truck drivers and bus drivers,

when they go on those roads which are not congested, drive so fast that there is absolutely no limit to their speed. I humbly submit that when we travel in many places, we are risking our lives though we are not insured. This is how taxi drivers and other drivers drive in the city. This is a very serious matter.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) : A few days back, there was a motor cycle-rickshaw collision there. There is no traffic island as such at that place. That is the reason for accidents.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi: A similar accident took place in November when another school bus met with an accident in that manner and a child died. First of all, there are truck drivers who are very rash. Then some of the private-aided school buses are not in proper condition. They are overloaded also. Due to overloading and bad machines, bus accidents do take place. Some steps should be taken in this regard.

Shri Thangamani : Another point which was also made by Shri S. M. Banerjee is that not only in that particular area but in other places also, the trucks are run at an enormous speed. There must be restriction on speed particularly for these trucks. If the normal speed is 30 miles for other buses or vehicles, the speed of these trucks should be reduced to 10 or 25 miles because this is a very serious matter.

Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) : I was deeply grieved to hear of this accident. It is a matter of great sorrow to all of us that such a collision should have taken place. The fact that it was a school bus taking children from the school to their homes makes the grief all the more poignant. I fully share the sentiments to which expression has been given by other honourable members.

I may just submit that this accident took place at the crossing of the Lodi Road and Lodi Estate Road. It is not a place where traffic is supposed to be very heavy. Tn fact here in Delhi particular care has been taken to see that vehicles do not run too fast.

Shri Naif shir Bharucha (East Khandesh) : No, no. It is chaotic here.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I am prepared to accept that there is room for improvement. But during the year 3,543 drivers were prosecuted for overspeeding.

Shri Naushir Bharucha : That proves our case.

Pandit G. B. Pent: This is not a negligible number. This gives an average

of nearly 10 persons being prosecuted every day.

Shri Naushir Bharucha : Prosecute 20.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I am not saying this by way of any defence, but I do think that care is being taken. I do accept that there is need for still greater care being taken, and if after investigation of this case, it is found that special police traffic arrangements should be made at that spot too, they will be made. We are all agreed on this that such accidents should be avoided. They are very painful. Any child, who loses his life, is just like the child of everyone of us.

Shri Panigrain (Puri) : What is the number of deaths—two or six ?

Pandit G. B. Pent : Only two children died. The rest were taken to hospital. The police reached the spot almost immediately and extricated the children and carried them to the hospital. Hon'ble Members will, I think, be relieved to hear that all others who were taken to the hospital are reported to be out of danger. From the latest information I have received from the hospital, there is no risk of life so far as the others are concerned.

I am sorry for this. The Government are not responsible but indirectly, we want the Administration to be such as not to allow any such accident or anything else that results in loss of life or injury to any person or to anyone's property.

Rajya Sabha

And this is how the matter was discussed in Rajya Sabha on the same day —April 24, 1958.

Shri H. N. Kunzru : Before the business of the day begins, may I ask the Government whether they have taken any notice of the terrible accident, the collision that occurred yesterday between a school bus and a lorry, which resulted in the death of two children and injury to 30 children, of whom 12 were seriously injured. It is an accident that has shocked Delhi. That such an accident should have occurred is a very serious matter. Collisions with lorries have occurred more than once. Indeed they have become too frequent in the capital. But no such terrible accident had taken place before as took place yesterday, and we have a right to demand of Government that immediate and stern action should be taken to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

Shri V. K. Dhcge : I may also add that there seems to be no control of

traffic because, as we came to Parliament, we saw another accident just outside the gate over there. We saw a bus standing with a cycle completely damaged lying near it. I do not know what was the accident; we could not understand it. but I do feel that there are these traffic accidents that are taking place and I wish the Government takes strict measures in this matter.

Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : It is indeed a very regrettable incident and a great tragedy, and we naturally are.....

Shri H. N. Kunzru : Does Government regard it merely as a regrettable incident ?

Chairman : A very regrettable incident and a great tragedy.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastrt : And we naturally are very much shocked. I am sorry if Dr. Kunzru thinks that he alone can feel the intensity of that incident and no one else can do that. I am amazed when it comes from such an eminent person as Dr. Kunzru.

Shri Bhupesh Gupta : He never said that he alone had the right.....

Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri: He has every right and 1 have also some right to reply. I am merely endorsing the views expressed by the Hon. Member, and then when he is sarcastic it pains us the most. Sir, as I am not directly concerned, I shall naturally convey the feelings of the House to the Home Minister and at present I think, most of these matters concern the Home Ministery, I shall convey the feelings and I shall also suggest to him that he might make a statement here, as has been desired, either this evening or tomorrow morning.

Home Minister’s Statement

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit Govind Bellebh Pent) : I regret, Sir, that I was not present here in the House when a reference was made yesterday of the shocking incident which occurred on Wednesday at the junction of the Lodi Road and the Lodi Estate Road. I fully appreciate the sentiments to which expression was given by Hon. Members of the House. Their reactions were but natural. It was a matter of profound grief and sorrow and even distress to everyone of us that little children while being carried to their respective homes from their school should have been involved in such an accident. Two of the little ones, whom we cannot now bring back to life,

expired. The police appeared at the scene immediately. Other children were extricated and all, who were in the bus, were carried to the hospital. From the information that I have, the children who are there and others also are now fairly out of danger. The place was not usually cramped; traffic there was not ordinarily heavy. As I said, it was a junction of the Lodi Road and the Lodi Estate Road but we have to take stock of...

Shri H. N. Kvnzru We cannot hear the Home Minister.

Shri Govirid Ballabh Pant : I was saying that traffic at that particular spot was not ordinarily heavy. But I have asked the police there to examine the position further and to post regular traffic police there and to set up, if necessary, a box for that purpose. I have also directed the D. I. G. to seek the permission of the authority who is in charge of motor vehicles so that the police officers may examine the vehicles in which the school children are taken and see that they are sound. We will try to do what we can.

As I said, it is a matter of profound sorrow and all that we can do now is to express our sympathy with the guardians and parents of the children and to resolve to take such steps as are open to us to guard against the possibility of a recurrence of such a tragedy.

I would just mention that the police here have not been generally indifferent. In the course of the year 3,543 drivers were prosecuted for driving above the prescribed limit. The proportion of fatal accidents in Delhi to its population is also less than it is in some other cities. but that is no consideration to us. So long as there is even one fatal accident, it is indication of the fact that there is room for improvement and for further care. So we express our sorrow and our sympathy and, as I have said, I have given necessary instructions to the police. I was perhaps dealing with this very subject in the Lok Sabha at the time when this question was raised here. That, I think, explains my inability to be here but all the same I apologise to the House for my unavoidable absence.

Quick Decisions Follow

Once the debate in Parliament was over, Pantji went into details of the traffic problem in Delhi. I submitted to him that our first objective was to win over the majority of the population to the side of law enforcement, yet accidents could not be reduced without prosecuting a large number of selfish drivers who were creating hazards to life and limbs of others. He was shown

facts and figures to prove that Delhi Police was seriously handicapped because vehicular traffic was increasing at a much faster rate than the rate of growth of population. We wanted to man at least 150 more traffic points but we could not do so because the strength of the traffic police was based on traffic conditions in 1952— six years behind time.

Pantji asked several questions. I explained to him that a detailed survey was made and concrete proposals were pending since long with the Ministeries of Home and Finance. On this Pantji enquired if trained manpower was available in case posts were sanctioned. I replied that hundreds of D.A.P. Constables were fully trained in traffic duties and were utilised as such on the occasions of Republic Day Parade, V.I.P. visits etc. The last question Pantji asked me was as to how many days it would take me to man the points if sanction was given. I replied "Sir, 48 hours at the most". I had to convince him that we had sufficient traffic uniforms in store.

My last discussion with Pantji on this subject ended at about 12.30 hours. Knowing Pantji as I did, I went to my office in Old Delhi and kept everything ready, including draft cyclostyled orders. At 18.30 hours, I received the formal sanction for a staff of 186 officers and men, including 113 Constables for manning 75 new traffic points. It took merely six hours for the file to make all the rounds in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Delhi Administration. It was the same file which was going round and round for several months. It will remain a red letter day in the history of Delhi Traffic Police. Within 24 hours we filled up all the posts and started manning 75 new traffic points.

A few days later when I went to meet the Home Minister he smiled and told me that he was happy to see Constables on the new traffic points. I was told by his personal staff that Pantji had checked a few points himself during his usual drives.

Within a few days eight speed-checking units were established, enforcement work was stepped up and fatal accidents went down. More questions were asked in Parliament in 19 58 and 1959 on traffic than on any other branch of Delhi Police. In all these questions and discussions, the Delhi Traffic Police emerged with credit. However strict enforcement enraged the so-called elite of Delhi. This is another story.

WHAT AILS INDIAN POLICE

by
Ajay K. Mehra

There has been a great deal of talk recently about the reorganisation of the police. So acutely has this need been felt that the government has appointed a commission to take a comprehensive look at the police organisation and to recommend changes required to make the police a responsive organ of a democratic polity such as ours.

This awareness is a consequence of the political change in the structure of government after independence and the heightened awareness of creating a democratically responsive police force after the experience of the emergency. Still, the question remains whether the appointment of a commission would really be helpful. After independence, some states had instituted their own commissions to review the working of the police. Unfortunately, however, the recommendations were never implemented. In certain cases the State governments did just opposite of what was recommended. Therefore appointment of a commission recently equally raises hope and scepticism.

Police Part of Society

The scepticism arises mainly from the position of the police force as an organ of society and its dependent position. Police is only one of the organs of the society and its functioning is likely to reflect the nature of society.

After all, who mans the police ? Where do the police personnel come from ? All these and similar questions would have to be taken up in any discussion on reform of police. Several of the ailments of the police stem from larger society, and unless the wider social order undergoes change, they are likely to persist.

This is not to say that little can be done. In the short run, certain steps can certainly be taken to create a better and responsive police in the country. It is necessary that we identify the issues and the problems clearly. This can be done in the light of popular criticism of the police.

One general complaint is that the police are not alive to their changed role in a welfare state. But a closer examination would reveal that such an awareness is lacking in society itself. The end of nation-building can never be achieved without active participation (and not merely co-operation) of the people. And active participation of the people cannot be enlisted without creating the awareness of the above fact. The extent of this awareness will be reflected in all the government agencies and social institutions.

Handling Social Conflicts

Similarly, when we complain that networks of loyalties function with in the police organisation, or that primordial and parochial loyalties influence administrative decisions, we must find out why it is so instead of starting condemning the organsati-on. On closer scrutiny, we may find that in most parts of India the police force consists of persons from certain castes and communities. Traditional loyalties are very deep-rooted in Indian society. And given the class character of the police force and level of education of the field officers, the strong influence of traditional loyalties cannot be denied in their administrative decisions.

Most of the controversies arising from police action revolve around their handling of social conflicts and political violence. These are the areas of conflict in which traditionally the police were not involved to the same extent as they have to be today. These conflicts lead to a questioning of the prevalent values and norms and hence the institutional framework. Many persons who participate in these conflicts tend to disregard (at times deliberately) the negative aspect of their own role and try to give the impression that they are messiahs of social change and the brute force of the police is pressed into service by the establishment to suppress the process of change. The problems of discharging duties on such occasions may lead to a series of dilemmas for the police.

Involvement of the police with politics is not something for which the police are to be blamed alone. They have to function under a political executive and they must obey their political bosses. The cost of defying their orders is too heavy to be borne by an average police officer. An average officer is an average human being and not a satyagrahi or an epitome of sacrifice. On closer observation, we notice that even a change in government does not bring a change in this situation. A politician in power does not

hesitate to use the police for his personal or party ends, even if he criticised the government for similar reasons when in Opposition.

Treating Criminals

The treatment of criminals by the police is often a subject of widespread criticism. Some of this criticism is not unfounded, but the remedy lies deeper. The old principle “let the punishment fit the crime” has been replaced by a new dictum “let the treatment fit the criminals.” This makes a behavioural and attitudinal change in the policeman desirable. Even so, here again the question remains the same: “Should this change take place among the policemen only ? When we catch a pickpocket red-handed, we beat him first and ask questions later. Clearly, then, the attitude of society towards crime and criminal needs to undergo reform.

Morale is an important precondition for organisation. The leaders help to demolish the morale of the police force by drawing every action into the web of political debate. On the other hand, the political executive uses the police to serve its own ends. The police, therefore, is left with no choice but maintain a low profile and be on the defensive. They also become secretive due to constant attack.

Public Hostility

Public hostility towards police is due firstly to historical reasons and secondly to the feeling that the police have been imposed on society. It is accentuated further by a hostile response from the police. The feeling that the police are not helpful is also due to technical problems. The police have to be careful while dealing with cases because of legal and other technical constraints. People generally, are not aware of these consrtaints. The area of operation of police should be precisely defined and people made aware of this.

The police personnel, as discussed earlier, do not take pride in their jobs due to various reasons. This limits the scope of qualitative change in the organization, because in such circumstances, given a choice, a person would not like to join the police service. This brings in the question of status of police work. The service conditions, emoluments and the prestige of the service need to be improved. The recruitment policy should be changed from picking up the best of the applicants to drawing the best from the society.

And only lucrative service conditions and better prestige will attract the best human material.

Recruitment Policy

If information of networks of loyalities is to be avoided, recruitment should be representative. People from only particular sections or communities of society should not be taken in. However, too much insistence on representative recruitment might endanger efficiency. The emphasis, therefore, should be laid on recruitment based on aptitude.

The gap left at the level of recruitment can be filled at the level of training. Our recruitment policy and even the training programme remains, with slight changes, what the British in India had designed for their colonial ends. Organizing the police force on a military model bears testimony to this fact. Now it is time to cast our police force in a democratic mould. The committee on police training set up by the Government of India has rightly shifted the focus in police training from regimentation to the development of proper attitudes through a study of the social and behavioural sciences and modern management concepts. This should be meaningfully implemented and strengthened.

Police reform would be incomplete even after change in recruitment policy and with a new training programme without organizational changes. The present structure of the police is a British legacy. A pyramidal structure was creation for providing jobs to various strata of society. Distinction was also made between the Europeans and the non-Europeans. Hence, along with the post of Assistant Superintendent (who belonged to an all-India cadre known as Indian Police, and were allotted to various provinces), the post of Deputy Superintendent was created for Indians (who were recruited in the provinces with lower salary and slightly inferior service conditions). The system continues (though the IP has been changed to IPS) without much rationale behind it.

Leadership

The leadership of Indian Police remains ineffective because it is an imposed leadership. An IPS officer gets charge of a district in four to six years but does not get sufficient training and experience to run a district in such a short period of time. There is provision for field training in police

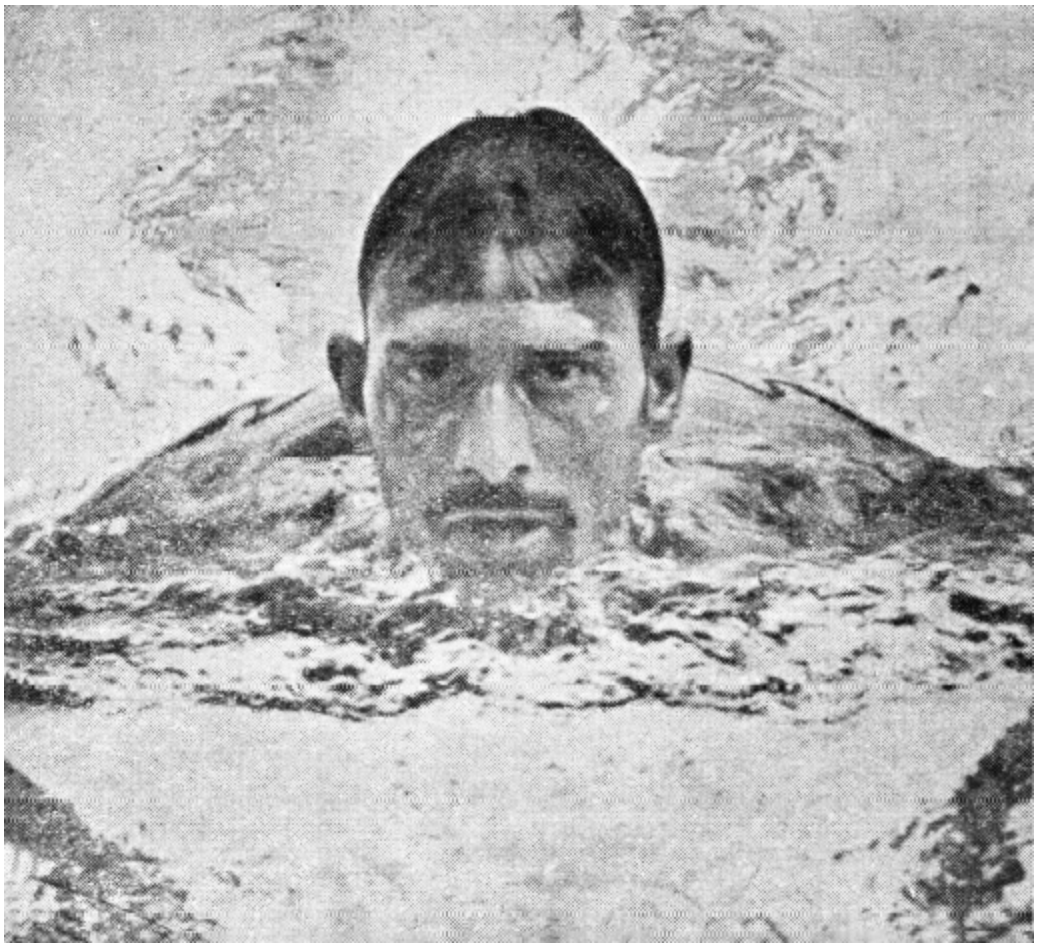
stations, but the offic-cers-in-charge of the police station dare not impose discipline on a person who will be his boss in five years time and will have his character roll in his hands. The leadership should evolve from within. The ideal would be to have only one entry point at the level of constable, with promotion based on hard work and experience. But if this is too radical a change to be brought in suddenly, recruitment should be made at the levels of constable and Sub-Inspector only. The entire structure needs to be reviewed and modifications brought in accordingly.

The problems of the police are the problems of the society at large and we should try to solve them at the grassroot level. The questions of police-community relations, recruitment, training, reorganization, corruption, service conditions etc. are all interlinked and we can find answer to them only if we take them as an integrated one rather than individually. There is an urgent need to review and consequently reform our police force. And in order to make these changes stable and permanent, social reforms are equally essential, not only through social legislations but also through social reform movements so as to make them deep-rooted and lasting.

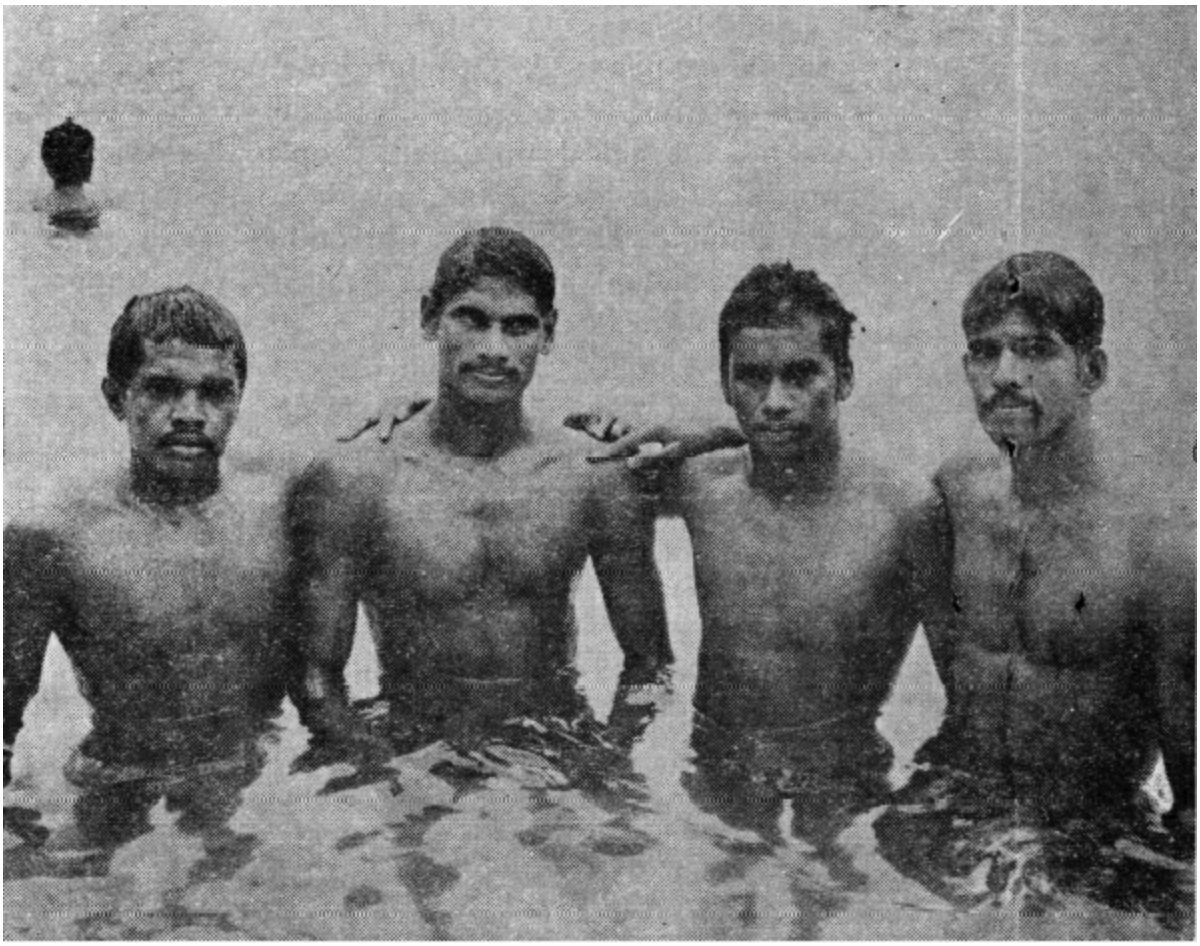
(Courtesy : “Indian Express)



IGP Verma held aloft by victorious swimmers



Dalip Singh



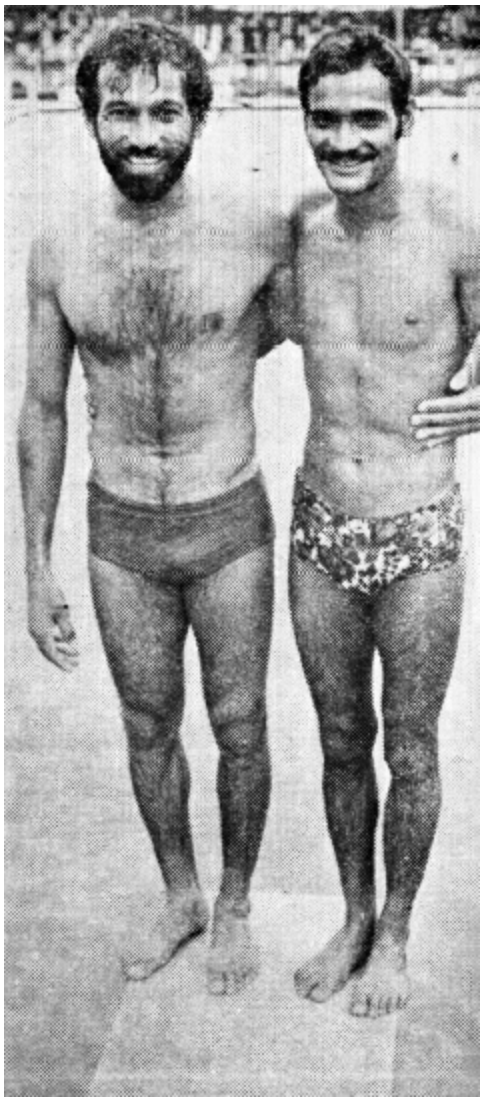
Nair, Somasekhran, Lochanan and Padmanabhan



Somasekhran



Pillai

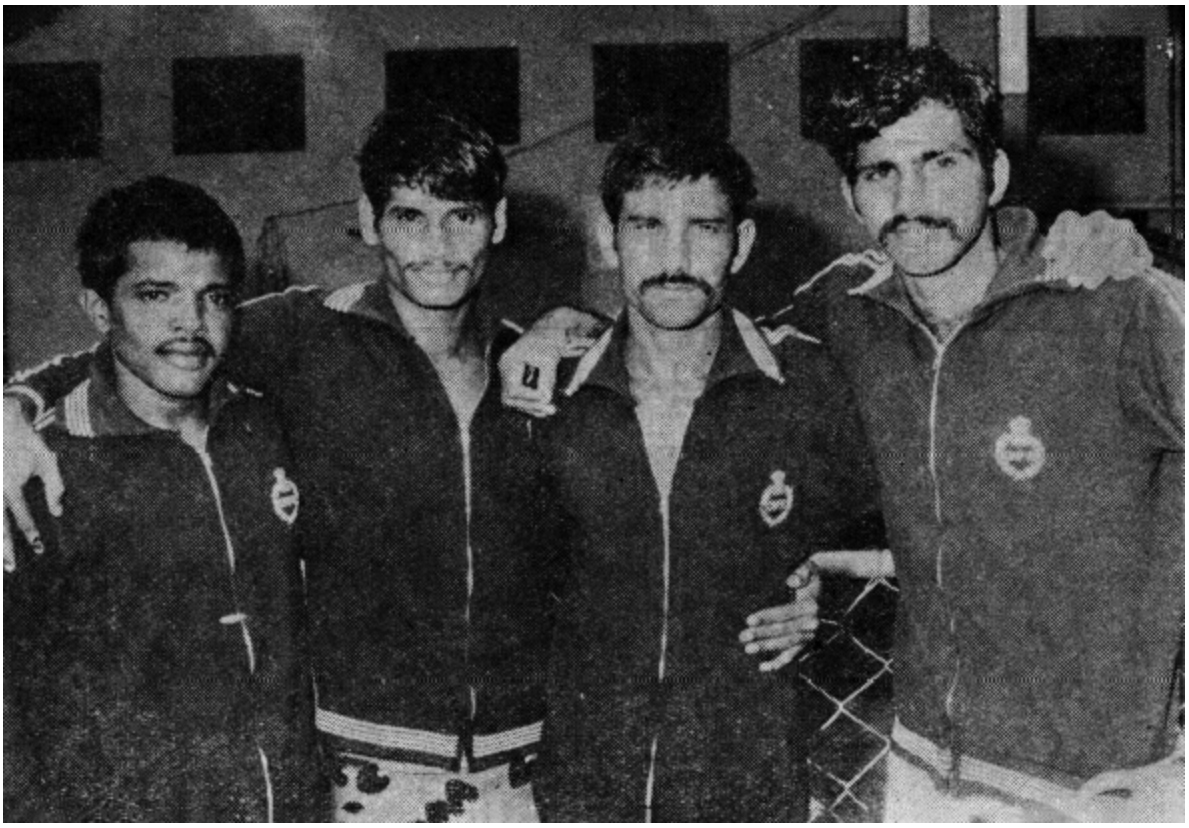


Hardyal Singh and Kapoor Singh

CRP Swimmers Rule In Police Aquatics

The Central Reserve Police Force swimmers ruled supreme in the 27th All-India Police Acquatic Championships that concluded at NTS pool in New Delhi on August 20, 1978. The competitions were marked by a galore of records. As many as 13 previous marks sank down the pool, largely due to the efforts of the swimmers of the CRPF.

The toast of spectators was A. Chakraborty of ITBP who, while creating two records in 100m butterfly and 200m butterfly, also improved upon the national timings in these two events. His timings in the two events were 1: 03.5 and 2:26.4 respectively against the national records of 1:03.5 and 2:28.8. He also won the 400 individual medley.



Relay quartet of Pillai, Dalip Singh, Somasekharan end Nair.

The lion's share in records went to the Central Reserve Police Force who claimed nine of the remaining records. CRPF also romped home with the team championship trophy, obtaining 206 points. They were followed by BSF (146 points) and ITBP (83 points) in the second and third places respectively. The CRPF team won 17 gold, 5 silver and 4 bronze medals in swimming and 2 gold and 2 silver medals in diving.

Chakraborty's star performance was, however, not good enough to give him individual championship. That distinction belonged to V. S. Chauhan of BSF (40 points). Chkraborty got second place with 36 points and Dalip Singh of CRPF was third with 33 points.

Chauhan created a new record in 400m freestyle, obtained first place in 1,500m freestyle and second place in 100m freestyle and 200m freestyle.

Dalip Singh set new marks in 100m breaststroke and 200:n brea-ststroke and obtained third place in 400m individual medley and fifth in 200m butterfly.

All the relay races were won by CRPF with record timings of 4 minutes 33 seconds in 4X100m medley, 4 minutes 11 seconds in 4X100m freestyle and 9 minutes 20.6 seconds in 4X200 freestyle.

The fastest swimmer of the meet was Somasekharan of CRPF who established new marks in 100m freestyle (Time 58.7 sees) and 200m freestyle (Time 2:13.2).

The following are the results of various finals : —

100 MTRS. FREESTYLE

1st K. Somasekharan (CRPF) 0:58.7 NR (OR 1:00.3), 2nd V. S. Chauhan (BSF) 1:00.8 and 3rd Padmanabhan (CRPF) 1:01.5

200 MTRS. FREESTYLE

1st K. Somasekharan (CRPF) 2:13.2 NR (OR 2:18.4), 2nd V. S. Chauhan (BSF) 2:14.2 NR and 3rd Padmanabhan (CRPF) 2:17.3 NR.

400 MTRS. FREESTYLE

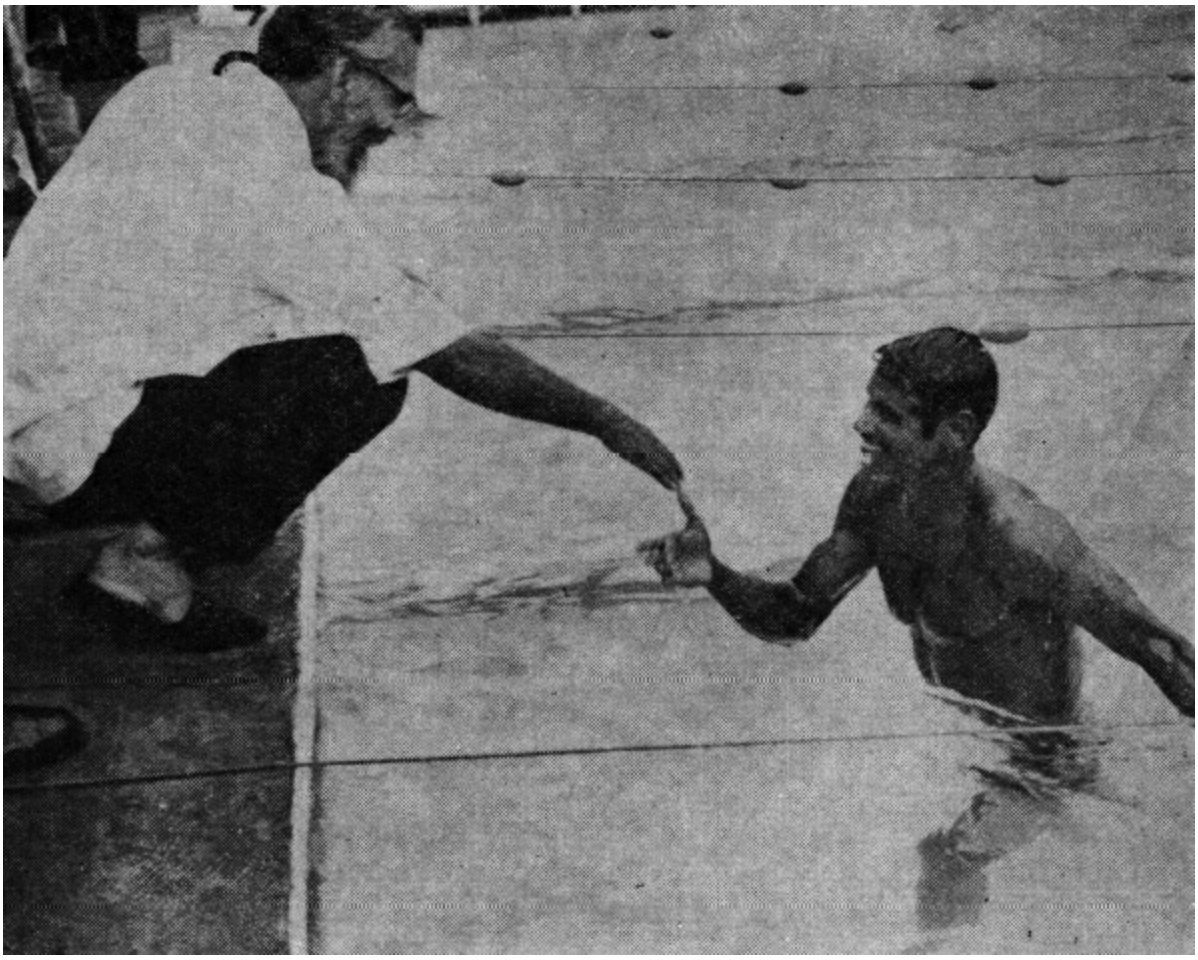
1st V. S. Chauhan (BSF) 4:50.0 NR (OR 4:53.8), 2nd S. Lochanan (CRPF) 5:01.7 and 3rd Padmanabhan (CRPF) 5:02.6.

1500 MTRS. FREESTYLE

1st V. S. Chauhan (BSF) 20:25.2, 2nd S. Lochanan (CRPF) 20:30.8 and 3rd V. Mahajan (M.P.) 20:36.7.

100 MTRS. BREASTSTROKE

1st Dalip Singh (CRPF) 1:16.6 NR (OR 1:16.8), 2nd Nirmal Sen (BSF) 1:17.0 and 3rd Satya Narain Yadav (U. P.) 1:17.8.



IGP Verma congratulating Somasekharan (in pool)



Piscine aces of the CRPF

200 MTRS. BREASTSTROKE

1st Dalip Singh (CRPF) 2:49.6 NR (OR 2:50.4), 2nd Nirmal Sen (BSF) 2:50.2 and 3rd Tahsildar Singh (U.P.) 2:51.6.

100 MTRS. BACKSTROKE

1st P. V. Pillai (CRPF) 1:11.9, 2nd Pitamber Dass (CRPF) 1:13.9 and 3rd Bal Kishan Tokas (BSF) 1:13.3.

200 MTRS. BACKSTROKE

1st Bal Kishan Tokas (BSF) 2:36.2, 2nd P.V. Pillai (CRPF) 2:36.2, and 3rd Gulab Singh (U.P.) 2:38.4.

100 MTRS. BUTTERFLY

1st A. Chakraborty (ITBP) 1:03.1 New record and also bettered National record. (Old national record 1:03.5), 2nd R. S. Nair (CRPF) 1:06.9 and; 3rd Braj Kant (BSF) 1:07.0.

200 MTRS. BUTTERFLY

1st A. Chakraborty (ITBP) 2:26.4 NR (OR 2:30.0), 2nd Brij Kant (BSF) 2:29.6 and 3rd K. B. Sahai (ITBP) 2:38.4.

4X 100 MTRS. FREESTYLE RELAY

1st C. R. P. F. 4:11.0 N. R. (OR 4:13.5), 2nd B. S. F. 4:16.3 and 3rd I. T. B. P. 4:18.4.

4X200 MTRS. FREESTYLE RELAY

1st CRPF 9:20.6 NR (OR 9:30.9), 2nd BSF 9:29.1 and 3rd ITBP 9:45.5.

400 MTRS. INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

1st A. Chakraborty (ITBP) 5:37.9 NR (OR 5:43.6), 2nd Gulab Singh (U. P.) 5:39.2 and 3rd Dalip Singh (CRPF) 5:43.9.

4X100 MTRS. MEDLEY RELAY

1st CRPF 4:33.7 NR (OR 4:40.4), 2nd BSF 4:40.2 NR and 3rd ITBP 4:44.5.

HIGH BOARD DIVING

1st Kapoor Singh (CRPF) 395.80 points, 2nd Hardial Singh (CRPF) 389.60 points and 3rd Prahlad Singh (U. P.) 334.80.

SPRING BOARD DIVING

1st Hardyal Singh (CRPF) 445.30 points, 2nd Dhaka Singh (CRPF) 416.50 points and 3rd Ghanshyam Saxena (BSF) 398.75 points.



D.R. Kohli, Lieut-Governor taking salute at march-past on the closing day.

Dalamia aquatics

Swimming & diving title for CRPF

The CRPF Swimming Team participated in IInd All-India Dalima Aquatic Championships —1978 and won men's championship in swimming and diving.

CRPF, who amassed 22 points, edged out SE Railway (21) to second place with Indo-Tibetan Border Police (14) finishing third.

A Chakraborty (ITBP), T. S. Somasekharan (CRPF) and Dalip Singh (CRPF) tied for top spot in the men's section.

The meet was inaugurated by Shri R. C. Gopal, Director-General, Central

Reserve Police Force.



Mrs DM. Kohli, wife of Delhi's Lieut—Governor giving away shield to Insp. Hari Chand.

CRP claim cross country shield

The All-India Police Cross Country Race, which was organised for the first time, was won by the CRPF team.

Insp. Hari Chand, the fastest runner in the whole race, secured first place

by a record time of 44.10:2.

The CRPF won the race by 31 points against BSF who secured 69 points and Punjab Police came 3rd with 152 points.

The fact that of the first nine positions, six were claimed by the Central Reserve Police Force speaks for itself.

The following are details of the results : —

Name of Runner Time Taken Place of arrival

1ST CRPF (31 Points)

Hari Chand	44:10.2	1
Pardeep Kumar	46:4.8	2
Ras Dev	46:24.0	5
A. G. Yohuan	46:27.0	6
Chander Bhan	46:27.0	8
C. B. S. Rathor	47:21.0	9

IIND BSF (69 points)

Madhusudhan	46:22.6	4
Ishwar Singh	47:27.0	10
Kundan Singh	47:28.0	11
Niranjan Singh	47:46.0	13
Mohan Singh	48:5.0	14
C. K. Mudappa	48:19.0	17

IIIRD PUNJAB (152 Points)

Vinod Kumar	46:13.8	3
Lalu Ram	48:41.0	18

Amar Singh	50:42.0	29
Lakhbir Singh	51:23.0	33
Ashok Kumar	51:27.0	34
Baldev Singh	51:30.0	35

RECORD !

Doctor: You,ll have to stay in bed. You have a high temperature.

Champion Athlete: What's the world record ?

Sports in CRPF

by

Lt. Col. V. K. Sahni

The Central Reserve Police Force, despite heavy operational duties, has played a vital role in the general development of sports in the country. The sports and athletics have been included in the training programme of the CRPF and are a part of daily routine at all levels. The Force has some teams which are of national standard.

HOCKEY

The hockey team is playing in all 'A' Class tournaments of the country. In the All-India Nehru Memorial Hockey Tournament, Delhi, the CRPF team defeated Spanish team by 2-1 in the quarterfinal, and lost to Indian Blues team by a solitary goal. In the double leg semi-final, CRPF played two matches against BSF. In the first leg, it lost by 1-2 and in the other leg played a goalless draw. The team won the Guru Nanak Hockey Tournament Delhi; Ajanta Invitation Hockey, Aurangabad; Mohan Rum armangalam, Bhilai (MP); All India Hockey Tournament, Nagpur and were joint winners with Punjab Police in Jagmohan Hockey Tournament; Muzaffarnagar. The team also won runners-up trophies in Beighton Cup, DCM Hockey Tournament,

Kota, Ishwar Singh Gold Cup, Hapur and Gaitley Cup for Delhi Hockey Championship.

Six CRP players represented Delhi in Senior National Hockey Championship at Madurai. Three players namely Satinder Singh, Habil Kajur and Pramod Kumar were included in the coaching camp for the last Olympic Games. Two were kept reserve in the Indian team. Shri S.S. Mann, Dy. S.P., is the captain and manager of the team. He is a qualified coach.

FOOTBALL

In football CRP are below the standard. At present, young blood is being inducted in the team and coaching under an experienced hand is being arranged.

CRP football team has played in the DCM Football, Durand, Rovers Cup, and Gwalior Gold Cup Tournaments. During the year 1977-78 the team has won championship trophy in the Mohan Meakin Football Tournament, Solan and Jai Narayan Vyas Memorial Football Tournament at Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

SI M.K. Ghai and S. S. Thapa represented the MP team in the Santosh Trophy during 1977 at Calcutta.

VOLLEYBALL

The Volleyball team has considerably improved. However, its performance has not yet come up to the desired standard.

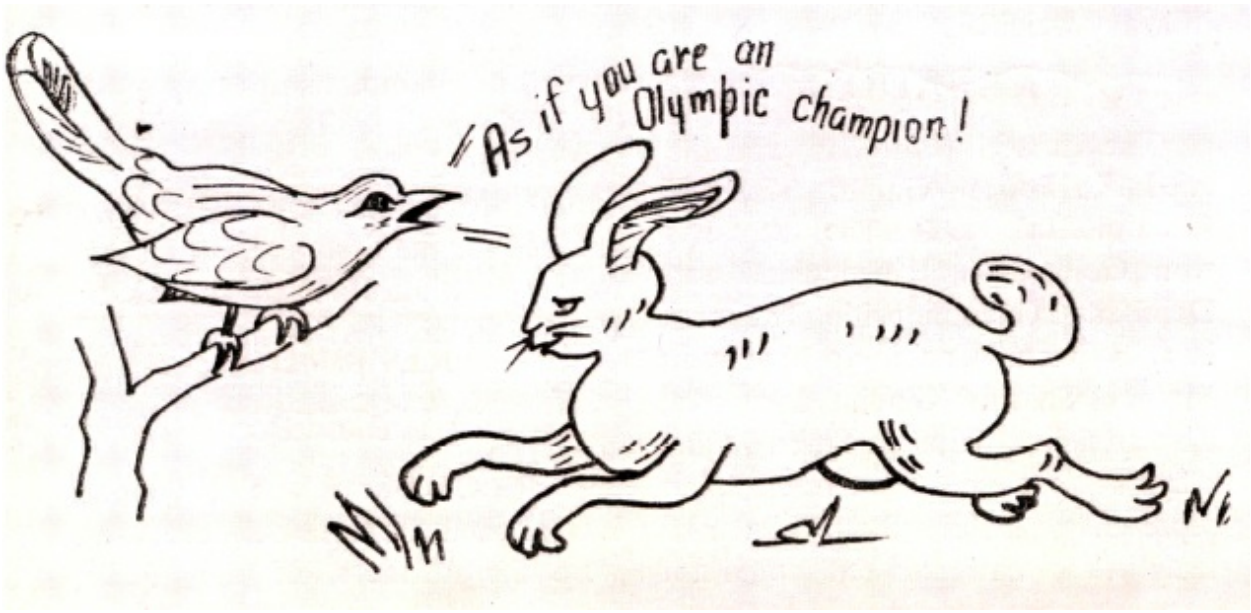
The team has played over 20 all-India level tournaments in North India and showed commendable performance. It defeated BSF in the Narain Memorial Volleyball Tournament, Shikohabad (UP) and won the championship. The team won runners-up trophies in Gold Cup, Phillaur and All-India Volleyball Tournament, Simbholi.

BASKETBALL

In Basketball CRPF were runners-up in the All-India Police Games. The team won championship in the Jai Prakash Memorial Tournament, Yamunanagar (Haryana) and Master Prithvi Nath Sharma Memorial Tournament, Delhi. It also won the runners-up trophies in Deccan Gymkhana Tournament, Pune.

It has shown good performance in the Butlerian Club Basketball Tournament, Delhi; Kackar Memorial Lucknow, Advani Memorial, Jaipur, Royal Club, Delhi; Bhagat Singh Memorial, Khanna (Ludhiana) and Delhi State Championship.

Seven CRP players namely P.P. Singh, S.P. Singh, Gokul Chand, Daya Ram, B.S. Rathore, Hira Singh and Chhelu Ram rep resented Delhi, MP and Chandigarh States in the nationals held at Jamshedpur in 1977.



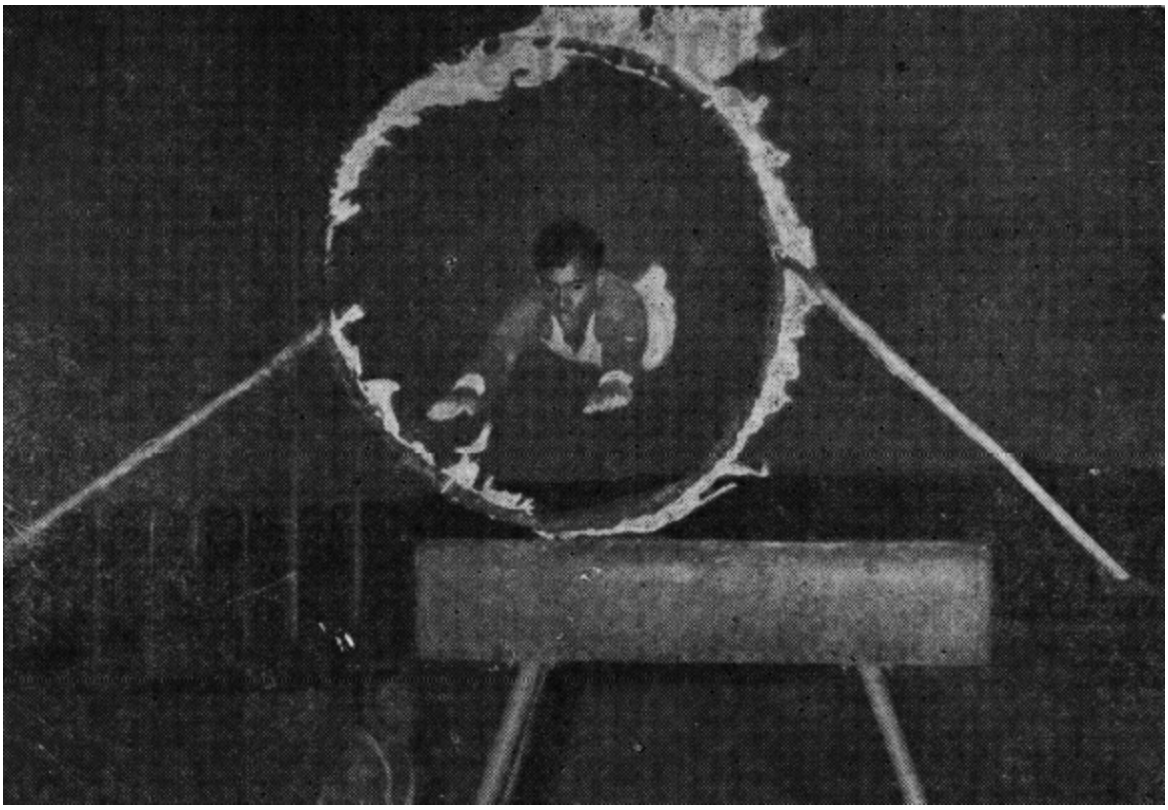
GYMNASTICS

CRPF has a gymnastic team of national standard. The team won championship of All-India Police Games, 1978. Sub. N. B. Bhonslc was adjugded the best gymnast. Inspectors L.M. Khanna and K.P.P. Menon and SI Shanker Lal of CRPF are NIS-qualified coaches.

L/Nk Nasaruddin and Ct Subhas Yarunker who are the gymnastic instructors of CTC-I, CRPF, Neemuch, participated in M.P. State Gymnastic Championship held at Ujjain from May 13 to 15, 1978 and won the championship.

Six gymnasts namely Insp. N.B. Bhonsle, SI V.K. Bhonsle, SI S. Bhattacharjee, SI Chamu Singh, HC Jagar Nath Singh and Naik Dev Prakash represented M.P. State gymnastic team in the senior National Gymnastic Championship held at Chandigarh in October 77 and won 2 gold, 3 silver and 2 bronze medals. Insp. N.B. Bhonsle represented the country in the

Commonwealth Games held at Edmonton (Canada) and secured more than 60% marks.



N'B. Bhonsle

WRESTLING

CRPF has wrestlers like Sukh-want Singh, Rustam-e-Hind, Ishwar Singh, "Haryana Kesri" and Diwan Singh. The team has done well in the All-India Police Games. In the nationals held at Karnal (Haryana), Ishwar Singh won a gold medal and Constable Sant Raj won silver medal.



Ishwar Singh

CRP wrestlers participated in U. P. Kesri and Wrestling Championship held at Mirzapur and secured 2 gold, 7 silver and 3 bronze medals and also won the championship.

In the 27th National Wrestling Championship held at Karnal (Haryana) from March 11 to 20, 1978, Sukhwant Singh has won bronze medal in super heavy weight and Inspector Om Prakash secured 4th position in light heavy weight.

Inspector Ishwar Singh represented the country in the Commonwealth Games held at Edmonton (Canada) and won bronze medal in heavy weight.

KABADDI

The kabaddi team has won the All-India Police Games Kabaddi Championship, 1978. The team has won Gold Cup Hinganghat and Delhi State Championship. The team has also won runners-up trophy in Major Saitan Singh Memorial Tournament, Jaipur. Seven CRP players were selected to represent Delhi State kabaddi team in the nationals but could not

be spared due to Inter-Range Kabaddi Tournaments of CRPF.

SWIMMING

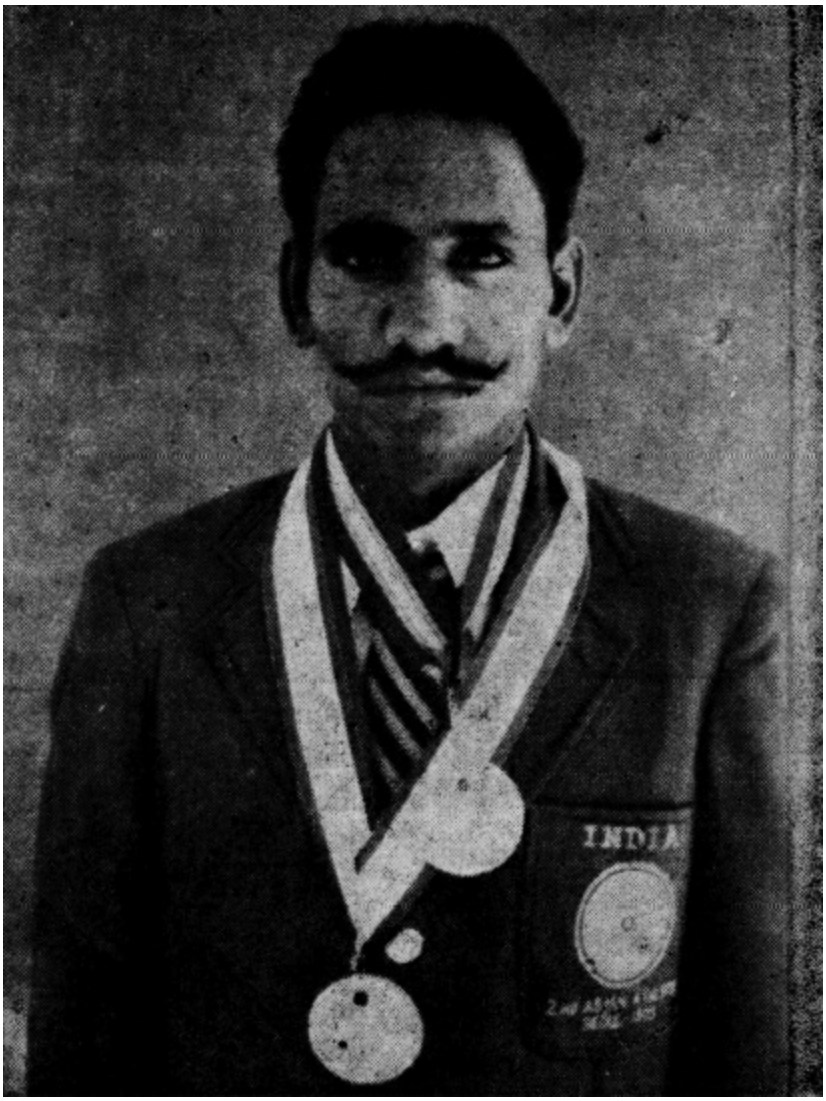
CRP has an excellent swimming team. The team has won the championship of the All-India Police Aquatic Meet 1978, Delhi State Championship and Kerala State Championship. Seven CRP swimmers represented Delhi and Gujarat States in the national championships. Four swimmers were selected for Indian team for Indo-Ceylon Meet.

CRP team participated in First YMCA Swimming Championship held at Delhi and won 4 gold, 5 silver and 4 bronze medals. It also won championship trophy of Chelmsford Club Invitation Meet held at Delhi from August 6, 1978.

CRP swimmers who have been selected for the first coaching camp for preparation of Asian Game s are P. V. Pillai, K. Somasek haran, Dalip Singh and Padmanabhan.

ATHLETICS

In athletics, the CRPF has touched the national level. We were the winners of the Police Games Championship from 1972 to 1977 and were rather unlucky to lose the title in 1978.



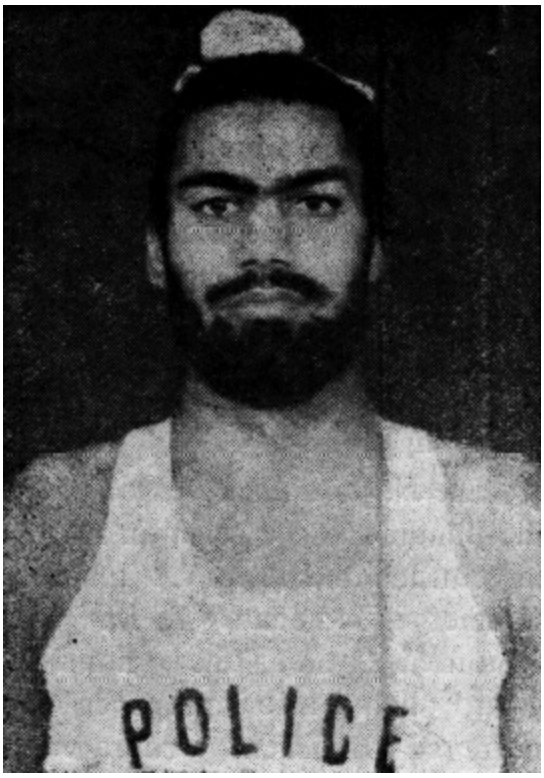
Hari Chand

CRPF won the first All-India Police Cross Country Race held at Delhi in the mounth of August and won the championship.

Hari Chand and Raghbir Singh Bal of CRPF represented the country in SAAA Open Invitation Track Meet held at Singapore from September 1 to 3, 1978.

Three athletes namely Inspectors Hari Chand, and Raghbir Singh Bal and SI Prabhat Singh have also been selected for Asian Games.

CRP team won Rajasthan Atletic Meet at YMCA Open Meet, Delhi. Its 20 athletes represented Rajasthan and UP States in the nationals, held at Quilon (Kerala) this year.



Raghbir Singh

Our 25 athletes repesented Police team in the nationals at Jullundur from May 26 to 28, 1978.

CRPF MEN SHINE AT ASIAN ATHLETICS

Inspectors Hari Chand and Raghbir Singh of the CRPF took part in the 40th Asian Athletic Championships held at Singapore from September 1 to 3, 1978.

Inspector Hari Chand obtained the silver medal in 10,C00 metres race. He clocked .29 minutes 40.8 seconds, thereby bettering the Asian Games record held by Sri Lanka's Lucian S. Rosa. The gold medal was claimed by Britain's J. Goater.

Inspector Raghbir Singh Bal bagged a silver medal in the hammer throw with a throw of 55.90 metres, the gold going to South Korea's No Kyung Yul with a throw of 56.52 metres.

K. Somasekharan best

K. Somasekharan of Central Reserve Police Force bagged the individual championship in the men's section in the sixth Kiran Seth Memorial

Swimming meet which concluded at the NIS pool, New Delhi on September 3.

Somasekharan recorded an impressive victory in the 100 metre freestyle event. He clocked 59.3 seconds. Padmanabhan, also of CRPF, finished third in 1:02.6

Somasekharn also won the 50-metre freestyle in 26.04 seconds.

HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCES

All Heads of Deptts, under the Ministry of Home Affairs can henceforth sanction house building advances to the Govt, servants under their control in accordance with House Building Advance Rules.

However, all cases involving relaxation of rules and orders will continue to be referred to the Ministry of Works and Housing through the Directorate.

THE DAY DIMAPUR WAS ROCKED BY VIOLENCE

Unlike other days, May 28, 1977 happened to be a nerve-wrecking day for Dimapur.

Mischief-mongers among Naga students had given a call for total Bundh in the town of Dimapur. The issue was a sensitive one— that of Wokha firing by the local police. Two innocent Naga students had been killed in the incident.

The incident had assumed importance as there was a doubt of political motivation behind it.

The Naga student demonstrators had chalked out a militant programme though outwardly their plan appeared to be aimed at closure of shops.

Dimapur is situated at the foot of Nagaland’s hilly terrain, the boundary being adjacent to Assam. It is the only rail-head for this state and is the centre of business. It is a homogeneous town with the inhabitants hailing from different parts of the country. Business is mostly controlled by non-Nagas who came and ultimately settled down there.

The people of this town can be divided into two groups. One group consists purely of local inhabitants who hold militant views and can resort to violence on a small matter without much provocation. The other group is comparatively moderate in its attitude towards violence.

Around 12.45 p.m. on the day, 16 Battalion of CRPF got the intimation from Brigade headquarters that a sub-unit of this Battalion under rotational training be kept ready for being placed under the civil administration for dealing with the deteriorating law and order situation in Dimapur.

The concerned Company Commander was ordered to keep the Company in readiness. The Commandant himself dashed to the rear headquarters to brief the men as to how they should react to the situation.

In the meanwhile, there were frantic calls from the local peace-loving and helpless civilians for CRPF help. A requisition was sent by the civil administration for providing a Company of this Battalion for dealing with the uncontrollable law and order situation.

“F” Company of this Battalion took just 45 minutes to collect the equipment required and reach Dimapur Police Station. The Commandant also rushed to the spot to take stock of the situation.

There was panic and confusion in town. It looked as if Dimapur town would become a battlefield that day. Mobs indulged in hurling of stones. Many people were badly injured. A number of shops had already been set on fire and a terrifying blaze was raging in the town. It appeared that Dimapur town would be reduced to a heap of ashes. People were running about so that it virtually became difficult to distinguish between the hooligans on the one hand the innocent people on the other. Some anti-social elements wanted to take advantage of the situation and they indulged in looting.

The Naga student organisors of the Bundh had succeeded in mobilising considerable resources and large number of students. It was also remoured that the non-Naga group had also prepared and mustered sufficient courage in fomenting counter-attack, thus making the handling of law and order situation more difficult. The hooligans and mischief-mongers from both the sides already had a number of confrontations with the result that many people had sustained injuries.

The Company Commander told the men of the contingent to face the challenge squarely, firmly and with tact. He planned the deployment in such a way that all the main vulnerable trouble spots could be covered. The CRPF

men thereby could intervene effectively. The main objective of the planning was to contain the agitation within certain limiits.

The Company Commander impressed upon the non-Nagas that the "bundh" was only for a day and the rest of the time they had to lean on the protection and security afforded by the police and the security forces. This group showed signs of understanding and assured the Coy Commander that they would refrain from indulging in violence.

On the other hand, the Coy Commander tactfully persuaded the Naga agitators that by resorting to arson, they destroyed Nagaland's property and tarnished their name. The Naga agitators were thus persuaded and broke into different groups and ultimately dispersed. Thereby without using any force, such a grave law and order situation was brought under control.

The inhabitants—both Nagas and non-Naga groups of Dimapur town—have a word of praise for the commendable work done and high sense of responsibility shown by the CRPF personnel.

—Bhupinder Singh

A memorable journey

by
S. B. Lall

On getting orders for posting to 60th Battalion, CRPF in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, I wasted no time in going to the office of a senior officer who had stayed in the area for three years and therefore knew the area thoroughly.

Like an old soldier, the officer painted a bright picture of this area to me. Although in a force like CRPF, one has to remain prepared for duty in any area, the words of this officer nevertheless helped me mentally prepare for the things to be seen.

It took me four days by the fastest train to reach the nearest railhead of Tinsukia junction.

I left for my destination about 7 a. m. in a jeep alongwith my family. My

guide, an SI, was also with me. After driving for 1½ hours, we reached Dholaghat, a small river formed by a channel of Lohit. We were told that the jeep would not be able to go to New Saikhowa-ghat due to heavy rains the previous night, making the low-lying areas en route full of slush.

We crossed this river in a small country boat. After walking for half a kilometre, we crossed the first obstacle, a nulla with knee-deep water stretching for thirty feet. The next watery obstacle, though only ankle deep, was muddy. We marched ahead after wading through water, mud and slush.

When we reached the bank of mighty river Lohit, the “Mar boat” siren was warning all the passengers to get into the boat. We mangaged to get into the ferry. The boat sailed through the mighty Lohit for nearly 2 hours. Near Sadiyaghat, a jerk was felt and with that the boat stopped moving. The boatman started moving the boat forward and backward with the help of the engine and bamboos. I could gather from the conversation of the other passengers that the boat had got stuck up in the river bed.



With a lot of effort for nearly 15 minutes, the boat could be pushed back and it was anchored on the river bank. The captain of the boat asked the

passengers to get down from the boat. About ninety per cent of the passengers had got down before the boat in the river rose. I was spaced by the captain, probably being a uniformed person. I came to know that the persons who had got down would have to walk for nearly a kilometre to reach Sadiyaghat.

After 15 minutes' journey, we landed at Sadiyaghat, once a prosperous township of Assam. Only few basha-type hutments remained on the bank to remind people about the old glory of the town.

With a sense of relief, which was soon found to be short-lived, we got down from the boat. My guide was looking puzzled as he could not see a vehicle with the usual CRPF colour. While he was making some enquiries from the shop-keepers, I noticed one uniformed person running along the bank from upstream. He informed me that the vehicle could not reach Sadiyaghat due to the fact that the road near river 'Kundalghat' to Tezu was slippery.

We had to go to another ghat 3 kilometres upstreams. The only way to go there was to travel in a small country boat. We sat in the boat with a new guide, a Head Constable. It was an interesting journey; the small boat was being pulled with ropes by two boatsmen walking along the bank while a third one directed it from the boat itself.

By the time we landed at the ghat, it was 2 a.m. My guide informed me that if I wanted to go to Tezu which was about 60 kms (with few more obstacles to cross), we had to move without halting en route. In order to save us the rigours of journey next day too, I decided to move immediately. We started off in a jeep for a road journey. The road was partly tarred and had holes. Sixty per cent of the road was unmetalled and it had a number of wooden bridges. It passed through the typical Assamese villages, paddy fields and at times thick jungle.

After an hour's drive we reached a barrier which was closed. From that place the inner-line of Aruna-chal Pradesh started. But the Unit camp, which was manning the check-gate, was there and we availed the CRPF hospitality —steaming hot tea prepared in shortest possible time.

We commenced the journey in the jeep. After travelling for about half an hour we reached rivulet Kalikhola which was full of water. I was told that the headquarters would arrange an elephant. Thinking about the elephant ride, I remembered the good old days of my childhood when I used to get a lift on

the elephant of a “Raja Sahib” with the kind courtesy of the “mahawat” in a small town of Rajasthan where my father was in Government service. My wife and children were excited at the idea of an elephant ride, little knowing the difference between the elephant ride which we were going to have and the one under normal conditions.

We had a quick lunch. By then two tuskers—one with “hauda” on its back and an officer in CRPF uniform—had arrived. We mounted the elephant with the “hauda” and crossed the Kalikhola, and three other nullahs and reached an open clearance stretching about 2 kms.

The “mahawat” pointed to the mountains on our left and showed us the Hazu river coming from mountain ranges. On the right of Hazu was the famous Digaru.

After travelling on elephant back for nearly one hour, we came to Digaru. At the very first sight of this river, one got a fright, but seeing the calm “mahawat” this initial impact was overcome. As directed by “mahawat” the tusker stepped into the river and started moving against a strong current.

As the elephant moved to the middle of the river, one felt as if the elephant was swimming whereas it was only walking.

It was an experience that can only be felt. After nearly fifteen minutes, we reached the other bank of Digaru. We thanked the “mahawat” and the elephant owners who was present there and left in jeep for Tezu.

BHARAT DARSHAN

By
I. S. DAGAR

This article illustrates the hardships of life and the unsettled conditions in which the CRPF personnel find themselves. CRPF is a Force in which soldiers are always on the move to meet the challenges of the law and order situations in various parts of the country. The author of this article had to move 14 times in a service span of less than five years. His story is a story of every man in the Force.

I joined CRP Force as Dy. S. P. on December 1, 1971. After completion of my basic training as Directly Appointed Gazetted Officer at Central Training College-I, Neemuch (M. P.), I joined 45 Battalion on July 11, 1972 in Delhi. The Battalion at that time was on its way from Sangrur (Punjab) to Madras. But the movement was stopped suddenly in Delhi.

On July 15, 1972, 4 Companies of the Battalion moved to Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh for anti-Naxalite duties and two Coys remained in Delhi for law and order duties. Since the Battalion headquarter was located at Sangrur, I was ordered to go there for my follow-up training. The headquarter was at Laddakothi, a palace of the former Maharaja of Jind, situated about 8 Kms away from Sangrur.

After a few days only, I was called at detachment headquarter — Khammam (A. P.) —to take over charge of a Coy. I reached Khammam on July 30, 1972 and took charge of 'E' Coy 45 Battalion deployed in dense forests of Khammam, infested by Naxalites. This was a welcome posting for a young officer and I liked it.

Suddenly on October 6, 1972, I received a signal from my Commandant to move to Agra to take charge of 'C' Coy to be deployed at Prisoners of War camp, Central Jail, Agra. This Coy had moved from Delhi. I took charge of 'C' Coy and remained there till August 26, 1973. My stay at Agra had been very pleasant and the duties there were of a very responsible nature. All important prisoners of war of 1971 Bangladesh operations were kept there at Central Jail, Agra. We had to be very careful because of the possible attempts to escape. I had to check guards at least three times during night daily. I had a chance to work under Army authorities.

On being relieved by Army authorities, both 'A' and 'C' Coys of 45 Battalion moved to Hyderabad for rest and training. But there was hardly any rest. We were deployed for law and order duties there also.

After these duties in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for about three months, the Coys moved to Madras on December 6, 1973. Both Coys performed law and order duties in Madras City up to December 19, 1973. We had a chance to see the Madras port, sea and the Snake Park.

On December 19, 1973 at 9 p.m. I got a trunk call from Control Room, CRPF, Delhi to move to Trivandrum by the first available train without even being relieved by Madras Police. This was a difficult task. Anyhow, I managed two bogies for both the Coys and we were on platform by 11 p. m,

same day. We reached Trivandrum on December 21, 1972.

Kerala is a beautiful land of coconut and paddy fields. For some time both the Coys were kept as reserve and this gave me an opportunity to visit the beautiful beaches of Kanya Kumari and Kovalam.

Since I was the only Gazetted Officer for both the Coys and Coys being M. H. A. reserve, the fear of move was always there. Any time message from Deputy Director (OPS) was expected.

After about 2 months' stay in Kerala, we moved back to Hyderabad on February 7, 1974. Hardly had we settled when suddenly on February 15, 1974 evening, I got a telephone call from Senior Staff Officer to the Inspector-General of Police, Sector-I, to move to Goa by the first available train. By this time men had become perfect in the art of moving and within one hour only both the Coys reached Secunderabad railway station. First available train was in the morning, that too an express train. Now the question was to get accommodation for Goa as there was no direct train from Secunderabad to Marmugoan. This time my designation as Detachment Commander helped me a lot. I spoke to the Chief Operating Superintendent of South Central Railway on telephone, introducing myself as Detachment Commandant 45 CRPF. He must have presumed me to be a big shot. Anyway there was no doubt that we were going about in urgency. On February 18, 1974, there was to be "Goa bandh" and we had to reach before that.

We got four boggies and reached Goa on February 17. One Coy was deployed at Margaon and one at Vasco. We had to perform law and order and election duties also in this charming area. I. G. P., Goa, was very much impressed and he presented a momento for the good work done by our Coys.

We returned to Hyderabad after 10 days only—on March 1, 1974. Once again our Coys were deployed for law and order duties in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. We had an occasion to see Charminar, Golconda fort and Salarjung Museum.

Both Coys, then moved to Khammam (A.P.) where 4 Coys of the Battalion were already deployed for anti-Naxalite duties.

In April 1975, I was transferred to Group Centre, CRPF, Poona— another nice place. The Group Centre campus was in Deccan College, near Buad Garden. I enjoyed stay at Poona but by then the Group Centre itself moved to Imphal in February 1976. Thus I bad a chance to see this exotic capital of Manipur.

I stayed there for a few months only. Then came orders for my transfer to 8 Battalion. I joined 8 Battalion in Delhi but after a short stay in Delhi, the Battalion moved to Jummuon October 29, 1976.

During the Lok Sabha elections in March 1977, my Coy was deployed at Rai Bareilli, a household name by now. On way back we had halts at Lucknow and Kanpur.

After the election duties, the Coy moved to Srinagar, by the end of March 1977 Srinagar is a lovely place, specially in summer. We had a chance to see all tourist places. We remained in the valley till July 1977 and then moved back to Jammu.

At present my Coy is deployed at Manwal-Kishnapur refugee camp near Mansar lake—another beautiful spot in the Jammu region.

In short this way I moved from Kanya Kumari to Kashmir in about six years of service in the CRP Force.

Family Welfare Centre At Nagpur

On the eve of his retirement, Shri V. Krishnappa, Commandant GC Nagpur inaugurated the Family Welfare Centre of the Group Centre on June 30, 1978.

The ceremony was preceded by “puja”. The building, constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,15,233, will also house primary school.

A pen portrait

R. C. GOPAL

Shri R. C. Gopal, the new Director-General of CRPF, was born on October 7, 1922. After being educated at Col. Brown Cambridge School, Dehra Dun, he joined the Army in March 1942 during the II World War. He saw active service as a young, fearless officer in the Western Desert and Italy with the well known 4th Battalion of the Rajpu-tana Rifles. He was severly wounded in the famous battle of Mount Cassino in Italy and taken a prisoner of war by the Germans. After the war on his return to India, he was selected for the I. P. S. which he joined in April 1947. In the police, he commanded

the 1st Battalion of the P.A.C. at Meerut and was Supdt. of Police, Kanpur, Pilibhit, Sultanpur and Mirzapur districts before he came back to his much beloved Armed Police. He commanded P. A. C. Battalions at Roorkee, Moradabad and Allahabad. He again most successfully handled the troubled district of Faizabad and was specially selected as Sr. S.P., Meerut in 1961. He worked as S. P. in-charge, C.I.D. at Lucknow before taking over as D. I. G., PAC, Lucknow which was the biggest charge in the country for a D. I. G. Shri R.C. Gopal was awarded Police Medal for Meritorious Service on 26th January, 1967 and the President's Police & Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service in 1973. In 1968, he was selected as I G Police, B. S. F. and posted in J & K sector which was the heaviest charge in B. S. F. From J & K, he was transferred to Eastern HQRs and posted at Shillong where he remained till September 1977. After a few months of stay in U.P., Shri R.C. Gopal was again picked up by the Govt, of India and posted as IG, C1SF. In July 1978, Govt, of India selected Shri R.C. Gopal to head the Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri Gopal is a great lover of roses and has left behind rose gardens wherever he has been posted. It is a pleasure to see him in his rose garden. His love for shikar has kept him ever young. He is keenly interested in travel, photography and almost all the outdoor games like tennis, squash, boxing and hockey and has taken active part in these games. He was responsible for training the U.P. Police athletic and acquitic team which won the All India Police Championships in 1967.

A TRIBUTE

Shri V.G. Kanetkar, the first Director-General of CRPF, has in a letter to Director-General Gopal expressed his sentiments in these words: "If you have no objection, please convey my best wishes to that splendid force—the CRP, all its officers and men."

CRP Men Catch Hardened Criminals

Eight personnel of D Company of 17 Battalion were deputed on law and order duty during the course of the Jehanabad municipal elections on August 1, 1978.

They apprehended four hardened criminals alongwith three country-made guns after a long chase.



Director-General Gopal presenting a momenta to Sh Taunr Mal, J AD Accounts on latter's retirement.

A FRIEND IN HOSPITAL

by
Dr. G. C. Satpathy

We know you have a large number of friends and relatives. One of them may be sick so as to get admitted in a hospital. He may be your relative,

acquaintance, friend, colleague or junior, associate or boss. He needs you in his days of illness just as you need him in yours.

He expects you to visit him in sick-bed, sit beside him and talk some sweet words. That is a part of his treatment. He may be suffering from any disease, accident, fever, fits or a simple cough but your visit helps him in rapid healing just like a universal panacea. For a while, he forgets his pain, misery and monotony.

Patients vary in nature. In the hospital you will find, some are unconscious, highly toxic, postoperative and mentally imbalanced cases. These patients are different in their syptoms, behaviour, and treatment.

Each patient is a separate chapter of a book. They are to be handled carefully and strictly as per the advice of the doctor and nursing staff. The chronic cases of hospital as those suffering from diabetes, tuberculosis, anaemia etc get bored by the long and monotonous stay at hospital. They like to return to normal life very soon and hence get amused by your visit.

When you are visiting a friend or a relative in the hospital, you have to observe certain norms.

What should you talk and what should you not : There is no limitation but pick up only those topics in which the patient is interested. You should change the topic if you find that the patient is bored. The voice should not be unduly very high or very low. If much of the talk irritates or harms the patient, you should stop at once. If you open up a topic such as the unpleasant situation in the office in his absence or some people criticizing him, you better do not go to him. You should study his mood, apply common sense and know his likings.

Timing : You must have observed a board in front of every hospital announcing the “Visiting Hours”. That is not without purpose. You should not visit your patient in such odd hours like his timings of bath, dinner, lunch, changing clothes, brushing teeth. You are not supposed to observe when the staff sister sponges his body. If the patient is female, she requires complete privacy. Your friend’s wife does not like your presence beside her hospital bed while she is breast-feeding her baby. Leave the place immediately if the time for the round of doctor is drawing near.

You should not visit friend in sick bed early morning or late at night. Your visit should not disturb his rest or sleep, blood or fluid transfusion pre-operative preparations etc. You may have anything in heart but you are

required to be cheerful and smiling. That is the real tonic of healing. Your stay should not be lightening short or yawnig long. Overcrowding should always be avoided for all types of patients.

Presents : Whether or not your friend's family is at the same station, he expects you in hospital with something in hand. You should not be a bare onlooker of his misery. It may be food material or something other than that. The common article is fruit. This is best for maintaining the nutrition. But you should also watch his need 'indication.'If everybody pours same fruit, he can neither eat it nor throw it away. That part should be seen. Usually cooked food is not allowed from vitors. How nice it will be if you can come with your wife to see your friend in hospital with a homemade cake. But you should know his restrictions of salt, sugar etc. In all cases the doctor treating him or the sister attending him should be consulted.

Other lovable presents for your friend in hospital can be flowers, books, light comics, pictorial stories periodicals in the language he knows.

Reassurance :The aim of your talk should be to convince him that he will be right very soon. You may quote examples of all those successful cases of diseases of similar nature who got well perfectly. Do not depress him by telling the unpleasant things like long-standing effects of the disease, gravity of the operation, death etc. Imagine yourself in his position.

You are not supposed to tell your ailing friend that the treatment he gets or doctor attending upon him are substandard. That will create mental unpreparedness in the patient for the treatment. As a good hospital visitor, you can help your friend heal his wound or relieve his fever by not commenting upon the sanitation of the hospital in case it is bad.

In certain London hospitals, in the routine history-taking of a patient the names of friends and relatives are listed in the bed-head ticket itself and they are informed telepho-nically or by post. Their visit is invaluable in treatment process. In case the person happens to be a foreigner or otherwise he has no aquaintance in that city, part-time paid visitors are arranged by the hospital authorities. This is done as per the age, profession, liking and habits of the patients.

You have to maintain certin discipline in the hospital and more so if it is special ward for females, children, heart patients etc. Visitors are not allowed to sit on the bed of patient. If you are a good singer, you can meet the request of your ailing friend but it may not be liked by others in the same hall. Do so

if it is a cabin.

The above rules are not exhaustive. Hospital decorum cannot be enforced by framing such rules. The interest of suffering humanity should always be looked after.



Sardar Patel

CRP Remembers S. Patel

The 39th anniversary of CRPF will be observed this year from October 21, 1978 at Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh.

It was on the 21st day of October 1959 that CRPF drew fitst blood with the Chinese when one of its patrols gallantly fought against the Chinese hordes at Hot Springs in Ladakh. Ten of its men were killed and several captured. As a fitting tribute to their gallantry, October 21 is observed by the police forces all over the country as Martyrs' Day.

As a part of the anniversary celebrations, floral tributes will be presented to the memory of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Neemuch on October 22,

1978.

It was the sagacious and far-sighted Sardar Patel who visualised a strong need for retaining and expanding the CRP even after the independence. He was, therefore, primarily instrumental in the the rebirth of CRP. The floral tributes are therefore, presented as a token of the Force's gratitude to Sardar on the occasion of its anniversary every year.

Inspector Rewarded

Personnel of 33rd Battalion were deployed opposite the residence of Prime Minister on August 13, 1978 during the course of demonstration by the 'Kisan Sangharsha Samiti'.

Inspector Jagdish Ram of CRPF showed great physical and moral courage in that when the tear smoke was used, he alongwith a group of personnel of his Coy went through the gas cloud to disperse the crowd which was threatening to enter the Prime Minister's house.

The Inspector was suddenly hit by a heavy stone and he fell down and was beaten with lathis by the crowd. But the CRPF men accompanying him lifted him bodily and brought him to the ambulance. He was rushed to the hospital for treatment.

The Inspector, unmindful of his safety and the tear smoke, had led his men straight to the crowd which was advancing determinedly to the Prime Minister's house and was able to disperse them.

DIG New Delhi has given a cash reward of Rs. 100 to the Inspector.

PHOTO CONTEST RESULTS

The following have won the first three positions in the Photo Contest, 1978 :—

1. SI Abhey Singh of 27th Battalion (Summer Solace), (2) SI D. S. Sajwan of 35th Battalion (The Victor and the Vanquished), and (3) SM. G. S. Bajwa of Group Centre, Pallipuram (A moment to herself).

They have been awarded prizes of Rs. 100, Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 respectively. In addition, prizes have also been awarded to the following other personnel: —

(1) Insp. K. K. Mishra of 13th Battalion (Quo Vadis)—Rs. 50, (2) SI. R.

P. Pandey of 47th Battalion (Old Man)—Rs. 40, (3) Dy.S.P. U.C. Mokhasi of Group Centre, Nagpur (Touch Me Not)—Rs. 35, (4) SI R.P. Pandey of 47th Battalion (In the Village)—Rs. 35, (5) SI J. P. Singh of 46th Battalion (A letter from Home)—Rs. 25, (6) Insp. E. J. Newton of 45th Battalion (Summersault) —Rs. 25, and (7) SI. S. P. Saxena of 3rd Signal Battalion (Fighting Fit)—Rs. 25.

The Crapler Management Committee has also decided to make photographic competition an annual feature.



Mrs. D.R.Kohli giving away championship trophy of All-India Police Aquatics to CRPF.

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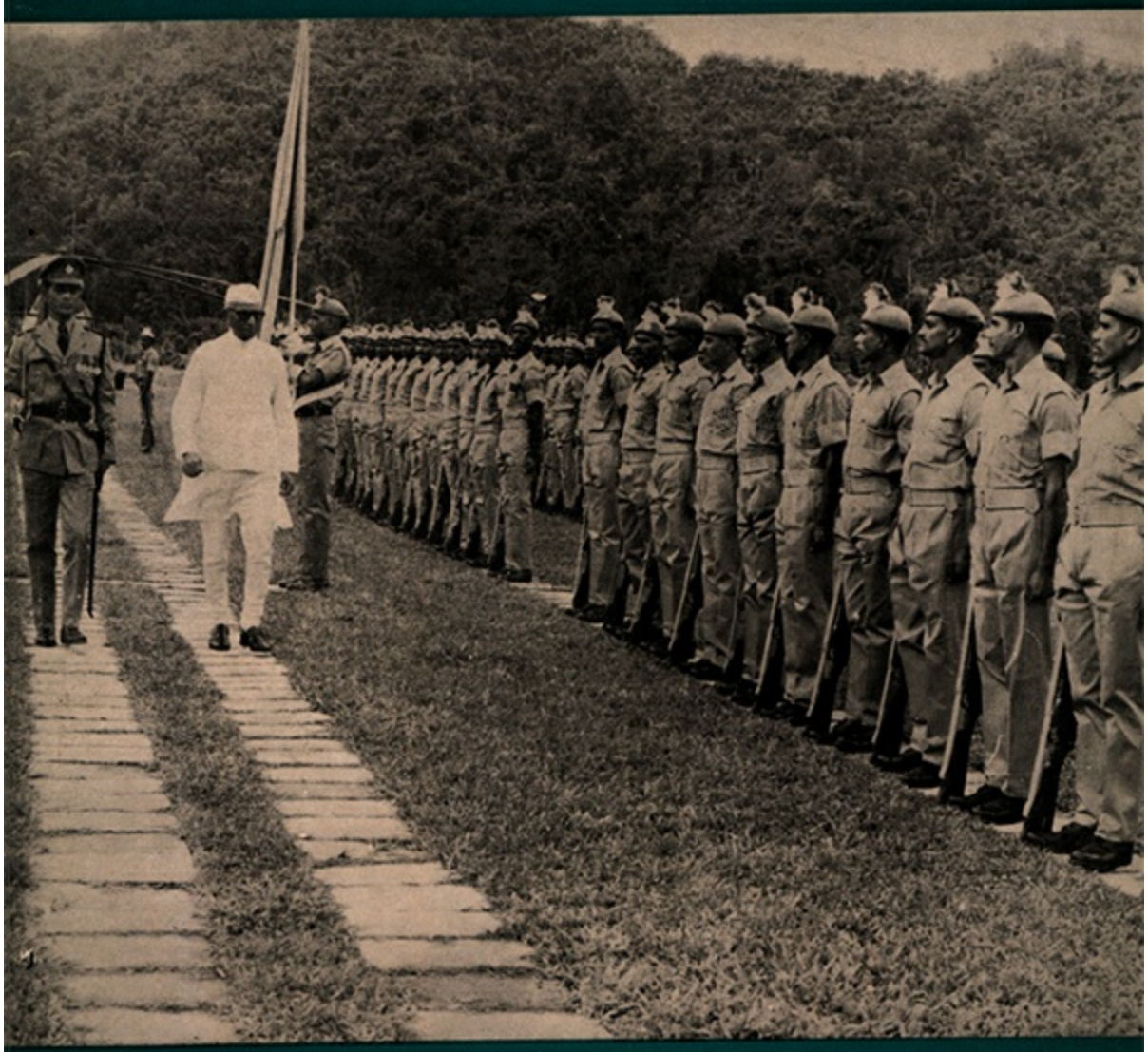


A letter from home *(Photo : J. P. Singh)*

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THE
CRAPLER



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December 31,1978
Pausa 10, 1900

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Cover : Prime Minister Desai inspecting a guard of honour presented by 2nd Battlion in Arunachal Pradesh at the memorial to the unknown soldiers killed during the 1962 war.

Facing : Director-General R.C. Gopal saluting at the martyrs memorial, Neemuch.

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IN THIS ISSUE

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**Thou Shalt not Kill :* A short story by Major K. D. Segan.

**CRP Rises to the Occasion :* A report as to how the CRPF once again rose to the occasion and met the challenge of unprecedented floods in the state of West Bengal.

**"CRP Commonds Respect in MHA's Corridors""* Glowing tribute by Sh. Dhanik Lal Mandal at the time of the 39th anniversary parade of CRPF at Neemuch.

**Ajmer Retain the Trophy :* A report on the 12th Inter-range Athletics held at Neemuch.

**CRP goes to Chikmagalur :* A vivid account of the faith the country reposed in the CRPF on the historic occasion of the Chikmagalur by-election to the Lok Sabha by B. K. Karkra.

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ETHICS OF POLICING TODAY

by
R. D. SHARMA

For a person of ordinary prudence or for a layman the word “police” means the civil force which maintains public order. The public order (as per AIR 1970 SC 1228) is the even tempo of the life of community, taking the country as a whole and substantial sections of society or even specified locality.

In order to achieve this aim, every policeman should make maintenance of order his religion and thereby quell disturbances and crime of whatever nature in his area of responsibility.

In this context I am reminded of the preaching of Guru Nanak which runs as follows : —

> “Put your heart and soul in service. Have faith in God and perform your duty. Let control over evil urge you to do the task so that all have praise for you. The Lord will then see you through by His grace and the glory will be enhanced manifold”.

A policeman is required to play his role with responsibility, perform his duties sacredly, exercise powers judiciously, prevent and control the crimes in time and keep public order by putting his heart and soul in their service. He is to act as a brother, father, preacher in varied spheres of the society and is supposed to be reasonably liberal and rigid at times.

In the midst of arduous nature of job and multifarious duties and responsibilities, a policeman remains under enormous strain. A responsibility, therefore, rests on the society to take care of the welfare of policeman, thereby enabling him to perform his duties well.

The law of the land does not discriminate between one person and another with regard to fundamental rights and restrictions imposed to keep order and to regularise the affairs of the society.

Swami Vivekananda had stated : “We believe not only in universal

toleration but we accept all religions as true".

The law of the land also protects the policemen from prosecution or arrest for their acts done in "good faith" and "reasonable opportunity of being heard" is also granted to them before any action or punishment is initiated. Therefore, the framers of the law have kept an ideal balance. A policeman, therefore, must exhibit a high standard of integrity, courtesy, courage, and conduct in his life and dealings.

While dealing with the unruly mobs or outraged crowds in a spell of their anger, a policeman is expected to adopt the methods of persuasion, advice, warning and show of force. If all these fail, a reasonable and minimum force may be used.

It would be pertinent to quote from "Eastern Religions and Western Thought" by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan: "In a perfect society where everyone is naturally unselfish and loving, there would be no need for Government or force. But so perfect a condition is not suited to mere men. In the actually imperfect conditions, the state will have to exercise force on recalcitrant individuals. The need of force is, however, a sign of imperfection. In principle anything which has the taint of coercion is to that extent lacking in perfection, as the Mahabharata has it. We may feel that we are justified in using force to restrain the evil-doer. This very necessary coercion results in two disadvantages. It prompts the user to its unrighteous use and causes resentment in those against whom it is used. The use of force is limited to occasions where it is the only alternative and is applied for the sake of creating a more suitable environment for the growth of moral values and not for activities which can hardly fail to result in social chaos. Force, when unavoidable, must be employed in in an ethical spirit. The use of force does not become permissible simply because it has an ethical aim. It must be applied in an ethical way."

Powers

The lavy has armed policemen with certain powers. While exercising these, the procedure should not be ignored otherwise the true application of law is bound to be fettered. The power, as the common saying goes, makes a man corrupt.

Challenges for Police

Among the various challenges before police is that posed by juvenile delinquents. The causation of juvenile delinquency could be poor home conditions, broken families, uncongenial employment and undesirable companions. Therefore, the evil needs to be nipped in the bud before the young delinquents become hardened criminals. Much can be done in this sphere by policemen and by the society at large.

In the words of Jayaprakash Narayan, “The Police in India have continued to ramain hamstrung to the procedures and norms of the erstwhile colonial administration. The details of functioning as also the sights of this important limb of establishment, have to be restructured”.

Accountability is to the law and the people

by
K. M. MATHUR

“The problem of accountability in the modern state is becoming more and more complex as the field of governmental activities widens and deepens” (Shri N.V. Gadgil.).

No amount of external accountability can be a true substitute for inner sense of responsibility for one’s tasks. A cabinet system of democratic government postulates (a) the obligation of every public servant to implement faithfully all policies and decisions of the government, (b) the observance by public servants of the principles of political neutrality, impartiality and anonymity and (c) accountability of government servants to the law and the people. In a democratic set-up, the Parliament, as a sovereign body, has a right to scan, supervise, direct and control the administration. In institutional terms, public accountability of the executive is the essence of political modernisation.

Term ‘Accountability’

Accountability is usually treated as a legal or partly legal and partly administrative concept—a matter of answering for their conduct or performance to an appropriate authority. Each organisation is accountable to the Government for its substantive achievement which is recorded in the annual administrative report and other periodical reports.

The concept of accountability has also to cover the disciplinary action against police officers about whom complaints of misconduct are made. “A more subtle type of accountability is for the maintenance in full vigour of the organisation itself. The task is partly of constant renewal and development of man-power, partly one of cherishing traditions and ideals and partly one of adopting structure to changing needs. (Leonard D. White—Introduction to the Study of Public Administration.)

There is no formal institutional means of enforcing this type of accountability. Accountability in general terms can be defined as an obligation to reveal, explain and to justify one’s actions. It refers to the way in which responsibilities, (financial or otherwise) the origin of which may be political, constitutional or hierarchical, are discharged. (D.C. Hague and B.L.R. Smith).

The reputation of Govt, departments and institutions and indeed of Govt, itself is a compound of an almost infinite number of personal experiences of citizens with public employees and Govt, servants.

Public Relations

A very important aspect of accountability diffused throughout an organisation is the maintenance of wholesome public relations, public acceptability of the agency and its programme. All Govt, servants and public employees are responsible for maintenance of public support through good public relations and are accountable to the public for their success and failure. A democratic system like ours, has certain built-in devices for airing of citizens’ grievances and for protection of their rights.

These include accountability of the public servants to the government and the people, the free press, the legislature and an independent judiciary. Accountability is ultimately the rendering of an account which necessarily involves some control if it is not to be an empty formality.

Legal Status of Police

Regarding the legal status of a police officer, the Royal Commission on the Police 1962, has observed: “The present status of a Constable has been defined by the courts as an officer whose authority is original, not delegated, and is exercised at his own discretion by virtue of his office; he is neither a crown servant nor a servant of the police authority.”

It is significant that the police in England are “officers of the law, not agents of the Government”. The various judicial pronouncements made by the Supreme Court of India and various other High Courts and the provisions contained in the Criminal Procedure Code lend support to the concept of functional independence of the police. In the famous case of Abhinandha Jha vs State, it was held that the judiciary should not interfere with the police in matters which are within their province and in which the law imposes on them the duty of enquiry.

The Kerala Enquiry Committee under Justice H.N. Bhagwati remarked: “The police are not the servants of the State Govt, in the sense that the Govt, can order the method and manner of performance of the various acts committed to the police by law and when requisite conditions in the specified provisions of the law are present, the police are under a statutory duty to function in accordance with the mandate of the legislature. Cognizance of an offence, investigation, arrest and prosecution in accordance with the law are not susceptible to any ministerial interference.

Supreme Court, while approvingly referring to State of West Bengal vs S.N. Basak has held that it was the statutory right of the police to investigate into the cognisable offences without obtaining any warrant from any authority and they were well within their right to submit a charge-sheet or a final report depending on the nature of the evidence available in the case.

The job of the police is a very complicated one and its effective execution needs professional and technical skill. Police in a democratic set-up derive their powers from the law of the land and these laws lay down not only their power and duties but also the limits to their power. All the instructions and directives which are given to the police must be within the framework of the law and Jhe Constitution. Police should hold allegiance to the law and the judiciary and there should be no interference by any authority in the performance of their legal duties.

Accountability to Whom ?

In a famous case Justice Sinha of Calcutta High Court has observed, “The executive government has no power, jurisdiction or authority to add or detract from laws. The duty of the police is not only to promptly answer to the complaint alleging an offence, but it is their duty to prevent the commission of crimes. Where they fail to do so they will be answerable to the courts and punishable under the law. The highest conception of a police force in a democratic society ought to be ‘accountability to the law and the people’ and if the police have to acquire this reputation and fulfil its new obligation, there must be a complete reorientation in the outlook and approach of the police personnel.

“The police have to educate public about their (police) powers and duties and how police can be assisted by the public in their day-to-day working. In order to make police accountable to the law and the people, it is essential that every policeman must be taught what democracy means, he must be made to understand how sacred basic human rights are, he must learn to respect the dignity of the human beings, he must be taught the rule of law, he must be taught the basic principles of democratic constitutions and natural justice. Police in India is now controlled and directed by the Governments elected by the due process of law and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and that it is answerable to the public through the various legislative bodies and organs of public opinion.” (K. V. V. Subrahmanyam—The Police and Political Development).

Controls

In India, comparatively speaking, the financial control by the legislature over the police is more direct and hence more effective than what obtains in Britain. In India the failure to pass the police budget by the Union Govt, or a State Govt, will bring to a standstill its whole police machinery.

Police is a state subject and the whole of the police expenses of the various police forces are provided by the States concerned. The executive and legislative control over police provides the democracies element of accountability in police administration.

Berrand Russel has, however, held there is one matter in which many democracies have been unsuccessful and that is the control of the police.

District Magistrate

Police enjoy considerable independence in England and other countries. The considerable measure of independence of the police from Govt, control in England is reflected in the fact that the police consider themselves not as servants of the executive but officers of the law whose personal responsibility is derived directly from the law.

Lord Cheshan told the House of Lords in 1958 that “no police authority or any one else has any authority to interfere in relation to the enforcement of law by the police.

Chief Officer of Police in England is answerable to law alone and not to any public authority.”

Police and Politics

People get the police they deserve, just as people get the government they deserve. The police and the Govt, positively reflect the society.

According to D. H. Bayley, a police force could influence political life (a) by the nature of its activity, (b) by the manner of its operation, (c) by the nature of the organisation and (d) by the socialisation of its members.

Police play an important part in political life in a number of ways. They participate in top-level policymaking, they help in composition of national leadership, they implement policy decisions of the Govt, and they influence political life through administration. The police influences political life by what they do generally in society and the relations they establish with the public.

Standing proudly upon the heritage of accountability under the law and neutrality in politics, the police can play a creative role by outgrowing its role as passive instrument of government. The nature of the duty laid down upon Indian police and the way it is performed are exactly identical to patterns familiar to the people in the world’s other great democracies. Police enforce criminal law and serve the community by preserving life and property in conformity with legal enactments.

As long as political competition is carried out contrary to the law, the police cannot help involvement. The police become involved in political fortunes in two ways—either because they fail to protect one side from criminal attacks of the other or because they hesitate to take prompt action against known lawbreakers sheltering under the wing of a powerful political

party. In words of D. H. Bayley, “Too much supervision of political behaviour would be repressive, too little supervision would allow unscrupulous politician to free rein.” Subordination to the rule of law and popular accountability is the contemporary police philosophy. Democratic life demands balancing of accountability to the law and the subordination to the rule of law. Police accountability to the public is only through the Home Minister and the legislature.

In India the police establishment is accountable at two different levels — to civilian administrative officials of the IAS cadre at the district level where the Superintendent of Police is accountable to the District Magistrate and at the state level where Inspector-General of Police is accountable to the Home Secretary who in turn is responsible to the Home Minister.

Police & Govt.

In a democracy, the relation between any administrative agency, such as police, and politician is conditioned by the need to ensure its responsibility and accountability to the people on one hand and the impartiality and efficiency on the other. Efficient administration without responsibility is incompatible with the principles of democracy and accountability without efficiency calls into question the whole purpose of the democratic Govt.

D. H. Bayley has rightly observed that “Police are the leading edge of the government regulations. What they do is part and parcel of Government activity; police and government could no more be separated than knife and knife-edge.”

A Govt, at times can be arbitrary, capricious and despotic while police may be acting most conscientiously within the provisions of codified law. On the contrary, a Govt, may be dedicated to democratic principle and welfare state concept while the police can callously override individual rights in conducting a battle against crime and may be using third degree methods for harassment of suspects. The police and Govt, often develop independently of each other with respect to the charter of their operations.

Police, Public and the Press

The public contacts with the police constitute a vast and varied area of interaction between citizen and Govt. The police are required to discharge

their duties as friends, guardians and servants of law-abiding citizens.

In a democracy, powers vested in a policeman are severely circumscribed and provided with a series of checks, balances and safeguards to ensure that police does not overstep the limitations set for it.

The very basis of a democratic Govt, is public support. The police, as an essentially law-enforcing agency, should enforce the law firmly and impartially without fear or favour, malice or vindictiveness and without questioning the propriety or necessity of any duly enacted law.

Enforcement of law generally has both the liberating and punitive effects in the sense that it upholds the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws and it restricts certain actions of transgressors.

The police must recognise that they are members of the public with the only difference that in the interest of the community and on its behalf they are employed to give full time attention to duties.

Political control over police has certainly led to gross abuse in many lands and police have been known to become the tool of self-serving elites. Complete divorce between politics and administration is impossible and certainly undesirable if democracy has to thrive.

The law which police are administering is not self-activating and has to be applied to human situations which are ambiguous. In a democratic life, balancing of accountability and efficiency has to be done.

By the very nature of their task, police cannot expect universal enthusiasm, consistent regard or passionate impartiality to be shown towards them by the people. People may understand the necessity for a matter of abstract principle but they may not enjoy its practical application to them.

How much sophistication and political maturity is required for the citizen to understand that this public servant must also at times be his master ? On the other hand how much wisdom, acumen and sobriety is required for the policeman to realize that though he speaks with society's authoritative voice, he is at the same time responsible to that society and is accountable to the same people ?

Police & the Press

Press is rightly called "an extension of Parliament". It is the Press that struggles hard to unearth administrative lapses, reasons and shortcomings,

gives expression to public grievances and difficulties and reports on how policies are being carried out. Therefore, in the scheme of administrative accountability, the Press has an important place.

The Press acts as a great check on administrative excesses, bungling and lethargy and it is this influence of the Press in the background of ultimate parliamentary exposure which is more important than the actual reporting of bad administrative acts.

Police at all times have to be accountable to the people through Press. The ultimate sanction for the accountability of police administration to the people lies in democratic modes and traditions of a country. The relations between police, public and press are of those intangibles of democratic government which came into no statutes or for formal agreements but which are, nevertheless, its essential ingredients.

Ultimate Responsibility

If a policeman uses torture against a person under his charge or uses third degree methods not sanctioned by the law, he is liable to prosecution under the common law. Law courts will not accept the plea that he did unlawful acts under the orders of his superior officer.

Section 23 of Police Act makes it clear that "it shall be duty of every police officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority." However, if a policeman disobeys his superior officer, he is liable to be punished departmentally.

The conflict or dilemma may come before a policeman when his superior issues illegal orders. Every profession involves some risks and the policemen have to be prepared to bear the risks of their profession.

Repeated punishments to erring pslicemen in Western democracies have made them careful against the use of fire-arms or torture on persons under their charge. Policemen in these countries do not run amuck as they do in India. According to Acharya J. B. Kripalani, we have not yet made any beginning in the last 30 years to train our policemen to abide by the law as behoves in a free, democratic country. (Our Police During the Emergency—The Indian Express.)

Illegal Orders

All policemen always have to remember that no departure from the procedure prescribed by law is permissible under any circumstances. “If the order is illegal and the carrying out of the order would lead to the commission of illegal and unethical acts, policeman’s sense of discipline should not overpower his sense of duty as an upholder of the law. If he continues the illegal act he has to suffer the consequences and he cannot divest himself of the responsibility. The law is quite clear that in police function, every policeman must remain responsible for the act that he does irrespective of whether he does it under the order of a superior officer or his own.” (B. N. Mullik—A Philosophy for the Police).

The future of democracy depends on the respect for the rule of law and nobody (including policeman) can be allowed to take law into his hands even for the purpose of putting down what is unlawful. Indian police should work in accordance with the provisions of the law as police is ultimately answerable to the law and to the public through the various elected bodies and organs of public opinion.



Your name and.....gender, please ?

“THOU SHALT NOT KILL”

by

Maj K. D. **Segan**

Like a mercurial boy out on a school picnic, I came out of the tail of a transport plane at an airport at high altitude. I was curious and happy because people paid to go to the places to see the snow. Here I was posted and paid to see it. The glare reflecting from the soft layers of snow, glistening like crystals of sugar, hit my eyes as I walked past the last barrier of airport. In front was a solitary board, painted with curving horns of a goat of upper Himalayas. The caption beneath read: “Ibex Preserve the wild life”. I cursed myself for having left behind my double barrel gun !

A cup of tea was handed over to me and I was proud of the deference with which the Indian soldiers offered it. Again I turned and looked at the sign - board and weighed the animal in my fantasy. Ibex’s drooping face with massive horns seemed to support a huge head. “I must yield at least a pound of brain, I thought and decided “I'll present the brain to my new CO and its stuffed head to the Brigade Commander.”

My host, a newly promoted JCO, mistaking my pre-occupation with the ibex, said apologetically. “Sir, these hills which you are looking at are nothing as compared to the ones surrounding our Unit.”

“I believe the animals live on them,” I said.

He swallowed his embarrassment with a small cough.

I quickly realised my seriousness about shikar turning into a pun and hastily corrected myself: “What I meant was, Sab does this mountain goat live there ?”

“Oh, Yes Sir, Many Sir,” he said and was apparently trying to take the blame on himself for misunderstanding me.

“Good. Let’s move”. And while sitting in the jeep I threw my last veilded glance of a man-eater on the ibex.

In the officers’ mess that evening no one talked of shikar, the field in which I thought I excelled. Actually I had read more about shikar than did it, but while talking of it I drove my stories home impressivly if no seasoned shikari was around. The trouble with the good shikaris is, they talk least about it unless requested to.

Anyway, there was no talk of shikar and no shikari was present in the mess until a youngster mooted an idea of shooting stray dogs around the Unit lines. I was looking for an opening and let loose my experiences on shikar.

The youngster and few more gaped at me as I narrated non-stop for about ten minutes about my canine senses, my trigger-happy constitution and ruthless killing of harmless creatures. It must have sounded as if I had waged a war on poor animals.

The old man (CO) kept staring at me with a benign look. On the table to my discomfort I saw that he was a pure vegetarian and realised that his looks and smile were only accommodating, because it was my first day in the mess and I had amply made an ass of myself. Politely but firmly like a CO, he said: 'I thought you know the Govt, is showing a great concern over wanton shooting."

"Yes sir", I tottred and added, "But I have an all-India license for shooting, Sir."

'Hmn. He "hummed" and continued munching his panir-koftas.



My spirits dampened for about a month, but soared high when I was told to lead a long patrol into the mountains. I had a gun and determination to kill the ibex.

It was towards the evening on fifth day in the wilderness that we descended through a small village on a lonely ridge and decided to stay for the night. Down below barely fifty yards away was a pond with clear water. The beaten track towards the ridge and village above showed that is was a source of water for the villagers.

The sun was about to set. As I watched the fading landscape with fascination, a movement in the valley on the left caught my eyes. Pointed sticks seemed to be moving silently in the ravine leading to the pond. I knew instantly it was the ibex. I dived behind the rock, hushed my men to quieten and they stopped erecting their arctic tents and froze where they were.

It took some time for the animal to appear, but when it did at the opening of the ravine, its beauty was breath-taking. Grown-up and fat like to wild ass in light brown coat, it looked magnificent. Cautiously it surveyed the pond and the surrounding area and then sure, footed advanced on the snow and touched the muzzle on the surface of water. I aimed between the base of his horns. Holding my breath, I pressed the trigger.

“Gun never lets down”, as the saying goes and it didn’t. The ibex had splashed into the water and lay motionless.

Someone gasped short of a scream. I turned and saw a tribal girl looking down at me. Enveloping a pitcher with one arm and her mouth with the other in utter shock, she was breathing heavily. I forgot about the ibex for a moment and rose slowly on my feet. She brought her hand down and I saw her curving lips trembling. She was probably shocked by the gun shot, but she decidedly looked pretty even with that expression. With a a sence of elation of bagging the animal in one shot, I looked for an approval in her flawless face and big black eyes. To break the uncomfortable silence, I said sweetly, “Hello”.

“You swine You have killed a mother”, she shouted.

I was taken aback, but surprisingly I wasn’t annoyed. I could have told her to mind her business, but stammered instead. I.....I didn’t know she was a female”.

“Yes, she was female and a mother to be,” she said bitterly and then said to herself ruefully, “I wish I had appeared a few seconds earlier and warned her off.” Saying she turned and rushed down the track. My steps too followed her involuntarily. Reaching near the pond she left her pitcher on the snow and dropped on her knees next to the ibex. Ibex’s face was lying in the water and

small ripples in the water lapped her glassy eyes looking at nothingness.

The girl stood up and looked at me with an expression of a matron catching a youngster with pants down. I gulped and wished she changed her mood, because she was so beautiful. But she said, “You must be happy, aren’t you ? Shooting harmless fauna probably adds to the ego of manliness”. Then turning, she said as if talking to the dead animal, “Poor ibex. She was one of the last two seen living in these mountains. Poor male is left behind.”

Then turning like a cobra she renewed her assault. “Wait here till morning. Her mate will come for her. Gun him down too. In any case with her going, the species in the radius of hundred miles is already extinct. Are you people to fight the defenceless animals or enemy ?” Her thin lips quivered with rage and helplessness.

I was about to burst out when she excitedly said, “She is moving”, I looked down and saw her belly twitching subtly but definitely. I knew where the life was. Suddenly the burden of guilt started melting off my chest. She asked curiously "Will she survive ?

“No. She is already dead. It is the lamb ibex inside her,” I said and taking out my jack-knile knelt next to ibex’s protruding belly on one side. As I put the sharp edge of the blade at the base of white belly, the girl shouted. “No you will not touch her. You will take out the lamb and.....

“Shut up and get aside”, I cut her in between and held the knife firmly. A wave of anxiety ran through me and I silently prayed, “Oh God let the lamb live.”

I gave an incision on the thick hard fur. But it gave way easily under the pressure building inside. The membrane beneath tore like an inflated rubber on a mere touch. Finally, I reached the foetus and pulled out a boneless lump of a lamb and it bleated instantaneously as it came out of the wormth of womb to the cold atmosphere. The girl came forward and quickly took the small ibex from my hands.

Happy I looked down at the torn body, but to my surprise there was a second one moving in there. I quickly put my hands and pulled it out delicately. It was a female. She advanced possessively and almost snatched the second one also from my hands. Smeared and wet, the two lambs were bleating. My jawans hand collected around.

Holding both the lambs dearly to herself, she smiled for the first time.

Leaving her pitcher behind she ran up on the track towards her village. I watched her go and then said, “Listen”. She stopped.

“Can you give me one ibex”, I almost begged.

“What for ?” she demanded.

“I will raise it here till the little thing can stand on its feet and run into the mountains.”

She looked at me through those big meaningful eyes. Then lowering her gaze she looked at both the lambs. She kissed the she-lamb on the head and lowered her on the snow. Small spindly legs lurched on all sides and the lamb bleated thinly. Before turning, the girl asked, “Why that sudden change of heart ?

Because I know now. Loving them is better than killing them”.

Floods in W. Bengal

CRPF RISES TO THE OCCASION

Heavy rains in West Bengal from September 27 to 30, 1978 resulted in the unprecedented floods in Calcutta and other areas of the State and untold misery to the local population. The floods surpassed those witnessed in the year 1971 when the Central Reserve Police Force had rendered yeoman service to the marooned.

The CRPF once again rose to the occasion this year and did its bit in the service of the people of West Bengal.

IGP, Swain of Sector-II, CRPF himself contacted the West Bengal authorities and offered the services of the CRPF Units to meet the grave situation. As a result, members of five CRPF Battalions and the Group Centre at Durgapur were deployed in the flood-affected areas.

The personnel of 34th Battalion, 4th Battalion and 58th Battalion were asked to reach Nabadwip area. They reached Kalna (Burdwan district) on October 1, 1978 on their way to Nabadwip. As all approach roads were flooded and most of them were even breached, the men and the vehicles had to wade through knee-deep water for a stretch of about four kilometres to reach Kalna.

There was no launch or speed boat available for ferrying men 25 Kms across to Nabadwip. However, as soon as the water level permitted, the personnel left on foot in the early hours of October 3, 1978 for Nabadwip. They carried with them medicines, rations and condemned blankets for distribution among the flood-hit population. They distributed these at Nabadwip. This was the first help the people of Nabadwip had received from outside.



Medical attention to a child brought on raft from the marooned Barhaiya area.

Meanwhile, the situation at Kalna too had become critical. As such the CRPF men were required to carry out relief operations at Kalna itself. A kitchen was opened at Kalna and cooked food distributed among flood-affected people. To meet the expenditure, the CRPF men voluntarily contributed money.

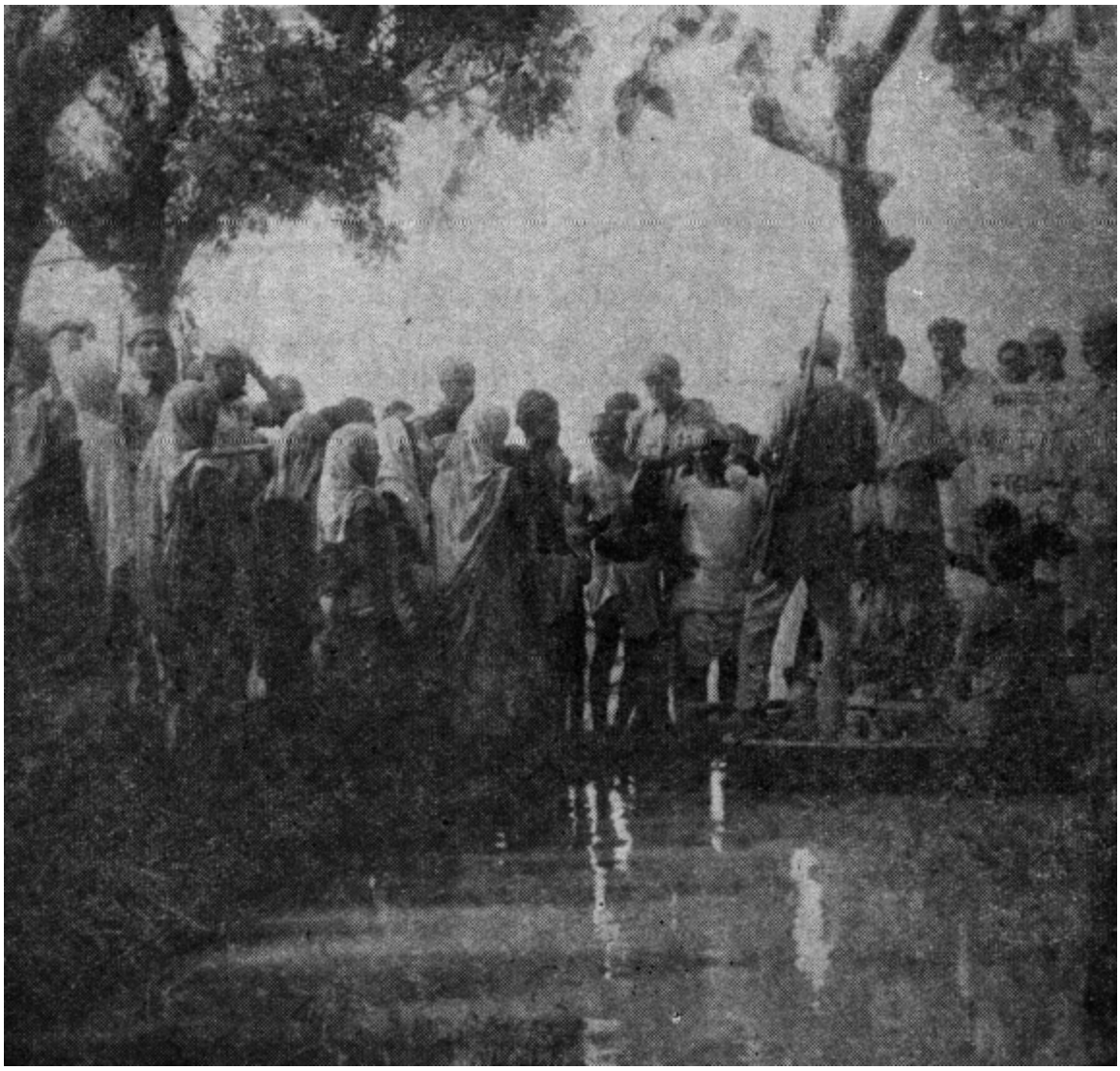
The personnel of 13th Battalion were deployed in the submerged areas of Kalyani in Nadia district from September 28, 1978 onwards. The area then looked like an ocean. Many villages like those of Char Hazira, Dhar Yadubati, Ganga Manoharpur, Char Serati, Gokulpur, Katagungi, Gayestpur etc. were flooded and the water there had joined that of the Hoogly. About 200 sq. miles of area surrounding Kalyani appeared as one stretch of water.

The threat to the lives of people inhabiting these villages was grave. Accordingly, all available men and vehicles were pressed into service and as many as 8,000 people from these villages evacuated to safer places.

Floods had played havoc with the water supply system. Round-the-clock, the CRPF men transported water in CRP vehicles for supplying it to the affected people. The Unit doctors rendered medical aid.

Personnel from 34th Battalion and Group Centre, Durgapur assisted civil administration in controlling heavy traffic at Durgapur barrage and Tamla bridge in Durgapur. Besides, medical units of the above Units inoculated about 4,000 persons against cholera and typhoid, treated 1,250 persons for minor ailments and disinfected 186 wells.

The personnel of 9th Battalion rendered assistance in the Suri area in Burdwan district which was threatened by the overflow of water from Tilpara barrage. They evacuated people and their cattle from the inundated villages nearby.



Flood-hit population of Barhaiya flocks to the relief camp run by CRP medical team.



CRP Jawans serving food to the victims of water fury.

The members of the 58th Battalion were deployed for rescue and relief operations in the three districts of Burdwan, Howrahand Midnapur. A Company of the Battalion reached Kalna on October 1, 1978 and joined the personnel from 4th and 34th Battalions and rendered help in Kalna and Nabadwip areas.

One Company of 58 Battalion from airport was sent to Howrah district on the night of October 3, 1978. The Company was assigned duties of guarding relief materials at various places in the district. Earlier, incidents of looting of relief material had taken place in the area. Similarly, the personnel of this Battalion were deployed at Kilaghat and Panskura in Midnapore district from October 5, 1978 for guarding relief material.

The members of CRPF guarded Food Corporation of India’s godowns as well as Govt, stores in these areas. After the CRPF had assumed the responsibility for guarding relief material, no incident of looting, arson or stabbing took place. The presence of CRPF men had created a sense of security among the people.

On all these days, CRPF men were engaged in providing whatever they could to the flood-hit populations of various places. Foodstuffs and cooked food were distributed at Nabadwip Railway Station, Jewdhara Rice Mills Relief Camp, Ambika High School Relief Camp (Kalna), Kalitara Rice Mill Relief Camp, Raj High School Relief Camp (Kalna) etc. The teams of CRPF doctors treated a large number of patients in the flood-affected areas besides providing medicines to the people.

The work has won the Force a large number of new friends in the State.

MY REMINISCENCES OF 1941-43

by
N. S. Saksena

Before independence the I. P. S. was known as I. P. The last of these officers, recruited in 1943, will be retiring by the end of this year. Young officers often ask me about life in the Police Training College and officers' mess during the British rule. This article is meant to satisfy their curiosity and also to serve as a historical record.

Each I. P. officer was trained in his own State and therefore there was no all-India mess as we have now at the National Police Academy at Hyderabad. The present system is a definite improvement on the pre-independence system but the older system had its own merits and I wonder if we can combine the merits of both.

In the succeeding paras I shall describe my personal experience only as an illustration of the atmosphere in those days. I have no idea of how training and life was in other States but perhaps the general trend was the same in all the States.

Aping the Europeans

I joined the Police Training College, Moradabad as a Probationary Asstt. Supdt. Police on March 1, 1941. The session started on January 3 but my appointment order from the Secretary of State for India in London was delayed as it was wartime. Owing to this delay of two months, I had to work

hard but I made it up by staying back in the P.T.C. during the June vacations. I had no further difficulty and my European principal was quite happy. However, he was unhappy at my social life or the lack of it.

In those days, senior European officers, with some honourable exceptions, tried to make their Indian juniors imitate the Europeans. The hallmarks of Europeon civilisation for Indian officers were : alcoholic drinks, bridge, dancing and European music and light conversation.

I was interested in none of these. What is worse I made no attempt to acquire a taste for these. In those days of immaturity, I looked upon these with contempt; as I grew older I realised that everyone was entitled to his own views on life and I was as wrong in criticising others as they were wrong in criticising me.

I spent most evenings in my own room, reading serious books. This was not at all liked by my principal. In fact, reading serious literature has always been generally looked down upon by senior police officers. After the Independence I found little change in this respect; a healthy change occurred near about sixties when the number of book-lovers in the IPS started growing.

European Fairness

The principal gave me the names of a few families on whom I should call. I complied dutifully. What caused further annoyance to my principal was that I had no social contacts with any one except a judge and an educationist and these were the last two persons with whom my principal wanted me to associate.

I used to spend practically every Sunday evening with the District Judge. I did not share his passion for bridge but I was exceedingly fond of hearing about the police from the judicial angle, especially about fabrication of evidence by the police and the blind eye turned by senior officers.

The principal did not like my fondness for books and made some humorous remarks but he had the sense of fairness to praise my official work. In the P.T.C. and later in service till August 15, 1947 I was struck by the exemplary fairness shown to me by my European seniors in evaluating my official work. In the U.P. Police, there is an Inspection Head known as Head IX; these remarks, though confidential, are conveyed to officers.

Peep into Bureaucracy

Service in the Indian Police gave me a peep not only into the anglicised society in India but also in that wider circle known as bureaucracy. In the university, I had read books denouncing the bureaucracy as heartless and a heavy drain on the Indian exchequer. Gradually I learnt about the hierarchy.

When I joined service in 1941, the War had changed the scene of extravagance but rules still permitted first-class officers to use two horses at Govt, expense on transfer. Government servants were divided into four classes for the purpose of T. A.; in the third class were employees drawing more than Rs. 16 per month. So an employee drawing Rs. 17 p. m. was not an underdog; he could travel in Inter as against a fourth class officer travelling in Third. The daily allowance for the lowest category of officers was annas 3 per day (18 paise).

Though U. P. was and is a predominantly Hindi-speaking State, yet most of the official work was done in Urdu. All Hindi-knowing officers had to learn Urdu. They had to pass both written and oral tests. The oral test prescribed was “conversation with an educated gentleman and with an enlightened villager.” When I took the test I had only to talk to the examiner. I had no difficulty as even Hindu residents of Bareilly (the city in which I spent the first 16 years of my life) used 80% Urdu words in their everyday conversation.

The difference between a European Inspector and an Indian Inspector was obvious for any one to see. Even their uniform was different; while the Indian Inspectors put on a turban, the Europeans wore helmets or forage caps. The Europan Inspector had direct, informal and even social access to his European Supdt. of Police of type which even Indian gazetted officers could not dream of. However, this was taken as a matter of course and produced no reaction except in those cases where the European Inspector tried to flout the authority of his Indian gazetted officers.

Speaking for myself, I can say that as a junior gazetted officer I had at least four or five European Reserve Inspectors under me and I found all of them following the rules of discipline strictly. In fact, I have very pleasant memories of a few of them. Mr. Martin, who was Head Drill Inspector in the P.T.C, was our instructor and I have seen few instructors better than him.

Balancing Game

To return back to P. T. C. life, we were given instructions in command and leadership. For this purpose I was made a Platoon Commander. This needs a little explaining. The trainee Sub-Inspectors were formed into Platoons for the purpose of discipline and inter-platoon competitions. A good deal of care was taken to ensure that there was an even distribution of Hindu direct cadets, Muslim direct cadetes, Hindu ranker cadets, Muslim ranker cadets, Hindu State cadets and Muslim State cadets.

The same considerations plus merit were considered in selection of Section Commanders. It was a coveted elevation because it meant an allowance of Rs. 5 per month, separate quarters, special leave concessions and an entry in the service record.

The balancing of various communities and groups only changed its form in independent India. In the seventies when I worked as I. G. P., U. P. there was no sense of shyness in telling me that in sending my proposals for postings and transfers of Supdts. of Police, I had to check up that the D. M. and the S. P. did not belong to the same caste.

Training in Leadership

Anyway the job of Platoon Commander gave us training in leadership from the very first day of joining the Police Training College. I felt a sense of responsibility in looking after the food, welfare, casual leave needs and sports of 30 cadet Sub-Inspectors. This training stood me in good stead in later service.

I stayed in the officers' mess not only for one year as Asstt. Supdt. of Police under training but also for one more year as A. S. P., Moradabad. Life in the mess was strictly regulated but free from worry. Most of the Indian officers did not like it because they were not permitted to eat Indian food. I found no difficulty in adjusting to European food.

Eve has majority in U.K. Police

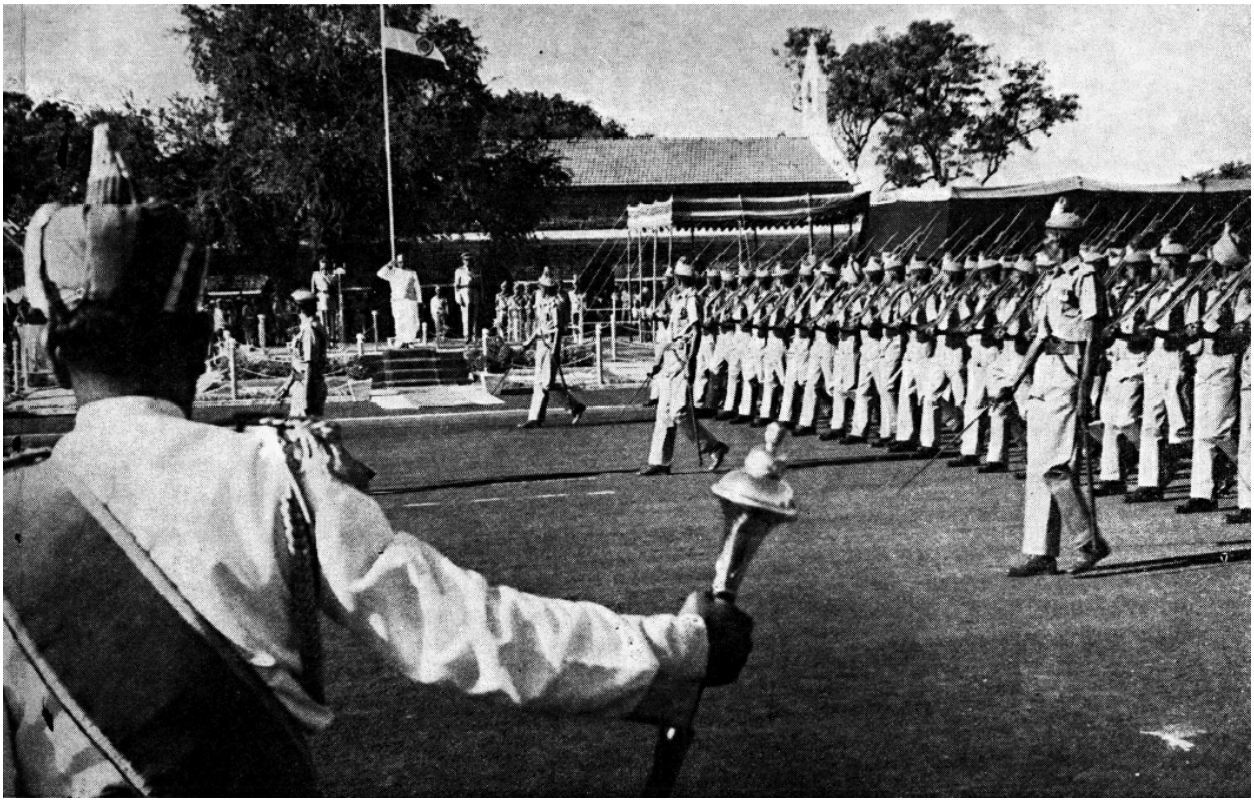
More women than men are now joining the English police force.

The average service for men is 15 years, but women tend to resign after only three years.

Six branches of the policemen's union are asking for a reduction in the

number of women recruits.

Some officials insist that police-women treat a police career as only a romantic and adventurous interlude.



"CRP COMMANDS RESPECT IN MHA'S CORRIDORS"

—Dhanik Lal Mandal

Addressing the officers and jawans of CRPF at a ceremonial parade on the occasion of the 39th anniversary celebrations held at Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh on October 22, 1978, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, stated, "You command a lot of respect in the corridors of the Home Ministry. The Ministry cannot do without you".

The Minister dispelled all doubts about further disbandment of the CRPF. However, he said, it was possible to restructure the Force for obtaining better operational efficiency.

Shri Mandal stated the need for which the far-sighted Sardar Patel had thought it important to retain the CRP was still very much there and had in no way decreased.

The Centre had a lot of responsibility as a result of the constitutional provision on internal security. Moreover, the country did not have a federal structure but was a Union and it was Centre's responsibility to maintain its unity, stated the Minister. The CRPF was, therefore, very much required by the Centre for the discharge of these responsibilities, he added.

In the States in North-East, the CRPF had been deployed to deal with insurgency, said the Minister and added that in future too the CRP would be used wherever there was threat to country's integrity.

Shri Mandal made it clear that the Centre never thrusted CRPF on any State and it were the States which asked for it. The Minister paid a tribute to the Force for earning praise from all the States to which it had been sent. He cited the example of Andhra Pradesh government which had appreciated the services of the CRPF for establishing peace during the communal disturbances despite the fact that the Govt, there was led by Congress (I).

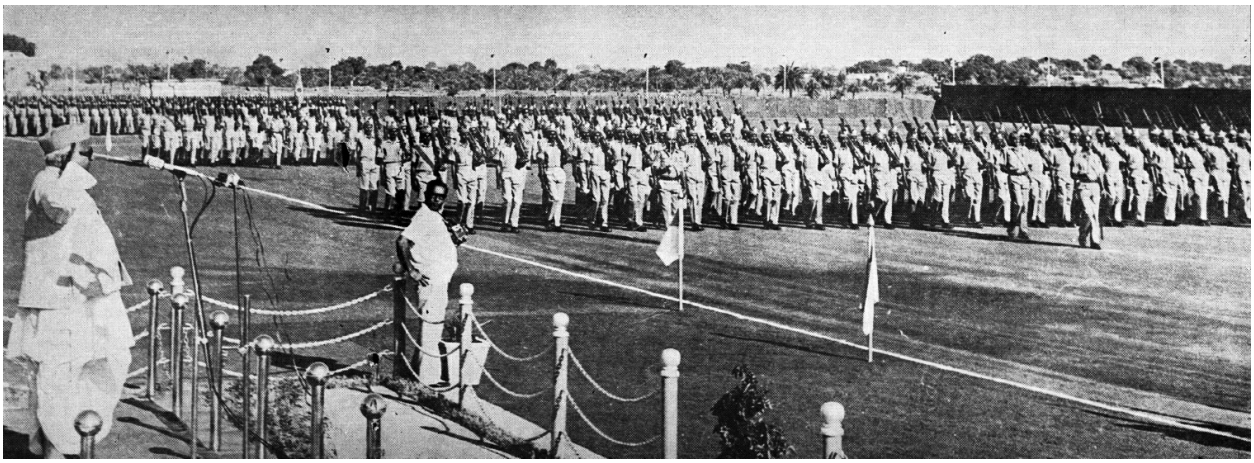
Quoting more examples,the Minister stated that in Uttar Pradesh, in Kanpur, Aligarh, Agra and Pantnagar no one asked for sending the Force back. This proved that the CRPF had justified the faith reposed in it.

The Minister stated that the CRPF had always risen to the occasion and wherever it had gone, it had proved its effectiveness in the shortest possible time, for it commanded awe insofar as the bad elements were concerned.

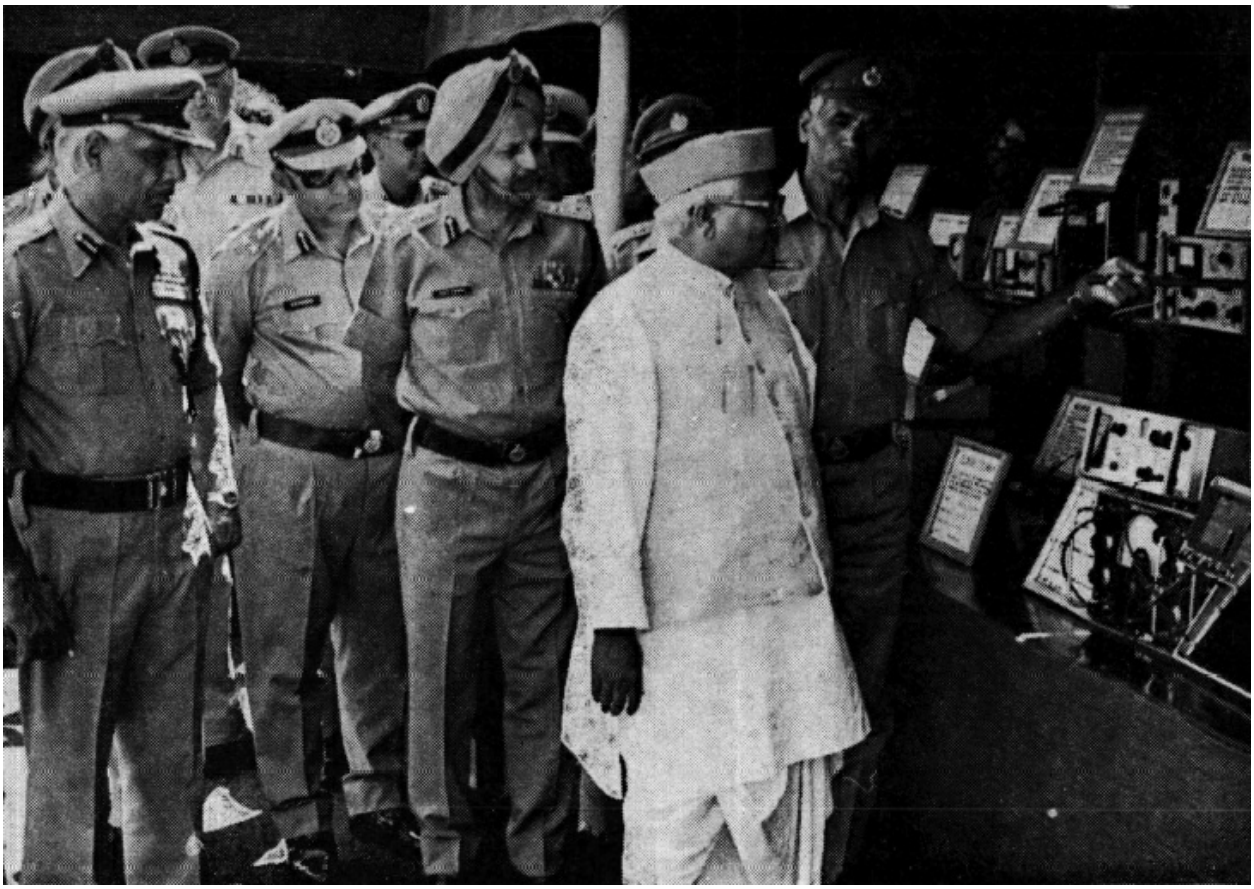
39th Anniversary



Sh. R.C. Gopal at martyrs' memorial service.



Sh. Dhanik Lal Mandal taking salute at the parade.



The Minister going round the Signals Exhibition.



Sh. Gopal inspecting the Delhi stall in the Welfare Exhibition.

Shri Mandal said while a police force should be tough with troublemakers, it should be soft with the law-abiding. A police force should befriend the "Janata" he said. "Unfortunately this is not happening at present", Mr. Mandal said, adding that he was not referring to CRP's performance when he said this.

The Minister paid a tribute to the Force for its role during the external threats. He cited the example of the Hot Springs incident in which 10 CRPF men had lost their lives, fighting against the Chinese hordes.

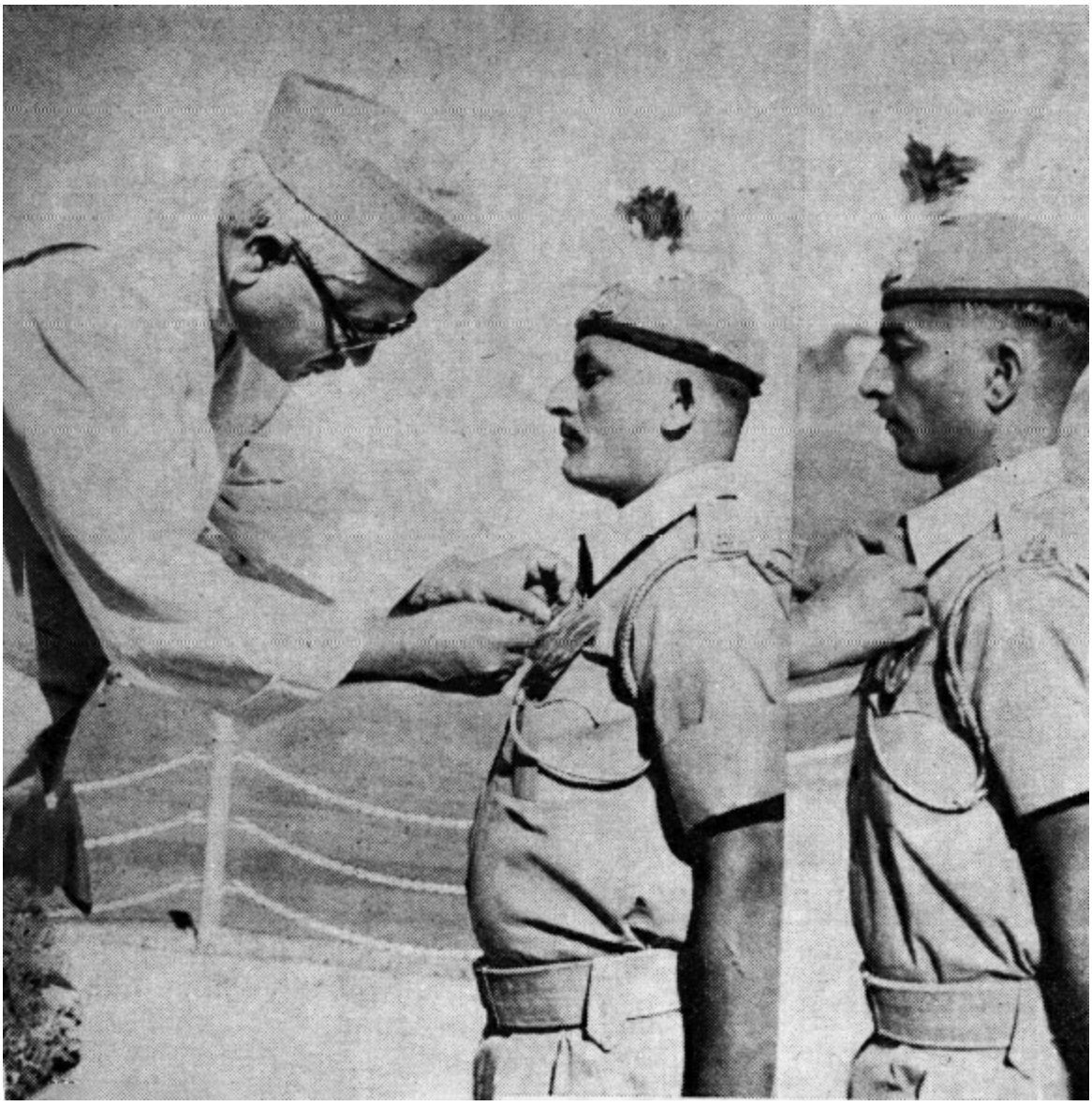
He also referred to the part played by CRPF in 1965 war with Pakistan. All this spoke of the high standard of training and the leadership of the Force, he stated.

Shri Mandal exhorted the people to imbibe the qualities of discipline and

team work which the CRPF possessed in ample measure.

The Minister assured officers and men that the Govt, was alive to their problems and would do everything to promote their welfare. He congratulated the recipients of various medals and stated that they had earned these by their duty, valour and sagacity.

Shri Mandal referred to the smart turn-out of the parade and stated that it was comparable to the best forces of the country. The parade was commanded by Commandant S. K. Sankaran.



Sh. Dhanik Lal Mandal pinning the Police Medals for Gallantry on the uniforms of L/Nk Thakur Bahadur and Ct. Sudhir Chand.



Director-General Gopal introducing senior officers to the Minister.

Earlier, Shri R. C. Gopal, Director-General of the Central Reserve Police Force, welcomed the Minister.

Later, Shri Mandal and senior officers of the Force paid floral tributes to Sardar Patel. After this, the Minister was taken round the signals exhibition.

On October 21, 1978 the CRPF, like other police forces in the country, paid homage to the police martyrs at Tregenza Park in the CRPF campus.



COMMANDANTS' CONFERENCE

HIGH PRIORITY FOR WELFARE

Commandants' Conference was held at Group Centre, Neemuch from October 23 to 25 during the course of the 39th Anniversary celebrations.

The conference was inaugurated by Shri R. C. Gopal, the Director-General of C. R. P. F.

Addressing the officers, Sh. Gopal stated: "Welfare of the officers and men and their families is very high on my list of priorities. I would like to enhance death benefits, improve our educational facilities, build hostels for the children of officers and men at Group Centres and introduce other welfare measures on which my headquarters staff is now working. I want all the officers to look after their men. This must be their primary concern".

The Director-General emphasised that officers must not live away from their men.

Referring to the question of seniority between Directly Appointed

Gazetted Officers and former Emergency Commissioned Officers, Shri Gopal stated that he had appointed a committee with IG Sector-III as the chairman to finalise the seniority of officers according to rules. He expected everyone to honour the decision once it was arrived at.

The Director-General informed the officers that he had made a proposal to the Government to restructure the Section in each platoon so that promotion prospects in lower ranks are improved. “I shall also try and convince the Government to restore the two Battalions which have been disbanded recently,” he added.

The question of the creation of a separate cadre for C. R. P. F. officers will be taken up with the Govt.

The Director-General felt that since officers posted in training institutions enjoyed uninterrupted family life, there was no need to offer a choice of posting after their tenure in a training institution.

The Director-General promised to make efforts to send officers for training courses, specially within the country.

It was decided that the suggestion to raise the age of superannuation to 58 be examined in the Directorate.

It was decided that the senior-most Asstt. Commandant would be designated as 2nd-in-Command. Whether this officer should be entrusted with ‘A’ & ‘Q’ duties or Adm. duties would be left to the Commandant. The Adm. Branch will approach MHA to amend the Group Centre and Battalion Officers’ Manual to that extent.

It was decided that Sector IGs will approach various State Govts, to get seats for the children of CRPF personnel in medical and engineering colleges.

It was agreed that only one dry canteen, one co-operative shop and one station mess for officers will be established in a Group Centre complex.

A Committee with DIG Ajmer as chairman and Shri Mehtab Singh (Commandant 27 Bn.), Shri R.K. Sharma, (Commandant, GC, Rampur) and Shri Y.N. Kashyap (Principal CTC-II) as members was formed to study the question of reports and returns in the CRPF and to suggest reduction in scriptory work without affecting efficiency.

It was decided that the Training Branch should revise the training syllabi in respect of (i) basic training and (ii) in-service training, in particular intensive training imparted at the Battalion level. Specialised courses as may

be necessary will also be identified.

ARJUNA AWARDS TO COVER ALL GAMES

All recognised games and sports will now be considered for selection of outstanding sportsmen and sportswomen for Arjuna Awards. Previously, the list of such games and sports was restricted to 30 disciplines.

This follows acceptance by the Government of the revised rules for grant of these awards, recommended by the All-India Council of Sports.

In the past, one of the criteria for selections was that the awardee should have registered a good performance consistently for the previous three years at the national or international level, capped by an excellent performance for the year under review. To this has been added the provision that the awardee should also possess qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.

The awardee will now be entitled to a scholarship of Rs.200 per month for the period of two years. He will also be entitled to witness free national or international matches played in India.

The awards will be given for financial years and not for calendar years, as in the past.

The revised rules will be operative from the year 1977-78.

Ordinarily not more than one award will be given in various sports if a deserving candidate is available. An exception can, however, be made for the grant of a second award in case of women.

D.G. stresses need to find new talent

The Range Sports Officers' Conference was held at Neemuch on October 21, 1978.

Opening the conference, Shri R. C. Gopal, the Director-General of CRPF, stated that he considered sports as a measure of welfare for CRPF personnel. He, therefore, desired that sports officers should ensure improvement in this respect at Platoon, Company and Unit levels.

There was a need to find new talent to replace those who were now on the verge of retirement from sports activities, he emphasised.

The following decisions were arrived at:—

The criteria for retention in the Central team of an athlete or sportsman will be his performance and not the number of years that he had been with the team.

It was decided that Range athletes may either be centrally coached at Neemuch under Central team coaches or we may approach coaching institutions to accept less qualified candidates for training as coaches in sports.

The whole issue of the grant of daily allowance not only to Range sports teams but also to Central team athletes and sportsmen will be re-examined.

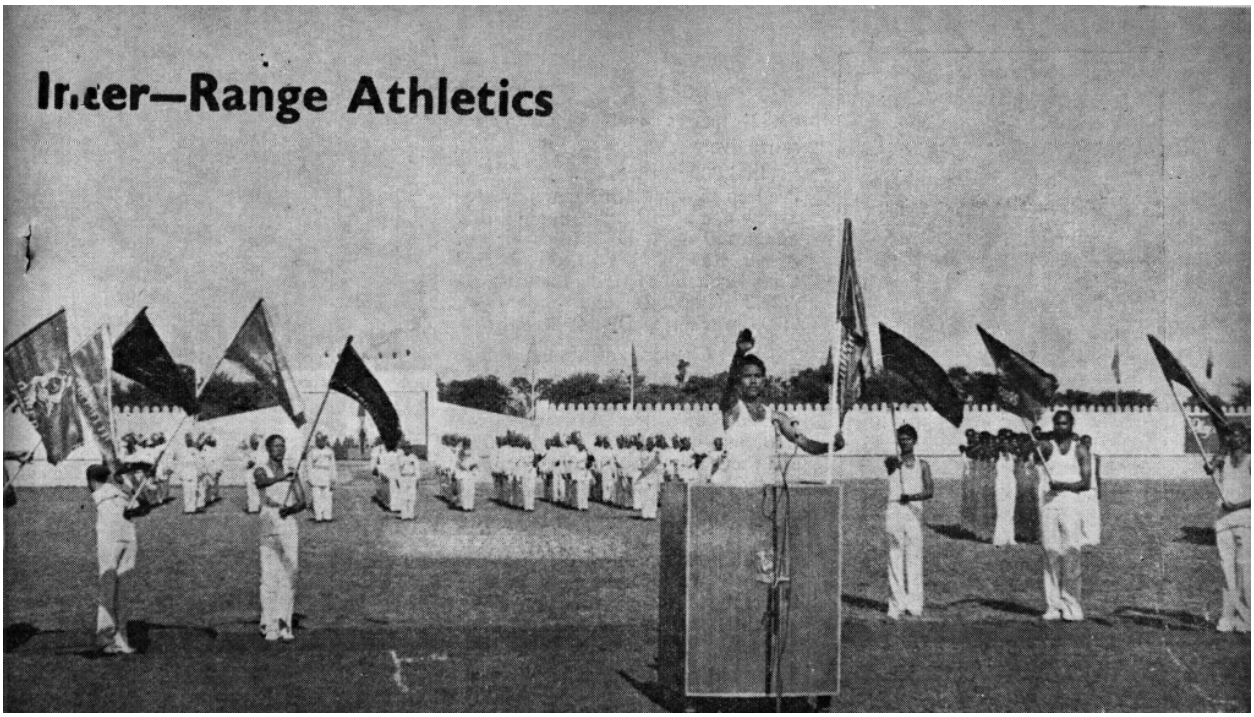
The Training Branch at the Directorate will select four to five GCs where facilities for training in gymnastics will be provided. These facilities could also be made use of by members of the Central gymnastic team for training purposes from time to time.

The responsibility to carry out the periodical kit inspections of athletes and sportsmen and to make them do their Range classification respectively would devolve on the captains/managers of various teams. For this purpose they will make use of the facilities available with the Units with which their teams are attached.

DIGP, Neemuch will make some quarters available in Neemuch for those coaches of the Central teams as are required to stay at Neemuch for a major part of the year.

Since All-India Police Control Board has recommended that the training in walking events be encouraged as an item in athletics, it was decided that this item may be included as an item during the Inter-Range Athletic Competitions beginning from January 1, 1979.

An additional sum of Rs. 1, 000 per Battalion and Group Centre will be contributed towards the Central Sports Fund by November 30, 1978.



AJMER RETAIN THE TROPHY

Six new records were created and one equalled in the 12th Inter-Range Athletics Championship held at Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh from October 22 to 25, 1978.

Olympian Hari Chand of Ajmer Range achieved a double distinction when he ran 10,000 metres in 29 minutes 59 secs to better his own record of 30 minutes 29 sees set in 1974. N. Sasidharan (Hyderabad Range) and Rasdev Singh (Neemuch Range) obtained the second and third places with their respective timings of 30 minutes 47 secs and 31 minutes 6 secs.

Hari Chand had won the 5,000 metres race in 14 minutes 39.1 secs on the opening day of the meet.

Chander Prakash of Hyderabad Range stole the limelight when he ran 1,500 metres in 3 minutes 54.9 sees to break Hari Chand's record of 3:56.9 sees set last year. M. M. Patil (Srinagar) and D. Mujhawar (Ajmer) obtained second and third positions with their timings of 3:55.7 sees and 3:57.3 sees respectively. (However, Hari Chand did not take part in the event.)



SI. H.S. Bhuller (Delhi Range) who achieved a distinct "double" by winning shot put and discus throw events.

M. M. Patil (Srinagar Range) set a new record with the timing of 1 minute 53.7 sees in 800 metres race. The previous record of 1 minute 56.5 secs stood in the name of M. Gopalakrishnan (year 1969). Chander Prakash of Hyderabad Range was second with the timing of 1 minute 54.3 secs and Kunju Mohan was third with the time of 1 minute 55.0 secs.

In 400 metres race, Bachu Singh (Gauhati) equalled the previous meet record of 49.5 secs. Madan Naik (Hyderabad) was second and Peter Aind (Patna) third.

Three new records were created on the last day of the meet.

B. Susheelan (Hyderabad) improved upon his meet record of 65.30 m when he threw the javelin 65.82 metres. Natrajan (Madras) and Rama Shanker (Ajmer) were placed second and third with throws of 63.82 metres and 59.52 metres respectively

In 3,000 metres steeple chase, Pradeep Kumar (Srinagar,) created a new mark with the timing of 9 minutes 9 secs. D. Mujhawar of Ajmer Range clocked 9: 5.3 and Chanderbhanu of Hyderabad Range 9:22.2 (Previous meet record of 9:20.6 was set by D. Mujhawar.)



HC Rasdev Singh (Neemuch Range, the victor of the gruelling marathon race. He covered the distance in 2 hours 28 minutes and 3 seconds.

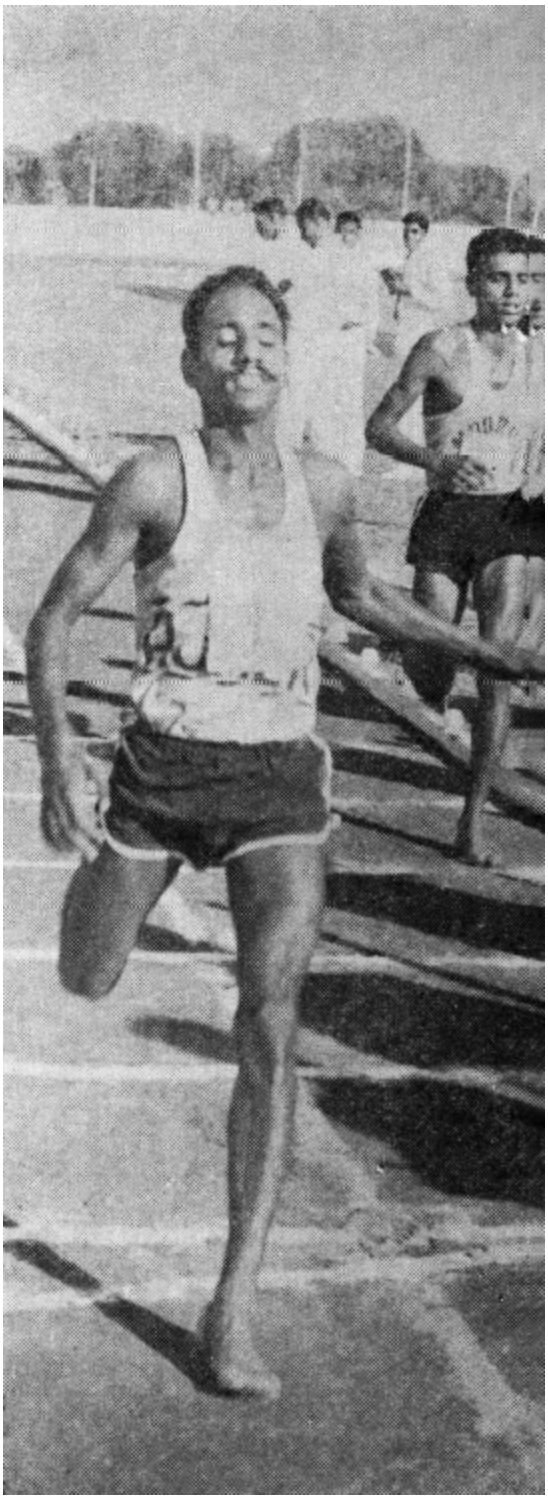
Prem Chandran of Madras Range broke the previous record of 3.75 metres in pole vault when he cleared 3.85 metres. Mangal Singh (Kohima) was second (3.80 metres) and the third position was claimed jointly by Ram

Gopal of Hyderabad and Balagopal of Madras (3.70 metres).

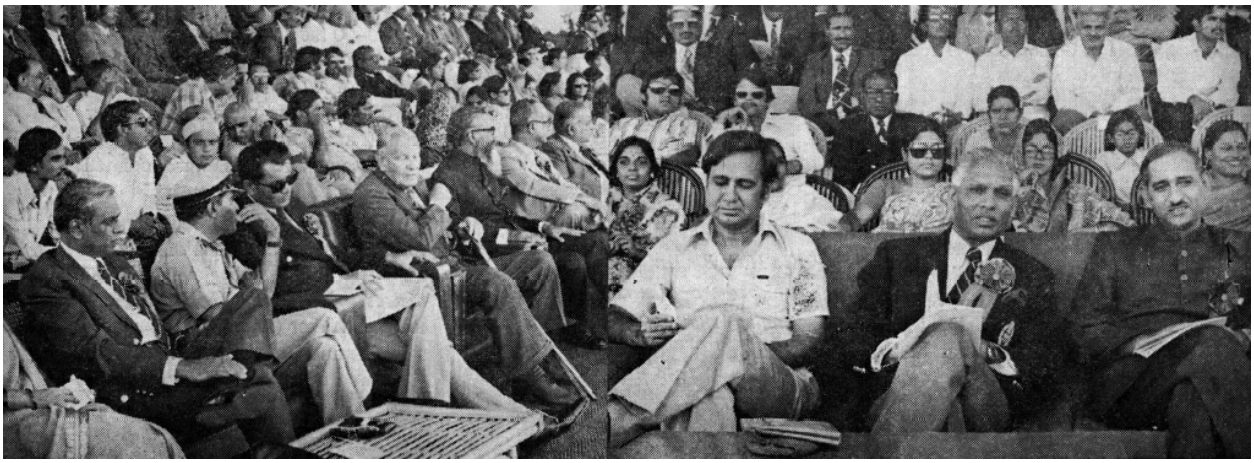
The distinction for the “Best Athlete” went to Janak Chand of Hyderabad Range. He won the decathlon as well as 110 metres hurdles.

Two other athletes had “doubles” to their credit. H. S. Bhuller was at the top in discus and hammer throws and Sudhakaran in triple jump and long jump.

Ajmer Range (with a tally of 173 points) retained the trophy for the third successive year. The second and third positions were claimed by Delhi Range (151 points) and Hyderabad Range (142 points.)

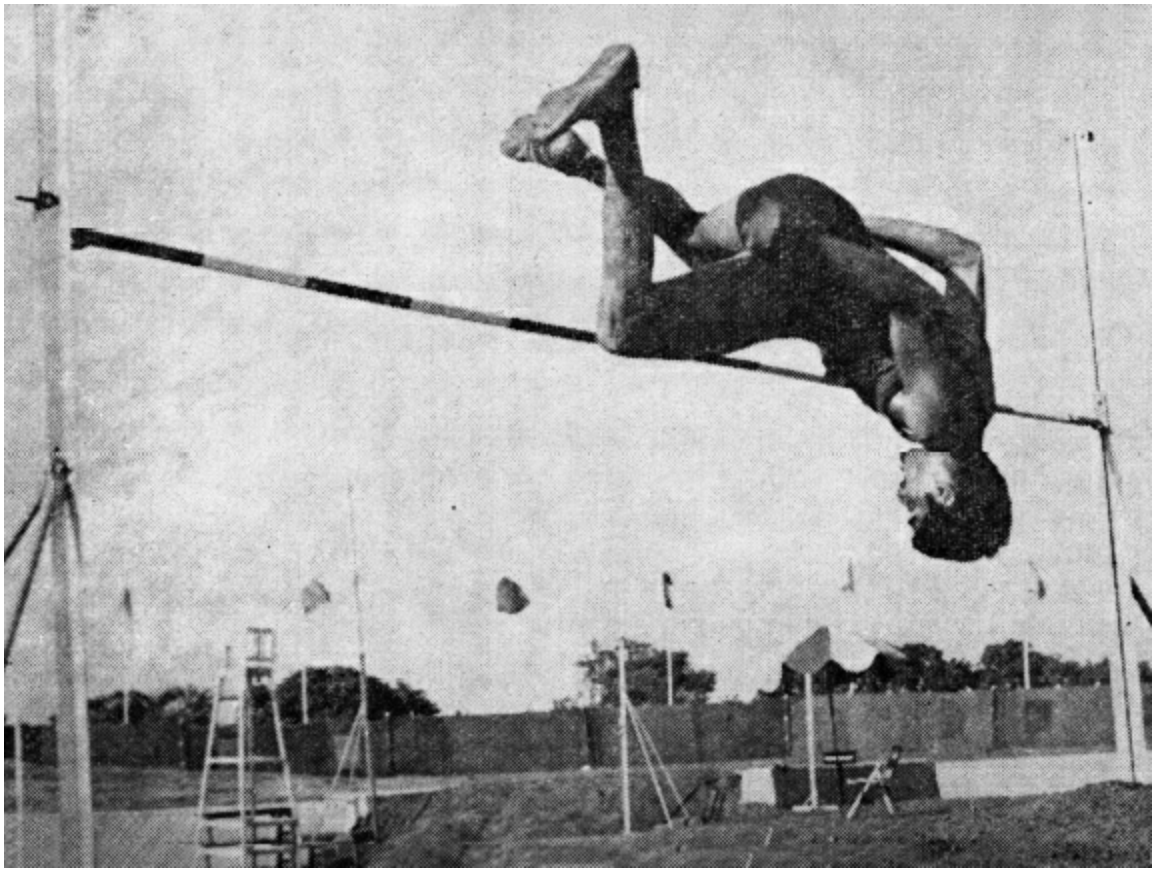


Long distance race runner Inspector Hari Chand (Ajmer Range) who created a new record in 10,000 meters and also won 5,000 meters race. His timing for the 10,000 metres race was 29 minutes 59 seconds.

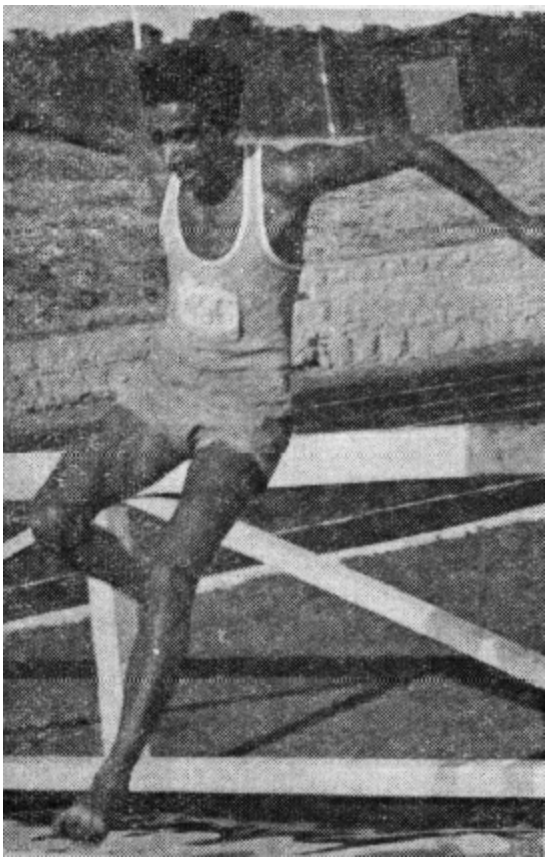


This section of the distinguished spectators at the Inter-Range Athletics includes Shri V. K. Saklecha, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh who inaugurated the meet.

The top three teams therefore were more balanced this year than in the past. As a result, there was keen contest in most events.



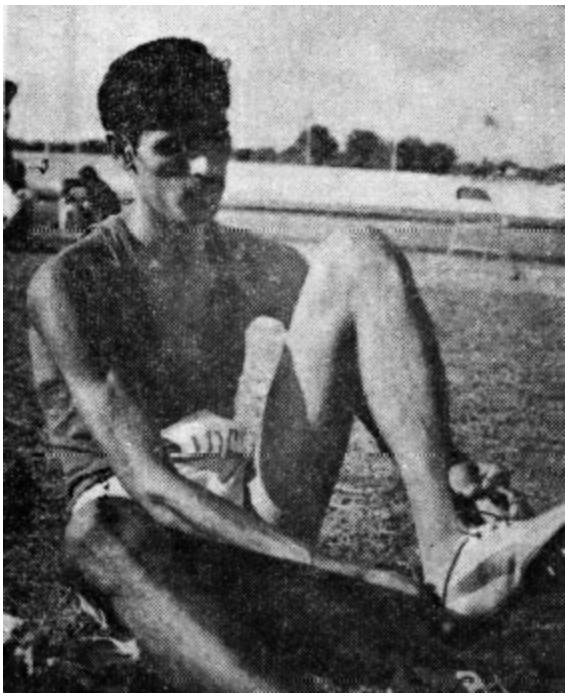
Chhagan Singh (Delhi Range) clearing 1.90 metres to claim first position in high jump



SI. Pradeep Kumar (Srinagar Range) set a new record 9 of minutes 9 seconds in 3000 metres Steeplechase.

Ten Ranges had taken part in the meet. These were : (a) Ajmer, (b) Delhi, (c) Hyderabad, (d) Madras, (e) Neemuch, (f) Srinagar, (g) Patna, (h) Gauhati, (i) Calcutta and (j) Kohima.

Shri R. C. Gopal, Director-General of CRPF, gave away the prizes.



HC. K. Sudhakaran (Delhi Range) who won the Broad Jump and Trip-ple Jump events.

The following are the results of the remaining finals :

5,000 m Race : (1) Hari Chand (Ajmer) 14 minutes 39.1 secs., (2) Pradeep Kumar (Srinagar) 14 minutes 44.0 secs, and (3) N. Sasidharan (Hyderabad) 14 minutes 52.0 secs.

110 m Hurdles : (1) Janak Chand (Hyderabad) 15.7 secs (2) Najar Singh (Ajmer) 15.8 secs and (3) Bhanwar Singh (Hyderabad) 16.0 secs.

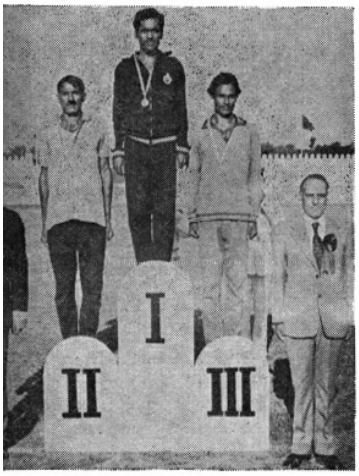
Broad Jump : (1) K. Sudhakaran (Delhi) 6.91 metres (2) Radhakrishan (Neemuch) 6.71 metres, and (3) Makhan Lal (Hyderabad) 6.70 metres.

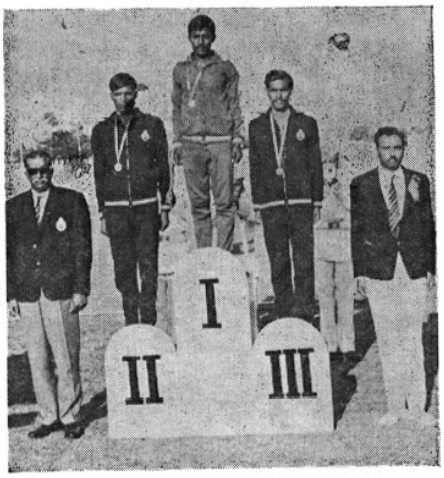
Hammer Throw : (1) Rama Shanker Rai (Ajmer) 50.64 metres (2) J. S. Bhuller (Delhi) 49.74 metres and (3) Joginder Singh (Neemuch) 41.02 metres.

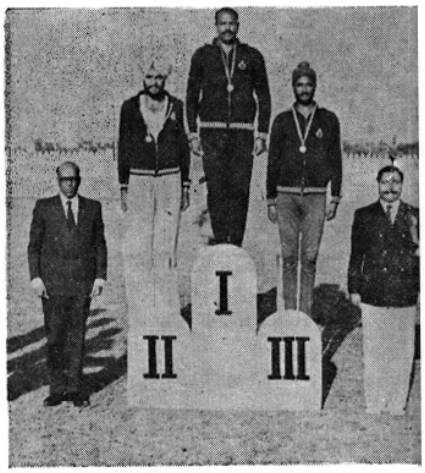
Discus Throw : (1) H. S. Bhuller (Delhi) 44.10 metres, (2) Adarshpal Singh (Neemuch) 43.04 metres (3) Rama Shanker Rai (Ajmer) 41.86 meters.

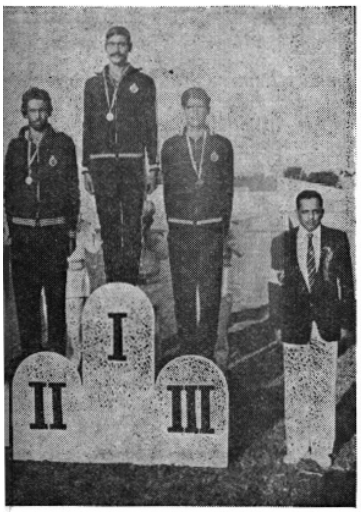


Naik Bachu Singh (Gauhati Range) who won the 400 metres race in 49.5 seconds.

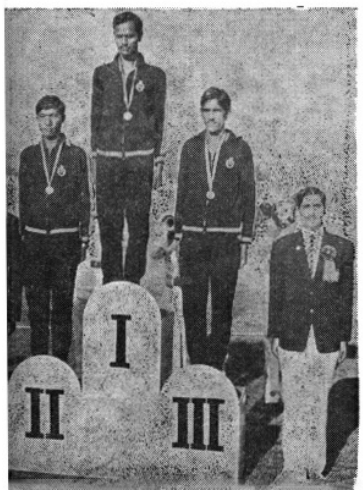


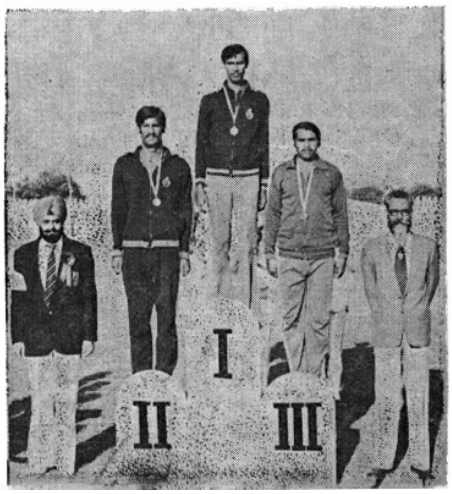


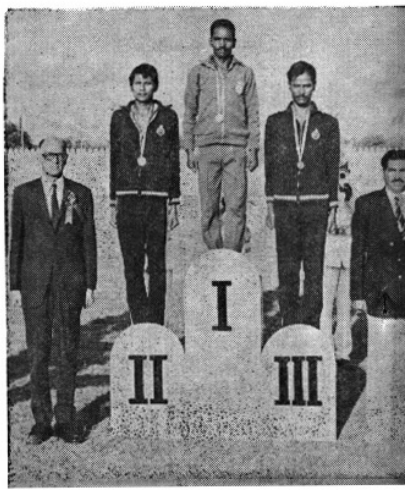












THE MOMENTS OF GLORY

Athletes at the victory stand in the events of (clockwise, from top left)

800 metres race, pole vault, hammer throw, triple jump, 10,000 meters race, broad jump, marathon and decathlon.

High Jump : (1) Chhagan Singh (Delhi) 1.90 metres, (2) Satyabir Singh (Ajmer) 1.90 metres, and (3) Nasib Singh (Patna), Prabhati Lal (Srinagar) and Manikandan (Madras) Joint winners 1.85 metres.

Shot Put: H. S. Bhuller (Delhi) 13.58 metres (2) S. S. Bal (Madras) 13.44 metres, and (3) Adarshpal Singh (Neemuch)l 3.38 metres.

Triple Jump : (1) K. Sudhakaran (Delhi) 14.68 metres, (2) Iqbal Singh (Patna) 14.32 metres, and (3) Unikishan (Madras) 13 83 metres.

Marathon : Rasdev Singh (Neemuch) 2 H. 28 minutes 03 secs., (2) A. S. Unnam (Srinagar) 2 H. 30 minutes 53.4 secs., and (3) Ram Bhagat (Gauhati) 2 H 30 minutes 59.4 secs.

200 m race : (1) P. Kanjambu (Ajmer) 22.4 secs., (2) Mithai Lal (Delhi) 22.8 secs., and (3) H. S. Sidhu (Delhi) 23.1 secs.

Decathlon : Janak Chand (Hyderabad) 5947 points (2) Radhakrishan (Neemuch) 5836 points, and (3) R. K. Budhania (Ajmer) 5588 points.

4x400 m Relay : (1) Ajmer Range 3 minutes 23.8 secs., (2) Hyderabad Range 3 minutes 24.5 secs., and (3) Delhi Range 3 minutes 28.0 secs.

4 X 100 m Relay : (1) Delhi 43.9 secs, (2) Ajmer 44.4 secs, and (3) (3) Hyderabad 44.5 secs.

400 m Hurdles : (1) Najar Singh (Ajmer) 55.1 sec. (2) Didar Singh (Patna) 55.8 secs, and (3) Gurdial Singh (Ajmer) 56.0 secs.

100 m Race : (1) Mithai Lal (Delhi) 11.1 secs., (2) P.K. Kanjambu (Ajmer) 11.2 secs, and (3) Govind Munda (Hyderabad) 11.3 secs.

—H. S. SETHI



Sh. Vidyarthi receiving trophy on behalf of Ajmer Range



Janak Chand receiving the "Best athlete" trophy from Shri Gopal.

LAURELS AT NATIONAL AQUATICS

The 35th National Aquatic Championships were held at Bhopal from October 12 to 16, 1978.

The following swimmers of the CRPF participated in these championships from Delhi State and Central Secretariat Sports teams :

Delhi

1. S. I. P. V. Pillai
2. HC. K. Somasekharan
3. HC. Dalip Singh
4. HC. Kapoor Singh
5. HC. R. S. Nair
6. HC. K. Aloysious
7. Ct. S. Lochnan

8. Ct. P. Padmanabhan

C. S. S.

1. S.I. Hardayal Singh
2. NK. Pitambar Dass
3. Ct. Roop Singh

Three gold, five silver and four bronze medals were won by the swimmers during the meet.

S. I. P. V. Pillai bagged a gold in 4 x 100 medley relay and a silver in 200 metres backstroke.

S.I. Hardiyal Singh won a bronze and HC. Kapoor Singh a silver in high board diving.

HC. K. Somasekharan claimed one gold medal (4x 100 m medley), two silvers (4x100 freestyle relay and 100 metres freestyle) and a bronze (4x200 freestyle relay).

HC. Dalip Singh obtained a gold medal in 100 metres breast-stroke.

Ct. S. Lochnan got a bronze in 4 X 200 metres freestyle relay.

Ct. Padmanabhan won a silver in 4x 100 metres freestyle relay and a bronze in 4 X 100 Metres freestyle relay.

The 4 X 100 M. medley team of Delhi in which SI. P. V. Pillai and HC. Somasekharan took part established a new national record by clocking 4mts. 31.2 seconds. The previous record was 4mts. 32.6 seconds.

CRP Athletes for Asiad

The following from the CRPF will form part of the 26-member athletic squad at the forthcoming Asian Games in Bangkok :—

5,000 and 10,000 Meters: Hari Chand. 3,000 Meters. Steeplechase : Pradip Kumar Dogra. Hammer throw : Raghbir Singh.

BSF Outplay CRPF in Nehru Hockey

BSF beat CRPF (2-0) in the first leg and (3-0) in the second leg of the semi-finals of the Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament played in New

Delhi during the months of November and December this year. BSF won the championship.

Earlier the CRPF team had done good job in defeating the Yugoslavia team by a solitary goal. The Yugoslavia Eleven were seeded straight into quarter-finals.

CRPF's points tally rose to 4 after their goalless draw with Corps of Signals. This also gave them a berth in the semi-finals.

In their early ties, the CRPF drew with North-Eastern Railway and Bihar Regimental Centre. In the replay they beat the Bihar Regimental Centre by 3 goals to nil and North-Eastern Railway by 2 goals to nil.



The trainees who attended the CRPF off-season hockey camp, 1978, (Srinagar). In the foreground are D.P. Dhar, Wazir Cup and Sher-e-Kashmir trophies which the trainees had bagged in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

CRPF Sports Club, Calcutta Forges Ahead

C.R.P.F. Sports Club, Calcutta, was formed in the year 1977 to train CRPF teams and individuals for participation in various sports and tournaments organised in the city and other parts of the State.

The club has affiliated following teams with respective W. B. Sports Associations .—

(i) West Bengal Kabaddi Association, Calcutta, (ii) West Bengal Basketball Association, Calcutta, (iii) West Bengal Volleyball Association, Calcutta, (iv) West Bengal Hockey Association, Calcutta, (v) Indian Football

Association, Calcutta, and (vi) West Bengal Wrestling Federation, Calcutta.

The teams comprise players from the Battalions deployed in West Bengal.

In the very first year of its inception, the hockey team won the III Division Hockey League Championship and obtained runners-up position in the prestigious Kaivan Cup. The hockey team is now looking forward to competing in the II Division League Championship.

EQUIPPING THE WRESTLERS

The Director-General, Shri R.C. Gopal, has desired that the CRPF should have its own wrestling equipment of standard pattern.

The Director-General has also directed that the Range teams participating in the wrestling competitions must have proper wrestling costumes, including wrestling shoes. In future teams not having proper costumes would not be allowed to participate in the competitions.



Group photo of the New Delhi Range team which won the Inter-Range First Aid competition, 1978

INTER-RANGE WRESTLING TITLE FOR DELHI

The 12th Inter-Range Wrestling Competition, of CRPF was conducted from September 18 to 25, 1978 at Group Centre-2, Ajmer. Two hundred eighty-four wrestlers from all the Ranges participated.

The first position was secured by Delhi Range with 42 points. Gauhati Range was second (39 points) and Patna Range third (32 points).

The following won first positions in various weights :—

Pin Weight (48 Kgs) : Constable Ishwar Singh (Ajmer).

Fly Weight (52 Kgs) : Naik Jeetan Yadav (Gauhati).

Bantam Weight (57 Kgs) : Constable Patti Ram (Neemuch).

Feather Weight (62 Kgs) : Constable Ram Kamal Yadav (Madras).

Light Weight (68 Kgs) : Lance Naik Radhey Shyam (Gauhati).

Welter Weight (74 Kgs) : Naik Muni Ram (Neemuch).

Middle Weight (82 Kgs) : Naik Ram Raj (Patna).

Light Heavy Weight (90 Kgs) : Sub-Inspector Raghubir Singh (Delhi).

Heavy Weight (100 Kgs) : Inspector Ishwar Singh (Delhi).

Super Heavy Weight (Over 100 Kgs) : Shri Sukhwant Singh, Dy SP (Gauhati).

The meet was inaugurated by Shri R.C. Gopal, Director-General, CRPF. Closing ceremony was presided over by Shri S.C. Vidyarthy, DIG, Ajmer. Mrs. S.C. Vidyarthy gave away the prizes.

NEW IGP FOR SECTOR IV

Shri P. C. Dass, IGP Sector IV relinquished charge of his office on November 1, 1978. On his repatriation, he has been appointed as Inspector-General of Police, Assam. Shri S. Datta Choudhary, IPS, took over the charge of the office of IGP Sector IV, CRPF on November 7,1978.

CRP MEN CAPTURE AGRA DACOITS

On June 26, a platoon of F/55 Battalion on duty with Police Station Hariparvat, Agra assisted local police in apprehending a notorious gang of dacoits. This gang had committed a number of murders and dacoities in and

around Agra and its members were wanted by police in a number of criminal cases.

On prior information, a trap was laid and the dacoits almost walked into it. The dacoits were to come to Vazirpura to meet their accomplices.

About 10 a.m. on the day, the dacoits came to Vazirpura in a stolen car. The dacoits were challenged by SI Chauhan of local police to disclose their identity. As they tried to escape, CRPF men under SI V. N. Tiwari pounced upon them. Two of the alleged dacoits— Ashok Kumar and Mohinder Nath —were apprehended on the spot. Two pistols with some ammunition were recovered from them.

Naim Khan of Aligarh, reported to te their ring-leader, tried to disappear and managed to enter a house and bolted the door from inside. The door was broken open and Naim Khan arrested. The SSP Agra gave a reward of Rs. 100 to the officers and men of the platoon.

3 MANIPUR EXTREMISTS KILLED IN ENCOUNTER

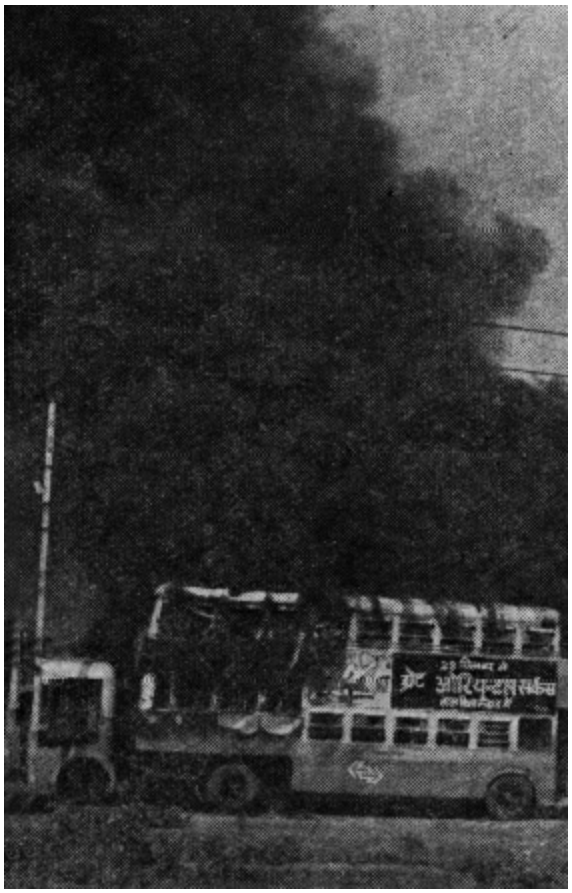
Three Meitie extremists were killed, one seriously injured and two captured in an encounter between them and men of the civil police and Central Reserve Police Force in the foot-hills near village Lamding of Manipur on November 12, 1978. The police also seized arms and ammunition.

On the police side, Commandant Narender Pal of 24th Battalion, CRPF who was leading the operation,, one civil police Sub-Inspector and four CRPF soldiers were injured.

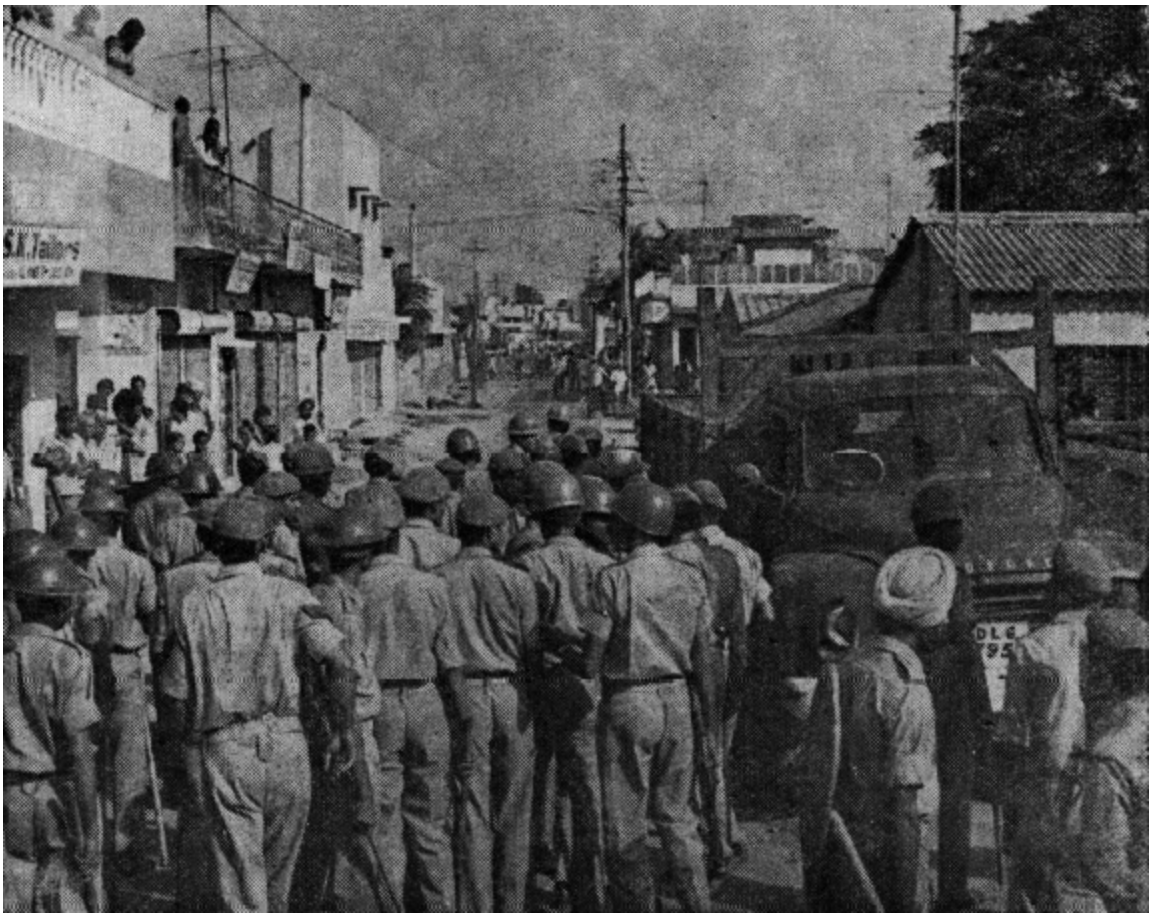
The extremists were allegedly involved in the killing of civil policemen in July 1978 and in committing several robberies, including that of a bank.

About 9 p. m. on November 11, reliable information was received that the gang of Meitie extremists headed by one Rajenachouba was hiding in the village. Immediately a raiding party was organised to capture this gang which was creating terror in Manipur since July 1978.

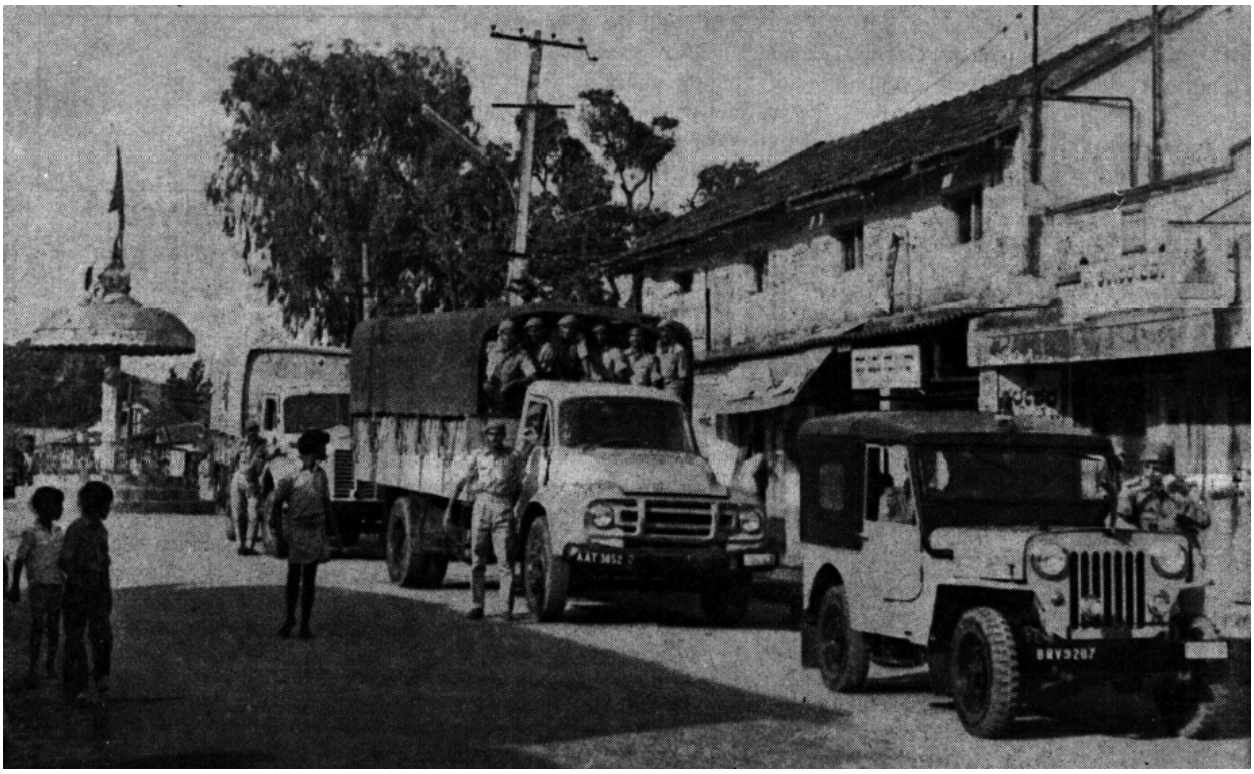
The raiding party had to walk for 14 Kms during the night in the hills and reached the hide-out at 5 next morning.



A bus that was destroyed



A truck that could be saved by timely intervention of CRP men during the Akali-Nirankari feud in Delhi.



CRP goes to Chikmagalur

Chikmagalur is a small sleepy town nestling in the scenic splendour of the Western Ghats. Its sprawling coffee and cardamom plantations and its petite girls smiling and talking their way through the town give it a touch of serenity and well-being. Centuries had been tiptoeing past this sleeping beauty, taking care not to wake it up. Then, suddenly, the town woke one morning and found itself famous. That was the day Smt. Indira Gandhi announced her candidature for a seat in the Lok Sabha through Chikmagalur constituency.

The Ujire incident in which an innocent girl student, Gayathri, lost her life in local police action on November 1, 1978 built up enough pressure for requisitioning of the CRPF. The Election Commission also advised the State Govt, to requisition the CRPF for the orderly conduct of elections. It was under these circumstances that 51st and 5th Battalions of the CRP Force were rushed to the constituency.

My Unit, 51 Battalion, received orders to move in the afternoon of November 2, 1978. The Unit convoy moved non-stop from Hyderabad to Chikmagalur, a distance of over 800 Kms. The weary and fatigued drivers

drove on stubbornly, stopping only for sprinkling water on their sleepy eyes and for pouring cup after cup of hot tea down their throats.

By the evening of the next day, I drove into Chikmagalur town with a small advance party. The town seemed to have been eagerly awaiting our arrival. The very appearance of some CRPF vehicles sent a flutter through many hearts.

I drove straight to the S.P's office and met some senior State officers, and to dispel any possible apprehension, made it absolutely clear to them that the Force was meant only to assist them in their task.

During this period, the news media also showed unprecedented interest in the induction of the CRPF. For a number of days we occupied prominent head-lines in all the national as well as local newspapers. The movements of the CRPF units on way to Chikmagalur were followed with great interest. Many political luminaries gave statements to the Press for and against the deployment of the CRPF in the constituency.

Later in the night Shri S B Narayana Rao, Commandant, Group Centre, Avadi who had been tempo-rarily placed in command of the 5th Battalion also joined me. Both of us discussed the ways and means of steering clear of the controversies in the Press. This could be done by keeping ourselves aloof, specially from the Press. It was, indeed, a tough job in the face of the fact that the limelight fell all around us.

By November 4, 1978 all the sub-units of the two Battalions had occupied their places of deployment. Some of the Coys had to cover another distance of about 200 Kms without any break to reach their places of duty.

On November 5, 1978 polling opened on a brisk note, despite continual rain. About mid-day, I was ordered to rush to a polling booth in the main bazar area where some trouble had erupted. The very appearance of the CRPF on the scene brought the situation under control.

The voters and political volunteers assembled at the spot went hoarse shouting slogans like "We want CRP" and "CRP Zindabad". It was a rare moment when any of the CRPF officers could have dispersed the frenzied mobs merely with wave of a hand and a smile.

The only assurance that the crowd required was that the CRPF would remain present at the spot till the polling was over. The "Indian Express" dated November 6, 1978 had aptly stated : "The CRP men deployed in the

Chikmagalur Lok Sabha Constituency have become popular overnight. Wherever they go on call of duty, they are greeted by the people like war heroes returning home triumphant. The CRP presence, some voters confessed, had given them supreme confidence".

It was not only the Janata Party men who had welcomed the induction of the CRPF, but the Congress (I) elements also seemed to be equally happy about it. All that the peaceful people of Chikmagalur wanted was peace and at this hour "CRPF" and "Peace" had become synonymous.

The local authorities also lost no time in realising that the CRPF was a highly effective and impartial Force. They increasmgly started placing confidence in us. Later, conceding a strongly voiced public demand, the local authorities entrusted the work of guarding of the ballot boxes exclusively to the CRPF.

The counting was completed by the morning of November 8, 1978. The constituency elected Smt. Indira Gandhi as its representative.

With election fever over, Chikmagalur breathes normally as before and is perhaps preparing to go to sleep again.

The CRPF, however, still continues to be in news. The discussion this time is over the point whether the CRPF should have been called earlier than it was. The Karnataka Opposition leader, Shri Subbiah, as reported in the "Indian Express" dated November 11, 1978 has stated : "If only the C.R.P. had come in early, Gayathri would have been saved. It was the C.R.P. which prevented a more serious blood-bath and rolling of more heads."

—B.K. Karkra

Tribute By Chief Election Commissioner

The Chief Election Commissioner, in a press conference held on November 9, 1978 at Tiruch-chirapalli, profusely thanked the CRPF for their help in maintaining law and order during the elections.

Greetings

"The Crapler" wishes its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

BRIBE SPURNED

On October 4, 1978 when an Arunachal Transport bus reached Namchik check gate from Miao, the inner line passes and stores carried by the passengers were checked, as usual, by CRPF guard personnel of 42 Battalion.

It was found that one tribal named Nagali Lisu of Gandhigram-Vijayanagar area was carrying about 6 Kgs Agar wood. It may be stated that smuggling out of Agar wood from Arunachal Pradesh is banned.

Sentry Ct. B. Sashidharan, who was checking the stores, was offered Rs. 1,000 as bribe, but the individual refused to accept it. He immediately called the other guard personnel and post Commander who were also checking the permits and passes of other passengers. They apprehended the smuggler.

The smuggler and seized goods were handed over to EAC, Miao.

Robber Held by CRP Man

An alleged robber named Husain Khan was caught by Central Reserve Police Force Constable Khuman Singh of 49th Battalion on October 31, 1978.

The Constable was on his way to the Unit headquarters at Ravindra Rangshala when he heard some women shouting for help and saw a man running towards the jungle. The Constable ran after him and caught him after a hot chase.

It is alleged that Hussain Khan had snatched a gold chain weighing **2½** tolas from one of the women. The alleged robber was handed over to the local police and a case was registered against him. However, the chain could not be recovered from Hussain Khan as he had thrown it somewhere in the jungle.



Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, inspecting the guard of honour at the 39th Anniversary parade.

Regd. No. 23788/72



Kadgam dance by the men of Madras Range.