CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

1979

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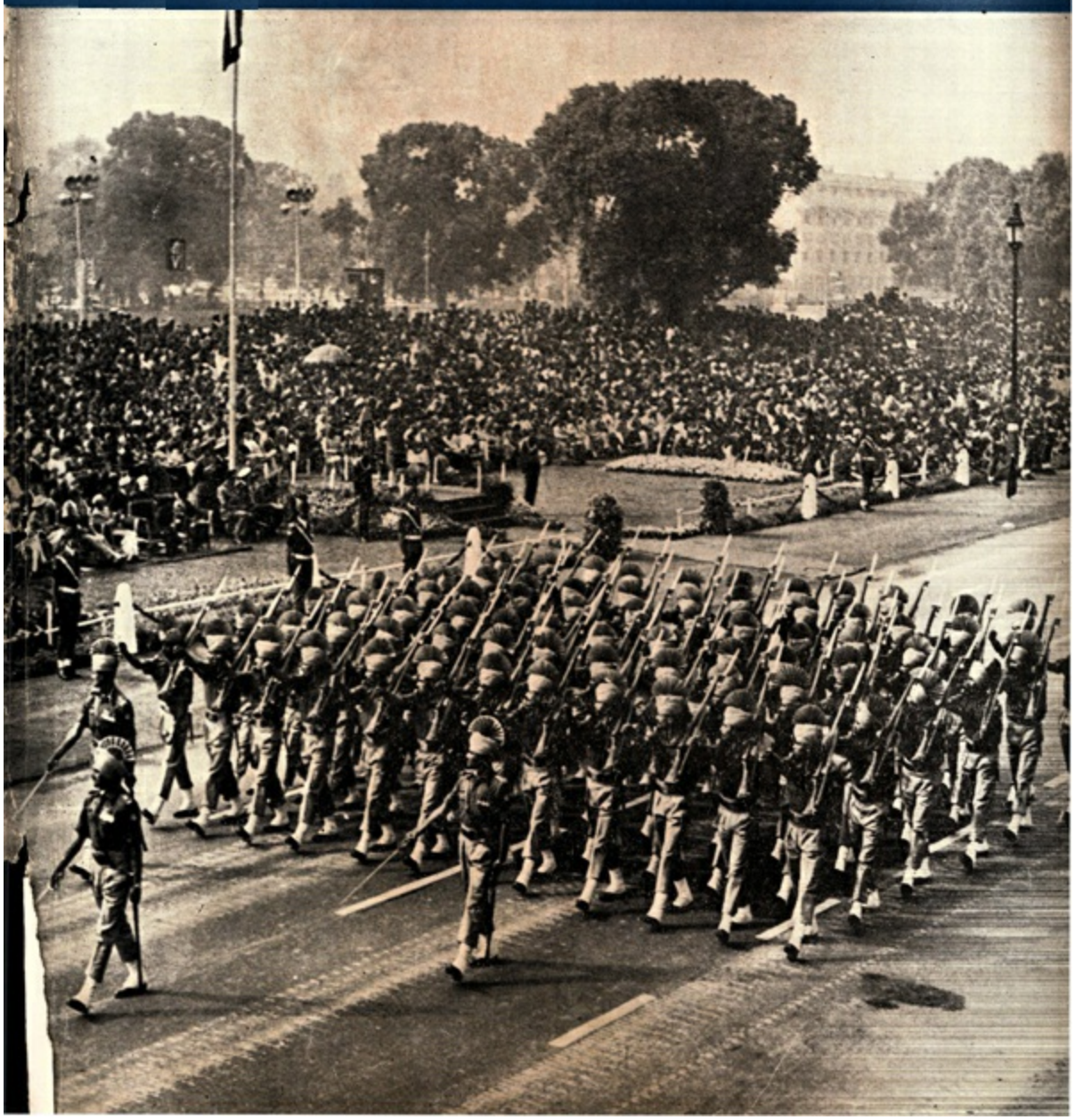
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The
CRAPLER
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CRPF's wireless team which won laruels at XXII All-India Police Duty Meet photographed with the Director-General, Sh. R. C. Gopal, Dy. Director (C) Brig Ajit Singh and Col. S. S. Sodhi. Standing (left to right) are: HC. Mohinderpal Singh, HC. Rampal Singh, Insp. Sucha Singh, HC. Sura! Singh and HC. PVS Nair.

THE CRAPLER



CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

(Bimonthly)

February 28, 1979

Phagun 9, 1900

***Chief Editor* : H. S. Sethi**

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CRPF's Republic Day Contingent at Rajpath,
New Delhi
Photograph
S.K. Khanna

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The Challenge of Samastipur : V.D. Sehgal vividly recalls the situation that prevailed at Samastipur before the bye-election, the challenge that the CRPF and other police forces faced in ensuring impartial polling and the way the CRPF met the challenge squarely in the face.

Communal Riots Today are Goonda Operations : "Communal riots have almost ceased to be a fight between two communities. They are goondas", says N.S. Saksena in a forthright article on the malady.

Police.....Police.....Police : "The police has been too long the whipping boy of the Press and the vitcim of public opinion"; says Prakash in a study of the police in all its aspects.

Hari Chand : Asian Games' Best Performer : A write-up by H.S. Sethi on Hari Chand's performance at the Bangkok Asian Games and the way the performance was hailed throughout the country.

CRPF in Service of the Nation : A write-up portraying as to how the CRP helped establish peace in many States of the country.

Republic Day Contingent : A report on CRPF contingent that took part in the Republic Day parade this year.

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Communal Riots Today are Goonda Operations

—by N.S. Saksena

CRPF in Service of the Nation

"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor. Articles published do not necessarily reflect official viewpoint.

Prime Minister’s Appeal For Family Planning

The following is the text of the Prime Minister’s message over A.I.R. and Doordarshan on the eve of the new year :—

"I want to talk to you today on a very important matter affecting our development, our prosperity and the happiness of every family. We have been making efforts to develop our country so that we are able to give employment to every person and to give a satisfactory living from that employment. But, all our efforts are getting countered by the fast increasing population in our country.

The efforts that had been made two years ago, particularly during the Emergency period, were full of coercion and compulsory vasectomy by force was resorted to in many cases. That has brought a reaction in the programme of family planning.

We have done away with the coercive part of the family planning, but the work of family planning is one of the most important works before us and that programme has the greatest importance. This can be seen from the celebration of January as Family Planning Month.

It is also a very fortunate coincidence that this year is being observed as Children’s Year and for the children’s future, this is a very vital programme.

It is obvious to every person that if one lives beyond one’s means, one can never be happy. And while we are attempting to make everybody as happy as he can be, with as good an income as he can obtain, it is vitally necessary at present to achieve that so that vast number of poor people, who are living in this country are enabled to see that they limit their families to two children, i.e. a family of four—at the most five.

It is more necessary for the poor to have this programme, because they suffer the most as a result of increasing population. There are always more children in poor families than in prosperous families. This is the law of nature. And it is therefore, that a poor family suffers immensely when the number of children goes on increasing. Their income is not only low, but

does not go on increasing quick enough with the growing family. And therefore the larger the number of children in the house, the greater the misery. The children cannot be looked after, cannot get the necessities of life and the parents also have to deprive themselves of even bare necessities of food. This is what happens. And it becomes a vicious circle because then the family going on growing.

If every family, every home, gets this message and they are given the facts, I am quite sure they will understand it because it is to their own advantage that they should take to the programme of family planning, limiting children in the family to two. And there are measures, which can be taken, which can achieve these results.

I, therefore, appeal to every person, who is literate, who understands this problem, who sees this problem, to take to this family planning programme himself or herself. But, I would also appeal to them not to rest satisfied with that, but to help the country by explaining necessity of this to every poor person or every neighbour and every other person whom he meets, so that the message is carried to all homes. This is a task in which all have to cooperate if we are to have successful results in good time.

I would, particularly, appeal to doctors, who have been suffering from some fear, as I understand, on account of the coercion that had taken place and the forcible measures that had been taken during the emergency days about which some inquiries are being made. I would appeal to them not to be afraid of helping the people by assisting them in having family planning without any fear, because this will be the willing acceptance by the people. But, it is they who have to give them the facility and they should also explain to them the advantage and the necessity of taking to these measures. I hope and trust that all the doctors—whether they are allopaths, whether they are Ayur-veds, whether they are homoeopaths or naturopaths, will help in this national task".

POLICE POLICE POLICE

The police, says PRAKASH, has been too long the whipping boy of the Press and the victim of public opinion. Welcoming the appointment of a Commission to study the police system, he discusses the issues of

delinking police administration from the civil, political authority; the status of the Indian Police Service; the need for legal reforms and the necessity of an efficient beat system and communications network.

The Shakespearean ambivalence in attitude reflects the twilight zone of the Indian police.

Enlightened police opinion sees itself as more sinned against than sinning. They feel harassed by civil bureaucracy, politicians, inadequate facilities, terrible overwork and understaffing, a victim of ignorant and charlatan public opinion and as a favourite whipping boy of the Press —the progressive and the reactionaries alike. It is the catalyst that got all the tension of a changing social and political system. It is the cross-bearer, in other words, of the Indian society. The aberrations, if any, are the aberrations of a system and not of attitudes, not of representative attitude in any case.

For its critics, it is a link with the feudal and colonial past—the dirty tricks department of the establishment. A policeman, on the road can insult you, harass you, arrest you—if he so pleases. He is against any change, unless it means more power or more money for him. So, he is all for the Police Commissioner's set-up in Delhi and against Panchayats controlling them at the village level. He epitomises, in short, the social vulgarity and insensitivity.

And thus the innuendoes go on. And while the arguments go on in circles, attitudes keep getting defensive on both sides.

This is the magnitude of the problem that the Union Police Commission has to face. Then there are professional problems of structure and of legal and procedural lacunae. Should or should not the civil control over the police be tightened ? Should not the law trust the police a little more ?

The danger that the Commission faces is a familiar one. State Police Commissions earlier also have gone over familiar ground—better conditions, modernization, judicial reforms etc. The subject lends itself to easy pontification. It is tempting to step into the shoes of a sociologist, psychologist, criminologist, administrator and historian all rolled into one. The end product is always authoritative and comprehensive, conceptualising both Indian and Western experience and expertise. Only practical ideas and perceptions lack.

This is the pitfall. What the Commission needs to tackle are the fundamental problems and provide practical solutions to them. Is the revenue district-based police system adequate ? Should the Station House Officer be the pivot of the system as he is today ? Should he be of this low rank ? How can registration of all cases be ensured ? How can the police leadership be made professionally strong and socially more sensitive ? Issues are many and it would be absurd to anticipate all of them particularly as the Commission has some of the most experienced men of the Force and at least in one of them, an almost legendary figure, as its members.

Conceptually, the police structure today is only slightly different from Sir Charles Napier's Sind Constabulary based in turn on the Irish Constabulary model. Legally, in a somewhat sketchy manner, it originates from the Police Act of 1861, modified later in 1902. The gaps have been filled up by the Criminal Procedure Code, and the local laws and standing orders.

The dichotomy in the police structure starts right from the top. Constitutionally police is a State subject. But the Centre controls the IPS cadre, so while the officer has to look to the State's bureaucrats and political bosses for choice jobs and promotions, he is not immune to Centre's pressures. On the other hand, final appeal in cases of disciplinary action etc. lies with the Centre. Thus, while in theory this is supposed to ensure independence, in fact it becomes a tightrope walking. For the politically or otherwise undesirable, it becomes a career of long manoeuvres to stay at the Centre.

At the district level under the Police Act, the District Superintendent of Police functions under the control and direction of the District Collector or the Magistrate. What is his equation with his hierarchical superiors ? Legally, the Inspector-General of Police exercises a loose administrative control over the SPs. In practice, it varies from state to state. An S.P. need not care a damn for him if his annual confidential report is being written by the District Magistrate and the transfer is decided by the Home Department. In any case, the Home Department acts in all matters as the overload of the I.G. in all matters. This means that both at the district and the State level, a senior S.P. of 16 to 18 years of seniority and a senior I.G. can be overruled by a very junior District Collector of 6 to 10 years of service at the district level and by a not very senior Home Secretary in the State Secretariat. It is

at best an uneasy relationship and it erodes both professionalism and the morale of the officers.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that in the States the IPS functions almost as a subordinate service of IAS. In fact, the whole rationale of professional relationships at the district level, with Collector as the head of all functions, can be disputed. But that is another matter altogether. Interestingly, however, in Britain, the Metropolitan Police does not function under the Magistracy.

It would follow that there should be no interference, either bureaucratic or political. In the professional functioning of the police, civil bureaucracy tends to be the lever for the political will and pressure. Delinking the police administration from the civil authority would be, to some extent, delinking it from political presence. It is a curious arrangement that while the police has to function under the control and guidence of its civil counterpart so that it does not go berserk, for all deeds of commission and omission, even where civil directives are clearly established, only police is held responsible; civil authority always escapes. This is power without responsibility. When was a collector ever blamed either for police excess or inaction. At worst, they were considered supine, while the cops were hung.

Make the police independent of the civil bureaucratic control and it would still be subject to civil and political control and direction—but at a higher level. Only for day-to-day professionel work, non-professional interference would be removed.

But the most significant area of reform has been overlooked so far. The Station House Officer is the pivot of the police administration, in law, as in practice. Legally all the powers to investigate and arrest vest in him primarily and only by delegation, upwards and downwards, in other police officers. He is in charge of the police station which is where the public comes in contact with the force. Main reform in attitudes and professionalism has to take place here. Training and re-orientation is more meaningful at this level. Should the SHO then be of the rank that he is of today ? This is not to argue that higher rank would necessarily improve matters but only to suggest them. The police district has to be attracted to these key jobs.

The attack has to be in a two-pronged manner. First, the area of a police station and its manpower needs should be defined and assessed in a

scientific manner consistent with the character of the area and its population, crime situation etc. The fixation about the police district being based on the revenue district has to go. The two areas are separate. Their demands are separate. Delink them. The police district has to have a rationale of its own in terms of its professional needs.

Within the police station and the police district so defined there is need to ensure the physical presence of the law at the scene of crime. Psychologically, such immediacy of police presence is reassuring for the public and deterrent for the crime. Basically it would mean an efficient beat system with a better designed communication network.

Modernization of techniques would pay greater dividends here rather than at the top. While computerization of the modus operandi files and finger-prints are useful, it is more useful to have the skill to scan and lift the finger prints and reach the spot early. A jet engine fitted to the bullock cart cannot make it fly.

This is where the training need comes in—not only by way of preventive maintenance but also by way of professional awareness. A constable once trained is good for life. So he retires as a constable, only lapsing from little expertise early in career to rough and ready methods later in life.

The increasing belief is that crime investigation has suffered because prime importance has been given to law and order situation. According to the Delhi Police Commission, whereas armed battalions constituted only 15% to 20% of the force before 1947, today it is as high as 60%. Most of the effort and time spent is either on bandobast "duties for VIPs" or in controlling crowds. The media and the civil and political bosses all feel concerned about law and order situation. This makes news and the SHO rises or falls on account of this. Crime investigation has, naturally, suffered all along. It is now a peripheral job, unless it is a crime that makes news or has received VIP pressure. Thus while the manpower has increased, the small crime has also flourished. Tools of investigation are getting sophisticated but the individual skills are not keeping pace.

Legal and procedural loopholes need to be plugged. Take the matter of non-registration of cases. Reports of cognizable offences, including reports of grave crimes at times, are simply noted in the general diary. Ignorant complainants mistake it for an FIR copy. After a period of time, the case is filed away, and never investigated. It finds no place in the crime records or

statistics. Tossing the complainant from one police station to another is a common trick. If the complainant insists on the registration of the case, he is questioned as if he is the accused and is deliberately trying to mislead the police. A citizen, treated like a criminal, till proved otherwise, is no admirer of the force.

Reliance on statistics has a great part to play in this. In a certain State, during prohibition, almost all the successful cases of arrest and prosecution were prohibition cases. Each evening a few people were rounded up to make the figures respectable. In this way under the cover of statistical figures, real crime flourished.

The legal system also has an inherent distrust of the system. A confession made to a police officer is not admissible under the Evidence Act. Cases are thrown out of court on minor technical grounds. These tend to drag on. Other methods of crime prevention, like probation, are not adequately made use of. Any meaningful reform of police procedures and system has to go hand in hand with judicial reforms.

In fact the duality of the legal prescription and the enforcement expectation only shows the social hypocrisy of our times. The establishment provides for a law that enables it to argue that the State can take away an individual's life or freedom, at its will—and arbitrarily. Even the concept of crime operates at two levels. One, where it is glamourized and where by virtue of its audacity it transcends the bounds of crime; where crimality is lost sight of in the midst of legal and other issues. And, second, where the system can grind the ordinary citizen to total helplessness. Of the system's delays, harassment and lacunae, the less said the better.

And yet the police must deliver the goods. Hence the temptation to use short-cuts—the third degree, planting of evidence and the tutoring of witnesses etc. So long it does not hurt you, or at least the respectable social conscience is not pricked—all is well. And therefore society, the law and the establishment—all encourage the extra-legal methods. 'Do something, but get us the works'. In a semi-feudal setup, this is like riding a tiger. Again a feudalistic climate is encouraged and sanctioned. If things go wrong, the cry of wolf goes up and everyone swears in the name of democracy.

So also the jail system. To be posted as Inspector-General of Jails is considered being shelved. Interestingly, while the I.G. of Jails is normally a

senior officer, of the level of DIG if from the IPS, in the IAS hierarchy it rates only an officer of 6 to 7 years of seniority.

The most sensitive point is about the relationship of the police with the public. As Rustomij said, the reaction to the police hinges on two deep-rooted fears in the Indian psyche. One is the fear of chaos and disorder. Will the streets be safe for my children ? What will happen to my family ? Is chaos crowding on us again ? Urbanization and pressure on common facilities and the consequent isolation of the individual has made this a very real fear.

The other is the fear of tyranny— of feudal overlordism. The stories of police brutality have put police conveniently in that role. The events of the last few months, the Tarkunde Report and the Rajan case have only strengthened the myth. It hits the individual where it hurts the most. Will my daughter be molested because she moves with the Naxali-tes in the college ? But still, the dilemma is that the police must act. They must control. They must be firm. So the charge is either of excess or of inaction. Either way the police gets hit.

The onus of change is on the police. Unfortunately, over the past few years, no serious attempt, except a few so-called ‘weeks’ or ‘celebration’, has been made, while the lower police formations keep boarding the public transport system from the exit door and keep behaving as though with a licence for insolence.

Senior police officers keep on being defensive. Is not the general behaviour like this ? Is the clerk in an office any less insolent ? Are the public hospital people any more helpful ? And if there is any talk of action against some for unlawful activities, there is a general talk of demoralization of the force from some very responsible quarters.

All this takes us back to square one. Recriminations and defensive attitudes form a cycle. But one thing stands out. The IPS cadre has not been able to provide the force with the kind of leadership that it needs. In district, he functions under the ‘control and directions’ of the Collector. The best of them are picked up by the Intelligence Bureau under their ‘earmarking scheme’. (Though why should the IB have only the IPS, defies reason). Those with any leverage get into the RAW. For the majority, it becomes a career of long manoeuvres to stay at the Centre (even as financial advisers in certain Central departments).

It is hardly surprising that in supervisory positions, with inadequate hard-core police station experience, the leaders become the led. Instead of giving the force a new vitality and outlook, the system overwhelms them. While the language becomes sophisticated, the arguments remain the same.

What is the answer? Pick them up better. Expose them longer to police stations and sub-divisions—ASP sub-divisions as they were called early. *And* train them better—both as a kind of preventive maintenance and as exposure to other ideas and people. Surprisingly for its size, the IPS is singularly badly represented even in the National Academy of Administration Courses. Punishment posting is a posting at the National Police Academy. There could also be lateral recruitment to the service, say at the 10 years' service level. The idea deserves better consideration than merely from the clan preservation point of view.

Police stations, in territorial terms, could be more rationally defined and equipped. All cases must be registered. Legal distrust must go and speedier justice through honorary magistrates must be ensured.

The common citizens and not just the influential ones should be involved more actively with the police. The panchayat at the village level, zila parishad at the district level, and citizens council in urban areas, with rotating membership, should have close advisory links with the police station. It must actively help and advise.

And the most important, the police must have a chance to explain itself. Since it will be difficult to change bureaucratic and political attitudes, there must be built-in institutional safeguards to ensure that police is an 'agent of the law and not the Government in power.' Some kind of statutory Police Complaints Boards, where complaints both from and against the police could be heard, should be instituted. It could be along the lines of Britain's Police Act of 1976.

Suggestions and complaints are easy. The Commission has to tackle a problem which is as big as it is complex and beyond the scope of any such article. The system is rigid. But the desire for change is there. It would not be an overstatement to say that any reform in the police structure and attitude would be a fundamental reform even in the feudal system of Indian social values. Any opportunity missed today, would be an opportunity of this dimension.

(Courtesy : Statesman)

Hostel For Boys

The Director-General proposes to start a hostel for 50 boys of age between 11 and 16 years.

Such boys who are eligible to be admitted in Central School from Class VI onwards will be taken in the hostel.

Parents will have to pay nominal amount as hostel charges.

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

(Form IV under Rule 8 of the Registration of Newspapers Central Rules)

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7. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and the partners or shareholders" holding more than one per cent of the total capital.	—Director General, Central Reserve Police Force, West Block No. 8, R.K. Puram, New Delhi -22
I, H. S. Sethti, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Date : February 28, 1979.	Sd/—H.S. Sethi Signature of Publisher



Sh. R. C. Gopal, Director-General, conveying his greetings on the New Year day.

TWO NEW SCHEMES OF WELFARE

On the New Year day, Shri R.C. Gopal, the Director-General of the CRPF, met officers and men and ministerial staff of the Directorate-General and of the offices of IGP S/III and DIG, New Delhi and conveyed to them his greetings and good wishes for the new year.

Shri Gopal invited suggestions on the spot for the welfare of the Force. He expressed the hope that two new schemes—those of insurance and education fund —would be started during the year 1979.

(It may be stated that the Education Fund Scheme has since been introduced).

Earlier on the eve of the New Year, the Director-General had sent the following message to all CRPF Battalions/Institutions :—

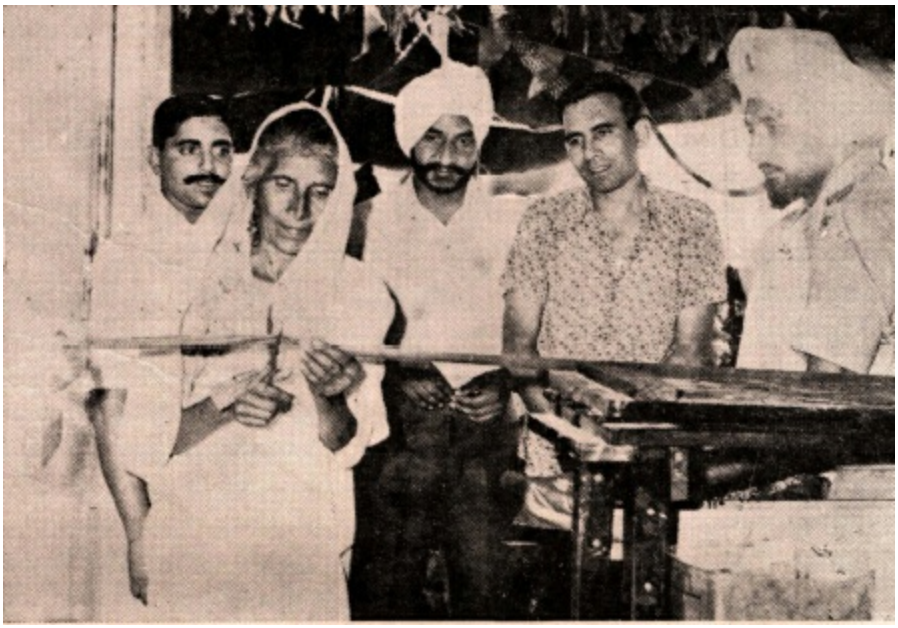
"I wish all officers and men and their families a very happy and prosperous new year. I expect everyone to give his best in the coming year for the greater glory and well-being of the Force".

Constable loses eye in an accident

On August 22, 1978, there was an unfortunate accident in 47 Battalion in which a Constable Driver lost one of his eyes when a screw driver slipped out of the hands of a NK Fitter who was attending to a vehicle. In spite of the best medical care, the damaged eye had to be removed. The Director-General has, in a letter to Commandants, stated that no effort would be spared to rehabilitate Ct. Driver Babu Ram.

GROUP CENTRE CRPF NAGPUR

On October 14, 1978 an "Atta Chacki" and masala grinder were commissioned into service in the Group Centre, Nagpur by Smt Munga Devi, the oldest lady of the Group Centre and the mother of Constable J. P. Khandwaîa. The facility will benefit about 1,000 families stationed in the Group Centre campus.



Munga Devi inaugurating the outfit at **G. C.** *Nagpur.*

NEW LOAN FUND FOR *GAZETTED OFFICERS*

It has been decided to constitute a separate Gazetted Officers' Loan Fund.

The Fund will be operative with effect from January 1, 1979 and will be maintained on Force level at the headquarters of Directorate-General,

CRPF.

A sum of Rs. 200 will be transferred out of the present "Welfare and Amenities Fund" by each unit to form the initial capital of the Loan Fund. Thereafter one per cent of the total unit collection will be remitted to the Central Gazetted Officers' Loan Fund every year.

The benefits of this fund will be extended to all gazetted officers including hospital and ministerial staff who subscribe to "Welfare and Amenities Fund".

Loans will be sanctioned by a managing committee under the chairmanship of the Director-General. Its vice-president will be Deputy Director (Adm) and members Deputy Director (Prov), Deputy Director (Ops) and DIGP, CRPF, New Delhi. A Commandant or an officer of equivalent rank in the office of the Director-General will work as secretary-cum-treasurer of the committee.

The loans will be sanctioned for the following purposes :—

(i) For marriage (own or of children) and other religious ceremonies.
(ii) To meet expenditure in connection with the illness of the applicant or his family members.
(iii) For the education of the applicant's children.
(iv) For repairing one's own house.

Temporary advance up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 will be given to personnel to make immediate payment for which Govt, loan is available but regular sanction/ payment is awaited.

In addition, loans may be sanctioned for any other legitimate purposes, if approved by the sanctioning authority.

Application for loan will be submitted in the form attached to the Standing Order No. 10/78 as to reach Deputy Director (Adm), Directorate-General, CRPF, New Delhi on 15th January, 15th April, 15th July and 15th October every year.

The loan will be sanctioned by the Directorate-General up to a maximum of one month's basic pay relaxable in special cases up to three months' basic pay.

The loan plus interest will be recovered from the borrower in 10 equal instalments.

Simple interest will be charged at the rate of 6%.

BEST BATTALION TROPHY

On the basis of their overall performance during the last year, 37 Bn, CRPF has been declared "the Best Battalion". It received the Operational Trophy at Neemuch. Shri R.C. Gopal, Director-General, has congratulated the officers and the men of the Battalion.

He has asked the Directorate to frame a new proposal so that more Bns could be involved for competing for the "Best Battalion" Trophy.



IGP SECTOR IV

Shri S. Datta Chowdhury, Inspector-General of Police, Sector-IV, CRPF, Shillong joined the Indian Police Service in 1948. He served as an Assistant Supdt. of Police, mostly in Ahmedabad district. He was promoted to Supdt. of Police in 1954 and served in the districts of Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad. He was subsequently Supdt. of Police, Railways, Poona; Supdt. of Police (Special Branch), CID, Bombay State, Principal, Police Training College, Junagadh and Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat.

Shri Datta Chowdhury was promoted as Deputy Inspector-General in 1965 and he held the charge of Rajkot Range, Headquarters Range and the Criminal Investigation Department of Gujarat State.

For a term, he served as Commissioner of Police, Sikkim.

Lastly, he was Inspector-General of Police, Tripura.

Shri Datta Chowdhury is a graduate of the National Defence College, Delhi.

BOUQUETS

The Force has received a number of appreciations for their good work. Shri P.L. Khaushik, Minister for Tourism, visited Sikkim and the Chief Ministers of Manipur and Mizoram visited Karong and Bualpui respectively. They all had a word of praise for the CRPF men working in these areas.



A UNIQUE GIFT FOR NEW YEAR

On the eve of the new year, 458 Central Reserve Police Force personnel donated blood at Group Centre, New Delhi in a camp organised by the Indian Red Cross.

Every year the officers and men of this Force make this gift to the nation around this time. The practice has been continuing ever since the year 1973. However, the number this year far exceeded the previous total of 257.

Four Commandants—Shri C. M. Pandey of Group Centre, New Delhi, Shri R. S. Gill of 23rd Battalion, Shri Narinderpal of 24th Battation and Shri C. P. Singh of 48 Battalion—donated blood. Their example was followed by an unending stream of officers and other ranks from various units in Delhi.

The number of personnel from various formations who donated blood was : 53 from Group Centre, New Delhi, 12 from 1 Signal Battalion, 8 from 14th Battalion, 89 from 23rd Battalion, 77 from 24th Battalion, 170 from 33rd Battalion, 16 from 43rd Battalion, 4 from 46th Battalion, 83 from 48th Battalion and 9 from 49th Battalion.

Progress in G. C. Hyderabad

Shri N. S. Saksena, the former Director-General of CRPF and presently member of the UPSC and National Police Commission has, during his recent [visit to Hyderabad, recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book of the local Group Centre :—

> "I made use of my privilege as ex-DG CRPF to visit this Group Centre and see the progress it has made in the last two years. The progress has been remarkable. Visit to any CRPF Unit for me is like a return to my old home. One is always happy to see one's home bigger, better, more beautiful and its inmates happier—and this has exactly been my feeling on this occasion. It is a good cure for those cynics, who think that in India every thing is either standing still or deteriorating. CRPF is not standing still at all. The best method of preaching national integration is to let people live in CRPF Group Centres and see how India pulsates and lives".

I. K. SEHGAL RETIRES

On January 16, 1979 Shri I.K. Sehgal, Dy Director (Accounts), was given a farewell by his staff and others in the Directorate-General CRPF.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri J.F. Rebeiro, Deputy Director of Administration, paid a glowing tribute to the efficiency Shri Sehgal brought to bear upon the working of the Central Pay and Accouning Unit. In this connection, he referred to the goal of disposing of all references within 24 hours set by Shri Sehgal for the CPAU. This resulted in extraordinary promptness by CPAU and consequently went a long way in mitigating the difficulties of the Force personnel insofar as their accounts matters were

concerned. He expressed the hope that the CPAU would continue to live up to the traditions established by Shri Sehgal.

Earlier Shri Dharamvir Singh of the CPAU explained as to how by sheer hard work Shri Sehgal rose from the humble position of a sorter in the Post & Telegraph Department to that of a Deputy Director in the CRPF.



Shri R.C. Gopal Director-General of the C.R.P.F. presented a table lamp as a "momento" to Shri Sehgal on behalf of the Force.

Shri Sehgal thanked those present and stated that his achievements were due to the co-operation and hard work of his staff.

Col. Rajinder Singh's Sad Demise

Col Rajinder Singh, JAD (C) passed away on February 3, 1979 as a result of cerebral haemorrhage. Lt. Col Rajinder Singh joined the CRPF on August 1, 1977 after serving the Army for 39 years.

In the CRPF, he helped improve the crypto working and crypto systems.

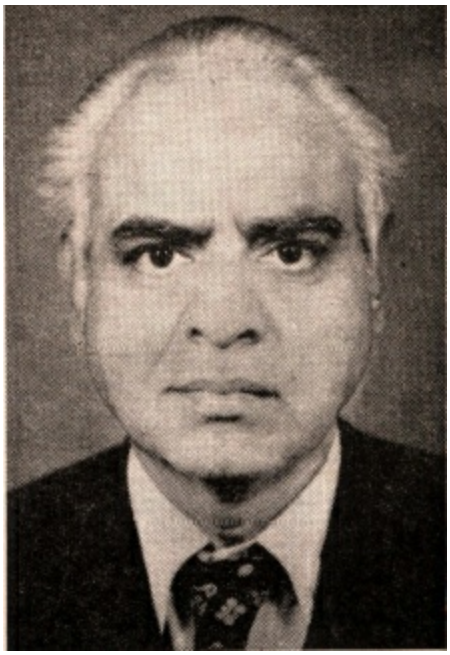
Col Rajinder Singh was an unassuming officer with an amiable personality and had endeared himself to all in the short time he served the CRP.

He is survived by his wife, son and two daughters.

Why?

My little poems
My humble poems
The pearls of my heart
The gems of my mind
Can you fly high
into the sky
And tell me why
the birds sing ?
the mountains sigh ?
the oceans cry ?
Why do we live ?
Why do we love ?
Why do we die ?
Tell me why ?
Why ? Why ? Why ?

Manzurul Haque



Karamchandani's Death Mourned

Shri K.H. Karamchandani, Assistant Director (Legal), passed away after heart attack on December 4, 1978 at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.

A large number of officers and men of the Force attended his cremation at Nigambodh Ghat and placed wreaths and flowers at his body before the cremation.

Conveying his heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family, Shri R. C. Gopal, the Director-General, stated : "Shri Karamchandani was a very hard working and sincere officer and the CRPF is the poorer in his loss. My heart-felt condolences to his bereaved family. May God rest his soul in peace".

B. M. SINGH PASSES AWAY

Shri B. M. Singh, Commandant, 46 Battalion CRPF passed away on December 18, 1978 while on leave at Chandigarh.

Shri Singh was an experienced CRPF Officer.

The Director-General, Shri R.C. Gopal, has conveyed heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

An Ambush Which Drew Blank

In 1955, hostile Naga activities were at its zenith. In two major confrontations, one at Jotsoma and the other at Khongma, hostiles were severely mauled. They then adopted guerilla tactics, with a certain amount of success in initial stages.

Our Battalion, 17 Rajput Regiment, was located in Themokodema area, in aid to civil power role. One Company was at Pogo-boto and another at Wokha.

One evening, a secret wireless message was received at the Battalion Headquarters from higher headquarters, stating that a hostile column was expected to use a track that night to cross the ridge on which the post at Pogoboto was sited, on their way to another area.

Incessant combing and patrolling by security forces of known hostile hide-outs, kept hostiles on the run. Their movements were confined to hours of darkness to avoid capture and confrontation with security forces.

A platoon from the Company at Pogoboto was immediately got ready to lay an ambush on the track the hostiles were expected to take. As we knew the area like the palm of our hands, selection of suitable ambush site posed

no problems. Pogoboto village was close to the Company camp. Movement of the platoon through the village after dusk would attract attention due to dogs barking. Hence, the force moved well before dark, and marched towards our Battalion headquarters like any routine contact patrol. As soon as it was dusk, they proceeded to the ambush site and were in position as dusk set in. All members of the party were hand-picked and thoroughly briefed.

An ambush is a nerve-wrecking, eerie, tiring affair. More so, by night in thick jungle. Time drags. One has to sit or lie down as the ground and cover permits, without the slightest movement. Any adjustment of your limbs will be a slow motion exercise. You cannot converse as noise carries far in the silence of the night in such uninhabited places. Smoking is out of the question, as this will announce your presence even a kilometre away. One has to be vigilant for any sound or smell and scan the allotted area carefully and systematically. At night, movement of foliage or bush in the wind can be mistaken for human presence.

By

Brig. K.M. Pandalai (Retd)

At about 10.30 PM according to the luminous dial of my wrist watch, a barking deer on the hill across the deep valley announced the presence of a stranger to the jungle. A tug on a string tied to my foot and a foot of the "look out", alerted him. The barking deer moved from our right to left, in a leisurely fashion as his gradually receding barks indicated. We were tense with antcipation.

Minutes ticked by without any sign of hostiles. We waited patiently. As we were quite close to our camp, the noise of any shooting would have been easily heard by personnel in camp. Hence, we did not carry any wireless set. Moreover, the humming, crackling noise of a wireless set and even the whispered talk of operators manning the set would carry far and give the show away.

The area was infested with mosquitos and leeches. Mosquito repellent cream liberally applied to face, neck, hands, etc. kept the singing ministrels away and saved us from their stings. Leeches were a different proposition. All of us wore socks in water in which dried tobacco leaves were boiled.

Trousers below knee level were liberally swabbed with leech repellent cream. But leeches descended on us from branches and leaves and were on our necks, and hands making their way to interior areas. There was hardly anything we could do to save ourselves. The blood suckers had a field day or night as you may like to put it. A slimy, squelchy feeling meant that a blood-sucker had imbibed all it could and was contentedly resting. Mosquito symphony and leech bite gave no respite during a long vigil.

As we were giving up hopes of a rewarding night, a tug from the lookout alerted me. Alert was passed down the line. I peered out into inky black, straining my ears at the same time. The silhouette of a Naga loomed into view. He was dressed in the usual Naga fashion and was carrying a cloth bundle in one hand and the inevitable Naga spear in the other. As already agreed, he was allowed to go through to the "get-away" man at the rear end of the ambush party, He strolled down the track, quite oblivious of our presence closeby. This spoke volumes for our silence and camouflage.

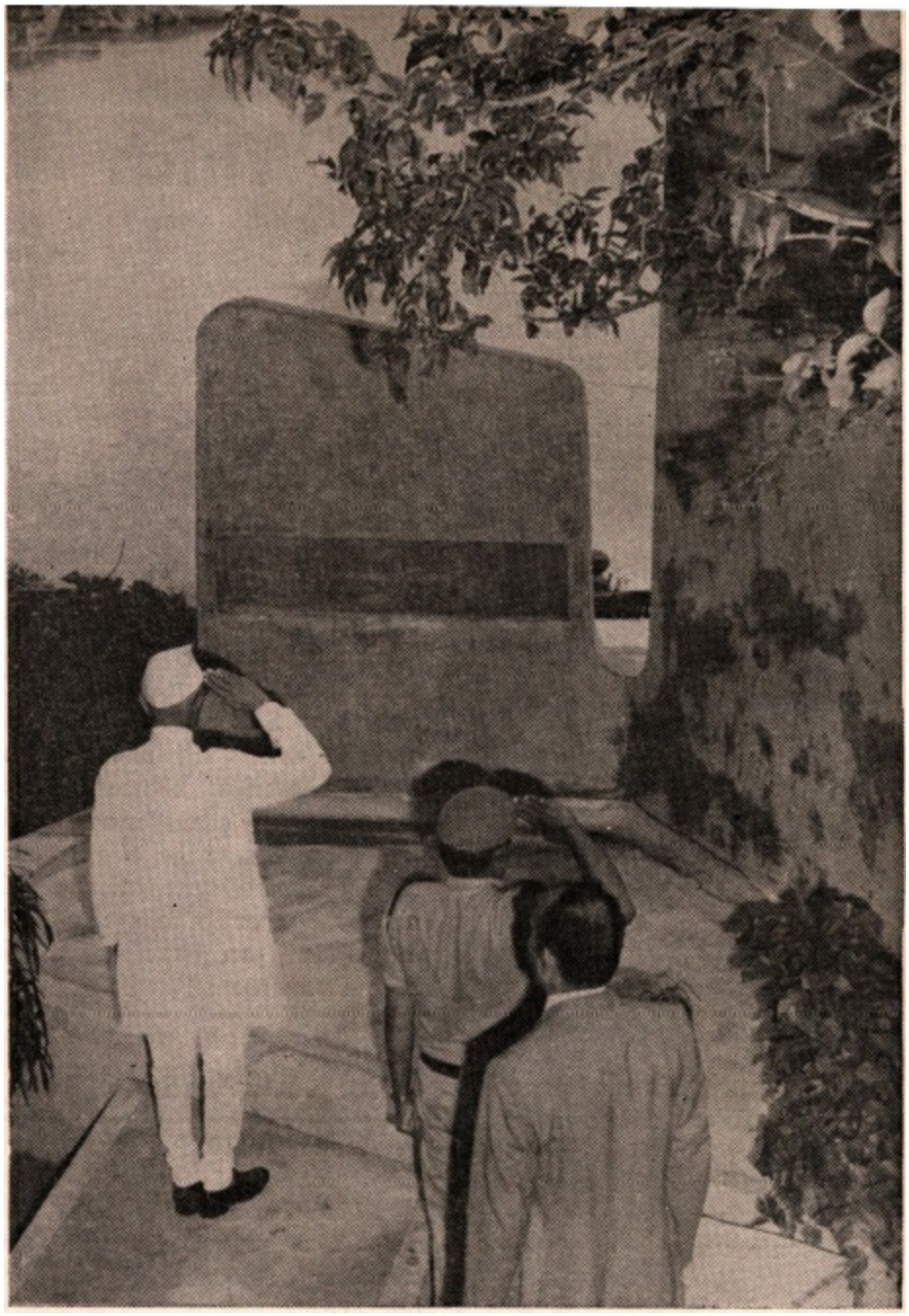
The get-away man and another sepoy pounced on the unsuspecting victim, searched him, gagged him, bound him hand and foot and lifted him to where they had taken position and literally sat on him. All this happened in a trice and the poor fellow could not let out even an exclamation of surprise. He offered no resistance, or perhaps was given no chance to offer any.

We took the captive to be a scout of the expected hostile column. Expectations rose and so also tension and anxiety. I could sense safety catches of the weapons being eased ever so softly and trigger fingers caressing the trigger guards while eyes peered into darkness and ears strained for the noise of a football or broken twig or a whispered conversation. Vigil continued in mounting tension and excitement. As minutes wore on without any signs of the rest of the column, one suspected that the absence of any pre-arranged signal from the scout may have created suspicion and kept the hostiles out of the noose.

There was no sign of the hostile column even after an hour. Something had gone wrong. The so-called informer, had, perhaps, double-crossed our intelligence. Not very unusual in those days in Nagaland. We, at the receiving end, had a night of torture.

At crack of dawn, the ambush was called off. Our captive was systematically strip-searched. The cloth bundle he was clinging on to

contained nothing of interest but two big-sized succulent bandicoots which the poor man was carrying as a delicacy for lunch. Subsequent interrogation revealed that, it was his presence in the corn field on the opposite hill that the barking deer had warned us of. Thus ended one more frustrating ambush. There is always a next one to look forward to for better luck.



PM's Homage to Martyrs

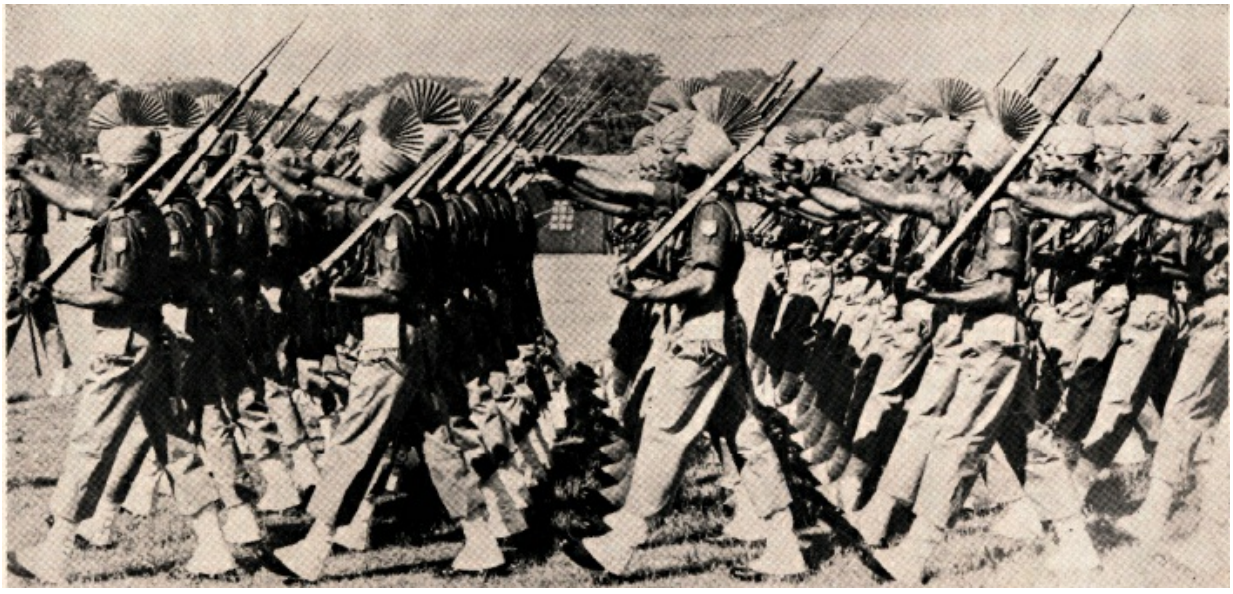
On November 3, 1978, the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, visited Tezpur and paid homage at the memorial of the unidentified soldiers who laid down their lives in NEFA during the 1962 war while defending the motherland.

The ceremonial guard of 2nd Battalion, CRPF presented the reverse arms ceremoniously. Their turnout was appreciated by the dignitaries who were present.

The Companies of the Battalion were deployed to guard the circuit house (where the Prime Minister and other dignitaries were staying) and at Bhomoraguri where the Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone of the bridge across the Brahmaputra.

A Correction

Photograph published on the front cover of the last issue related to a guard of honour presented to the Prime Minister by the men of 12 (and not 2) Battalion. The guard of honour was presented at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.



Rehearsing at Talkatora Gardens.

REPUBLIC DAY CONTINGENT

The Central Reserve Police Force contingent participating in the Republic Day parade this year was more colourful than before, thanks to a

number of changes made in the ceremonial uniform.

Traditional beret cap and heckle were replaced by Khaki turban with a blue band and "turra". Instead of plain title shoulders, these were embedded on a band of blue serge this time. A blue “Kamarband" and leather belt replaced the web belt. Whistle cords were thicker and hence more pronounced. An addition to the uniform was the formation sign—the CRPF crest—in light blue colour on the left hand sleeve. White spates added a touch of silver.

The contingent comprising 75 officers and men and 85 bandsmen was led by Assistant Commandant Bhupinder Singh of Group Centre, New Delhi who has had the distinction of leading Republic Day contingents six times before. He had previouly led two contingents each of Officers Training Unit (OTU), NCC and CRPF.

Men of the contingent were drawn from the Battalions in Delhi only in view of emphasis on economy.

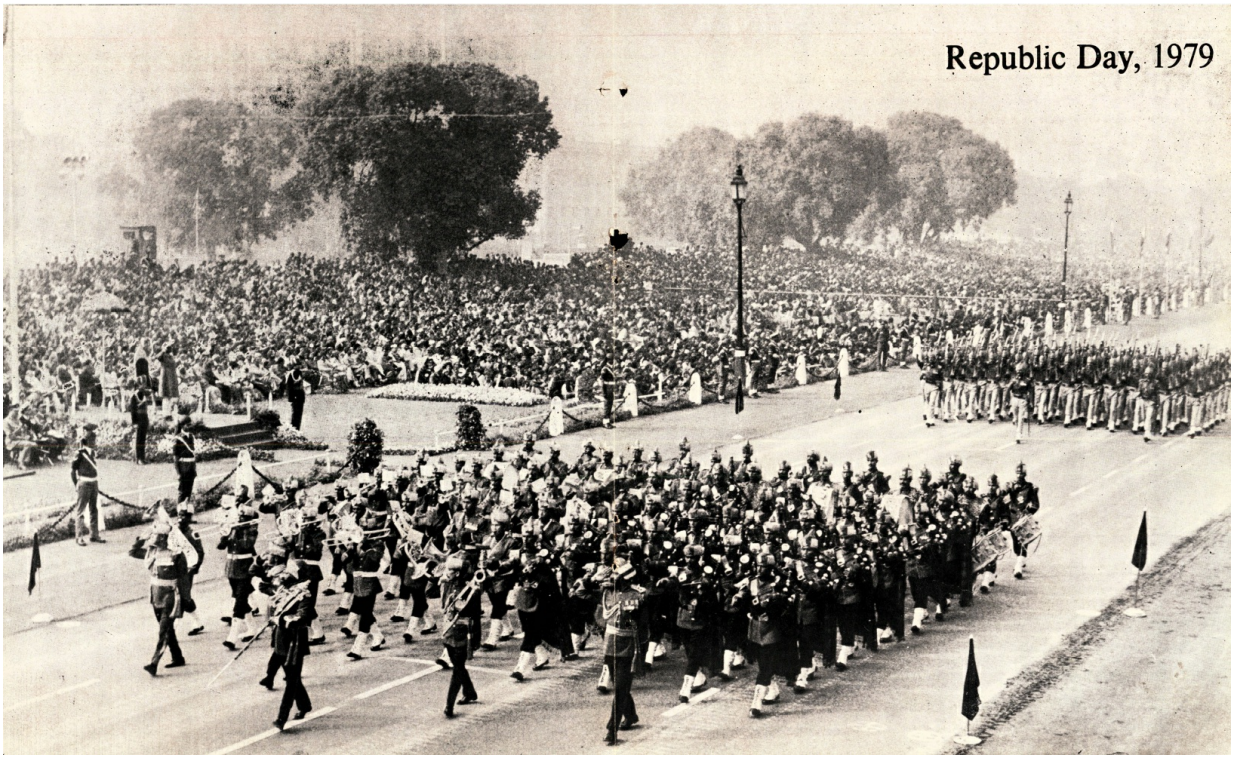
The pipe-and-brass band was led by Band Major Inspector Gurdial Singh who had the honour to lead bands on many a prestigious occasion in India and abroad.

Brass band led by Inspector Dalip Singh comprised persons from the Group Centres of New Delhi and Ajmer. Dalip Singh was band major of India’s peace-keeping force deputed to Congo under the aegis of UN in 1962-63. Persons of the pipe band were taken from Group Centres of New Delhi, Durgapur and Gandhinagar.

Band played "Sher Jawan" while passing the saluting base.

Director-General joins the men as they celebrate after the parade.





Republic Day, 1979



2 THE INDIAN EXPRESS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER

(8) NATIONAL HERALD

Hari Chand sets
he trend:
natmen follow it

By A. T. P. SARATHY
Express News Service

BANGKOK, Dec 14.

last India won a gold medal:
r silver-gilt, because there
o golds offered. It was won
gh the stout-hearted Pun-
policeman 23-year-old Hari
d. who

ia win
ee gold
dals

BANGKOK, Dec 14.
won three gold medals
silver on the sixth day
ighth Asian Games here

Chand gave India their
when he won the 10,000
with a time of 30:07.75.
the turn of the wrestlers
t Rajinder Singh rallied
Devaajav of Mongolia in

was the case with the men
hers but Krishna Das did
tremely well to score 271
out of 360 to place eigh
hind the winner, who sco
in the 70-metre event ar
despite the lack of sopr
equipment and a pair of
ars to take note of the
the target so that an
ment in the bow neces
be made.

India picked up tw
ver-gilt medals when
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evening. Karatar (
Rajinder Singh (9
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on whom so muc
built, settled for
not enter the fr
team compensated
getting through
with a 3-0 dec
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Placings of ot
48-kg: Ashok
Rajinder Singh
(6th)

Hari Chand who gave India their first gold

bag

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Hari Ch
barefoot an
1976 Olympi
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athletic polic

Anusuya withdrawn

Continued from page 1

the Burmese. At once he was de
mined not to lose the lead
any cost and his tactics "thanke
Almighty" clicked.

The day, indeed, had begun
a note of promise for India, for i
very opening event of the ath
programme, the 110 metres h
heat 1, Satvir Singh qualified
best on the basis of the best
for losers. He actually finished
and only the first three fro
heat are eligible to qualify.
as well as the fifth finishing
Ishtiaq of Malaysia, returned
timing among the losers.

Hari Chand,]
strike gold;

BANGKOK, Dec. 14 (PTI, UNI) —
long distance runner, setting the pace for the
Asian Games Athletics Championship here to

Giving a brilliantly
display against Mongolia
warts, matmen lifted
sagging sports image
heights when they captur
golds and one silver
wrestling matches.

First, Rajinder Singh,
74-kg weight class, cam
near defeat to turn
against Devaraj of
a much stronger and
lished grappler and had
a 2000 strong wildly
crowd on their feet.
chaired out of the mat
brilliant win.

In the 90 kilogramme
Kartar Singh who had
a fine win against his J
opponent, yesterday, a
vereted a near defeat
Mongolia's C. Gochostuin
thrilling victory pinnin
stocky opponent in
round.

Before the gold standa
hoisted Isdia's pride an
Hanuman's most
disciple Satpal, was
with a silver medal w
final bouts between Ja
Yatsu and Pakistan's
Iqbal going the Japane

The wrestling events
ed here tonight.

Hari Chand who ra
jiant race clocked 30:07
His timing fell
sian Record of 29
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Koko also of Burm
ed third.

Satpal, Satvir Singh
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urdles event finishing
in his heat but qualif
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The final will be con

silver

Hari Chand

India's haul of three 'golds'

By R. SRIMAN

BANGKOK, December 14.

AFTER a lapse of eight years the Indian national anthem was played for the first time in the Asian Games today, when Hari Chand ran a magnificent gold medal winning 10,000 metres race to the delirious cheering of a packed National Stadium.

Marmen Rajinder Singh and Kartar Singh took India's gold tally to three by winning the 74 and 90-kg class contests. Satpal grabbed a silver in the super-100-kg event.

The 28-year-old Central Reserve Police inspector literally burnt the clay track in his last lap, sprinting with a fantastic burst and plenty of stamina to spare. Since as he told me later that his main task to win the gold medal and timing or record did not matter much to him, his

winning time of 30 minutes 07.7 second is neither better than the Asian Games record timing of Sri Lankan Rosa (29:55.6) or his own best record at Montreal two years ago (28:48.72).

Nevertheless, it was a truly great run, for the diminutive Bajigar Besman kept himself at the helm for the best part of the race leading a bunch of six for more than 14 laps of the 25-lap race and then as the field narrowed down to three, he was still in the lead, ever ready to stave off the challenge grimly posed by two Burmese, Robert and Koko, who were following him like a shadow from the two Burmese hearing

jeet Singh, who, according to a care fully laid plan, kept alternating between early pace setting and handy among the leading bunch. for a stitch he developed in the he might well have contested silver with Robert. He finished eventually, behind a Chinese and these who were in the main bunch until the last 2,000 metres.

Hari Chand, who was also Asian champion in this event at the Asian athletic meet at Seoul in 1975, told me later that he had high hopes of winning the event from the moment he knew that the Japa Kamata was not

Singh and Sa
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ahead of secon
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ant Kumar came
at two with a timing
he third heat was wo
t Pin of Thailand
The following qualifi
final: Sriram Singh

Hari Chand : Asian Games' Best Performer

Inspector Hari Chand of the Central Reserve Police Force is the only Indian Athlete who bagged two gold medals at the Asian Games held at

Bangkok recently.

He warmed the hearts of all Indians by winning the very first gold medal for the country in athletics when he ran 10,000 metres in 30 minutes 7.7 seconds. He finished 50 yards ahead of Robert of Burma who won the second place. The second gold medal was claimed by the long distance ace by running 5,000 metres in 14 minutes 22 seconds.

The performance was hailed as a "Zetopekean feat" (Indian Express') and the one which "literally burnt the red clay track" ("Times of India") and Hari Chand was acclaimed as "India’s high-powered dynamo" ("Indian Express"), "Asian Games’ best performer" ("Hindu") and "India’s best in long distance events" (UNI).

In the words of A.T.P. Sarathy of the "Indian Express": Hari Chand swept over the last 300 metres with such grace and rhythm that no rival could live with him in that terrific final burst to win the 10,000 metres in 30 minutes 7.7 seconds. Small-made and compactly-built, Hari Chand did not break the Asian Games record which stood at 29:56.6 but his timing was considerably better than that registered by Japanese Hamada at Teheran in 1974, which was 30 : 50.0. And the added satisfaction was that our national flag went up the mast to the heartwarming strains of our anthem as Hari Chand went up to receive his medal, the first of the athletic events.

"The whole stadium rose as one man to cheer Hari Chand on the final lap as he put daylight between him and the second man Robert, who finished over 50 yards behind, but full marks to the Burmese duo who made it quite thrilling towards the end. Robert timed 30: 16.9 and Koko 30: 18.4."

On the last day of the athletics at the Asian Games, Hari Chand bagged the second gold in 5, 000 metres. Hari Chand led from the very start.

In the words of "Statesman": "Once again Hari Chand reserved himself and his energy for the lap that mattered. And here once he took off there was no catching up with him.

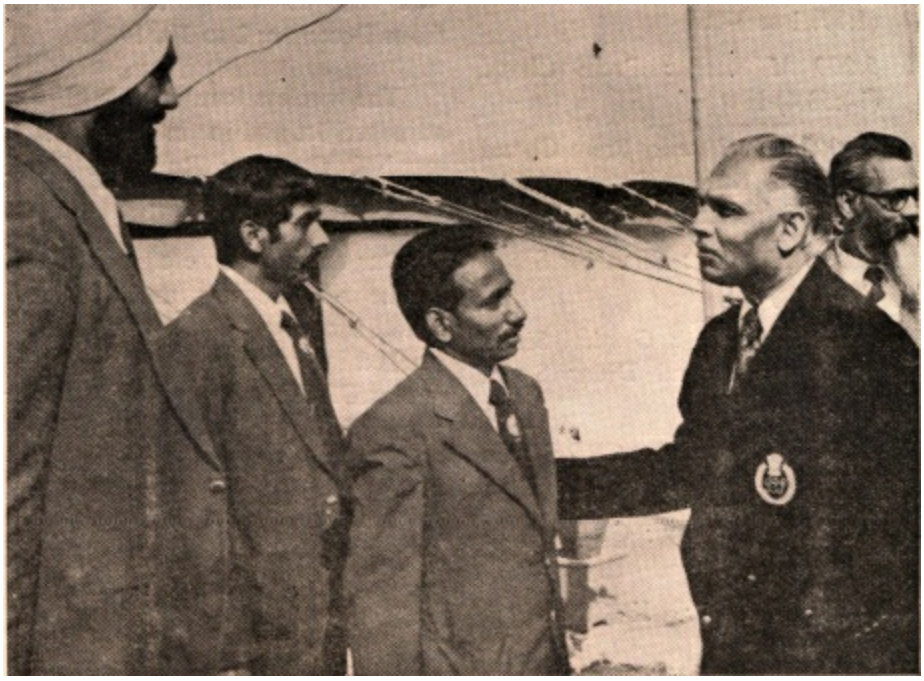
"Hari Chand clocked 14 minutes 22 seconds. He was within shouting distance of Shivnath Singh’s Teheran Asian Games record of 14 minutes 20.6 seconds".

To this 25-year-old cop also belongs the distinction of being the fastest Asian distance runner at Montreal Olympics. He had then completed 10,000 metres in 28 minutes 48.12 seconds, thereby becoming the first Asian to

cover the distance within 29 minutes.

Two more athletes took part in the Asian Games from amongst the Central Reserve Police Force. They were Sub-Inspector Pradeep Kumar and Inspector Raghbir Singh Bal. Pradeep Kumar achieved fourth position in 3,000 metres steeple chase. Inspector Raghbir Singh Bal, although he is full of promise and has previously won laurals in international meets, could not, however, secure any position at Bangkok.

—H. S. Sethi



Sh. R. C. Gopal, Director-General, has a word of encouragement for Hari Chand, Pradeep Kumar and R. S. Bal.

CPRF Win Invitation Athletic Meet

The All-India Invitation Athletic Meet, 1978 was held at the Model Town Stadium from Dec. 21 to 24, 1978. Teams of Air Force, Railways, Delhi Police and some local clubs and colleges participated. Main competitors were CRPF and Air Force. CRPF team won the overall championship.

The CRPF team won the championship of the meet with 91 points and the Air Force emerged as runners-up with 66 points.

In the meet, Const. Satyabir Singh cleared the bar at 1.98 metres in the

high jump which is 0.02 metres more than the CRPF record.

CRPF athletes who obtained any of the first three positions are as under : —

***400** M Race :* Madan Naik (50.7 sec)-II

***800** M Race :* T Kunjuman (1:57 sec)-I and Gurmukh Singh (1:57. 1 sec)-II

5,000 *M Race :* Prem Chand (14:58.4)-II

***10,000** M Race :* Prem Chand (31:08)-I, Rasdev Singh (31:14)-II and S Yohanan(31:55)-III.

***110** M Hurdles :* Bhanwar Singh (15.8sec)-III.

***400** M Hurdles :* Gurdial Singh (55.9 sec)-II and Didar Singh (56.3 sec)-III.

***4×100** M Relay:* CRPF team (43.5 sec)-II.

***4×400** M Relay :* CRPF team (3:23)-II.

Broad Jump : K Sudakaran (5-77 M)-I

High Jump : Satyabir Singh (1.98 M)-I and Prabhati Lal (1.80 M)-III.

Triple Jump : K Sudakaran (14.53 M)-I, Iqbal Singh (14.06 M)-II and B. Datta (13.97 M)-III.

Pole Vault : Prem Chandran (3.70 M)-I and Janak Chand (3.20 M)-III,

Shot put : APS Mann (14.64 M) II.

Hammer Throw : J S Bhullar (54.40 M)-I.

Javelin : B Shushelan (63.62 M)-I, Nadarajan (62.32 M)-II, and Ram Shankar (61.84 M)-III.

Discus Throw : A P S Mann (43.62 M)-I and H S Bhullar (42.84)-II

Wireless Team Shine At Police Duty Meet

XXII All India Police Duty Meet was held at Madhuban, Karnal from December 2 to 10, 1978.

The wireless team of CRPF was adjudged 1st and in individual skill test NK Operator Ramphal Singh won the second position.

Our marksmen were graded third in the rifle shooting and fourth in pistol shooting. There was thus a marked improvement in rifle shooting as CRPF had obtained the fifth position last year. Pistol shooting was a shade better

than the last year’s fifth position.

Drivers were placed third in the MT. competition.

In the First Aid competition, CRPF team secured fifth position. NK Ishwar Chand got second position in viva voce.

CRPF HUMBLE ITBP TO LIFT UN V'BALL TITLE

CRPF overpowered I.T.B.P. in a tense and action-packed final match of the UN Volleyball Championships played at New Delhi on October 26, 1978. It lasted for 91 minutes and went into five games.

Although CRPF had lost the first game 12-15 in 15 minutes but they came into their stride and with better team work and court-craft did not allow ITBP to overthrow them and won the next two games at 15-8 and 15-4 in only 38 minutes.

In the 4th game, ITBP fought back gallantly, won the game by 15-12 which lasted for 25 minutes. This was the longest game and both the teams had to fight hard for every point.

In the decider, CRPF gave no chance to ITBP who were seen backpedalling and prevailed upon them winning the game and match at 15-8 in 17 minutes. The chief architects for CRPF victory were Satvinder Singh, Laxmanan, A. George and Rohtas.

CRP Athletes Shine

The CRPF team had participated in the 44th Rajasthan State Athletic Championship and II Shree Ram Singh All-India Athletic Meet held at Tonk and Jaipur respectively from January 12 to 14, 1979. CRPF won the championship in both the meets. L/Nk Satyabir Singh cleared the bar at 1.98 metres in high jump.

SI MM Patil beat Ratan Singh of services in 1,500 metres. Ratan Singh had bronze medal in the Asian Games held at Bangkok. CRP athletes created 12 new meet records.

HARI CHAND IS SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR

Ace middle distance runner Sri Ram Singh, who defied health problems

to win brilliantly the 800 metres gold in the Asian Games at Bangkok is the first person to be given the "Natinoal Award for Valour in Sports," reports PTI.

The trophy has been instituted by the Delhi Sports Journalists' Association in memory of Mr. B.C. Saxena, Sports Editor of the "Hindustan Times".

The DSJA's award committee unanimously decided to award the J.D. Tytler Memorial Trophy for Outstanding Sportsman for the Year 1978 to Hari Chand, winner of two gold medals at the Bangkok Asiad.

Geeta Zutshi, winner of a gold and a silver at Bangkok Asiad, will get Air-India trophy for Outstanding Sportswoman.

NATIONAL WRESTLING

Rustam-e-Hind Title For Ishwar Singh

Bouts for title of Rustam-e-Hind and National Wrestling Championship (Indian style) were held at Rohtak from November 22 to 26, 1978.

Inspector Ishwar Singh of CRPF won the Rustam-e-Hind title. In all, CRPF won two gold, 3 silver and one bronze medals. CRPF team was adjudged as runners-up.

Following are the results :-

SI Raghubir Singh (Light Heavy Weight) I

Ct. Rati Ran (Bantam Weight) I

NK Ram Raj (Middle Weight) II

Ct. Sri Ram (Pin Weight) II

Nk Yashpal Singh (Light Heavy Weight) II

NK Gorakhnath (Heavy Weight) III



Ishwar Singh



Group photograph of the Delhi Range wrestling team which won XII Inter-Range wrestling championship.

Scindia Gold Cup

All-India Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament was held at Gwalior from Dec. 15 to 31. CRPF hockey team participated in this tournament and emerged as runners-up. Before bowing down to Western Railways, Bombay 4-5 in final, the CRPF team defeated Army Central Command team 2-0 and Corps of Signals, Jullundur in a tie-breaker 8-9.

PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

To appraise anything is to set a value on it. In one sense there is no such thing as a universally accepted value. For example, the value established for a house will vary, depending on whether it is appraised for insurance purposes, for tax purposes, for inheritence purposes etc.

The essence of appraisal is that one human being is making a judgement about certain aspects of another being or thing. In case of employees, he is not making a total judgement **of** the other person's worth but is judging his present or future usefulness to a job.

This, in itself, is a serious responsibility. For example, in CRPF, it matters a lot towards the promotion, confirmation, crossing **of** efficiency bar

and **for** all important appointments. In fact the future **of** an individual to a great extent depends upon the performance appraisal only. So, the superior officer should treat the subject of employee appraisals as a serious matter for which they are accountable. They should recognise the probable impact involved. Fundamentally the appraisal of an employee should represent the honest effort of the reporting officer to collect relevant information and judge its meaning for a particular application to the best of his ability.

Factors

Factors that are judged in appraisal tend to fall into two categories i.e. objective judgement and subjective judgement. Objective factors focus on hard facts, measurable results, quantity, quality etc. Subjective judgements tend to represent opinions such as those about attitude, personality and adaptability. You can be firmer about appraisal of objective factors than about those involving opinions only. But even subjective factors can be rated with confidence if supported by documented incidents.

A good performance rating should be based on facts. Can you cite actual incidents where you may have had to advise him, guide him or speak to him about his improvement in any field. Answering these questions makes your rating less opinionated and consequently more valid and worthwhile.

Interview System

People like to know how they shape us, as long as your evaluation is fair and constructive. The actual rating is like a doctor’s diagnosis. It does not do the patient any good until the theraphy is prescribed. In the case of merit rating this cure takes place when the superior officer or reporting officer sits down with his subordinates to show him where he stands and what he can do to improve.

by
I. S. DAGAR

Informal discussions of rating with an individual will certainly be useful. However, here too the appraising officer may follow certain guidelines :—

(i) Give an employee a clear understanding of how well his boss thinks he is doing his job.

(ii) Provide him with a chance to ask questions about your opinions and to give his views on his own efforts.
(iii) Clear up any misunderstanding about what you expect from him on the job.
(iv) Set a course for the individual to improve his attitude.
(v) Build a strong relationship based on mutual confidence between supervising officer and his subordinates.

Create Confidence

I think, such sort of informal discussions to improve upon one's weak points should definitely create confidence. Periodic performance reviews help a superior officer to point out strength and weaknesses of an individual so that he can cultivate the former and correct the latter.

Recognise those who have exceptional ability. Weed out those who are not qualified for the work they are doing. Don't be so tough on **a** poor performer. Be sure that your treatment of him has encouraged **the** best kind **of** performance. Otherwise, **he** may **feel** that **his** poor showing **is** more of your fault than **his. Be** firm. Nothing **is to be** gained by being soft. If **his** work has **been** bad tell him **so.**

Towards Better Understanding

While there are number of approaches one might use, I have listed out the following steps that lay **a** pretty good path towards understanding and acceptance of appraisal :—

1. Compare the accomplishments of the individual with specific targets. Be specific as to what was expected and how close the individual has come to meeting these expectations.
2. Be sure to give adequate credit for what he has accomplished. Give him a commendation letter/entry for the good work done.
3. Review those things which have not been accomplished. Emphasise where improvement is needed.
4. Never compare him with a third person.
5. Agree on the work to **be** completed ahead.
6. Review what you can do to **be** of greater help. Improvement **is a** mutually dependent activity.

Avoid Halo Effect

Nearly everybody has **a** tendency to let one favourable or unfavourable trait influence his judgement of an individual **as a** whole. This **is** called the halo effect. **A** reporting officer may feel Mr. 'X' **is a** hard person to socialise with and that his attitude **is** wrong. If the reporting officer writes . his whole judgement on this trait, that becomes **a** halo effect whereas work of Mr. 'X' **is** outstanding or very good and professionally **he is** very sound.

On the other hand, reporting officer may be so impressed with the loyalty of Mr. 'Z' that he may tend to overlook his other shortcomings. Every kind of halo effect is bad.

Know the Reasons of Appraisal

Asstt. Commandant 'X' is at lunch with the DIGP. What do you think of Mr. 'Z', he is asked by the DIGP. Asstt. Comdt. 'X' is flattered that his opinion is sought by the DIG. He launches in to a fairly detailed description of X's strength and weaknesses.

Regardless of whether the substance of his comments is favourable or not, he is acting unethically. He does not know the purpose for which the information has been asked and therefore can judge neither the impact his comments will have nor whether his evaulation is based on sufficient relevant information. In such situations, one has to be very careful before uttering a word.

To Be Tough or Lenient

Few men are good in everything or poor in everything. If you overrate your subordinates, you are not fair to the men who are really good. So you have to judge from every angle.

You should not be too tough also. It is foolish to expect the impossible from the people. It is unwise to be so strict in your standards that no one can please you. So, evaluation should be fair and judicious. Appraise on the basis of sufficient and relevant information.

Plain, old bias or prejudice is something that will ruin an otherwise good appraisal. Ask yourself : "Am I measuring this man's performance only against his job or am I dragging in the way he dresses, his caste/religion etc ? Over emphasizing a single incident will also distort your rating.

If we recognise the basic value of human being, we must acknowledge that making and communicating an appraisal of an individual involves ethical considerations. The appraiser should honestly try to collect sufficient representative, relevant information on which to make his appraisal and, where necessary, should communicate appraisal in such a way as not to mislead.

NEW LIFE FOR A NAIK'S SON

The **12** year-old Master Mohin-der Singh, son of Naik Dabal Singh of Group Centre, Rampur was suffering from rheumatic heart disease as diagnosed by the Group Centre hospital. His case was referred to the Chief Medical Officer, Base Hospital, New Delhi who, in turn, referred it to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

At the AIIMS he was advised replacement of "mitpal valve". This was too expensive for the low-paid Naik. The approximate cost of the valve and oxygenator and medicines was to be Rs. 8,000 besides other expenditure of the similar amount.

Hence DIGP, Patna was requested for a grant of Rs. 8,000 from the CRPF Welfare Fund as a special case. The DIG ruled that the patient should be sent to the hospital at Vellore which was a recognised institution for treatment of Central Govt, employees and their families.

Base Hospital, New Delhi approved the suggestion. Accordingly the case was referred to Shri Stanley John, at CMC Hospital, Vellore which accepted the patient.

As the parents of the patient were not able to bear such heavy expenditure at the initial stage, the proposal for grant of advance from CWF was sent to Directorate-General through DIGP and IGP.

The Vellore Institute intimated that one of the valves of the patient was damaged and required replacement. The cost of the treatment and valve was to be approximately Rs. 16,000. The Department agreed to incur the expenditure.



Master Mohinder Singh

Master Mohinder Singh was operated upon on September 19, 1978. The operation was successful and the boy is now living a normal life—a second life to him.

The Group Centre and the RTC-2, Avadi afforded maximum help and arranged blood donors for the patient. —K.P. **Dutta**

THE CHALLENGE OF SAMASTIPUR

by
V. D. SEHGAL

Samastipur first hit the headlines in January 1975 when the then Union Minister of Railways, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, was killed there in a bomb explosion. It again came into limelight in November 1978 when by-election to the Lok Sabha seat from here took place. The seat had been vacated by the present Chief Minister of Bihar in 1977.

When the 18 Coys of C.R.P.F. from 10, 11, 17, 30 and 47 Battalions were Ordered to move to Samastipur and I was put in operational command of these Coys, I thought that the Force being deployed was excessive. But on reaching Samastipur on 20th November, 1978, I was told of a large number of BMP, the Home Guards and the District Police men also

requisitioned for the purpose. Slowly, however the reality dawned upon me and I realised the enormity of the responsibility.

The constituency is fringed by the districts of Begusarai and Muzaffarpur which are notorious for antisocial disturbances. The holocaust of Bajitpur was fresh in the minds of the public. Samastipur by-election coming on the heels of Chikmagalur, had its immense political importance. The intelligence reports were gloomy and the authorities were expecting the worst to happen. The stir on the issue of reservation of jobs for the backward classes had made the atmosphere explosive and clashes were taking place. The division had become so prominent and emotions so high. The idea of a peaceful poll was considered wishful thinking.

In addition to Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta of the Janata Party and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha of Congress (I), 21 other candidates were in the field.

Having talked to the Supdt. of Police, I briefed all detachment Commanders/Coy Commanders of the C.R.P.F. on November 21,1978.

A rally was held at Samastipur and it was addressed by the District Magistrate and the Supdt. of Police. I was also asked to address the rally. I made it clear that we had gone to Samastipur for the purpose of ensuring peaceful compaigning, free and fair poll and protection to the weaker sections so that every body could exercise his or her right of franchise without fear. I also warned the unlawful elements that the C.R.P.F. meant business.

Immediately after the rally, a flag march in which smartly turned-out men and officers of C.R.P.F. went round the entire constituency spread over more than 200 sq. miles. This was repeated on 22 November. This had the desired effect.

As per the deployment plan, C.R.P.F. was deployed in pockets such as Bubhutipur, Dalsingh Sarai, Tajpur, Maduabad, Dumri, Vidya-pati Nagar, Mohiuddin Nagar, Pata-lia, Musrigharan, Sarai Ranjan, Waini etc, which were considered to be the troublesome areas.



A CRPF Constable stands guard at strong room where ballot boxes were kept.

Also, right from the day of arrival in Samastipur, CRPF was deployed at public meetings where disturbances were expected. This disappointed those who wanted to have such fun. No incident was allowed to take place. It may be mentioned that violence was taking place at public meetings addressed by VIPs before the induction of the CRPF.



CRP jawans guarding the venue of counting as a precautionary step.

Shri B.K. Jha, IPS, DIGP CRPF Patna arrived in Samastipur on November 24, 1978 to supervise the operations. Next day, he met the Additional IGP Shri Fazal Ahmad who was camping in Samastipur for election bandobust. The Additional IGP informed him that the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, the State Chief Minister and the local administration were depending upon the C.R.P.F. and had immense faith in its operational efficiency.

On November 26, 1978 polling started on a peaceful though tense note.

News of trouble from various spots started pouring in. I was informed that Shri Kamleshwar Paswan, Bihar Minister for Social Welfare, was beleagured and beaten up by a mob and a C.R.P.F. Head Constable of 10 Battalion had rescued the Minister by putting his own life in danger. This was acknowledged by Shri Paswan himself. Shri C. C. Poonacha, Asstt. Commandant, 10 Bn. showed presence of mind and took the Minister away to a place of safety in Samastipur.

Similarly while I was on my way from Tajpur to Pusa I saw a mob of about 300 miscreants equipped with lathis advancing to capture a booth in Gangapur area. Luckily 2 patrolling parties of A and F Coys of 47 Battalion, C. R. P. F. also arrived on the spot and we chased the mob away before they could do any damage.

Although there were instances of stabbing and pistol firing in some other places also, not a single untoward incident occurred in the areas where C.R.P.F. was deployed.

But our job was not yet finished. The Force remained deployed in those areas as the situation had become more tense after the polling.

On the day of counting, the local authorities decided that only C.R.P.F. will be deployed for protection of ballot boxes and for bandobust at the venue of counting. Four Coys were required to be deployed round the clock till the counting was completed and result declared.

The venue of counting, which was in tents, and could be easily set on fire was cordoned on all sides and the area was cleared of stones and brickbats. Our arrangements were found so effective that the local SP could not help remarking : "Even a fly cannot enter". Ultimately the result was declared in the afternoon of November 29, 1978.

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta was declared victorious.

The District Magistrate, Samastipur, who was also the returning officer, gratefully acknowledged the services rendered by C.R.P.

BATTLE AGAINST ACIDITY

Acidity, which is the predominant sign of peptic ulcer type diseases, is recognised from the typical symptoms of "hunger pain" and "heart bum". The disease is not evenly distributed throughout the country. It is common in Assam, Bengal, South India and Kashmir but rare in Punjab and Uttar

Pradesh.

Common Causes

It was believed for many years that protein deficiency, hot food and spices were responsible for high incidence of the disease in South India. It should be remembered that in the causation of peptic ulcer "what is eaten" is not important but "how it is eaten". The type of food which requires thorough mastication inhibits ulceration because saliva contains alkaline mucin which has got a buffering action on acid peptin activity.

The incidence of ulceration in South India is more than in Punjab as South Indians take rice and sloppy food whereas Punjabis take chapati which requires thorough mastication. - Acidity was thought to be a disease of high social status but in South India most of the patients are poor.

Diet

Dietary measures in the treatment of acidity are important but they are traditional rather than scientific. Milk is prescribed as diet. The concept of milk therapy is based on the buffering action on acid but its effect lasts for a short time only.

Frequent small feedings are equivalent to the use of antacids and presence of food in the stomach prolongs the action of antacids. During an attack, complete physical and mental rest is advised.

Relief of symptoms does not mean the healing of ulcer. Relief can occur in few days but healing may take six weeks or even more. Such patients must avoid alcohol and smoking.

Hurried intake of food, long hours without food and food containing chilly and spices be better avoided. Simple food when taken in small quantity at frequent intervals helps to prevent acidity. It is advised that food should be chewed well so that the buffering action of saliva is adequate.

In the battle of acidity remember 3 slogans.

AVOID HURRY
AVOID WORRY
SIMPLIFY CURRY

Drug Treatment

Excepting the anti-secretory compounds and antacids no suitable drug is available to inhibit the aggressive acid peptic factor or to increase the defensive mucin factor.

However, gastric antacids are the most abused group of drugs. This is largely due to irresponsible publicity. People have come to believe that they are constantly fighting a battle against acidity. So whenever there is any upset of stomach, they take antacid.

Sodium bicarbonate which is commonly known as "soda" is very popular because of the easy availability, rapid action and apparent benefit by the expulsion of gas. But prolonged use of soda and other antacids is harmful as excessive neutralization of gastric content inhibits action of gastric enzyme.

Recent theories

Recent researches in India show that vegetable banana helps to control acidity by inhibiting acid secretion and increasing mucin component of stomach. This may open a new era in the treatment. Ayurveda recommends intake of ghee and other fatty materials along with drugs of plant origin.

Postscript

Although acidity or peptic ulcer is a common disease and has been prevalent through centuries, the cause of the disease is not known. Nor has effective treatment yet been evolved. But the patients of peptic ulcer should not be disheartened as the existing methods of treatment provide over 50 per cent cure of the patients and in severe cases surgical interference helps a lot.

It is advisable that a patient suffering from peptic ulcer should seek medical advice at the earliest opportunity. Earlier the diagnosis and treatment, better is the prognosis.

—Dr. G. C. Sotpathy

Medical Facilities

The Government have categorised the CRPF personnel as Defence personnel for purpose of priority in the allotment of payward rooms in the 5% quota of total beds allotted for Government servants and Defence personnel in the medical college hospitals in the State of Kerala.

The decision followed a request by the Commandant of 18 Battalion to

that effect.

GOOD PATIENT

Patient : Doc, I'm not feeling any better.

Doctor : Did you follow the directions on the bottle ?

Patient : Yes, it said to keep the bottle tightly capped.

COMMUNAL RIOTS TODAY ARE GOONDA OPERATIONS

Communal riots in recent years are qualitatively different from those in pre-partition and immediate post-partition years, from 1946 to 1950. There have been two major developments in the post-independence era.

First, practically all the social malcontents have joined one party or the other. They are almost evenly distributed. Secondly, communal riots have almost ceased to be a fight between the two communities. They are goonda operations with the approval of patrons who have, over the years, built up virtual arsenals of licensed and unlicensed fire-arms.

No realistic strategy to deal with communal riots can be devised unless there is an end to complaints about unchangeable factors like what happened in India from the tenth century to August 15, 1947 or the potential or actual role of Pakistan and Bangladesh in directly or indirectly fanning disturbances in India.

Reports

All the major communal riots in the country for the last 12 years or so have been the subject of thick reports of commissions of inquiry, headed by eminent judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts. A study of these reports gives no scope for shifting the responsibility for the occurrence of riots from the administration to the people.

Serious administrative failures **were** mostly **due** to neglect of basic deficiencies, poor general health of the administration, reluctance to assume responsibility, muddle-head-edness and wishful thinking. This message is writ large across both the Raghubar Dayal Commission on the Ranchi-Hatia riots of 1967 and the Reddy. Commission on the communal riots in

Ahmedabad in 1969.

We should get rid of the "sudden outburst" theory. There are always numerous signs of tension which any alert intelligence agency can see. Often enough, preparations are made to store brickbats, acid bulbs, knives and other lethal weapons. Small incidents do not evoke the heavy-handed response which is essential.

Deficiencies in the number of police personnel and equipment have, in many cases, been removed but the greatest deficiency remains demoralisation and lack of initiative. When a crisis breaks out, officers at the level of SHOs, Deputy Superintendents of Police, SDMs, Additional SPs. and ADMs run to the nearest telephone. District Magistrates arc often on the hot line with the state capital. In the state capital itself there are several voices. While this goes on, the rioters do not wait.

by
N. S. Saksena

Within half an hour or so of the start of a communal incident, anti-social elements intervene on a mass scale and loot shops. Sometimes, shops looted and buildings burnt are clearly pre-targeted. In some instances, even pre-selected localities are burnt down.

In the Meerut communal riots of December 11, 1973, this was proved conclusively. Within 15 minutes of the incident which led to riots, there was widespread use of brickbats and acid bulbs. Petrol was used to burn selected shops. All this showed not only preparedness but a good deal of scheming. Again, a study of post-mortem reports of stabbing victims in recent riots in north India can prove that the stabbings were professionally executed. The nature of the wounds showed training in the use of knives. This is not the result of a frenzied communal outburst but a case of goondas wreaking havoc as part of a plan.

Goondas cannot be regulated by rules or hints, explicit or implicit. One cannot divide them into a number of groups say, three, and lay down a policy of non-interference with one group, quick interference with another and partial interference with the third. These divisions cannot be permanent, and change with each administration. It is also not possible to have a "gentleman’s understanding" with goondas allowing them to indulge in

everything except communal riots and atrocities on Harijans.

Even more important, policemen who, until yesterday, behaved like mice, cannot start roaring like lions as soon as a communal riot starts. Repeated communal riots after an interval of a few years in Aligarh, Delhi (Sadar Bazar), Hyderabad, Meerut, Ranchi and other places prove that the immediately preceding outburst of violence was not ruthlessly suppressed with all the legal means available.

Remarkable

Communal riots went on increasing from 1966 to 1969 when 603 people were killed in a single year. From 1967 to 1970 the **average** number of people killed was 321 a year. The figure fell to 103 in 1971 **and** to an average of less than 60 per year in the six years from 1972 to 1977. This was **a** remarkable achievement of which the administration of big sub-continent like India can be proud. What were the causes of this success ?

There was an expansion of the Central Reserve Police Force by eight new battalions and since CRPF units were located in practically all states, any Chief Minister could get **a** few battalions within 24 hours. Moreover, as a result of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, such assistance was made free so that there was no financial hesitation on the part of states.

The police wireless network was also expanded by more than six times in eight years. The interval between an SOS from a state government and an order to units to move out was only a few minutes. As many as five battalions (about 3,000 men) could be concentrated within 48 hours in any affected area. This made widespread and long-lasting riots such as those in Rourkela, Orissa (1964), Ranchi-Hatia, Bihar (1967) and Ahmedabad (1969) practically impossible.

It was also understood that, in contrast to student or labour mobs, there was to be no hesitation in firing on communally-frenzied mobs indulging in murder, loot and arson.

Finally, as a result of recommendations of the National Integration Council, state governments stopped withdrawing communal riot prosecutions. Before 1970, several cases were withdrawn. In 1970, only 10 were withdrawn in 1971 only five and in 1972 none. The message went home.

Resources

The success achieved from 1972 to 1977 shows that the price to be paid for reducing communal rioting is quite modest—pinpointing faults in the administration rather than blaming the people, adequate paramilitary forces, no hesitation in firing on assassins, looters and arsonists, if other means fail and, most important, keeping goondas in control on a 365-day basis. Criminal behaviour operates on risk. Unless communal rioters find the price too heavy, no appeals are going to deter them.

The resources at the disposal of the authorities have improved so remarkably during the last 10 years that a drastic reduction of communal riots should be very easy. This was convincingly proved in U.P. which has a very bad record of communal riots throughout this century; in 1970 when the no-nonsense policy of the then chief minister towards goondas of all hues led to results which can never be surpassed, namely, not a single person got even a scratch in communal riots, which dropped to zero (The "Times of India" January 21, 1971).

If it is accepted that the background of communal riots is a general attitude of leniency towards goondas the vast majority of whom are members of different parties, the remedy advocated by the All India Congress Committee panel on minorities in 1973 makes good sense. It laid down :—

"In case a riot continues for more than 12 hours, the immediate local officers should be taken to task. If it is not controlled within 24 hours, the Home Secretary, the Chief Secretary and the Inspector-General of Police should be held responsible and, if the violence goes beyond 48 hours, the responsibility must be placed squarely on the state government". If the time limit is multiplied by four, no one would call it too harsh.

CRPF MEN CAPTURE DACOIT

Some portion of Purnea District in the north-east of Bihar remains cut off from the rest of the district. Owing to the undeveloped communication system and its border with West Bengal, dacoities and robberies in this area are a common feature. After committing crimes, the criminals escape to West Bengal and, at times, cross over to Nepal. The bandits had become so bold that many dacoities were committed during the day.

Under these circumstances, a CRPF post with 2 Sections strength from 11 Bn CRPF was established in Mohanpur village in early 1977 for carrying out extensive patrolling as an anti-dacoity measure.

On October 28, 1978, a dacoit, after committing dacoity in village Kholbaga, took shelter in the village of Jarlohi Nokdehri, 3 Kms away from the Mohanpur post of the CRPF. On getting this information, the SHO Mohanpur police post and SI Hans Raj of CRPF planned to raid the hide-out.

After sealing all the escape routes, the village was raided on the morning of October 30, 1978 and searched. During the search, a person made an attempt to escape under the cover of darkness. He was challenged by the CRPF and captured. He was later identified as one Charitra Mandal who was allegedly involved in a number of dacoities, robberies and other crimes. His father, Damodar Mandal, was also alleged to be a notorious dacoit.

IN SERVICE OF THE NATION

CRP helps restore order in many States

We have, in these columns, covered the part played by the CRPF in humanitarian acts like donation of blood and rescue of the marooned, in ensuring impartial elections in Chikmagalur and Samastipur, in dealing with the extremists and anti-social elements. Here are some more reports of the Force going to the aid of local administrations in dealing with various situations during the months of October, November and December 1978: —

Assam

Communal tension prevailed due to clashes among the Bengalis and the Assamese immediately after the Bordoli Trophy football final match held during August 1978. The local police handled the situation very tactfully but tension spread in almost all parts of Assam. CRPF had to rush extra Coys to assist the local administration to maintain law and order.

Bihar

During the period under report, Bihar was in turmoil over Government’s job reservation policy. Students reacted to the policy of the Government and anti-reservationists continued to attack railway and other Government property. The educational institutions became targets for vandalism. A

serious situation had developed requiring deployment of two extra Battalions of CRPF.

Delhi

The three-day Samagam of Nirankaris was held near India Gate, New Delhi from November 4, 1978. The Akalis had planned to register their protest on November 5, 19 78 against the holding of the Nirankari Samagam. The trouble suddenly started at Bangla Sahib on this day. The processionists damaged Gole Dakhana and burnt police vehicles and DTC buses etc. Two CRPF vehicles were also damaged due to stone-throwing. Besides resorting to lathi-charge, Delhi police also fired tear smoke shells to disperse the violent mobs at different places. CRPF units fired under the orders of local authorities.

Twenty-eight CRPF personnel were injured in stone-throwing. A Constable of Delhi Police and two civilians died. A large number **of** CRPF personnel were deployed to handle the situation. They handled the situation effectively and with utmost restraint.



CRPF men patrolling in the town of Aligarh.



A helpless crowd which includes the State PWD Minister (in white "dhoti") anxiously awaits CRP men and the rescued.

Lok Sabha took a historic decision to imprison the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, on December 19, 1978. CRPF was deployed extensively to assist the Delhi Administration in the maintenance of law and order in the capital.

Two additional Battalions were made available to Delhi Administration on the "occasion of the Kisan Rally held in the capital on December 23, 1978. The six Battalions already deployed were also utilised for arrangements in connection with the rally. In addition, one ad hoc Battalion was also formed and kept as reserve.

Kerala

On November 4, 1978 due to heavy incessant rains, low-lying areas of Trivandrum city and around were submerged in flood water. Normal life and communications were disrupted. Personnel of 56 Battatli-on CRPF rescued hundreds of marooned people to safer places and also extended all possible help to local administration. Shri B. S. Sastry, DIG Southern Range, Trivandrum commended the service rendered by the CRPF personnel. ["People are used to viewing CRPF as a FORCE, but now they have seen it as a SERVICE"] he said.

Uttar Pradesh

The law and order situation in U.P. had deteriorated. CRP units moved to Meerut to tackle the Students' trouble, in Kanpur and Lucknow to control Nirankari-Akali clashes and in Aligarh to bring peace and tranquillity in riot-affected areas. In Aligarh, CRPF men assisted local police in raiding and patrolling the disturbed areas and keeping constant watch over the situation. As a result, it has been possible for the local administration to relax the curfew hours.

CRPF personnel relieved PAC from Aligarh. Two Companies of 46 Battalion CRPF assisted local administration in maintaining law and order during the by-election held at Fatehpur.



Controlling the crowd on the occasion of Kisan Rally in New Delhi.

CRPF men assisted Aligarh police in apprehending 72 antisocial persons and recovery of 5 fire-arms, and other lethal weapons.



CRPF helps bring peace to the riot-hit Aligarh.



Rajasthani dance by the men of Kohima Range.



The CRAPLER

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"I do nol mind if you lose, but YOlt must put every ounce of your energy into the competitions" — Director-General Gopal's advice to the athletes and sportsmen during the 28th All-India Police Games at Lucknow.

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Director-General R. C. Gopal receiving Police Games Athletics Championship trophy from Governor Tapase of U. P.

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IN THIS ISSUE

Sports and Athletics : This issue highlights the 28th All-India Police Games held at Lucknow and contains special reports on the athletic championship that CRPF won, the place the Force occupied in various other games and the incentives given to the leading sportsmen and athletes.

There is also a special report on Hari Chand by R. Sriman, the Sports Editor of the "Times of India".

Community Control of Police : I. S. Dagar discusses the question of police-community relations in all its aspects and makes a strong plea for the community control over police. This essay had won commendation of the judges for the all-India essay competition organised by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

What Makes a Leader : "Leadership at all levels is an art that goes beyond laws, customs and rules of thumb", says K. M. Mathur in this study of the various theories on the making of a leader.

Police Messes in U.P. Before Independence : Shri N. S. Saksena recalls as to how the police messes used to function in U. P. during the pre-independence days (1941-45).

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Run, Run all the Time

—by R. Sriman

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POLICE MESSES IN U.P. BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

I am grateful to "the Crapler," for giving me an opportunity to recount certain facets of my police life. One's personal life is of no consequence to others. Therefore I have carefully selected only those portions, which display the manner in which police work has been done in the last four decades or deal with the problems which senior police officers have to face. It will be presumptuous for me to teach lessons; our ideas and methods must change because life changes. Again truth has many facets and it is certain that I must have missed several of these. With these remarks I resume the narration, begun in "the Crapler" of December 31, 1978.

It may be of some historical interest to know how police lines messes functioned in U. P. in the years 1941-45. During these years I was Assistant Supdt. of Police in Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Agra and Lucknow and was in charge of police lines. The messes were, frankly, organised on communal lines. The orders laid down that one Hindu Sub-Inspector of the Armed Police was to supervise the Hindu Mess while a Muslim Sub-Inspector was to supervise the Muslim Mess. Every Head Constable and Constable who lived in the police lines without his family was and is a compulsory member of the mess as no separate arrangements for cooking were allowed. To overcome the objections of orthodox Hindus, only Brahmin cooks were employed in the Hindu **Mess.**

DEMOCRATIC FUNCTIONING

The messes functioned in a fairly democratic manner within the bounds of discipline. All the members of the mess met once a month to decide various matters and elect either the Mess Manager or the Asstt. Mess Manager who held offices for a period of 2 months.

They were elected on alternate months so that both were not changed at the same time. The rules laid down that the Manager was to be a Head Constable and the Asstt. Manager a Constable, the only condition being that they must be literate so that they could keep accounts. However, their work

was and is closely supervised by their senior officers who entered their remarks in inspection books.

by
N. S. Saksena

ACCOUNTS

The mess month ran from the 26th to the 25th of the next month so that accounts could be prepared well before the pay day. The Mess Manager sat along with the Sub-Inspector who distributed the pay and thus Mess dues were realised on the spot except for a few persons who were on leave etc. The accountant of the police office used to audit the accounts at fixed intervals and for this he got a small honorarium, usually Rs. 50 per year—a big sum in those days.

DAILY PAYMANTS

The problem arose because articles were brought from day to day while realisations were only made at the beginning of a month. The problem was not serious for big supplies because purchases were generally made through the agency of the SHOs who succeeded in preventing the shopkeepers from clamouring for immediate payment The problem was often solved by contractors or by borrowing.

As regards the first it was impossible to get a contractor who would not resort to dirty practices; the second was a less harmful practice. The only disadvantage was that interest had to be paid. An ideal way out of both was to have a strong reserve fund but it took years to build it up.

THE RESERVE FUND

The Reserve Fund was used to pay for bad debts as well as for purchasing utensils. Each member had to pay a contribution of one anna per month. In the years 1941-45 we charged at a flat rate of five annas per diet from outsiders although the expenses were about three annas and six pies.

For every diet (meal) taken by an outsider As-/1/6 used to go to the reserve fund. This brought about Rs. 15 per month or so in big police lines. A substantial Reserve Fund also became necessary to replace utensils whose prices went up three to four times in the years 1941-45.

PROBLEMS AFTER 1941

The impact of the Second World War on the prices in India became noticeable from 1941. The montly messing rates rose from about Rs. 8 in 1941 to more than Rs. 15 in 1945. These figures were considered too high. Another problem was that rationing was in force in all urban areas. Therefore a sensible mess policy had to fulfill the following objectives :—

(i) Food should be enough to satisfy the appetite of those who did so much physical exercise.
(ii) It should be nutritive.
(iii) Charges should be reasonable otherwise policemen would have nothing left to send home; it may be added that policemen living in police lines have always been compulsorily honest.
(iv) Rationing orders should be complied to the full.

An examination by the Director of Public Health showed that the average caloric value of a daily diet in police lines was about 2,600 which was low for policemen; there was deficiency of suitable proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins. The health authorities felt that milk was absolutely essential for those who did not take meat; even skimmed milk was not too bad. They also felt that half of cereals should comprise whole wheat as rice is poor in proteins, fats, minerals and vitamin "B".

MILK, WHEAT, DALIA AND GUR

We solved the problem of calories and nutrition in a manner by which we also met the objection that strenuous sustained exercise on an altogether empty stomach had a bad effect on the heart. A breakfast of milk and wheat porridge was given to all men in Agra police lines in 1943 in the interval between the first and second parade. It was fairly filling as each man got one pound of milk, whole wheat and gur.

We were asked to try soyabean which is rich in protein, fat and minerals and also contains a high percentage of vitamins ‘A’ and ‘B’. The seed can be used in many ways such as pulse, vegetable etc. It can be consumed both fresh as well as dry. When the dry seed is to be taken, it is soaked in water overnight and then boiled in saline water so as to give a delicious taste. Unfortunately men did not like it and this could not form a part of men’s

diet.

Ghee was no longer freely available and Dalda was coming into vague. According to medical opinion pure mustard oil was superior to Dalda but the men did not like this. The Muslims, however, did not mind it and several of their vegetables were cooked in mustard oil.

ECONOMY

The question of affecting economy in expenditure was difficult. Owing to the constant efforts of the then Inspector-General of Police, Sir Hugh A. lnglis, there were substantial increases in the basic pays of the lower ranks of U. P. Police in 1944. The IG was quite clear in his mind and he conveyed it in clear terms to all Supdts. of Police that they must stop the old tendency of their η en to underfeed themselves. He made a clear distinction between economy in management and cheapness by providing poor quality and inadequate food.

With new scales of pay, the men in police lines were in a mood to listen to the arguments of their gazetted officers to raise their messing standards, However several methods were found to affect economy in expenditure of wood-fuel, by reconstructing the ovens and cutting down the hours during which food was available in the mess. The greatest source of economy was the conversion of wasteland into vegetable plots, with free manure available from stables.

RATIONING ORDERS

Police officers in U. P. felt that they should be specially careful to comply with Government orders on the subject of indenting for rationed commodities as one of the senior I. P. officers, Mr. R. N. Marsh-Smith, had been appointed as Secretary to Government to deal with wartime problems like air raid precautions, rationing etc. The procedure for the issue of controlled grains like wheat, rice etc to police messes underwent several changes from 1941 to 1946 but the final system was something as follows : —

The average number of men feeding in the messes was calculated. In western districts, where no rice was given, each man got 12 chhataks of wheat per day, that is, nearly *21*½ kilogroms per month. On this basis a calculation was made of the wheat, rice etc required in one month. To this

was added ten per cent.

The District Magistrate then arranged for the supply of this quantity which was regarded as permanent advance in kind. Subsequent indents were prepared on the basis of amount of grain actually consumed during the month. If this consumption was within rationing limits imposed, the indent was recouped in full.

This ensured that grain was always available in the police lines. Special issues were arranged if there was a sudden increase of men in police lines due to any abnormal, reasons.

ONE MESS AT ONE STATION

Like officers, SOs and HCs will also have only one mess at a particular station.

SOs and HCs of GC/Training Institutions/Signal Bn located in one complex of a station will have a combined mess. The administration will be run by any one of the institutions as per orders of Range D. I. G.

Resting Battalions located in Group Centre and CTC I Neemuch are exempted from this.

These orders will enhance esprit de corps and understanding among SOs and HCs of different institutions at one station.

CRPF EDUCATION FUND STARTED

A new scheme—the Central Reserve Police Force Education Fund— has been introduced in the Force with effect from January 1, 1979.

All personnel of the Force, whether gazetted, ministerial, temporary or permanent and personnel on deputation from another organisation will be its members.

The idea behind starting the fund is to provide educational and hostel facilities to the dependents of the members.

A central committee has been formed with Director-General and Deputy Director (Adm) as the ex-officio-president and ex-officio vice-president respectively. Representatives of each rank from Directorate and other static institutions of Delhi will form the central committee.

Under normal circumstances, the benefits of the Fund will not be given to the dependents of the officers of and above the rank of DIG.

Merit scholarships will be granted to the dependents who secure 60% marks in higher secondary or equivalent examination for higher studies. If the student happens to be a boarder, an additional amount will be paid to meet the extra expenditure.

Merit-cum-need scholarship will be awarded to a student who secures second division in higher secondary or equivalent examination and who in the opinion of central committee needs support, considering the financial status of his parents.

Tuition fees paid by the dependent of a member for undergoing a vocational course of education in any Government institution will be re-imbursed provided the student has passed the 8th standard under the re-imbursement of tuition fees scheme.

In case a member of the Force is killed in action, the widow or dependent will be granted scholarship for studies.

Fund will help in running the existing nursery schools, as are established with the concurrance of central committee.

Education Fund will also maintain hostel for boys of and above 11 years of age at Group Centres, training centres or at any other place.

3 HOSTELS FOR BOYS

In the next academic session it is proposed to start three boys' hostels at the Group Centres of Jharoda Kalan (New Delhi), Hyderabad and Jammu. In the first instance, a hostel for 50 boys will be started at Group Centre, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi from June 25, 1979.

Dates for the opening of hostels at Group Centres Hyderabad and Jammu will be finalised soon.

The expenses of the above hostels will be met from the Education Fund. Only sons of the CRPF personnel (including hospital and ministerial staff) who are members of the Education Fund and fulfil other qualifications will be eligible for admission in a hostel, in case their parents are not staying in the cities where the hostels are set up.

Boys studying or seeking admission in VI class and above in Central School Jharoda Kalan will be admitted in the hostel provided the parents do not reside in Delhi.

The hostel will accommodate only 50 boys. In case more boys are

available for admission in the hostel, merit will also be taken into account.

Boarding and lodging will be free for the boys who are admitted in the hostel. Parents will however have to pay approximately Rs. 350— the cost of bedding provided to the boarder. The money will be refunded when the boy leaves the hostel. The cost of clothes, books, stationery, pocket money and "Dhobi" charges will be paid by the parents.

Expenditure on the other items like electricity, water, medicines etc will be met by the hostel. The hostel will be administered by the Commandant, GC, CRPF, New Delhi under direct control of DIG, New Delhi.

All units have been asked to send information to the Commandant, GC, New Delhi with regard to eligible candidates.

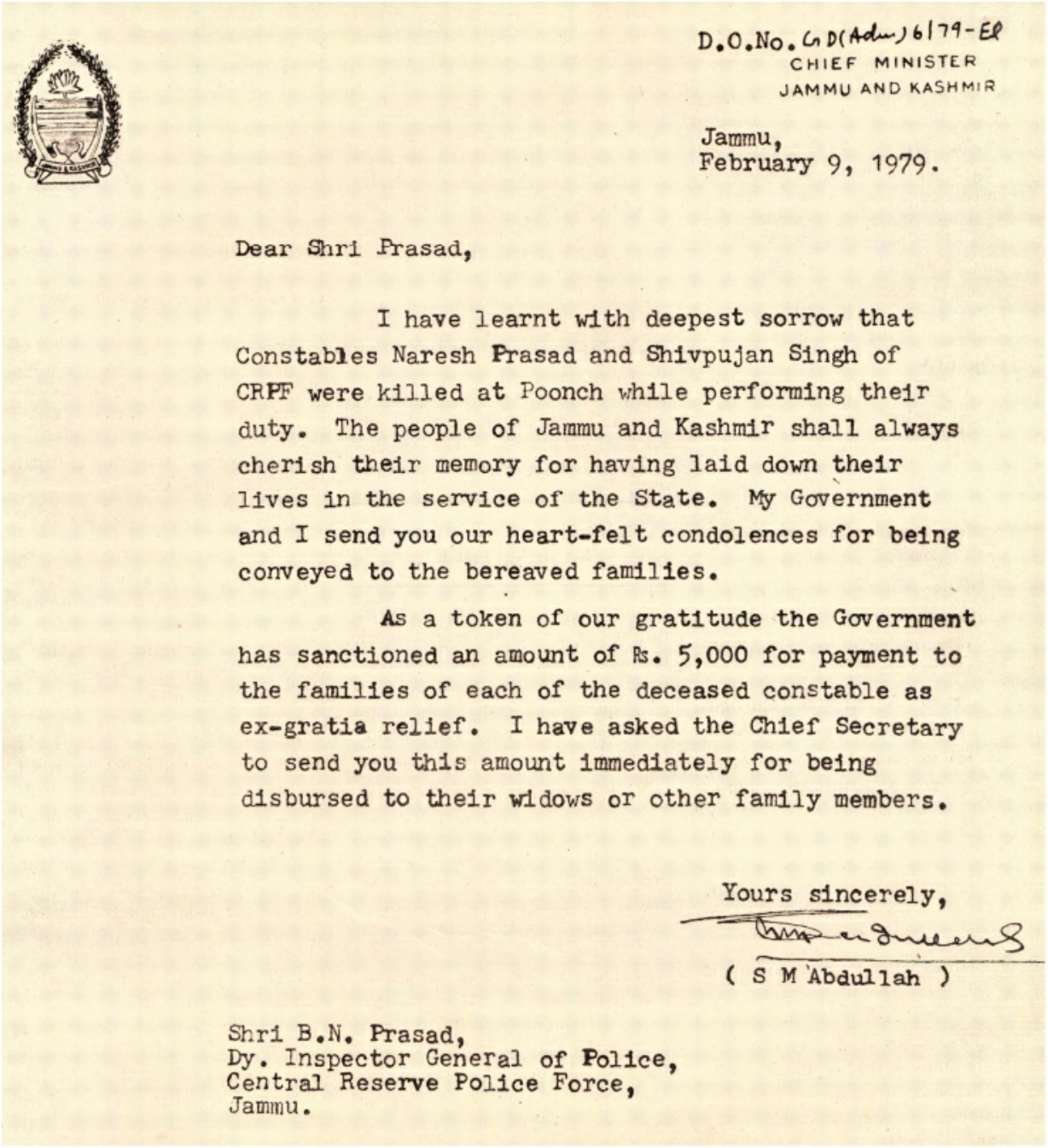
Guard Men Save Minister

A mob surrounded the residence of Finance Minister of J &K at Jammu on February 15 and pelted stones at his residence. Personnel of 8 Bn CRPF posted at his residence saved the Finance Minister and his family from the fury of the mob. The IGP, J&K has sanctioned a cash reward of Rs. 200 to guard personnel.

DIG Hyderabad

Govt, has selected Shri Y. N. Saxena, IPS for appointment as DIG in CRPF. He has been posted as DIG, Hyderabad.

Facing: Λ letter from the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir expressing sorrow at the loss of two CRPF Constables who were killed by the hooligans in Poonch while performing their duty in February 1979.



D.O.No. GD(Adm)6/79-El
CHIEF MINISTER
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu,
February 9, 1979.

Dear Shri Prasad,

I have learnt with deepest sorrow that Constables Naresh Prasad and Shivpujan Singh of CRPF were killed at Poonch while performing their duty. The people of Jammu and Kashmir shall always cherish their memory for having laid down their lives in the service of the State. My Government and I send you our heart-felt condolences for being conveyed to the bereaved families.

As a token of our gratitude the Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5,000 for payment to the families of each of the deceased constable as ex-gratia relief. I have asked the Chief Secretary to send you this amount immediately for being disbursed to their widows or other family members.

Yours sincerely,

(S M Abdullah)

Shri B.N. Prasad,
Dy. Inspector General of Police,
Central Reserve Police Force,
Jammu.

WHAT MAKES A LEADER

Command is the legal authority over men which **a** Government gives to **a** Commander to accomplish his mission.

Commanders **at** section, platoon, company and battalion levels are all commanders by virtue of their office and appointments. At each level of

command there is nevertheless a genuine requirement for the projection of the personality of the individual commander as the leader of **a** group. Leadership at all levels is **an** art that goes beyond laws, customs and rules of thumb. Objectives

A good commander will always aim at the following objectives :—

(1) to raise the level of subordinates' motivation,
(2) to increase the readiness of the subordinates to accept change,
(3) to improve the quality of **all** managerial decisions,
(4) to develop team work and morale,
(5) to further the individual development of subordinates,
(6) to attain optimum level of group performance and job satisfaction for the command personnel,
(7) to attain maximum operational efficiency and output from the command personnel, and
(8) to achieve the organisational goals and assignments in the best possible manner.

Leadership is a very personal thing and is that combination of persuasion, compulsion and example that makes men do what their leader wants them to do. Leadership **is** the mainspring of **the** clock but **it** requires a number of big and small wheels, a large number of cogs and balances rightly inter-cocked, before the drive of leadership can thrust steadily through the whole machine.

Leadership is the electric current that powers the motor; the ingredient that energizes the battery; the force that transforms chaos into order; the insight that converts despair into hope and changes half-hearted endeavour into superior performance.

Peter Drucker observes that training for leadership is the lifting of a man's sights into higher vision, the raising of a man's standard to higher performance, the building of a man's personality beyond its normal limitations. The leader's fundamental responsibility in any organisation is to get work done through other people and as such he must know and understand the basic principles, concepts and techniques of human relations and must have ability to apply that knowledge to actual practice. Although human relations are the most important part of leadership functions, planning, organizing, coordinating and controlling the organisation work are

some basic managerial functions which a leader has to perform in any organisation.

by
K. M. MATHUR

Leadership has been defined as that "outstanding aspect of management that manifests ability, creative-ness, initiative and instructiveness, thereby gaining from people the confidence, co-operation and willingness to work by organising and building employees' morale". (John G. Glover, in "Fundamentals of Professional Management".)

The four major variables of leadership, as enumerated by M.C. Gregor in the "Human Side of Enterprise", are the characteristics of the leader, the attitudes, needs and other personal characteristics of the followers, characteristics of the organisation such as its purpose, its structure, the nature of the tasks to be performed and the social, economic and political conditions of the society.

A. Trait-Oriented Approach

The traditional opproach to leadership emphasises the physical, intellectual or personality traits that distinguish a leader from his followers. The trait theories express a deep and popular wish about what a leader should be like.

In his book "The Art of Leadership", C. Tead has held that the traits of effective leader were nervous and physical energy, a sense of purpose and direction, enthusiasm, friendliness, integrity, technical mastery, decisiveness, intelligence, teaching skills and faith.

For military leadership, Field Marshal Viscount Slim has described six basic qualities : courage, willpower, judgement, flexibility, knowledge and integrity. This approach to leadership offers little in the way of developing leaders since it is based on the assumption that leaders are born, not made.

Leadership does not consist of abstract personal qualities but is a result of a complex inter-action between the leader, the followers and other situational variables. Eugene E. Jennings in his paper "The Anatomy of Leadership" has held that "fifty years of study have failed to produce one personality trait or set of qualities that can be used to discriminate between

leaders and non-leaders."

B. Situational Approach

Different patterns of leadership emerge depending upon a situation. Any adequate analysis of leadership involves not only a study of the leaders but also of the situation in which leadership acts occur. According to situationist theory, leadership is specific and relative to the situation in which it occurs. It is possible for almost anyone to become a leader if circumstances allow him to perform functions dictated by any particular situation. An effective leader **is** one who understands the forces of the situation and emerges as a leader.

Following forces of the situation effect leadership in any particular time : —

(1) Type of organisation
(2) Group effectiveness
(3) The nature of problem
(4) The pressure of time.

Effectiveness or otherwise of a leadership style is related not only to the output or people but also to the interplay of **a** leader's personality and **the** situation he is exposed to. This ability to change managerial styles appropriate to situations (style-flex) has been termed as 3D concept by W. J. Reddins in his work "Managerial Effectiveness", the three dimensions being task, relationship with others and effectiveness.

C. Functional Approach

The functional approach, developed under the influence of Kurt Lewis, suggests that the behaviour of the leader varies considerably depending upon the task at hand. Functional approach fosters "group thinking", group decision-making and management methods that encourage the leader to share his decision-making function with his subordinates. The behaviour of the group members differs markedly under different patterns **of** leadership and leaders are continually faced with two inter-related tasks. The first is that a leader must find out ways to tackle problems associated with the attainment of goals agreed upon. Secondly the leader must find ways to improve and strengthen the group itself, that is, resolve internal maintenance

problems to achieve goals. Functional approach considers both the individual and the situation in which leadership occurs and behaviour of the leader varies considerably depending upon the task at hand.

D. Inter-Actionistic Approach

This approach has a certain uniqueness in that it stresses the quality of the leader's subordinate relationship. Leaders accomplish their work through other people and their success as leaders depends upon their ability to enlist and maintain follower commitment and collaboration for the attainment of group or organisational goals. Leadership cannot be studied in isolation because it represents interaction between members of a group and its leader and a leader cannot treat his subordinates with effectiveness unless he recognises the work group as a source of morale and motivation.

E. Behavioural Approach

According to this approach every situation in which leadership emerges is a combination of at least five variables—the leader, the led, the time, the place and the circumstances. The behavioural approach assumes that a leader emerges out of the needs of the followers, the peculiarities of the particular situation, past leadership patterns, the dictates and goals of the organisation and the general behavioural pattern of the members of the organisation.

C.A. Gible held that "any comprehensive theory of leadership must incorporate and integrate all the major variables which are known to be involved namely (1) the personality of the leader, (2) the followers with their attitudes, needs and problems, (3) the group itself and (4) the situations as determined by physical setting, nature of tasks etc According to R. Likert and R.L. Kahn, in the concrete leadership situation, the final choice and responsibility for specific action will always fall back upon the judgment and good common sense of the leader and the choice for leadership style for a leader will depend upon the following factors :—

(a) The leader's personal style or preference.
(b) The leader's skill in applying various leadership styles.
(c) The leader's assessment of his subordinates and confidence in them.
(d) The leader's value system pertaining to organisational efficiency, personal growth of subordinates etc.

(e) The leader’s assessment of the "situation" of his subordinates.
(f) The leader’s evaluation of possible undesirable or desirable side effects of a particular practice.

"X" and "Y" Theories

Douglas M.C. Gregor in his book "The Human Side of Enterprise" has propounded two theories, X and Y, outlining a leader’s approach towards people. He presented two opposite sets of assumptions that he thought were implicit in most approaches to supervision. These two sets of assumptions can be regarded as the boundaries on a spectrum. Theory "X"

(1) The average human being has an inherent dislike of work and will avoid it, if he can.

(2) Because of this human characteristic of dislike of work, most people must be coerced, controlled, directed or threatened with punishment to get them to put forth adequate effort towards the achievement of organisational objectives.

(3) The average human being prefers to directed to avoid responsibility, has relatively little ambition (and) wants security above all.

(4) Motivation occurs only at the physiological and security levels (ie. money, fringe benefits, threat of punishment etc.)

(2) THEORY

1. The average human being does not inherently dislike work. The expenditure of physical and mental effort in work is as natural as play or rest.

2. External control and the threat of punishment are not the only means for bringing about effort towards organisational objectives. Man will exercise self-direction and self-control.

3. The average human being learns under proper conditions not only to accept but to seek responsibility.

4. Motivation occurs at the application, esteem and self-actuali-sation levels as well as physiological and security levels.

In each situation a leader has to make a choice in dealing with

subordinates. A good leader will correctly understand the psychology of his subordinates and will react accordingly.

Choice of Pattern

The choice of leadership pattern for an individual will depend upon the following factors :—

(1) The leader's personal style.
(2) The leader's skill in applying various leadership factors.
(3) The leader's confidence in his subordinates.
(4) The leader's value system and considerations for organisational efficiency and growth of subordinates.
(5) The leader's assessment of the situation of his subordinates.
(6) The leader's evaluation of possible undesirable side effects of a particular practice.
(7) Organisational climate and general environment.

A successful leader is one who accurately understands himself, the individuals and the group he is dealing with, the organisation and broad social environment in which he operates. He is keenly awere of those forces which are most reavant to his behaviour at a given time and is able to behave appropriately in the light of these perceptions.

Each style has built-in strength and weaknesses, each has its value. Thus the leadership styles are to be selected after taking into consideration a number of variables. Different people in an organisation will have to be dealt with in different ways.

Training for Leadership

Leadership potential can be developed by proper, well planned training as leadership is an interaction between leader, group members and the situation. Initiative, courage, intelligence, endurance, humour, willpower are all good qualities of **a** leader but the qualities approach suffers from several demerits as far as training for leadership is concerned. The qualities approach is ill-suited to act as a basis for leadership training. The functional approach to leadership is being applied successfully to the problem of selecting military leaders but not at all (in a conscious way) to the more important task of training them. Behavioural science, management

techniques, leadership course, field leadership training, staff training and research and advisory units are areas of leadership training.

Environment of training, organisational history, traditions and rules of conduct are important factors in providing leadership training. For nurturing leadership growth one may use the best fertilisers but unless there is light and room for growth, little will be achieved. Leadership is **a** complex subject and one can not teach leadership. It can only be learnt.

Carter’s Views On Leadership

President Jimmy Carter told a group of young men and women in Kansas City, Missouri, recently he had found it "much more difficult to be a leader in a time of calm than in a time of crisis. Leaders are very popular in a time of crisis," the President noted, "because it is easy to arouse support for the interests of those who are concerned with the crisis itself. But to take action to prevent a future crisis that can't be easily detected or proven is a very difficult task indeed."

Mr. Carter feels the only way to strengthen people’s trust in government, impaired by Vietnam and Watergate, "is for the government to be trustworthy, to be open and honest, ethical, committed to peace, epitomizing the ideas and aspirations on which our country was originally founded".

After the debate is over, after his advisers have contributed their thoughts and recommendations, Mr. Carter finds the American Presidency demands that "the toughest decisions, almost invariably, must be made alone."

In a democracy, the President suggests, criticism is inevitable.

He believes it to be the "fond hope...of every politician to be universally admired, to have all of your themes clearly defined, to have every thing packaged beautifully so it can be examined from all sides... to have universal approbation of the people that you try to represent. All those things are hopeless dreams.

Further, he is convinced it is a mistake to even try for universal acclaim. "If you fear making anyone mad, then you ultimately probe for the lowest common denominator of human achievement," he said.

As President, he said, he has learned some things about leadership. "One is that fear of failure is one of the greatest obstacles to progress."

—(Courtesy "Span")

In lighter vein

"WORKAHOLISM"

by

Dr. M. D. Das

"**W**orkaholism" is defined as addiction to work. The addiction not only affects the victim but also makes almost everybody around him miserable.

The addiction is seen mostly among the men of middle age and executives of moderate success. They are mostly the people who find no pleasure in any other thing except their work. To them sports, music, love and arts are a useless business of the idle people.

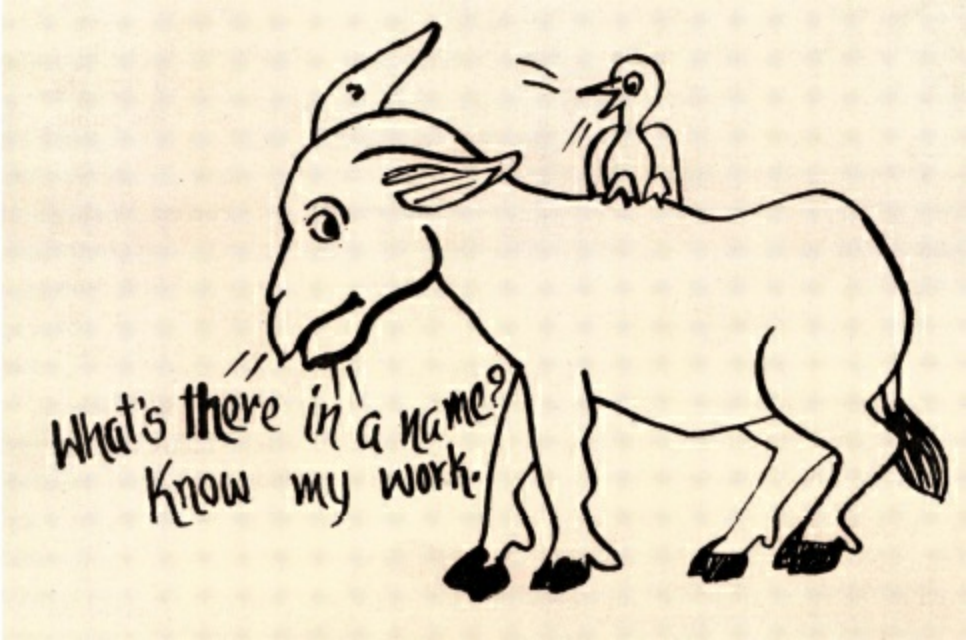
They usually lack imagination and creativity. This holds them from reaching the top though they often manage to reach upper-middle level by dint of hard labour.

Some of them use work as an escape from tragedies of life, such as death of a dear one, just as some alcoholics try to drown worries in a shallow cup.

In most cases the motive of a "workaholic" is not profit but to feel a pleasure of being indispensable.

At times "workaholism" is induced on individuals. In some organisations and firms the employees are expected to work hard and overtime even on week-ends and holidays. Gradually, some employees are driven to depend on work.

A "workaholic" exhibits variety of behavioural syndroms. The addict is unable to keep work out of mind at week-ends and often refuses to take holidays. He is always unhappy with the output of his subordinates. He fears retirement as if that is the end of every thing. He returns home mainly for food and sleep—that too with the piles of papers to work. He can hardly spare time for a family outing. Often he finds faults with his wife’s household work and accuses her of inefficiency as he does to his subordinates in the office.



He counts his job to be more important than his family. In society the "workaholic" likes to keep himself aloof from social and cultural functions. His relations with neighbours become formal and insipid.

The "workaholics" are found to be prone to heart ailments and high blood pressure. Overwork and lack of leisure make them physically weak and mentally irritable. They do not contribute anything new and original to the society because they lack imagination and they simply spread grief, both in office and home.

Transfer of NGOs: New Policy

The Director-General has issued new set of rules for transfer of non-gazetted Force personnel.

Under this, transfers of NGOs will be ordered by the Range DIG within a range and by the Sector IG within the sector.

Inter-sector transfers will be ordered by the Directorate-General. Newly passed-out recruits will not be posted to static institutions as long as they do not complete four years of service in a duty Battalion. Similarly, directly appointed subordinate officers and under officers will complete three years of service in a duty battalion before transfer to any static institution.

Transfer from one battalion to another and mutual transfers will be discouraged.

Normal tenure at a static institution will be four years. A person will be reverted to his mother unit on completion of the period. He can however be posted to any other battalion also. In any case he will not be posted to any other static institution.

Transfer, as far as possible, will not be ordered in the middle of an academic session.

Community Control of Police

An All-India Essay Competition for the award of Prime Minister's silver cup was held at Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad. The Subject for the competition was "Community Control of Police—Implication of Decentralisation of the Police Function". The committee of judges for the competition had found this article by LS. Dagar worthy of commendation.

Police-community relations is a field as rife with social dissension as any endeavour in the history of man. As a layman police-community relations may be defined as "the relationship the police have with the community". A more substantive definition is needed. Doctor Covis A. Radelet writes : "It is the sum total of many and varied ways in which it may be emphasised that the police are a part of not apart from the communities they serve.

The Concept

According to Raymond M. Momboises, Deputy Attorney-General of California, Police-community relations means exactly what the term implies —the relationship between members of the police force and the community as a whole. This includes human, race, public and press relations.

In other words, this relationship can be bad, indifferent or good. It depends upon the attitude and demeanour of every member of the force, both individually and collectively.

Another useful conceptional definition might be that police-community relations is an art; it is concerned with the ability of the police within a given jurisdiction to understand and deal appropriately with that

community's problems; it involves an idea of community awareness of the role and difficulties faced by the police and the honest efforts of both the police and the community to share in the common goal of understanding the problem of both with conscientious efforts for harmony and co-operation.

In Early Regimes

Police-community relations are not new. Police functions in India in the early times were based on the principle of collective responsibility of the population. This system was suited to the simple and agriculturist society in the country at that time.

The Hindu kings did not disturb this pattern of collective security. On the other hand they encouraged the participation of the village community in this essential social obligation on their part.

Most problems of crime and law and order at that time were confined primarily to the limits of the village and it was possible to solve them within the community itself on the basis of the prevailing notions of equity and justice which the people appreciated because of its inexpensi-veness and despatch.

Muslim rulers who followed changed the system. Instead of community responsibility being encouraged, autocratic enforcement of laws and governmental orders was increasingly practised.

A new elite in the shape of Zamindars emerged. As a result even in the rural areas the indigeneous police system lost its democratic base. During British regime, the Zamindars perpetrated the worst type of corruption and committed high handedness on the village folks. The British only replaced the Zamin-dar by paid Darogas who proved even worse. This continued till Act V of 1861 (Police Act) was enacted.

In fact, I am of the opinion that old system of policing, controlled by the community, was much better.

Attitudes

A Police department cannot operate effectively and efficiently without the willing co-operation, support and goodwill of the public it serves and with which it constantly deals. Lack of public support has a definite effect on police. Morale is damaged when the activities of the police are misunderstood.

However, the public's attitude is moulded and shaped by the police who, in turn, reflect the public attitude.

The essence of correct police attitude is a willingness to serve the community but at the same time maintain the difference between service and servility, between courtesy and softness.

There are certain factors which influence the attitudes.

(a) Public Opinion : Public opinion has a great meaning to man and society. Question, therefore, is what does the public say or think of police ? If opinion is unfavourable, efforts must be made to change public opinion so that a contact and co-operation can be established between the public and the police.

(b) The Press : It is, therefore, essential to establish and maintain a sound relationship with the Press in order that public opinion may be influenced to the good. As far as possible the senior officers should maintain personal contacts with Press reporters.

(c) Radio Television and other Mass Media : Radio, television, theatres and other mass media which are important sources of information and publicity today may also be enlisted to further a healthy relationship between the police and the public.

Personal Contact

Greater understanding of police could be achieved by more personal contact between police and members of the community. For 24 hours, the eyes of the public are focused on the police officer and when he misbehaves, he discredits the whole force. Police officers must be integrated with the community on a large scale.

Community Relations Bodies

To aid in developing community relations the police could organise police-community relations councils or committees in each district. These councils and committees should work under the leadership and direction of a special officer and staff designed to handle community relations.

General objectives of the council and district committees could be to plan and implement programmes to acquaint individual citizens with their responsibilities in the maintenance and preservation of law and order, to assist the crime prevention and work towards the reduction of crime, to act

as liaison between representatives of police and the neighbourhood and assist in reducing and elimiuating tensions, problems and conflicts.

Police Control

In a democratic set-up, the state is generally committed to the rule of law and the powers of the various organs of the Govt. including the power of police and their role are well defined. How the police exercises its powers and authority often gives an indication of the true political complexion of the state and the extent of freedom which the individual enjoys.

The enormous powers of the police and their potential for misusing them, naturally brings into sharp focus the question **as** to who should control the police.

An ideal situation has to be one where police enjoys functional independence and non-interference in their mandatory functions but at the same time is answerable for errors of omission and commission not only to the courts of law but also to the people.

While evolving a suitable system of exercise of control over the police, we must not lose sight of the fact that the police have come to be identified with the Govt. with the result that whenever people feel like expressing their resentment against the Govt. policies, it is the police which becomes the first target of public wrath. We must, therefore, formulate suitable pattern of police accountability.

The police in India is subject to unhealthy executive control. And this control has often been **exer**cised to enforce the illegal executive will through the police.

Present Pattern

Accountability implies operational command and answerability to a specified agency. In India the police are not merely accountable to law but are also subject to dual control in the operational field, that is, to superior officers in the department and to the Govt. through the District Magistrates.

The answerability of the police to an outside executive authority for its law enforcement duties militates against its neutrality and healthy organisational leadership. It also promotes a sense of irresponsibility among the police supervisors because a diarchical system breeds insensitivity and irresponsibility. This point has been most tellingly illustrated in the Shah

Commission proceedings, where policemen and Magistrates were vying with each other in their effort to shift the blame.

Past experience shows that the police are extremely vulnerable to political misuse. Hence the existing police organisation is unsatisfactory.

Police Act, 1861

According to Sec. 3 of Police Act, 1861, the superintendence of the police throughout a police district vests in the state Govt.

Successive police commissions appointed by the States have adversely commented upon the tendency of the State Govts to use the police as agent of the party in power. Therefore, there is need to change the wording of the section.

Section 4 of the Act accords a position of pre-eminence in police matters to the D. M. It not only saddles him with wide powers to oversee the functioning of the police but also completely undermines the position of Deputy Inspectors-General. It has also reduced the position of the Inspector-General of Police to one ‘who is merely responsible for the shine of leather and polish of the brass".

Before giving the opinion about the control of police in our country, we may examine the accountability aspect in the U. K. and Japan.

Accountability in U. K.

The study of the British Police reveals four types of forces—county, borough, metropolitan and city of London. Each force functions under the leadership of a Commissioner or a Chief Constable appointed by their respective police authority with prior approval of Home Office. All forces are controlled by Home Office Inspectors. The primary distinction between a county and borough force is their population.

Unlike the United States, where the Mayor City Manager and Governor control local police forces, English and Welsh police are supervised by bodies known as police authorities. Their primary function could be listed as the establishment, maintenance and supply of efficient police for the jurisdiction for which the police authority is held accountable.

The police authorities are bound by a few statutory requirements to fulfil their obligations. For example "the determination of the numbers in each rank of the force and the appointment of the chief constable of the force are subject to the approval of the Home Secretary".

The Secretary of State is responsible for the efficiency of the police in England, Wales and Scotland.

Japanese Police

After the Second World War, the system of centralised police in Japan was totally changed. In consonance with the policy of the Western allies, General Mac Arthur inaugurated a new system of Japanese police to democratise its working. In the new set-up, the police were divided into rural police and prefecture police.

However, the system did not work well and many reforms were introduced to insulate the police against political interference and to make it more democratic and efficient.

At the national level and at the apex of the pyramid of the police organisation there is a national public safety commission. The national public safety commission is composed of five members who are appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both houses of the Diet. They hold office for a period of five years.

Interestingly the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission is a State Minister who convenes the meetings of the commission and presides over its affairs without being its member. The Chairman, however, has been given the right of casting a vote in case of a tie.

To ensure that the Minister does not unduly influence the members of the commission, the decision of the meetings of the commission are arrived at through mutual discussions and majority rulings. None is eligible to be taken as member, if he has worked as a prosecutor in the preceeding five years. Not more than three members belonging to the same political party can be appointed to the commission and once appointed, they resign from the political party. Further neither bureaucrats nor elected politicians can become members of either the national or prefectural safety commission.

Suggestions

In a democratic set-up, it is important to devise checks on the executive. Independence ushered in democracy in the country but allowed continuance of the colonial police system in which political dissent was not tolerated. Consequently, the Indian police does not have the checks and balances which are so essential for good police functioning in a democracy to protect

the rights of the citizens.

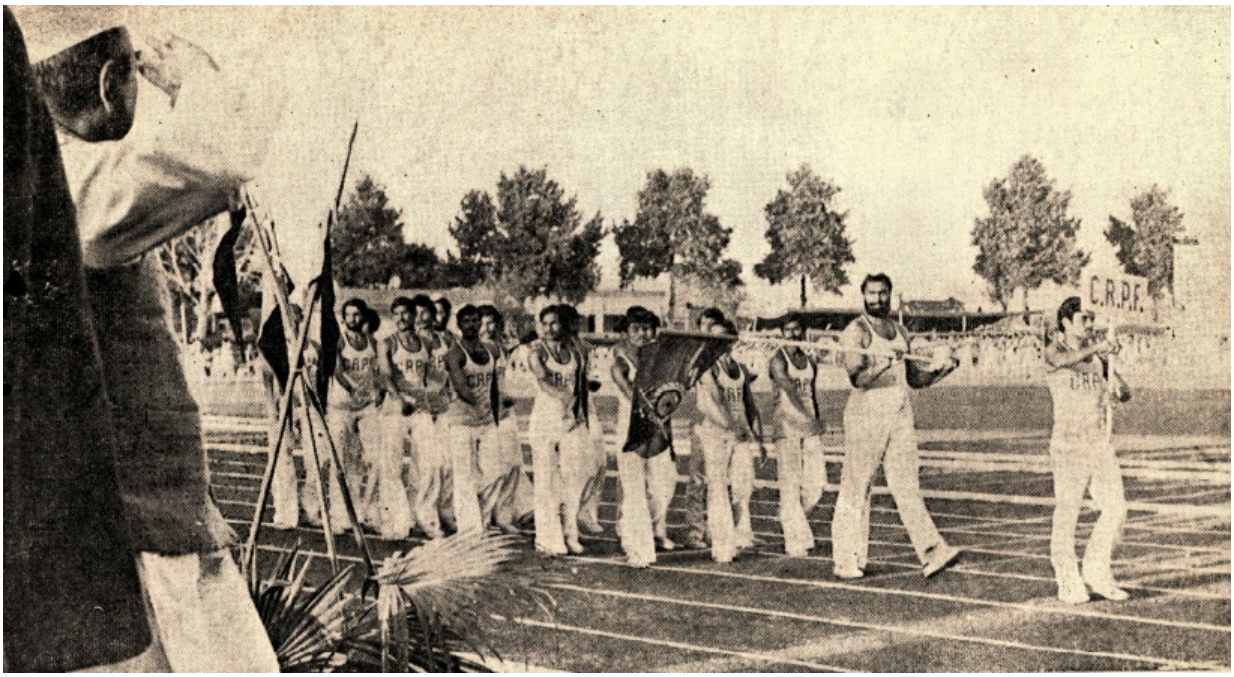
The other shortcoming is the position of pre-eminence given to the D. M. The Distt. Magistrate who is relatively a junior officer, enjoys more authority over the police functioning than the IG (P). This undermines police leadership and thwarts the functioning of the department.

It will perhaps be desirable that a committee on the pattern of Japan's National Public Safety Commission may be constituted in each State. This committee may be named as the State Public Safety Commission and could consist of five members of whom two may be sitting members of State Legislature, (including one from the Opposition). Remaining three members may be drawn from the field of education, social services, economics and law etc. Out of these three, one may be a retired judge of the Supreme Court or High Court and be appointed the Chairman. One may be retired IG (P). The members of the Public Safety Commission may be appointed by the Governor for a period of five years on the recommendations of Chief Minister. This committee may set priorities of the tasks, give broad guidelines regarding handling of group agitations, advise the government about the adequacy of the police force and allied matters, elicit public support for the police, insure insulation against political influence, advise government on changes required in the laws, examine complaints of harassment and misuse of authority and scrutinize any orders issued by the Government to the police in order to ascertain their propriety.

Participative Management

The internal administration of the police is itself based on undemocratic principles. It lacks participative management. Free and frank dealings between the police supervisors and subordinate ranks is missing. In order to remedy it, one may constitute police councils on the U. K. pattern.

In the U. K. police council comprises representatives of all ranks and they discuss problems related to working conditions, adequacy of wages et They also hold periodical meetings with the Home Secretary and acquaint him with their problems.



CRPF REGAIN ATHLETICS CROWN

The Central Reserve Police Force regained the athletic crown (which the BSF had wrested last year) in the 28th All-India Police Games held at Mahanagar Stadium of the PAC, at Lucknow from March 2 to 5, 1979.

The contest between the CRPF and BSF, the traditional rivals, was keen and the CRPF won with a narrow margin of 17 points. (Last year the BSF had won the championship with a margin of 18 points.) During the 4 days of athletics, there was neck-and-neck competition between the CRPF and BSF, though the CRPF maintained the lead, however slender. It was only during the closing stages of the athletics that the CRPF felt assured of victory. The final tally of points was : CRPF 273, BSF 256 and Punjab and U. P. 38 each.

The keen competition, however, did not produce many new records. In fact, during the entire meet only one record was broken. The credit for this goes to Ct. Nadarajan who threw the javelin 68.80 metres to beat the previous record of 67.02 m set by Narender Singh of BSF in the year 1974. Incidently Nadarajan is a new find of the CRPF.

The previous record of 7.26 metres of G. S. Randhawa of CRPF in the broad jump event was equalled by Sasidharan of B. S. F.

Perhaps one could attribute the lack of new records to the newly prepared cinder track being rather slow. However, there is no explanation as to why no improvement in previous meet records could be registered in the field events.

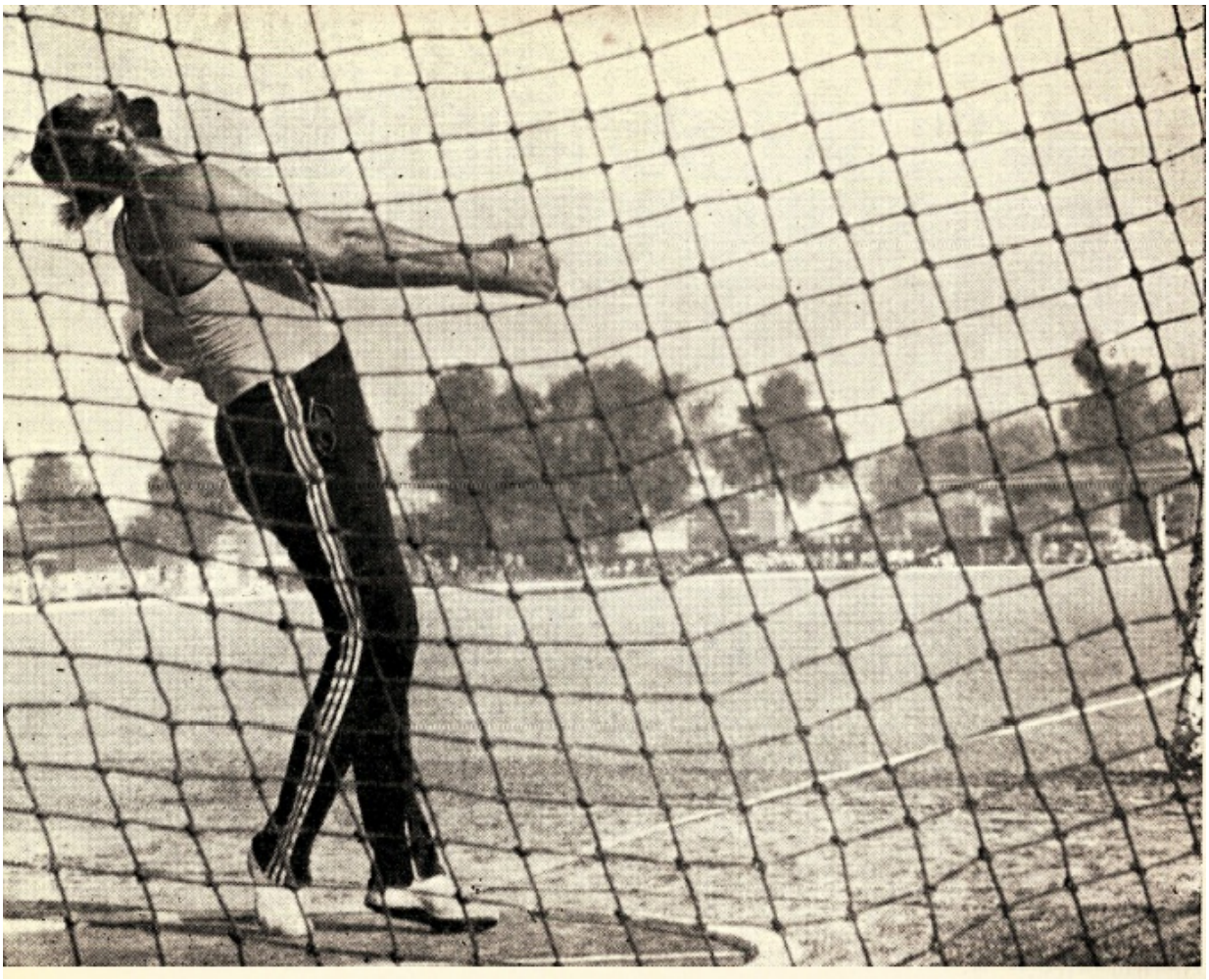


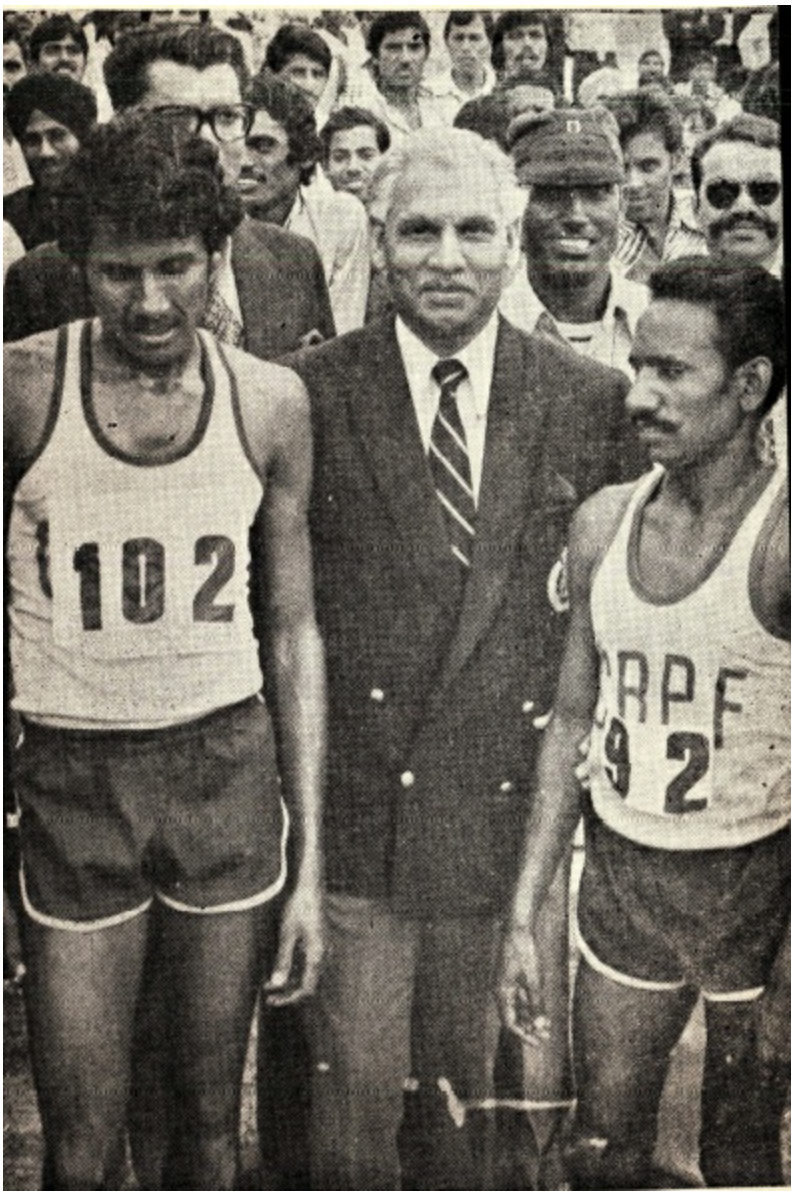
POUCE GAMES SNIPPETS

Here are some snippets from the 28th All-India Police Games that concluded at Lucknow on March 5, 1979.

On the left is the giant-sized Raghbir Singh putting in a mighty effort that brought him a gold in hammer throw. He also won a silver meda discus throw.

On the right is the spectacle of Director-General R. C. Gopal giving a "Shabash" to Hari Chand and Sashidharan after they had won the first and third places respectively in 5,000 metres race.




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Director-General Gopal and Brig. S. B. Raza, DIG Kohima, having a word with the coaches of the Force.



Distinguished gathering that included senior officers, public men and

film star Jaya Bhaduri.



The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh, Shri D. K. Bhattacharya, meeting the sports officers of all the police forces at the start of athletics. Here he is seen shaking hands with Shri K. R. K. Prasad of CRPF.



K. Sudhakaran who bagged a gold in triple jump.



Pradeep Kumar in action during 3,000 metres steeple chase.

The cynosure of all eyes was naturally the CRPF's ace runner, Hari Chand who had recently won two gold medals in the Asian Games held at Bangkok. Hari Chand was, for the 5th year running, declared the "best athlete" of the meet, having won 10,000 metres, 5,000 metres and 1,500 metres races. However, he shared this honour with Sasidharan of the BSF, who also bagged three gold medals in 100 metres and 200 metres races and

in long jump. But Hari Chand’s performance was nowhere near his best. This was perhaps due to the fact that there was absolutely no competition for the long distance stalwart.

The organisers had not anticipated a situation in which the "best athlete" medal could be shared. Accordingly they had one medal to give to the "best athlete." When both Hari Chand and Sasidharan went up to Governor Tapase of the Uttar Pradesh, Hari Chand saved the situation by requesting Governor that the medal may be given to Sasidharan who was being declared the "best athlete" for the first time. This little man—Hari Chand—has indeed a big heart.

In Kunjumon, the CRPF had another new find. This Constable ran 800 metres in 1 minute and 53.5 seconds to claim a gold medal.

The gruelling marathon event was won by Punjab’s Vinod Kumar in 2 hours 22 minutes 50.2 seconds. He missed to equal his own record by just 45.2 seconds. The second place went to Rasdeo Singh of CRPF. He clocked 2 hours 23 minutes 18.8 seconds.



T. Kunjumon



Janak Chand and Prabhat Singh, second and first in decathlon.

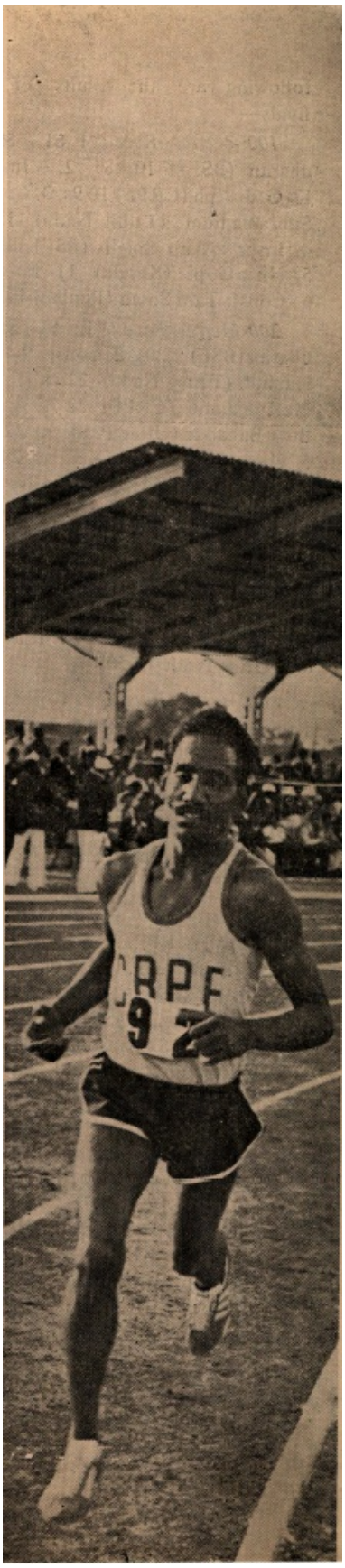
Prabhat Singh of CRPF easily sailed through the decathlon events to claim the first place with a tally of 6,283 points. The previous record of 6,553 points stood in his name. The second position also went to CRP with Janak Chand making 6,054 points.

Pradeep Kumar of CRPF who had obtained 4th position in steeple chase in the Asian Games held at Bangkok had no difficulty in claiming the gold medal in the event with the timing of 9 minutes and 9.2 seconds. He had virtuarlly no opposition and led at the track throughout. He was ahead of the second best runner (L/Nk Ishwar Singh of BSF) by no less than 100 metres at the winning post.

In all CRPF bagged 10 gold, 7 silver and 10 bronze medals. The following are the results of all finals—



Prabhati Lal and Satbir Singh who obtained third and second places in high jump.


CRPF
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The celebrated long distance ace, Hari Chand.

*100 Metres Race: 1.*SI. Sasidharan (BSF) 10. 8s, 2. Inspr. K. G. Joseph (CRPF) 10 9s, 3. Const. Subramanium (Tamil Nadu) 11.0s, 4. Inspr. Ajaib Singh (BSF) 11.0s, 5. Nk. Gopi (Kerala) 11.1s and 6. Const. Tara Singh (Punjab) 11.2s.

200 *Metres Race* : 1. SI. Sasidharan (BSF) 22.0s, 2. Const. Subramanium (Tamil Nadu) 22.2s, 3. SI. P. Kunjambu (CRPF) 22.7s, 4. SI. Bom Bahadur (Uttar Pradesh) 22.7s, 5. Hav. Vahabuddin (Kerala) 24.3s and **6.** Nk. Gopi (Kerala) 24.4s.

400 Metres Race : 1. Inspr. Ajaib Singh (BSF) 49.2s, 2. SI. Baldeo Singh (BSF) 49,3s, 3. Nk. Bachoo Singh (CRPF) 49.4s, 4. Nk. Rajen-der Singh (CRPF) 49.9s, 5. Veer Pal Sing (Delhi) 50.2s and 6. SI. Riazud-din (Uttar Pradesh) 50.-6s.

800 Metres Race : 1. Const. T. Kunjumon (CRPF) 1:53.5, 2. Rajen-der Singh Jr (Delhi) 1:54.3, 3. SI. M. M. Patil (CRPF) 1:54.4, 4. Const Chockalingam (Tamil Nadu) 1:55.6, 5. SI. Jarnail Singh (BSF) 1:55.7 and 6. Nk. Hoshiar Singh (ITBP) 1:58.9.

1500 Metres Race : 1. Inspr. Hari Chand (CRPF) 3:54.7, 2.Rajen-der Singh Jr (Delhi) 3:55.0, 3. HC Chandra Prakash (CRPF) 3:55.6,4. HC. Sucha Singh (BSF) 4:01.5, 5. Const. Jarnail Singh (Punjab) 4:01.6 and 6. SI. Madhusudan (BSF) 4:04.6.

5000 Metres Race : 1. Inspr. Hari Chand (CRPF) 15:05.0, 2. Jem Todar Mal (ITBP) 15:05.3, 3. Const. N. Sasidharan (CRPF) 15:09.6, 4. Sepoy T. K. Tirkey (Orissa) 15:10.1, 5. Const. Madan Lal (Chandigarh) 15:21.6 and 6. Const. Kaushal Prasad (Madhya Pradesh)15:22.9



Nadarajan, the only person to create a new mark, throwing ¡ the javelin.



Director-General Gopal with the winners of 4 X *100 metres relay race.*

10,000 Metres Race : 1. Inspr. Hari Chand (CRPF) 30:54.1, 2. em. Todar Mal (ITBP) 30:57.6, 3. Inspr. Mohan Singh (BSF) 31:16. 7,4. Sepoy T. K. Tirkey (Orissa) 31:24.3, 5. SI Vinod Kumar (Punjab) 31:58.5 and 6. Nk. C. K. Mudappa (BSF) 32:39.3.

3,000 Metres Steeple Chase, Race : 1. SI. Pradeep Kumar (CRPF) 9:09.2,2. L. NK. Ishwar Singh (BSF) 9:17.4, 3. Nk. Chander Bano(CRPF) 9:17.6,4. Sepoy Rana Pratap Singh (Bihar) 9:35.6,5. Inspr. Mohan Singh (BSF) 9:45.2 and 6. Const. Jama-dar Khan (Uttar Pradesh) 9:45.8.

110 Metres Hurdles Race : 1. AC. A. S. Randhawa (BSF) 15.0s, 2. SI. Om Prakash (Haryana) 15. Is, 3. Inspr. Lehmber Singh (BSF) 15.2s, 4. HC. S. A. Naidu (Andhra Pradesh) 15.3s, 5. SI. Bhanwar Singh (CRPF) 15.7s and 6. Const. Harbans Singh (Uttar Pradesh) 15.9s.

400 Metres Hurdles Race : 1. SI. Rajbalkar Singh (BSF) 53.9s, 2. RSI. B. Nageshwar Rao (Andhya Pradesh) 53.9s, 3. Inspr. Lehmber Singh (BSF) 54.2s,4. Const. Gurdial Singh(CRPF) 55.3, 5. SI. Didar Singh (CRPF) 55.8s and 6. HC. Devendra Kumar (Uttar Pradesh) 56.2s

High Jump : 1. Inspr. Baltej Singh (BSF) 1.97 m, 2. LNk. Satvir Singh (CRPF) 1.94m. 3. SI. Prabhati Lal (CRPF) 1.91 m, 4. Const. Rama Shankar (Uttar Pradesh) 1.88 m. 5. SI. Om Prakash (Haryana) 1.80 m and 6. Const. Oliver (Tamil Nadu) 1.80 m.

Pole Vault : 1. HC. Phool Kumar (Haryana) 4.15 m, 2. CC. RL. Pandey (Uttar Pradesh) 4.10 m, 3. Nk. Prema Chandran (CRPF) 3.90 m, 4. SI. Dal

Bahadur Singh (Bihar) 3.90 m. 5. AC. Lakhbir Singh (BSF) 3.90 m and 6. HC. Sukhwinder Singh (BSF) 3.50 m.



Governor Tapase awarding the best athelete medal to Hari Chand and Sasidharan.



Coach Babu Rao receiving runners-up trophy in Kabaddi.



Keeping the flag high—jubilation at victory.



Running Broad Jump : 1. SI. Sasidharan (BSF) 7.26 m, 2. Inspr. Balwinder Singh (BSF) 7.18 m, 3. SI Prabhati Lal (CRPF) 6.81 m, 4. HC. K. Sudhakaran (CRPF) 6.80 m, 5. Const. Hark Lal (Rajasthan) 6.65 m and

6. Const. Ram Govind (Madhya Pradesh) 6.64 m.

Triple Jump : 1. HC. K. Sudhakaran (CRPF) 14.89 m, 2. SI Param-jit Singh (BSF) 14.63 m, 3. H C. Bisheshwar Dutta (CRPF)14.3 m. 4. Ajmer Singh (BSF) 13.96 m, 5. Const. Francis Cardoz (Kerala) 13.78 m and 6. HC. Uma Shankar Singh (Uttar Pradesh) 13.65 m.

Shot Put : 1. SI. Vijay Bahadur (BSF) 16.78 m, 2. AC. Gurdip Singh (BSF) 16.74 m, 3. Const. Rachha-pal Singh (Punjab) 15.84 m, 4. SI A.S. Mann (CRPF) 15.15 m, 5. SI H. P. S. Bhullar (CRPF) 14.67 m and 6. Const. Harjodh Singh(Punjab) 13.87 m.

Discus Throw : 1. DC Praveen Kumar (BSF) 47.74 m, 2. Inspr R.S. Bal (CRPF) 47.00 m. 3. HC. Balkar Singh (Punjab) 44.36 m, 4. Insp. 5. S. Bal (CRPF) 43.88 m, 5. AC. Gurdeep Singh (BSF) 43.26 m and 6. Const. Gurdeep Singh (Rajasthan) 41.38 m.

Hammer Throw : 1. Inspr. R. S. Bal (CRPF) 58.54 m, 2. SI. J. S. Bhullar (CRPF) 51.84 m, 3. D. C. Praveen Kumar (BSF) 51.60 m. 4. HC. Pyarey Lal (Haryana) 50.32 m. 5. SI. Baha Singh (BSF) 49.46 m and 6 Nk. Ladhu Ram (ITBP) 44.64 m,

Javelin Throw : 1. LNk. Nada-rajan (CRPF) 68:80 m. 2. Inspr. Narender Singh (BSF) 67.62 m 3. Nk. Jogender Singh (BSF) 66.56 m, 4. L/Nk Rama Shankar (CRPF) 65.54 m. 5. Const. Surendra Singh (Punjab) 57.44 m. and 6. Const. Sundaran (Tamil Nadu) 56.22 m.

4XI00 Metres Relay Race: 1 CRPF 42.9s, 2. BSF 43.3s, Tamil Nadu 43.6s, 4. Uttar Pradesh 43.6s, 5. Kerala 43.8s and 6. Punjab 44.3s.

4x400 Metres Relay Race: 1. BSF 3:20.2,2. CRPF 3:20.8, 3. Uttar Pradesh 3:21.8, 4. Punjab 3:22.8,5 Tamil Nadu 3:27.4 and Orissa 3:31.7.

Marathon Race : 1. SI. Vinod Kumar (Punjab) 2h 22m 50.2s, 2. HC. Rasdeo Singh (CRPF)2 h 23m 18.8s, 3. Inspr. Mohan Singh (BSF) 2h 27m 47.6s 4. LNk. Ram Bhagat Singh (CRPF) 2h 30m 02.0s. 5. HC. Ranjit Singh (Haryana) 2h 32m 10.6s and 6. HC Kamal Singh (Uttar Pradesh) 2h 32m 25.6s.

Decathlon : 1. SI: Prabhat Singh (CRPF) 6,283 points, 2. Nk. Janak Chand (CRPF) 6,054 points, 3. HC. Balwinder Singh (BSF) 5,906 points, 4. AC. A. S. Randhawa (BSF) 5,666 points. 5. HC. Madan Singh (Uttar-Pradhsh) 5,515 points and 6. Aftab Khan (Bihar) 5,425 points.

THIRD PLACE IN HOCKEY

CRPF won the hard line match against Bihar by one goal to nil on February 28, 1979 at Lucknow during the 28th All-India Police Games.

The only goal of the match was scored by CRPF's right back S. Topno. CRP was given 5 penalty corners and 5 corners whereas Bihar Police got 2 penalty corners and 5 corners.

Earlier on February 26, CRPF had won the quarter-final against Karnataka by a convincing 6-0 victory. In semi-finals, CRPF gave a magnificient fight to the star-studed team of Punjab Police. CRPF had, however, to bow down in the tie-breaker 4-3. Players of international repute like Balbir Singh (former Olympic captain), Kuldeep Singh and Surinder Singh played for Punjab.



A tense moment in the CRP vs Punjab Pd ice tie in hockey at Lucknow. The Punjab Police won in tie-breaker (4-3).

POLICE GAMES RESULTS AT A GLANCE

HOCKEY	
Winners	Punjab
Runners-up	BSF
Hardline Winners	CRPF
FOOTBALL	
Winners	BSF
Runners-up	Punjab
Hardline Winners	NAGALAND
VOLLYBALL	
Winners	UP
Runners-up	ITBP
Hardline Winners	BSF
BASKETBALL	
Winners	BSF
Runners-up	CRPF
Hardline Winners	UP
KABADDI	
Winners	Punjab
Runners-up	CRPF
Hardline Winners	AP
WRESTLING	
Winners	BSF
Runners-up	CRPF
Hardline Winners	North Zone
GYMNASTICS	
Team Championship	UP
Runners-up	BSF
Third place	CRPF
ATHLETICS	
Winners	CRPF
Runners-up	BSF
Third place	Punjab & UP



Sumir Bhattacharya

Nagaland Beat CRP in Football

The Central Reserve Police Force Football team were defeated by Nagaland Police in the quarter-finals match of the 28th All-India Police Games held at Lucknow. CRPF lost 0-3.

CRP GET THIRD PLACE IN GYMNASTICS

CRPF, the gymnastic champions for the last four years (1975 to 1978), were placed third in the 28th All-India Police Games Gymnastics. Championships held at Lucknow. CRP got 468.18 points. U.P and B.S.F. were declared first and second with 514.48 points and 481.61 points respectively.

Sumir Bhattacharya won the only bronze medal for CRPF in the Roman Rings event.

A protest was lodged with the organisers of the Games by CRPF manager that partiality had been shown in giving the points and that the judges were not qualified. The protest was rejected.

RUNNERS-UP IN BASKETBALL AND WRESTLING



CRPF lost the basketball final to their traditional rivals, the B.S.F, by a margin of 64-57 in the 28th All-India Police Games held at Lucknow in February 1979. It was a thrill-packed final. For B.S.F, the victory was not as smooth as they might have anticipated. At half time, the B.S.F. had a slender 32-31 lead. On resumption, the fortunes fluctuated. The BSF could strengthen their position only in the last three minutes.

In the wrestling bouts of 28th All India Police Games held at PAC Stadium, Lucknow, the CRPF matmen improved upon their last year's performance to claim second position. They scored 24 points. B.S.F. were declared champions with 27 points to their credit.

CRPF’s medals tally was three gold, two silver and three bronze medals.

The gold medalists were : bantam weight (57 Kg)—Ct. Pati Ram, heavy weight (100 Kg)—Nk. Yaspal and super-heavy weight (above 100 Kg)—Ishwar Singh, who had won a bronze medal at the Commonwealth Games.

Raghubir Singh (81 Kg) and Om Parkash (90 Kg) obtained silver medals.

Sia Ram (48 Kg), Sant Raj (52 Kg) and Munni Ram (74 Kg) got the bronze medals.

Shri R. C. Gopal, the Director General, promoted Ct. Pati Ram and Nk Yaspal to Nk and Head Constable respectively.



Ishwar Singh



standiing (from L. to R) : Imp. Diwan Singh (coach), Imp. Ishwar Singh, Nk. Yaspal, SI Raghubir Singh and Dy.SP. Sukhwant Singh (Manager).

(Sitting) : Ct. Pati Ram, Nk. Sri Ram, LNk Sant Raj and Nk. Munni Ram.

Runners-up in Kabaddi

The CRPF kabaddi team lost the championship to Punjab Police by 21-5 in the 28th All-India Police Games held at Lucknow in February 1979. CRPF were the champions during the last two years.

Sumer Singh of CRPF in the 5th minute penetrated the Punjab defence and scored a point. Punjab in return attacked and equalised. Score at half time was 4-3 with Punjab in the lead. In the next half Punjab dominated the game and finished. 21-5.

Earlier in the semi-finals, the CRPF thrashed M.P 24—4.

Volleyball: CRPF Lose to ITBP

In the 28th All-India Police Games held at Lucknow, the CRPF lost to ITBP in the quarter-finals. The score was 5-15, 12-15 and 12-15.



Kabaddi.....Kabaddi. A CRPF man on the "prowl" in the arena of Punjab.

NO Room for Complacency"

—R. C. Gopal

A reception and Barakhana were arranged on March 26, 1979 for the athletes and sportsmen who took part in the 28th All-India Police Games held at Lucknow.

Senior officers of the Directorate-General and the Commandants stationed in Delhi attended the function.

Speaking on the occasion, Brig. P. N. Khanduri, Deputy Director (Training) outlined the achievements of the Force in various games and in athletics during the last one year.

He spoke of the importance being attached to providing training equipment to sportsmen and athletes and stated that the CRPF was steadily progressing in the field of various sports.

Brig. Khanduri announced promotions and rewards for the sportsmen and athletes who had won laurels in various events.

Shri R. C. Gopal, Director-General of the CRPF, recalled his initial disappointment at CRPF losing in various sports in the Police Games.

However, later he had the satisfaction of seeing the athletic team bringing the trophy.

Shri R.C. Gopal stated the CRPF should now plan to give more tournament experience to the players. It is only then that we can expect to achieve better results, he said.

The Director-General stated that as far as possible new talent was being recruited and one instructor for football had been taken on deputation.

He paid a compliment to the coaches of the CRPF and stated that "they have worked hard. It is our bad luck that some teams lost at Lucknow."

He advised the sportsmen not to be complacent or overconfident. "When you progress, others too do so. This may be kept in mind".

He asked the sportmen to try and win in all games next year. "If you work hard. I shall not lag behind in rewarding you", said the chief,

In recognition of their outstanding performance in the All-India Police Games Sh. R. C. Gopal, Director-General of CRPF has decided to grant the following promotions :-

ATHLETICS

1. SI Pradeep Kumar (22 Bn) promoted as Inspector.
2. SI Prabhat Singh (16 Bn) promoted as Inspector.
3. HC Chander Prakash (30 Bn) promoted as Sub Inspector.
4. HC K. Sudhakaran (I Sig Bn) promoted as Sub Inspecor.
5. HC Rama Shanker Rao (9 Bn) promoted as Sub Inspector.
6. Nk Bachoo Singh (60 Bn) promoted as Head Constable.
7. NK Janak Chand (GC NGR) promoted as Head Constable.
8. L/Nk Satbir Singh (CTC-II) promoted as Head Constable.
9. L/Nk K. Nadarajan Í18 Bn) promoted as Head Constable.
10. L/Nk Ram Bhagat (53 Bn) promoted as Naik.
11. L/Nk Rama Shanker (40 Bn) promoted as Naik.
12. Ct. T. Kunjumon (30 Bn) promoted as Naik.
13. Ct. Gurdial Singh (3 Bn) promoted as Naik.
14. Ct. A. N. Sashidharan (30 Bn) promoted as Naik.
15. Ct. Budhwakhas (60 Bn) promoted as Naik.
16. Ct. Lawrence Kachap (52 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
17. Ct. Madan Naik (29 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.

18. Ct. Peter Aind (11 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
19. Ct. Gurmukh Singh (6 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
20. Ct. R. Borah (29Bn) promoted as L/Nk.

BASKETBALL

21. SI S. P. Yadav (5 Bn) promoted as Inspector.
22. HC V. N. Kutty (5 Bn) promoted as Sub Inspector.
23. Ct. Hawa Singh (14 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
24. Ct. Gangadhar (GC-2 A) promoted as L/Nk.
25. Ct. Daya Ram (49 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
26. Ct. ShambuNath (15 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.

HOCKEY

27. Ct. M. Tirkey (18 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
28. Ct. A. Lakra (49Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
29. Ct. Nister Khajur **(5** Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
30. Ct. Ishwer Datt (3 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
31. Ct. Patras Barla (39 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.

KABADDI

32. Ct. Umrao Singh **(60** Bn) promoted as L/Nk.

VOLLEYBALL

33. HC Rohtash Singh (48 Bn) promoted as Sub Inspector.
34. NkSwatantra Singh (GCNMH) promoted as Head Constable.
35. Ct. Jaipal Singh (15 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
36. Ct. T.V. Laxman (34 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
37. Ct. Satbir Singh (7 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
38. Ct. Baby Danial (55 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
39. Ct. T.J. Baby (18 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
40. Ct. Mayeen Kutty (19 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.
41. Ct. Jeet Ram (29 Bn) promoted as L/Nk.

WRESTLING

42. Nk Yaspal (7 Bn) promoted as Head Constable.
43. L/Nk SanRaj (11 Bn) promoted as Naik.
44. Ct. Patti Ram (34 Bn) promoted as Naik.

M. *P. Gymnastics Title Bagged*

The CRPF gymnastic team participated in the Madhya Pradesh Gymnastic Championships conducted by Madhya Pradesh Gymnastic Association from January 11 to 13, 1979. The CRPF won the team championship.

Ct. K. Rajendra of CRPF won the individual championship.

Mohan *Kumaramanglam Football*

CRPF footbal team **gave an** excellent performance in Mohan Kumarmanglam Memorial Football Tournament held at Jabalpur (M.P.). It won in the final against Rajasthan by three goals to one.

CRPF Team Hold Indian Airlines in Hockey

CRPF hockey team participated in Ram Charan Lal Memorial Hockey Tournament held at Varanasi (U.P.).

The CRPF and Indian Airlines were declared joint winners in the tournament as they played 1-1 draw in the final match.

Force Swimmers Shine At Madras

The Police-Public Swimming Meet was held at I.I.T. Madras on February 4, 1979. Only 100 and 200 metres races in each stroke for men were kept in the programme. CRPF swimmers created six new state records. Following are the results :

(a) 100 m Freestyle Const. P. Padmnabhan-I
(b) 200 m Freestyle Const. P. Padmanabhan-I (New State Record)
(c) 100 m Breaststroke Const. Abdul Hakim-I Const. K.R. Hiramath-II
(d) 200 m Breaststroke Const. Abdul Hakim-I (New State Record) Const. K.R. Hiramath-II
(e) 100 m Backstroke Const. Raman Kutty-I (New State Record) Const. Roop Singh-II Const. Tulsidharan-III
(f) 200 m Backstroke Const. Roop Singh-I (New State Record) Const. Raman Kutty-II Const. Tulsidharan-III
(g) 100 m Butterfly HC. R.S. Nair-I (New State Record)
(h) 200 m Butterfly HC. R.S. Nair-I **(New** State Record)



Hari Chand along with others who were honoured by the Delhi Sports Journalists' Association at Delhi on March 6. Hari Chand was awarded "Sportsman of the Year" trophy.

Run, run, all the time

Few Indians have dominated by the International Olympic Punjab earned his twin gold through an international athletics meet with the same aplomb and assurance as dimunitive Hari Chand at the last Asian Games at Bangkok. If there had been a man of the meet award, it would have most certainly gone to this unostentatious distance king, who won the 10,000 and 5,000 metres gold with an ease that would have done credit to a Zatopek or Kuts.

It is true that the foremost distance runner in Asia, Toshiaki Kamata of Japan was not there at Bangkok because of the Japanese reluctance to field

their strongest squad at Bangkok for fear of action Committee due to the exclusion of Israel from the Games. So, even before the two distance races were run, it was clear that Hari Chand had no opposition worth the while. But after the two races, it was the unanimous opinion of all athletics experts that even if Kamata had been there, he would have been hard put to stave off Hari Chand's challenge. The manner in which Hari Chand ran against himself in the two events established him as the most outstanding distance man in Asia.

The **24**-year-old Bajigar tribesman from Hoshiarpur district in the sheer hard work and dedication. He has been devoting all his time to athletics with a missionary zeal, thinking of nothing but running all the time. A totally unspoilt man, he has no vices and has preserved himself excellently.

An Inspector in the Central Reserve Police, he owes a lot to his sport-loving organisation which has seen to it that in the course of only six years he has risen from the ranks of a Head Constable to the present position. A matriculate, Hari Chand found the time to go through the civil education course in the police force and entitled himself to promotion in his own right.

As is only to be expected, Hari Chand has been taking everything before him in the All-India Police Games. In four successive Games from 1974 till early this year, he has been claiming the triple, the 10,000, 5,000 and the 1,500 metres asa matter of routine. He has also won the Home Minister's gold medal for the best athlete on all these four occasions.

His international success story began four years ago at Seoul in the Asian Amateur Athletics Championships when he won both the distance events in his stride. Soon, in an international meet at Manila, he won the 10,000 gold. The next year, he won the same event in an international meet in Russia in a timing of 29.22 minutes. ·

At the Montreal Olympics the same year, his timing of 28 minutes 48.2 seconds was good enough to win him only the eight place, but he was far from disgraced. Followed the international meet in Malaysia where he took the silver in the 10,000. He climaxed a splendid year's performance with that golden double at Bangkok.

Hari Chand sets an exacting schedule for himself. That is to run, run and run, all the time. With a devotion that has to be observed at close quarters to be believed, Hari Chand has dedicated himself solely to athletics.

He is married and has two children. His sole ambition in life is to raise a

comfortable shelter for his small family in his home village near Hoshiarpur. Not for him the luxuries of the tape-recorder and even the sophisticated athletics equipment which others of his stature gather on international trips. He saves every rupee and husbands all his meagre resources in raising a structure for his family.

Blankets for flood-hit people of Bihar

The Cental Reserve Police Force donated 2, 600 blankets to the Bihar Government for distribution among the flood-hit people on January 31, 1979. The blankets were handed over to the District Magistrate, Patna, Mr. R. N. Sinha, by Commandant Sukhjinder Singh on behalf of the CRPF.

The blankets had been received from Group Centre Gauhati, 49 Battalion and 11 Battalion. A simple ceremony was held at the Rajendra Nagar Stadium at Patna in which blankets were presented to the District Magistrate. Mr. Sinha while recalling the services of CRPF during 1975 floods and several other occasions, praised the sincerity and devotion of jawans. A parade was also organised on the occasion.

Shri L.P. Sinha, Joint Secretary to the Government of Bihar has, in a letter to Shri R.C. Gopal Director-General of CRPF, conveyed to him the gratefulness of the State Government for this donation.

CRPF Donation For National Relief Fund

The officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force from all formations in the country have voluntarily contributed a sum of Rs. 2,05,773 to the Prime Minister’s National Relief Fund.

In a letter addressed to the Director-General of the Force, Shri N. S. Sreeraman, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, has conveyed Prime Minister’s thanks for the donation made by members of the Force for flood relief. The Prime Minister has appreciated the gesture and has stated that the contribution will help in alleviating the distress of the flood victims.

DG’s Concern At Accidents

In a letter to Commandants, the Director-General has expressed his concern over the increase in number of MT accidents. In January, 1979, four accidents were reported. The figures increased to 7 in February, 1979 and till 15th March, 4 accidents had already taken place.

In the year 1978, 84 accidents were reported. In these accidents 113 CRPF personnel were injured, 7 civilians died and 29 were injured.

The Director-General has asked the Commandants to probe into the causes of accidents and take effective measures to eliminate them.

President’s Appreciation

Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of India, has appreciated the ceremonial guard of honour mounted by personnel of 12 Bn CRPF during his visit to Arunachal Pradesh in February 1979.

FROM A SOLDIER TO A SOLDIER

Always be honest truthful to all, Never depend on others at all; If it’s hard, apply your brain, Try and try, again and again; Don't be harsh to anyone else, Lest the curse be upon your head, Excellent behaviour and and sweet tongue, Will make the future bright for the young, —Ct. Hans Raj Ojha



Warm send-off to two Deputy Directors

The staff of the Directorate-General, CRPF, bade a warm farewell to Shri J.F. Ribeiro, Deputy Director (Administration) and Colonel P. K. Jain,

Deputy Director (Works) on March 16, 1979.

Speaking on behalf of the subordinate staff, Shri S. K. Garg, LDC, described Shri Ribeiro's stay at the Directorate-General as a golden period for the staff. "Shri Ribeiro was popular because he was one with the jawan and office staff on all occasions," he said.

He referred to the stay of Shri Ribeiro at Hyderabad and to the time when a stadium created at Hyderabad was to be named as "Ribeiro Stadium." Shri Ribeiro did not approve of the proposal and instead prevailed upon others to have the stadium named after a CRPF martyr. As a result the stadium today stands as "Yohannan Stadium."

Shri Garg also paid a tribute to Colonel P. K. Jain for his cntribution in building accommodation and other facilities for the members of the Force.

Shri R. N. Agarwal, Administrative Officer, stated that at the time Col. Jain took over, there was no accommodation except at Rampur and Neemuch and as such living conditions for the CRPF men were not good. So long as the buildings which Col. Jain had got constructed were there, he will be remembered by the members of the Force, Shri Agarwal added.

Shri R. C. Gopal, the Director-General, stated that he had been with the Force for a period of hardly seven months. However, during this short period he had known how valuable were the services of the two Deputy Directors. He did not want that anyone of them should leave the CRPF. However, they were leaving because of circumstances beyond his control. "Such good officers are rarely to be found", he said and wished them good luck and prosperity.

Shri J. M. Qureshi, who took over as Deputy Director (Adm) from Shri Ribeiro, stated that Shri Ribeiro had stayed with the CRPF for six years and Col. P. K. Jain for almost a decade. During this period both of them became more or less time-posts of history insofar as CRPF was concerned,

Referring to the conditions prevailing at the time Col. Jain joined the CRPF, Shri Qureshi stated that "the CRPF was then sitting on crates" and the buildings that Col. Jain had been able to raise were a living tribute to his work.

Shri Qureshi paid tribute to Shri Ribeiro who, he said, had joined as an unknown person but had, during the course of time, emerged as a champion of the underdog.

"He is God-fearing and hard working and that is why he is leaving the CRPF in a much better condition than he found it." Shri Qureshi wished success to both the outgoing Deputy Directors.

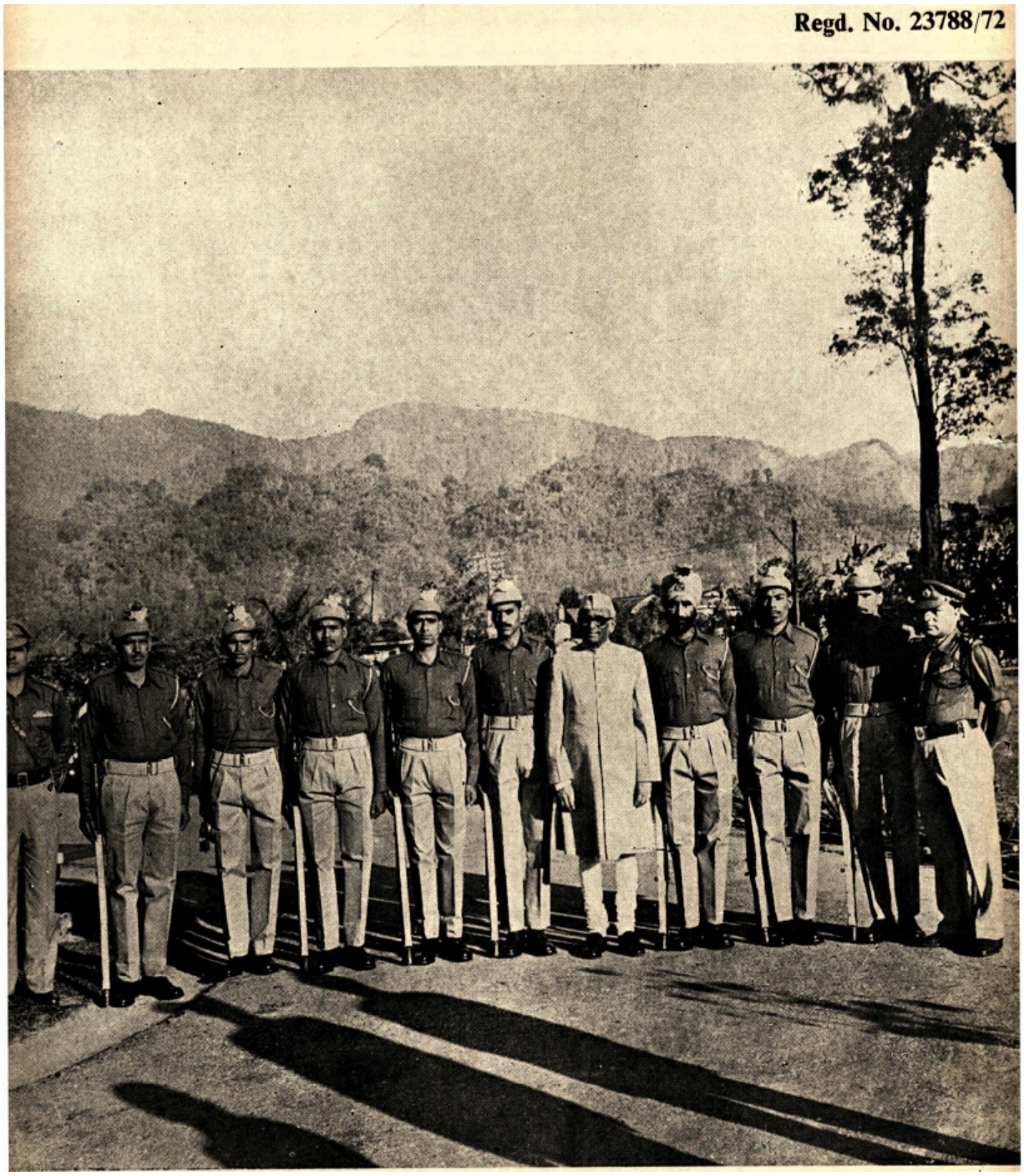
Shri J. F. Ribeiro thanked the gathering for the touching farewell. He stated that he initially did not expect to stay so long in the CRPF. However, when he joined the Force, he noticed the difference between a State Police and the Force of the stature of the CRPF "not touched by politics or public contact."

"I must confess that my stay in the CRPF has made me understand what was meant by training and organisation and I have tremendously benefitted from my contact with this glorious Force."

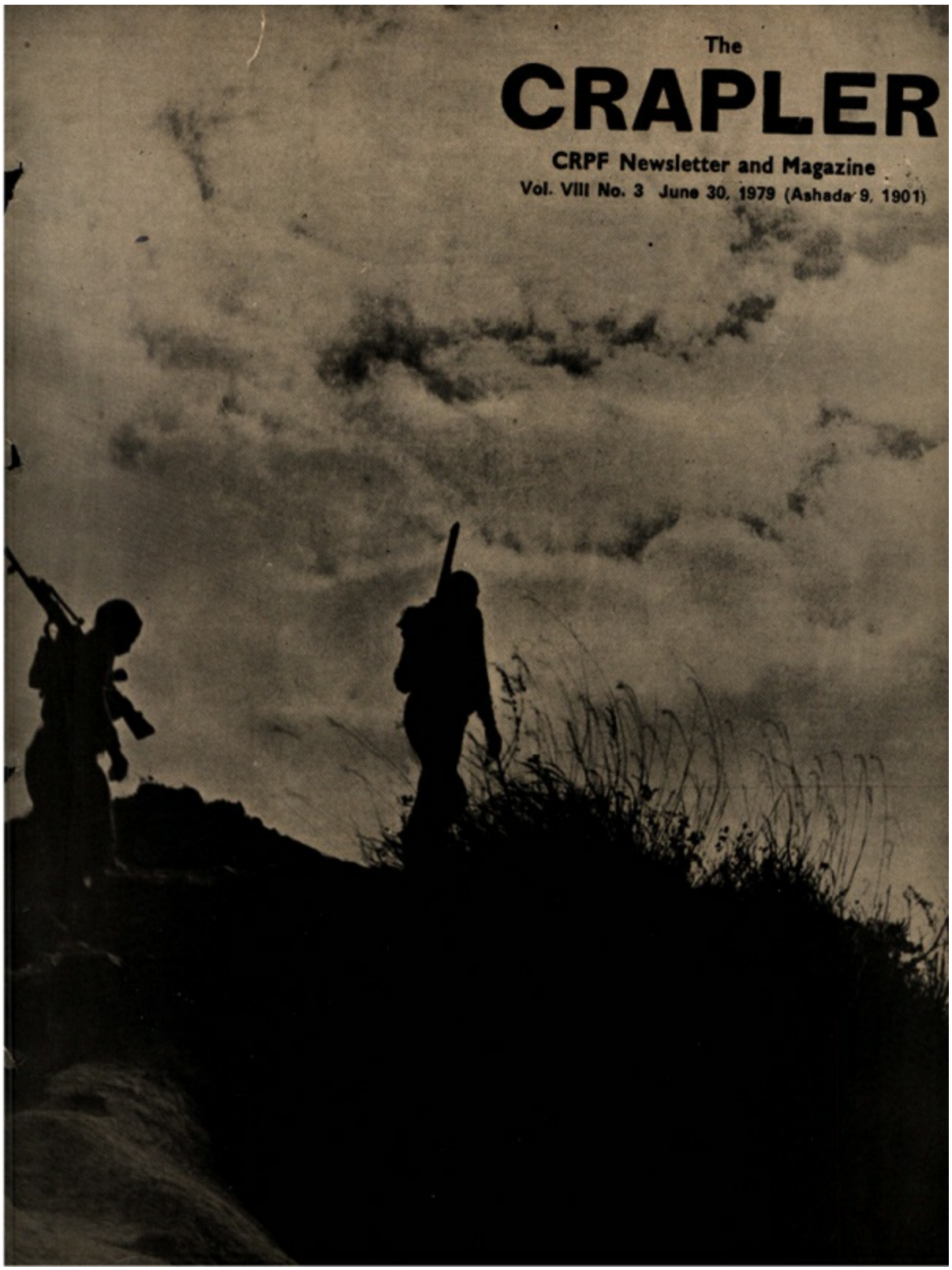
Col. P. K. Jain thanked the Directorate staff for the farewell and stated that his stay in the CRPF had given him a lot of job satisfaction.

Facingl Hari Chand proudly holding the J.D. Tytler Trophy for the "Best Sportsman, 1978" awarded by the Delhi Sports Journalist s Association.


INDIA



President Sanjiva Reddy with the COPMmarrdarlt and members of the house guard provided by 12 Battalion at Itanagar.



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THE CRAPLER



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(Bimonthly)

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Ashada 9, 1901

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CRPF jawans patrolling in Arunachal.

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S.K. Khanna
Facing Page : **Diver Dhaka Singh in action.**

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IN THIS ISSUE

Asscm-Nagalcnd Dispute : This issue carries three write-ups on the Assam-Nagaland dispute that led to the attack of Sema Nagas on the Assamese villages. The magnitude and genesis of the tragedy and ruthlessness with which it was enacted has been discussed by P. K. Menon and H. S. Sethi.

How the C.I.A. Functions : "And, when it comes to other kinds of dirty tricks the CIA never believes in giving up. It once had Nikita Khurschev's urine stolen to find out the kind of diseases the Soviet leader was suffering from to be able to tell if the man would be around too long". Kedar Nath Pandey gives inside story of CIA's functioning.

Urban Terrorism : F. V. Arul discusses the development of terrorist movements in India and abroad.

Central Bureau of Investigation : H. B. Paul, Information Officer, C.B.I, gives an account of the working of the CBI.

The Crazy World of Record-Setters : "Thus goes on the record-breaking feats which apart from getting publicity, put to test the capacity of human endurance and powers, at times demanding superhuman effort',' says M.P. Nathanael about the record-setters.

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"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For premission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor. Articles published do not necessarily reflect official viewpoint.

GENESIS OF TROUBLE

Nagaland used to be called Naga Hills and Tuensang Area since the British empire asserted its power in the area. Before that, these Naga Hills were known to the world as a land of head-hunters.

In 1872 an American missionery, Rev. Clark, entered a hill-top village known as Moiungyemsen in Mokokchung District.

Before that, British expeditions had forced their way into Nagaland to terrorise the tribals so that they did not dare to raid the bordering Assamese villages. Even these forces had a tough time at the hands of Angami warriors whose villages were located on the inaccessible hilltops. Any force passing through defiles on way to the village was at the mercy of the ruthless Nagas.

In addition to the British expeditionary forces, Ahom kings of Assam, kings of Manipur and Burma were also raiding Naga Hill territories from time to time.

In the beginning of 20th century, the British decided to administer the Naga Hills and Tuensang area as a sub-division of greater Assam. The D. C. and S. P. Sibsagar District exercised their administrative power in the sub-division of NHTA. There was of course no well-defined boundary between Assam and NHTA as the latter was only a sub-division.

Around 1925, the NHTA was made a district of Assam with a Dy. Commissioner at Kohima. The boundary of the district was then defined as the line joining the hills with plains. The present Dimapur was not then included in Naga Hills District because Dimapur at one time used to be capital of Kachari kingdom. This boundary was constitutionally accepted as the boundary of the Naga Hills District in 1947. There was no dispute about it.

In 1955 the political situation took a bad turn for governments in power at Shillong and New Delhi. The political awakening was quick and it spread like wild fire. Demands for independence were rejected and this resulted in the long-stretched insurgency in Naga Hills.

Despite efforts of three Peace Commissions with Shri Jayaprakash Narain, Late Shri Chaliha (Late Chief Minister of Assam), Rev.Fr. Michael Scot and Dr. Aram, nothing tangible could be achieved.

A full-fledged State was carved out in 1960 and was named as Nagaland. The boundary of this State was left to be that of the district boundary defined in 1925. However, the Govt. and the people of Assam had no objection in conceding Dimapur to Nagaland. This obviously has not pacified the Nagas, but they did not want to upset the arrangement at the time of the formation of Nagaland State.

The dissatisfied Nagas later started grumbling. However, the dissatisfaction continued at a subdued level.

They say that towards the end of the 19th century, Nagas used to have some sort of territorial control over Assam plains and this control extended up to the town of Sibsagar. No one is sure of this. But Nagas do say that the 1925 boundary was decided by the British outsiders and they had no right to do so.

Assam, on the other hand, respects the 1925 boundary decision as constitutional and fully valid. This stand has also been supported by Prime Minister Desai and Shri H.M. Patel, the present Home Minister. Govt. of India has also reiterated that there is no question of any change in the boundary between Assam and Nagaland as it was already constitutionally decided in 1947.

For the people of Nagaland, the problem is ticklish. Many of the Nagas had cleared the Assam reserve forests with the help of non-Nagas like Nepal is, Biharis and Bengalis. These non-Nagas had cleared the forests and have been cultivating rice, mustard and other crops in these jungles and giving half of the produce to the Nagas.

But now the non-Nagas also have become clever and have started refusing this system of "Adhi" (half portion). As a result, the Nagas want to drive them away to take possession of the land and start cultivation on their own.

As the land constitutionally belongs to Assam, the Nagas are not able to evict. Therefore the Nagas want these areas to be physically under Nagaland so that plain cultivable land can be utilised by them. This is not as simple as it looks. Hence the dispute over the border.

As the Govts. of Assam and Nagaland have not been able to settle the border dispute over a decade and the Nagas are not well versed with democratic way of expressing their protest, they (Nagas) resorted to their age old practice of raiding and committing depredations on the unsuspecting innocent villagers in the reserve forests of Assam.

As the Nagaland Govt. cannot afford to antagonise the large tribes like Angamese, Aos and Semas. It cannot outrightly condemn the action of Sema Nagas, though it has taken all legal action.

A second flare-up is not ruled out if the border issue is not resolved by the Govts. of Assam, Nagaland and India in the near future -P.K. Menon

ASSAM FOREST TRAGEDY

By
P. K. Menon

The early morning mist was just lifting off the thick forests of Rengma, Nambhar and Doyang reserve forests. The people living in the cleared portion of the jungles were in deep slumber. Absolute peace seemed to prevail all over.

But all was not well in these tricky jungles. Fear, hate and destruction were hiding somewhere in these forests.

It all started around 3.30 on that fateful morning. Sleeping villagers heard shrill age-old Naga war cries. Many could not comprehend what was happening. In the still and thick fog nothing could be seen or even doubted.

Suddenly a vivid picture started emerging in the minds of old-timers when they saw sudden burst of flames. They were now fully awake and started shouting warning to the still untrapped villagers. In many cases their warning came too late, for no one could have dreamt of such a happening.

The miscreant Nagas must have felt like a victorious army but the difference was that the miscreants were only killing the unprotected, peaceful and poor Assamese villagers—their own countrymen.

Their plan of attack succeeded hundred per cent. They rampaged as

many as 16 villages in Rengma-pani reserve forest, Nambhar reserve forest, and south east Doyang reserve forest. Their atrocities lasted almost 3 to 4 hours.

The Assamese villagers ran helter-skelter and the lucky ones got into thick forests. But the Sema Nagas with their age-old blood thirst pursued the Assames like a cat pursuing its prey.



Black beams standing as mute witnesses to the destruction.

So swift was the move of the Nagas in these 16 villages that villagers did not have slightest chance to do anything. More than 250 houses in an area of 100 square miles were burnt. The dead were lying near the houses.

Even so, many of them saved themselves from the onslaught of the mad Nagas. It was pathetic to look at the scene where the miscreants hacked a 7-year-old boy to death. The body of this child was lying in grotesque posture by the side of the track for hours.

Similarly, a child of three years was lying dead with a 6-inch deep and 8-inch long cut across the chest.

Later when officials started visiting the affected areas, one was able to assess the magnitude of the holocaust. As many as 20,000 to 30,000 people

had fled the reserve forest villages.

Immediately after committing atrocities, the Sema Nagas disappeared and no one could trace them. Assam Police post prevented those Nagas and arrested as many as 16 Sema Nagas.

As to the method of approach to the Assam villages by the Sema Nagas, many theories are afloat. Some say that Nagas came in hundreds to Bokajan, Chungajan and many other villages from Dimapur by bus and train to visit "Friday Bazars" on January 5,1979 as usual. The unsuspecting Assamese thought it quite normal and they were happy at the prospect of increased sales in the weekly bazars. They then filtered into the jungles in twos and threes and positioned themselves in the jungles surrounding the villages by the night of January 4, 1979.

According to another theory, the Nagas walked the distance from the border on January 4, 1979 evening to reach the villages by midnight.

On hearing of the onslaught, the Assam and Nagaland law and order machineries geared up their resources. Vehicles were requisitioned for moving the armed policemen. Two Battalions of CRPF and two Battalions of Assam Rifles were moved to the Assam side of the inter-state border by the Assam Government. In addition several Assam Police border outposts were opened along the inter-state border.

A senior officer of the rank of Additional IGP was detailed as in charge of the operations. A senior civil servant of the rank of Commissioner expedited financial sanctions for operations. S.P., DC and Commandants of AP, CRPF and A.R were ordered to camp in the affected area to supervise the duties of the respective troops. Ministers from States and the Centre and senior officers frequented the scene.

Nagaland Police arrested as many as 49 suspects including one former Brigadier of the erstwhile RGN which had surrendered to the Governor of Nagaland at Zunehbuto in 1973. The Assam Police arrested about 50 Nagas for their suspected complicity in the incident.

Thus the law and order machinery on both sides moved swiftly and efficiently. The villagers regained their lost confidence and started returning to the refugee camps. Grants were sanctioned to the next of kin of the deceased villagers.

On Government of Assam’s request, 18th Battalion, CRPF, which had

gone back to Nagaland only on January 3, 1979 after doing three months' law and order duties in Assam, returned to Assam. The Coys moved in, established their posts and started carrying out assigned responsibilities.

In order to rationalise the command structure, the Assam Police authorities divided operational area into six sectors, each under the command of a Lt. Col. of Assam Rifies or Commandant of CRPF or AP Battalions. In these sectors, the posts of AP, AR and CRPF inter-mingled and there was close contact with each other on all matters. In addition all these Forces had close liaison with Nagaland Armed Police and CRPF Battalion deployed along the border inside Nagaland. Therefore, any doubt or misunderstanding could be easily cleared.

The CRPF maintained (along the inter-state border) an attitude of impartiality and absolute fairness and this was time and again appreciated by people of both sides.

Having restored the confidence of the people of Assam by doing patrolling for more than 12 hours daily along with AP and AR Forces, CRP boys feel happy to see the harassed people returning to their old villages and reconstructing from scratch.

Rewards

Shri P. C. Das, Inspector-General of Police, Assam has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 each to the 2nd and 18th Battalions.

The reward was given in appreciation of hard and efficient work done by personnel of these Battalions in difficult areas of Sibsagar Distt. on Assam-Nagaland border.

Rewards for Kharagam Party

A cultural show was organised at Lucknow during the 28th All-India Police Games. All the police organisations of the country participated.

CRPF's Khargam party gave a splendid show. The Director of C.B.I. and Inspector-General of Police, U. P. gave cash rewards of Rs. 500 each to the party on its excellent performance.



I was in the throbbing, commercial town of Dimapur in Nagaland. Located in the plains, Dimapur was perhaps the only town worth the name in the mountainous State. It was also the gateway to the rest of Nagaland and to Manipur.

For me it was also the starting point on the trail of a blaze left by the Nagas of the Sema tribe after their January 5 attack on the Assam villages. I took a jeep and set out on the highway to Gauhati.

In five minutes I was out of the town and was in the Assamese territory. It presented a picture of total contrast. Right on the barrier, there was a flour mill in Assam. Further, on the roadside the fields of lush green paddy and lofty sugar-canes alternated with bamboo groves and jungle. Then there was a cement factory. The metalled road was being widened and a number of small bridges were being constructed. The 18 kilometres of road journey up to Bokajan showed the prosperity and the pace of progress in the Assamese territory.

Up to this point, one saw no sign of turmoil in the area. It was here at Bokajan that one felt a change. The men of the Central Reserve Police Force were busy constructing a post right on the roadside. I was informed that the

CRPF were replacing the Nagaland Armed Police in villages inhabited predominantly by Nagas. They were also inducted into the reserve forests to prevent encroachment and pilferage of forest wealth.

by
H. S. Sethi

This, however, was merely the tail of the trail. I left the highway and turned right to go into the interior to follow the trail.

I crossed the bazar and the railway track. Hardly a kilometre further by the side of rivulet Dhansri was a place called Naojan. A tiny-tot played near the bridge where the armed Nagas had butchered a number of innocent inhabitants. Men of an Assam Police post located right in their midst did not do anything to protect them. They had since been replaced by a new set of officers and men.

It seemed that the Assamese policemen had been outwitted by the Nagas. Before the attack, the Assam Police was believed to have received intelligence that the post itself was likely to be attacked. So, the policemen did not want to leave the post.

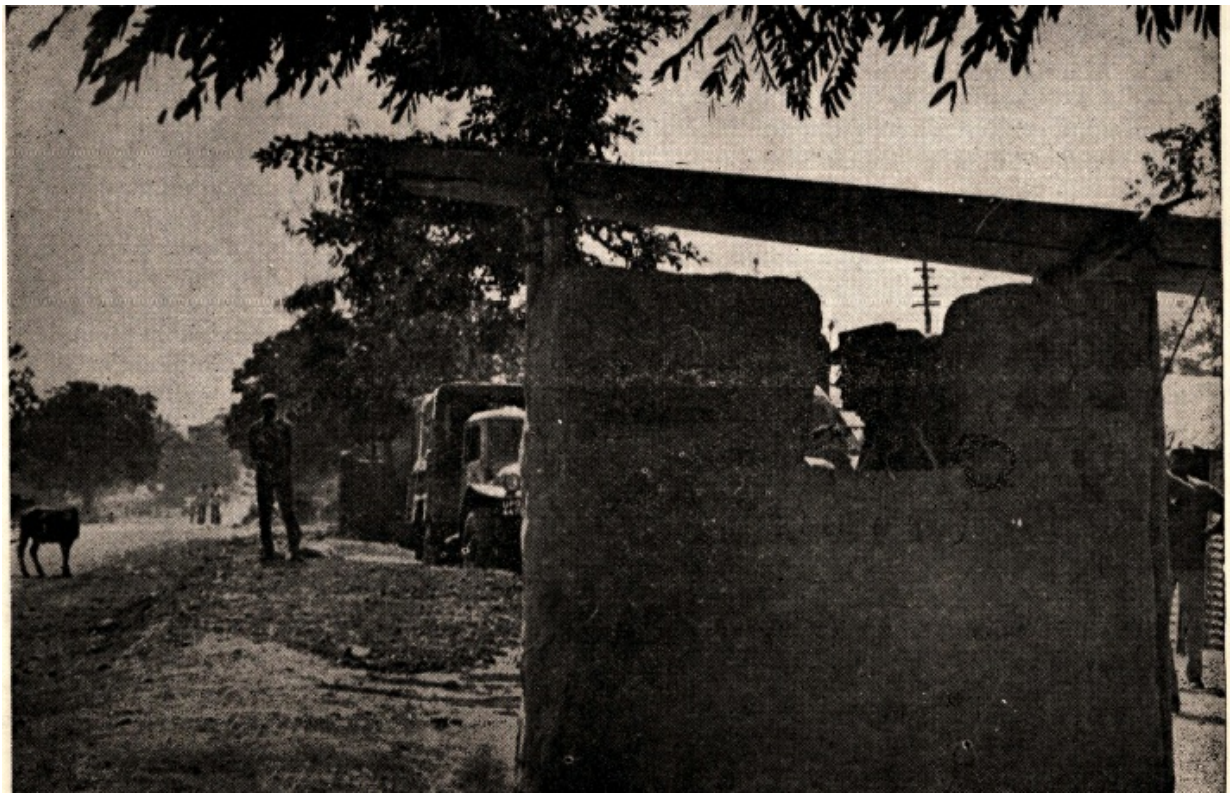
The toll was really heavy. Another post—that of Assam Rifles —had been set up at Naojan after the carnage and even a month after the carnage, its men had recovered three decomposed bodies a hut.

I drove another few kilometres and reached the village of Naukuti-jan which had been completely burnt. Black beams stood as mute witnesses to the destruction. "We are refugees in our own village", said an aged Assamese woman woefully.

Govt, had built a few huts for them. The refugee camp set in the shadow of two posts—one each of Assam Rifles and Assam Police— provided to them some sense of security.



A tiny-tot "poses" for a photograph at Naojan, the site of massacre.



Hurriedly the CRPF men (2nd Bn). set a post by the roadside near the village of Bokajan.

They needed it badly. They knew that the Nagas had felt bold to ambush DIG B.S. Babber and party of the Assam Police in January hardly four kilometres from Naojan. In the ambush an LMG is said to have been used. Babter's men returned the fire. Luckily no one lost his life.

The Govt. had taken a number of steps to instil among the people a sense of security, These irxluded the induction of two Battalions each of the CRPF and Assam Rifles into the affected area in Assam, setting up of posts and border outposts all along the border with Nagaland, effective day patrolling, night pickets and protection of villaçers and officials of the Forest Department and PWD.

These steps had the desired effect. In the shambles of Naukutijan, I saw women carrying pitchers of water to their refugee camp—a reminder that life flowed in an eternal straem.

No one had any doubt that the January 5 attack by the Nagas was well planned. The miscreants had operated simultaneously in a belt of 150 kilometres. It was a lightening action: by the time the law and order machinery woke up, they had already done their job. They came as secretly

as they vanished. There was a professional touch about it all.

They had killed Kacharis and Nepalis and had scrupulously avoided harming the Nagas and Christian coolies in the region. And, above all, they operated in the fertile foothills—an area which, they said, had been wrongly given to Assam through the 1925 settlement of Government of India on the inter-state boundaries.

They also claimed three reserve forests—those of Defu, Nambor and Rengma. "Thereby", said an angry Assamese Officer, "they had an eye on no less than half of the Sibsargar district of Assam".

The attack was intended to impress upon all that the Nagas would not forgo their claim. Who would not agree that Nagas had succeeded in focussing the attention on the issue. But is it not a case of a sulking child destroying the very toy it pined for ?



"We are refugees in cur own village"—a refugee amp near Naukutijan.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL VISITS ASSAM-NAGALAND RORDER



DG and other senior officers with "Sema Nagas."

Shri R.C. Gopal, Director-General, CRPF visited Dett. Headquarters of 2nd Bn. CRPF at Homeland on 4 May 1979. He was accompanied by Shri S. Datta Chowdhury IGP S/1V CRPF, IGP Nagaland, DIGs, CRPF Gauhati and Kohima and few other senior police officers. A rousing welcome was accorded to Director-General by local tribal population comprising the "Sema Nagas". They entertained the chief to their tribal dances and other rituals. Tribals presented D. G. a Sema shawl which is a customary gesture of goodwill and a token of love and affection.

D.G. visited the trouble spots to sort out the deployment of CRPF and other forces and to assess the situation as a representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Role of 2 Battalion

After a tenure of four years in the difficult terrain of Nagaland, the 2nd Battalion was deployed on the Assam-Nagaland border. Here the climatic condition were inhospitable. Roads in the forests had not been developed and practically all movement had to be carried out on foot. There was acute shortage of water and it had to be carried by personnel from distant places. Besides, there were a number of rivers and nullahs which were not fordable during the monsoons.

The Nagaland Government agreed to withdraw all Nagaland Armed Police posts opened after January 5, 1979 on Assam-Nagaland border. Deployment of CRPF in the predominantly Naga villages was acceptable to both the States. Thus the sub-units of this Battalion replaced NAP at a number of places.

Inspite of several odds, the Battalion did its best for the maintenance of

law and order in the disturbed areas. On March 4,1979, the Chief Secretary, Government of Assam visited border outposts of this unit. At one of the outposts he recorded: "An excellent post done in a short time. Most impressive".

With the induction of CRPF in the reserve forests, it is expected that the further encroachment in the reserve forests of Assam will stop. Illegal smuggling of forest wealth and timber will also come to an end by the vigilance of CRP's border outposts.

CRP Men Save Many Lives

In the early hours of April 2, 1979 a platoon of E Company 4 Battalion was returning to its Company headquartes after night patrolling duty at Kidderpore dock. Enroute they saw a bus and an oil tanker involved in a serious accident.

The bus had turned on its side and passengers were trapped. One passenger died on the spot.

Platoon commander V.S. Sahi immediately ordered his men to rescue the passengers.

A rescue party broke open the window panes and removed the passengers. An evacuation party removed the injured to hospital.

While rescue was in progress, SI. Sahi informed the police and fire brigade. CRPF personnel had almost finished the rescue work when the help arrived. Many precious lives were saved.

Shri S.I.S. Ahmed, Dy. Commissioner of Port Division, Calcutta has praised the excellent work done by the CRPF.

All India Open Athletic Championships

The CRPF Central athletics team participated in the XVII All-India Open Athletic Championship held at Jamshedpur from March 9 to 11, 1979.

Inspector R. S. Bal dominated the throw events. He secured gold in hammer and discus.

In 3000 M. steeple chase, SI. Pradeep Kumar annexed second place.

Nk Janak Chand and L/Nk. Satbir Singh won silver medals in Decathlon and high Jump respectively.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Central Bureau of Investigation is the main investigating agency of the Government of India. It investigates offences involving Central Government funds and fiscal laws.

In particular, the CBI charter covers the following :

(1) Cases relating to bribery, corruption, misconduct of public servants under the control of the Central Government.
(2) Cases in which the interests of the Central Government or of any public sector project or undertaking or statutory corporation set-up and financed by the Central Government are involved.
(3) Important cases at the instance of the Central Government agency concerned relating to breaches of fiscal laws with the enforcement of which the Central Government is porticularly concerned, for example :
(a) Import and Export Control Act.
(b) Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.
(c) Customs Act, Central Excise Act, Income Tax Act, Companies Act etc.
(d) Counterfeiting of currency notes involving inter-State or international gangs and where the amount of currency notes involved is large.

Other crimes of serious nature committed by organised gangs or professional criminals, cases having international and inter-State ramifications, serious cases of spurious drugs or theft of cultural properties, etc. are investigated by the C.B.I. at the request of the State Governments or Union Territory Administration concerned.

History

In 1941—during World War II— a Unit of investigating officers was formed under a Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Lahore, primarily to investigate crimes of bribery and corruption in the War Department and its ancillary establishment with a view to preventing leakage of essential

commodities supplied to the defence forces.

Later, the Railway Department was also brought under its ambit. This Unit was designated the Delhi

by
H. B. PAUL

Special Police Establishment, and is the precursor to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

In the wake of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee, the C. B. I. was formed on April 1, 1963 to cover a wider range of functions, both as central investigating agency and a central clearing house for criminal information. The Delhi Special Police Establishment became a part of the C. B. I.

Organisation

The organisation with its headquarters at Delhi is headed by a Director who is assisted by Special Director, Additional Director, four Joint Directors and twelve Deputy Directors and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

This is the Investigating Division of the CBI and it includes branches located at the headquarters, States and metropolitan cities. Twenty regional branches of the CBI are located at the State capitals and other important towns in States. These towns are Ambala, Ahmeda-bad, Imphal, Dehradun, Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Ranchi, Srinagar, Bhubaneswar, Shillong, Jabalpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Vishakhapatnam. Each branch is under the charges of a Superintendent of Police with Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors functioning as investigating officers. In the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are located branches headed by officers of the rank of Dy. Inspector-General of Police assisted by Superintendents of Police and investigating officers. In addition, eighteen Central Investigating Units are located at the headquarters to investigate the more important and complicated cases. Sub-Units are located at Jammu, Simla, Rourkela, Dhanbad, Silchar and Siliguri, each under the charge of a Dy. Superintendent of Police.

Legal Division

The Law officers of the Legal Division provide expert legal advice and conduct cases in courts. The Division is headed by a Legal Adviser. The other Law officers are the Additional Legal Adviser, Deputy Legal Advisers and Public Prosecutors.

Technical Division

The Technical Division provides technical assistance to investigating officers in the scrutiny of the accounts, documents and records in cases relating to evasion of taxes, possession of disproportionate assets, evaluation of properties, technical examination of engineering works, etc. The personnel of the Division include Chartered Accountants, Income Tax Officers, Accountants from Government Department and also civil engineers. The accounts section is headed by a Technical Adviser and the engineering cell by an Executive Engineer.

Coordination Division

With the development of communication and travel by road, rail and air, the activities of the criminals are not merely confined to their resident areas or its neighbourhood. Detection of crimes perpetrated by such criminal organisations requires careful study and minute analysis of scattered and intricate data connected with their modus operandi, disposal of stolen properties, their hide-outs. Over the years, the CBI has developed as a coordinating agency by collecting and collating data about inter-State criminals. The Crime Records Wing of the CBI maintains computerised records of crimes, criminals and properties involved in certain types of offences with a view to building up a national index of crime, recovered properties, including counterfeit currency, fire-arms, motor vehicles and cultural properties. The wing provides assistance to different State police forces in their relentless efforts to identify culprits.

The Coordination Wing provides assistance and support to the States in the organisation of periodical "drives" and preventive actions for crime prevention and social defence. In this context, it has organised drives for the seizure of obscene literature and recovery of kidnapped children in the country. It also, maintains the National Police Museum where exhibits of Police interest **are** displayed and publishes the monthly "CBI Bulletin" for

dissemination of articles of professional interest and criminal intelligence relating to international and inter-State criminals.

International Cooperation

India is a member of the International Police Organization (commonly referreed to as INTERPOL) with its headquarters at Paris. The CBI is the National Central Bureau of India for maintaining liaison with member countries of Interpol.

In cases investigated by the State Police or the CBI, the Interpol Division of the CBI corresponds with the National Central Bureau of the country concerned to elicit the information desired or judicial assistance required. Interpol is helpful in exchanging intelligence about international smuggling and trafficking in gold, drugs etc.

Forensic Science Laboratory

The tools of science and techono-logy are being increasingly pressed into service by investigating and law enforcement agencies in order to evaluate the physical evidence associated with crime.

Forensic science is an indispensable aid to crime investigation especially in coping with the global challenge of complex crime. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory at Delhi caters principally to the needs of both Delhi Police and the CBI. Its services are, also harnessed by the State Forensic Science Laboratories, Defence Department, Public Undertakings and other Government agencies in cases requiring scientific evaluation of physical evidence. It is the principal forensic science institution in the country providing 9 Divisions under one roof, viz. the Chemistry Division, the Physics Division, Ballistics Division, Lie Detection Division, Finger-print Division and Photo Section.

Finger-Print Bureau

The Central Finger-print Bureau at Calcutta is the central store-house of finger-print data in respect of inter-State and international criminals. It has got on its record about 16 lakh prints.

This Bureau helps State Governments in the establishment of State Finger-print Bureaux, training their staff and examining the candidates who wish to qualify as experts. It also conducts research in applied finger-print

science. It is also presently involved in computerisation of finger-prints in the country.

Public Cooperation

In its relentless fight against corruption and other anti-social crimes, the CBI depends heavily on public cooperation and willingness to come forward with information and evidence about malpractices and misconduct in public services. Without this responsive cooperation, the CBI or anti-corruption agencies in **the** States will be considerably handicapped in their efforts to bring corrupt elements to book.

The fear of victimisation or leakage of information often deters citizens from extending cooperation and assistance. CBI officers have strict instructions to respect **the** confidentiality of information supplied. Every care is taken not to disclose the identity of the informant.

To expose the wrong-doer is to prevent crime. It is the duty of every citizen to rid the society of elements that tarnish the image of the public services. If anyone has genuine and reliable information about the misconduct of a public servant or acquisition by him of large assets which would indicate they are far in excess of his known sources of income, he or she may pass on the information, in writing or in person, to the DIG or SP incharge of the nearest branch of the CBI.

URBAN TERRORISM

Can any thoughtful person reasonably believe that a disorderly society can survive ? Recorded history has shown that none ever has. On the contrary, past history has shown that every society which became lawless or decadent soon collapsed and that the first evidence of decay appeared in the continued toleration of violation of its laws.

These are ancient and universal lessons and yet in recent times all of us have seen almost daily an increasing number of accounts of the rapid spread of a planned course of lawlessness in our land"and elsewhere in the world which results in senseless destruction of public and private property and often in the loss of lives. Perhaps, the most rapid manifestation of lawless behaviour is urban terrorism which has assumed alarming proportions in some areas of the world making civilised life almost impossible.

In India, Bengal has always been in the forefront of terrorist activities. During the freedom movement in the early thirties, partisans in Bengal organised terrorism on a wide scale and it was in attempting to contain them that Sir Charles Tegart, the then Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, came to fame and was later deputed to Palestine to check Israeli terrorism. I still remember the day when as a school boy in the year 1933, I saw the city police arrest 3 Bengal terrorists in George Town who kept the security forces at bay for some time by throwing bombs on them from the terrace of a building. In recent times, bengal again came to notoriety by the spate of insensate violence unleashed by the Naxalites against the landlords and against the police.

This terrorist movement quickly spread to Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and Tamil Nadu too felt its impact in some of its areas. It was in dealing with this movement that some of the senior police officers of Kerala recently came to grief. While many officers of Andhra Pradesh are under enquiry and a group of officers of Tamil Nadu are under trial in Vellore and this raises the pertinent point whether the normal procedures of law and investigation followed by the democratic societies are adequate to meet the challenge posed by such terrorist movements, I shall answer the question a little later.

by

F. V. ARUL

Retd. Inspector General of Police, Tamilnadu

Let us first try to define terrorism. Terrorism is a systematic attempt to induce fear and anxiety among people expressly for some political or social purpose. And according to Carlos Marigheila, a professional terrorist who you may remember was responsible for kidnapping the OPEC oil ministers from their headquarter in Vienna in 1975.

"Terrorism is an arm, the revolutionary can never relinquish and to be a terrorist ennobles any honourable man".

This, as you can see, is a complete inversion of values established by civilised society. During the last decade, urban terrorism has by and large superseded guerilla warfare which took place mostly in rural areas and which generally declined as colonial regimes came to an end after the II

World War. With the transfer of operations from the countryside to the cities, the age of the "urban guerilla" dawned. Urban terrorists mostly operate in units of three, four or five; the whole terrorist movement consists of a hundred or so, often only a dozen. Their small numbers is the source of their operational strength. For while it is difficult to detect small groups, they can cause a great deal of damage with the use of modern weaponary. Take the Naxalites in India or the IRA in Ireland, the Japanese United Red Army, the Bader Meinhof group in West Germany, the Red Brigade in Italy, the British "Angry Brigade" or the American Symbionese Liberation Army of which Patricia Hearst was member—these are small and compact groups and yet they perpetrated the grossest of atrocities and caused incalculable damage to life and property.

Urban terrorism can be broken into two distinct types. The first type is direct terrorism—actions that are taken against the actual sources of power This may take the form of assassination or kidnapping of a public official and the common man is spared the direct effects of the terrorist action.

The second type which is much more common and probably more effective is indirect or pure terrorism—random attacks on civilians designed to produce severe psychological reactions. The purpose is to create **a** general feeling of anxiety among the populace. It attempts to create chaos by making the average citizen aware of the fact that he may become a target at any particular time. It is the randomness which is the important key in pure terrorism.

The aims and goals of terrorist activity are several in number. First, there is a desire to spread a message or a specific doctrine. The Naxali-tes, for example, leave behind at the scene of their terrorist action pamphlets proclaiming their ideology. The advanced communication media that we have in the world today, such as television, radio, cinema and newspapers become the essential tools of the terrorist. Even if the terrorist is captured or killed, it does not mean that he has failed since the group’s manifesto and demands have been publicised by the media.

A second aim may be to gain official recognition from **a** Government. Constant harassment of innocent civilians forces the Government to announce **a** counter-terrorist campaign which is **a** major victory seen through the eyes of terrorists. This helps them to establish themselves as credible force.

A third aim thereafter is to broaden their base of power. This is accomplished by recruiting civilians to join them in resisting the Government.

A fourth goal is to undermine the morale and prestige of the authorities. The major design is to demonstrate to the people at large that the Government cannot effectively rule the nation. As fear increases among Government servants including the police, their effectiveness and moral fall. The position emerges of a weak Government unable to protect its servants or the common man and it is at that stage that a collapse will begin from within the Government.

A fifth goal is to provoke the Government to over-reaction. Martial law, widespread unrest etc, are likely to cause discontent among the civilians. Over-reaction by Government often tends to drive the citizens towards the terrorist. While over-reaction may have an adverse effect, prolonged indecision and inaction may be just as disastrous. So the real dilemma for any Government is to decide to what extent to react to widespread terrorist activities.

At this stage we may ask a more fundamental question: Why is it that terrorism exists ? Firstly, there is a perceived sense of deprivation. This motive is strongly evident in the Naxalite movement which is spearheaded by unemployed educated youth. Secondly, the general appeal of violence is overwhelming, particularly to young people and thirdly low risks are involved in a terrorist operation.

Several times when a terrorist is apprehended, his group immediately takes hostages and they then demand and secure his release. You will remember that last September a plane was hijacked from Bombay to Dacca by the Japanese United Red Army partisans and the Japanese Government capitulated in the most abject manner by releasing a number of terrorists held by them in Tokyo and also by paying a huge ransom. It is this tremendous psychological anxiety reaction that the terrorist creates that provides him with international immunity.

How can the terrorist be stopped ? Firstly, we must enlist the co-operation of all people to secure the elimination of safe havens and sanctuaries.

Secondly, we must develop a more effective counter through better intelligence. At the present time, by virtue of their small numbers and

continuous movement, terrorist groups are not susceptible to advanced electronic surveillance, but all modern scientific methods must be pressed into service to keep a track of them. Along with intelligence there must be better analysis. Research on habits, methods and strategies by various terrorist groups coupled with analysis of counter measures is necessary for prompt action during a crisis.

Finally, there should be general agreement to refuse to negotiate or provide concessions to any terrorist group. This will definitely remove incentives to the terrorists. A hard line must be taken at all times even to the point of suffering loss of human life in the short term to provide for long term security.

I will now proceed to discuss the question which I raised earlier, namely, whether the usual procedures of law and investigation are adequate to deal with the terrorist movement. In March this year the Red Brigade of Italy shot to death five armed guards of Aldo Moro, who was five times Prime Minister of Italy, kidnapped him and later murdered him also. The immediate purpose of the Red Brigade in this action was to secure the release of 15 of their fellow terrorists who were on trial in Turin for a series of outrages in urban areas. That trial was bogged down for months because jurors, witnesses and prosecutors were intimidated.

The Naxalites, the IRA and the Al Fatah are equally brutal in their methods and they have no respect for trial courts. I repeat the question : What legal measures should be taken to control terrorism when it becomes too much for the ordinary agencies and procedures of law enforcement ? The best example for us to follow is that of the U.K. which is the oldest and the most stable of the world’s democracies and which has been struggling against IRA terrorism in Northern Ireland and in part of England for nearly a decade. The IRA gunmen murdered judges, jurors, witnesses and indulged in pure terrorism by planting explosives in shops, hotels and cinema theatres, killing large numbers of innocent men, women and children.

"What legal measures should be taken to control terrorism when it becomes too much for the ordinary agencies and procedures of Jaw enforcement?"

How did the British Government cope with such a crisis in law

enforcement ? Firstly, they brought in the Emergency Provisions Act and suspended the rule of habeas corpus. This enabled them to intern a large number of suspected terrorists without trial. The removal from circulation of several hundred potential gunmen did prevent a good deal of violence. In India the pendulum has swung to the other extreme and a soft line is being adopted towards Naxalites which will ultimately result in disaster. Secondly, the Emergency Act permitted warrantless arrest, search for and seizure of arms, ammunition and other explosives, the holding of a suspect for more than 7 days for indepth interrogation and to stop and question a person for establishing identity even when there is no particular reason to believe that the person stopped is a terrorist. Thirdly the rules of criminal procedure and evidence in criminal trials were relaxed to make it easier to convict terrorists in courts. Juryless trials were approved and proof of one of the commonest terrorist offences, namely, unlawful possession of arms or ammunition, was simplified by holding that when such contraband was found in vehicles or premises which were occupied by more than one person, then all of them were presumed to be guilty unless proved otherwise. Self-incriminating evidence in police custody and hearsay evidence permitting deposition of witnesses who had died or vanished was made admissible. Fourthly, censorship of letters and monitoring of telephones were freely permitted and lastly, death sentences were made mandatory for capital offences.

These British remedies for terrorism—in particular internment, jury-less trials, relaxation of the rules of evidence and burden of proof, making a crime of membership in particular associations are the least that any civilised society can adopt to prevent and suppress the spread of a planned course of lawlessness and I would advocate that we in India follow the British example. There is no way of beating the terrorist except by convincing him and his friends and supporters that they have no chance at all of getting their way. That is why terrorists have not been able to raise their heads at all in Communist regimes because they know that the secret police would simply exterminate them without bothering to adopt legal methods.

Calcutta Sports Club Win Laurels

CRPF Sports Club, Calcutta, has won the second place in the II Division League Tournaments, Calcutta.

Wrestling team of the club won championship in West Bengal Wrestling Federation 8th Annual State Oriental Style Competition.

BEST BATTALION TROPHY

The Operational Trophy, which was instituted in 1973, is being replaced by the "Best Battalion Trophy."

Operational Trophy entitled only the Battalions deployed in forward and operational areas to compete and was awarded purely on the basis of operational efficiency.

In order to allow all the Battalions to take part in the competition and to create healthy rivalry among them, the new trophy—the "Best Battalion Trophy"-is being introduced.

While forwarding the name of the Best Battalion of their Range, the DIG will consider welfare aspect, motor transport efficiency, administration, standard of discipline, standard of training, contribution to sports, education and communication system of the unit in addition to the operational efficiency.

Inspectors-General will select one unit from among their sector and forward it to the Director-General. The D.G. will select the "Best Battalion" out of the four Battalions. The trophy will be presented to the unit during anniversary week.

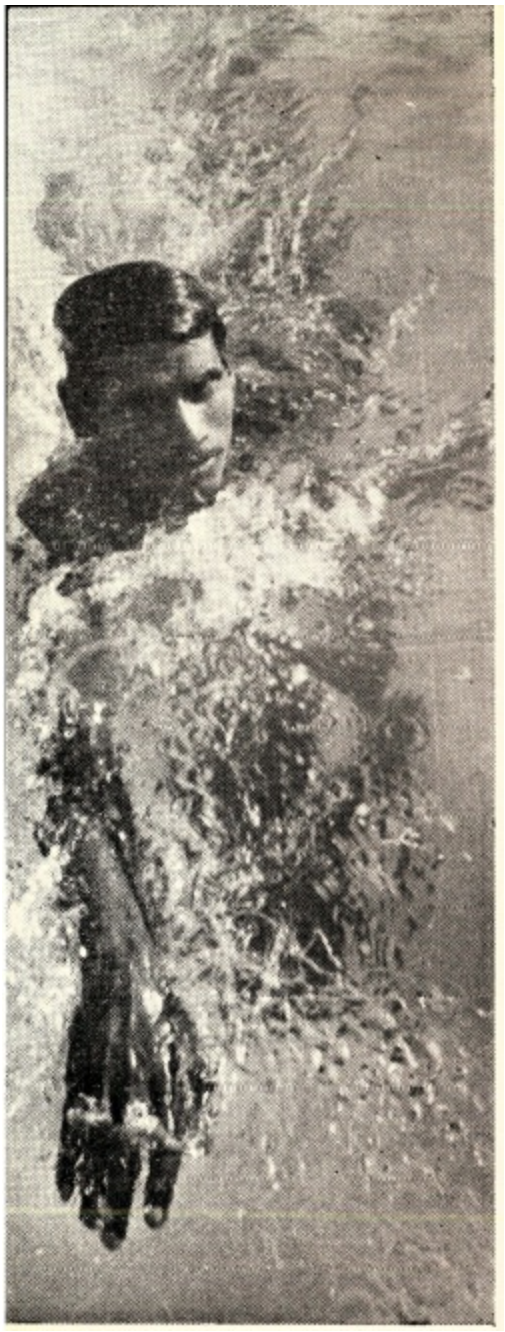
Manipur CM Visits 53 Battalion

Shri Y. Saiza, Chief Minister of Manipur, paid a farewell visit to the personnel of 53rd Battalion at Karong, Manipur on March 16, 1979. (The Battation moved to Durgapur by middle of April 1979.)

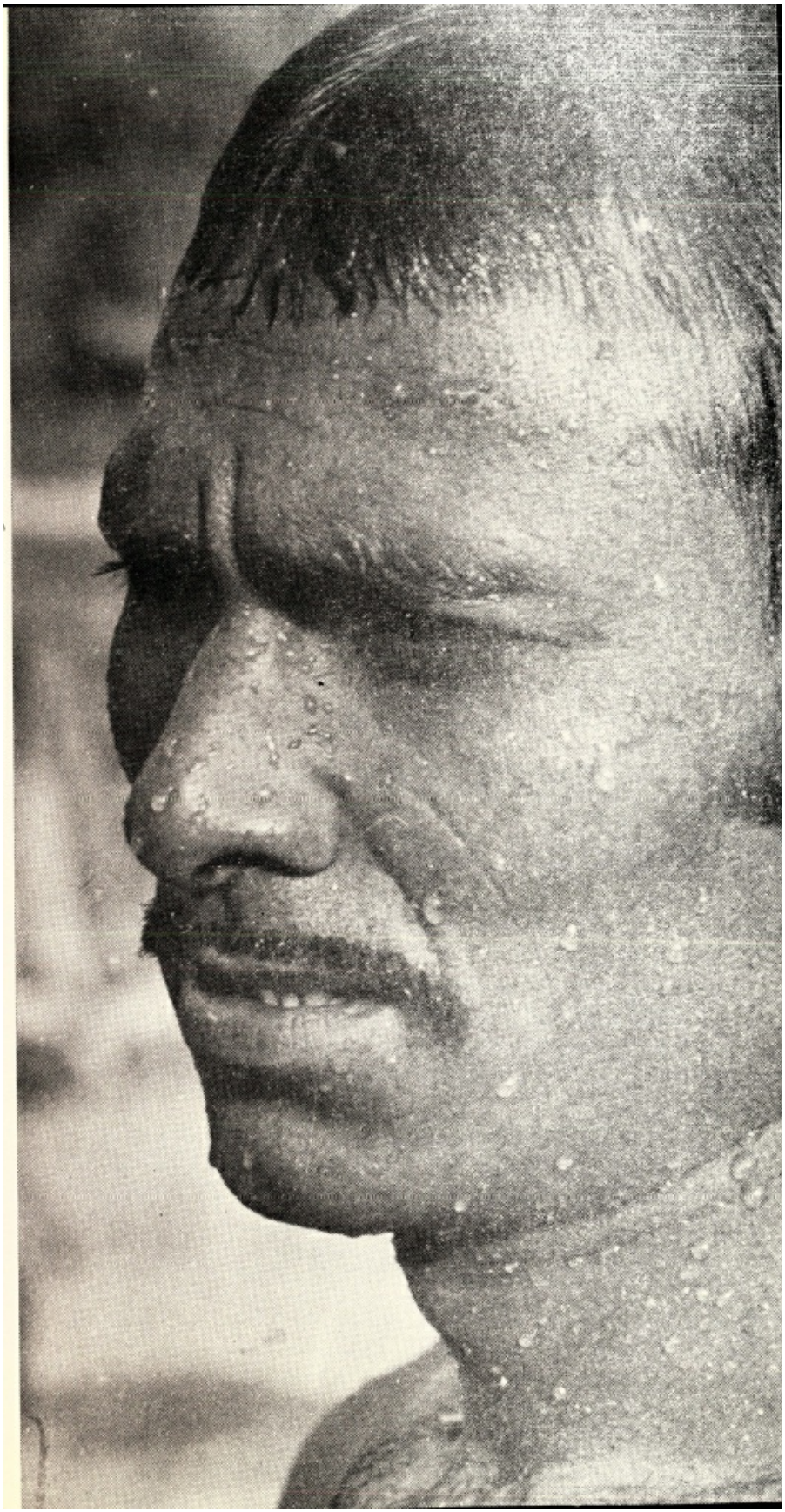
He gave a cash reward of Rs. 100 to the guard.

The Chief Minister thanked the Bn. for rendering praise-worthy service to the state of Manipur for more than four years.

He donated Rs. 8,000 for the welfare of all ranks of the Battalion.



HC K. Somasekharan, winner of 100 m. freestyle.



HC Dalip Singh, who shared the best swimmer trophy with Nk. P. Padmanabhan.



Distinguished gathering.



Hyderabad Range team which won 4x100 m. medley race.

XIII Inter Range Swimming

Competition

HYDERABAD LIFT TROPHY

Four new meet records were created in the 13th Inter-Range Swimming competitions of the Central Reserve Police Force held at Northern Railway Swimming Pool, New Delhi from April 27 to 29, 1979.

On April 27, Ct. A. Hakim of Ajmer Range swam to victory in 200 metres breaststroke event. He clocked 2 minutes 52.3 seconds, shattering the previous meet record of 2 minutes 54 sees.

Same day another meet record fell when the Hyderabad Range team finished 4 χ 100 metre medley race in 4 minutes 55.3 seconds. Previous meet record stood at 5 minuts 9.7 seconds.

To HC Dalip Singh went the credit of shattering meet record in 100 metres breaststroke. His timing of 1 minute 17.2 sec. bettered his own previous mark by three seconds.

SI Mahavir Singh of Ajmer Range created a new meet record when he scored 365.90 points in spring board diving. Old record stood at 345.05 points.

The neck-and-neck fight for team

championship between Hyderabad Range and Ajmer Range came to an end when Hyderabad team won the 4 χ 100 metre freestyle relay.

Shri R. C. Gopal, Director-General, gave away the prizes.

Following are the results : —

200 m. freestyle : (1) Nk. P. Padmanabhan (Ajmer) 2:26.6, (2) Ct. Vilash Chandran (Madras) 2:26.7 and (3) Ct. Roop Singh (Ajmer) 2:27.1.

200 m. breaststroke : (1) Ct. A. Hakim (Ajmer) 2:52.3, (2) HC. Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 2:56.3 and (3) Ct. K.R. Hiramath (Ajmer) 3:2.2.

400 m. individual medley (1) HC. D. Clement (Srinagar) 5:59.6, (2) HC. K. Somasekharan (Hyderabad) 6:7.5 and (3) HC. Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 6:17.6.

4x100 m. medley relay (1) Hyderabad Range 4:55.3, (2) Ajmer Range 5:4.8 and (3) Madras Range 5:20.4.

High board diving (1) SI Kapoor Singh (Ajmer) 318 points, (2) Ct. B.N. Tamoche (Hyderabad) 23230 points and (3) HC. P.N.V. Pillai (Ajmer) 154.60 points.

1500 m. freestyle (1) Ct. Vilash Chandran (Madras) 21:36.03, (2) Nk. P. Padmanabhan (Ajmer) 22:1.08 and (3) Ct. Abrahim Kurian (Madras) 22:15.02.

400 m. freestyle (1) Nk. P. Padmanabhan (Ajmer) 5:17.3, (2) HC. K. Somasekharan (Hyderabad) 5:17.4 and (3) Ct. Vilash Chandran (Madras) 5:17.9. *200 m. butterfly* (1) HC. Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 2:49.8, (2) Ct. A. Hakim (Ajmer) 2:52.9 and (3) HC. D. Clement (Srinagar) 2:54.7.

200 m. backstroke (1) SI P. Venugopal (Hyderabad) 2:43.2, (2) Nk. P. Dass (Srinagar) 2:44 and (3) HC. Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 2:55.1.

4X200 m. freestyle relay (1) Hyderabad Range 10:18.5, (2) Ajmer Range 10:20.9 and (3) Madras Range 10:38.3

100 m. freestyle (1) HC K. Somasekharan (Hyderabad) 1:2.9 (2) Nk. P. Padmanabhan (Ajmer) 1:3.5 and (3) HC K. Aloysious (Hyderabad) 1:4.9.

Hyderabad Range manager Yadav receiving the trophy.



100 m. breaststroke (1) HC. Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 1:17.2, (2) Ct. A. Hakim (Ajmer) 1:20.3 and (3) HC. K. Somasekharan (Hyderabad) 1:20.9.

100 m. butterfly (1) HC K. Somasekharan (Hyderabad) 1:17, (2) HC. R. S. Nair (Delhi) 1.17.2 and (3) HC Dalip Singh (Calcutta) 1:17.3.

100 m. backstroke (1) SI. P.V. Pillai (Hyderabad) 1:13.8, (2) Nk. P. Padmanabhan (Ajmer) 1:14.1 and Nk. P. Dass (Srinagar) 1:14.3.

4x100 m. *freestyle relay* (1) Hyderabad Range 4:22.5, (2) Ajmer Range 4:27.2 and (3) Madras Range 4:37.4.

Spring board diving **(1)** SI. Mahavir Singh (Ajmer) 365.90 points (2) SI Dhaka Singh (Hyderabad) 352.30 points and (3) Ct. B. N. Tomache (Hyderabad) 233.50 points,

Best swimmers : HC Dalip Singh and Nk. P. Padmanabhan.

Neemuch Range Best Shooters

The 13th Inter-Range Shooting Competition was held at CTC-I, CRPF, Neemuch from March 27 to 31, 1979. Neemuch Range was declared champions, followed by Gauhati Range. Patna Range stood third.

Following positions were secured by the teams in various weapons :—

Rifle

Neemuch Range I

Patna Range II

Kohima Range III

Pistol

Gauhati Range I

Neemuch Rage II

Delhi Range III

Light Machine Gun

Gauhati Range I

Patna Range II

Kohima Range III

Ajmer Range Are First Aid Champions

Inter-Range First Aid competition was held at Group Centre, CRPF, Hyderabad on March 24, 1979. Ajmer Range emerged champions. Gauhati and New Delhi Ranges secured second and third places respectively.

In the individual performance Ct. Mehtab Singh and Ct. Hanuman Prasad (both of Gauhati Range) stood first and second respectively. Ct. Prem Shankar of Ajmer Range stood 3rd.

Gymnastics

The 13th Inter-Range Gymnastic competitions of the CRPF were held at CTC-I CRPF, Neemuch from April 1 to 5, 1979.

Ajmer Range won the championship, followed by Neemuch Range and Gauhati Range which obtained the second and third places respectively.

Gauhati Range Excel

The 13th Inter-Range Motor Transport competition of the CRPF was held at Group Centre, Gauhati from March 26 to 28, 1979.

The competition was declared open and closed by Shri M. P. Singh, Commandant GC, CRPF, Gauhati.

Nk. Bhuwal Singh of Gauhati Range and Ct. R. N. Mishra of Madras Range secured first and second positions respectively.

Laurels for CRPF Swimmers

The Sixth South Zone Aquatic Championships were held at Madras in March 1979. Swimmers of CRPF participated from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh states.

Following are the achievements of CRP swimmers who represented Tamil Nadu state:—

S.I. P.V. Pillai won 3 gold and 1 silver medals, HC. D. Clement 2 silver, HC R.S. Nair 1 gold and 3 silver medals, HC K. Somasekhran 4 gold, I silver and 1 bronze, Nk P. Padmanabhan 3 gold and 2 silver, Nk S. Lochanan 1 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze, Nk Pitamber Dass 2 silver and 1 bronze, Ct. Abdul Hakim 1 gold and 1 silver medal.

Following are the achievements of CRP swimmers from Andhra Pradesh state :—

HC K. Alloysious won 1 silver medal, Ct. Jai Chandran 1 silver and 2 bronze medals Ct. Raman Kutty 1 silver and 1 bronze, Ct. Roop Singh 2 bronze, Ct. K.R. Hiramath 1 silver, Ct. Vilash Chandran 2 bronze, Ct. G. Sreekanthan 2 bronze, Ct. S. Raju 1 silver and Ct. G. Radhakishan 1 bronze.

CHESS

The First CRPF Inter-Range Chess Championships were held from

March 4 to 12, 1979 at the Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu. Ten teams from Ranges, Directorate-General and ISA comprising 34 players took part.

The tournament which was held on individual-cum-team championship basis, was played over nine rounds of Swiss League. The results were as follows :—

Individual Event

1. Shri B. K. Dey 7 (34.5) points.
2. Shri Udai Narain 7 (33.5) points.
3. Shri R. Chakravarty 6.5 points.

Team Event

1. Srinagar Range 19 points.
2. New Delhi Range 17 points.
3. Directorate-General 15 points.

Shri A. K. Bose of Delhi was the tournament director.

Shri B. Varma, IGP Sector III, had sponsored the proposal for organising the tournament in the CRPF.

Chess comes in handy to CRPF Battalions constantly on the move throughout the country and often posted in remote and inaccessible places where there are hardly any recreational facilities.

This being the first tournament, the standard was nothing to write home about but with the aid of coaching classes held by the tournament director, A. K. Bose, interest was created among the participants to master the game on scientific lines. They were also advised to obtain chess publications and books and to conduct local tournaments to popularise the game.

A befitting start has thus been made. The day is not far off when CRPF players will make their mark on the Indian scene as they have done in athletics and so many other games.

—J.S. **Saldanha**

The Crazy World of Record-Setters

Since times immemorial, man has craved for fame and popularity. While some noble souls attained fame without desiring it, many others have performed nearly impossible feats to quench their adventure-seeking spirit and **get** fame.

In the modern times, men have made strange and grotesque attempts to find themselves immortalised through the pages of Guinness' Book of Records.

Gulping Frogs

Strange though it may seem, Paul Basley of Cambridge (USA) established a new world record for speed in pickle-eating when he ate five dozens of pickled onions in 15 minutes 12 seconds.

Ever heard of a frog-swallowing championship ? Well, a 42-year-old Irishman, Me Namara, claims to have set a world record in frog-swallowing by gulping down five frogs in 65 seconds in the presence of 5,000 people.

Having beaten five other contenders for the title of All-Ireland Live Frog-Swallowing Championship, Mr. Mc Namara later said, "I never felt better...more people should do it".



If the length of one's moustache is to be taken as an indication of his manliness, Richard Soullignyl, a 30-year-old school teacher in Chicago, should be the most manly. He won the title for the longest moustache --16 inches from end to end— in a moustache contest held at Chicago earlier this year. The contest was revived after 30 long years.



Kissing Spree

To kiss is bliss. But not so when attempting to establish a world record. The longest ever kiss of 130 hours, 2 minutes and 17 seconds by an American couple, Ray Blizinia and Bobby Sharlock, shattered the previous marathon non-stop kissing record of 119 hours 12 minutes set by an African couple, Ange Odendall and Billy Westhuigen. The former pair, however, enjoyed a five minute break after every hour of kissing.

Some people, it is said, never get tired of talking. Perhaps their entry in a formal contest would earn them a name in iecord book. But until then the fact has to be accepted that two Canadian journalists hold the record for nonstop talking over the radio. They talked for 87 hours over the radio at Quebec to beat the previous record of 86 hours set up by two Columbians in December 1974.



It would sound quite normal to hear of records being established in the throw events in sports like discus and javelin. But a 20-year old teacher, Janet Thompson, threw a two-pound rolling pin to a record distance of 152’ -3’ at Ewel near London, last year. She added 7'-11’ to the previous world record set by an American, Sherri Salyer, in 1970.



The craze to find their name in the Guinness, Book of Records drove two 19-years-old Minneapolis college students, Bard Howkins and Bill Beise, to sleep under the most cumbersome blanket weight of over 134 Kgs of some 103 blankets. Beise slept for four to five hours while Hawkins had to wriggle out from underneath the heavy load after fifteen minutes.

Four crazy Americans spent 60 days under water in two cylinders to establish a new world record, twice as long as the previous one.

The craze for publicity, it is said, wanes with age. But not so in the case of a grizzly Nova Scotia woman who knitted and read her way through 93 hours and 8 minutes to find her name recorded in the Guinness, Book of Records. Keeping Awake

But isn't it a wonder that a San Deigos businessman, Robert Guy, showed no signs of exhaustion even after remaining continuously awake for 288 hours or 12 days to establish a new record. Previous record of staying awake stood in the name of a South African housewife, Bertha Van der Merwe, who kept awake for 282 hours and 55 minutes.

Indians are not far behind in the race for publicity. Not content with just one non-stop walking record of 15 days, 26-year old Coim-batorian, N.Parthasarthi, went on to establish another record of walking sidewards a distance of 86 Kms. in 24 hours. His other bizarre accomplishments include covering distance of 5 kilometres on road by hopping, standing on one leg continuously for 30 hours and staring into space continuously for 33 hours without blinking.

Smoking

To be declared a pipe-smoking champion after smoking for a year would raise many an eyebrow. But that is what has exactly happened when Harold Hancock of Britain smoked for 107 minutes 58 seconds. He won 1,000 dollars as a first prize for keeping one fill of tobacco going the longest.



Court appearences are quite tedious. Having appeared for the first time in 1922 on charge of drinking, George Arther Linstrum, 78, of Leeds (England) was back in the dock for the 592nd time to claim a world record for maximum court appearances, recently. His latest trip to the court was only 24 hours after his previous appearance for being drunk and disorderly.

The craze to set a new record kept a British Army Sergeant going after setting a non-stop walking record of 385 Kms, shattering the previous record of 371 Kms. In a bid to establish yet another new record, Fred Long, a married man with four children, continued to walk to shatter the 480 Kms walking record which allowed five minutes, rest every hour.

Hair-dressing

With most men sporting long hair these days the hairdressers must be thanking their stars, even if they get just a few customers each day. But Victor Algranti, a Cape Town dresser, was fortunate enough to collect a good number of customers in his successful bid to establish a world record of uninterrupted hair dressing for a total of 286 hours in November last. The previous record of 256 hours was established by an Australian.

Claiming to be a world champion flagpole sitter, Richard ‘Dixie’ Blandy, 71, met his death when **a** 50-foot pole on which he was perched came crashing to the ground at **a** shopping centre in **a** Chicago suburb. Blandy had been on it for four days.



Bible-readers

Whether a group of Bible readers from an Adelaide Christian Centre were reading the scriptures sincerely for their spiritual enrichment or were merely trying to establish a new record is not known. But the fact remains that they created a new record of reading the entire Bible in 62 hours and 36 minutes. The previous record in the Guinness' Book of Records was 96 hours set by an English group.

Marathon Dance

As the ship**'s** sirens heralded 1979, a Sri Lanka Tamilian, V. S. C. Anandan, danced his way into Guinness, Book of Records by twisting for such a long period as to shatter the previous record of 102 hours 28 minutes 37 seconds that stood in the name of Roger Guy of California.

The Colombo lawyer began his marathon twist dance on December 27, 1978 evening at the open air night bazar along Galle Face which skirts Colombo's sea front. For the first few hours, his teenaged son accompanied him and later the onlookers joined him for a few hours now and then.

A Pity

Pity these record-breakers, for their names do not remain for long in the Guinness' Book of Records. No sooner has one established a record, the likes of his ilk get on to their endeavour of breaking that record. Thus goes on the record-breaking feats which apart from getting publicity, put to test the capacity of human endurance and power, at times demanding superhuman effort.

—M.P. Nathaniel

COMMUNAL VIOLENCE AND THE POLICE

by
S. Venugopal Rao

The orgy of communal violence in Aligarh which originated from a petty "akhara" quarrel and took nearly thirty lives is one of the familiar and self-perpetuating distortions of our fragmented society. True enough, there was much pontification. Mr. Bahuguna suggested that a communal outbreak should entail the dismissal of the Chief Minister. The Prime Minister deplored the induction of politics, forgetting for a moment perhaps that our body politic is seriously infected with communal and caste viruses. The Minorities Commission is reported to have demanded the replacement of the PAC by another peace-keeping force manned exclusively by members of minority communities. And finally, we will have yet another 'high-level' panel or commission, the efforts of the National Integration Council not withstanding.

Aligarh is not unique. We have been plagued by communal eruptions with monotonous regularity in different parts of the country, but the solutions to contain and prevent them have remained elusive. The most disconcerting feature of our democratic and secular order is our inability to lessen the stranglehold of communal and caste coils; on the contrary, it is difficult to escape the impression that attitudes and values of different segments of our society appear to be hardening. The struggle for power even

in limited settings exploits them and economic inequities get intertwined with caste and communal bogeys. This applies with tragic relevance even to the most exploited sections.

It has been said: "When a social system generates severe problems of adjustment for the occupants of a particular social status, it is likely that a collective challenge to the legitimacy of the established rules of conduct emerges...This is especially likely where a democratic ideology exists, espousing equality of opportunity and universally high aspirations for success.". With growing awareness generated by democratic processes, there is a new perception of the immutability and irrevocability of their position and consequently, alienation, conflict and violence. The last'of these in a developing society can emerge in two distinctive and mutually hostile forms—one in the nature of a revolt against the existing social order and the other as resistance on the part of the entrenched system to perpetuate and protect its own interests and values. The ‘atrocities’ on the Harijans are typical manifestations of social disorganisation.

A communal riot, on the other hand, is a typical case of culture conflict. The fact that communities and castes with different cultural traits and values co-exist for the most part in harmony does not dilute the concept, because ‘clashes between different cultures can occur without local change in the composition and structure of the population and, on the other hand, such changes may occur without causing culture conflicts.

The process of emotional integration of all communities and castes, articulated as a primary political goal is irritatingly slow. The criminal law and its enforcement represent the dominant values and attempt to reduce the tensions and conflicting interests of the sub-cultural groups. Two things can occur. Through interaction the value systems of the subgroups can be weakened, and with progressive acculturation, they learn to live in greater harmony. On the other hand interaction can also lead to hardening of attitudes and determination to hold on to their own values and beliefs since they help in preserving their identity for economic survival. It is a fact of Indian society which cannot be wished away.

An analysis of major communal incidents during the last one decade shows that even in the sensitive areas with a record of recurrent communal strife there is a woeful lack of anticipation and appreciation of persistent or emerging tensions. One may argue that many ugly situations are prevented

by timely action, but it should not be overlooked that the police are judged by the record of their failures and not by their successes. It is an aspect which is inherent to the police role which also cannot be wished away. In a number of instances administrative lethargy and failure of assessment of a developing situation border on criminal neglect.

The event which sparks off violence in a climate surcharged with tension is often a petty one, but here again, the significance of the event and its potential repercussions are underestimated with disastrous consequences. How often the police response to such triggering events, trivial though, has been found to be cavalier and belated. It is common knowledge among the police circles that on all such occasions, there are not enough men on duty and decision-making withers away. Inadequate and belated response emerges as the most common failing of our police organisation to generate appropriate responses to crisis situations, particularly at lower hierarchical levels.

Then there is the problem of the enormous damage done by rumours. Whether spread through panic or deliberately by anti-social elements, rumour exacerbates an already vicious situation through mass psychosis and throws even the most well-planned operations into disarray. It highlights the need for developing machinery for dissemination of accurate information to the community at large. While the effectiveness of such a measure depends to a great extent on the credibility of the law-enforcement agency, it is an important area of inter-group relations which has not received sufficient attention. One suggestion is that we should think in terms of setting up operational communications systems in all sensitive areas. Such systems can be used also to counter irresponsible and mischievous rumours. Since rumours spread like wild fire, speed is the essence of effective counteraction.

The most serious feature of communal violence at Aligarh is the charge of partisanship levelled against the Provincial Armed Constabulary. Since the charges have been made by no less an institution than the Minorities Commission, they must be substantially true. It shows how grossly we have neglected the development of the civil police in preference to continued expansion of armed police components. The ucfortunate consequences of this policy are: increasing recourse to armed police to deal with law and order situations, loss of credibility of the civil police and the latter’s clever

evasion of responsibility.

Why has this occurred ? A police force which cannot command the trust of all sections of the community equally is, to say the least, self-defeating. It projects in unmistakable terms our failure to recruit the right type of people and imbibe in them the higher objectives and philosophy of law-enforcement because the other alternative of depending upon the armed police is easier and, from the short-term point of view, effective. Invoke the name of law and order and a battalion of armed police can be raised in no time; but government—both at the Centre and the States—finds no resources to raise the qualitative level of the constabulary.

There can be no two opinions about a point made by the Minorities Commission that a police force must reflect the general composition of the population, but its second suggestion is unconvincing and unrealistic. Because there are inter-group tensions—and they are bound to be in a plural society—we cannot think of police units comprising exclusively of members of minority communities. The suggestion is fraught with dangerous implications. A policeman cannot be a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian in the discharge of his professional duties. If we have not been able to create a police system without caste and communal prejudices affecting its role performance, the defect lies in the policies of recruitment and training. It is not as though we do not know the problem or that we have to wait till the collective wisdom of the National Police Commission is made available to us. We do not simply appear to have the will or organizational and political capacity to pick up the basic issues, fix the priorities and make radical changes which, of course, will mean commitment, zeal and faith in the institutions which we would like to forge for our society.

CRP Men Fight A Devastating Fire

It was Sunday, April 1, 1979. Retreat in the Group Centre Mokamehghat was over. Jawans were busy taking bath, preparing for Monday's ceremonial parade. Some had started gathering near roll call ground.

It was nearing six by the telephone duty NCO's watch. All of them were totally unaware of what was going on in village Kanhaipur, about 10 kms towards Patna. This hamlet of about 100 huts was engulfed by fire.

About same time, Commandant's office telephone started ringing.

Telephone N.C.O. picked up the receiver. S.D.O. Barh Distt. Patna informed him of the fate of village. He requested for help.

And what followed in the campus was wild activity. General alarm. Fall in. Detailing parties. Collection of fire fighting equipment. Vehicles and despatch of party. All was over in next 20 minutes.

By the time party Commander Shri Manzurul Haque with his party of three SOs and 61 ORs arrived there, fire had burnt the entire village. It was more or less under control in the natural course!

However, the remains of fire in the debris posed threat to adjacent villages. Men took the task of extinguishing the last traces of fire. In this, they were joined by one fire brigade engine from Patna.

As the party was preparing to return to Hqrs about 11 p.m, Shri Manzurul Haque, saw huge flames on the horizon towards Patna giving indication of probable fire. He then immediately rushed with the party and fire brigade towards the direction of fire. About 2 Kms towards Patna from village Kanhaipur another village known as Nayatola was under the grip of devastating fire. A strong wind added fuel to it. Seeing the enormity of the fire, Shri Manzurul Haque asked for the reinforcement. Reinforcement of about one platoon strength under the command of Shri S. A. Misra, Asstt. Commandant and Shri Umesh Chandra, DySP was immediately rushed. It reached the fateful village about 1.30 a.m.

CRPF men tried to contain the fire by cutting lanes. The other part of the strength helped villagers in taking out their belongings, children, old men and women and their livestock to safer places. The fire was brought under control by 2 a.m. The men continued to fight the fire in debris till 8 a.m. on April 2.

One boy of 10 years was burnt to death in the first village Kanhaipur on April 1 1979. No person was affected in village Nayatola on April 2 1979. One lady and one child trapped inside the fire in village Nayatola were saved.

Sugar Mill Saved

On April 14, 1979 fire broke out in a store of Raza Sugar Mills, Rampur. The store contained 70,000 bags of sugar.

Personnel of G.C. Rampur were rushed to the spot on receipt of

information. CRPF men fought the fire gallantly and extinguished it within half an hour. Property worth lakhs of rupees was saved by the timely action of CRPF.

MIZORAM ELECTIONS

The Mizoram Assembly was dissolved on November 11, 1978. The Election Commission announced that Mizoram will go to polls on April 24 and 27, 1979.

There were five major political parties in the Union Territory of Mizoram. The election campaign by the various political parties started on announcement of firm dates of polling.

There being a split in Mizo National Front, it was apprehended that the various factions of underground will support one or the other political praty to form the Govt, of their choice. To achieve this, it was suspected, they will create disturbances thus hampering the peaceful polling. This made the security forces extra vigilant. The civil administration did not want to take any chance. They demanded two more units of CRPF in addition to seven already deployed there.

Responsibilities with which CRPF units were entrusted were providing protection to polling parties during transit to different polling stations, establishment of polling booths, protection from any hostile activities against voters' polling staff and polling booth, and security of ballot boxes and polling staff on their way back. Another important function which has a direct bearing on the election was the communication coverage. Some of the polling stations were quite for away from the Battalion Headquarters—80 to 236 Kms. At certain places men had to walk for 6 days to establish polling stations.

Polling was peaceful on both, days. No incident was reported.

CRPF Personnel Donate Blood

Aruna a 16-year-old girl was scheduled to undergo open heart surgery at the Institute of Medical Specialities, Hyderabad on April 11, 1979.

Blood was required for the opara-tion. An appeal for donation of blood was got published in "The Indian Express" and "The Hindu" on April 7 and April 8, 1979 by the hospital authorities.

Personnel of 51 Bn CRPF located at Hyderabad read the appeal. Ten persons volunteered for this humanitarian cause. They were sent to the hospital. Blood group of only three persons namely HC. Nathu Lal, Nk Gopal Gurung and Ct. Francis Minj tallied with that of Aruna. The blood requirement for her was met **by** them.

This kind and humanitrian gesture by CRPF personnel was much appreciated by hospital staff and public.

Blood Transfusion Facilities

In a letter addresed to all the hospitals in Delhi, Dr. M:L. Gupta, Director, Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society, has stated :—

"We have been getting good response from the Central Reserve Police Force in our Blood Donation Programme every year. I feel the provision of blood to the personnel of CRPF in case of need is our moral responsibility and shall help us in getting a still better response. Therefore, I shall request you to kindly make arrangements for blood for the needy cases of CRPF when they submit their identity card or a certificate by their Commandant".

Director-General’s Appeal To Restore Normalcy

Shri R.C. Gopal, the Director-General, CRPF has in a signal dated June 29 addressed to all formations, appealed to members of the Force to restore normalcy. "We can win no concessions unless total normalcy is restored," he stated.

Following is the text of the signal sent:—

"I am happy to find that CRPF is back to normal and the men are performing their duties with dedication and steadfastness characteristic of them. Unfortunately in one or two places misguided elements are still indulging in acts unbecoming of a member of the CRPF.

While the number of such persons is negligible, it is enough to bring a bad name to the whole force. I once again appeal to the good sense of all to continue on the path of discipline and order. No Government can accept indiscipline in armed force, whether the grievances are legitimate or not.

"Our tradition throughout has been of service and loyalty and it is only by adhering to this tradition that we can earn the appreciation of

the Government and the people. I have spared no pains in projecting your problems to the Government and the Government is appreciative and sympathetic to your genuine difficulties.

"You appreciate that we can win no concessions unless total normalcy is restored. I am sure we will all pull together to overcome our present difficulty."

HOW THE C. I. A. FUNCTIONS

During the winter session of Parliament, names of some two dozen journalists were mentioned for their alleged CIA connections. The Prime Minister cleared them as eminent men of their profession. Mr. Desai's statement was received with a sigh of relief by media men. However, it would be interesting to know as to who are the CIA's conmen in our midst.

While issuing the clean chit in favour of the two dozen journalists —all honourable men—the Prime Minister stated that the government had checked with the U.S. embassy in New Delhi and the official sources in Washington and had been told that there was no Senate Committee report mentioning the Indian names. But, should that be taken to mean that there is no member of the Fourth Estate here working for an agency like the CIA?

As the U.S. embassies abroad are not expected to confirm or deny who is working for the CIA and who is not, it may be more fruitful if the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) were asked if it could say something on the subject.

Limited Assurance

That the CIA has been using powerful people in the media all over the world—including the United States itself—as sources of information and as instruments to influence the conduct of the news media has been a well established fact. In the United States under a great deal of public pressure lately, the CIA has given some kind of an assurance that it would be more circumspect in its use of newsmen in the home country; it has said nothing of the sort regarding the employment of journalists elsewhere in the world.

For one thing, it would be naive to believe that the CIA does not employ "local talent" in its operations in this country. As a global intelligence network, it can hardly have any scruples, particularly in a strategically vital

area such as South Asia.

India’s Concern

India being regional power, no super-power can afford not to keep track of the developments. That is why the super-power intelligence networks are often engaged in breakneck competition with each other. While an agency such as the KGB depends on ideologically sympathetic elements for its sources, the CIA has to be more dependent on the "freelancers".

by
Kedar Nath Pandey

How does the CIA work in this part of the world?

Before we come to that, let us see the kinds of things it has been credited with doing elsewhere in the world.

The CIA is said to have played a very active role in bringing the Shah of Iran back to his throne in the fifties in that country. Ever since, the CIA had been consistently backing the Shah. But recently, before his final ouster, the Shah complained to an American journalist that the CIA was also backing some people who were leading the uprising against him. Obviously, one of the rules of the thumb the CIA follows is never to put all your eggs in one basket.

Coups

The CIA is also believed to have master-minded a number of coups and counter-coups in Third World countries, ranging from Chile ta Indonesia. It has overthrown monarchies and installed new ones.

Apart from these big-time assignments, the "invisible government" of the CIA has been active in other spheres also. It has sponsored or inspired religious and other movements in Third World countries, funded causes for intellectual or cultural "freedom", provided money for university fellowships, travel grants or academic projects; and backed leftist journals in such unsuspecting ways that nobody knew about these until everybody knew !

Sponsored Journals

Several years ago, poet Stephen Spender said he did not know that the widely read and respected monthly ENCOUNTER, which he was then editing was being subsidised by the CIA. And when this fact came to light, he felt so outraged that he resigned.

In a similar fashion, it turned out one day that the prestigious leftist journal edited by an Indian in Uganda, which had been talking of Marxist revolution all the time, had actually been receiving its finances from the the CIA.

Terrorism Backed

More recently, it has been suggested that the ultra-leftist terrorism which has been surfacing in several parts of Europe, especially Italy, has its godfathers somewhere in the CIA.

And, when it comes to other kinds of "dirty tricks", the CIA never believes in giving up. It once had Nikita Khrushchev’s urine "stolen" to find out the kind of diseases the Soviet leader was suffering from to be able to tell if the man would **be** around too long.

Modern Gadgets

To be able to do all this and much more, the CIA uses the most advanced types of gadgetry that can record and transmit information in a totally unsuspecting, hardly "visible" way. It has "eyes" and "ears" that watch and report without an "agent" having to be personally present to do the kind of antics James Bond does. Compared to real ones, James Bond is a show-offish amateur and a bit of a distraction.

An internationally reputed group of bird watchers recently went up to Ladakh to study the arrival of the Siberian cranes. They did the little bit of "bird watching" they had come to do. Later on, it was reported that the CIA had a finger on this pie too. It had reached with its own "invisible" presence to find out the kind of radiation the birds would have been affected by in their overflight probably covering some of the nuclear stations in the Soviet-Union. And all this to find certain details about the nuclear bases in that country. This may sound going to absurd lengths; but then nothing is too far for the CIA.

Remote Control

At its headquarters, the CIA has a massive data bank operated by the most sophisticated computers. It has all the information on all the political leaders in the countries it watches. The data bank also has an eye on the potential leaders with analysis of their background and future possibilities. It also has the latest data and analysis covering social, religious, political, cultural, and other aspects in these societies. So, it knows who would mean what in what kind of situations, which horses to bet on when, and when to abandon which sinking ship.

Operating in a country such as India, where purveying of information is fairly free, it has its classification of the talent it can use.

Modes of Inducement

First, as regards the "non-professionals". These are people with social or intellectual pretensions, people who often are sympathetic or can be made sympathetic to the American viewpoint. These are also the people who can be "used" by various seemingly innocent inducements—being socially indulgent, by the award of **a** university fellowship, **a** travel grant or **a** scholarship, or, may be, a present of one kind or another. By doing so the CIA creates its own lobbies of socially respectable or intellectually credible people who help mould public opinion in the country of its operations.

The other category is of the professionals and semi-professionals. Here. apart from some direct recruits the CIA functions under some kind of cover. The cover may be a journal, a philanthropic or other organisation with laudable aims. The journalists come in handy for collecting information, including that on a third country.

Hired Media Men

Apart from the more subtle ways of injecting or feeding certain kinds of information along with some perks, journalists can be hired for collecting and passing on various kinds of information.

Imagine a news or feature agency whose service is bought by **a** seemingly innocuous journal or organisation. After an equation is set up with the agency, the "front" organisation suggests that it would welcome more information on certain kinds of subjects on additional payment.

Then, it offers even higher payment if certain kinds of items are offered to it on an absolutely exclusive basis. All along, the CIA keeps an eye on the

agency’s journalists, analysing which of them has what kind of contacts and where. It adopts the "suitable" talent which continues to function through the agency. Sometimes, the CIA also inducts some of its field "workers" into the agency so that they can use the cover of being journalists. The agency may still be located in the dilapidated quarters where it started not long ago, but—you will notice—its owners are already living in five-star comfort !

Politicians

What goes for journalists also goes for some politicians, public men and bureaucrats in key positions. The use of front organisation for certain politicians or public men is very common, while the bureaucrats are "linked" through some seemingly unassuming conmen. As for what it calls its antagonists, the CIA deals with them in two ways. These people who often include politicians, public men, academicians or intellectuals—are closely watched. Their plans, movements and possible strategies are taken into account at every stage.

Blackmailing Tactics

Sometimes an antagonist may become too "difficult" or uncomfortable for the CIA’s own "mission". It then goes back on its carefully maintained dossiers in the data bank, and examines the person’s background for some "shady" deal or questionable connection. It then leaks out some of these documents to demolish the public image and credibility of the adversary. Alternatively, the CIA drops hints to the person concerned suggesting that such documents about his past could be used if he continued to behave in a particular manner. In most cases, the person behaves as a "good boy" for the rest of his life.

There is nothing new about such inspired leakages. It is stated that the disclosure about the CIA participation in the Nanda Devi expedition, which created a big furore in this country, emanated from none else than the CIA itself. In doing so, it wanted to demolish the Govt, of India’s holier-than-thou image and show it as no better than a CIA collaborator after all.

Explosive Disclosures

The timing is of great importance in the case of such disclosures. It is worth noting that the Nanda Devi disclosure came at a time when the CIA

no longer needed the Indian Government’s cooperation for tackling China.

Similarly, there is nothing new about the CIA making use of its information for "blackmailing" people in important positions. The Federal Bureau of Investigations former chief, Hoover, did it many times with U. S. senators, congressmen, other important people. Hoover would drop a hint to a particular politician telling him that the FBI had some information about a particular "shady" affair of his; and that person would never again open his mouth against the FBI chief. That is how Hoover managed to stay on as the FBI boss all that long. And this is partly how the CIA manages to get the better even of a bad deal, no matter how dirty the details.

So, next time you run into a CIA agent, don't ask him who he is; ask him what **he** does !

—Courtesy "National Solidarity"

How I Stopped Smoking

by
Surat Singh

The day I yielded to smoking was not the day I actually smoked. It was the day I vehemently reproached a friend of mine for smoking. I advised him against it, scolded him, shamed him and even threatened not to speak to him unless he gave up smoking.

All I got from him was : "Console the wounded mind by smoking". That catchy phrase made its way into my mind.

Five months later—October 23, 1971—the phrase came in handy when my father refused to permit me to visit the western society. I repeated : "Console the wounded mind by smoking". I smoked my first cigarette.

The number steadily rose until I was smoking between 40 to 50 cigarettes a day. When I was posted in Nagaland, I had became a slave to the habit. I longed to be free.

Realizing my wretched condition, I preached to my friends on the evil of smoking. They laughed at the absurdity. A heavy smoker preaching against smoking !

I knew then that I had to get over the habit once and for all. I convinced

myself that I really wanted to quit. So I pulled out a sheet of paper and begun jotting down the advantages and disadvantages of smoking. I listed 28 disadvantages, such as, waste of time and money, pain in heart and lungs, yellow stained fingers and teeth, burnt clothes, loss of taste, smell, energy, sleep and weight, fire accidents, increased heart-beat, sinus trouble, throat clogged, high blood pressures, cancer etc.

As the list of disadvantages grew longer and longer, a shudder ran through me. I gave up smoking. When tempted to smoke I would ask myself: "Will the crisis flee if I smoke". The answer was clear: "No, never".

But whenever I was idle, the devil in me urged me to smoke. To defeat the devil, I wrote the following on a piece of paper and read it out as a prayer :—

I have stopped smoking.

I AM NOT GOING TO SMOKE.

I am not a smoker.

Some of my friends said I sounded like a woman on a delivery table vowing against having another child. It did not discourage me.

The greatest struggle I face is that against self-pity when I see others smoking. Soon, I guard against the pitfall. I count the advantages of not smoking.

A more subtle temptation my inclination to accept that smoking only five cigarettes a day is not bad. To this, I reply "If you cannot stop smoking this one cigarette, how are you going to stop at five ?"

I some time munch mint gums, peanuts and sweets. These bring children close to me. I feel a strong love and affection for them, when they call out "Sweet uncle".



AN EXPERIENCE

I was in Railways then, some time in 1960. At Faridabad railway station the Janata Express had an unscheduled halt. My assistant standing by my side told me that a man had fallen under the train and so we rushed. Before we could assess the situation the young-man cried : "Save me". My friend and I had a sigh of relief and took him out with the help of my assistants. But both the legs had been crushed at the lower half. Soon we gave him first aid and as per his desire rushed him to Delhi in the car of an industrialist.

While we were loading the stretcher, I observed a banana peel stuck underneath the right foot of the young man and could make out the cause of accident. It was shocking.

After about a month I was standing at Mathura railway station while Punjab Mail rolled in and just in front of me was the reserved compartment of school boys and girls from Bombay. They purchased banana and started throwing the peels on the platform. I could not resist the temptation of pushing these down the platform. One, two, three, four, five and so on. This drama continued till such time the young lads realised what I was at. One of them even jovially remarked "Throw it, otherwise this man will again have

to come and slide the next bunch". There was a simultaneous exchange of smiles followed by a laughter.

They laughed at my action, for I was assigning myself the job of a sweeper and I smiled at them, recollecting the incident at Faridabad the previous month.

—R.S. Vohra

BOOK REVIEW

The Police in the Past

THE POLICE IN BRITISH INDIA : by Anandswarup Gupta: Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi: Pp 579: Rs.96.

The book, written by a distinguished police officer, fulfils a long-felt need by offering a comprehensive coverage of important phases of police administration in India from 1861 to 1947. It is a piece of research and contains a treasure of hitherto unpublished information about the system of criminal justice and police administration.

The author’s forte is his reliance on the original records of the Central and Provincial Governments, and on official and British records. The period covered in the book (1861 to 1947) has been divided into three parts : the years of consolidation (1871-1904), the Police Commission (1902-1903) and the years of challenge (1905-1947). The author holds the view that "in the routine tasks of policing, police are still the object of public distrust and condemnation if not hatred and the unfortunate fact remains that they are still in search of a new identity, a new image, a new aim and a new technique".

The book provides a deep insight into the compulsions and conditions of a crucial period of history of Indian police and provides a refreshing account of the police role during the period. The author has carried out a detailed survey of the first (1919-1925) and the second (1926-34) non-co-operation movements and has brought out unknown details about the mevements. There is no shibboleth or rhetoric in the book and it is down to earth.

The book, a valuable contributtion to the literature on police, throws light on many historic events of the period in a right perspective.

For police libraries and police training institutions, this book will be

useful.

—K. M. Mathur

Pick-pocket Held

On April 7, 1979 Ct. Md. Rasid went to Bhubaneswar Railway Station alongwith RGS SI Harnam Singh and HC K.P.Singh to load the luggage in a train. While loading in a heavy rush, Rasid saw a pick-pocket at "work". He at once caught him. The pick-pocket took out a knife to assault the constable. Md. Rasid held the pick-pocket and snatched the knife from his grip. Ct. Markanday Dung who was on R.P. Duty helped Ct. Md. Rasid in apprehending the pick-pocket. They went to the GRP police outpost at Bhubaneswar Railway Station and handed over the pick-pocket.

Ct. Md. Rasid and Ct. Markanday Dung have been awarded cash rewards of Rs 50 and Rs. 25 respectively.



Guests going around the exhibition.

Central School's Annual Day

The Kendriya Vidyalaya, CRPF Jharoda Kalan celebrated its Annual Day on March 23, 1979. Mr. H. D. Gulati, the Acting Commissioner, was

the chief guest and Shri K. Dadabhoy, DIGP, CRPF, presided over the function.

The guests were accorded a hearty welcome by the scouts and guides of the school. Chief guest Shri H. D. Gulati inaugurated the exhibition of the school. The exhibition had stalls on various subjects like science, social studies, languages, drawings and paintings.

Sewing and needle work, electrical gadgets and working models prepared by the students were attractive. The exhibition was a reflection of hard work of students and teachers.

After the visit of the exhibition the guests were taken to the recreation hall where a cultural programme was organised. Shri C. M. Pandey, the Chairman, Vidyalaya Management Committee welcomed the guests. The Principal of the school read out the annual report. She thanked the Chairman of the Management Committee for co-operation given by him in running the school. In the end chief guest while addressing the audience stated that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan had decided to open 100 more schools in the country.

GROUP CENTRE NEW DELHI

FIRST IN GARDEN CATEGORY

The Group Centre campus at Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi was adjudged as first in the Garden Category Best Maintained Office Complex by the Directorate of Horticulture, CPWD, for the year 1978-1979. This was due to the interest taken by Shri N.S. Chauhan, Section Officer from the Directorate of Horticulture, CPWD.

Group Centre has planned for the development of a children's park in the family line. Shady trees are planted on both sides of the roads which enhance the beauty of the Group Centre. Added feast to the eye is the velvet green grass all around the campus. Groups of 5-7 trees have been planted in the parade ground training area for shade. Efforts by the Commandant, officers and Horticulture department of CPWD are being made to make the centre one of the most attractive police office-cum-residential complexes in the country.

Facing Right : Peacock child of the Central School.

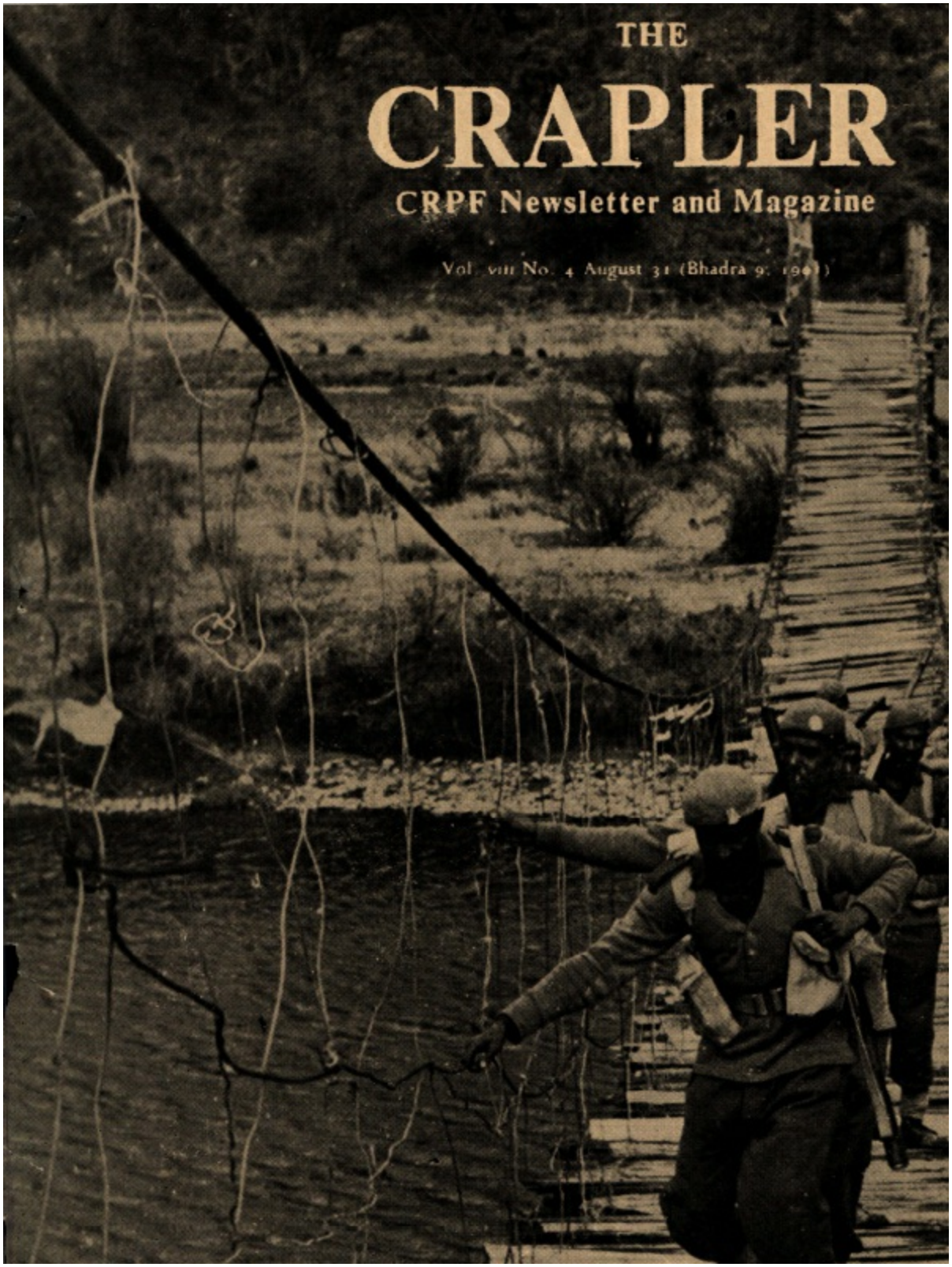


A view of the office of the Group Centre, New Delhi.





*"Popila, Popila, Jagal **Maila**"—young Adi girls of Arimachalperforming the Ponnam dance.*



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IN THIS ISSUE

Police Accountability : The problem of police accountability has acquired greater relevance in the post-Emergency era. We reproduce an article by K. M. Mathui which had won the first prize in the Police Memorial Essay Competition, 1977 on the subject.

Stuff that Leadership is made of : "The concept that leaders are born and not made is no longer true", says K.Goswami who outlines the ingredients that make for an excellent leader.

Anatomy of a Communal Riot: K. F. Rustamji explodes the myth that communal rioting results from religious differences. He discusses the factors that cause a riot and lead to its escalation and points out the blunders that the administrations commit in the handling of such outbursts.

CRPF Retain Police Aquatic Championships : A report on the CRPF victory in the All-India Police Aquatic Championships held recently at Lucknow.

Rajgopal Takes Over : A report on the new CRPF chief, P.R.Rajgopal taking over the reins of office.

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—by I. S. Dagar

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Stuff that leadership is made of

by
Lt. Col. K. Goswami

Living collectively was the strength of early man; had he not done so, he would have become extinct. He acted in concert with other humans to hunt for food, to defend himself, to move from place to place and so on. This in turn demanded leadership to coordinate these primitive activities. Wherever such leadership was strong, the group survived. Strength and physical courage were the hallmarks of a leader in those days.

As society developed, the leadership became complex. Man became man's greatest enemy. Economic pressures forced him into conflict with his own kind. To cope with the situation, the institution of kingship emerged, where the king provided political, military and social leadership. We have a galaxy of such leaders from Alexander the Great to Nepoleon—all aspiring for and achieving great victories, acquiring vast territories and demanding and obtaining complete loyalty and unquestioned obedience from their fellow countrymen.

In Modern Times

Through the ages men have wondered as to why nature sets some people apart for great things and commonly believed that they were the chosen ones of the gods. In modern times, the subject has been intensively researched. One can discern certain similarities of characteristics amongst the outstanding leaders of the past.

The concept that leaders are born and not made is no longer true. Modern training can develop leadership qualities, provided there is some potential in the candidate. Every one does not have to be a Churchill or a Nehru but there is a requirement of leaders of various grades in almost all the spheres of modern society. Be it industry, services, Government departments, engineering projects or any other activity, leadership requirement is everywhere.

The various ingredients that combine to form the quality of leadership can be divided into two groups—the basic ones and others. In the former category would come qualities such as intelligence, professional knowledge, self-confidence, discipline, responsibility, calmness in crisis, ambition, taking risks, decisiveness, will power, availability, and improvisation. The latter would include sense of humour, humility, sociability, speaking ability and so on.

Let us examine them in some detail.

(a) BASIC QUALITIES

Intelligence and Professional Knowledge : Intelligence and professional knowledge go hand in hand, and both are of prime importance in a leader. What better example can we have than that of Shivaji. Contemptuously called "The Mountain Rat" by Aurangzeb, Shivaji mastered the art of making war. He also modified the rules of this ancient art to suit the requirements of the time and, unlike his contemporaries elsewhere, never fought pitched battles against the Mughal armies. He harried them from numerous forts which he controlled. This strategy eventually drained the energies of the Mughals and broke their power in the South, as also ushered in the ascendency of the Marathas.

It was probably the first time guerilla warfare was waged to its logical conclusion. Lessons learnt from the experiences and innovations of Shivaji were profitably used by leaders of a later age.

Courage

In the past it was the physical strength and courage that set a man apart for leadership but as society advanced towards sophistication, the accent gravitated towards moral courage—courage to stand by one's convictions. To give one's all but not to compromise on one's principles was a far cry from the knights-in-armour charging with firey eyes and hatred-filled hearts. Not so with moral courage which needs a level head; it is a form of courage that must endure, if necessary, for a lifetime. Why go far ? Take Mahatma Gandhi, a puny little man but as vast as the Himalayas when it came to moral courage.

Self-confidence

It is well and truly said that one who is not sure of himself can never

convince others to follow him in any particular venture, be it commerce, an expedition, sports, war or whatever. Self-confidence means a person having complete faith in his ability to achieve a stated goal. It is a state of mind and its degree will vary according to the intellectual attainments in that particular field.

Discipline

Discipline can be imposed. Men can be forced to do things that do not appeal to them. Infantry charges are made because of the iron discipline imposed on the infantry man. But, when we talk of discipline in leaders, it is self-discipline that we are thinking of. A code of discipline imposed on oneself by oneself is a far more difficult proposition because here one is one's own judge and jailer.

Self-discipline enjoins on its advocate never to give an order that would be repugnant to him. A true leader exposes himself to the same harshness of discipline as he expects his followers to endure. It is said that Alexander on his way back from India, marched across a desert. His men went through untold privations due to lack of water and food. So did he, since he marched at their head and that too after he had suffered an arrow injury through his lung, which almost deprived him of life. No wonder he conquered the known world.

Accepting Responsibility

Acceptance of responsibility and leadership are synonymous. A leader cannot lead unless he accepts responsibility. True leaders do not wait for responsibility to be thrust on them but so mentally condition themselves that they go looking for it and then regale in handling it.

Churchill was the man of the hour when England was plunged into World War II. They did not have to go looking for him; he was there.

Calmness in Crisis

Consider the effect it must have had on a demoralised nation when Churchill coolly announced to his countrymen: "I promise only blood and tears, death and destruction. I promise that we shall fight on the beaches of the British Isles, from our far flung colonies, but we shall never surrender." And this at the time when the whole of Europe was groaning under Hitler's yoke.

History is replete with examples where rock-like steadfastness of leader and his determination not to “flap” turned the tide of crisis in his favour.

Ambition

The word ambition usually conveys a derogatory impression. One usually hears someone say in contemptuous tones, “Oh, he is very ambitious”. Actually what the speaker is trying to imply is the unprincipled means usually adopted to realise one’s ambition, and it is this connotation which has become synonymous with the word itself.

A highly competitive world has, to a large measure, brought about a cut-throat competition. But this should not negate the quality of ambition; it is essential in a leader. Mahatma Gandhi’s ambition of attaining independence for India is history now. The means were just as important to him as the end.

Calculated Risk

A good leader does not wait to get all the facts before taking a decision, because he will never get them and what is more some of these will be distorted. So he assumes certain facts to be true (this of course is based on his experience and knowledge) and decides; this is called a calculated risk.

Success or failure will depend on a variety of factors which need not be gone into here. President Kennedy took such a risk when he ordered the Cuban blockade, at the time of the missile crisis and it paid off.

Decisiveness

This could be termed as one of the crucial qualities. However, it does not include rash decisions because rashness and decisiveness are not compatible. A decision, taken after in-depth consideration of all relevant factors, and then adhering to it is called decisiveness.

It is easier said than done. An example is Babur, who crossed the Indus at Attok with his 7,000 Ghazis and burnt the boat bridge behind him. He had decided to conquer Hindustan. That is decisiveness.

Will to Win

Will power is a close ally of decisiveness. A decision can only be taken to its logical conclusion if there is a will power to back it up. Many a brilliant plans have failed because of lack of will and many an indifferent

one has succeeded because of the indomitable will power of the leader. Take the charge of the Light Brigade for instance.

Being Available

It is one of the uncanny attributes of a good leader that he will be available at the point where he is required most. Some say it is intuition, others luck. I attribute it to good judgement.

Many a time the availability of the leader at the correct time and place has tilted the balance in his favour. Napoleon was a past master in this and time and again he snatched victory from the jaws of defeat.

Improvisation

Situations never remain static for long. A good leader will keep on modifying his plans and making improvements as he goes along. It was the lack of this quality in the Japanese higher command during World War II which stopped them at Imphal.

They kept lashing their heads against this formidable fortress until they were a spent force. Had they bypassed Imphal and Kohima and reached the undefended Dimapur, the Allies base, the history of World War II would have been different. At least so the military historians would have us believe.

Other Qualities

So far we have spoken of the essentials. There are many attributes which, although not of a basic nature for attainment of excellence in leadership, nevertheless do contribute towards improving it. Take sense of humour, for instance, or magnanimity and a humane attitude. These do tend to endear a leader.

Humility is another asset although many a pompous leader has left his mark behind. An impressive physical bearing and good social manners, charm as they call it, have been cultivated by many a leader to his advantage, specially when it comes to persuading others to his way of thinking.

Power corrupts. Those leaders who are tactful and keep a level head and can differentiate and appreciate bluntness and straightforwardness as against sycophancy usually survive great ordeals. Others fade away just as rockets

do in the heavens. It was to keep a balance between the egoistic urges and level headedness that the institution of court jesters came into existence in Europeon courts.

An effective leader is normally also a good speaker. That is how he can influence others. He also keeps himself well informed, because then only can he plan effectively.

It is believed that chair makes a man. It is true to a certain extent, that is, provided he has the potential and training to occupy that chair.

Today leaders of any description can be trained.

Training

The protagonists of the theory that leaders are born and not made, overlook the fact that it was the privileged classes in all societies that provided leadership, because they got the opportunity to do so. Thus emerged the ruling houses and the landlords.

The requirement of leadership training was, perhaps, first felt during World War I when the concept of citizens' war emerged and millions of men bore arms and had to be led. The aristocracy and the nobility could not provide this leadership, which they had done heretofore.

Leadership training was first studied in a scientific way during World War II and the industrial boom thereafter. Then there was a growing requirement of captains of industry as well. As research continued and results observed, the necessity of leadership training was accepted in almost all walks of life which had anything to do with the management of men.

The requirement of leadership training will vary with each vocation. In some cases physical courage and endurance is essential in others intellectual ability. Whatever the sphere of work in which a leader is engaged, the basic qualities remain constant and only the accent changes.

Training programmes have, therefore, to be worked out, depending on the needs. In some cases discussions, lectures and seminars may meet the training requirements, in others leading men under difficult conditions would be necessary.

A syllabus to meet the various needs and drawing on the results of researches would have to be developed and then improved upon as experience is gained. I dare say this has been done in many fields.

Conclusion

Man survived extinction because of leadership and it may be said without any inhibitions that today when the planet is groaning under the load of over-population, his survival again depends on leadership— world leadership, if you will, for the problem of population transcends national boundaries.

World environments have changed since man learnt to light a fire; the sum total of his knowledge has increased incredibly. As a result his beliefs and concepts have changed. What has not changed are his intrinsic qualities of leadership. These have remained constant through the ages.

Qualities of leadership can be developed, provided the scope of such training is definitive and an imaginative syllabus to meet the requirement is drawn up. It must be remembered that most humans are leaders, to some extent at least.

Jawans recover ammunition transmitter

A column of the 20th Battalion led by Sub-Inspector Zorawar Singh on August 14, 79, recovered 4 grenades (7.62), 58 rounds of .303, 25 rounds and 6 light machine gun magazines from a foxhole in the thick jungle near the Turial river in Mizoram.

The Director-General has conveyed his appreciation to the Sub-Inspector for the good work done by him.

In another incident, a patrol party of the Battalion recovered a transmitter from “jhoom” in Mizoram.

POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

This essay by Shri K. M. Mathur, Assistant Director, Internal Security Academy, CRPF, had won the first prize of Rs. 1,000 in the Police Memorial Essay Competition, 1977 organised by the Intelligence Bureau.

The problem of police accountability in a democratic society has remained unresolved for the last thirty years. It has assumed a greater significance after the emergence of Janata Party in power, both in the Centre and in some States.

The policeman is at the cross-roads today. The Shah Commission has probed deep to discover the real causes of why and how the excesses of the Emergency became possible. Ghastly accounts of murders and torture by the police during the emergency, the atrocities committed by the police on Naxalites and insurgents, have been appearing in the Press every day.

A report of the nine-man committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Tarkunde, appointed by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, has exposed many instances where the so-called Naxalites met their death without investigation, enquiry or trial through so-called "police-encounters" in Andhra Pradesh.

Repeated punishments to erring policemen in Western democracies have made them conscious of their true accountability, but policemen in India have not yet learnt or even thought of their accountability. The accountability of civil servants and particularly of police, in this context, needs a careful and systematic analysis.

For examining the problem through systems approach, it is necessary to understand first the implications of the words "police", "accountability" and a "democratic society".

What is Accountability ?

The term "police" today designates "the executive civil force of a state to which is entrusted the duty of maintaining public order and enforcing regulations for the prevention and detection of crime (Encyclopaedia Britannica).

Accountability is an obligation to reveal, explain and to justify one's actions. As a general term, accountability is identical to responsibility and implies responsibility for acts in the realm of administration. This means that government servants and bureaucrats are required to do their work in such a way that their every move or act may be open to public scrutiny. Accountability is a partly legal, partly administrative concept—a matter of answering for the act or performance to an appropriate authority in an organisation.

Democratic Society

Democracy is perhaps the most taxed word in the realm of public affairs. She (democracy) seems to be everybody's mistress; adaptable to various demands made on her and yet required to glow with fidelity. (Nasser K. Munjee).

The basic features of a democratic society are : (i) True democracy stands for basic freedoms and the recognition of the fundamental human rights such as freedom of speech and expression; freedom of association and assembly; a free and responsible press; (ii) a healthy creative, constructive and constitutionally elected opposition party; equality of opportunity for self-realisation and self-fulfilment; (iv) rule of law and social justice; (v) recognition of the dignity and worth of the individuals; (vi) free and fair elections to enable the people to pass their verdict and choose a government of their choice. The chief characteristics of a democratic system of administration are accountability, autonomy, openness. A democratic society, operating on the principle of ministerial responsibility, requires its senior administrators to be absolutely subordinate and accountable to the non-official political leaders.

The Dilemma

In a democratic society laws can be changed by the majority parties of the Assemblies and Parliaments and these parties can themselves be shifted from majority party to minority party in the [next elections by the people. Politicans who are ministers today can become members of Opposition tomorrow.

In such a dynamic and fast changing society, policeman finds the dilemma as to whom he should be accountable for his actions. In a democracy everybody has to work according to the provisions of the Constitution. It is the politician Minister who exercises power and shoulders the responsibility. It is only when the civil servant acts outside the rules, Acts and the Constitution or on his own, without the knowledge of the Minister, that he becomes responsible for his acts of commission and omission.

A civil servant is forced at times to act against his own judgement and during the Emergency, in particular, such cases have been numerous. Persecution or prosecution of civil servants for these is unfair according to

K. Hanumanthaiya (“Illustrated Weekly of India”).

Politicians and Police

Partisanship and political bossism, political intervention and directives from political authorities, have on occasions destroyed the morale of the police-men. In United States of America, it is generally referred to as “spoils system”.

In a democracy complete divorce between politics and administration is impossible and certainly undesirable though it is necessary to establish broad guidelines for separating proper from improper influence. Directives from political authorities need to be strictly within law and must serve the general public interest.

In a democratic society, the political leaders are regular cadre for the redress of public grievances and a critical part of the politician’s function is to mediate with administration on behalf of constituents. Political leaders, particularly of the ruling party, members of State Assemblies and Parliament, often interfere in police administration of the State and police officers often carry out the behests of the politicians; their post ngs, transfers, promotions, annual confidential reports etc. are ultimately controlled and influenced by these political leaders through the Home Minister and even Chief Ministers.

A Real Danger

The Kerala Police Reorganisation Committee (1960) has observed : “When police becomes a tool in the hands of politicians, it is reflected in the lawless enforcement of laws; inferior service and a general decline of police prestige, followed by irresponsible criticism and consequently widening of the cleavage between the police ani the public, affecting the confidence of the public in the integrity and objectives of the police force”.

“So far as one can judge, this kind of (political) interference has constituted in many parts of the country a real danger to honest administration”. (A D. Gorwala).

Political control of police creates problems for upright and honest police officers. However, the politicians, as elected representatives of the people, as leaders of the country and as members of the Parliament, Assemblies and local bodies, can certainly demand redress of genuine grievances of their

electorate and police cannot deny its accountability to the politicians.

The need to ensure the efficiency and impartiality of the police organisation on one hand and its responsibility and accountability to the politicians and elected representatives of the people, requires delicate balancing.

There has been much disquiet at the manner in which the police in India has functioned as a law-enforcing agency in many parts of the country, especially during the emergency.

Serving the Law

Against the background of recent events it may be hard to believe that in law the police are not the instruments of the men in power. In 1960 the Kerala Enquiry Committee of the Indian Commission of Jurists consisting of jurists like Justice N H Bagwati, Mr. M.K. Nambiar and Mr. P. Amin said, “It must be emphasised that the police are not the servants of the state governments in the sense that the government can order the method and the manner of the performance of the various acts committed to the police by law; and when the 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 and it would be gross violation of the statute for the state government to alter the code of conduct contrary to the provisions of the law. The moment an offence is committed or intended to be committed, the law takes its own course and it is not open either to the police officer or the chief minister to change the course of law, much less to prohibit the policeman from doing his legal duty in accordance with the provisions of the various acts.”

Of course, it is the constitutional duty of the Minister as the head of the police department to ensure that they discharge their functions and exercise their powers properly and deligently. Dicey referring to British practice has pointed out that it is “the legal responsibility of every Minister for every act of the crown in which he takes part...now supposing that the act done is illegal, the Minister concerned in it becomes at once liable to criminal or civil proceedings in a court of law.”

Home Minister’s Power

The Kapur Commission on the conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi

had occasion to consider the question thoroughly. It reported: “In the opinion of the commission although a Home Minister is in charge of the police and police administration and answerable to Parliament about it, still he has no power to direct the police on how they should exercise their statutory powers, duties and discretion. If the Minister were to give orders about arrests, to arrest or not to arrest, that would be an end of the rule of law.”

Chief of the Police in England is answerable to law alone and not to any public authority The considerable measure of independence of the police from Government 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 directly derived from the law.

In order to evolve and maintain a democratic society, police administration has to be insulated against all interferences.

A police officer constantly faces the dilemma of accountability in his daily work. If police exceed their powers or are unable to function efficiently, there is judiciary at one level and the legislature at the other to whom they would be accountable. In a district administration in India, District Suprintendent of Police is the head of the police force but he is under the general control and superivision of magistrate of the district.

The Indian police system envisaged a two-tier system of accountability. At the state level Inspector-General of police is responsible to the Home Secretary and at the district level, District Superintendent of Police is responsible to the magistrate of the district.

On a simliar analogy, Central police organisations like C.R.P.F., B S.F., I.T.B P., S.S.B., C.I.S.F. I.B. are all accountable through their police chiefs to the Union Home Minister who in turn is responsible to the Parliament and the people. Legally police departments of the states are not at all accountable to the Central Government except in situations like emergency.

Accountability to Law

In utter contrast to the Western democracies, in India the laws have not only lagged behind, but have acted as brakes and sometimes as a dead weight on the wheels of social change. In an infant democracy like India where political parties mastermind political agitations or public disorder with the sole motive of gaining political power, violation of law compels

police to come into action and it ultimately results in scandals about excesses. In India, the legislators have emerged as a new class of powerful interests and political articulation has failed to shape the laws effectively in the interest of social justice.

In resurgent India where there are frequent changes of governments having widely divergent policies and programmes, the police must have a frame of reference over-riding the interests of parties in power. Police can only be accountable to law and the public through the various legislative bodies and organs of public opinion.

In democratic society since the entire sytem is governed by the rule of law and morality, no civil servant can be asked to do what is illegal or unethical. A civil servant cannot take shelter behind a ministerial order, oral or written, to defend an illegal or immoral action. (Charan Singh). If a policeman uses torture against a person under his charge or uses third degree methods not sanctioned by law, he is liable to prosecution under the common law.

It is necessary in a democratic society that police should not themselves break laws while dealing with the groups of people who believe in violence and who work for breaking laws. Government should issue definite and clear guidelines for the police so that while implementing laws, police themselves do not go against law.

Offences by Police

Police officers, particularly in India, have committed the following category of offences in the discharge of their duties :—

i) Illegal arrests and wrongful detentions;
ii) Neglect of duty;
iii) Manipulation of records and perjury;
iv) Harassment to the suspects and even violence;
v) Corruption;
vi) Burking of crime;
vii) Police excesses in use of force and firing during agitations;
viii) Use of criminal force and assault.

Because of witnesses, or in anger, the police should not themselves become culprits by breaking the rules and laws which they are entrusted to

enforce. The atrocities committed during the Emergency in India exceeded, in several respects, those which political workers were subjected to even under foreign rule.

Section 23 of the Police Act requires police to execute and obey only lawful orders and warrants. “The question arises, quis custodict custodes ? Who will police the policemen ? The courts of course are there and so is the legislature. But ultimately it is the policeman alone who can police the policeman.” (O. Chinnappa Reddy).

The role of the policemen should be that of “the conscience of society”. In a democratic society a sturdy and uncompromising public opinion should ensure that the conscience of the society is kept alert, that it does not fail or falter and it is worthy of the society which it is supposed to serve. In a democracy where police is accountable to the law, the powers vested in a policeman need to be severely circumscribed and provided with a series of checks, balances and safeguards to ensure that he does not overstep the limitations set for him.

Accountability to Public

Dr. Julian S. Huxley once said that “the police force is the only substitute in a modern society for organised oppression, crime or violence and it is of the greatest importance that the public should understand that the police are an organ of society, acting as agents of the people in general and not merely of the governn ent or the clique temporarily in power.” A policeman’s action should have no cleavage between the police and public with respect to the laws to be enforced.

Police have to maintain a critical balance between the interests of the majority group and minority group. In a democratic society police should be able to prevent even a magistrate from imprisoning, arresting or fining a citizen without due process of law and ensure that the Government itself is subject to the laws which it makes.

In a democracy, police is accountable to the public for all their acts as the soverign power rests with the people. In England the rules of behaviour issued to policemen lay down that “policemen should behave in a manner that would induce the public to regard them as friend and servant and to see that the exercise of their authority as policemen was neither bullying nor tyrannical but simply and solely a service to the public.”

Unfortunately Indian Police has not learnt these democratic traditions of the British Police. Policemen in India are perceived as masters rather than as servants of the society by the community at large. The Indian social system does not control police. It suffers the police in silence and accepts its excesses as legitimate doings of ruling masters.

Concluding Remarks

Acharya J. B. Kripalani has aptly remarked, “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.”

How much sophistication and political maturity is required for the citizen to understand that his public servant must also be at times his master ? On the other hand how much political wisdom, acumen and sobriety is required for the policemen to realise that though he speaks with society’s authoritative voice, he is at the same time responsible and accountable to the same people and the same society ?

This is the real crux about police accountability. The ultimate sanction for the accountability of policeadministration to the people lies on the democratic mores and healthy public opinion.

Better Promotion Prospects & Working Conditions

The Government of India has sanctioned 1,044 additional posts of Head Constables and 1,044 additional posts of Naiks in the Central Reserve Police Force.

As a result, there will be 18 extra posts of Head Constables and 18 of Naiks in each of the 58 Battalions of the Force.

In practical terms, the decision has the implication of promoting 2,088 Constables to the rank of Lance Naiks, the similar number of Lance Naiks to the rank of Naiks and 1,044 Naiks to the rank of Head Constable.

This follows a decision to restructure a Section of the CRPF. Hitherto a section in the Force comprised 1 Head Constable or Naik (as Section Commander), 1 Lance Naik and 10 Constables. The restructured Section will comprise 1 Head Constable (as Section Commander), 1 Naik, 1 Lance

Naik and 9 Constables.

The decision has been taken with a view to improving the operational efficiency of the Section as also the promotion prospects of Constables, Lance Naiks and Naiks in the Force.

Other benefits to improve the working conditions of CRPF personnel have also been announced. These pertain to leave, ration, travel concessions, rank pay and stitching charges in welfare centres.

In operational areas where Government contribution towards ration money was Rs. 78 per head, the rate of contribution has been raised to Rs. 100 per month. In areas where ration money contribution was Rs. 48 per month, the same has been enhanced to Rs. 78 per month. In other places where no ration contribution was admissible, it has been decided to allow Rs. 50 per month.

Leave entitlement has been enhanced from the existing 45 days to 60 days in a year.

In addition to the existing travel facilities, in the event of marriage, serious illness or death in the family, one concessional rail voucher will be available at 50 per cent of the cost of railway ticket. In cases where the personnel are required to travel beyond 50 kms. of the rail-head at either end of the journey, they would be paid actual bus fare for such journeys by road.

Lance Naiks would be allowed a special pay of Rs. 5 per month.

To benefit the families of the men, it has been decided to increase the rates for stitching charges in the welfare centres.

Stitching Rates

The Government has revised the existing stitching rates of uniform articles produced at the family welfare centres. In respect of some of the items rates have been increased three times.

The new rates are (amounts mentioned in brackets are old rates) : great coat Rs. 25-00 (Rs. 9-40), shirt khaki Rs. 4-00 (Rs. 1-70), short khaki Rs. 2-20 (Rs 1-30), trousers khaki Rs. 4-00 (Rs. 2-25), shirt Angola Rs. 4-50 (Rs. 3-00), trousers serge woollen Rs. 9-35 (Rs. 5-30). and overall dangri Rs. 8-00 (Rs. 2-70).

This would mean substantial additional income to the families of CRPF personnel working in these centres.

RAJGOPAL TAKES OVER

Shri P. R. Rajgopal took over as the Director-General of the Central Reserve Police Force from Shri R. C. Gopal on August 10.

Shri R. C. Gopal, whose transfer to the Ministry of Home Affairs as Officer on Special Duty was ordered, has proceeded on leave.

Shri Rajgopal, who belongs to the Madhya Pradesh cadre, joined the IPS in 1948 and has served in the capacities of Inspector-General of Delhi Police and BSF. In June 1977, he was appointed as Secretary of the Shah Commission.

Before the present appointment, Shri Rajgopal was serving as Director of the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

Shri Rajagopal is a recipient of President's Police Medal for Gallantry and President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service.

On assumption of office as Director-General, CRPF, Shri Rajgopal expressed the hope that the Force's tradition of service had only suffered a temporary setback.

In this first message to the members of the CRPF, Shri Rajgopal called upon them to resurrect and restore the faith of the Government and the people in the integrity, discipline and competence of the Force.

The new CRP chief promised to ensure for all members of the Force a sense of self-respect and human dignity and appealed to them to extend cooperation in the task.

The following is the text of the message :—



“As I take over my new responsibilities as the head of this 74,000-member family of the Central Reserve Police, I pay my homage to the numerous martyrs who once were members of this large family and who had made the supreme sacrifice in the discharge of their duties towards this great country and its people. I tender my respects to the string of distinguished officers who have had the honour to provide the leadership to this Force in the past. I consider it a great piece of good fortune to have been called upon to lead this Force at this particular juncture. To me this is both a challenge and an opportunity. I pray to God to give me the wisdom, character and competence to prove myself worthy of this great responsibility.

“The CRP over the decades has become an integral part of the life of this nation. The citizens of this country have come to look upon it as a Force which comes to the succour and support of the law-abiding citizens against the subversive, unruly and anti-social elements which pose a threat to the security of the lives and property of the people. The noble traditions of service hallowed by the martyrdom of the several members of this great Force over the years, has in the recent past suffered, I hope, only a temporary setback. In view of this, it would only be in the fitness of things to re-dedicate ourselves to our duties and responsibilities as enshrined in our charter, and in a manner which will resurrect and restore the faith of the Government and the people in the integrity, discipline and competence of this force.

“It shall be my primary duty to ensure to every member of this large Force a sense of self-respect and human dignity without which, I believe, no Force will be able to function effectively and purposefully. May I appeal to every one of you who constitute this magnificent Force to extend to me the necessary help and cooperation with which alone we will be able to take this Force forward to yet greater heights of achievement and glory.”



“YOUR WELFARE IS MY PRIMARY CONCERN”

Immediately after taking over the reins of office, Shri Rajgopal addressed the officers and members of staff at the Directorate-General.

He stated: “I am fully aware of the sense of responsibility and expectations cast on me by the Government at this critical juncture. I am also aware of my own limitations, weeknesses, and drawbacks. I may say that I cannot achieve any results without the cooperation from all of you. The nation has many expectations from this glorious force as in the past.”

Shri Rajgopal informed his audience that the Cabinet Secretary had told him that this glorious Force had rendered an excellent service to the nation in times of need.

“I want to assure you that your interests will be my primary task and will be uppermost in my mind. Anybody can approach his seniors for the redressal of grievances. Anyone who wants to see me can come to me without any fear. Nobody will stand in between me and the men because I believe that the family of which I am the head cannot be run unless its members have direct access to me. As I have only one and a half years more to serve, I do not want to change my way of working now,” he said. He, however, emphasised that the basic discipline must be maintained.

The Director-General paid a tribute to his predecessors and their contribution in making this Force glorious.



The way sonny shouts, he will become Hav.-Major one day.

NATURE'S OFFSPRINGS

by
H. S. Sethi

I was in Along, the headquarters of the Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. I gratefully accepted the offer of Shri Satish Kumar, the local Commandant of the Central Reserve Police Force, to take me to a village nearby where his boys were having a friendly volleyball match with the inhabitants.

The village of Kabu was only five kilometres away. But in terms of time it was far apart. It was a different world altogether.

As we entered the village, a colourful old man wearing a cane cap and beads and smoking a bamboo pipe welcomed us. He was the village chief, called "Gaon Burn" in this part of the country. Since Arunachal Police is in a stage of infancy and it is the CRP which is performing the duties of the local police, I expected a right royal reception for the Commandant. It was not so. There were no garlands, no fanfare. But the beaming faces of the inhabitants reflected the spontaneity of the welcome.

There were no players at the volleyball court. Instead two groups of dancers—one comprising unmarried girls in white and the other of women in colourful attire—were there. After all, there was no hurry about volleyball. Time stood still amidst the timeless mountains of Arunachal.

However, dancing could not wait. And any occasion was good enough for dancing. In slow movements of steps and body, they swung. The young girls danced to the tune of a repeated line (“Popila, Popila, Jagal Maila”) and the women to a simple “Aho hai va”. This was the Ponnam dance of these Adi tribals.

The volleyball match starts — CRP men on one side and the village youth on the other. The players have a proper dress. This reflects the pride the village has in its volleyball team.

The dancers simply shift a few yards. The dancing goes on and on at a uniform pace. How is it that they do not seem to get tired ?





The tipsy Adi tribal at the temple of Kabu.

The answer is not far to seek. We are seated on benches alongside the volleyball court and the comely girls of the village bring for us “apang”, the local rice brew in bamboo containers, pork meat and half-cooked potatoes in banana leaves.

“They will feel insulted if you don’t take apang”, says the Commandant.

The volleyball match progresses. The village boys are literally in full cry. The shouting, cheering and prompting of players by the crowd testifies to that. CRP jawans too full-throatedly “buck-up” their players. Fortunately, sport is the one field which is free from the inhibitions that require today’s civilized man to whisper when he ought to speak and to whimper when he should really be shouting. Here for once the wild in the man is to the force.

I get busy “shooting” these children of the nature in the village. An inhabitant informs me that it is a day of sacrificial offering of a pig at their temple and asks me if I would like to take pictures of the ceremony. Someone in the village has recovered from an ailment and he has to offer the sacrifice.

“All is ready and it will hardly take ten minutes”, he assures me as I hesitate and struggle for suitable words of reply. I readily accompany him towards the end of the village and down the steep gradient where the temple is located amidst [the dark shadow of bamboo trees.

The setting is weird. And so are the principal actors of the drama that is to be staged here. With daos, a couple of Adis are sharpening their weapons —the pointed bamboos—with which the animal is to be bled to death on one side of the temple. On the other side, another Adi, his face besmeared with rice powder, is chisseling a bamboo to produce silvery white bamboo fibres of exquisite beauty. These look like white flowers and are to be used for decorating the place of sacrificial offering.

Everyone at the temple is tipsy. And as I try to recover from the initial shock of this environment, a benign Adi elder pours “apang” from a big bamboo container to a small one and offers it to me. That is the traditional way they welcome their guests. My host must have seen a question mark on my face as he frankly tells me in chaste Hindi that to drink it is a “niyam”, a rule.

A few sips of the “apang” and I take leave of the tipsy company, still carrying my bamboo glass and hurried to the volleyball court.

The girls were still dancing in the ground surrounded by the houses of bamboo—with bamboo roofs and bamboo walls...Bamboo is such an integral part of their lives that one wonders what these offsprings of nature would do without it.

The match over, the Commandant gave a bag of salt—the traditional presentation to the village—and requested the Gaon Bur a to give away the

prizes. The village chief, in a speech that would be rated as excellent by all standards, regretted that reception given to us was not up to the mark and assured us of a better welcome next time.

As we sit in the jeep and prepare to leave, the dancing girls come near the jeep, still singing. The same innocence, the same affection and a lingering look of goodbye in their eyes. This time they were repeating one line: “Come again, O, you from Delhi”.

CRPF FIGHT FIRE IN ARUNACHAL

On April 27, 1979 a devastating fire broke out in Roing township in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. One of the houses situated in the heart of the town caught fire which started spreading rapidly. The personnel of‘D’ Coy. 35th Bn CRPF located at Roing rushed to the spot. Additional help was sought from Shantipur Check Post, 22 KMs from Roing. Nine personnel were sent from Shantipur with available fire-fighting equipment.

Within half an hour information reached Battalion Headquarters. Shri S.B. Singh, Commandant with two Assistant Commandants, Medical Officer, one Compounder and 63 ORs rushed from Tezu to Roing. Unit water tank was also taken along By the time the party reached, 100 houses had been gutted. The men got busy in extinguishing the fire. Continuous struggle during that afternoon and the ensuing night brought the fire under control. Unit water truck supplied water to the homeless people for three days till the administration could make alternative arrangements. Unit canteen met requirements of the people at no-profit-basis.

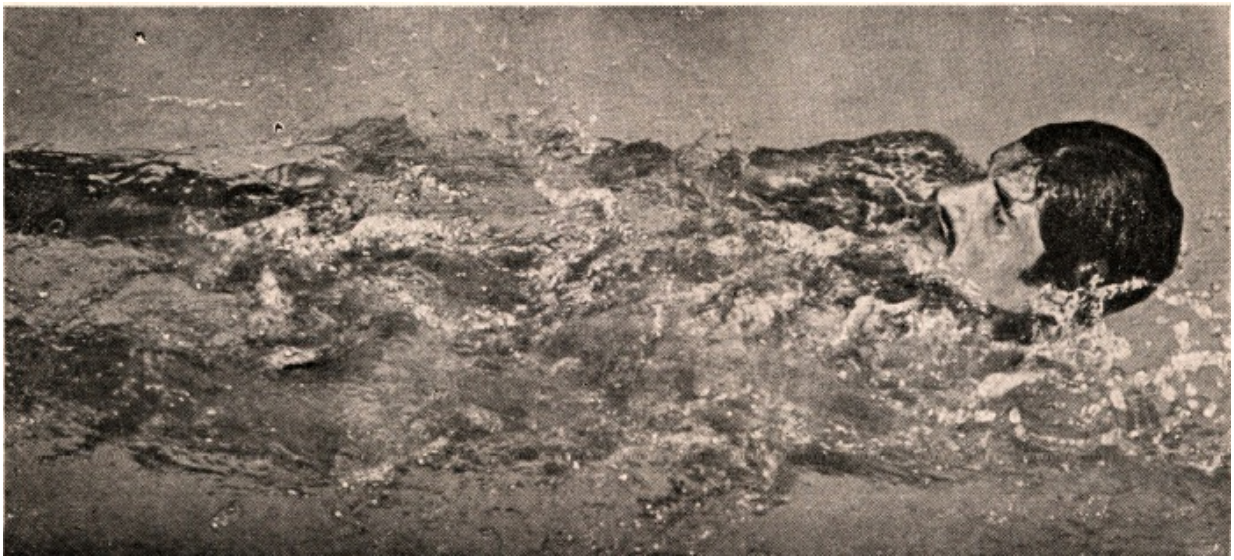
The Lt. Governor accompanied by the Chief Minister, Minister for Agriculture, Chief Secretary and IGP Arunachal visited Roing on April 30, 1979. They appreciated the work done by the CRPF. The whole town of Roing looked at CRPF with love and affect on and was indeed grateful to it for the timely assistance.



“Gaon Bura” of village Kabu giving away the prizes



S. Lochnan, Somasekharan, Padmanabhan and Vilas Chandran of the CRPF being congratulated by InspectorGeneral BVarma after they bagged silver medal in 4200 m relay.



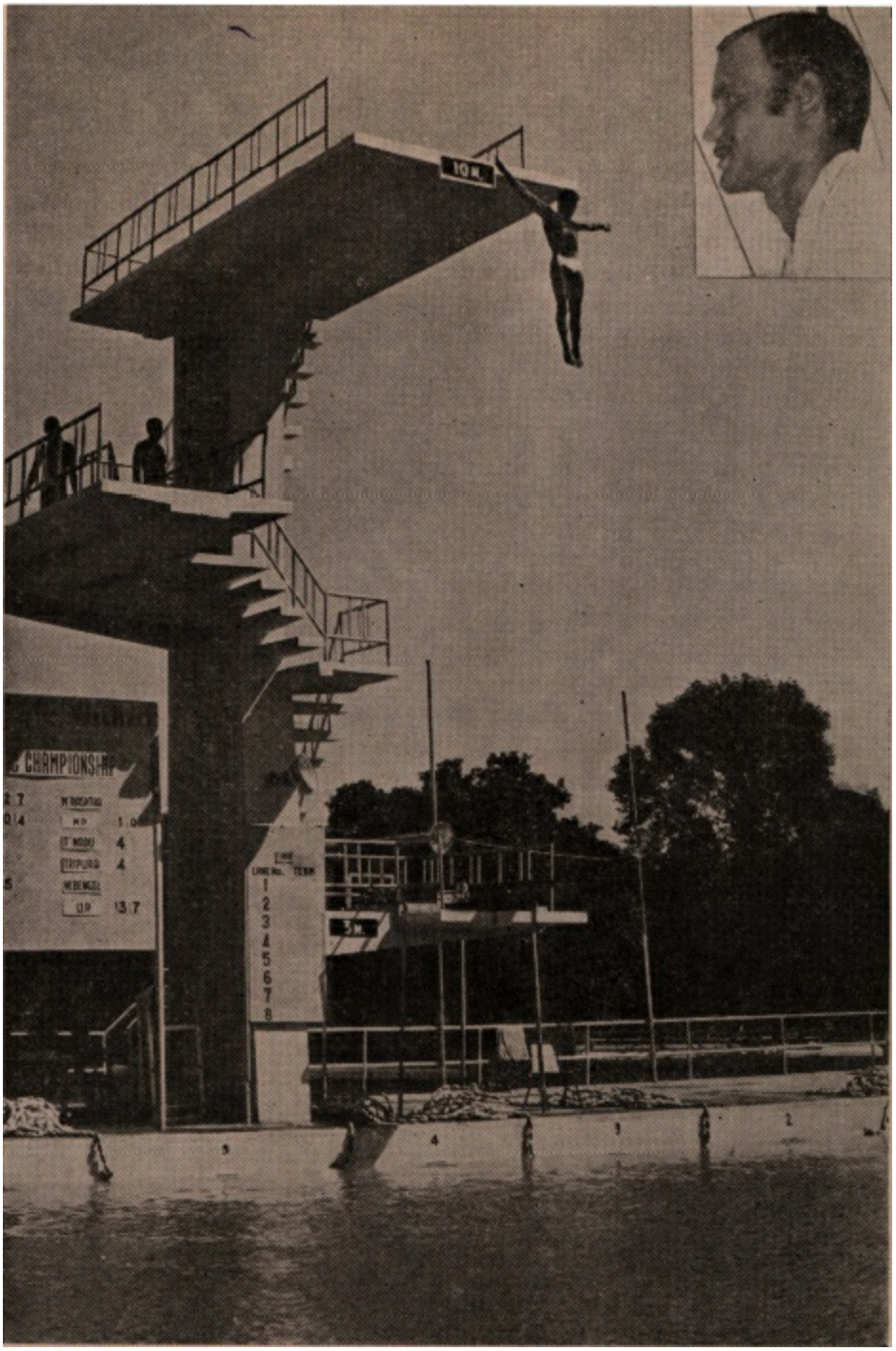
P. Das—gold in 200 m backstroke.

CRPF Retain Police Aquatic Championships

A battle royal for top honours was witnessed at Lucknow's Central Sports Stadium swimming pool during the course of the 28th All India Police Games Aquatic Championships which concluded on August 6, 1979.

Trailing the BSF by as many as 37 points, the CRPF came from behind on the fourth and final day of the meet to retain the championship trophy. On this day, the CRPF won six out of the eight events to make a final tally of 175 points, beating BSF by a margin of three points only. The third place went to ITBP with 82 points.

The man of the meet was Shyam Lai of BSF who won 34 points and was declared the "best swimmer". (Incidentally Shyam Lai, then a Head Constable, had participated in the 1977 meet from the CRP side.) CRP's protest that Shyam Lai had not completed the qualifying period of service in BSF was rejected.



High board diving in whice Kapoor Singh (inset) won the first place.



The CRPF quartet of Aloysious, Padmimbhan, Somasekharan and D. Clement who established a newmeet record of 4 min 6 secs in 4100m freestyle relay.

Shyam Lai won first place in 400 m individual medley, second in 1500 m freestyle and 400 m freestyle and fourth place in 100 m freestyle and 200 m. freestyle.

As many as 10 meet records were broken. In three events timings obtained were better than the national marks.

A Chakraborty of ITBP created new records of 1:02.3 and 2:24.2 in 100 m butterfly and 200 m butterfly, improving upon his own national timings of 1:02 8 set last year and Y. C. Shin’s 2:28 set in 1977.



Somasekharan

Somasekharan of CRPF established a mark in 100m freestyle (heats) equalling the national timing of 57.7 secs in the event set by G. S. Nair in 1975. He also bagged a gold in 200 m. freestyle (timing 2:16 9) and participated in all the three relay races.

Dalip Singh (CRPF) obtained first position in 100m breaststroke, clocking 1:15.3, thereby improving upon the national timings of 1:15.4 set by A. S. Brar in 1976. He was also placed second in 200 m breaststroke.

The diving events were completely dominated by the CRPF. -Kapoor Singh and Hardial Singh, both of CRP, claimed first position in high board and spring board diving respectively.

—H.S.SETHI

The following are the results of all finals:—

1500 Metres Freestyle

(1) Dbaram Pal (BSF) 19:26 1 (Record) (2) Shyam Lal (BSF) 20:01.6 and (3) M. Nath (ITBP) 21:10.

400 Metres Freestyle

(1) Dharam Pal (BSF) 4:51.4 (2) Shyam Lai (BSF) 4:57.7 and (3) V. Mahajan (Madhya Pradesh) 5:01.7.

200 Metres Freestyle

(1) K. Somasekharan (CRPF) 2:16.9 (2) P. Padmanabhan (CRPF) 2:19.2 and (3) V. Chauhan (BSF) 2:19.5.

100 Metres Freestyle

(1) K. Somasekharan (CRPF) 0:59.2 (2) P. Padmanabhan (CRPF) 1:01.4 and (3) V. S. Chauhan (BSF) 1:01.5.

200 Metres Butterfly Stroke

(1) A. Chakraborty (ITBP) 2:24.2 (Record) (2) Brij Kant (BSF) 2:24.8 and (3) R.S. Nair (CRPF) 2:34.5.

100 Metres Butterfly Stroke

(1) A. Chakraborty (ITBP) 1:02.3 (Record) (2) Brij Kant (BSF) 1:05 and (3) R.S.Nair (CRPF) 1:05.7.



Dalip Singh

200 Metres Backstroke

(1) P.Dass (CRPF) 2:37.6 (2) Bal Kishan Tokas (BSF) 2:38 and (3) Gulab Singh (Uttar Pradesh) 2:38 6.

100 Metres Backstroke

(1) V.Mahajan (Madhya Pradesh) 1:10 (Record) (2 Bal Kishan Tokas (BSF) 1:11 and (3) P.Dass (CRPF) 1:12.5.

200 Metres Breaststroke

(1) Nirmal Sen (BSF) 2:50.5 (2) Dalip Singh (CRPF) 2:50 9 and (3) Abdul Hakim (CRPF) 2:52.2.



Sub-Inspector Nair, the CRPF coach, who received the All-India Police Games Aquatic Championships trophy from Governor Tapase of U.P.

100 Metres Breaststroke

(1) Dalip Singh (CRPF) 1:15.3 (Record), (2) Satayanarain Yadav (Uttar Pradesh) 1:17 and (3) Nirmal Sen (BSF) 1:18.1.

400 Metres Individual Medley

(1) Shyam Lai (BSF) 5:37.6 (Record), (2) Gulab Singh (Uttar Pradesh) 5:'8 7 and (3) Ram Rattan Singh (ITBP) 5:38.7.

4200 Metres Freestyle Relay

(1) BSF 9:16.4 (Record), (2) CRPF 9:18 and (3) Uttar Pradesh 9:33.4.

4100 Metres Medley Relay

(1) CRPF 4:31 9 (Record), (2) ITBP 4:34.6 and (3) BSF 4:36.2.

4 100 Metres Freestyle Relay

(1) CRPF 4:06 (Record), (2) BSF 4:13.5 and (3) Uttar Pradesh 4:15.4.

High Board Diving

(1) Kapoor Singh (CRPF) 355.10 points, (2) Prahlad Singh (Uttar Pradesh) 333.10 points and (3) Iswar Deo Narain Rai (Uttar Pradesh) 322.10 points.

Spring Board Diving

(1) Hardial Singh (CRPF) 396.05 points, (2) Dhaka Singh (CRPF) 352.35 points and (3) K. D. Pandey (Uttar Pradesh) 294.30 points.

Thouba Singh Sets Two Records

Head Constable T. Thouba Singh of CRPF created two new records in the 6th National Age Group Swimming Competition held in Bombay from May 22 to 27, 1979.

This young swimmer has recently been enlisted by Group Centre, Imphal. He created a new record in the competition when he completed 100 metres breaststroke event in 1 minute and 18.5 secs. Another event in which he participated and shattered the record was 200 metres breaststroke. He timed 2 minutes and 51.5 secs.

Trekking By CRP Children

As a welfare measure, the Central Reserve Police Force has, for the first time, organised a trekking progra mme for the children of the CRPF personnel in the area of Kishtwar-Brahma in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The expenditure to be incurred by each child on this trekking programme was subsidized from the Central Welfare Fund of the Force to the tune of 100 per cent in the case of a child of an OR (Other Ranks), 75 per cent for a Subordinate Officer’s child and 50 per cent in respect of a Gazetted Officer’s child.

The trekking programme covered a period of 15 days in the month of June 1979.

During this trekking schedule, the children could also avail of an opportunity to meet other trekking parties which operated in the same area under the aegis of the Youth Hostels’ Association of India. The CRPF children had their own camp leaders.

The main aim of this trekking programme was to inculcate a spirit of adventure amongst the young children of the Force personnel.

Inter-Range Cross Country

Inter-Range Cross Country Race was held at Srinagar on June 20, 1979.

Hyderabad Range won the first place. Delhi Range was declared second and Gauhati Range secured the third position.

MURUGAPPA HOCKEY

The CRPF Central hocky team participated in the Murugappa Gold Cup Hockey Tournament held at Madras in June 1979 and was declared runners-up.

First leg of final match against A. S C. Jullundur was drawn 1-1. Second leg was lost.



Chandran



Sasidharan

Supreme Sacrifice By 2 Men

Constable K. Chandran and Constable Sasidharan of 28th Battalion in Aizwal, Mizoram, were among the guard posted at the residence of SDO Kolasib, in wake of “Quit Mizoram” notice by MNF. On July 1, 1979, visibility was practically nil due to heavy rain and fog. Taking advantage of

the situation, hostiles came close to sentries and fired with automatic weapons. Ct. Chandran got the burst on his temple and died. Ct. Bhaskaran was injured.

Ct. Sasidharan, who was to replace Bhaskaran, was hit by the burst and died on the spot. Ct. Brijlal Yadav, who came from the guard room to return the fire, was injured.

Nk. T. Ramakrishnan, Ct. Raje-shwar Prasad and Ct. Kaikothang came out from the guard room and returned the fire. This stalled the hostiles' bid to butcher the SDO and his family. These men were sanctioned cash rewards by the Director-General.

Mizoram Government has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 each to those killed and Rs. 5,000 to the wounded.

CRP Win Cross Country Championship

The Central Reserve Police Force team won the cross country championship in the 28th All-India Police Games held at P. A. C. Stadium, Mahanagar, Lucknow on August 5, 1979.

Throughout the 14.5-Km course, Head Constable Prem Chand—a new find of the CRPF—maintained the lead. He touched the tape in 51 minutes 50 seconds. The next three positions also went to CRPF when Subash Chand, Rasdev and Bharana Lai were placed second, third and fourth respectively.

The fifth position was claimed by D. N. Yadav of Uttar Pradesh. In all 90 athletes from the various Central and State police organisations took part. International steeple chase runner, Pradeep Kumar of the CRPF, finished sixth.

CRPF team scored 28 points, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 97 points and Haryana with 113 point.

The track for the cross-country was toilsome. It was rugged—with furrows, ups and downs and sharp turns. But perhaps the greatest problem that the athletes faced was the one presented by sun. Starting time of the race being 8.30 a.m., the participants had to run throughout in scorching heat.



The runners at the track

THE ANATOMY OF A COMMUNAL RIOT

After 1969, which was a bad year in which about 600 people were killed in communal riots, the graph of incidents and casualties fell steeply. In the year 1970, we had begun to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the tragedy and blemish of communal rioting had been banished for ever from the land. And yet, the danger has once again appeared, and now it is not confined to the northern areas; it has penetrated to the South which so far has had—comparatively speaking—a clean record in this respect.

If communal rioting were merely the result of religious differences, one could be sure that the spread of education and secular ideals would bring an end to it. But the fact is that it has never been a religious problem. Communal rioting in the past has been a political problem—a problem of

seeking political vantage points, and in the main it has been confined to the upper crust of both the communities, the large masses being largely unaffected, but often being drawn into the conflict by fear and panic.

Political Motivation

In recent times even the political motivation of communal rioting has been weak within the country, and one felt that there is hope of eradicating it completely if the district authorities are able to deal with it completely. But the new wave of rioting seems to suggest that the desire for political opportunities has been revived, or failures of the administration have been more frequent, or there is some inspiration from outside quarters which makes a fanning of ill-feeling politically desirable.

Many of the riots are difficult to control because of official miscalculations and mistakes. In fact the worst riots are those in which the district authorities are unprepared, cowardly or partial at one stage or another. The pity of it is that after each riot there is a massive cover-up operation, with the result that lessons are not learnt, and the public never comes to know the true causes of failure.

The Havoc

I have seen the havoc of communal rioting at close quarters. I have seen the average man become a blood-thirsty monster due to fear and hysteria. I shall never forget the man who came up to me in a refugee camp and said, “Sir, I was your Head Clerk, two of my sons have been murdered, my wife is missing, our house has been burnt to ashes. People who I considered my friends have done it”. Whole lines of poor houses destroyed by rioting, the miserable possessions of the poor scattered on the streets, people collected in refugee camps; despair, pain, fear writ large on their faces.

by

K. F. Rustamji

The true policeman stands out at this time. There is the Sub-Inspector who stands guard with a rifle in a mohalla under curfew—a one-man force of passionate intensity—“Dare anyone do anything wrong in my charge.”

Often the Collector and the Superintendent of Police are both helpful, keen, knowledgeable; the two whom the whole town looks up to as the team that kept their heads when all around them were losing theirs. Can 1 forget the group of widowed women in camps—stunned, bereaved, uncomprehending and often uncomplaining. They are the real tragedies of communalism, the innocent victims of these nightmares. Even if they were safe, they were confined to their homes, frightened, worried about the safety of their men-folk. When curfew was imposed they were often starved for food and water. Often a sick child could not be attended to by a doctor, a pregnant woman sent to the hospital, or the dead carried to their resting place.

The Escalation

A fact about communal riots which is often missed by observers is that initial aggressiveness, if any, is always minimal. It is the escalation which is the real problem. One incident leads to another, and that to another, and on. At the back of men's minds is the feeling government will not do justice; will not be able to prevent an attack on them. The worst incidents are caused by—

(i) the desire for revenge created by mob frenzy,
(ii) the fear of attack, and
(iii) the intent to damage the business or concern of a rival.

Once you break the cycle of incidents, the rioting stops completely, and often the main perpetrators confess that they were carried away by the anger and fear, and they plead that in reality they have no ill-will against anybody. "Repentance oft I swore." The result—all cases of the riot are dropped.

The blame for inter-communal rioting cannot be assessed or measured with any accuracy. But factually as well as ideally we must assume that the blame attaches equally to all communities. No police officer should ever take upon himself the task of asserting that a certain community was responsible for starting a riot or for escalating it. He must blame individuals (A, B and C) and arrest or prosecute irrespective of the community that they belong to with firmness and impartiality. The plain fact is that political leaders utilise goondas to fight their battles, and in order to rescue them from the grip of the law, they turn upon the police or the district authorities and make accusations of communalism which the officers are unable to

answer without getting involved in a controversy.

A Bad Tradition

We have now developed a tradition that when normalcy is restored, all those who committed crimes should be released or should not be prosecuted. At least in the case of communal rioting such a policy is contrary to good government.

The police responsibility is clear and definite once roiting has begun. They can nip it in the bud or they can neglect it, or by instigation, connivance, or by any other means, permit it to grow into a huge conflagaration. While, therefore, blame for the commencement of the riot cannot be put squarely on the police —unless there are special cirumstances like negligence |in taking preventive action—from this stage onwards, the responsibility is clearly that of the police. This must be made clear in every way.

In the political field, charges are often made that a particular government instigated a riot, or did its best to protect those who started it or participated in it. All such charges are false, or highly exaggerated. But mistakes are frequent and are effectively covered up, and they are the mistakes (and they can be murderous mistakes) of the police and the magistracy.

A Blunder

One blunder that often occurs is that of firing on a group of people collected together purely for selfprotection. It is only those who have seen bad rioting that can understand how easily such an error can occur. The incident usually takes place at night, particularly in areas which have had a bad day of arson and stabbing, when the acrid smell of burning houses pervades the air, and darkness and rumours create an atmosphere of extraordinary panic and fear. Each side prepares lor what is called self-defence, and the nervous persons among them are quick to imagine all sorts of evil intent even in the simplest of events. Let a tonga-load of women be evacuated from a street, and you will find a rumour current that the community has sent their women away so that they can have a free fight with bombs and acid bulbs which have been collected in stacks, brought in by trucks, transported by rail, and paid for by foreign powers.

In such an atmosphere of fear and frenzy, we sometimes have the

misfortune of having the two key men on the spot—the DM and the SP—both incapable, weak or prejudiced—certainly afraid to act, incapable of briefing the ranks, of devising operational strategies, or afraid to go out into the street to see for themselves the way tension is mounting up because of the fear that has been generated on totally unreal grounds.

They send out a jittery party of police under an inexperienced magistrate, without proper briefing, even with wrong information, and when they come across a group of people standing together with 'Mashals' in their hands, they take them for rioters. In the darkness there is alarm and confusion, slogans, even stone-throwing. The magistrate does not even know who fired, or who ordered firing. Two or three persons crumple to the ground. The group of persons suddenly attacked by the police retaliates, often in self-defence. Brick-bats land on the police party.

Exaggerated Accounts

The large number of brick-bats strewn about the place are taken as conclusive evidence by the media, the senior officers, even the Ministers, as clear evidence of the unprovoked attack on the police.

Then the whole game is taken up by the experienced SHO who doctors the record, takes photographs, brings his journalist friends, and ensures that reporters put out stories of loot and arson so that compensation claims may be filed at a later date.

Actually, the cover-up is simplified by the poor people who have suffered in the firing. Not to be outdone, the party that has suffered the deaths, adds to the tragedy by all sorts of stupid exaggerations— rape, robbery, looting, arson, children trampled. Impossible figures are given of property looted and burnt for purposes ol insurance and compensation.

Sifting the Truth

The district officers find themselves in a difficult spot. Sometimes they have no idea at all as to what happened, and they accept the lies told to them, or they make a false report so that "morale may not suffer". As if morale does not suffer when the whole police force and the magistrates come to know that the official case is a cover-up by the district officers. More often the officers play safe by not sending a report at all.

Then the judicial inquiry starts, and the judge has the task of sifting the

lies—because nobody has cared to tell the truth—and in the end the inquiry report shows a discernible hesitancy to say anything definite because all that comes before the judge are lies. And by the time the report is released, the incident is forgotten. The damage to public order, and trust in the police are of no consequence. Small men have protected themselves.

Rioting Then & Now

The earlier phases of communal rioting in India were marked by an attempt on the part of political parties to gain prominence in the political life of the country. After Independence there has been no real evidence of the desire for public protest which marked several riots sparked off by the Muslim League in the years 1925-45. Political causes are now rare. In the new phase of rioting the main causes of riots are :

(i) Economic, mainly concerning business jealousies;
(ii) A desire to replace those working in any industry or in any successful enterprise by others;
(iii) Urbanisation and overcrowding; and
(iv) Instigation from abroad.

It was mainly economic causes which led to riots such as those which occurred at Jabalpur, Ahmedabad and Bhiwandi. (It is true, however, that in one short period there were reprisals for the atrocities committed in East Bengal, and a chain-reaction of rioting occurred in the steel towns.) Perhaps, the worst riots were those caused by administrative failure—Hattia and Ahmeda-bad. Riots at both these places were examined by courts of inquiry, and excellent reports were published. The Ahmedabad rioting was clearly due to administrative failure.

The Gujarat Government was, with the best of intentions perhaps, weak and vacillating in the early stages, with the result that the situation went completely out of control and in one frightful spell of rioting about 400 Muslims in the industrial area were killed. The army and BSF had to restore order and they took many days to accomplish it. The worst feature of the Hattia riot, apart from the delay in the army coming out, was the fact that educated men participated in the slaughter.

Urbanisation

In communal rioting today, religious, political and economic causes are not the dominant ones (even administrative failure may only be a contributory cause), the main cause of trouble in the last couple of years has been urbanisation and overcrowding in the towns and cities. Clear examples of this type of rioting are the Sadar Bazar riots in Delhi and the riots in Meerut, Baroda and in two adjoining towns of Gujarat.

The problem of overcrowding is now taking a toll which will keep on increasing. The problems that arise due to overcrowding need no expert psychologist. The loss of privacy, the inter-connection of houses, the problem of drainage, sullage water flowing into houses, girls and boys growing up in close vicinity and teasing each other, all these, with an admixture of the normal causes, have been uppermost for the last two or three years.

Now that the majority of communal riots are not politically motivated, it is possible to spell out clearly the manner in which rioting should be handled. If, however, there is political motivation, then the remedies will have to be political as well as administrative.

In the first place, how does a communal riot start ? It begins usually as an altercation between two hot-headed individuals who come to blows, and who are joined by friends in small groups. This type of incident occurs again and again, and it is scotched usually by the people of the locality or the political workers, or by the police, and in a sense one can say that hundreds of riots are prevented in this manner. It happens sometimes that owing to certain high feelings in the locality the leaders are hesitant to interfere, and the response time of the police being bad, they are not able to reach the spot in time to disperse the fracas. Larger groups then form, and in a few minutes panic spreads in the area as stones are thrown, arson occurs, and groups of people begin to collect for what they think is self-defence.

The real tragedy of communal rioting is that all damage is done under the delusion that it is self-defence. The collection of these groups and the slogan shouting, particularly at night, create an atmosphere of fear and panic, and is a precursor of trouble. If along with this, preparations have been going on for some time to organise defensive measures by each community, then it is likely that a violent riot with widespread trouble will occur.

Main Failures

The main failures are on the administrative side, and on the community or political side. On the administrative side, the delay in the police reaching the spot, and sending out a call for reinforcements is one of the main causes of trouble. On the political side, there is a desire to seek advantages from escalation, or there is fear of reprisals by communal parties, which makes sensible men hesitant to act.

The pattern of escalation can be stopped at any time if leadership in the street is good. It is at this moment that the administration must make its intention quite clear. If firing is resorted to at this stage much damage can be prevented. In an atmosphere which is generally peaceful, the people of the locality are the main preventers of communal troubles, but if the build-up has been going on for some time, and the authorities after the first sign of trouble display weakeness and incompetence or are obsessed with other problems, or allow arson, stabbing and looting to occur, the atmosphere deteriorates so rapidly that a form of hysteria and frenzy seizes the people of the area.

Important causes of the escalation are :—

(a) Lack of good communications, and dependence on uncertain telephones instead of the radio.
(b) Delayed response time, particularly of demoralised police forces, or forces with inadequate vehicles or incompetent supervisory officers, or officers with a reputation for unfairness.
(c) Dissipation of armed reserves, owing to VIP duties, or some important occasion or a festival in which the reserves have been lavishly deployed.
(d) Delay in imposition of curfew or inability to enforce it, and delay in rounding up those elements of the locality that are prone to create mischief.
(e) The most important cause of serious communal rioting occurs if fear and tension grip the police force because of inadequacy in numbers or resources, weak leaders, or a general atmosphere of fear and violence which suddenly assumes a menacing shape and is directed against the police. The danger is especially present in the dark when crackers or bombs are exploded, cries of stabbing are heard, or slogans are shouted which are interpreted by policemen as an intended attack upon them. It is easy for rumours to attack the morale of the force. The main rumours

which are circulated are that a certain police officer has been killed, that several policemen have been badly injured or that their families have been attacked.

The Wrost Stage

The worst stage of a riot occurs when frenzy grips the mob and panic grips the administration. This is the phase when mobs are bent upon destroying, burning and killing; and immature officers, or those who are weak and vacillating, shelter themselves in secluded corners, and hesitate to go out and enforce the law which it is their duty to do. It is at this stage that even one good constable with determination to fight lawlessness can save the day. There are innumerable instances in which one officer has taken it upon him-self to save the situation.

It is difficult to forecast whether communal riots of the same intensity as the past will recur. Much depends on what happens in neighbouring countries. A lot depends on the magistracy, the capacity of politicians, on the competence and professional expertise of the police, on the backing of the magistracy, the capacity of the media to tell the truth and on the fearlessness of judges to expose any cover-up of mistakes. But more than all these factors is whether the minorities feel that they are given an equal chance to be free, and to live with honour, respect and security; and whether the majority feels that the minority is not being given discriminatory privileges, and the freedom to create unrest and disorder to attain political concessions.

SHORT STORY

The Escape

by
M. P. Nathanael

Having set out on my bike, I reached the Sunday market. Crowds were streaming in from all directions. Buses, cars and scooters were “horning” their way through the crowds that refused to oblige instantly. When almost under the wheels, they realized the value of their precious lives and reluctantly moved aside.

Through this crowd, I belled my course to a seller of plastic goods. My

eyes fell on some attractive crockery beautifully arranged right up to the edge of the road and I immediately felt the necessity of replacing a few cups at home with some of these.

Parking my cycle on its stand just near the crockery shop, I picked up a cup and asked for price.

“Rupees ten a dozen, Saheb”.

I began seriously inspecting the set of cups. Not satisfied, I picked up another beautiful one.

A sudden jumble of noises of clattering crockery. Lying scattered here and there were the broken pieces of crockery.

The cause for this great devastation ? Ah, my bicycle.

How did the cycle fall ? Quite obviously, someone had brushed past it.

There sat the disappointed hawker, his mouth wide open, alternatively casting his glance at me and then at the broken pieces of crockery. Perhaps he might not have worn such a look in the worst moments of his life.

I lifted the huge frame of my cycle and placed it on its stand. Turning back towards the hawker in a casual manner, I enquired about the price of a set of cups which I had by now placed besides the other survivors.

With an angry expression of a roaring lion, he said: “Saheb, forget about the price of cups and ask the price of crockery lhat you have just ruined.”

“What ? How do you blame me for that ?” I asked wearing a mask of wonder on my face.

“Saheb, do you think it was my cycle that fell on the crockery”?

“Surely not. I admit it was my bike but I did not push it”.

He was going to give vent to his anger, when I again asked the price of the set of cups I wanted to buy.

The fellow, raging in anger, began shouting at me. A crowd started collecting. Being averse to creating a scene, I got hold of my bike and was about to move, when the chap came rushing to me and held the carrier firmly, foiling my attempt to escape from the scene. “You cannot move an inch, unless you pay for the ruined crockery”, he shouted.

“I owe you nothing as I am not responsible for the breakage”, I said.

His anger knew no bounds and he was shouting at the top of his voice.

“What do you mean by saying that you are not responsible ? Was it not your bike that fell on the crockery ?” asked a spectator.

“Don’t you try to be funny and pay the money”, ordered another.

God heard my prayers and instantly a good samaritan thrust himself forward and spoke to the hawker in a very soft voice asking him to settle the issue amicably. The fellow turned a deaf ear to the gentleman’s requests and continued to shout.

The Samaritan than let loose his temper and gradually raised his voice until it reached the climax and there was utter confusion. To add to the chaos, my supporters who had till now been awaiting a chance, too, let loose their tongues.

There amidst the crowd and chaos I stood patiently, an accused, while my advocates and prosecutors argued full-throatedly.

Finding them busy and the hawker having lost his grip on my carrier in his bid to convince others it struck my mind to make good my escape.

Slowly I started moving my cycle through the crowd, as if I too was one of the onlookers. After a while, I found myself at the edge of the crowd. Standing amazed at the milling crowd, I felt that nothing less than a section of Central Reserve Police would have to be called out to disperse such a “mob”.

“Shabash, son, now move fast before they realize the truth and hunt you out.”

It was the good old Samaritan, who too had left the scene in the confusion. Wiping my sweat off my face, I extended my hand towards the gentleman and thanked him sincerely.

I was about 200 yards away from the SCene. I could still hear the doors of justice being banged vigorously by my advocates and prosecutors.



Law & Internal Security

Man is a social being. He cannot live alone and needs the company of his fellow men. All the same, however orderly a society may be, the conflicting interests of men draw them divergently. Therefore, the society can exist only under the shelter of the state.

The job of the Government is to ensure public safety and to defend the country from external aggression or internal disturbances and to establish peace in the society. The maintenance of internal security is, therefore, one of the primary duties of the Government.

Since independence what has plagued India perhaps even more than poverty, has been the frequent and often disastrous disturbances. Student, industrial and agrarian unrests; communal, regional and linguistic holocausts; and insurgency have torn the country. The Government has to meet these challenges and maintain law and order in the society.

When civilisation dawned on the various parts of the world, its greatest benefit was law and order. Law has no meaning in a society without order and order without law is rule of brute force. The rule of law was recognised by Socrates, Plato and Aristotle as the most prominent feature of democracy. Aristotle said that every child in a school must be taught obedience to law, else the state will cease to exist.

The importance of law and order had been shown many times by the various threats which the country had been facing.

The primary agency for protecting life and property and regulating individual behaviour through enforcement of laws in a society is police.

The police have two main duties to perform—investigation of crime and prosecution and maintenance of law and order.

Natural Calamities

The Central Reserve Police Force has nothing to do with the first duty but is very much concerned with maintenance of law and order as it is always sent to states to assist the local administration in the maintenance of law and order in the states.

Role of CRPF is to restore and preserve order in any local area within India in the event of any disturbance. This Force is maintained by the Central Government.

by
I. S. Dagar

CRP Force is also deployed during floods and other natural calamities. The various duties like VIP security, guard at embassies, vital installations and other guard duties are also performed by the CRPF. The CRPF is a security force for the entire country.

The various legal provisions dealing with maintenance of law and order

are as under :—

Code of Criminal Procedure

Chapter VIII of CrPC deals with the security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour. Its provisions are aimed at persons who are a danger to the public. It is always better to prevent the commission of an offence than to investigate it when it is committed.

Sections 106, 107, 108, 109 and 110 CrPC deal with it. Out of these, Section 107 CrPC is better known, for it deals with persons who are likely to commit a breach of peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may cause a breach of peace and, in the opinion of court, there are grounds for proceeding under this section.

The concerned person can be asked to execute a bond to keep peace for a period not exceeding one year. Section 109 CrPC deals with a person who is found trying to conceal his presence with a view to committing afcognizable offence.

It is the primary duty of a police officer to prevent the commission of any cognizable offence and a police officer knowing of a design by any person to commit such an offence, may arrest the person without the orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant.

An Unlawful Assembly

When a person is aware of the facts which render any assembly unlawful and intentionally joins it or continues in it, he is said to be a member of an unlawful assembly. Section 142 IPC punishes a member of an unlawful assembly.

These are the assemblies which are a menace to the public peace and Sections 143, 144, 145 and 151 deal with both the simple and aggravated forms of offences. The offences becomes serious when any member of such assembly is armed with any deadly weapon or with anything which is capable of causing death.

An assembly which was not unlawful when assembled may subsequently become unlawful (Section 141 IPC). Section 129 CrPC says that any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or any executive magistrate may command any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of public peace, to disperse and it shall thereupon be the duty of

the members of such assembly to disperse.

The Commandants and Assistant Commandants of the CRPF are executive magistrates for the purpose of Sections 129 and 130 CrPC. Similarly all Sub-Inspectors and above in CRPF Lave been conferred with the powers and duties of the police officers under Section 129 CrPC.

Sub-clause (2) of Section 129 CrPC authorises such officers to disperse such assemblies by force and persons forming such assemblies can be arrested and confined. Any person who joins or continues in an unlawful assembly knowing that such assembly has been commanded to disperse, commits an offence under Section 145 IPC. Section 130 CrPC deals with the power of any commissioned or Gazetted Officer of the armed force to disperse such assemblies.

When force or violence is used by such an assembly or by any of its members, then every member is guilty of the offence of rioting (Section 146 IPC). Rioting in simple form and in aggravated form is punishable under Sections 146, 147 and 148 IPC respectively.

Police Act, 1861

Sections 30 and 30-A of the Act deal with the regulation of public assemblies and processions. These also deal with those assembly and processions which violate the conditions of the courts. Section 31 mentions about the duty of the police to keep order on public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghats and landing places and all the places of public resort. Section 34 deals with certain offences on roads, streets or thoroughfares.

Section 144 CrPC empowers the District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, a Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other executive Magistrate to issue a prohibitory order and thereby direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with respect to certain property in his possession or under his management, if the magistrate considers that such direction is necessary.

Curfew can be imposed under Rule 66 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971 and the Central Government or State Government can thereby direct that no person, within a specified area and time, be out of doors except under the authority of a written permit. The contravention of the curfew order is punishable under Sub-clause (2) of Rule 66.

Legal Methods Alone

We must never forget that order has to be maintained in accordance with the laws of the land. It is very essential to psychologically recondition all policemen to use laws to maintain order. Law permits the use of lathis and bullets also but only if there is no other way out.

At times the groups of rowdy elements have been handled by giving slaps and kicks by civil police. Although order is restored in the area but this is a wrong method. The correct method should have been to bring them to a police station, register a cognizable offence and then prosecute them. Civil police should always use their legal powers of arrest and prosecution.

A Humble Approach

Never in the history has the policeman's job been more difficult. Today a policeman must be well educated and well trained. He must be a soldier, scientist, psychologist and public relations expert—all rolled in one.

Therefore, it is necessary that the law enforcement officer must take advantage of every opportunity and do everything possible to improve his professional efficiency and pass on this knowledge and experience to his subordinates. The need is for better educated and better trained police personnel.

In order to deal with law and order situation effectively, it is essential that the police should have a good image and its own reputation should be that of an impartial law-enforcing machinery. Police come in contact with the public so often. These contacts should be friendly in which each respects the other. We should develop a "humane approach" towards problems and people.

In all dealings with the public in general and on all occasions policemen should exercise patience and maintain the best behaviour whatever the provocation. They should not allow themselves to be swayed by anger or emotion as the public will not tolerate a show of temper or discourtesy and will invariably react violently.

The officer who can withstand verbal assaults and face angry crowds camly inspires respect and confidence, raises the reputation of his department and creates a favourable public impact. All force personnel should cultivate the habit of polite conversation and give no offence to a

listener.

They must offer helpful advice for any one in doubt or trouble, irrespective of caste, creed, community or social standing. Every public servant should have a high standard of integrity of conduct as well as financial integrity. They should function impartially keeping the larger interest of the nation in view.

Speaking of the role of the police in national life, Shri Jawahar-lal Nehru had said: “The very first thing is for the police force to have a reputation for integrity”. And the first thing about integrity in the crudest terms is financial integrity.

This is very important because it affects our national life. Conscious effort should be made to stop corruption.

The attitude of the public towards the police makes a world of difference in the policeman’s work. But only a police officer of integrity will get help from the public.

Efficiency and popularity of the force go hand-in-hand and no force can inspire the confidence of the people unless it is efficient in the discharge of duties. A democratic system of Govt, depends on the maximum amount of public support and cooperation. This applies to the civil police as also to CRPF. The success of CRP work depends a great deal on the support of the people and good public relations.

Political Interference

Political intereference is more in the police than anywhere else. Police is a state subject under seventh schedule of the Constitution of India.

With change of Governments, Inspectors-General of Police are invariably the first casualty. They are changed soon after the Ministry takes over office.

One weakness of the police force is that they frequently ask for favours for postings, promotions etc. and naturally, in turn, the public-men expect them to repay this. To have politically minded police is to head for a disaster.

Breakdown of Law and Order

In brief the failure of law and order machinery is attributed to some of

the following factors : —

i) Disorganised and ineffective police force.
ii) Lack of leadership in higher ranks.
iii) Lack of public support.
iv) Lack of integrity in law enforcement.
v) Inefficiency and lack of discipline.
vi) Delay in disposal of cases.
vii) Infiltration of political parties in police force.

To overcome these problems, it is necessary that policemen should dissociate themselves from superfluous considerations.

Supremacy of the law must be made universal.

Legal action should be taken not only for substantive offences but also for incitement.

Enforcement of order under Section 114 CrPC should not be done half-heartedly.

Where police officers fail to take decisions at the earliest opportunity, a firm decision is required to replace those that have failed.

A police officer must see his objective clearly and then strive to attain it.

Respect for law and order must be created in our school and colleges and other areas of the society.

CRP Men Prevent Theft of Steel

In the early hours of July 21, 1979 a party of A Company 4 Battalion CRPF was patrolling the railway yard of Bokaro Steel Plant. They saw some people carrying steel in a suspicious manner.

On being challenged the miscreants threw the articles and ran away in the Azad Basti area. The patrol party acted tactically. It dis-apperaed from the scene and laid an ambush by encircling the area.

The miscreants came again after 15 to 20 minutes, thinking that the patrol party had withdrawn. As they tried to lift the stores, the patrol party challenged them. Miscreants made a bid to escape with the stolen articles. The patrol party fired two rounds but the miscreants took cover in the broken ground. To avoid harming other residents, the CRP men did not fire

further. All the same, they succeeded ’in apprehending three thieves with stores.

Commandant (Plant) C. I. S. F. Bokaro Steel Plant, has granted cash rewards to HC M. M. Bodra, Ct. B. N. Jha, Ct. Joga Singh and Ct. Chandeswar Prasad.

Earlier, on July 12, 1979 L/Nk Ram Avtar Pandey and Ct. Jagdish Singh of F Compay of the 4 Battalion had succeeded in capturing an alleged thief and had recovered 34 steel girders hidden in broken ground about 60 yards away from the perimeter wall of the plant. The arrested person alongwith the stolen stores was handed over to CISF Officers.

The two CRPF men were granted cash reward by the Commandant CISF (Plant), Bokaro Steel Plant.

“Phoren”

Mrs. “X” : I’d like you to teach my son a foreign language.

Tutor : Which one—French, Italian ?

Mrs. “X” : Whichever is the most foreign ?



CRP photographers win laurels

SI. Shiv Kumar of PRO cell of the CRPF Directorate has been awarded

the first prize in Police Photo Contest organised by the Indian Police Journal for the year 1976.

Title of the picture which won him the prize for 1976 was “Revolt” (above).

His picture “My family” (right) was one of the five photographs awarded first prize in the Children of India photo competition. The competition was organised by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the International Year of Child.

SI. S. K. Khanna, also of PRO. cell of Directorate, was awarded first prize for the year 1977 in Police Photo Contest of Indian Police Journal for his entry tittled "Police Post." (appearing on Cover II.)



Journey to freedom

by
Aungrish Segan

During the winter of 1962, the arrogance with which the Chinese army rolled down from the Himalayas into India staggered the whole nation; like a dazed boxer it buckled in the first round, though soldiers fought gallantly. Those who were reported missing perished in the snow-bound heights and the rest were taken prisoner and herded to various prison camps in Tibet.

At Dorek Lower, one of the prison camps near Tsingchen in Eastern Tibet, live some prisoners. But it does not look like a prison camp. It is a village with the villagers having been driven out to nearby hamlets by the Chinese authorities. The inhabitants are the Khampas, an independent, proud, deeply religious and yet a warring tribe. The Khampas show their contempt, the Chinese in turn their ruthlessness.

Two furlongs away, uphill, is Dorek Upper. In occupation are a Chinese Major, his guards and about a dozen interpreters. The interpreters for different Indian languages are mostly enrolled Chinese girls. One of them is an English language interpreter named Li-Ying. She is tall, pretty and temperamental. She is assigned to the field officers' enclosure in the prison.

As in most of the prison camps in Tibet, there is no conventional fence or barriers around Dorek Lower. The Red Army guards it loosely. They know that there are natural and supernatural guards, the Himalayas, to do the job. Of the five hundred kilometres of rugged snow-bound heights the last hundred to the Indian border are among the highest mountains in the world with treacherous climate. The Chinese believe that no prisoner will dare to venture through them.

Li-Ying hates Vikram because she finds him self-indulgent and unappreciative of her beauty inspite of the fact that the Chinese and Indians alike try to win her favours and show their appreciation of heritage from Suchow, Kiangsu, the home of lovely women in China.

Ironically, on the fateful night when Virkram, Joe and six others break out from the prison, Li-Ying with another Chinese guard come in their way.

There is no option but to lead them on at gun point. The guard tries to raise the alarm and is killed in cold-blood by Havildar-Major Madho Singh, a Rajput with massive build and a dog's loyalty. He belongs to a decoit's family in the Chambal Valley. He .is dexterous in wielding the knife in the spine.

Each day's march towards the border adds to Li's apprehensions about her life. Along with it, her dislike for the leader, Major Vikram, increases till the evening when he imperils his life and grapples with a fanatical NCO to rescue her from his debauchery. For the first time, she gains an insight into his righteousness and democratic values and steps down from the pedestal of arrogance so inherent in the system to which she belongs.

En route, they have disease, disaster and death to contend with, but one fine morning they find themselves in sight of their destination. Vikram finally speaks. "Li-Ying, I am sorry for the sufferings you were subjected to. See the greenary across the river. That is my country—a free country for everyone. Now look behind. On top of the hill where you see the flag, is a Chinese post. If you want to go there, I'll escort you half way up. When you reach atop, I would have crossed to the other side on the ropeway".

Li looks at the red flag for a long time. Then, suddenly, she turns and rushes into Vikram's open arms, crying, and crosses from the red to the green.

This is an outline of the plot of the forthcoming novel by Aungrish Segan.

Facing Page : An Adi tribal of Anmachal Pradesh embellishes CRP Jawans with the heed geer of wer dancers.



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Monsoon time *(Photo : U. G. Mokhasi)*

The CRAPLER

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Bhangra dance by personnel of Srinagar Range on the occasion of anniversary celebrations at Neemuch in 1978.

THE CRAPLER



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Sub. Major Gurmukh Singh of 33 Battalion receiving trophy for blood donation by CRP men from Sh. D.R. Kohli, Lieut. Governor of Delhi.

Photograph

S.K. Khanna

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IN THIS ISSUE

CRP Mourns Death of Saldanha : A tribute by Director General P. R. Rajgopal and others to “one of the finest gentlemen” that Shri J. S. Saldanha, Director of the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu, was.

Insurgency in Mizoram : Raj Singh, Deputy Inspector General of Police, CRPF stationed at Aizawl gives a first hand account of the development of insurgency in the Union Territory of Mizoram and the way the problem has been tackled so far.

Training in Signals : J. Choudhri introduces the Central Training College (Telecommunications) at Neemuch to the readers of “the Crapler”. He gives details of the various courses in which training is imparted at the institute.

Stuffed Humans : K. Goswami brings home a lesson in lighter vein.

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CRPF News

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FORCE MOURNS DEATH OF SALDANHA

Shri J. S. Saldanha, Director, Internal Security Academy, passed away at his residence at Mount Abu after a massive heart attack on October 12, 1979. The body of Shri Saldanha was flown to Hyderabad, his home city, and buried with full police honours on 13th evening. A large number of CRPF officers from Hyderabad and Directorate attended and placed wreaths and flowers on Shri Saldanha's body.

Conveying his heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family, Shri P. R. Rajgopal, Director-General, CRPF said, "Shri J. S. Saldanha was one of the finest gentlemen that I had ever come across. Dedication and devotion to duty characterised his entire service. We in the CRPF had come to love and admire him for his quiet dignity and unimpeachable integrity. He will be remembered for very long in this Force".

Shri J. S. Saldanha, IPS (Andhra Pradesh Cadre) was born on 3rd September, 1926. He was a Pilot Officer (Adm) in the I ndian Air Force and joined the Indian Police Service (then Hyderabad Cadre) as a regular recruit in November 1950.

After having served the state of Andhra Pradesh in his various capacities, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Police in June 1976. On promotion, he took over as Director, Internal Security Academy, CRPF, at Mount Abu. Since then he has been serving with the Central Reserve Police Force.

In 1968, he was awarded the Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Services.

During the years stay in the Central Reserve Police Force, Shri Saldanha had endeared himself to one and all. During this period, he worked hard and was instrumental in bringing the Internal Security Academy to the stature that it occupies in the para-military forces today. All members of the CRPF mourn and pray for him.





INSURGENCY IN MIZORAM

Mizoram used to be a district of Assam when in 1966 the Mizo National Front rebellion started. It was organised by Laldenga. He created two wings. The armed wing was known as Mizo National Army and civil set-up as MNF.

The root cause of the rebellion at that time was the famine which takes place after every eight years when certain variety of bamboos flower. Rats eat the seeds of these bamboo flowers, multiply in large numbers and destroy the rice crop.

Inspite of repeated warnings on the part of the public and political leaders in Mizoram, very little stocking of rice was done. As a result, people lost lives and the Mizos thought that the State of Assam was doing nothing. The population of Mizoram—by and large Christians— also felt insecure because the bulk of the population in Assam was Hindus.

Before the rebellion, the MNF had infiltrated in civil set-up in the Mizo District, including civil administration, police and Assam Rifles. They were well in a position to get virtually every message passed by civil administration and Assam Rifles on their wireless net-work. The rebellion came as a surprise and before Govt, of Assam or India could do anything the MNF had occuiped Aizawl town. Govt of India had to induct a Brigade in Mizoram initially.

By
Raj Singh

Organisation of MNA

The MNF organised its armed wing into Army headquarters, 2 Brigade headquarters and six to seven Battalions. Strength of each Battalion varied from 100 to 200 men. This force was based on 2nd Assam Battalion which had mutinied in Kashmir and was disbanded by the Govt, of India.

This disgruntled but well-trained Bn. was readily available as nucleous. The rank and file of the rebellious Army swelled when deserters from Assam Rifles and Assam Regiment joined it. In short whenever any Mizo would go on leave to Mizoram from the Indian Army, Assam Rifles or Police, he would be induced or forced to join the MNA.

Most of the pensioners were also made to join this force. Overall strength

of this force increased to approximately 2,000 men. Initially this force was armed with .303 and Japanese rifles of World War II. However soon Pakistan started providing them weapons. The MNF movement not only gained strength in Mizoram but also spread over in south Manipur, particularly in Churachandpur area, which is populated by a large number of Mizos.

Govt, of India took this rebellion seriously and initially inducted a number of Bns in Mizoram. There was additional force inducted in Churachandpur area as well and operations started.

Initially as the rebels were essentially from Assam Regiment and Assam Rifles, they adopted Army tactics against the security forces. They inflicted a lot of casualties on the Indian Army but they also suffered heavy casualties which they could not afford and their morale came down.

As a result of constant pressure by security forces in I960, the bulk of MNA and MNF crossed Indo-Pak border and settled down inside Pakistan from where occasionally they could carry out raids in Mizoram. Pakistan started training and equipping this force. A small number of Mizo National Front men were left behind in Mizoram and Churachandpur for concentrating on tax collection.

Then came the Indo-Pak war in 1971 when East Pakistan was over run by the Indian Army and Bangla Desh was formed. After this war, when Pak forces were retreating towards the south, they left behind large quantities of ammunition, including rocket launchers and mortars for MNA. The only limit was the carrying capacity of MNA; they had to carry everything on their backs.

Since the newly formed Govt of Bangla Desh would not support MNA, this force moved to Arakan in Burma and remained lying low till the end of 1973.

The Union Territory of Mizoram was formed on January 21, 1972. Up to 1973, the MNF concentrated on infiltrating in Govt, machinary in Mizoram and succeeded admirably.

By the end of 1974 the position in Mizoram was precarious. The MNF had infiltrated in all the departments of the Mizoram Govt, including police forces.

Effective rehabilitation measures may solve law & order problem : Mizo school children refreshing themselves during a break.





Restoring {he confidence among the non-Mizos-A CRP patrol parly.

It started collecting taxes in Mizoram from the public, Govt, officials, Home Guards, Police and others. A time came when “self styled” Major Kapchunga, Town Commander, Aizawl (who later became the first major catch of CRPF) was collecting Rs. 30,000 per month from Aizawl town alone and he used to say that he was able to stay in any house in Mizoram, including those of Ministers and could use any transport available in this town.

Scores of looting, daring cases of arson, murder and attempted murder took place during the period. On April 13, 1973 Shri A.K.Roy, Superintendent of Police was shot at thrice in ribs from close quarters in Aizawl. On April 30, 1973 the administrative officer of Thenzewal was shot dead. The same day one press at Aizawl which did not exactly toe the MNF line was, after having been given threat, blown off. On May 17, 1973 an Intelligence Officer of the Central Intelligence Bureau was shot dead at N.Gopa. On Junel5, 1973 two GREF employees vere fatally stabbed. On June 18, 1973 a ration godown at Mamit was set on fire. On August 7/8 1973 administrative officer of Lun-gsen was shot dead. On October 12, 1973 one PWD employee was shot dead. On December 1, 1973 an officer

and a jawan of Border Roads Task Force were ambushed and shot dead on the Lunglei-Lungtlai road.

In the middle qf 1974 when negotiations between the MNF and the then Lt. Governor of Mizoram, Shri Mukherjee did not make any headway, the MNF ambushed the Lt. Governor on the Aizawl-Silchar road on March 10, 1974.

In the ambush, the Lt-Governor was wounded by a bullet. He was lucky to escape from this ambush as the follow-up jeep was able to turn up quickly and the strength of ambush party was small. This incident gave a jolt to the Govt of India. Shri Mukherjee was succeeded by Shri S.K.Chibber as Lt. Governor of Mizoram.

By the winter of 1974 the MNF had decided to step up their operation and in December 1974 they issued "Quit Mizoram" notice to all non-Mizos staying or serving in Mizoram. According to this notice, all non-Mizos were asked to leave Mizoram by December 31, 1974.

The non-Mizo population felt insecure and started moving out of Mizoram. But they did not go out in sufficient numbers as they were encouraged to stay on by the Mizoram administration. The MNF, therefore, decided to commit the murder of some senior non-Mizo Govt, officers with a view to creating panic among the non-Mizo population and officials.

"Self-styled" Capt. Lalhliea, a hand-picked officer of the MNF, was detailed by MNF headquarters to carry out this murder. Whole of "Aizawl Town Garrison" was placed at his disposal. Sufficient automatic weapons were provided to this gang. Before this murder took place "self-styled" Col. Baikvela, "Adjutant General" of MNA, also visited Aizawl and after organising the "show", left with his gang to China. The gang led by Lalhliea established itself in the house of Miss Zari, Lower Division Clerk of IGP, and started planning the murder.

On January 13, 1975 at 4.15 p.m. when Shri Arya, IGP along with his DIGP and SP, were having a cup of tea after a conference in IGP's office, 5 MNA personnel led by "Capt" Lalhliea drove in to Police Headquarters in police uniform. They passed the Mizoram Armed Police sentry who was a member of the guard consisting of 2 Head Constables and 13 men of the Mizoram Armed Police. This guard was positioned barely 10 yards away from IGP's office.



A Mizo woman with the traditional smoking pipe

Three MNA personnel took position outside IGP's office and two of them walked into the office. Within a period of seconds they shot the three senior police officers, hopped in their jeep and drove out of IGP office without being engaged by the Mizoram Armed Police guard. Incidentally, the MNA gang was travelling in Govt. jeep.

They drove through the town of Aizawl, shouting slogans in celebration of their victory, went to the house of Miss Zari (a lady typist of IGP's office who was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment), burried their arms in this house and escaped in the jungles.

I was then on leave at my farm in Jaipur. I was contacted on telephone and a jeep was sent to me to return immediately to Ajmer and proceed to Delhi by any means for briefing as I was to take over as DIGP, Mizoram. I reached Delhi next afternoon and was briefed by the Director-General of CRPF and DG, BSF along with Brig. G. S. Randhawa who was to take over as IGP Mizoram. We landed at Aizawl on 15th by helicopter from Silchar.

There was utter confusion in Aizawl town. Most of the civil officials and their families were huddled up in Raj Niwas and few others were in well-guarded houses from where they would not move out. The morale of the senior civil and police officers was extremely low and they expected to be murdered any moment.

We were provided with two additional Battalions of CRPF to restore the

situation. However, we started operation before the reinforcement arrived and, inspite of all handicaps, succeeded in capturing “self-styled” Major Kapchunga, Town Commander, Aizawl along with his body guard (An article already been published in Crapler ‘Capture of Aizawl Town Commander’). This was a big success and raised the morale of the security forces to some extent.

Thereafter “self-styled” Capt. Lalhliea (one of the two murderers of police officials) was killed in an encounter along with his two comrades by the BSF on the outskirts of Aizawl. The second murderer ‘Self-styled” Capt. Ronuna was killed in Aizawl town by 55 Bn CRPF. The third murderer “self-styled’ Capt. Thangrilova was subsequently killed by security forces on Champai Road. Kapchunga and Miss Zari, the typist, got life imprisonment.

As a result of operations undertaken by security forces, the MNA had a severe setback. Their morale went down and they decided to come to the conference table. As a result of these negotiations (in July 76) Laldenga agreed that the MNA will move to peace camps and will deposit the weapons with Government of India. However, Laldenga sabotaged this agreement by issuing a tape of statement and by publishing a pamphlet addressed to his followers. The statement repudiated the agreement arrived at.



Unfortunately for him, his followers were indiscreet enough to play the

tape in the towns and villages all over in Mizoram, till everyone in the area came to know about it and Government of India also became wise about his double-faced policy.

It came as a shock to every one among the officers, both in Mizoram and at Delhi.

At the same time MNF took full advantage of the cease-fire and stepped up its activities in towns, group centres and villages. They moved into populated areas, started committing murders and collecting taxes from the public in a big way. These activities of the MNF started undermining the authority of Mizoram Government.

In October 1976, Government of India decided to start operations. These continued till December 22, 1976 when these operations were once again suspended to enable every one to celebrate X' mas in peace. Since then the operations have remained suspended.

During the period of cease-fire, the MNF committed a large number of serious crimes, including ambushing of an SI of police who was carrying Rs. 23,000 in a boat. There were 138 cases of tax* collection in Mizoram during this period.

Fact is that trade of ginger, the only commodity which is exported from Mizoram to Silchar, was completely held up because the MNF gangs were intercepting trucks carrying ginger. They collected either a bag of ginger or Rs 50 per truck. Drivers of the trucks could not afford to pay this amount

In view of constant tax collection activities and other crimes being committed by MNF, the Mizoram Govt, had decided to keep towns, group centres and villages free from MNF basically to protect the public and to maintain the authority of the Government of Mizoram. However, the MNF had a free hand in the jungle where no one touched them and they still moved about freely. In view of the agreement whereby MNF along with arms and ammunition were to move to peace camps, MNF were permitted to move about freely in town, group centres and villages. As a result, the MNF stepped up tax collection.

Brig. T. Sailo formed the People's Conference Party which swept the Assembly elections in Mizoram in May 1978 and became the Chief Minister. This created some ill-feelings between him and Laldenga who was aspiring to form an interim Government in Mizoram before the elections.



An observation post in Saitual manned by a CRP Jawan

The army chief of MNF, “self-styled” Brig-Gen Biakchhunga took the side of Brig. T. Sailo and became President of the MNF by ousting Laldenga. But Biakchhunga could not continue long for want of support from the underground and had to resign. He was subsequently arrested by the MNF and released.

Meanwhile there was friction in the People’s Conference also which was divided in two pro-Laldenga and Pro-T. Sailo groups. The party headed by

T. Sailo is known as People's Conference "A" and that by Speaker Thangridina known as People's Conference "B".

Due to this friction, the Sailo Ministry did not last long and President's Rule was proclaimed in the Union Territory of Mizoram on November 11, 1978.

There appears to be utter confusion in the underground camp now. Apart from Laldenga and Biakchhunga, a third party headed by Tlangchhunka is reported to have come up and there have been as many as four elections for the post of MNF President in Arakan in Bangla Desh, but no clear picture has emerged. Of late it has come to light that Laldenga has again been elected as President.

With the latest Assembly elections in April this year, the People's Conference (A) headed by Brig T. Sailo has again come in power. The dissident People's Conference (B) and the Janata Party, could not do well while Congress further consolidated its position.

The underground camp belonging to Laldenga did not seem to be happy about the election results and they are threatening to create disturbances by indulging in terrorist activities for which precautions are being taken by security forces.

We consider that in case MNF lays down weapons, the problem of Mizoram will be automatically solved. But from the Mizo point of view, the problem of Mizoram is a complicated one. Mizos not only want peace but are also keen that the Mizo-populated areas in Manipur and Tripura should form part of Mizoram.

Their hopes of forming greater Mizoram basically depend on having MNA fully armed and readily available to them to pose threat to Govt, of India and create law and order problem in the Union Territory and neighbouring areas of Churachandpur and Tripura. By adopting these tactics, Mizos hope that Government of India may agree to greater Mizoram and grant of a special status on the lines of Kashmir, Sikkim or Bhutan.

As a result of these aspirations, virtually no leader in MNF or any of the political parties is prepared to take full responsibility for bringing peace in Mizoram. If MNF are in a position to retain half of their strength and all the modern weapons, they could still be in a position to create serious law and order problem in Mizoram and adjoining territories whenever their leaders wished to do so.

I for one think that if the bulk of the MNF decide to surrender, the law and order problem in Mizoram will still exist, may be on the pattern of Madhya Pradesh. This is because quite a few personnel of MNF, even after their surrender, are unlikely to give up their habits which they aquired over the last 11 years.

However, this law and order problem may decrease, to some extent, if effective rehabilitation measures are taken when the MNF come out of the jungle.



NK. OPERATOR SHOT DEAD BY HOSTILES

Naik Operator P.K. George (of 2nd Signal Battalion) serving in 9th Battalion was shot dead in Champai in Mizoram on August 20, 1979.

Champai township is on the Burmese border. A CRP post is located there to provide protective cover to police station and power house. Nk. George used to man the two wireless sets in the post for communication.

On the fateful day he attended to the work and went to the police station outpost on his own in civil dress. While returning from the outpost, he was shot at in the main market at point blank range from behind. One shot went through his back to chest. The second shot passed through his skull and he died instantaneously.

The body of Naik George was laid to rest with Catholic Christian rites and full police honours at Champai cemetery on August 21, 1979. In addition to the CRPF officers and men, 400 people from all walks of life

attended the funeral. As a mark of respect to late George, the local government offices including ~olleges and and schools remained closed that day.

TRAINING IN SIGNALS

The Central Training College (Telecommunications) at Neemuch was established in 1970 to cover the immediate deficiency of Radio Operators and Radio Technicians resulting from sudden expansion of the Central Reserve Police Force. The college was raised from the existing establishment of signal battalions.

The communication network of the Force at that time was simple and confined to HF radio sets. The equipment in use mainly consisted of old radio sets obtained from Defence disposal. Due to limited equipment and simplicity of its design, the scope of training of radio technicians was limited. Training of radio operators was mostly confined to radio telegraphy procedure (Morse operation).

This college, originally designed to conduct basic courses for radio operators and radio technicians, later on undertook to conduct courses for other categories such as linemen, directly appointed Under Officers and Subordinate Officers, including upgrading courses, thereby reducing the dependence of the Force upon Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) and other institutions. The institution also trained some of the radio mechanics of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police.

The scope of training of this college has since been further enlarged to train Gazetted Officers, Subordinate Officers and Crypto Category of Signals Range, and Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (DAGOs) of CRPF in signals.

Task and Orgnisation

The Central Training College (Telecommunications) is responsible for

(i) basic training of signal recruits and directly appointed Subordinate Officers and Under Officers;
(ii) basic and upgrading technical training of all categories of operators and linemen;

(iii) basic and upgrading of all workshop category personnel ; and
(iv) major repair modifications, overhauling, trials, evaluation, research and development of telecommunication

by
J. Choudhri

equipment.

The college has the following subunits :

(i) Radio Operator Training Company : It conducts basic police training of recruits and directly appointed Subordinate Officers, Under Officers, promotion cadre courses, teleprinter refresher courses and linemen courses. In addition, this company also conducts junior supervisor and senior supervisor courses.
(ii) Base Workshop and Technh cal Training Company : It conducts courses for all workshop categories and familiarisation courses on new equipment for Gazetted Officers, Subordinate Officers, Under Officers, base repairs of signal equipment, trial, evaluatian, research and development of telecommunication equipment.
(iii) Cipher Cell : It conducts all basic and upgrading crypto courses as also crypto refresher courses.

Details of Courses

Details of the various courses run by the Radio Operator Training Company are as under :—

(a) Radio Operator Grade 1 Course: This course is of 20 weeks duration and takes 16 H.C. NK operators. They are taught radio theory and its application. This enables the trainees to handle the radio equipment and carry out minor repairs.

(b) Radio Operator Grade II Course: This course is of 20 weeks duration and provides training to 16 Nk Operators. They are taught radio theory and its practical application in handling and repairs of radio equipment held by the CRPF.

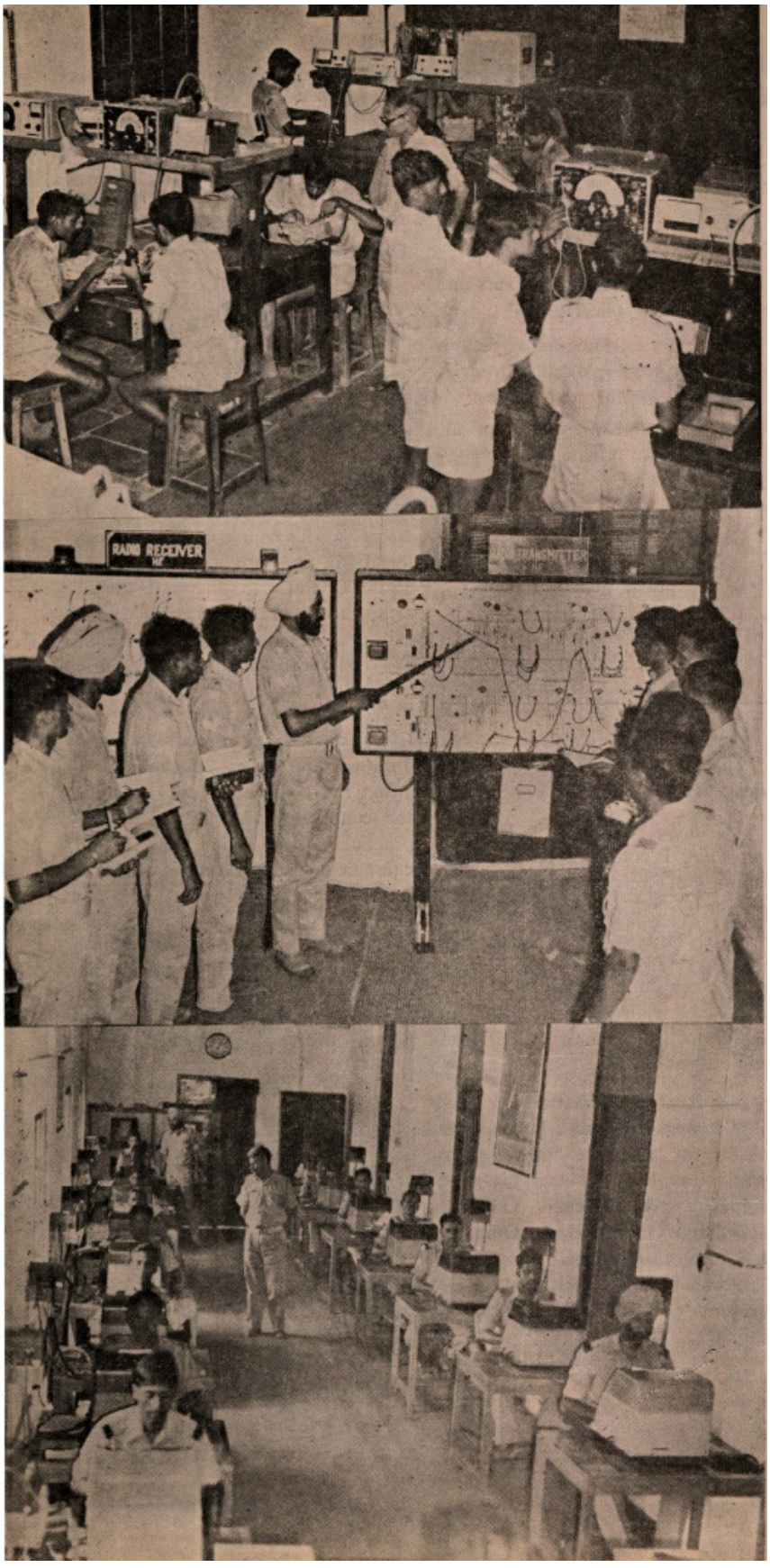
(c) Radio Operator Grade III Course : This course is of 44 weeks' duration and takes 20 candidates. After the completion of training, the

candidates are given intensive practical training in handling of equipment and clearance of signal traffic over radio network.

(d) Radio Operator Teleprinter Refresher Course : Since many line teleprinter circuits and radio teletype links have been established in the CRPF, the necessity to train some Naik radio operators on operation of teleprinters was felt. This is how this course came into being. Selected Naik Radio Operators are detailed to undergo this course of 12 weeks' duration. The capacity of the course is 14 candidates. It is also proposed to run teleprinter upgrading courses of grade II and grade I standard in the college.

(e) Junior & Senior Supervisor Courses : Newly promoted Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables due for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector are detailed on junior supervisor course. They are taught technical administration pertinent to signals so that they can supervise and discharge the duties of signal platoon commander effectively. The course is of 8 weeks' duration and the capacity of the course is 12 candidates. Similar course is run for Sub-Inspectors due for promotion as Inspectors and for Inspectors.

(f) Basic Linemen Course : All constables selected for basic linemen course undergo this course of 10 weeks' duration. It is also proposed to run linemen grade II and grade I course in the college.


RADIO RECEIVER

The following courses are run by the Base Workshop and Technical Training Company :—

(a) Signal Company Commanders Technical Course : Signal Company Commanders and Company Commanders taken into the signals from executive battalions undergo 16 to 26 weeks of training at the Central Training College (Telecommunications). They are taught latest radio theory and its application. They familiarise themselves with the radio equipment held in the CRPF. On completion of the course they are capable of planning, installing and handling the radio equipment held in CRPF.

(b) Radio Mechanic Grade 1 Course : Directly appointed Sub-Inspectors (Technical) after successful completion of DASO/UO course and Head Constables Radio Mechanic Grade II are detailed on this course. This course is of 28 weeks' duration and the capacity of the course is 12 candidates. Passing of this course is mandatory for appearing in the 'D' list test of Signals Range. After completion of this course, one can repair all radio equipment held by the CRPF.

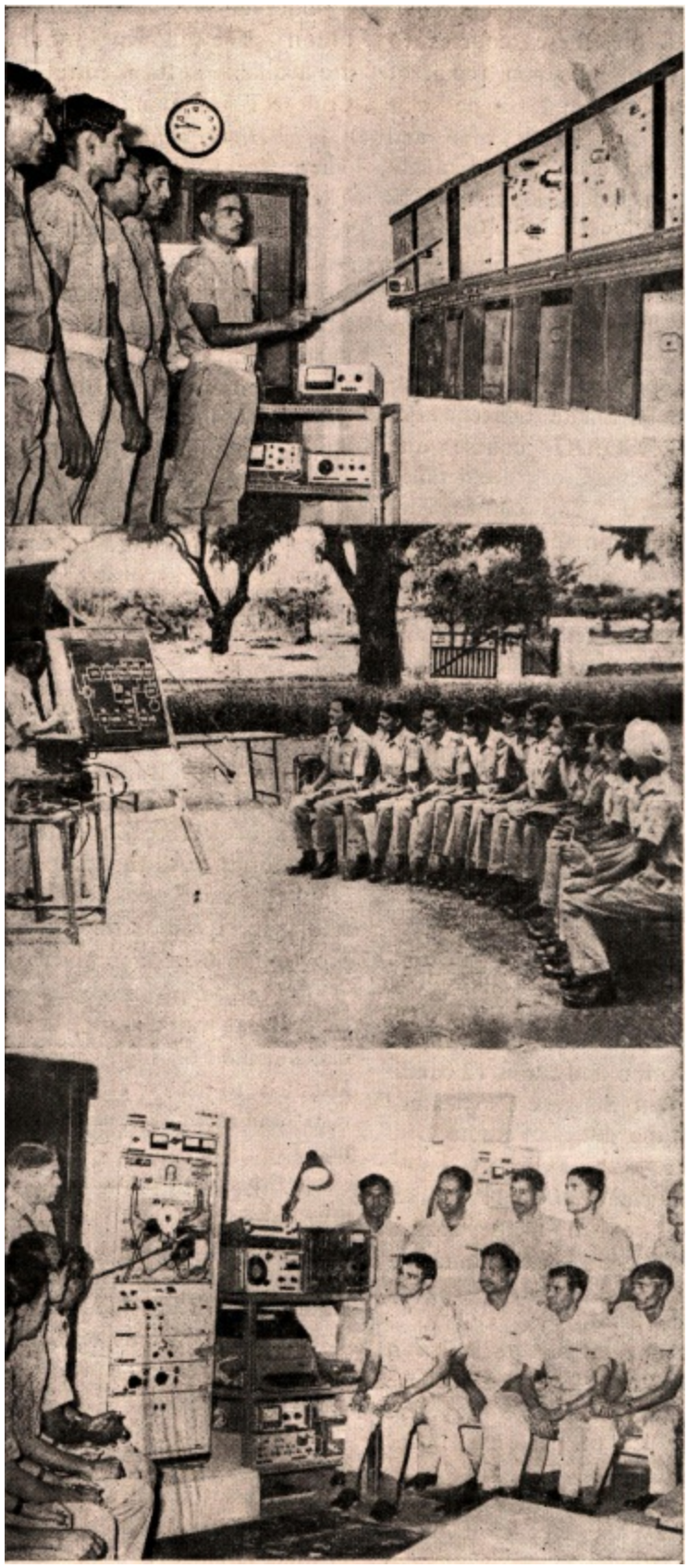
Signalmen receiving training at (top) V.H.F. Lab, (middle) electronic lab and (left) T.P. lab.

Facing page : (Top) Demonstrating an electronic circuit. (Middle) Open air classes for the trainees(Bottom) A lesson on 400 W set—backbone of CRPF radio communication.

(c) Radio Mechanic Grade II Course : This course is of 14 weeks' duration and takes 14 H. C. Radio Mechanics. Passing of this course is prerequisite for radio mechanic course Grade I. After completion of this course, the radio mechanics are capable of repairing all radio equipment except high power HF equipment held in CRPF.

(d) Basic Radio Mechanic Course: Candidates recruited as Head Constable Radio Technicians and Head Constable Radio Fitters, selected for remustering as radio technicians are detailed on this course. Directly appointed Head Constables undergo 36 weeks of composite training, i. e.

military and technical training before they are remustered as Head Constable Radio Mechanics. Departmental candidates undergo 14 weeks of technical training. The capacity of the course is 14 candidates. On successful completion of this course, the trainees can carry out repairs of all low power VHF and HF sets and other equipment in the CRPF.



(e) Basic Radio Fitter Course : Directly appointed Head Constable Radio Fitters and selected Naik Operators are detailed on this course. The departmental candidates have to pass an aptitude test and must have completed three years' service as Naik Operator. This course is of 48 weeks' duration and the capacity of the course is 16 candidates. The departmental candidates, i.e. NaikJ Operators, are re-mustered as Radio Fitters on successful completion of the course subject to availability of vacancies. Radio Fitters can carry out repairs of batteries, charging engines, generators and low power HF & VHF sets.

(f) VHF Technology & Single Side Band Refresher Course : Head Constable Radio Mechanics Grade II are detailed on these courses to specialise themselves on repair of complicated VHF and single side band equipment. Latest VHF and single side band techniques are taught to them. These courses are of 12 weeks' duration each and the capacity of each course is 12 candidates.

The cipher cell is responsible to conduct the following courses :—

(a) Cipher Grade III Course : Directly appointed Head Constables and Subordinate Officers after passing DASO/UO course and selected Naik Operators are detailed on this course. This course is of 10 weeks' duration and the capacity of the course is 20 candidates.

(b) Cipher Grade II Course: This course is of 14 weeks' duration and takes 18 to 20 Head Constables Crypto.

(c) Cipher Grade I Course : This 16-week course trains 18 to 20 H.C Crypto Grade II personnel.

(d) Head Constables & Subordi nate Officers (Crypto) Refresher Course : Head Constables and Subordinate Officers (Crypto) are detailed on these courses to refresh their knowledge on cryptography after every 2 to 3 years' service in the field. Each course is of 10 weeks' duration and trains 12 candidates. Crypto SOs are also trained to perform the duties of Radio Grid Supervisors.

Thus normally 10 to 11 courses at a time are run in the Central Training College (Telecommunications).

Instructional Staff

A panel of instructors is drawn by the Central Training College (Telecommunications) on the basis of performance of personnel in the

upgrading courses. The instructors are posted to the college out of this panel by the Deputy Director (Communications) on the recommendations of Principal of the college.

Effectiveness of training largely depends upon instructional staff and training aids available with the institution. The following training aids are available in the Central Training College(Telecommunications):—

(a) High Frequency Laboratories : There are four such laboratories. These laboratories have been provided with workshop consoles fitted with test instruments, inspection lamps and circuit diagrams. The trainees learn circuit tracing, maintenance and repair of equipment in these laboratories. There are six workshop consoles provided in each laboratory and four technicians can work independently on each console. Maximum capacity of each laboratory is 20 trainees at a time on five consoles and one console is available for the instructor for demonstration purposes.

(b) VHF Laboratories : Two VHF laboratories, one each for radio operators and radio mechanics, are available. The trainees are taught circuit tracing, maintenance and repairs of VHF equipment in these laboratories. All the test equipment required and workshop consoles similar to HF laboratories have been provided in these laboratories also.

(c) Test Equipment Laboratory : In this laboratory sophisticated test instruments of high accuracy are installed to carry out the various tests and measurements by the trainees.

(d) Beltronic Laboratory : Various types of modules and stages of important electronic circuits assembled on boards are displayed in this laboratory. These modules can be activated and various tests and measurements carried out for easy practical training.

(e) Electronic Trainer Laboratory: In this laboratory, 12 desks and one master desk for instructor are provided on which various stages of electronic circuits can be assembled with the help of patch cards. The trainees are provided with cards and asked to assemble various electronic circuits themselves. This facilitates easy assimilation of knowledge.

(f) Demonstration Laboratory : In this laboratory many readymade demonstrations and experiments are laid which are very useful for all beginners in electricity and electronic field.

(g) Teleprinter Laboratory : This laboratory is specially designed for

training of teleprinter operators. Fourteen teleprinters with one master teleprinter and switch board are installed in such a way that each teleprinter can work independently as well as in groups with one or more teleprinters in convenient combinations for operators training.

(h) Aerials Park : Various types of miniaturised and actual size aerials with different methods of their leeding, installation and their radiation patterns and other characteristics depicted on display board are installed here for the purpose of demonstration and explanation to trainees. In all, there are more than 20 types of aerial systems including one omnidirectional HF antenna with multicoupler unit.

(j) Morse Laboratory : In this laboratory 20 operator trainees can work at a time for Morse training, either independently or in groups through a switch-board provided with instructor.

(k) Fabrication Shop: Here all types of mechanical, electrical and electronic fabrication and assembling works are taught to the trainees of various grades. Capstain lathe machine, drill machines, grinding machines and all types of specialised tools are available in this laboratory besides the required fabrication material and spare parts.

(l) Engine Shop : This workshop is meant for imparting training in battery charging and generators.

(m) Base Workshop: This workshop provides repair and maintenance facilities for all equipment and test instruments of this college.

(n) College Theatre : Here general lectures are arranged and training films and slides are screened whenever required. Two 16 mm projectors and slide projector are available.

This college has, from 1971 to 1978, trained 112 candidates for Radio Operator Grade I, 288 candidates of Radio Operator Grade II, 767 candidates of Radio Operator Grade III, 292 candidates of basic recruit training, 230 candidates of basic Radio Mechanic, 124 candidates of basic Radio Fitter, 31 candidates of Radio Mechanic Grade II, 8 candidates of Radio Mechanic Grade I, 40 candidates of Cipher Grade III, 30 candidates of Cipher Grade 11, 19 candidates of Cipher Grade I and 45 linemen successfully. In addition refresher courses for all categories were also held.

CRP HELPS BRING PEACE TO MADRAS AND

FARIDABAD

On October 17, 1979 about 1,000 Tamil Nadu Police personnel took out a procession from the office of the Commissioner of Police Madras, demanding recognition of NGOs police association.

Next day the agitators threw stones on the CRPF personnel and blocked the road by putting heavy stones on the road. The CRPF resorted to lathi-charge on the order of Deputy Commissioner in order to control the situation. One CRPF man sustained injuries.

Situation in Madras City remained bad in the wake of violent disturbances by agitating policemen. The agitation by the police constabulaiy spread to many districts of Tamil Nadu and was serious in Madurai and Coimbatore. In all districts policemen remained absent from duties. They resorted to relay hunger strike.

On October 23, 1979 in a joint operation of the CRPF and BSF at district police office at Madurai, 60 men were taken into custody. Next day a clash took place between AIDMK men and striking policemen at Madurai. Timely arrival of CRPF contingent on the scene saved the situation from taking a serious turn. Seven policemen were arrested.

At Madras members of various political parties took out a procession and handed over a memorandum to the Tamil Nadu Government criticising the Government for the policy of repression by calling in CRPF and BSF.

On October 26, 1979, striking policemen at Madurai took out a procession in front of the Collector-ate, shouting slogans against police officers and Government. CRP had to lathi-charge to control the situation. Two hundred and fifty three policemen were taken into custody.

On October 27,1979, the leaders of opposition parties and trade union urged the Government to recognise the Tamil Nadu Police Subordinate Officer’s Association.

Though the strike has since been called off, the agitation by the policemen in some districts is continuing. So far 9 50 policemen are reported to have been taken into custody.

CRPF had provided two Companies of 5 Bn at Madurai, three Companies of 51 Bn, four Companies of 10 Bn and two Companies of 5 Bn at Madras for maintaining law and order.

FARIDABAD

On October 17, 1979, Haryana Labour Organisation, a recently formed trade union body, and some CITU-supported unions observed “Faridabad Bandh” which took an ugly turn as the strikers went about forcing factories and shops to close down.

The rival groups of workers armed with iron bars and lathis roamed about and frequently clashed. Some set fire to DTC buses and jeeps. They tried to set fire the Good Year factory but the attempt was foiled by the timely intervention of the police. Rajendra Paper Mills, Metal Box, East India Cotton Mills, Etcher Tractors, Autopin, Hitkari and the Power House were the major trouble spots of confrontation between the warring groups.

The police had to use tear gas at several places to disperse the rival groups clashing with each other. Six persons, including one Police Sub-Inspector, were reported killed and a large number injured.

Four Companies of CRPF were rushed to Fandabad for helping the local administration in the maintenance of law and order. CRPF men carried out patrolling in the sensitive areas.

Four more Companies were provided to local administration for maintenance of law and order in connection with “Bharat Bandh” observed on October 26, 1979.



The grapplers of Ajmer—winners of Inter-Range Wrestring Championship.

THOUBA SINGH SHINES IN AQUATICS

The Central Reserve Police Force swimming team won the championship in the men's section of Second Y M C A Open Swimming Competitions held at NIS Pool, Delhi from August 10 to 12, 1979.

Dalip Singh of CRPF was declared the best swimmer of the meet in men's section.

I. Thouba Singh of CRPF shared the best swimmer title with Om Prakash of National Tairak Sangh in senior boys' section.

CRPF divers dominated in most events. Dhaka Singh secured first position in spring board diving, while Kapoor Singh and B.M. Tamuche were declared first and second respectively in high board diving.

ST. STEPHEN S AQUATICS

The CRPF swimming team annexed the men's team title in the seventh St. Stephen's Aquatic meet held at NIS pool, Delhi, on September 1 and 2, 1979.

K. Somasekharan, who established new meet records in 50 and 100 metres freestyle, was declared the best swimmer of the meet. He scored 28 points.

I. Thouba Singh created a national mark in the senior boy's section when he swam 100 metres butterfly in 1 min. 13.7 secs.

DELHI VICTORIOUS IN HOCKEY

13th Inter-Range Hockey Tournament was held at G.C.-I. Ajmer from June 20 to 28,1979. Delhi Range won the tournament by defeating Ajmer Range in the final. Patna Range secured the third place.

CRPF help police win national cross country race

All-India Police Control Board has won the championship at the XIII National Cross Country Race held at Meerut on October 7, 1979.

It is for the first time that the Police team has achieved this distinction.

The six main runners who scored points for the police team belonged to the CRPF.

CRP EXCEL IN DELHI ROAD RACES

Central Reserve Police team created two new records in the Delhi University Sports Council's Open Road Relay Race held at Delhi on August 11, 1979.

The CRP team comprising Prem Chand, Bhagwan Lai, Ram Bhagat and Gurmukh Singh ran the 4x800 metres relay in a time of 8:29 which was 16 secs better than the previous record held by Delhi University Club.

In the 4 × 1800 metres relay race, CRPF team of Shashidharan, Hari Singh, Basu Dev and Prem Chand clocked 21 minutes 39 seconds. Previous record was 22 minutes 37 secs.

HYDERABAD WIN

The 13th Inter-Range Volleyball Tournament was held at Group Centre CRPF, Rampur from August 16 to 23, 1979.

Hyderabad Range were declared champions, followed by Srinagar Range. Madras Range secured the third place.

In Lighter Vein

STUFFED HUMANS

George.A. Phillips had just been promoted to Assistant Commandant and his bachelor's heart sang with job as he drove towards the forest dak bungalow. He was on ten days leave and he could not resist the pull of the forest and his favourite pastime, shikar.

Reaching the bungalow, he settled on an old comfortable easy chair. He ordered tea and started watching sunset in the forest — always a fascinating sight. It had been a long drive.

He was driving the jeep fast. The jungle on either side was dense and the twin beams from the headlights pierced through the inky darkness. Suddenly he saw someone walking in front. It was a woman. This is impossible, thought Phillips.

She was a young, comely thing, bare feet. Must be a local belle, thought

Phillips.

“Hallo”, he said. “What are you doing here at this time of the night ?”

“My conveyance will be coming shortly”, she replied.

“What’s your name?”, he querried.

“They call me Mai Bhawani”.

Rather an odd name, thought Phillips who was totally ignorant of Hindu mythology.

“Can I give you a lift?”, he offered gallantly.

“Yes”, she got into the front seat and they sped on.

“Where do you catch up with your conveyance ? At the Forest Chowki?”, asked Phillips non-chala-ntly, keeping the conversation going.

“No. There is nothing to eat there for him,” she replied simply. “Him,” that sounded odd to Phillips.

“It’s a horse, is it ?”

“No, a tiger”, she replied.

“A what !” asked Phillips incredulously.

“Tiger. Don’t you know that’s my conveyance?”, she replied sharply

She must be a nut, thought Phillips wondering how to get rid of her. But before he could speak, she asked, “What are you doing here ?”

“Shooting a tiger...Er, a man-eater”.

“What ?”—she said acidly.

“Why ! well ! just to keep it as a trophy, besides man-eaters are dangerous to have around, you know” joked Phillips.

“But why keep it as a trophy”, she wanted to know.

“It’ll look nice, stuffed in the mess. We don’t have one you know”, he replied.

“Look I have an idea. I’ll give you a skin. You can get it stuffed”, she said enthusiastically.

“Really, that’s so nice of you, I’ll pay you well for it”, said Phillips eagerly.

“Only.....”

“Only what ?”, demanded Phillips apprehensively.

“It is a human skin”, she said flatly.

“Human skin ?”, squeaked Phillips edging away from her.

“What’s wrong with that ?”, she demanded.

“What do you do with it ?”, he countered.

“I sit on it and meditate”.

“What about”, he wanted to know.

“About the future of the human species.”

“Oh ! But I couldn’t take the skin.”



“Why not ?”

“Well for one thing it’s not done, and secondly, the law forbids the stuffing of humans”, said Phillips regaining some of his confidence which had hit a new low.

“What’s there in a law ? 1 am told there is a law against shooting tigers.”

“I know, but this one is a man-eater, that’s why I want to shoot him quickly.” retorted Phillips with a sly grin.

“But what is there against enacting another law allowing the shooting of humans”, she said emphatically.

“We couldn’t do that. It would be illogical”, he explained patiently.

“That I think will be the most logical action; isn’t the human species over-populated ?” she said with a wise look.

“Besides”, she continued, “you have some excellent specimens amongst the human species”.

“Where are you going ?”, he asked changing the subject.

“You can drop me here, near this forest gate.”

Phillips stopped the jeep and she got out and walked away into the jungle. He turned the jeep around. The headlights fell on her, seated on a magnificent tiger. It snarled, crouched and leapt on the jeep, emitting an ear-splitting roar.

“Don’t stuff me, Oh ! Please Miss Bhawani, don’t.....

“Sahib, Sahib are you all right?”, it was the attendant of the bungalow shaking Phillips.

“What’s the matter ?”, he said opening his eyes.

“You were shouting Sahib”, said the attendant.

“Stuffed humans. And why not ?”, he muttered, reaching for the cup of tea the attendant was holding.

—K. Goswami

EXEMPLARY HONESTY OF A SUB-INSPECTOR

Sub-Inspector Govind Singh of D Coy 8th Battalion CRPF, now in Jammu, was returning from control room duty on June 12, 1979. He was occupying front seat in the 3-ton vehicle while his platoon was in the rear.

When the vehicle reached Company Bagh area, it slowed down because of heavy traffic. The Sub-Inspector noticed a bundle falling from an auto-rickshaw. He ordered the driver to stop the vehicle and came out. He picked up the bundle. It contained currency notes worth Rs. 10,000.

On arrival at his Company Headquarters, he handed over the bundle to his Officer Commanding. The money was handed over to S. P. Jammu and subsequently to the owner.

This act of honesty received much publicity through the Press and All

India Radio, Jammu.

Sub-Inspector Govind Singh was given a cash reward of Rs. 200 by Jammu & Kashmir Police and Rs. 100 by his Commandant.

Humanitarian works by men of 13 Battalion

On June 22, 1979 a fire broke out in a primary school building at Burdwan. The sentry on duty at headquarters of A Coy, 13 Battalion noticed it and raised an alarm. The Company personnel rushed to the spot and prevented the fire from engulfing the nearby houses in the thickly populated area. The fire was extinguished completely before the arrival of the fire brigade.

On the same day a young man living in the neighbourhood of the Company Headquarters was bitten by a poisonous snake. His mother sought Company Commander's help. Company personnel gave the victim anti-snake first-aid and took him to the civil hospital, Burdwan. The victim is hale and hearty now.

Earlier on June 4, personnel of same Company warded off huge loss to FCI, Storage Depot at Andal, West Bengal, by preventing fire from destroying stacks of grain.

Highest blood donation among services

The Central Reserve Police Force donated 457 units of blood during the year 1978 and was awarded the trophy for highest donation from among the services—Army, Navy, Air Force, NCC, Police, CRPF, BSF, ITBP—instituted by Delhi State Branch of the Red Cross Society. The trophy was received by Subedar-Major Gurumukh Singh of 33rd Battalion on behalf of CRPF on August 31, 1979.

Since 33rd Battalion had contributed the maximun number of units, the honour for receiving the trophy went to its Subedar-Major.

Washing allowance enhanced

The rates of washing allowance of Class IV employees, who are supplied with uniforms, have been revised. The washing allowance now will be Rs. 4 per month, instead of the previous rate of Rs. 3 per month.

MASTER CRIMINAL!

“THIS crime was the work of a master criminal,” said the prosecutor, “and was carried out in a skilful, clever manner”.

Blushing, the defendant rose to his feet: “Sir, flattery will get you nowhere. I ain’t gonna confess”.



(L to R) *Shri J.N. ChaturvediCommissioner of PoliceDelhi, Shrimati Kiran BediDY. Commissioner of Police, DelhiShri Y.B.Chavan, Dy. Prime Minister and Shri P. R. Rajgopal, Director-General, CRPF.*

Rajgopal Awarded Gallantry Medal A Second Time

Shri Y.B. Chavan, Deputy Prime Minister on Oct. 27, 1979 awarded the President’s Police Medal for Gallantry to Mr. P R. Rajgopal, Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force. Mr. Rajgopal got the award for

showing “exceptional courage, drive and devotion to duty at grave personal risk” as the Inspector-General of Police, Delhi.

The notification for the award recalled that on the afternoon of May 5, 1974, a serious communal riot had broken out in the Sadar Bazar area of Delhi. The DIG had been hit by a bullet and had been taken to hospital. Upon hearing about the rapidly deteriorating situation in the riot-hit area, Mr. Rajgopal, then IG of Police, Delhi, rushed to the spot, took command of the police force whose morale was sagging and went forward despite the firing directed at him. Mr. Rajgopal silenced the firing by having the police pinpoint and fire at the place from where the snipers were shooting. He also prevented a large and angry mob from destroying houses in the vicinity. He personally intervened and rescued some children who had been trapped in a mosque which had been set on fire.

This is the second time the highest award for gallantry has been given to Shri Rajgopal. He was first awarded the President’s Medal for Gallantry in 1956 when he foiled an attempt on Shri Jawaharlal Nehru’s life in Nagpur. He had also been awarded President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service.

D. G. *LAYS STRESS ON WELFARE MEASURES*

The Director-General, Shri P.R. Rajgopal, in a letter addressed to Commandants, has stated that : “the happiness, contentment and the general welfare of the entire personnel of the Force regardless of rank and location, will be my primary concern. I would measure my own success as the head of this large family of the CRPF on the strength of the goodwill, satisfaction and general efficiency which I am able to generate in each member of the Force during the time I have the honour and privilege to lead this force". He desired : co-operation of all Commandants in; translatimg wish into a reality.

Shrid Rajgopal paid a tribute to Constable K. Chandran and Constable Sashidharan of 28th Battalion and Naik Operator P. K. George of 2nd Signal Battalion who fell victims to the hostile elements in Mizoram. He assured all help to rehabilitate their families.

He has already taken up the issue of a lump sum grant of Rs. 10,000 for the families of the deceased personnel with the Government of Mizoram.

Shri Rajgopal stated that medical and transport facilities should be

provided for “medically hard cases” in the Force. He permitted the use of communication facilities in extremely urgent cases involving death, delivery, serious illness etc.

SECOND PHOTO CONTEST

Entries are invited for the second competition of black-and-white photographs so as to reach the Chief Editor by January 10,1980. Entries can be sent directly but these should be properly packed with cardboard support.

The competition is open to members of the CRPF and their families. There will be three prizes of Rs. 100, Rs. 80 and Rs. 60. Apart from these prizes, other photographs, found suitable will be paid for at the rate varying between Rs.25 and Rs. 50.

The photographs submitted should be on glossy paper of a size not smaller than 6½ inches X 8½ inches. Negatives need not accompany the prints (photographs). However, negatives will be demanded in respect of the photographs for which prizes are to be awarded.

Photographs may relate to any subject. However, those bearing on CRPF and its role will be preferred. Any number of entries can be sent.

BOUQUET FROM SIKKIM

The Inspector-General of Police, Sikkim has, in a letter to the Commandant 38 Bn, CRPF, Gangtok, conveyed to him the appreciation of the Sikkim Government for assisting the State police force in the maintenance of law and order during the Assembly elections in the State.

In appreciation of the excellent work done by the Battalion, the IGP, Sikkim has sent a cheque of Rs. 4, 500 to be utilised for the welfare of the men.

Constable’s information leads to big haul



Ct. Madhubhushan Sharma

On specific information supplied by Constable Madhubhushan Sharma of 20 Battalion, CRPF, five parties were rushed to various areas of Mizoram to recover arms and ammunition.

The search parties met with a tremendous success and recovered one LMG, one semi-automatic rifle of Chinese make, one G 3 (German rifle), two 7.62" rifles and eight .303 rifles. This, incidentally is the biggest single recovery by the security forces during the last five years in the Union Territory of Mizoram.

In recognition of this singular service, the Director-General of CRPF, Shri P.R. Rajgopal, has promoted Constable Madhubhushan Sharma out of turn as Head Constable and has also given him a reward of Rs. 1,000.

Army-CRP Joint Operation At Bokaro

Four Companies of 4 Bn moved to Bokaro on June 14, 1979 in the wake of the agitation by CISF personnel in Bokaro Steel Plant. Two Companies were kept at Ranchi to deal with the agitators of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hatia.

The situation at Bokaro took a grave turn when one of the CISF leaders, S.B. Maji reached Bokaro on June 16, 1979. CISF personnel went in a procession to administrative office of Steel Plant and held a meeting. They demanded release of their leaders who had been arrested at Delhi. In the

meeting they decided to take out procession daily, to “gherao” DIG and Commandant CISF in their offices and to conduct relay “dharanas” in front of CISF Quarter Guard.

The relay “dharanas” continued in front of Quarter Guard of CISF building. Even the Coy Commanders of CISF, who are of the rank of Inspector, allegedly were made to take part in the “dharansa”.

CISF personnel reportedly took control of armoury, removed 60 rifles to barracks and were understood to be planning to hold an officer as hostage. On June 19, 1979, DIG and Commandant CISF were “gheraoed” by agitators in their offices.

On June 24, 1979 a conference was held which was attended by Army, CISF, local police, Bokaro Steel Plant authorities and CRPF officers. In the conference it was decided to disarm the CISF personnel and dislodge them from CISF HQ building and armoury by a joint operation of Army and CRPF.

Army was entrusted with the job of capturing the armoury, dislodging the CISF personnel in entrenched and fortified positions of CISF HQ building and barracks and capturing armed pockets inside the plant.

Coys of 4 Battalion, CRPF, were to move into the plant simultaneously and take over full responsibility to protect vulnerable points of the plant.

At 2 a.m. on June 25, 1979 all lights of the Bokaro steel city were switched off. Army and four Coys of 4 Bn, CRPF moved towards the CISF HQ building and armoury. As they were moving, the CISF personnel opened fire.

Major Sukhdeo Singh, who was commanding the Army men, was hit by a bullet and died on the spot. One Army doctor who went to attend to him was also hit by a bullet. Fire was returned by Army.

At the main gate of the plant, some armed CISF personnel tried to resist by opening fire, but soon they retreated. The CRP men moved into the plant, covered all the vital points tactically and rounded up armed and unarmed CISF personnel. They were handed over to the Army. All the gates of the plant were also taken over by CRPF to regulate entry and exit from the plant.

After an exchange of fire between the Army and the CISF, the CISF personnel surrendered to the Army. Besides Major Sukhdeo Singh, one

Army jawan and 19 CISF personnel were killed in the operation.



Ct. Chandrika Prasad

Constable Saves 3 Drowning Persons

Constable Chandrika Prasad of Group Centre, Mokamehghat saved three persons from drowning on August 8, 1979 when a boat carrying 50 persons capsized in the flooded Ganges near the Group Centre campus.

On seeing the mishap, the personnel of the Group Centre raised an alarm and rushed for rescuing the struggling persons.

Constable Chandrika Prasad jumped into the river and swam towards two desperate persons who were clinging to a flowing sack. He started"[1] pushing the sack and the persons towards the bank of the river. It took him nearly 30 minutes to bring them to the shore.

While these two persons were being revived, one more was spotted struggling with the waves about 100 yards from the shore. Tired Chandrika again risked his life and brought the person to shore. Six persons were reported to have been drowned in the sad incident.

SPINNING UNIT FOR G.C. HYDERABAD

With the aid of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, a spinning unit with 25 new model wheels was commissioned in the Family Welfare Centre at Group Centre, Hyderabad on July 28, 1979. The unit was formally inaugurated by Shri Damodar Pangrekar, Member, All India Khadi and

Village Industries Commission, in the traditional style by lighting a lamp in front of the photograph of Mahatma Gandhi.

In his address, Shri Damodar Pangrekar explained the significance of the use of khadi and mentioned that for Gandhiji khadi did not just mean a piece of cloth but an effective tool for socio-economic regeneration of the Indian economy.

He further stated that the aim of his organisation was to develop well-knit self-reliant communities to benefit the weaker sections by providing work to a large number of people in the rural areas.

Speaking about the spinning unit commissioned in the family welfare centre, he said that it would engage initially about 30 women and when fully trained, each one of them will be able to earn about Rs. 3 to 4 per day. If the experiment proved successful, more units would be started so as to provide employment to all the women who may like to work.

Shri Y. N. Saxena, DIG, CRPF Hyderabad thanked the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for help in establishing the spinning unit. He described how the Khadi movement started by Mahatma Gandhi had played its historic role in India.

Brave men of C. R. P. F. rewarded

Two Platoons of C Company, 48 Battalion CRPF were deployed on the evening of September 14, 1979 in the Jama Masjid area (Delhi) — the scene of violent communal disturbances.

Two sections of the Force deployed at other points were withdrawn and rushed to the scene to disperse the riotous mob. These sections under the command of Sub-Inspector Om Prakash facing a heavy “shower” of brick-bats and soda bottles, successfully dispersed the mob. Heavy destruction of life and property was averted by the timely and firm action of these personnel.

Five CRP personnel were injured. Of them, Constable Om Prakash Singh had a major head injury. He was admitted in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in a serious condition alongwith Constable Deep Kumar who had minor injury.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, and Lieut-Governor D. R. Kohli, Shri Rajgo-pal, Director-General of CRPF and the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, Shri J. N. Chaturvedi visited the hospital and met the

injured. Constable Om Prakash Singh and Constable Deep Kumar were rewarded Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively by the Deputy Prime Minister.

The DIGP, CRPF, New Delhi met the injured personnel and in appreciation of their extraordinary courage, rewarded Rs. 200 to Sub-Inspector Om Prakash, Rs. 150 to Constable Om Prakash Singh, Rs. 100 to Head Constable Bhoop Singh and Rs. 75 to Constable Dalip Singh who were injured in the incident.



Ct. Om Prakash Singh

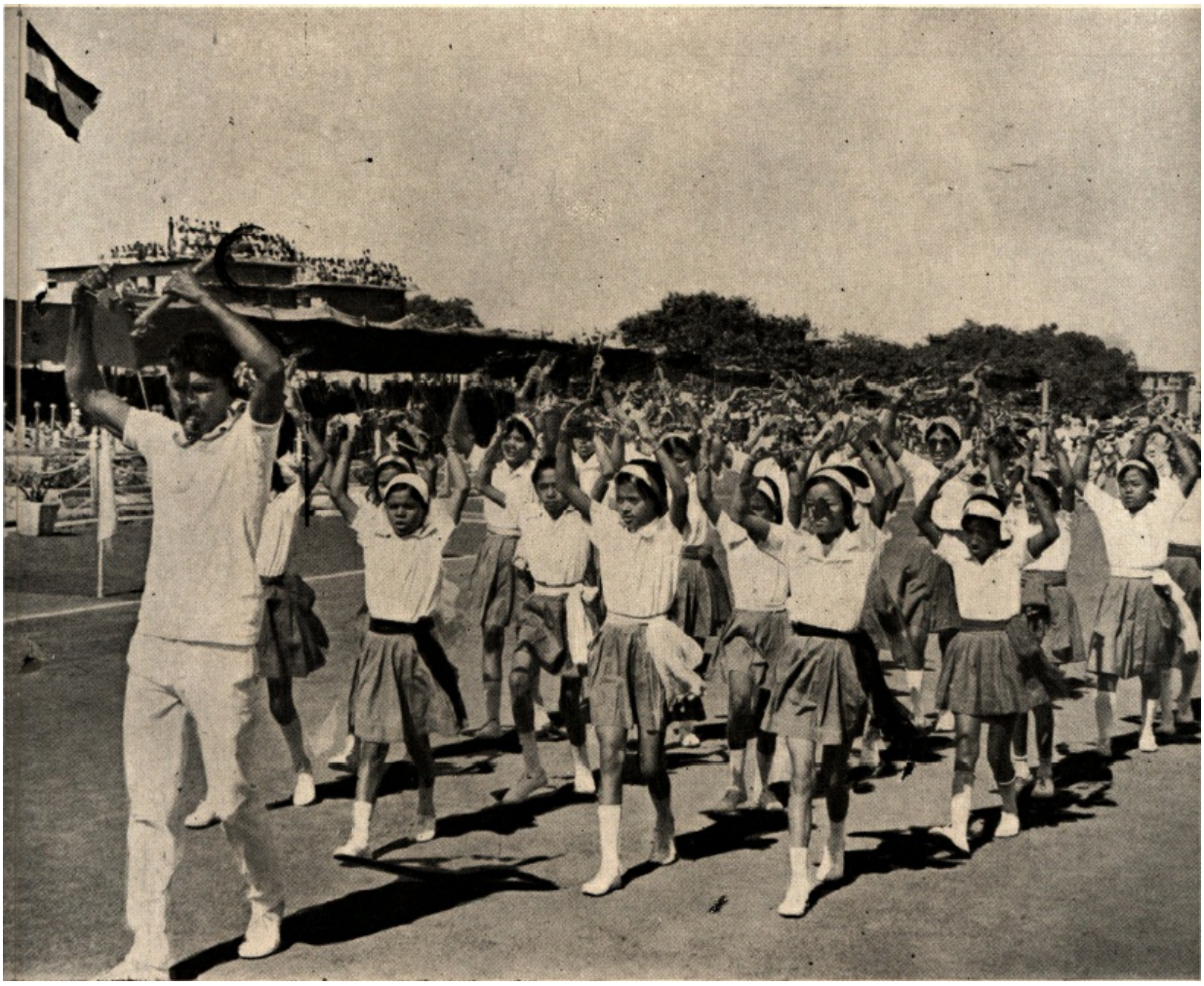
CRP Men Nab A Robber

On the midnight of August 9-10, 1979, Constable K. V. Krishnan and Constable K.G. Kullet of 58 Battalion were leaving the Calcutta Airport premises after night duty. As they passed the VIP gate, they heard cries of a girl shouting "Police···Police".

Both the Constables rushed to the spot. They saw three tough men trying to manhandle a girl and her young brother. The young brother had already been overpowered and the girl was struggling hard to liberate herself. As the Constables rushed to her rescue, the tough men tried to run away with the necklace and a wrist watch.

The Constables ran after them for a kilometer, caught a thief and recovered the necklace and the wrist watch. The robber was taken to Dum Dum Police Station. On interrogation the local police could arrest one more robber in the night.

The Constables K.V. Krishnan and K.G. Kullet earned appreciation of police authorities at Dum Dum. Both the Constables have been rewarded Rs. 50 each by their Commandant.



P. T. display by children at Neemuch during the last anniversary celebrations



Mizo youth at a wedding reception.

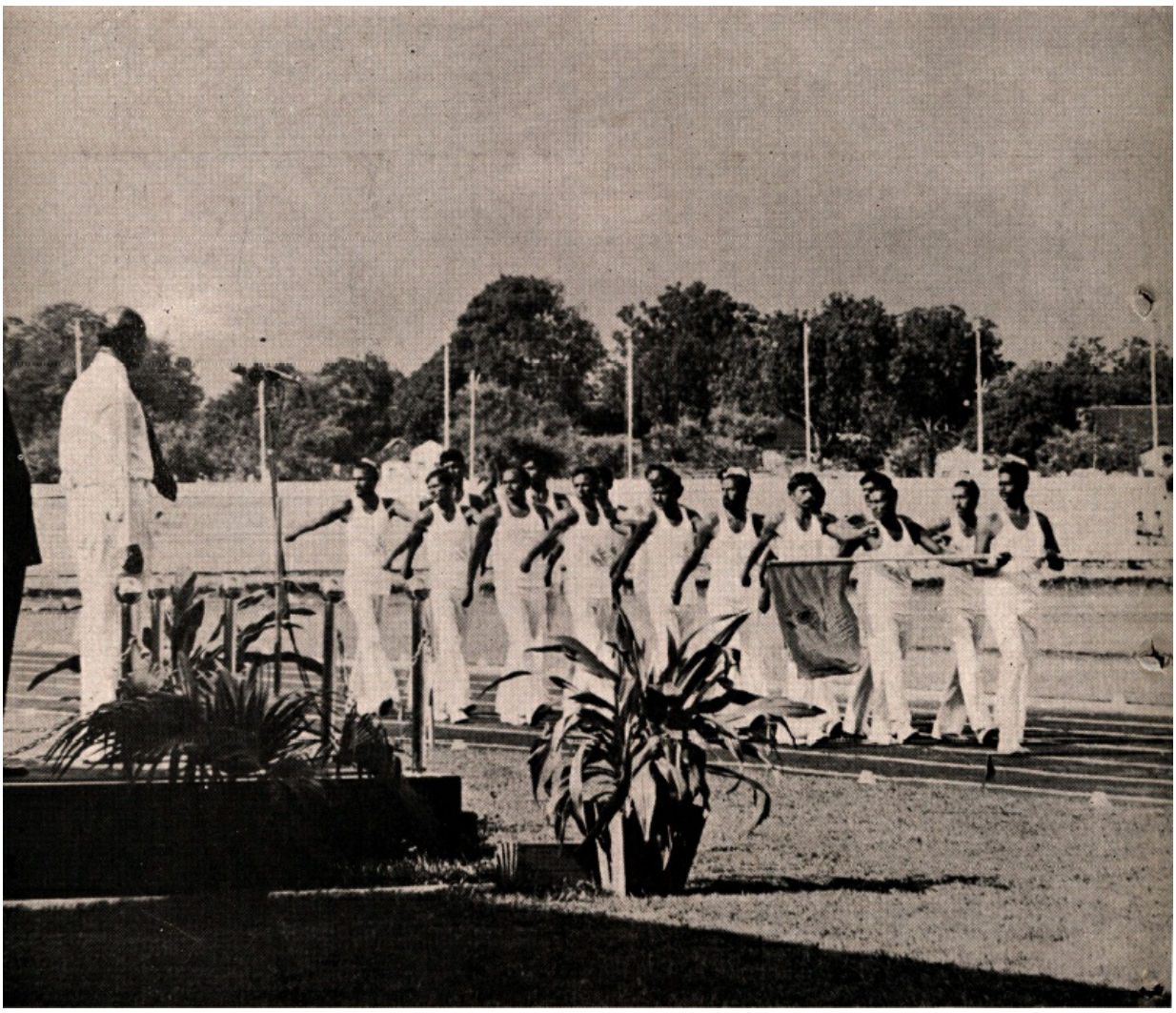
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Shri P. R. Rojgopal, Director-General, taking salute at the march-past of athletes on the opening day of the 13th Inter-Range Athletics Meet of the CRPF held at Neemuch in October

THE CRAPLER



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Cover :

Director-General Rajgopal and Habul Kajur (captain of CRPF team) receiving the Nehru Hockey trophy from the President of India.

Photograph

Shiv Kumar

Back Cover : Jubilant team with DG Rajgopal after their victory in Nehru Hockey Tournament.

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IN THIS ISSUE

Lessons of Policemens Stir : "He (policeman) is operational all the time, more fully in the peace time", says B B. Mishra, former Director-General of CRPF in this article which gives analysis of the impulses that led to the recent agitation by the policemen all over the country.

Beware of Pick-pockets : N.S. Saksena writes on the alarming increase of crime in England.

Of Explosives and Guardian Angels: Y G. Mathur takes a leaf out of the history of the Bangladesh war in 1971 and gives an interesting account of the tricky situations he faced while he was entrusted with the task of back-loading all arms and ammunition captured from the defeated Pakistani Army.

Sports: Reports on the 13th Inter-Range Athletics Meet of the CRPF held at Neemuch, on Nehru Hockey Tournament in New Delhi and on the various aquatic meets etc.

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Srinagar Wrest Athletics Crown for Ajmer

CRPF Lift Nehru Hockey Trophy

CRPF News

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Beware of Pick-pockets

by
N. S. SAKSENA

In London one can see almost everywhere big posters “Thieves Love Crowds. Watch your wallet, handbag, camera” issued by London Transport. Everywhere in big cities bus stops are favourite haunts of pick-pockets. Several shops in London display the notice : “By the time you have read this poster, your pocket may have been picked”. Then follows the exhortation not to carry cash but keep Travellers’ Cheques, Eurucard Barclay Card, Carte Blanche etc.

These advertisements exaggerate the reality in order to persuade one to take to these devices. However the reality itself is fairly bad and this is proved by the fact that insurance against these thefts and pick-pockettings is a soaring business.

All big stores have installed their own closed circuit T. V. to watch shoplifters. Most of them proclaim it widely inside their stores to warn shoplifters. A few display sweet reasonableness by saying that shoplifting increases the price which is true for the honest purchaser but not for the thief. The other stores adopt a threatening attitude through big placards: “We always prosecute thieves”.

All public places, especially toilets, warn: “Beware of pick-pockets” and then add that the proprietors of the premises take no responsibility for anyone’s property and, still worse, their attendants have clear instructions not to accept any bag for safe custody. All this is specially annoying to the foreign traveller who is also afraid of losing his passport and visa which may land him in difficulties.

A few foreigners talked to me about this. I told them that Delhi is not a bright spot in this respect but London and Paris are definitely worse. A few asked me if there is any solution to this problem. I told them that my Muslim friends, who had been on Haj to Mecca, say that there is no theft there though several million people visit Mecca every year. When I was

asked the reason I explained the Islamic law on thieves. A few were no doubt shocked but many thought it was not a bad idea if such excellent results can be achieved.

As personal “road-walk” impressions can sometimes be misleading, I quote a high authority—Sir Robert Mark—the retired Commissioner of Police, London, whose experience of dealing with this problem is quite fresh. What he stated was not unknown but credit is due to him for stating frankly what few police chiefs would like to admit.

Sir Robert Mark stated that only nine per cent burglaries were cleared in London and even this figure was high because of non-reporting of several cases. Even if one out of 10 criminals were caught this was no consolation to the victims because not even one in 20 got their property back. Insurance paid for burglaries rose from about £ 10 million in 1973 to more than £ 30 million in 1977. Sir Mark added: “The simple truth is that crimes against property are now so num^{e}“ rous that both police and courts are of little relevance from the point of view of the victim and the insurer. This means that for the ordinary citizen, prevention by physical or other means, and compensation by insurance, are by far the most important issues”.

As is well-known to senior police officers throughout the world, the deterioration has not come overnight. It is the result of years of lack of attention to this problem— more and more police energy being diverted to law and order and the ineffectiveness of the judicial system. In the prevailing climate he concluded “the Governments prefer crime, liberty and votes to restriction of liberty and consequent unpopularity necessary to reduce crime. There remains, therefore, the question of what to do in this seemingly hopeless situation. I think the answer lies in going to the people, in persuading them that politicians, laws and courts are demonstrably unable and unwilling to reverse the present trend”. What Sir Mark has said for London applies to all the democracies in the world except Japan, which has reduced crime.

In India I would not like to go to these extreme accusations and counsel of despair. However we must not hide the ugly reality from the people and let them and their representatives in the legislatures tackle this problem. Unfortunately police officers have tried to conceal the reality by non-registration of thefts and burglaries or burking, as it is called in police circles.

LESSONS OF POLICEMEN'S STIR

"A stitch in time saves nine" is an age-old aphorism. But its disregard in human affairs and more so in Government departments continues inspite of the loss it entails.

An outstanding instance is provided in Government's dealing with the police problems and policemen's grievances. An author has termed this aspect of administration as the "blind corner" of history. The significance of the recent countrywide police agitation followed by the cascading concessions granted by the various state Governments should forcefully bring home the import of the aphorism.

To appreciate this, one may, in retrospect, analyse and consider the history of the police in India. It is a well-known fact that the police organisation in almost all the states of India is governed by the Police Act of 1861 and the present police set-up still follows the pattern, laid down by the Police Commission of 1902.

The socio-economic and political changes that have taken place during the last three decades in this country have not led to a corresponding orientation or reform in either the Act or the organisation or the service conditions. Meanwhile the police duties have multiplied manifold in this developing welfare state.

Police Commissions

As "Police" became a State subject under the Constitution, the various big states did no doubt appoint police reorganisation commissions to go into the various problems of the police, including police welfare. But their recommendations were not fully implemented by the State Governments on the convenient ground of financial stringency or on some other excuse. To quote some instances, the important suggestions regarding the revision of jurisdiction or staff for police station, circle or district, fixation of yardsticks regarding time and the quantum of work or the modernisation of equipment, transport or wireless that could improve the efficiency of the police, have been delayed or staggered in processing. Similarly, proposals on service conditions and welfare such as scales of pay, provision of housing, fixing

duty hours, weekly off or compensatory leave for work done during holidays could not make much headway in many of the States.

At a time when industries and plants in public and private sectors or the commercial enterprises offer better career prospects to their employees, the police jobs prove unremunerative, more arduous and complicated in nature. This naturally affected the recruitment of the right type of educated men, with the required physical fitness, mental and psychological make-up or acquaintance with proper technology.

BY

B B. MISHBA, I, P. (Retd.)

Back Seat for Police

At the same time the bulk of the expenditure on the police had to be diverted for building up armed police battalions in all the States and at the Centre, primarily to contain the welter of law and order problems, demands of security and insurgency. As a result, the real police work dealing with crime and criminality done by the civil police had to languish for lack of funds. In short, while plannned progress flourished in the country, the input in the police did not keep its pace, as police planning is no part of the five-year plans.

Thus the “stitches” in the form of an adequate and well paid police that should have worked did not materialise and the pristine efficiency of the “law and order police” left by the British was decimated. To add to it, the politicalisation of the police by the successive Governments in the States and the interference by politicians undermined the efficiency and the discipline as never before. Thus partly due to the lack of prospects, partly due to loss of efficiency, prestige and status, disaffection in the police was found wide during the last two decades. Opportunists amongst the politicians did not lag behind in finding such fertile material for stirring up agitations from time to time. This was both to embarrass the Government in power and to boost up their leadership in the political field.

Furthermore, the States have not been always quick to book such traitors. The legislations to punish spreading of disaffection amongst the police are proverbially ineffective. Thus all barriers to shield the police from seething disaffection were gradually set at nought.

Through Pages of History

Past history shows that disaffection amongst the police manifested in the form of stray instances of unwillingness to work by handful of policemen once in Jamshedpur in 1942 and once in Howrah in 1950. Their problems were local—over certain difficult conditions of service and were dealt with locally by stern measures, followed by suitable attention to the grievances. Thereafter slightly larger outbreaks involving a bigger body of policemen in certain States manifested themselves as in Bihar in 1947, Delhi in 1967, and Provincial Armed Constabulary of U.P in 1973.

These stirs were mainly confined to the lower ranks—up to Head Constables—and were related to specific unhealthy working conditions, inadequate housing facilities and to a certain extent unfavourable remunerations, considering the onerous nature and excessive hours of work. The local leadership dealt with these outbreaks within their resources except in U P. where the Army had to be hastily called in, leading to bloodshed and consequent breeding of rancour between the superior and the under ranks of the police for a period of time.

On each of these occasions some improvements of the service conditions were made in the respective States in somewhat “pennywise, pound-foolish” manner. The most glaring example of the shortfall between the Government intentions to solve the problem once and for all and their actual performance later on was noticed in Delhi, where the comprehensive recommendations of the Police (enquiry) Commission submitted in 1968, took years for their piecemeal acceptance by Government.

Reforms Stalled

Even then, a number of remedial measures are still incomplete. The chief recommendation regarding the creation of the post of a Commissioner of Police for Delhi took nine years for acceptance and implementation. Similarly even though this police commission made wider recommendations on police reforms in general, besides on the service conditions of Delhi, copies of the commission’s reports were sent to the States only for their information and guidance.

No Central authority was used to coordinate progress of reforms or expand the ambit of improvements in all the States. Beyond granting some

aids and loans for improving the housing facilities or modernisation of transport etc., no expensive measures were piloted by the Centre. The chief handicaps due to bureaucratic delays and political interference, which had come to the notice of the Shah Commission, were left to be tackled by the States themselves, in their style. The mood of non-interference by the Centre found an emphatic echo in the principle that "police" is a transferred subject.

National Police Commission

With the assumption of power by the Janata Government at the Centre, at last a National Police Commission was appointed in 1977— 75 years after the last Commission. Its final recommendations are required to be submitted within a period of two years.

This commission submitted an interim report in February 1979, primarily on the service conditions of the lower ranks, their promotional prospects and raising of their status in the public eye. Although their suggestions are under the consideration of the Central Government, some of the details have leaked out or have been aired in the public. The delay in taking prompt action perhaps raised a suspicion of inaction and stirred up the recent country-wide flare-up.

This first of all started in Punjab and then spread to practically all the States of India. Even the Central forces and the Railway Protection Force plumped for this approach. It is very difficult to pinpoint to what extent the B.L.D. and Jana Sangh rivalry in the Janata Party stimulated this agitation but the very fact that the first outbreak took place in the Punjab and that Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir, also came under the sweep of this all-India wave would show that disaffection in the police as a a whole transcends political strife.

This outbreak has brought to the surface one lesson—that a disciplined force like the police could, as a last resort, take to this path of mass agitation, as that method alone has proved successful in forcing the hands of the employers during the recent past. This is a grim realisation which no Government can ignore.

Commenting in a news column recently, one writer has remarked: "The legitimate avenues for rectification of grievances had broken down several years ago when the position of the Inspector-General of Police and other

senior officers was systematically undermined leading to a serious erosion of the confidence and trust between the leadership and the ranks. It is improper for the policemen to take to the streets to voice their grievances but in the absence of a legitimate democratic and speedy channel for hearing their complaints, what else are they to do ?"

The same columnist goes on to conclude : "Let conditions be created when the citizen feels sure of his safety and security. The police are vital for the corporal health of the nation. Let every policeman nurse the feeling that he is very much an essential, loved and overwanted limb of the administration and not an orphan or step-child to be kicked about. Like the 'Jawans' he too longs for and is responsive to the national love and concern. But, unlike the 'Iawans', he is operational all the time, more fully, in the peace time. Let his rightful wants be squarely met".

The country is passing through a critical period of history. Disorder in the name of democracy, to quote Metternich, is manifest everywhere. If at this juncture the country does not have a contented and robust police as a bulwark against the chaos, suitably backed up by the enlightened public opinion, the breakdown of the law and order machinery may spell a disaster. Let the lessons learnt from history during the last days of the Mughals or the British rule be not lost on us. Time is running out fast.

Of Explosives and Guardian Angels

The war in Bangladesh was over on December 16, 1971. However for the MARS (Mobile Ammunition Repair Section) which I was commanding, the Bangladesh war started on December 23, 1971. My unit was picked from our beat in the high mountains to proceed to Bangladesh within 24 hours. Our task was to backload all the arms and ammunition captured from Pakistan Army into the Indian ordnance depots.

The work sounded exciting and interesting to me. I imagined: I shall see new types of arms and ammunition. I shall meet some of my old friends operating there and get the stories of their exploits first hand. I shall see some of the havoc said to have been perpetrated by the Pakistan Army and, may be, talk to some prisoners of war. Above all I shall see Bangladesh, then a brand new country.

The Vision, the Reality

"Backloading" sounded a simple enough [operation. After over 25 years of experience of inspection, repair and disposal of arms and ammunition, I had conjured up a vision of my unit sited next to the Divisional Ordnance Maintenance Company where I would preside over the functions of inspection of captured arms and ammunition brought in by the units and see to their sorting, packing and despatch.

But that was not to be. The Div staff ordained that my team should go from place to place wherever any captured arms and ammunition were reported lying and do my inspection, packing and despatch there. This meant my team visiting the ammunition points, dumps, gun positions, trenches, bunkers, nullahs, wells, remote roads and fields wherever Pakistan army had reportedly chosen to leave their ammunition. The procedure was justified. The condition of ammunition, in which I later found the said hardware definitely, did not warrant any handling and movement till it had been given a prior "making safe" treatment. The system certainly avoided many an accident en route.

This system, however, created a number of difficulties for me in its practical implementation. Who was to provide me working parties in remote corners of the country ? As I drove to the Div HQ I had seen hundreds of loose mines, both antitank and anti-personnel, just lying on the road side. How shall I ever get enough packing material for all these ? The Corps and Div Headquarters wanted from me daily and weekly progress reports "without fail." In view of the wreched telephone system and no nearby signal unit, how shall I ever send in my reports ?

By

Lt. Col. Y. G. Mathur

The only thing which was arranged for me by HQ was a regular supply of thirty 3-ton vehicles each day. As for the other requirements, I was asked to take the help of the 'local commander'. The 'local commander' to me later became from a Brigade Commander to a village headman, the police constable, or members of the Mukti Fauj. They all proved, I am happy to say, very helpful.

Joys and Sorrows

The work was done from late December 1971 to the end of February 1972 in three phases. In the first phase only captured arms were backloaded. In the second we made another round to despatch all the captured ammunition which was, or could be made, fit for transit (FFT). In the final phase we revisited all the stations to destroy the ammunition left behind from the second phase as not FFT, in other words too dangerous to transport. In the latter phase, two more teams were placed under my command as we were working against time. The Prime Minister had by this time declared that the Indian Army would be out of Bangladesh by the end of March 1972.

This however is not a story of the day to day travails of our work. Nor is this a chronicle of the joys and sorrows of our unusual assignment. It was, for example, a joy to see the empty vehicles arriving at the night time at the right place—an unusual phenomenon. Dust is a major nuisance on the smaller Bangladesh roads. Taking a bath in pouring rain after a daylong dusty journey on the kucha road was a sheer joy. Finding that a wayside workshop has the right spring for my Jonga whose springs under the indignity of being used on bullock-cart tracks had decided to break rather than bend, was an unmitigated joy. It was a sorrow when a sepoy of a unit while unloading captured rifles (most of them were loaded) was careless with a Chinese rifle and got killed on the spot. The stories of these joys and sorrows must be told some other time, perhaps.

Faith, the Guardian Angel

The present narrative is to make a point. All ammunition and explosives work involves an element of danger. In dealing with them an Ammunition Technical Officer (ATO) normally draws on two major resources : his technical knowledge and his past experience. The point I want to make is that he must bring to his task a third resource which in the absence of a better word, I shall call ‘faith’ in a guardian angel. In Hindi it is better expressed as  . The confidence provided by this third factor helps him along and guides his actions at critical moments.

To elaborate. In Bangladesh we were dealing with enemy ammunition, sometimes of unknown manufacture in all sorts of conditions. We found stacks which were booby trapped. We found dumps which were mined. We

found mines with fuzes which had their safety pins removed, primed grenades, loaded rifles, detonators in grass, cordite placed over the fireplace. In one large dump at Rangpur we found the floor littered with white phosphorous-filled grenades scattered over large quantity of loose propellant. Walking over the grass was hazardous, let alone allowing vehicles inside the dump. Often we found human limbs scattered, apparently blown up by an anti-personnel mine. The fear of stepping over an AP mine never left us. The worst dump that we had to tackle was the one at Bogra which I shall describe in some detail.

The Risk

The District Commissioner of Bogra took me to a locality called Maltipur and showed me a completely charred and dilapidated doublestoreyed building which had contained ammunition holdings of a Pakistan artillary unit. The Pakistanis had set fire to this building on the day they fled Bogra. Inside I could see the charred remains of a stack of 105 mm projectiles with exploded, unexploded and semi-exploded rounds scattered around.

One particular round could be seen peeping from under a steel girder The brass of its fuze had melted and had welded the shell co the girder. Why had this shell not exploded with the intense heat which had melted the brass ? How am I going to free it ? And this was only one room. When I tip-toed through the entire building, afraid to wake up the ghost of a dead projectile, I was overcome by an oppressive feeling of depression at the magnitude of risk involved in clearing the dump. I saw a variety of ammunition in a variety of states. I had never imagined that the work of ‘backloading’ will involve so much of ‘clearance’ work.

It will have to be handled personally by me as it cannot be delegated to juniors. A doctor friend who had accompanied me to the dump advised, “Why do you have to take this risk ? Nobody will give you a medal for it. This is not our country. We are getting out in a few days. Let the Mukti Fauj do the dirty work.”

Mountain Turns a Mole Hill

All this of course was no help to me. The work had to be done and none was better qualified to do it than my Mobile Ammunition Repair Section which consisted of a wonderful set of boys. But present with me also was

my “faith” in the presiding deity who had overseen our work successfully so far through other dangerous dumps. Armed with this faith, we set to work. Inch by inch, round by round, room by room, we progressed. Each tricky piece of ammunition was contemplated, discussed and dealt with. Some were moved with a hook on a string, some with a long pole, but most of them by the bare hands holding the tricky piece by sheer faith. In my time I have tackled cases of partial detonation earlier, specially after World War II. But then I was an unmarried brave Ammunition Technical Officer. Now I had a family who had none but me between them and the wolf and I was now a more calculating, far-sighted middle-aged, senior ATO.

Once started, the work progressed fast. I found that the propellant had all been burnt out. The rounds which were damaged most and were exuding most were the unfuzed ones and therefore comparatively safe. The backrooms (when the debris was cleared) were found to be full of Small Arms Ammunition which is the safest thing to handle. By the evening of the second day I could leave the mopping up to the boys while I sat on a chair, communing my guardian angel who had suddenly made a mole hill of a mountain.

The Bangs

Then I must relate to you the story of another day —February 11, 1972 to be precise—when we had yet another confrontation with fate. In a place near Hilli, we were collecting together a number of odd items for carrying to the demolition ground. The items consisted of a few rounds of 3.5 inch HE rockets in a dangerous condition as the safety pins were missing, some badly corroded fuzes of mines contact in which I suspected copper azide formation (a dreadful chemical to disturb), some Pakistani AP mines less their safety discs, a lot of blasting dynamite literally dripping with nitroglycerine (a most sensitive HE liquid), and finally about 200 loose detonators, some of them pinched and corroded. All the items, except the last two, were most respectfully and successfully conveyed to an improvised demolition ground about two cross-country kilometers away. The dynamite and the detonators I had kept for the last trip.

The detonators would go in my Jonga. The dynamite was to be manhandled up to the demolition ground as I could not trust it in a vehicle travelling cross-country. The detonators were placed in a wooden box with a tin liner in which however they were rather loose. My senior JCO, therefore,

asked a porter from the working party to pack some crumpled paper in the box so that the “dets” do not rattle during transit.

The porter started packing crumpled paper over the dets. According to him he did not put too much pressure in the process. Suddenly one detonator —just one—went off with a bang. At the sound of the explosion, the porter pulled his injured hand out of the box and in the process pulled the whole box away from the nearby box of dynamite. He dived into the bunker from where he had removed the ammunition. The JCO ran away in a different direction. I and another Captian—it was 11th Feb and, he later revealed, his birthday—were already on a lower ground and we ducked After about 2 or 3 seconds, just as I was thinking the worst is over, we heard a very loud explosion and pieces of the wooden box and tin liner flew in all directions. The JCO who was still running fell down due to the blast, quickly got up and continued running. The blast passed over my and the Captain’s heads. The porter was already safe in the bunker. The dynamite box, hardly 3 meters away, was not affected. Because of the porter’s pull, it lay just outside the critical distance for sympathetic detonation, from the detonators which had detonated en masse.

The question which puzzled me was: Why in a box of 200 dets, should only one “det” explode first and the balance only after 2 or 3 seconds? By all tenets of teaching— and I have taught ammunition at the Ordnance School—the one “det”, when initiated, should have set off the whole boxful of detonators all at once, because they were all in contact with each other. Was the second explosion due to the unintentional pulling away of the box by the porter? I do not know. I cannot easily find an explanation for this delayed explosion.

Except this one: The one “det” by going off (i) warned us of the major explosion ahead, and enabled us to run away (and) (ii) got the “det” box pulled away from the dynamite box, which if it was nearer and had detonated, would have been catastrophic for all of us. Further, evidently the one “det” was in such a sensitive state that it could not withstand even the slightest pressure. Would it not have gone off in my jonga doing the crosscountry run ? Indeed, I had intended to keep this box right in my lap during the journey. Or perhaps this deadly “det” would have chosen to go off when I was laying the demolition pit, an operation I perform personally, an operation in which I do use some pressure in arranging the plastic

explosive and in tamping the pit. The consequences were too horrible to contemplate.

Did I call it a “deadly detonator” ? To correct myseif. It was a most beneficient detonator which by its timely solo functioning saved us all. The injury to the porter’s finger was minor and was quickly attended to. The JCO complained of deafness for some time, being nearest to the explosion, but his hearing was soon restored. The small aluminium pieces of “dets” or of the wooden box were too light to carry to a distance and injure any other personnel moving around.

There are these and other incidents in my long career as an Ammunition Officer which have convinced me that there is a benign deity presiding over the Ammunition Technical Officers who undertake the occupational hazards of being blown off by the temperamental explosives they handle daily. The Mukti Vahini lost hundreds of men in trying to pilfer ammunition from the dumps forsaken by the Pakistan Army. At one place alone, which I was later asked to clear, they had lost 356 men. It was a ghastly sight.

Sailors believe in guardian angels when on the high seas. So do ATOs. I am able to work fearlessly in the aura of this belief. Call it luck, providence, God, or what you will. But at the end of two months when I returned from Bangladesh with my whole team unscathed and intact, my conviction was fully confirmed. I could not help feeling prayerful to this guardian angel of the ATOs.

Humour in Uniform

Three Steps Forward

Long range patrolling was one of the most dreaded exercises for us during our training. In one such exercise, at the close of the second day, officer-in-charge who wanted to test the morale of trainees, said, “Those who cannot continue for the third day and want to go by transport, take three steps forward.” To his surprise all but one of us took three steps forward.

He lectured us for a while on the necessity of building up stamina and praised the indefatigable one who did not take three steps forward. Unable to bear the praise, the trainee said, “Sir, I cannot even take three steps forward.”

S. S. Reddy

T. G. L. IYER—IGP SECTOR I



Shri T. G. L. Iyer, Inspector-General of Police, Sector I, CRPF, was born on October 13, 1927. He hails from the State of Kerala and obtained M.Sc. degree from Benaras Hindu University.

After entry into the IPS in 1952 and institutional training at the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, Shri Iyer was posted as ASP. in Belgaum District of old Bombay State. During this period, he had an opportunity to deal with a major upheaval and a violent law and order problem sparked off by the re-organisation of States on linguistic basis.

He was promoted as Superintendent of Police in February 1957 and served in that capacity in several districts of Bombay and later in Maharashtra till July 1972. During this period he dealt with law and order, traffic and other problems.

The long tenure as S.P. helped him in specialising in personnel management and optimising resources in men and material. He got opportunities to diffuse tension in law and order situations, to deal with violent crowds through the use of force and to solve intricate crimes through investigation.

In July 1972, Shri Iyer was promoted as DIG and worked as Deputy Director, Bureau of Police Research and Development till June 1979. In this capacity he assisted in the application of science and technology in modernising the police forces in India. He could introduce innovative methods to improve investigation of criminal offences and change the concepts of dealing with violent crowds through less lethal weapon systems and techniques.

He is an effective orator, a writer and a person with varied talents. He has promoted sports and physical fitness among policemen.

He was awarded Police Medal for Meritorious Services on January 26, 1970 and President's Police Medal for Distinguished Services on January 26, 1978.

The evil of drinking

They say ‘‘Necessity is the mother of invention." To this one may add that invention of intoxication was the root of corruption—of body, soul and mind.

This is a positive concept. But human necessities go beyond the immediate need of sustenance. Often men crave for things which are beyond their "necessities" and such cravings often cause grief.

Liquor has ruined so many families and driven them towards the door of starvation and poverty. Almost compulsorily the drunkards are driven to brothels and gambling houses, as the normal inhibitions do not work on a mind loosened with liquor. They do not know the price they will have to pay in terms of loss of dignity and disease.

Many of those addicted to drink and drugs have not much income. To quench their thirst, they commit all types of offences like pick-pocket-ting, stealing, way-laying and deceiving the poor.

Even during such solemn occasions as marriages and other social gatherings, drinks are freely offered— even demanded ! The woman strangely do not seem to object as drinking is considered an "in" thing in today's permissive society. These are regarded as signposts of a new culture.

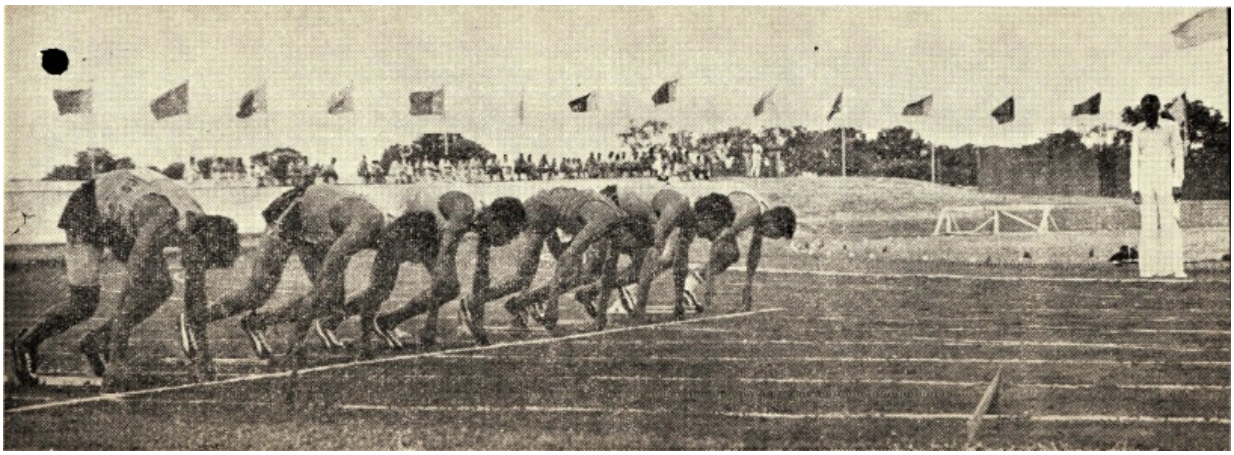
Though people do know that serious diseases like cirrhosis of liver and tuberculosis can originate from sustained drinking, yet the momentary ‘pep’

they get from liquor makes them forget the reality.

Complete prohibition in our country may not be immediately possible. What we have to do is to stir people to minimise the consumption of intoxicants. And in time to come, Bacchus must be firmly driven out of our lives.

(CT. LAKHBIR SINGH PARMAR)





SRINAGAR WREST ATHLETICS CROWN FROM AJMER

Srinagar wrested the team title from Ajmer—four times champions — in the 13 th Inter-Range Athletics Meet of the Central Reserve Police Force held at Neemuch from October 25 to 28.

Srinagar, however, did not have a cakewalk over their traditional rivals,

for every event was contested. And as the meet closed, their tally of points was 154—only four more than those obtained by Ajmer. Hyderabad with 129 points were placed third.

Eight meet records were shattered and one equalled. International R.S. Bal had the distinction of breaking two of these when he hurled the discus 48.34 metres and the hammer 61.02 metres away. (Previous meet records: 45.94m by A.P.S. Man set in 1975 and 56.92m by himself in 1975). Thereby he earned the “best athlete” award in field events.

Naik T.K. Kunjumon of Hyderabad range was declared the best athlete in the track events. He created new records in 800m and 1,500 m when he clocked 1:53.5 and 3:53 1 respectively. Old records stood at 1:53.7 and 3:54.9.

In the gruelling marathon race, Sub-Inspector Rasdeo Singh of Hyderabad Range clocked 2 hours 23 minutes and 45.5 secs, thus clipping 2 minutes and 11.5 secs from his own record set in 1977.

S. S. Bal of Madras Range bettered A.P.S. Man’s record of 1977 of 14.58 metres in shot put event by 6 cms.

Head Constable Prem Chandran of Madras range cleared four metres in the pole vault event, improving upon his own record of the last year by 15 cms.

The quartet of Srinagar Range equalled the timing of 3:21s set by their range in 1976 in the 4x400 metres relay race.



Sh. T.S. Bahad, Range Sports Officer, Srinagar receiving trophy from IGP Dutta Chowdhury.

Photo-flashes of 13th Inter-Range Athletic Meet

* * *

Clockwise from right: **Score-board as it stood at the conclusion of the meet. International Pradeep Kumar at an obstacle in the 3,000 metres steeple cha???????. Director-General P. R. Rajgopal and Brig. Khanduri (Dy. Director Training) with the teaty managers and coaches. S.S. Bal putting the shot to better the record in the event.**





SCORE BOARD

AJMER	148	KOHIMA	3
CALCUTTA	27	MADRAS	86
DELHI	89	NEEMUCH	49
GAUHATI	43	PATNA	38
HYDERABAD	129	SRINAGAR	152





Kunjumon

International Pradeep Kumar (Srinagar) clocked 9:8.9 to better his record of 9:9 set last year in 3.000 m steeple chase. Chander Bhan (Hyderabad) and D. Mujawar (Ajmer) clocked 9:14.8 and 9:30 respectively.

P. Kunjambu of Ajmer Range emerged as the fastest man of the meet by winning 100m and 200 m races.

The results of all finals :

100 Meters Race

1. P. Kunjambu (Ajmer) 11.5s, 2. K.G. Joseph (Madras) 11.5s and 3. Mithai Lai (Delhi) 11.8s.

200 Meters Race

1. P. Kunjambu (Ajmer) 22.3s, 2. Daya Singh (Srinagar) 22.5s and 3. Niamiddin (Ajmer) 22.8s.

400 Metres Race

1. Daya Singh (Srinagar) 49.9s, 2. Badhu Singh 50.1s and 3. Peter Aind 51.2s.

800 Metres Race

1. T.K. Kunjumon (Hyderabad) 1:53.5, 2. M. M. Patil (Srinagar) 1:54.2 and 3. M.V. Verghese (Delhi) 1:55.7.

1,500 Metres Race

1. T.K. Kunjumon (Hyderabad) 3:53.1, 2. M.M. Patil (Srinagar) 3:54 and 3. Chander Prakash (Hyderabad) 3:55.2.

5.000 Metres Race

1. Pradeep Kumar (Srinagar) 14:58, 2. Prem Chand (Neemuch) 15:3 and 3. Hari Singh (Neemuch) 15:47.

10.000 Metres Race

1. Rasdeo Singh (Hyderabad) 31:15.7, 2. A.S. Yonum (Srinagar) 31:20.5 and 3. Prem Chand (Neemuch) 31:52.

3.000 Metres Steeple Chase

1. Pradeep Kumar (Srinagar) 9:8.9, 2. Chander Banu (Hyderabad) 9:14.8 and 3. D. Mujawar (Ajmer) 9:30.0.

Marathon Race

1. Rasdeo Singh (Hyderabad) 2h 23m 45.5s, 2. A. S. Yonum (Srinagar) 2h 28m 21.3s and 3. Ram Bhagat (Gauhati) 2h 31m 14s.

110 Metres Hurdles

1. Didar Singh (Patna) 15.8s, 2. Gurdial Singh (Ajmer) 16s and 3. Taranjit Singh (Srinagr) 16.01s.

400 Metres Hurdles

1. Gurdial Singh (Ajmer) 53.9s, 2. Didar Singh (Patna) 55.1s and 3. Parbhat Singh (Srinagar) 56s.

Decathlon

1. Parbhat Singh (Srinagar) 5,902 points, 2. Janak Chand (Hyderabad) 5,624 points and 3. R.K. Budhania (Ajmer) 5,599.

High Jump

1. Satyabir Singh (Ajmer) 1.90m, 2. Parbhati Lai (Srinagar) 1.85m and 3. Satyadev Singh (Gauhati) 1.85m.

Broad Jump

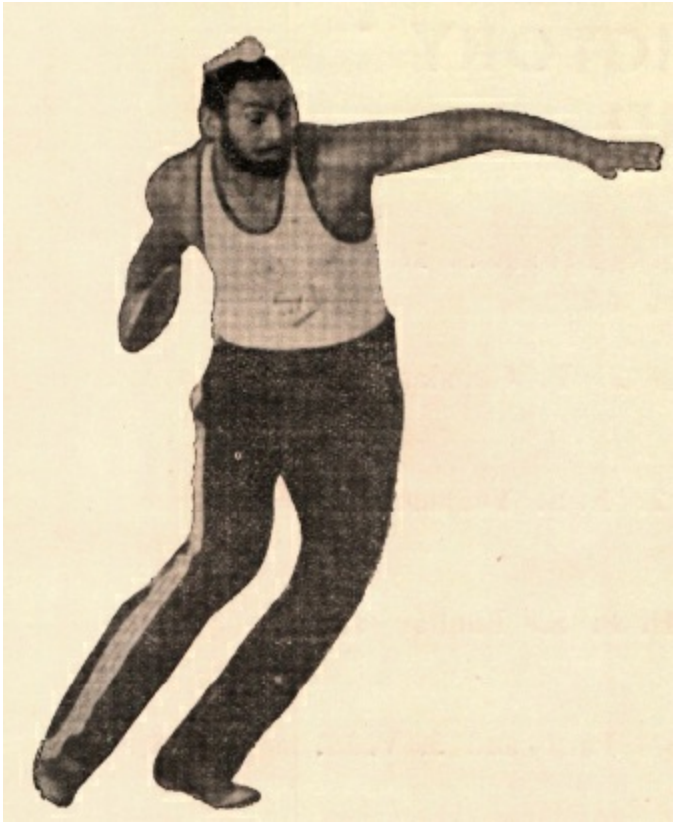
1. Sudhakaran (Delhi) 6.85m, 2. Parbhati Lal (Srinagar) 6.79m and 3. Prabhati Singh (Srinagar) 6.65m.

Pole Vault

1. Prem Challdran (Madras) 4m, 2. P. Gopalan (Madras) 3.74m and 3. Ram Gopal (Hydera,bad) 3.74m.



Rasdeo Singh



R.S. Bal



Sudhakaran

Triple Jump

1. Sudhakaran (Delhi) 14.41m, 2. Unnikrishnan (Midras) 13.97m and 3. B. Dutta (Patna) 13.92m.

Hammer Throw

1. R.S. Bal (Nesmuch) 61.02m, 2. J. S. Bhuller (DdhO 51.74m and 3. R.S. Rai (Ajmer) 47.30m.

Shot Put

1. S. S. Bal (Madras) 14.64m, 2. H.P.S. Bhuller (Delhi) 14.62m and 3. A P S. Man (Hyderabad) 14.52.

Javelin Throw

1. Rama Shankar (Ajmer) 63.06m, 2 B. Susheelan (Calcutta) 62.28m and 3. Baij Nath (Calcutta) 56.26m.

Discus Throw

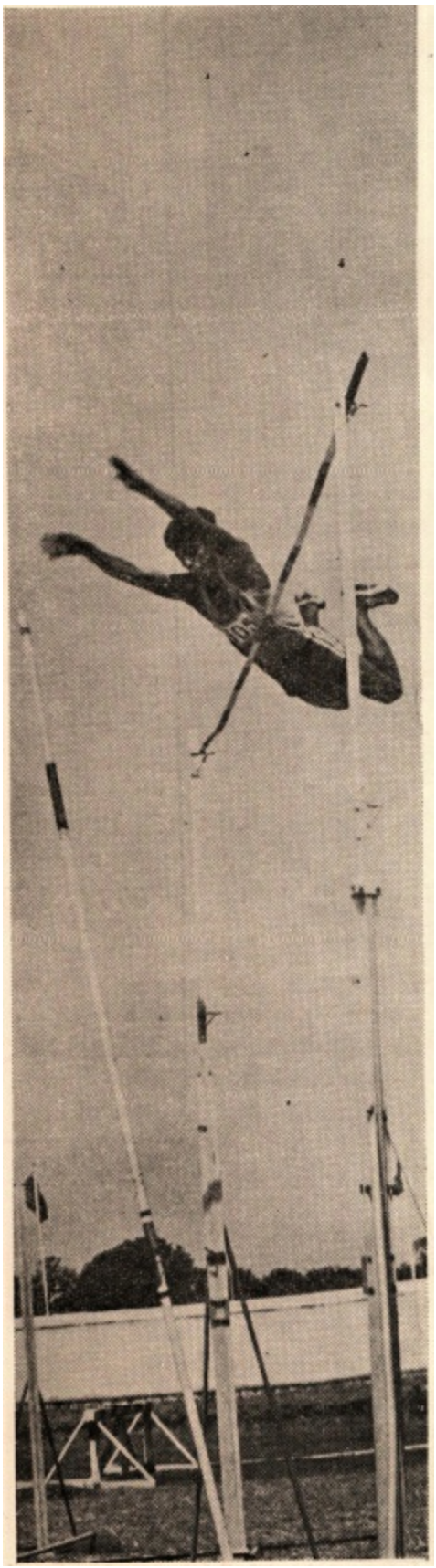
1. R.S. Bal (Neemuch) 48.34m, 2. S. S. Bal (Madras) 45.85m and 3. H.P.S. Bhuller (Delhi) 45.10m.

4 × *100 Metres Relay Race*

1. Ajmer Range 43.5 secs, Gauhati Range 43.9s and 3. Delhi Range 44.5s.

4x400 Metres Relay Race

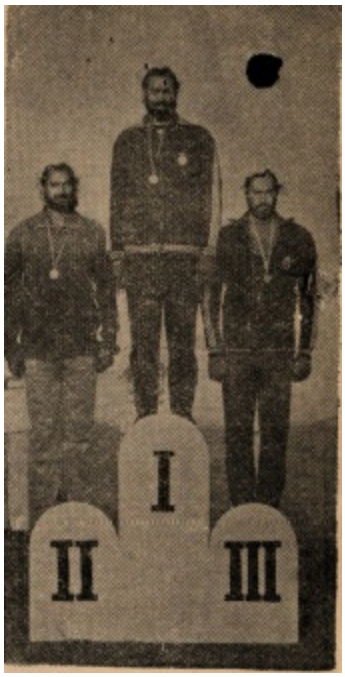
1. Srinagar 3:21s, 2. Ajmer 3:21.5 and 3. Hyderabad 3:23s.



Prem Chandran



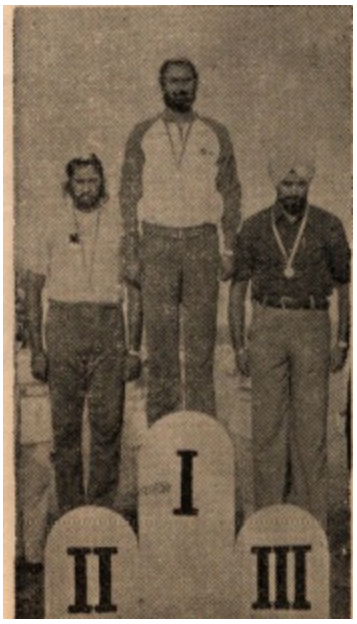



I
II
III


I
II
III


I
II
III


I
II
III





AT THE VICTORY STAND

Clockwise from right

Discus throw : **1. R. S. Bal, 2. S. S. Bal and 3. H. P. S. Bhullar.**

Pole vault : **1 Prem Chandran. 2. P.**

Gopalan end 3. Ram Gopak

10,000 m : **1. Rasdeo jSingh, 2. A. S. Youhnan and 3. Prem Chand.**

Shot put : **1. S. S. Bal, 2. H. P. S. Bhullar and 3. A. P. S. Mann.**

800 m : **1 T. Kunjumon, 2. Patil and 3. V. M. Verghese.**

Broad jump: **1. K. Sudhakaran, 2. Prabhati Lai and 3. Prabhat Singh.**

400 m : **1Daya Singh, 2. Bachu Singh and 3. Peter Aind.**

500 m : **1. Pradeep Kumar, 2. Prem Chand and 3. Hari Singh.**

CRPF Swimmers Shine in National Aquatics

Central Reserve Police Force swimmers represented Tamil Nadu State in the 36th National Aquatic Championships held at Bangalore from October 30 to November 4, 1979.

Tamil Nadu's State team, which was represented by eight CRPF swimmers and two divers, was placed third after Services and Railways. CRPF swimmers collected six gold, one silver and five bronze medals for Tamil Nadu.

T. Thouba Singh created a new national record in the 200 meters breaststroke event besides securing first place in 100 meters breaststroke.

International Aquatic Meet

In the third annual triangular aquatic meet between Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India held at Colombo from November 9 to 11, SI. T. Thouba Singh secured second position in 100 meters breaststroke event while HC. K. Somasekharan came first in 100 meters freestyle.

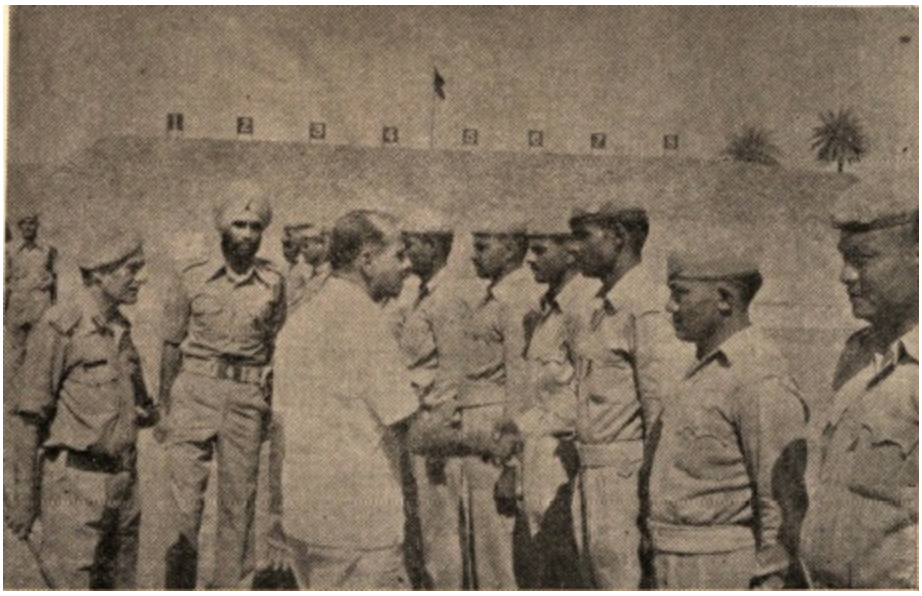
Range Sports Officers' Conference

Range Sports Officers of the CRPF were informed in their conference held at Neemuch on Oct. 26, 1979 that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs had been

earmarked for sports fund.

In the conference it was decided that the present Inter-Range tournaments will not be replaced by Inter-Sector tournaments as the change had no specific advantage.

Brig. P.N. Khanduri, Deputy Director (Training), requested the RSOs to enlist as many good sportsmen as possible to inject fresh blood in the sports. He was of the view that many CRP athletes were now on their way out after having given of their best.



D.G. VISITS NEEMUCH LONG RANGE

Shri P.R. Rajgopal, Director-General, CRPF, during his visit to Neemuch on October 25, 1979, visited long range and met the personnel of shooting team.

This team has been concentrated at Neemuch and has been continuing its off-season practice since July 1979 for All-India Police Duty Meet. Shri Tejindcr Singh Dhillon, Dy SP of CTC-1 is looking after the team as manager-cum-coach. He himself is a participant for pistol and rifle.

The Director-General also saw Unarmed Combat Course demonstration organised by Shri H.Kamath, Dy SP and instructional staff and was impressed by the display.

During his visit to the motor-transport training centre, the DG praised the work being done by the motor transport section.

Laurels for CRP Gymnasts

The CRPF gymnasts participated from Tripura State in 22nd National Gymnastic Championship held at Bombay from October 24 to November 4 and secured seven gold, two silver and two bronze medals.

In the men's section, Inspector N B. Bhosle secured first place in horizontal bar and parallel bar and was declared the second best gymnast of the meet.

SI B. Bhattachariya won first positions in Roman ring and vaulting horse.

Lance Naik K. Rajendran was placed second in vaulting horse.

Naik Charanjit Singh, who participated in under 20 years men's section, was declared all round best gymnast of the meet.



CRP LIFT NEHRU HOCKEY TROPHY



Director General Rajgopal and team captain Habul Kajur receiving championship trophy from the President of India.



The CRPF team photographed with the President

The Central Reserve Police Force convincingly wrested the championship trophy from the BSF in the 16th Nehru Hockey Tournament that concluded at New Delhi on December 8, 1979. CRPF, who were virtually out of the tournament at the semi-final stage, made a comeback worth remembering.

CRP's first quarter-final pool match with BSF on November 27, was a draw. In the second match against Regiment of Artillery, Nasik, the CRPF lost 1-2 and practically lost hope of making the semi-final grade.

It was, however, in the third match of the pool against E.M.E. Jullundur that the CRPF team showed their class and won it 3-1. CRPF thus boosted their points V tally to three and staked claim for a berth in the semi-finals.

Then came the controversial match between the BSF and the Regiment of Artillery, Nasik on November 30. Amidst allegations that the two lean s had colluded to play for a draw, the tournament committee decided that the replay between the BSF and ROA would be played to the finish and loosers would meet the CRPF to decide about the second team qualifying for the semi-final grade.

In the replayed match, BSF edged out ROA 3-2 in a tie-breaker.

And CRPF defeated ROA 5-3 in another tie-breaker and found a place in the semi-finals.

From then on, the CRPF team never looked back. It played consecutively

for five days without showing any sign of strain and completely dominated the proceedings, not withstanding the scores, in the remaining ties.

After a drawn match with Corps of Signals, the CRPF defeated Signals decisively 2-0 on December 6 to move into final.

Final match played on Dec. 7 against BSF was also drawn. It was replayed on Dec. 8, 1979 when CRPF dethroned BSF convincingly but by a solitary goal.

#x2014;H. S. SETHI.



CRPF on the prowl. A tense mommt at the goalmouth of BSF who were defending the title.

CRPF News

HEROIC RESCUE WORK IN JAMMU

A huge fire broke out in the Gole Market area of Gandhinagar, Jammu on the night of November 13, 1979. A sentry in the CRPF camp, located at Police Station Gandhinagar about 400 yards from the scene of accident, noticed it and immediately informed Shri I.S.Dagar, Dy. SP about the incident.

Shri Dagar raised the fire alarm and rushed to the spot with available CRPF and local police personnel. The stores were salvaged from shops in wooden “khokas”, removed to safe place and kept under CRPF guard.

Meanwhile fire spread to other better built shops. Shri Dagar divided the force in various parties. He, alongwith HC Sahjad Singh, climbed on the roof of a shop already under fire and cut electric wires, thus preventing fire to spread.

While this was being done, they heard some cries for help from within a burning shop. Shri Dagar jumped to its roof, disregarding his personal safety, removed and broke some planks and entered the shop. Four persons trapped inside the shop were brought out to safety.

In a short while fire brigade also arrived and fire was- brought under control after two hours. The humanitarian work of Shri I. S. Dagar and his men got wide publicity in the local newspapers and All India Radio, Jammu.

CRP Men Save A Boy

Selvaraj, a 12-year-old boy, was saved from electrocution and later from drowning by personnel of a section of B Coy 5 Bn, CRPF, in village Kathur in Madurai District on November 20, 1979.

This Section had gone there to help local police in the evacuation of marooned villagers. The boy was caught by live electric wires. Personnel of the Section rescued him by intelligently disarranging the wires with the help of lathis.

The terrified and shocked boy in a semi-conscious state jumped into the Vaigai river which was in spate. Lance Naik Ramraj and Constable Rajmal of the Section jumped into the river and brought him to the bank. Later he was admitted to a hospital for treatment.

RENT FREE ACCOMMODATION

Non-Gazetted executive personnel of Central Reserve Police Force, who

are entitled to rent free accommodation at their headquarters, will now be eligible to rent free accommodation of the entitled type at any Group Centre, irrespective of their declared headquarters.

This, however, will be subject to the condition that accommodation is surplus to the need of local units and individual is not allotted any government accommodation at his declared headquarters or at any other place and he does not draw house rent allowance.

Reward for 12 Battalion

Personnel of 12 Battalion, CRPF, have been given a cash reward of Rs. 2,000 by IGP, Sikkim, in appreciation of the good work done by them during the last Sikkim Assembly elections.

A BEFITTING GIFT ON CHILDREN'S DAY

Children's Day was celebrated at CTC II, Deoli on November 14, 1979. The inauguration ceremony of "bal mandir" was performed by Brig. P. N. Khanduri, Deputy Director, Training.

At Deoli more than 150 families are staying within the campus and need for a montessory school has been felt since long. Earlier when the Group Centre was located here, the building of the school was inaugurated by Shri Imdad Ali, the then Director-General. With the'shifting of the Group Centre to Gandhinagar and closing down of RTC-II, the school was also closed. When CTC-1I was shifted from Neemuch in 1978, there was no school for the children of CRPF personnel.

Brig. P.N. Khanduri inaugurated the school and the children entered their class rooms shouting with joy. Sweets were distributed and tea served for officers and families of other ranks.

Bogie Reserved for CRPF

A second class sleeper bogie has been allotted to Central Reserve Police Force personnel for their journey from Lucknow to Gauhati and vice versa by the Gauhati-Lucknow Express.

To facilitate reservation, an R.T.O office is being established at Lucknow. The R.T.O office consisting of one Sub-Inspector apd Naik will render assistance to the members of the Force travelling on other trains on which accommodation has not been allotted. They will also feed the

Directorate with information to take up the cases with the Railway Board for the allotment of such accommodation.

GC NAGPUR GETS STATE BANK BRANCH

The State Bank of India opened its branch at the CRPF Group Centre, Nagpur on November 5, 1979.

Inaugurating the branch, Shri Y.N. Saxena, Dy. Inspector-General of Police, CRPF, Hyderabad, stressed the need for inculcating the habit of saving. He advised all in the campus to open an account in the new branch and take full advantage of the facility.

Mr. Y. S. Auranghadkar, Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Nagpur region presided over the function.

Sanction of Leave to GOs

The proposal of the Directorate providing for the sanctioning of leave to the gazetted officers by the *Commandants* and DIGs has been approved by the Central Government.

This, however, will take effect from the date of publication of an amendment to this effect in the official gazette.

RATION MONEY DURING LEAVE

All Central Reserve Police Force personnel, who are entitled for ration money at varying rates while on duty or in static postings, will now be entitled for ration money at the rate of Rs. 50 per month during earned leave.

WASHING ALLOWANCE

All combatised non-gazetted personnel of Central Reserve Police Force will now get Rs. 5 per month as washing allowance.

Judo Training For Men

Director General has desired of all the Commandants to train as many men of the Force as possible in unarmed combat.

With this in view, instructors from Central Training College-I, Neemuch have been sent to various Units in eastern sector. These instructors will stay

with the Units for a month or two and impart training to the men.

Appreciation From Andhra

Shri S. Santhanam, Secretary to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, has in a letter conveyed the appreciations of the Chief Minister for the good work done by CRPF units in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad during the recent communal disturbances.

EXTRA CLOTHING

An Extra Clothing Issue (ECI) item once issued to a person during a winter season will now be used by the same person the next year.

The user can put a small piece of cloth with his number, rank and name written in indelible ink on the ECI item.

However men will not retain El clothing after expiry of winter season in view of need for maintenance.

Thouba Singh Wins Laurels

The Central Reserve Police Force swimmers participated in the XIth Tamil Nadu State Aquatic Meet held at Anna Swimming Pool, Madras on October 1 and 2, 1979.

Three national records were lowered by the CRPF swimmers. To Sub-Inspector T. Thouba Singh went the credit of bettering two of them.



"Oh ! My wife is leading the procession"

Big Attack On Tripura Post Repulsed

On the night of November 9, 1979, the personnel of 44 Battalion, CRPF, successfully repulsed a big attack by MNF hostiles on their platoon post at Ananda Bazar in Tripura.

Shri Nripen Chakraborty, the Chief Minister of Tripura, who later visited the post, has appreciated the excellent performance of the CRPF personnel in defending the post. He recorded his remarks: "You deserve our heartiest thanks for doing your duty in defending the border. Reward may be given at Rs. 20 to each of you".

In recognition of the performance of the men at the post, Shri P. R. Rajgopal sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the post personnel.

In addition, IGP, Tripura also sanctioned a reward of Rs. 500 to the post personnel when he visited the post soon after it was attacked. (The details of

the heroic defence of the post by CRPF men will be published in the next issue of the Crapler.)

Recoveries during October 1979

While the Central Reserve Police Force Battalions deployed in Mizoram arrested 33 miscreants in various operations conducted by them in the month of October 1979, the Battalions deployed in Manipur claimed capture of 32 during the period.

Credit of capturing one rifle Mark—I, two single barrel breech loading (SBBL) guns, one pistol, two grenades 11 live rounds and one magazine went to the Battalions of Mizoram.

Battalions deployed in Manipur captured one 9 mm Sten Gun, one SBBL gun, one pistol, eight rounds, one magazine and two bayonets.

Tamil Nadu Recognition For CRPF's Service

Shri E.l . Stracey, Director-General, Tamil Nadu Police, commending the work done by the CRPF during the unrest in Tamil Nadu Police has stated: "I would like to express my gratitude for the wonderful way in which your Force came to our help and functioned under most difficult conditions to bring the situation under control."

Shri Stracey has also presented a momento to the CRPF personnel for the services rendered by 5, 10, 51 Battalions and personnel of Group Centre, Avadi.

Greetings

"The Crapler" wishes its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

REWARDS FOR PERSONNEL OF 4 BATTALION

Twenty-two personnel of 4 Bn CRPF were detailed to perform guard duties at the residence of DIGP, CISF, Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro during the agitation by CISF personnel.

Their performance was appreciated by the DIGP, CISF by awarding cash rewards of Rs. 10 each to the personnel.



Ct. Harbans Lal

Constable Catches Dacoit

On October 15, 1979, Constable Harbans Lai of 55 Battalion was on Regimental Police duty at Awas Vikas camp in Aligarh. He heard people shouting “pakro, pakro” from outside the camp. He immediately rushed to that side and saw a man running. Constable Harbans Lai rushed towards the fleeing man and caught him.

After some time a local police Constable and some civilians reached the place and they identified that the man arrested was notorious dacoit “Hafeeza” who was required by the police for involvement in a large number of dacoities and murder cases.

The police highly appreciated the daring of Ct. Harbans Lai. The Constable has been awarded Rs. 250 by the DIGP, CRPF, New Delhi.

P. K. George

The Government of Mizoram has sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000 to the next of kin of late Naik Radio Operator P.K. George of 2nd Signal Battalion who was shot dead in Champai in Mizoram on August 20, 1979 (Already reported in October issue).



Director General Rajgopal has a word of advice for the athletes on the occasion of the 13th Inter-Range Athletics of the CRPF.

Regd. No. 23788/--

