CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

1999

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Shri L.K Advani, the Union Home Minister accompanied by Shri M.N. Sabharwal DG CRPF at the 59th CRPF

CRPF SAMACHAR

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First Cover : The Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee congratulating athlete Jincy Philip of CRPF who won a silver medal in Asian Games '98

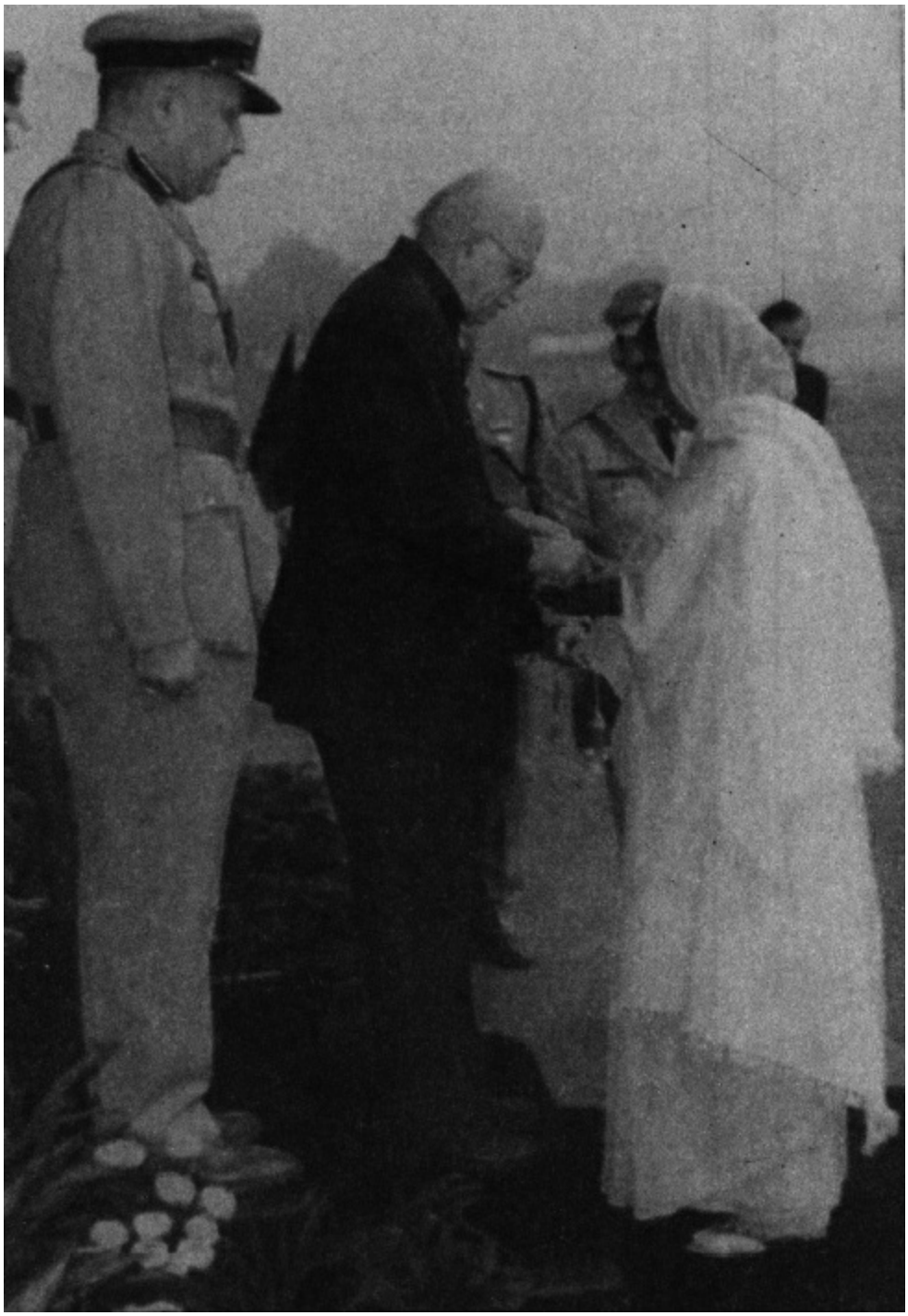
Back Cover : The Prime Minister Shri A.B. Vajpayee congratulating the athlete Paramjit Singh of CRPF who won Silver and Bronze medal in Asian Games '98

CRPF PLAYS REMARKABLE ROLE IN TACKLING INSURGENCY AND TERRORISM

Grant of Rupees One Crore to CRPF Welfare Fund

—L.K. Advani

The personnel of CRPF are doing excellent work in tackling terrorism and insurgency in J & K and North East. Addressing the Officers and Jawans on the occasion of 59th CRPF An- niversary on Dec. 28, 1998 at Group Centre, Jharoda Kalan, the Union Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani said that Govt. is fully aware of the difficulties under which the personnel of the Force are working. The Govt. will take due care for their welfare he assured. Congratulating the family members of the force for their support to the force personnel, he announced a grant of Rs. One Crore to the CRPF Welfare Fund. He inspected and took salute of an impressive Parade presented on this occasion.



Smt. Vilan Topno, wife of late HC Emanual Topno receiving President's Police Medal for Gallantry (Posthumously) from Union Home Minister on 59th CRPF Anniversary

Earlier in his welcome address the DG CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal said that the Force has given supreme sacrifices to keep intact the integrity and unity of the nation. He further said that the Force has done remarkable work within the country and abroad. He said that inspite of working continuously

in difficult areas the Force personnel have always exhibited their dedication and courage for the security and integrity of the country.

On this occasion the Home Minister also decorated 20 Officers and Jawans with Gallantry and Distinguished medals out of which 5 medals were presented posthumously. Shri Advani also presented best Group Centre Trophy to Group Centre Ajmer-I, best cost effective and financial discipline trophy to GC Guwahati, best battalion trophy to 20 Bn and best Operational Bn in J&K to 26 Bn and best Operational Bn in North East to 96 Bn.



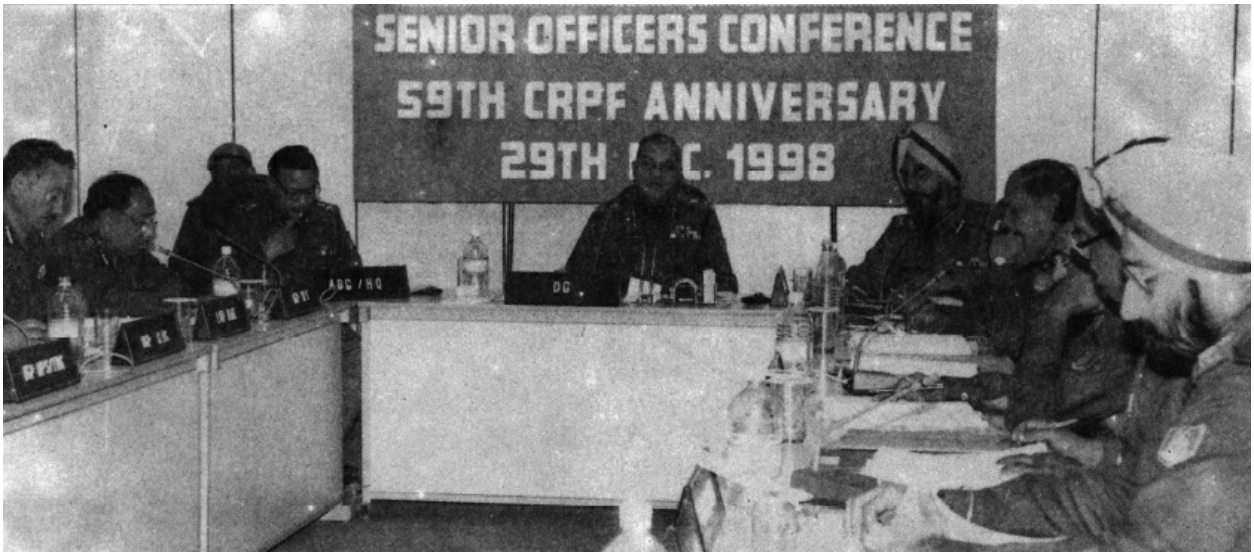
The Union Home Minister inspecting the 59th CRPF Anniversary Parade

Parade was commanded by Commandant Shri R.N. Mishra. There were 9 contingents including one Mahila Contingent. Besides RAF Mobile contingent, Tableau, Dog Squad, Arjun awardees, Medal winners of Asiad -1998 and the gallantry medalists of the Force were also part of Parade. CRPF personnel also presented cultural programme.



Shri L.K. Advani, the Union Home Minister being introduced to the RAF Parade commander Shri Manmohan Singh, Asstt. Comdt.

CRPF Senior Officers' Conference



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF addressing the officers at Senior officers conference organised

at Force HQrs

"You should be innovative to find out ways and means in responding to the challenges that you face in the field". Inaugurating the CRPF Senior Officers' Conference at the headquarters of the Force on Dec. 29, 1998 on the occasion of 59th CRPF Anniversary Celebrations Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force said that despite lot of stress and strain and excessive deployment, CRPF has achieved remarkable success during 1998. He emphasised on rotational training of one company of each battalion to increase the operational efficiency to the optimum level.

Addl. DG Shri Y.N. Srivastava, Inspector General Shri A.R. Pawar and Shri A.S. Gill also participated in the discussion and urged the officers to work coherently to maximise the output. About 200 senior officers from all over the country participated in the Conference.

Besides there was a special meeting of CRPF Wives Welfare Association (CWWA) in which President CWWA Smt. Vina Sabharwal held discussions on various welfare activities of the Association.

RAF ADJUDGED BEST MARCHING CONTINGENT

The Rapid Action Force (RAF) was adjudged best Marching Contingent in the CRPF Parade organised on the occasion of 59th CRPF Anniversary and was awarded best Marching trophy by Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF on Dec. 30, 1998 at SDG HQrs CRPF old JNU Campus in a special function. The Central Sector was awarded the best camp maintenance trophy.

While Northern Sector got the winner's trophy in the Inter Sector Brass Band Competition, Western Sector got the winner's trophy in the Inter Sector Pipe Band Competition.

In the Inter Sector Shooting and Endurance Competition the RAF emerged best in both Competitions and was awarded the winner's trophies. Besides 104 Bn and 108 Bn emerged best shooting Bn and best endurance Bn respectively and were awarded prizes.

Southern Sector Lifts CRPF Inter Sector Tennis Trophy



Smt. Vina Sabharwal, President CWWA presenting Inter Sector Tennis Trophy to Southern Sector Officers

Southern Sector represented by Shri Randeep Dutta, Second-in-Command and Shri S.S. Rawat, Second-in-Command beat Northern Sector represented by Shri M.M. Dabral, Commandant and Shri A.V.S. Chauhan, Second-in-Command by 7-5 and 6-4 to lift the 8th Inter Sector CRPF Tennis Tournament - 1998 Trophy.

With the conclusion of final results, the 9 day Inter Sector Tennis Trounament - 1998 organised to mark the 59th Anniversary of CRPF ended at SDG HQrs, JNU, New Delhi on Dec. 25, 1998. In this tournament 12 teams participated from all parts of the country in 19 matches. Besides an exhibition match between Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General, CRPF, Shri D.K. Suri, Director ISA, Mt. Abu and Shri Tashi Dawa, IGP RAF, Shri M.R. Mallick, DIGP CRPF (Retd) was played. Mrs. Vina Sabharwal, President CRPF Wives' Welfare Association gave away the prizes. The

tournament was declared ‘open’ by Shri Y.N. Srivastava Addl DG CRPF on Dec. 16, 1998.

Keep up the High Traditions of CRPF

—Shri M.N. Sabharwal



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG CRPF addressing the probationer Asstt. Commandants of CRPF at Dte. Genl. on. 1 Jan, 1999

The image of the Force de pends on the performance of the Jawans. They need to be motivated by the officers which is possible only when the jawans share close relationship with their superiors. Addressing the probationer Asstt. Comandants of CRPF on January 1, 1999 at the headquarters of the Force, Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) urged to keep up the high traditions of Force and.work with dedication for unity, integrity and peace of the country.

Inspectors General Shri A.R. Pawar, A.S. Gill and S.M. Cairae also addressed the officers and advised them to be loyal and sincere while discharging duties to the people.

These 62 Asstt. Commandants better known as Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (DAGOs) after passing out the basic course in Internal Security Academy, Mt. Abu were on a familiarisation trip to different branches of CRPF in New Delhi.

SOUTHERN SECTOR : CHAMPION IN INTER SECTOR ATHLETIC MEET 1998

The 6th CRPF Inter Sector Athletic Meet started on December 2, 1998 at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) concluded on Dec. 6, 1998 with many a new records set by CRPF Athletes.

While the Rapid Action Force (RAF) was adjudged as the over all Champion for 1998, the Southern Sector, CRPF was declared Champion of the Meet. Other winners are the North Zone had lifted the trophy of Inter Sector Volley Ball and Hand Ball tournament, While Southern Sector had been the winner of Inter Sector Weight lifting, Basket Ball and Athletic (men) tournaments. Bihar Sector won the Inter Sector Wrestling trophy while RAF won the Inter Sector Athletic (Women). 88 (Mahila) Battalion remained runners up in Inter Sector Athletic tournament (Women) while North West Zone remained runners up in Inter Sector Athletic trounament (Men).



The Union Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani presenting the Inter Sector Athletic winners trophy to Southern Sector athletes

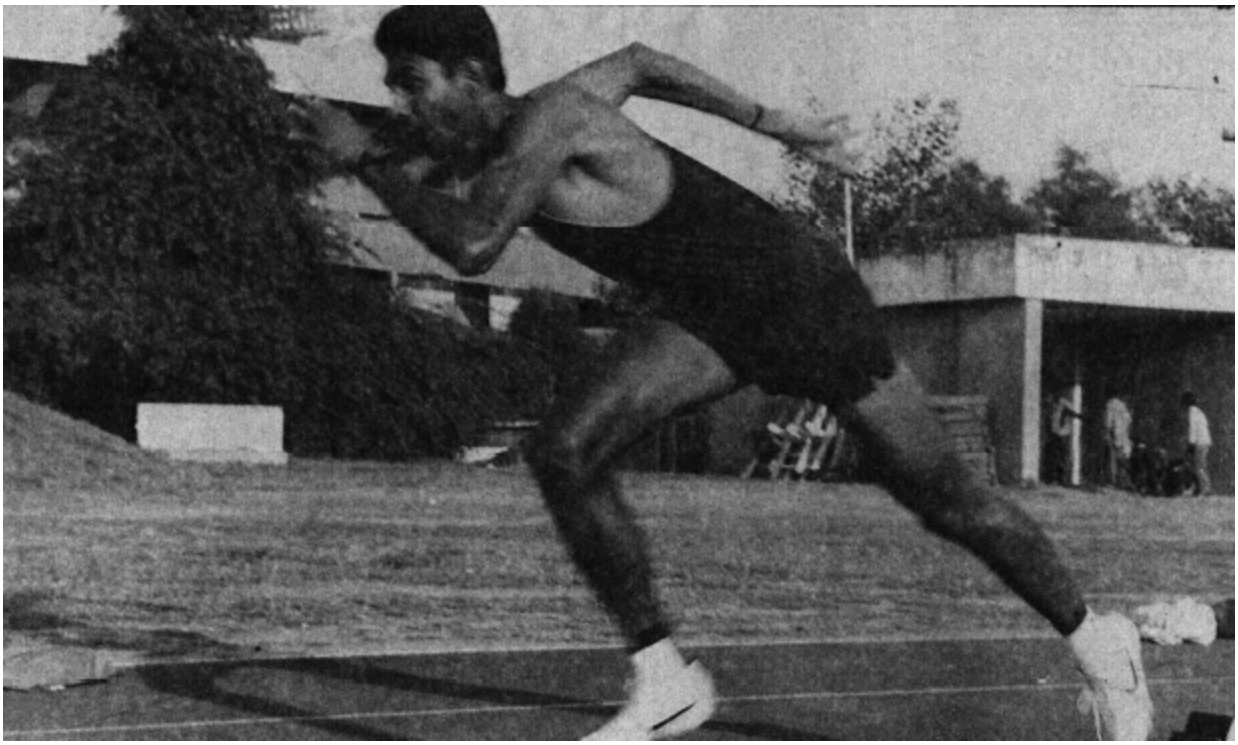


Shri M.N. Sabharwal DG, CRPF presenting memento to Shri L.K. Advani the Union Home Minister at Neemuch

Head Constable A.K. Deepa of 88 (Mahila) Battalion was declared the best Athlete (Women) while Inspector Manoj Kumar of Bihar Sector was declared as the best Athlete (men) of the meet.

Shri L.K. Advani, Union Home Minister took salute of an excellent march past of the participating athletes. He also awarded trophies/shields to the winning teams. DG, CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal was also present on this occasion.

DG CRPF CONGRATULATES INSPECTOR PARAMJIT SINGH



Athlete Paramjit Singh

Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General of Central Reserve Police Force has congratulated Inspector Paramjit Singh for his outstanding performance in 400 metre race in 38th open Athletic Championship held at Calcutta on Nov. 4, 1998.

Inspector Paramjit Singh created a new record of history in the 400 metre run at the said National Championship. He clinched the said distance with an impressive timing of 45.70 sec breaking 38 years of national record of 45.73 sec.

Inspector Paramjit Singh hailing from Hoshiarpur district of Punjab joined the CRPF in 1990. He secured first place in 200 m and 400 m races in All India Police Athletic Meet 1994. Since then he has never looked back and has steadily marched towards victories. He also secured first place in 200m & 400m races in All India Police Meets in 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998. He also secured first place in 4 x 400m races during 1995, 1996 and 1997 in the above meets. In the All India Open National Championship also he secured first place in 400 m race during 1995, 1996 and 1997. He also secured first place in 400 m race in 1995, 1996 and 1997 in Inter State Athletic Championship.

Besides he also secured first place in 400 m race in National Games - 1997. He secured gold medal in 200 m run and silver medal in 400 m run in All India Police Games 1998 at Calcutta.

In the World and International events also he has brought laurels for the country. He secured first place in 200 m, 400 m and 4 × 400 m relay races in World Police and Fire Games 1995 and 1997 held at Melbourne (Australia) and Calgary (Canada). He also secured Ist place in 400 m and second place in 200 m in Raja Bhalender Singh International Athletic Meet, 1997 held at New Delhi. He also secured first place in 400 m race in International Invitation Meet 1998 held at Kazhakistan. He participated in XIIth Asian Games 1994 at Hiroshima and secured fifth position in 4 × 400 m relay race and Asia Track and Field Meet 1995 at Jakarta in 400 m race. Besides he secured fifth place in 400 m race and fourth place in 4 × 400 m relay race in Asian Championships 1998 held at Fukuoka (Japan).

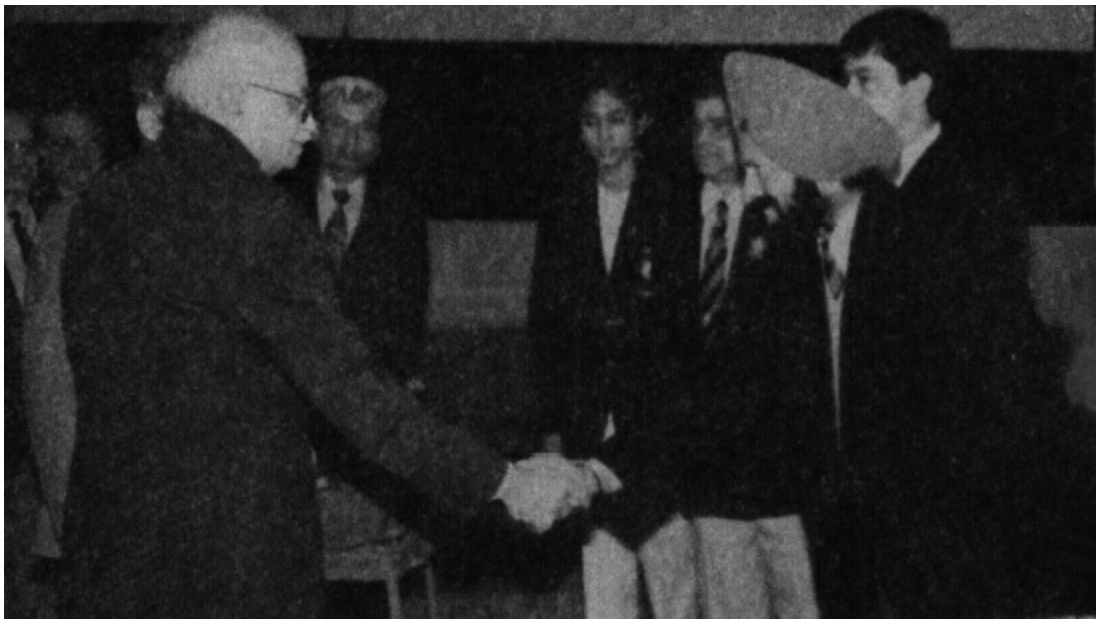
85 SPORTS PERSONS OF CRPF PROMOTED

"You are the pride of the CRPF and the country as well" said Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General of Central Reserve Police Force.

Felicitating the sports persons of the Force for their outstanding performance in the field of sports during the year 1997-98 in a special function organised to honour them at New Delhi on Nov. 13, 1998, Shri Sabharwal said that many a bright stars have shone on the sports firmament of the CRPF during the last decades. The CRPF has always encouraged sports in the Force and has provided ample patronage and scope to several talented sports persons, he said

Shri Sabharwal announced promotion of 85 Sports Persons and cash reward of Rs. 5 lac. Besides 15 coaches were awarded with DG's commendation Disc.

Shri A.R. Pawar, Inspector General and Shri D.R. Yadav, Asstt. Director (Sports) also spoke on the occasion.



CRPF Athletes meet Home Minister

MEDIA MEET AT AGARTALA



CRPF personnel giving demonstration in front of media people at Agartala

In accordance with the direction of Director General, CRPF, a combined training camp for rotational training of 4 units was established at Khumlung,

near Agartala.

On Nov. 30, 1998 “Media meet” was organised at this training camp, which was attended by almost all members of news papers and reporters of various media agencies. The members of the media were taken around the rotational training and also shown a demonstration on “Search of village and raid on an extremists’ hideout”.



HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRPF

—D.R. Karthikeyan, DG NHRC

What are Human Rights ?

Human Rights are certain basic and fundamental rights which are inalienable and indivisible. Every human being, by the mere fact of being born on this planet, is endowed with such natural rights. These rights are not a gift or grant of some authority or the Government. Human Rights are essentially a codification of mainly spiritual laws which are themselves the cumulative achievement of the world’s religious traditions. We must respect the Human Rights of others. In simple terms, what is meant is ‘treat others with dignity’. We must treat others, as we would like to be treated by them.

Any public functionary and more so, any member of the law enforcement agency can effectively render any service to the society, only when one has full awareness of and utmost respect for human rights. In fact, protection and respect of human dignity, human decency and human rights are the very essence of the rule of law and social order in civilized society. How civilized a society is or a people are, is judged by the level of awareness, protection, preservation and observation of human rights.

Rights of Individuals vs. Rights of Society

Very often, the question is raised “which is more important - Safeguarding human rights of individuals or the collective rights of the entire society to live in peace ?” Very often, it is also stated that the security forces have to strike a balance between safeguarding the human rights of individuals and defending the interests of the State as a whole against disorder. it is again argued that in order to be effective, some compromise has to be made while respecting and protecting human rights. It is stated that because of various factors like delays in investigation and trial, reluctance of witnesses to depose against notorious criminals out of fear, witnesses turning hostile on being won over and several loopholes in the criminal justice delivery system, organized crime is on the increase, threatening the very existence of civilized society. It is also argued sometimes that the society, which is agitated in such situations over increasing crime and lawlessness, demands the security forces to ‘somehow’ effectively deal with the situation.

Either due to such public pressure, campaign in the media or pressure from the Government itself, very often, the law enforcement agencies get “tempted” and “pressurized” to break or bend the law and resort to methods which are not permitted by the law of the land. The efforts to prove oneself “effective” by resorting to such illegalities only go to erode the credibility of the force, despite some short term gains. Security forces which have sworn to abide by the Constitution and the law of the land should not under any circumstances be tempted or pressurized to take the law into their own hands. They must strictly follow the procedure and the law prescribed however arduous it might appear to be in certain situations. If the enforcers of law themselves break the law, what will happen to the rule of law ? Who can exercise any check or restraint ? How can officers who have taken the oath not to usurp the authority of other institutions assume the role of law enforcer, investigator, judge and executioner?

Then, who is safe ? Where do we draw the line ? Granting that in certain situations, even sections of the public applaud such ‘effective’ actions for immediate gains, it is dangerous to the entire society to accept, permit or tolerate such methods.

Respect for law

It is the paramount duty of the leaders of the police forces to motivate, train and imbibe into every member of force, that while discharging the

onerous duty of maintaining law and order, investigating the crime and fighting insurgency, terrorism and extremism, they shall strictly abide by the procedure and law of the land clearly laid down by the Legislature and judgement of the Apex Court. While it is true that certain provisions of the law of procedure, evidence and substantive laws require drastic revision and amendments to effectively deal with the worsening situation, the right course will be for the leaders of the forces to convince the authorities concerned to bring in immediately necessary changes in the law and procedure. Unless and untill such changes are effected in the law and procedure by the competent authority, the existing provision should be strictly and scrupulously followed by every member of the force.

Earning the Trust

It is only by the forces respecting the human rights of every individual, in all circumstances, that they will be able to retain the credibility and trust of the people. No security force can succeed in its mission, without total cooperation and trust of the people living in the area in which they are deployed and operate.

Supreme Sacrifice by Police Forces

On an average, every year, over a thousand officers, men and women of the police and paramilitary force make the ‘supreme sacrifice’ in fighting insurgency, terrorism, extremism, communal and anti-social forces to preserve order, unity, integrity and security of the nation. Without such a sacrifice, the country could not have made any progress and perhaps, could not have even survived as one nation. Also, several thousands of police officers, men and women work hard in most difficult situations, night and day to ensure peace and order even when the rest of the society is celebrating’ their holidays and festivals. Several thousands of poliqe personnel of paramilitary forces spend months together away from their families, performing their duties in hostile climate and hazardous and remote areas of the country. No other force or a wing of the Government can claim to make so much of sacrifice and do so much of hard work for the peace and happiness of the rest of the nation. What should be the respect and trust enjoyed by such security forces in this country ? Obviously, they must be the most trusted and respected organizations. But what is really the situation ? The answer is obvious to all of us.

Treat People with Dignity

Why are the security forces not enjoying the respect and trust, which they fully deserve ? It is certain aberrations, omissions and commissions on the part of some misguided and over-zealous officers, who by their high-handed behaviour totally disregard human rights, that is responsible for the lack of public trust in the police forces. Because a few police personnel indulge in rude behaviour, high-handed action, illegal detentions and false encounters, the sacrifice and hard work of the entire force gets diminished and goes unacknowledged and unsung. Unless the forces get the total cooperation and respect of the public whom they serve and Forces can be gauged by the fact that it is always in demand from various States and Union Territories, irrespective of the political colour of the Government and the type of problems. It is very difficult to imagine any General Election being conducted without the large-scale deployment of the CRPF. The force has earned laurels abroad by rendering admirable service in it's various peace-keeping operations.

CRPF's Service to Society

Apart from taking several welfare measures for its own personnel and dependants like providing education and rehabilita-tion, the CRPF has been serving humanity in various ways. At a macro level, afforestation has been undertaken by it on a large scale. Planting a tree is a way of not only repaying our debt to Mother Earth, but also enriching the environment of the campus, the city, the country and the planet as a whole. Every CRPF campus is full of greenery, making it a model campus. At a micro level, blood donation has been undertaken by the CRPF on a regular basis in every campus on a large scale.

An Enviable Record

Despite grave provocation's, human rights violations by the CRPF are very few and far between. The force leadership has never tolerated such human rights violations on the false and mistaken pretext of 'morale'. The leadership of the CRPF is fully aware, any condonation of such willful violation of human rights will only bring discredit to the Force adversely affecting the morale. On the contrary, when such violations are dealt with firmly, the credibility of the Force increases which in turn raises the morale

of the Force. Such violations have been effectively dealt in with CRPF by amidst whom they perform their duties, they can never be effective and successful. To gain the trust and respect of the public, there is only one formula, i.e. treat the people with dignity, and treat others as you would like to be treated yourself. Respect the human rights of every individual. Any other attitude or behaviour will diminish ones own stature and personality.

Operational Achievements

The Central Reserve Police Force is the most important internal security force of the nation. The 1,80,000 strong force has rendered yeomen service throughout its glorious existence of sixty years. Its history is a saga of glory, achievement, service and sacrifice. The force has served in all theatres of operations. They fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Indian Army in the Indo-Pak Wars, the Indo-Chinese conflict and also as a part of the IPKF in the Sri Lanka operations. Wherever they were called upon to serve, they performed with admirable efficiency. CRPF is the most dependable, impartial, secular and effective force in any terrain, be it the North East, North West, high altitudes or jungles. It has proved its versatility in many operations, in fighting insurgency, terrorism, extremism and communalism.

A Unique Force

CRPF has also proved itself as a force full of compassion, by rendering appreciable service to the afflicted during natural calamities like floods, cyclones, earthquakes and railway accidents. It has endeared itself to the local population, wherever deployed. While being firm with hostile elements, the force has always functioned with a sense of service for the law abiding citizens. CRPF is also the most adaptable paramilitary force. It is comfortable working alongwith armed forces and the various State Police Forces. Its popularity with the people and the State Police taking deterrent and strong action against the violators of human rights. Its neutrality, impartiality, secularism, the readiness to serve with distinction at any time anywhere, in any situation and the spirit of selfless sacrifice have endeared the force to the entire nation. CRPF marches on serving the nation with ‘service and loyalty.’

The record of the CRPF in recognizing, respecting, preserving, protecting and furthering human rights is unparalleled for a paramilitary

force of its size and magnitude of its operations. □

PPI PROGRAMME AT HYDERABAD

BH.II in coordination with GC Hyderabad and 32 Bn organised Pulse Polio Camps in GC and nearby GC Hyderabad location for which wide publicity was given through Press and All India Radio. GC Ranga Reddy organised Pulse Polio Programme at Balaji Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Malkaram village in which 917 children were inoculated. 19 Bn CRPF organised camps at Chilkalguda, Secunderabad Elkaturthy village, Civil Hospital, Kalwakurthy village in which 1263 children were inoculated. 99 Bn RAF organised camps at Hakimpet/Singapally/ Cheninapuram/Pitala basti/MB Darga/Kawkur & Bharat Nagar in which 1527 children were inoculated. 113 Bn organised at Warangal district in which 442 children were inoculated.



Shri T.P. Das, DIGP, CRPF, Hyderabad administering Polio drops

Shri T.P. Das, DIGP CRPF Hyderabad alongwith force personnel participated in the programme and 1475 children were inoculated on Dec. 6, 1998 in 3 camps held inside and in the neighbourhood of Group Centre, CRPF Hyderabad.

OUR FIRST CHIEF

— S.C. Nirwal, Asstt. Director (Retd.)



Shri VG. KanetkarDG, CRPF (Retd.)

Who was our first Chief ? While senior officers of the Force might be aware of, officers at the middle and lower rungs of the ladder may not be knowing as to who was our first Chief, who was instrumental in putting the Force on the firm and sound footings. He was a person who dedicated his last few years in the service of this Force.

Prior to June 1963, the CRPF was under the IG of Police, Delhi assisted by only one DIGP located at Ajmer. At the HQrs of Delhi Police, there was an officer of the rank of AIG who assisted the IGP, Delhi Police in the matters relating to the CRPF. To begin with, late Shri Surendra Nath, IPS (H.P.), (who later on became Governor, of Punjab and died in a plane crash) was entrusted with the job. Subsequently, Shri R.T. Nagrani, IPS (A.P.) took over from him and he continued to look after the affairs of CRPF for a much longer period.

By the end of 1962, the strength of the CRPF had swollen from .merely 2 Bns to 12 Bns which necessitated its reorganisation into two Ranges .. one at Ajmer and the other at New Delhi. As it was becoming day-by-day difficult for the IGP, Delhi Police to take care of the CRPF units and detachments in addition to his own heavy charge of Delhi Police, he recommended to Govt., creation of the post of an independent IGP exclusively for the CRPF with HQrs at Delhi. The proposal of IGP, Delhi was duly accepted by the Govt. in early 1963.

To fill up this newly created post of IGP, an officer of 1935 batch of IP belonging to the then erstwhile Bombay Province was selected as the.IGP,' CRPF. Accordingly, he took over as such with effect from 28th June, 1963.

No sooner did he take over as the IGP, CRPF, the news spread in the entire Force to the lowest level as he was known to be very strict and a hard taskmaster. The new IGP was a smart, active and impartial officer with punctuality to the seconds. He was an officer of sedulous nature who did not spare himself in completing the task assiduously. Immediately, on taking over, he went through the CRPF Act, Rules, Manuals and various other circulars/office orders. Thereafter, he started visiting the Bn HQrs at various stations and detachment HQrs/out-posts located in Nagaland and J&K enabling him to understand the role and working conditions of the Force.

After a whirlwind tour of most of the Bn HQrs and Dett HQrs located in far flung areas in the country, he then settled down at the HQrs for a while. He constituted a small group of officers to go into all circular oders etc. and put up to him to see as to which of these had, by then, become obsolete. Important orders were redrafted by him, serially numbered as Standing Orders and issued in the form of a booklet to all the units/offices in the Force in order to regulate its day-to-day functioning. No deviation from what was laid down was permitted at any level. Subsequently, after a great deal of thought, a long Standing Order on Riot Drill was also drafted by himself and issued to all units for compliance. Whenever the Chief went out on a visit to any Unit/ Dett HQrs, he made it mandatory for himself to see the demonstration on Riot Drill exactly on the same lines as laid down. In case, he noticed any deviation, the Chief would not hesitate to take charge of the Squad and give the Demo himself. He ensured his orders to be followed implicitly by all and sundry.

Thereafter, came the turn of dress regulations in peace as well as hard areas. On the recommendation of the Chief, shorts were replaced by trousers, woollen patties by anklets, pugri (excepting on ceremonial occasions) by beret caps and heavy leather shoes (excepting on ceremonial occasions and in office) by jungle boots. Whenever, the IGP set out on tour, he used to put on the same dress as was prescribed for that particular area.

Whether it may be a training insitution or Bn HQrs/Dett HQrs, he must see the men undergoing some training or course. He would invariably ask the Commandant or Coy Comdr or the In-charge supervising the training to take charge of the squad himself and deliver the same lesson whether it was a bren-gun or sten-gun, etc. etc. He did carry an unfavourable impression if he found any officer lacking in training which he was supposed to supervise.

When at the HQrs, he always reached his chamber at 1000 hrs, have his lunch from 1300 hrs to 1340 hrs including a few minutes siesta and would return to his chair at 1340 hrs and leave the office at exact 1700 hrs. If any Complicated case file remained pending, he would carry it along to his residence to study, make his brief notes with pencil in the margin of the note-sheet and dispose the same next morning in the first hour.

He was deeply committed to the task which he daily set before himself. His notes/orders were very lucid, simple and transparent leaving no room for any ambiguity and could be understood even by a matriculate. He would take care of avoiding the use of bombastic language in office notes and communications going outside.

It was in 1967, that the Home Ministry took a decision that the IR Bns already raised by different States at the cost of Central Govt. should be merged in the CRPF. Taking over of IR Bns with lock-stock and barrel, was a tremendous and onerous task indeed. Many complex problems had cropped up relating to different terms and conditions of service adopted by the States concerned which too had to be taken care of. The IGP did solve these problems with the required audacity. When this exercise was on, the post of Director General was sanctioned by the Govt, and the first IGP, CRPF had taken over as such with effect from 3rd August, 1968.

Undoubtedly, the ex-Chief contributed a lot to the Force and meticulously maintained its traditions. He mustered and nurtured the Force from the scratch and the rank and file worked as a well-knit team like members of one family. He was methodical, systematic, impeccably honest and his orders/decisions were unambiguous. He did ensure that his actions should not only be just, fair and impartial but appeared to be as such. He was above board and never allowed his position to be compromised with time-tested principle wedded to service and duties.

Coming to the question as to who was our first Chief, he was Mr. V.G. Kanetkar, IP. He has settled down at Pune and now 87 years old. We, associated with the CRPF, pray and wish him good health and long life.

YOUTH RESCUED



CRPF personnel alongwith the Youth rescued from Bodo insurgents at Kamrup Distt. Assam

On Sept. 21, 1998 at about 1900 hrs, CRPF alongwith Civil Police representative while on patrolling duty in Village Sindhari Gopha area (District Kamrup, Assam), noticing 3/4 persons moving suspiciously challenged them and were fired upon by the group. The fire was retaliated. The miscreants on the face of retaliation by CRPF took to their heels taking advantage of the darkness. The area was searched and one kidnapped youth namely Deepak Kumar aged 27 years, S/o Krishna Kumar, a resident of Salukuchi (Kamrup), was rescued from a hut and one country made air pistol, a bag and few clothing items were also recovered.

On the spot interrogation of the kidnapped youth revealed that he was kidnapped by some suspected Bodo insurgents demanding a ransom of Rs. 20 lakhs from his parents. FIR has been lodged in PS:Changsari. The rescued youth and recovered items have also been handed over to the said PS.

Creches in All CRPF Group Centres

The Central Reserve Police Force has decided to open a creche each in its all Group Centres through out the country where Family Welfare Centres are functional. In addition, one creche each will be opened at the locations of 88 and 135 Mahila Battalions for the benefit of Mahila personnel of the Force.

The aim and object for opening/running of a creche in each Group Centre is to enable working women to keep their babies in creche during the office hours. A Governing Body under the Chairmanship of Addl. DIGP of each Group Centre has been constituted to administer the CRPF Creche Fund. The decision has been hailed by the Rank and File of the Force.

RISK FUND BENEFITS

A total sum of Rs. 13,80,000/- has been paid to the next of kin of 23 personnel in the month of December '98 from risk (premia) fund.



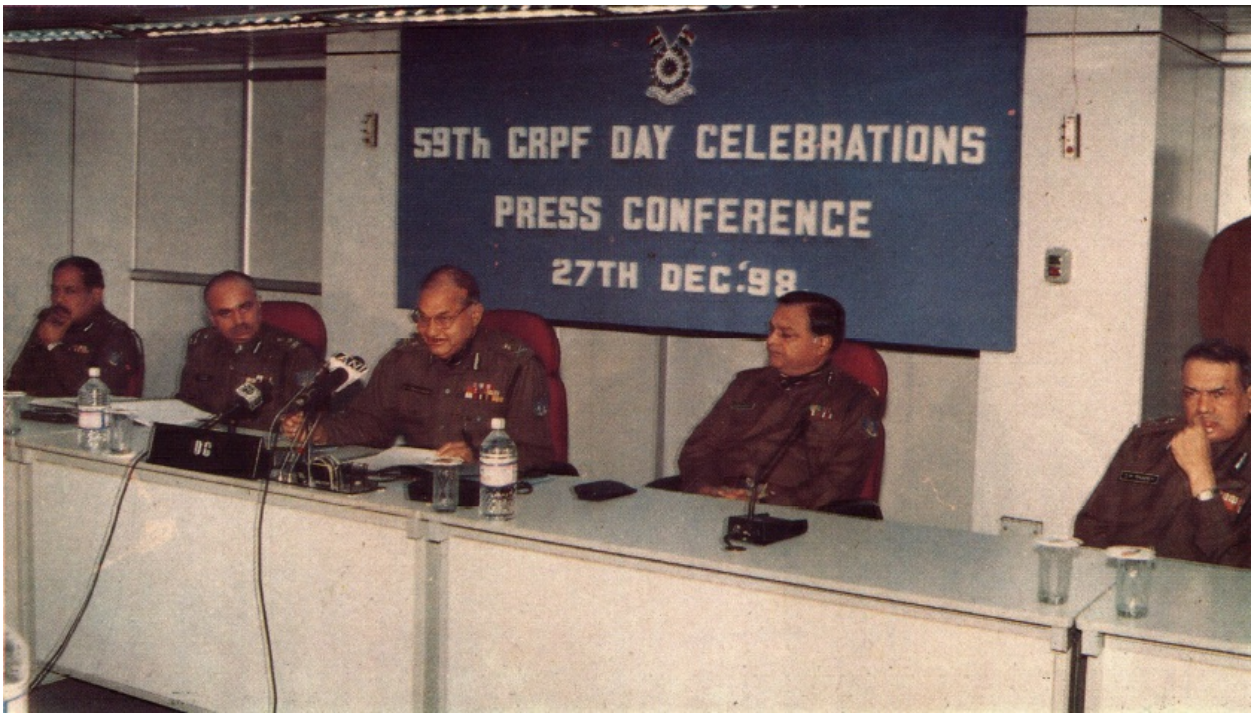
Shri M.N. Sabharwaly DG, CRPF inaugurating the Administrative Block of GC Bangalore on 20th Nov., 1998



CRPF organised Pulse Polio Immunisation Camp at Imphal



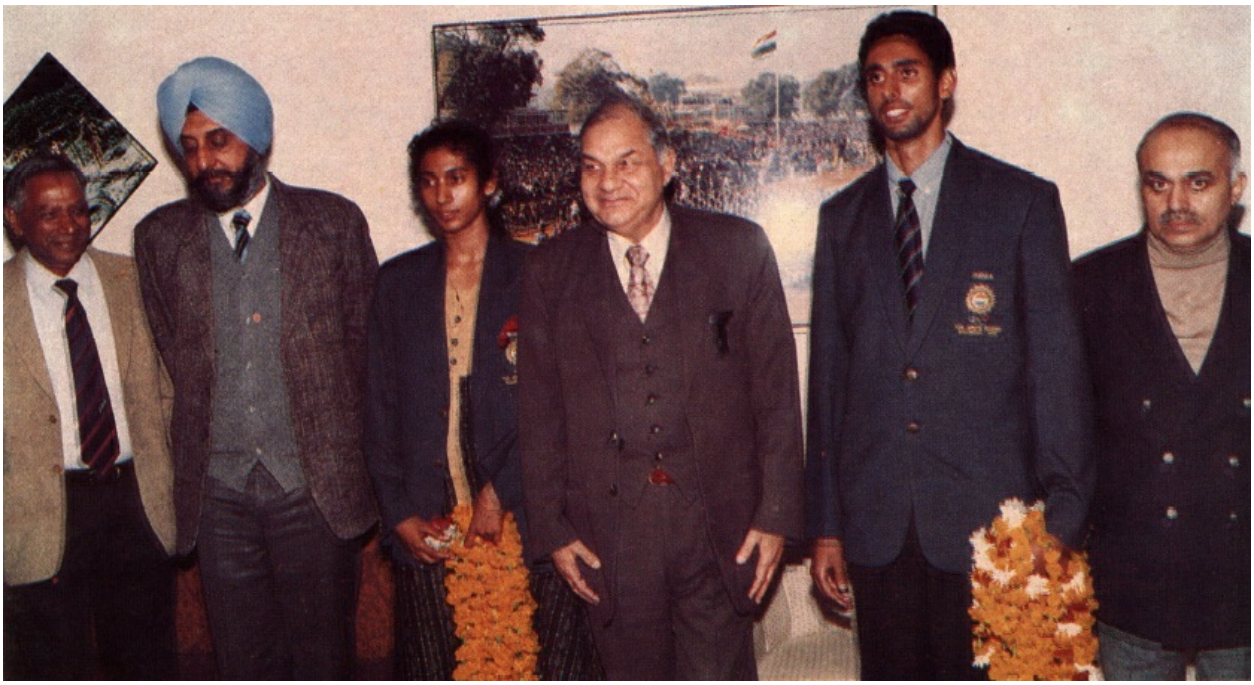
Shri L.K. Advani, the Union Home Minister releasing coffee table book on the occasion of 59th CRPF anniversary



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG CRPF addressing the Press Conference organised at Force HQrs on 27th Dec, 1998



Shri M.N. Sahharwal, DG, CRPF presenting the best marching contingent trophy to Shri Tashi Dawa, IGP RAF



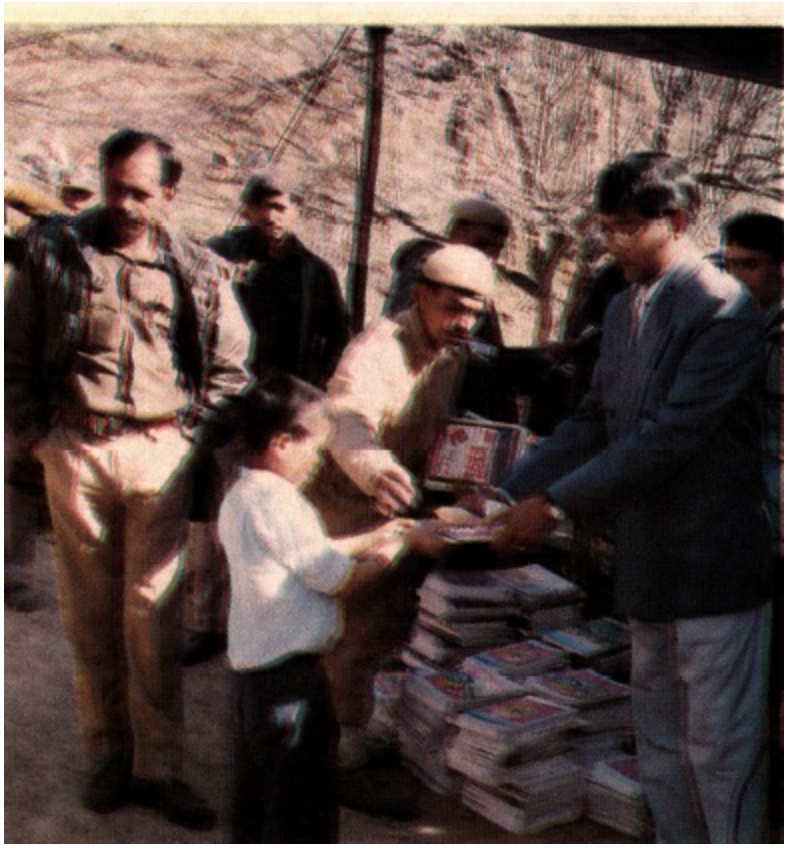
Shri M.N. Sahharwal DG CRPF honoured Jincy Philip and Paramjit Singh the star athletes of CRPF for their performance in Asiad •



"Kharagam" dance performed by CRPF personnel of GC, Avadi during Passing Out Parade of 349th Batch of constable (recruits) of RTG-II, CRPF, Avadi held on 16.11.98

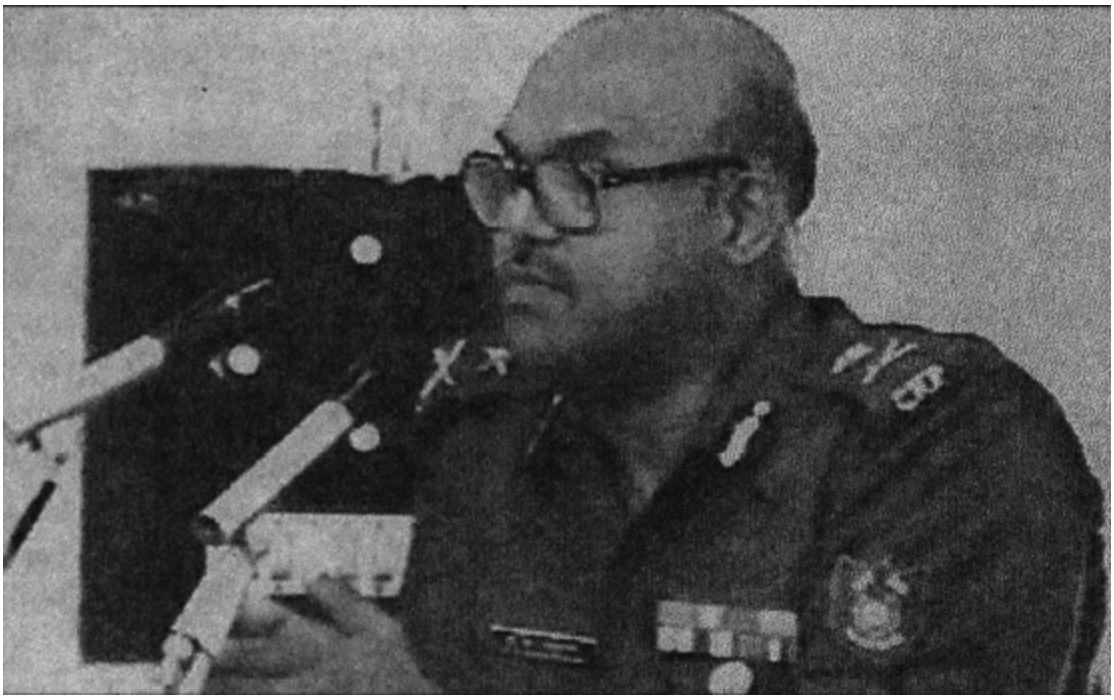


Shri R.K. Sharma, DIGP (Ops) Dimapur addressing the gathering after inaugurating the Pulse Polio immunisation Camp at Dimapur



Shri Sailendra Kumar SDM Bhadarwah distributing study materials to needy students at Bheja, Doda distt, as a part of civic action programme organised by 109 Bn, CRPF. Shri Y. V.K. Reddy, Comdt. 109 Bn is also seen

Sector Medical Officers' Conference at Guwahati



Shri P.N. Ramakrishnan, IGP, NES addressing the gathering after inaugurating Sector Medical Officers' conference at Guwahati

The Medical Officers' Conference of the North Eastern Sector was held on Nov. 28 and 29, 1998 at Guwahati. It was inaugurated by IGP NES, CRPF Shri P.N. Ramakrishnan. This is the first Sector Medical professional Conference.

The main objectives of this Conference and CME (Continuing Medical Education) Programme are to share and disseminate the experience and current knowledge and to update the knowledge amongst the Medical professionals. The Central Reserve Police Force is deployed in the far flung remote areas of North East region. The CRPF personnel posted in this region are prone to various diseases prevalent in such areas. Further due to increasing terrorism and insurgency they are always exposed to gunshot injuries, Bomb blasts etc. and due to this the Jawans lose their lives inspite of best possible treatment provided.

The Medical Officers of CRPF when posted in the Bn, in remote areas have to do challenging jobs in rendering medical services to the force personnel. They have to attend the patients at the place of their deployment in the remote areas, where no other medical facilities are available. They remain isolated from the advanced centres of excellence, where a doctor

usually finds the opportunity to update the professional knowledge. In such situations it becomes much more important to remain well versed with the current knowledge of medicare so that immediate, proper and efficient treatment can be provided to personnel.

The learned experts in various fields were invited from institutions like INS, GMC and Army hospital during the conference and they dwelt upon various important Health subjects, particularly health related issues, peculiar to CRPF. The subject discussed were management of acute Ml, Intervention to Cardiology, Non-pharmacological management of hypertension, early predictors of Cardio Vascular Morbidity, Hormone Replacement Therapy, Osteoporosis, First hand management of Burn and Blast injuries, some innovative concepts in management of open wound, managing acute psychotic episode, alcohol dependence with special reference to CRPF. The NMEP protocol for presumptive and radial treatment, management of complicated malaria, some innovative concepts in malaria control, laboratory diagnosis of Malaria, Diabetes mellitus, Novel compounds for NIDDM, Management of hyperglycemic emergencies, Diabetic Retinopathy and its management, Nephrogenic diabetic insidious, Glycazide promising sulfonylures, Molecular Biology and viral markers, Chronic sequel of viral hepatitis and its prevention, Treatment of Chronic hepatitis. Fulmimant hepatic failure and its management, Basic concepts of CPBR, CPBR at hospital, Basic neonatal resuscitation, Rationale and choice in short term chemotherapy in Tuberculosis, Glucose phosphate Denydrogenase (G 6 PD) deficiency, Pathophysiology of Bronchial Asthma, Current protocol in management of Bronchial Asthma, AIDS awareness among CRPF hospital staff a study, A comparative study on the effect of two synthetic molecules on Acceleration of labor.

The medical Officers of Base Hospital-Ill, GC, KKT and Bns of the NE Sector participated in the Conference. There were active deliberations and active participation by all Medical Officers.

It is felt that this two day conference was very useful and will go a long way in achieving the objectives of gaining up to date advance knowledge where health related issues peculiar to CRPF were discussed.

Civic Action Programme by 42 Bn



Shri Jallaludin Kazi, MLA Inderwal distributing study materials to students as a part of civic action programme organised by 42 Bn CRPF. Shri R.P.S. Rana, Commandant, 42 Bn is also seen

A Pre Medical Camp was or ganised by the officers and men of 42 Bn CRPF at Kahara Village, Distt. Doda on Dec. 4 last. Shri Jallaludin Kazi, MLA Inderwal inaugurated the medical camp and distributed reading and study materials to poor students. Shri R.P.S. Rana Comandant, 42 Bn welcomed the visitors. The camp was well attended by a large number of villagers from remote areas in and around Kahara. Representatives of Social and Political parties and other Govt. officials, Shri Lalit Rai CO-17 RR alongwith unit officers were also present in the camp. Shri Kazi addressed the people gathered on the occasion and highlighted the steps taken by the CRPF for providing free medicines to the people living in backward and far-flung areas of the state. He also expressed his gratitude to the CRPF for organising such programme which enhance the harmony among people of the area irrespective of Caste or creed.

4 Govt. Doctors of Distt. Doda Dr. B.L. Bhardwaj Prem Nagar, Dr. Puran Chand Gandoh, Dr. Satial Manhas Thathri, Dr. Chandra Prakash Assar, Dr. D. Pingua, 42 Bn and Dr. A. George 109 Bn extended their full co-operation for the grand success of the camp. About 1000 people suffering from various ailments were examined and free medicines worth Rs. 40,000 were distributed among the poor and needy patients.

Simultaneously, reading/ study materials worth Rs. 10,000 were also

distributed among 1100 poor students of Primary/Middle Schools located in and around the villages of Kahara.

Civic Action Programme in Doda Dist. (J&K)

As a part of civic action programme launched by the CRPF in the State of J&K, 109 Bn CRPF organised a week long civic action programme from 23.11.98 to 29.11.98 in Bhadarwah Tehsil of Doda Dist. (J&K) which is popularly known as “Chotta Kashmir” OR “the Switzerland of India”.

The programme commenced with opening of a sub junior level sports meet for Boys and Girls below 14 years at Govt. Degree College ground Bhadarwah on 23.11.98 followed by a Medical Camp, combined with distribution of study materials to poor and needy children at Beja Village on 25.11.98. The week long programme culminated with a colourful prize distribution and closing ceremony on 29.11.98 at Degree College ground Bhadarwah.

The programmes were attended by prominent citizens, peace committee members and officials of various deptts of J&K Govt. Shri Muneer Khan, SSP, Doda, Col. K Ramachandran, Commandant of 25 RR, Shri RPS Rana, CO of 42 Bn, CRPF, Major Gautam CO. of 18 Jat, Shri Shailendra Kumar, SDM Bhadarwah, Shri K.L. Bhagat, Addl. SP. Bhadarwah and others were prominent among the invitees.

New Quarter Guard and Office Block at GC CRPF Bangalore



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF inaugurating the quarter guard and administrative Block at GC Bangalore. Smt. Vimla Mehra DIGP Bangalore is also seen

About 98 percent of CRPF has been deployed in various parts of the country. Inaugurating the newly .constructed quarter Guard and administrative Block of Group Centre, CRPF Bangalore on Nov. 20, 1998 Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG CRPF said that as much as 84 percent of the Force has been concentrated in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern states to fight terrorism and insurgency.

Shri A. Pattanaik, IGP, S/S, CRPF, Hyderabad gave the welcome speech. Shri H.K.L. Mehta, C.E. of CPWD South Zone also spoke on the occasion. Senior Police Officers and a large number of gathering in different disciplines participated in the function. The function concluded with vote of thanks by Smt. Vimla Mehra, DIGP CRPF Bangalore.'

Passing-out Ceremony at Avadi



Shri A. Ravindranath, DGP (Trg) Tamil Nadu Police taking salute in the passing out Parade of 248th Batch of CT (Recruits) at RTC-II CRPF Avadi on 26.9.98

As many as 500 constable recruits to the CRPF passed out of RTC-2 of the Force located at Avadi on Sept. 26, 1998.

Rt. Ramesh Kumar of GC, Jallandhar was selected best allround trainee. Rt. Arun Kumar Pathak of GG, Hyderabad, was adjudged best indoor trainee while Rt. Girish Singh Rawat of GC, Lucknow, excelled in outdoor events.

More than a fifth of the recruits were from Uttar Pradesh (104), followed by Haryana (66) and Bihar (60). As many as 24 recruits from Tamil Nadu were also part of the 348th batch which passed out.

Mr. A. Ravindranath, DGP (Training) Tamilnadu Police reviewed the parade. In his address he highly appreciated the role of CRPF in combating terrorism and insurgency in various parts of the country. “It is an excellent parade with glorious performance. The men performed very well” he reviewed.

Another passing out parade of CRPF constables (Batch No. 349) was held on Nov. 16, 1998 at RTC-II, CRPF, Avadi.

695 Recruits participated in this parade after successful completion of 9 months training.

Shri R. Rajagopalan, Director General of Police and Chairman of Tamil

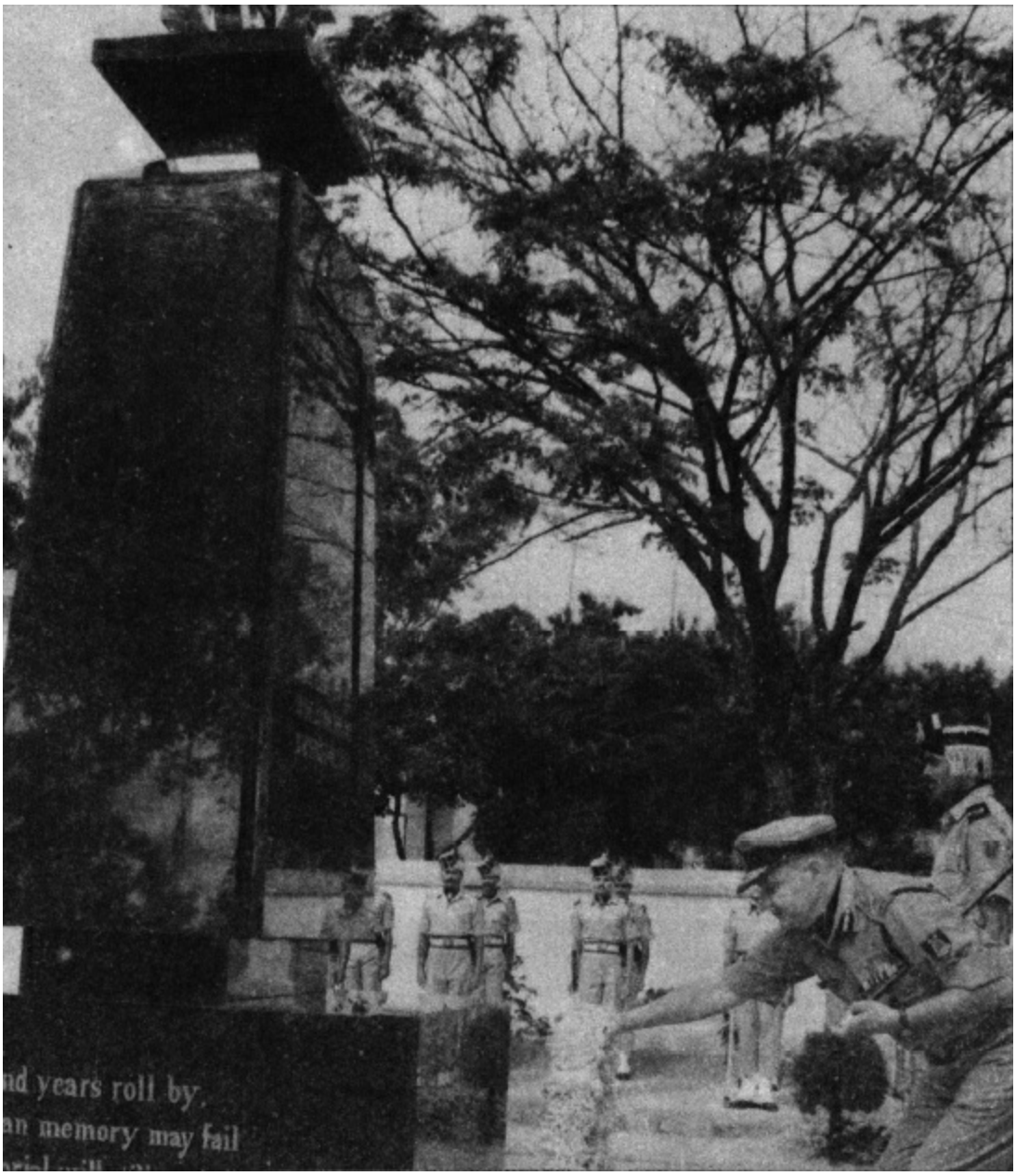
Nadu Police Housing Board witnessed the parade and took salute. He also presented the prizes to the winners of Best Indoor, Best Outdoor and all-round Best in their training.

Addl. DIGP, Shri Jagdish Chandran and Principal Shri P.M. Ramalingam and other senior Police Officers were present in the function.

Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme

Pulse Polio Immunisation programme was conducted in GC, CRPF Camp Gurgaon along with Udyog Vihar Gurgaon, Choti Mata Mandir Gurgaon and Mobile team for Slum Areas. It was inaugurated by Dr. R.K. Pradhan CMO. 1718 Children were vaccinated. It was successful due to full Co-operation extended by Shri M.S. Yadav Addl. DIGP of GC Gurgaon and Dr. Dinesh Pithauria and Hospital staff.

Martyr's Memorial at Group Centre CRPF, Hyderabad



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF paying floral tributes to the Martyr's memorial at GC Hyderabad after inaugurating the same

An impressive Martyr's Me morial constructed at Group Centre, CRPF, Hyderabad to commemorate those gallant personnel of CRPF, who sacrificed their lives at the altar of duty, while combating extremists and subversive elements, was inaugurated by Shri M.N. Sabharwal DG CRPF on Oct. 12, 1998.

Shri Sabharwal briefed about the gallant personnel of GC Hyderabad,

who laid down their lives while on active duty. He placed a wreath at the Martyr's memorial and paid salutation to the tune of 'Abide with me' played by the Brass band.

Secondary School Building Inaugurated

The Secondary School building of CRPF School was inaugurated by Shri M.N. Sabharwal DG CRPF on Oct. 12, 1998 at Jawahar Nagar, Secundrabad. A cultural programme by the CRPF school children was organised on the occasion. CRPF officers and other dignitaries were present.

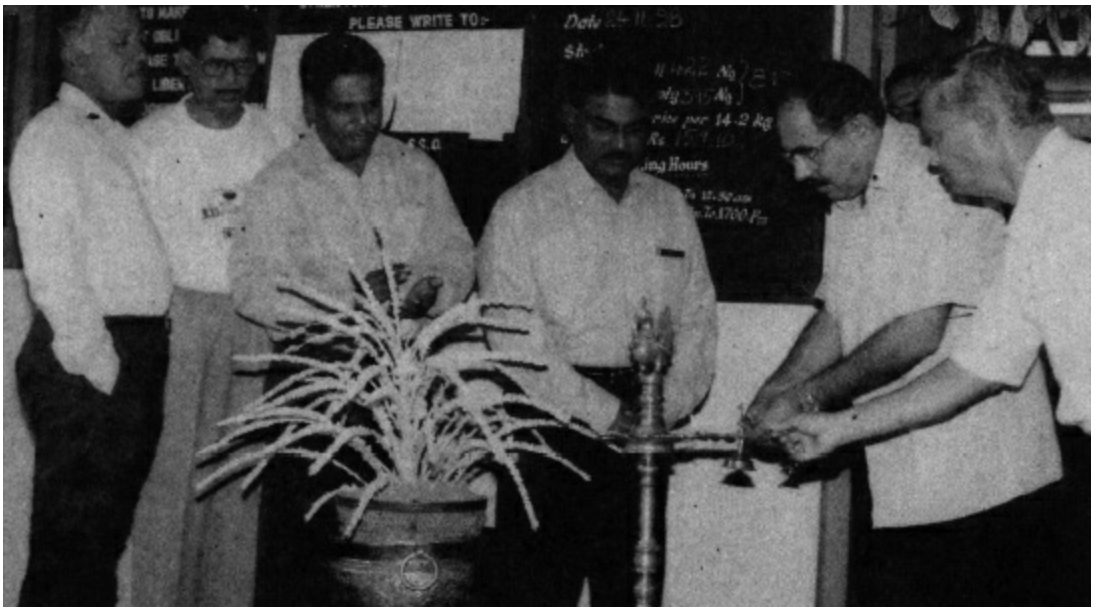
It is to be mentioned here that an ambitious project of over 7 crore rupees has been adopted by the CRPF Educational Society to build the infrastructure essential for a modern Residential Public School like CRPF Public School, Rohini, New Delhi, adjacent to Group Centre, CRPF Ranga Reddy during 1996 to cater the needs of the Force personnel from the Southern and Central India ' States. Almost all buildings of this modern public school has been completed and at present classes from KG to VI being run with the capacity of 250 students besides hostel facilities to students from classes III to VI.



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF inaugurating the Secondary School Building of CRPF School at Jawahar Nagar, Ranga Reddy

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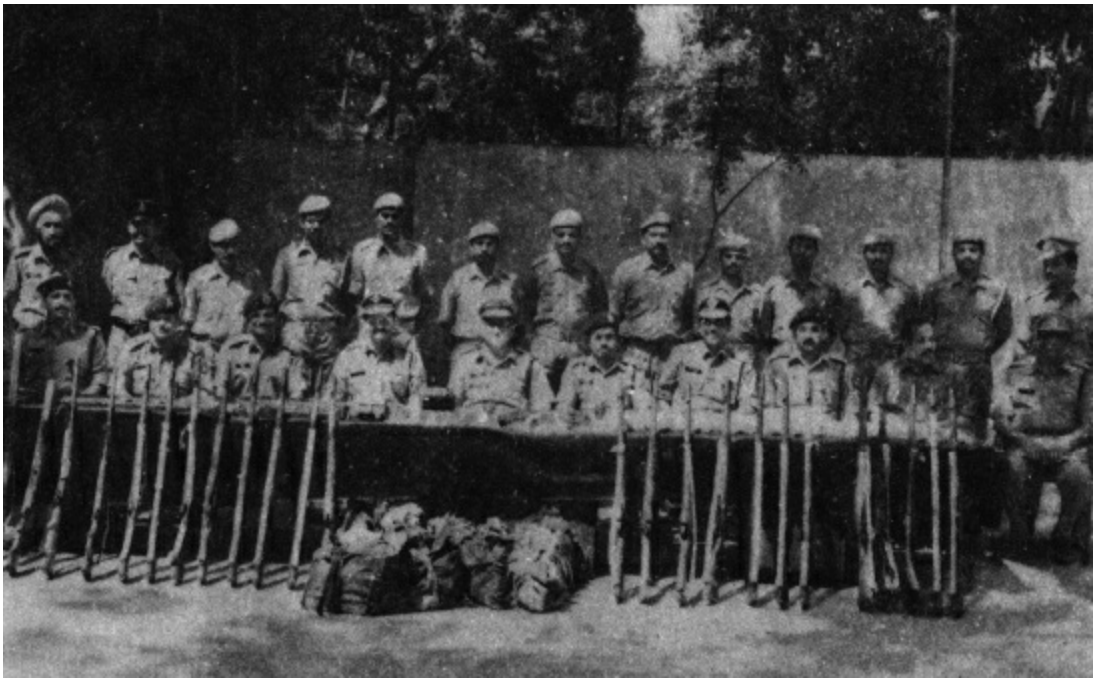
Installation of Personal Computer for CRPF Gas Agency



Shri P. Damodaran ADIGP, GC PPM lighting the lamp on the occasion of inaugural function of personal computer in CRPF gas agency, PPM

The Computer system in the CRPF gas agency Pallipuram was inaugurated by Shri P. Damodaran, Addl. DIGP, GC PPM. Apart from Senior Officers of BPCL, this function was attended by all officers, men and their families of this Station. Prob-ably, CRPF Gas Agency Pallipuram may be the first, to introduce such Computer system.

THE FEAT OF CRPF PERSONNEL IN ANDHRA PRADESH



DGP, A ndhra Pradesh Shri H.J. Dora, 1GPS/S, CRPFShriA. Pattanayak, DIGP, CRPFHyd. Shri T.P. Das and Comdt. 32 Bn Shri RM. Khan and other officers and Jawans seen herewith arms/amn.s recovered by C/32 Bn CRPF on 18.10.98

On Oct. 17, 1998 a strong group of armed PWG Naxalites, raided Yadgirigutta Police Station (Nalgonda District, A.P.) and looted most of the arms/ammunition before blasting the P.S. building. Following the daring attack, all CRPF posts were alerted and were utilised for combing/ambush operations. Within 48 hours of the attack, on Oct. 18,1998 at about 2200 hrs a Police SI and two sections of C/ 32, CRPF confronted about 22 armed

Naxalites travelling in a tractor while lying in ambush between Nagdoompally and Gurraladandi villages in Bibinagar P.S. limits. The CRPF personnel showed exceptional courage and incredible presence of mind in countering fire from the Naxalites for about one hour. Two important Naxalites including Mukka Venkateswarlu (District Committee Secretary) were killed in the encounter, 17 Muskets, 3 - .303 rifles, 1- .38 revolver, 1- 9mm Pistol, 1 Country made Pistol, 3 DBBL Guns, 3 Grenades, 1 SLR Magazine, 2 A.K. 47 Magazines and 1 VHF set were recovered from the tractor after the encounter. Most of the weapons looted from Yadgirigutta P.S. were recovered. The action by CRPF was highly appreciated by the State Administration.

LPG Gas Agency at 100 Bn RAF



Shri Mahnoob Alam, DIGP RAF inaugurating the LPG Gas Agency at 100 Bn RAF HQrs, Vastral, Ahmedabad

100 Bn, RAF, with its HQrs at Vastral, Ahmedabad is first Bn. in CRPF and RAF to have its full fledgedGas Agency of M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. The Gas Agency was inaugurated by Shri Mahboob Alam, DIGP. RAF on Nov. 24, 1998 in a colourful function organised at

Ahmedabad. Shri Aftab Ahmed Khan, Commandant -100 Bn, RAF presided over it. This agency is authorised to issue 700 Gas connection to Bn personnel. This has also facilitated the issue of Gas to the ORs Messess and SOs Mess as well as to the family members of Unit personnel. Unit personnel will be able to get their Gas connections transferred to the choice of their place/posting.

CRPF CONDUCTS PPI PROGRAMME



CRPF organised Pulse Polio Immunisation camp at Imphal

As a part of National Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme Group Centre, CRPF Imphal organised camps at Iroishomba and Taobungkhok villages apart from setting up immunization drive at Group Centre, CRPF Langjung

The CRPF has rich traditions of helping people during natural calamities and for pursuing National cause. CRPF is also known for its peace time activities and has won laurels both from State as well as Central Government. The entire process of immunization was undertaken by CRPF Units deployed across the country and for this purpose a monitoring cell was set up at its Directorate at Delhi.

The Pulse Polio Immunisation drive has been organised under the guidance of Shri M. Mohan Raj, IGP, Manipur & Nagaland Sector. Shri K. Govindas Singh, Minister for Power, Govt. of Manipur inaugurated the Polio immunization camp. The camp was held under the supervision of DIGR CRPF Imphal, Shri C.S. Brar, Shri Ashok Munshi, Comdt. GC CRPF Imphal Dr. H.R. Raghavan, CMO and with their team of officers who evinced a dedicated interest in the successful conduction of Pulse Polio programme.

AYYAPPA SWAMY POOJA CELEBRATED

Ayyappa Swamy Maha Pooja was celebrated at Camp premises of Group Centre, Jharodakalan on Jan 3, '99. The important "Thalapoli" procession (Shobhayatra with Arthi) was lit by Shri Ramesh Gurbani, Commandant 1 Signal Battalion CRPR Huge crowd of the highly emotional devotees gathered in festive mood to celeberate the spectacular occassion irrespective of region, caste and creed. More than 100 female babies of 5 to 10 years of age were paced their steps with the rhythemic beating of impressive Kerala's band "PANCHAVADYAM". Beautifully decorated procession vehicle was ornamented by traditionally costumed female babies who were showering pushparchana to the holy feet of Idol of the Lord throughout the procession.

The auspicious Pooja celebra-tions were concluded with "Mahadeeparadhana" and bang of fire works.

CRPF'S PPI PROGRAMME AT DIMAPUR

The CRPF organised Pulse Polio Immunisation programmes in 16 different booths in Dimapur on December 6 last during which altogether 3591 children we're administered polio drops.

The DIGP, CRPF Dimapur R.K. Sharma while inaugurating a PPI Camp at Dimapur, said there was tremendous social mobilisation throughout the country to eradicate the disease.

Expressing happiness over the people's consciousness and initiative against the disease, the DIGP also sought more public co-operation in civic functions to be organised by CRPF in future.

Mr. Sharma also visited other camps organised by CRPF in Dimapur town.

Inter Battalion Athletic Championship



Shri CM. Pandey, IGP, CRPF Srinagar presenting trophies to winner teams in the Inter Battalion Athletic Championship"

The closing ceremony of In ter Battalion Athletic Championship of the valley based CRPF Units was held in Bakshi Stadium on Oct. 24, 1998. Shri CM. Pandey, IGP CRPF Srinagar was the chief guest.

Constable Rafiq Ali of 69th Battalion was declared the best athlete. Ct D.P. Yadav emerged as the fastest runner in the valley. 69 Battalion was

adjudged the over all best Bn. The chief guest distributed prizes amongst the winners.

The grand occasion was attended by Army, BSF, Police and civil officials apart from CRPF officers.

Shri Kirpal Singh, Commandant, 69 Bn. CRPF highly appreciated the performance of athletes and encouraged them to do better in future.

They are no More

We offer our our deep con dolence to the grieved families of following CRPF personnel who lost their lives during the month of November and December, 1998.

HC Anand Prakash Shukla (GC JSR), Ct'Md. Anwar Hussain (111 Bn), HC U.S. Upaddhayay (10 Bn.), Ct/Dvr Mahesh Chand (40 Bn.), Insp/ RO Ram Kanwar (4th Sig. Bn), Ct Dulal Chand Jha (125 Bn), HC/RO Indraj Singh (3rd Sig. Bn), Ct Hari Mohan Ram (31 Bn), Ct KKabadagi (45 Bn), Ct/ Tlr Suresh Kr. Singh (GC Gty), LNK/FTRSube Singh (GCJSR), HC Chetram (126 Bn), Ct Lalji Sharma (11 Bn), S/K K.A. Thankappan (110 Bn), Insp (M) S.C. Saxena (GC Alld), SM/OS Bhola Ram (GC BTB), HC S.N. Bhoi (66 Bn), Ct Onkar Singh (49 Bn), Ct. M.S. Miya (GCJSR), SI Baldev Singh (82 Bn), Ct Subash Chandar (9 Bn), SI Pema Lama (65 Bn), Ct Prahlad Singh (46 Bn), HC Sadanad Mishra (43 Bn), Cook Ranjeet Singh (125 Bn), Ct Satyendra Talukdar (49 Bn).

HC Ramji Pd. Yadav (41 Bn), Ct/Dvr D.S. Behra (83 Bn), W/M Bal Mukund (63 Bn), HC Ram Naresh (58 Bn), CT Harihar Sahoo (94 Bn), HC S.A. Khan (100 Bn), HC Ratti Ram (113 Bn), L/NK A.K. Mishra (4th Sig. Bn), HC Ramji Yadav (36 Bn), Ct Rajendra Pd Ram (48 Bn), L/ NK Ram Kumar (97 Bn), HC Ram Kumar Kindo (104 Bn), HC Anil Karkatta (21 Bn), HC/RO Kailash Chand (3rd Sig. Bn), Ct Md. Maruf Khan (27 Bn), L/ NK/Dvr L.S. Negi (65 Bn), HC Kartik Mech (1st Sig. Bn), Ct. Rohitash Singh (GC-II Ajm), Cook T.V.M. Nair (90 Bn), and Gt./Tlr Munabar Khan (GC NMH)

ROLE OF CALCIUM IN PREECLAMPSIA

Dr A. Verma, CMO GC Nagpur

Pre-eclampsia a dreaded syndrome with persistent hypertension of atleast 140/90 mm of Hg. after 20 weeks of gestation plus proteinuria greater than 300 mg/24 hours and associated pedal oedema. Most commonly Calcium, Magnesium, Zinc, Vitamin D and proteins are the nutrients involved with the pathophysiology of preeclampsia.

To obtain an optimal pregnancy outcome, balanced supplement of micronutrients, such as calcium, magnesium, zinc, folic acid, vitamins etc, should be made available to all pregnant women. Balanced calcium supplement during pregnancy helps to prevent pre-eclampsia, and thereby prevents following pregnancy induced diseases viz. and other diseases related to foetal growth and development.

1. Pregnancy induced hypertension.
2. Miscarriages.
3. Pre-term births.
4. Low birth weight

Calcium supplement during pregnancy leads to substantial reduction in both the systolic as well as the diastolic blood pressure, thereby lowering the incidence of pre-eclampsia. Calcium is more effective in lowering maternal blood pressure than the routine use of low dose aspirin.

Thus if we can prevent the pregnancy induced hypertension and other diseases by supplement of calcium. We can also prevent all the related diseases viz pre-term births, low birth weights, miscarriages and diseaase related to foetal growth and development by preventing preeclampsia.

REFERENCES :

1. C.S. Dawn hypothesis of preeclampsia.

2. Editorial section by Dr. S.N. Daftry of Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology of India 1998.

3. The collaborative low dose Aspirin study in pregnancy (CLASP 1994)

CRPF TAKES FEW STEPS TODAY FOR FUTURE TO WALK WITH CONFIDENCE FOR TOMORROW

When militancy cripples the peace of society in J&K CRPF fights with will and valour. When diseases cripple society CRPF responds with civic action programme, here comes the pulse polio campaign.

Polio virus has crippled the lives of millions of children. There is no cure for polio-only prevention. There are so many developing countries like Brazil which are free from polio.

Our vision India should be free from polio by the year 2000, so that with every child free from polio we can make a strong nation.

To help the villagers and sub urban population near Bantalab Group Centre Jammu CRPF set up a pulse polio centre at Bantalab on Dec. 6, '98. It was inaugurated by Shri P.P.S. Sidhu, IGP, CRPF, Jammu by administering the first dose to an infant. Shri R.C. Puri, DIGP, Shri Ramesh Chander Addl. DIGP, GC, CRPF, Bantalab were also present. Dr. K. Mahapatra CMO Incharge with his team of doctors and staff took active part in successfully organising the camp. The officers of GC, Bantalab and men actively helped the public in immunization of their children. There was a great zeal and enthusiasm amongst the public. About 2500 doses of pulse polio were administered in the 1st stage. 18 such pulse polio centres were organised by CRPF in Jammu and far flung areas of Bhadarwah, Kishtwar, Rajouri, Poonch and Udhampur so that pulse polio immunisation could be administered to the children in far flung and remote areas of Jammu Division. CRPF like the previous years, once again has shown its commitment to the national cause, both in civic action as well as in curbing

militancy.



RIOTS AND DISORDERS

-T.G.L. Iyer, Ex-DG, CRPF

Riots and disorders always adversely affect Police Community relations. As we are all aware, public co-operation is the bed work on which the success of Police operations depend. The subject is ponderous and highly debatable. There is a great deal of help forthcoming in certain areas like anti-dacoity operations, traffic enforcement etc. but as a lice said to the Red Queen in Lewis Corroll's famous and beautiful book "It takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place". The Police are on their eternal run incredible it may seem, but it is true that the threat menacingly advances like an avalanche posing persistent problems dwarfing the police in size and stature. The erosion in Public confidence is rapid whereas its building up is gradual and slow. Riots and disorders apart from multiplying the problems of the police build up antagonism in the Public at an astonishingly galloping speed. It shall therefore be the endeavour of all Policemen to diffuse tension so that confrontation is avoided. The social tensions generally have no relevance to police duties but when problem erupts it becomes the responsibility of the department whether it is palatable or not. So long as the community fosters violence, police have to live with it, deal with it and prevent escalation as far as possible.

There is no fixed formula to deal with riot situations. There could be only attempts to diffuse the situation so that tension is reduced to the minimum. All issues which relate to violence s.tart somewhere due to social conflicts. Whether it is student, labour, aggrarian or urban, the tension starts due to conflicts between groups. Saneness will be feeble; Senility will be high

leading to a relentless mobilisation of human energy ready to explode at small provocations. Such symptoms have to be promptly diagnosed and steps taken to call the groups for a dialogue to decrease tension. For every problem there is some solution but nothing is ready-made as answers will emerge during discussions only. The heat that is generated has to be lowered and light has to be shown to the parties confronting each other. Mostly Government is involved in the confrontation to carry out a certain policy or enforce a certain legislation, or mandate. Since agreement on any policy could not be hundred percent, manifestation of dissatisfaction spills over to the streets posing a law and order problem to the police. In fact, in our country the tendency has been to wait till all problems come to a flash point compelling events to be dealt with by the enforcement authorities. This is one of the reasons why there is increasing volume of violence all over as we march on towards the unknown future. As there is no invented formula to deal with human beings preparations are unexceptionable and necessary to deal with developing situations. The suggestive remedies are (i) Dialogues with the parties in conflict. (ii) Persuade settlement if there is any meeting point during discussions. (iii) If settlement is not possible start preparing to meet the situation by mobilising resources. (iv) After mobilising resources additional reinforcement may be obtained if necessary. (v) Optimisation of the resources is possible only by good judicious deployment, briefing and ensuring maximum productivity of manpower and material. (vi) To deal with any situation intelligence collection is paramount as this alone would give the guidelines for preparation of strategy. (vii) Whenever operations become unavoidable/ inevitable leadership plays a very vital role in erecting a viable and credible system to meet the onslaught of events with equanimity, courage, devotion and dedication. It also keeps action within the framework of accepted norms and prevents excesses. (viii) After the objective is achieved quick withdrawal is very essential to normalise situation and (ix) Postmortem of incident is necessary to draw up guidelines for the future.

As human beings react differently in identical situations precedence cannot offer rigid guidelines except as possible parameters in drawing up a strategy. Every situation will require ingenuity, innovation and implict skill in identifying the malady and charting out a clear course with a clear design to deal with the developing situation. When there is no clear direction in planning the strategy by the leader, events regulate the situation resulting in

sterile management giving the control to undesirable, cunning, calculative straps. Such a catastrophe can be prevented only by putting a good leader at the head of the police force dealing with the situation. By good management and strategy a seemingly imminent defeat could be turned into a victory. Apart from the human factor there are other environmental ingredients which decide the fate of the riot situation. This would include (i) Proper deployment of manpower (ii) correct use of equipment available and (iii) timely intervention if required and neutrality during the operations.

Police community relations get disrupted when the police get involved in riot situations. To repair the damage it takes a painful prolonged time. It is therefore, imperative that there should be an intrinsic desire to diffuse the situation at the start. But when action becomes unavoidable it should be channelised in such a way that minimum hurt is inflicted on the community. This alone would ensure prevention of total loss of community support and preservation of continuous organic link between the Police and the community.

In Police, the rewards are always negative. The victory lies in warding off disaster. The professional career of a policemen is like a minefield ready to explode at the slightest friction. The mind therefore could not be shackled and there is no room for self-pity and lowering ones won esteem. He is alone keeping the banner aloft till taken over by the successor. The fascinating part of the police profession is its cruel uncertainity, fierce competition and the lurking doubt whether you will reach the destination or not. Salute to the profession which offers no rewards but plenty of punishment and offers the greatest opportunity to strengthen the mind, attitude and philosophy for a difficult survival.

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28 DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDALS TO CRPF

Twenty Eight Officers and Jawans of Central Reserve police Force have been awarded President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service and Police Medal for Meritorious Service by the President of India on the occasion of Republic Day 1999.

President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service has been awarded to 3 officers while Police Medal for Meritorious Serivice to 25. The awardees

are as under :

President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Shri Nagendra Singh, Commandant 34 Battalion, Shri S.S. Sandhu, Commandant 73 Bn. and Inspector Ghisa Ram, 66 Battalion.

President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service

Shri T.R. Das, DIGP, Hyderabad, Shri Daljit Singh, Addl. DIGP, O/o IG Bihar Sector, Shri Pushkar Singh, Commandant (110 Bn); Shri Paramjit Singh, Commandant (106 RAF); Shri Pooran Singh, Commandant (68 Bn); Shri R.R Singh, Commandant (40 Bn); Shri C.P Sharma, Dy. Commandant (Group Centre Hyderabad); Shri Raj Singh Yadav, Dy. Commandant (GC Hyderabad); Shri D.C. Khulbe, Dy. Commandant, Directorate General; Shri M.R. Shekawat, Dy. Commandant (22 Bn); Shri J. Rajendran, Dy. Commandant (Central Training College-ll); Shri Naizu Khan, Asstt. Commandant (103 RAF Bn); Shri Dhaneswar Jha, Asstt. Commandant (116 Bn); Subedar Major Ramappa Kudagi (91 Bn); Inspector Dilip Singh (103 RAF Bn); Inspector Mohan Lal Jaswal (34 Bn); Inspector Mam Chand (127 Bn); Sub-Inspector Nahar Singh (58 Bn); SI Kanwar Singh (20 Bn); SI M.N. Joshi (22 Bn); SI C.B. Chauvan (GC Pune); Head Constable Shiva Kumar (16 Bn); HC K.S. Dogra (22 Bn); HC/Armourer Amar Singh (127 Bn); and HC Ram Niwas (GC Jallandhar).



PREPARING CRPF FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

-Dr. K. M. Mathur, IG, CRPF (Retd.)

There is no police force in the world which can be compared with the

Central Reserve Police Force for its mobility, multi-dimensional combat capability, professional commitment and its unique contribution to the restoration and maintenance of internal security of the country. It has developed a very high level expertise and excellence in the management of internal security and national integrity. Central Reserve Police Force however must prepare itself constantly to meet the future emerging challenges of the 21st Century which will be the harbinger of technological revolutions, new patterns of geo-political relationships, new life-styles and many unexpected "future shocks". The socio-economic and political scenario of the twenty first century could be greatly influenced by number of factors.

Role of CRPF : For meeting the complex challenges of the 21 st century CRPF must redefine its mission and role in more elaborate and clear terms. CRPF must attempt to redefine its strategies and assignments with a view to give a sense of involvement to the leaders of the CRPF In insurgency and terrorist affected areas CRPF must be used as a task force of highly trained professional only for specific commando type of operations with specific intelligence back and support of civil police in the shape of guide and language interpreters. At district, Range and State levels, appropriate ranks of CRP officers must be represented in all meetings and conferences held to discuss law and order and other internal security matters. More Group Centres, Range Offices and Sector Offices have to be opened so that CRP is available to all the States/Union territories of India and their professional expertise on internal security should be properly utilized. CRP must be assigned an independent role as a specialist task force and its deployment pattern and working hours are to be regulated under the over command of their own commanders. They should not be placed at the disposal of the State Police authorities.

Deployment :- Over the years Central Reserve Police Force has been over-stretched, and extensively deployed in insurgency and terrorist affected areas of north-eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir. Extensive movement and frequent shifting of CRPF companies and battalions (with weapons, ammunition, Unit stores, personnel belongings etc.) through out the length and breadth of the country, many times from one theatre of operation to another, causes real hardship and personal suffering to the CRP personnel. Bulk of the CRP companies are deployed in Jammu and Kashmir and north-

eastern region to fight the insurgent activities and to restore internal security of the country. CRPF Companies are extensively deployed for election duties to ensure free and fair elections. CRP must develop a system of reserves earmarked for training and rest and atleast one sixth of the force must be provided much needed time for rest and training. CRP deployment should be decided on the basis of some well defined guide-lines and their duty hours should not be more than 8 hours a day with Sundays as complete holidays. In case they work on Sundays and other holidays, monetary compensation should be made entitled to them. CRP must retain and preserve the 'reserve' nature and should never be used for routine policing duties under normal situation.

A National Force : CRPF is in true sense, a National force which has all India composition, with all Units having officers and men from various States of India, from various religions and communities. They are the "peace-keepers of the Nation" with a truly secular outlook and multi-religious composite culture. At the Directorate level and sector level, periodical review of the character of the CRP force should be carried out so that all States religions, communities and areas are adequately represented in the composition of each unit of the force. CRPF is mini-India with its composite culture and all India character due to its all India recruitment and regular monitoring of its State religions and age compositions by its senior leaders. Regular recruitment from areas which are less represented in the force needs to be carried out.

Need for appropriate HRP strategies : For developing various core competencies in CRPF personnel to meet the emerging challenges and opportunities of 21st century, appropriate human resource development (HRD) strategies like training and orientation, career planning, counselling, monitoring, potential appraisal need to be applied with proper care and feed back mechanisms. These human resource development mechanisms should take care of the values and administrative responsiveness to the varying situations for effective and efficient use of human resources of CRPF. It is vital for the organisation to know and understand the morale of its employees. Various managerial concepts of motivation should be applied with adequate imaginations to keep the level of motivation and commitment to their duties at adequately high level. Various training institutions of CRP particularly Internal Security Academy Mount Abu must revamp and

reorganise various human resource development strategies so that core competencies and capabilities of the CRPF personnel may be adequately developed to deal with various internal security challenges and other law and order duties.

Need for constitutional amendment and organisational reforms:

Internal Security needs to be placed in concurrent list so that Central Government may make necessary laws to provide legal powers urgently required to deal with various challenges and threats that threaten the very fabric of our federal democratic system. The entire criminal justice system needs to be restructured so that terrorists, insurgents and anti-national elements can be effectively dealt and quickly punished. Criminal Procedure Code and CRPF Act 1949 also need many amendments to make them responsive to the emerging needs of the 21st Century. Constitutional and legal hurdles which are currently inhibiting independent role for CRPF need to be removed through appropriate Constitutional amendment and replacement of CRPF Act 1949 with a new CRPF Act who should be bringing out an independent role and task for CRP personnel with reference to internal security.

The personal experience of the author has reinforced the above findings. Even the CRPF has a proper track record, credibility and confidence of the Country yet the continuous deployment in hostile terrain serious physiological and psychological stress and strain of the force as a whole and there are numerous example of stress and strain on the force as a whole and there are numerous example of stress turnout cases.

There is, therefore, an urgent need to improve the working and living condition of CRPF personnel. A comprehensive action plan for reorganisation of CRP with a view to reduce its deprivational factors is necessary to prepare it for the future challenges of the 21st Century. Modernisation of Arms and equipment, much improved family accommodation, better working and living conditions, better training and rational deployment for limited duration should be the main areas for reorganisation of CRPF. Unrelenting hardship, courage under fire and even learning to live with the death and injuries of their colleagues has been a part of CRPF Jawans' daily life. These CRP personnel deserve a more human and better deal from the Government and its leaders. If CRPF is to

be prepared properly for the 21st Century, its problems, handicaps and difficulties must be analysed in the possible perspective and remedial measures must be taken to improve the quality of life of CRPF officers and men and their families who had to stay away from them. There is a need for quantum upgradation in quality and quantity of anti-militancy/equipment, arms and ammunition, and transport for CRPF. To ensure faster communication, latest scientific equipment and gadgets should be made available to the CRPF. Housing and welfare facilities need to be upgraded and training of CRPF personnel should be restructured to prepare it for the challenges of the 21st Century.

Need for a holistic managerial approach : There are many issues like leadership, motivation modernisation which require competent managerial approach to prepare CRPF for the 21st Century. CRPF officers and leaders at various level must be adequately trained to enable them to take following specific steps to prepare CRP for the 21st Century.

1. Sound manpower management.

2. Sound organisational pattern having structural conduciveness for specialisation, autonomy, accountability and professionalism.

3. A healthy organisational culture conducive to allow appropriate human resource development strategies.

4. Utilization of modern motivational techniques by CRP leaders and building up an effective communication system within the organisation.

5. Job enlargement, job enrichment and role identification with opportunities for vertical and horizontal mobility.

6. Orientation and restructuring of training programmes to prepare for future needs.

7. Building up organisation development task force to carry out constant research to keep the organisation effective, responsible and

operationally competent.

8. Regularly carry out required organisational reforms based on principles of modernisation specialisation decent realisation, democratisation and managerial orientation.

9. Keep their vision and mission in proper focus to ensure organisational effectiveness and responsiveness to the changing needs of the time.

PILES - A NON SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

-Dr. D.K. Jain, M.S., CMO GC PPM

Piles of Haemorrboide is an age old entity. It is supposed to be the penalty human race has to pay for the erect posture. Piles are rare in Rural Africa and unknown in primitive communities. Dogs never suffer from piles. There have been many efforts to treat the disease from ancient times starting from use of purgatives, change in dietary habit, the sclarosent injection therapy, Rubber bandiagation, Cryosurgery and Haemorrhoidectory (Surgical excision of piles). The surgical excision of haemorrhoids is the radical treatment of piles, which is a major operation, painful and requires long duration of admission. All other procedures have their advantages and limitations. The recurrance rate in other procedures is high.

Piles patients complains of constipation and bleeding perrectum, the blood may be mixed with stools or frank blood may come out separately. If the fissure is also associated with piles patient complains of severe pain during passing of stools. The regular bleeding per rectum leads to deficiency of blood in body leading to anaemia. If piles are of long duration they may prolapse out side the anal verge.

The causative factors of piles include chronic constipation straining during passing motion (urethral stricture, Enlarged prostate, Pelvic Tumor) using fine food and low residue diet, heredity, temperament, climate, pregnancy, infection, sedentary life, tight clothes, obesity, anal spasm, liver

obstruction, use of passaries. Piles occur due to chronic constipation. When hard stool passes through anal canal it produces venous congestion and leads to formation of piles. When the constipation is chronic gradually it forms Pectin bands which further increase the venous congestion and with frequent passage of hard stools there is rupture of congested vein/s leading to frank bleeding per rectum.

Avoidance of constipation and straining during passing stools by regular use of high residue diet and purgatives, moderate excercises, reduction of weight, help in prevention of piles.

In 1968, Lord suggested a new procedure of manual dialatition of the anus for the treatment of haemorrhoids. The procedure of maximum dialatation of Anus helps in breaking the Pectin bands and reducing the venous congestion and gradually if the patient is given regular purgatives the piles vanish. The patient after sometime may need regular use of anal dialators. It is very simple, quick procedure and requires a short anaesthesia, relieves pain, bleeding and piles vanish and the duration of hospital stay is very short. It is a very economical. cost effective procedure and patient can resume his work after twenty four hours. This procedure is suitable for all the grades of piles in which the Anal Sphinctor tone is increased (spasm).

I have got small experience of treating about one hundred patients while posted in Base Hospital-Ill at Guwahati by Lord's stretching, the results of which were excellent and over the period this method of treatment was quiet acceptable to all patients suffering from piles. It is more pertinent method for the treatment of patient suffering from piles in CRPF and no recurrence has so far been reported which also needs long follow-up to establish the efficiency of the method.

SCIENCE WRITER HONOURED

Popular Science writer in Hindi & Oriya Dr. G.C. Satpathy has recently been awarded special award for his work on popularisation of health sciences by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India.

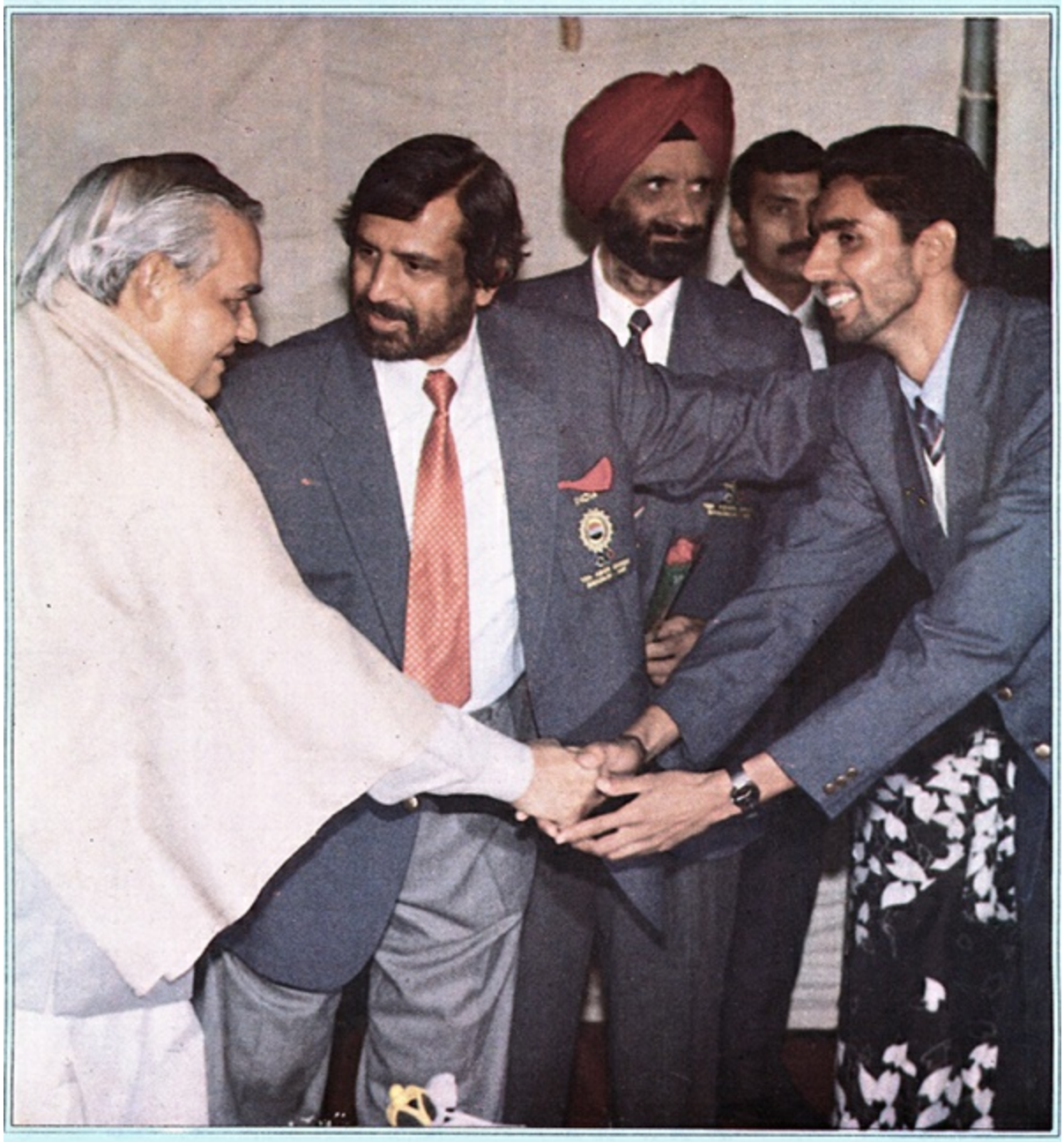
A Physician and Chief Medical Officer in CRPF Base Hospital at Guwahati, Dr. Satpathy is also recipient of National award from the Bureau of Police Research & Development (MHA) and

President’s Police Medal for meritorious service. His book “Health Care in Indian Police Forces” has been popular among all the State Police and Central Police Organisations being the first work on the subject.



CRPF personnel performing folk dance on 59th CRPF day at G C New Delhi

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Shri Narayan Mishra, IGP Western Sector CRPF presenting a cheque of Rs. 2 lakhs as ex-gratia payment to Smt. Kanta

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First Cover : Chairman NHRC Justice Shri M.N Venkatachaliah presenting memento to DG CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal on the occasion of Debate competition on Human Rights

Back Cover : Smt. Shiela Dixit Chief Minister of Delhi presenting Limca person of the year award to weight-lifter Kunjarani

The Personnel of the Paramilitary forces have to Sustain the Faith of Common Man in them

— Justice Venkatachaliah

The Para-Military Force personnel should uphold the rule of law and respect Human Rights during the course of their operations. It is because every human being has right of respect and dignity accepted by law.

Speaking on the occasion of a national level debate competition on Human Rights held on March 24, 1999 at the Force Headquarters of CRPF, the Chairperson NHRC Justice Shri M.N. Venkatachaliah said that the means should be as upright as the end. Justice can not be done by unjust means. The personnel of the para-military forces have to sustain the faith of the common man in them.

Shri D.R. Karthikeyan, DG NHRC said that the objective of such debate competitions was to precolate the conciousness of Human Rights down to the grass-root level in the para-military forces. There is a need to build up transparent Human Rights' culture in the country. It has, however, to be nurished gradually, he said.

Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General, CRPF gave the vote of thanks in the end and said that para-military force personnel have to keep in mind that in internal security situations, they were dealing with their own countrymen. Every Force personnel is a citizen in uniform, so he should be very cautious while dealing with them, he said.



CISF Team receiving winners trophy from Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah Chairman NHRC

22 participants from BSF, NSG, Railway Protection Force (RPF), CISF, Assam Rifles and CRPF took part in this debate Competition. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) won the team trophy for their excellent presentation in the debate. Among the individual prizes in Hindi debate, B.D. Mishra (Assam Rifles) got first, Ms. Aradana (CISF) got 2nd and Gopal Prasad Singh (NSG) got the third prize. In English debate Aditya Jha (CISF) got the first, Ms Mamta Singh (CRPF) got second and Mukesh Pawar (BSF) got the third prize.

Security Arrangements by CRPF at Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine

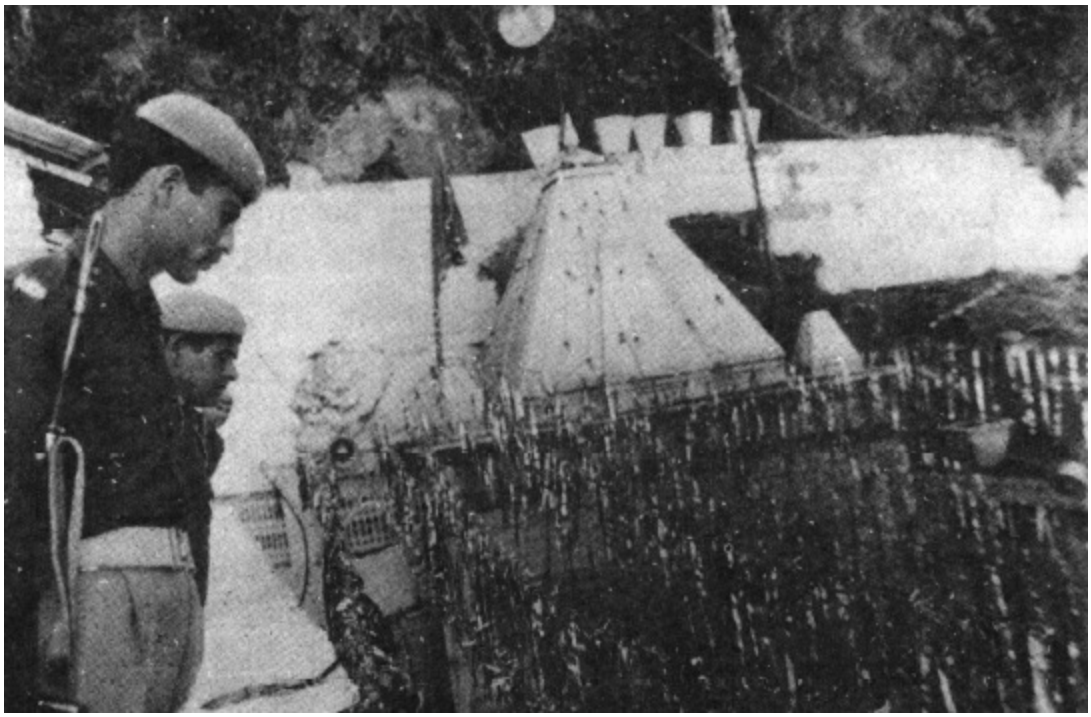
When devotees are busy with darshan of Mata Vaishno Devi or on the way from Katra to the holy Shrine, they do so fearlessly because they know

that there are some people who are looking after their security without caring for extreme cold or heavy rains. They are brave jawans from Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), besides the jawans of J&K Police and security men of the Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board. They all perform their duties round the clock cheerfully.

Three Coys of 34 Bn. CRPF have been deployed for providing security to the pilgrims visiting this picturesque shrine located in the Trikuta Hills in Jammu. The main base for the yatra to the Shrine is Katra which is located in Udhampur district of J&K. From here the journey for Bhawan (Shrine) commences, which is around 12.5 kms from Katra. There are roads leading to Katra from Reasi, Udhampur and Jammu. 3 sections of this Bn. are performing patrolling/Naka/Security duties of pilgrims round the clock at Katra Bus Stand and surroundings alongwith J&K Policemen to avoid any untoward incidents, says Shri Nagendra Singh, Commandant of 34 Bn, CRPF. A reception centre of CRPF under the command of one Dy. Commandant is also functioning at Vishvayatan Yogashram, Katra for providing necessary guidance/ assistance to the pilgrims visiting for darshan of Mata Vaishno Devi.

There is a check-post at Ban-Ganga about two kms from Katra for thorough checking so that no miscreant could carry any destructive item, masquerading as yatree. One section of this unit is performing patrolling duty between Ban-Ganga and Chranpadhuka. It is located at about 3 kms away from Katra.

At Ardhkuwari, which is located midway to the holy shrine, there is another police post where one platoon of this unit is engaged in checking and frisking duties. They provide assistance to yatrees for smooth darshan at Ardhkuwari Gupha. After 2.5 kms further ahead another platoon is deployed at Sanji Chhat which is located at 9 kms from Katra. The platoon deployed here is engaged in checking and frisking duties enroute along with civil police including lady constables. Two sections of this unit carry out patrolling duty from Sanji Chhat to Bhairon Mandir, Helipad and Sanji Chhat to Hathi Mata round the clock.



CRPF personnel deployed at Vaishno Devi

At Bhawan itself, there are 5 platoons of this unit under the command of one Asstt. Commandant who are engaged in carrying out checking and frisking duties besides rendering necessary assistance to the pilgrims for smooth darshan at various points. Besides 1 LMG and 2 mortar post is also held in the middle of the hill (above Bhawan) for review of surrounding hills and mountainous slopes adjacent to the shrine thereby thwarting away any possible danger. All CRPF posts and patrolling sections have communications through wireless.

The Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board has put up two “X” Ray machines at a cost of Rs 60 lacs at the Gate of the Bhawan for scanning the artricles of the yatrees which they carry to the premises has started functioning from Oct. 13, 1998. This will help in reducing workload of security personnel and will provide full proof to the security arrangements. Besides door frame metal detectors have been installed by the Board at several points in the 12.5 km stretch.

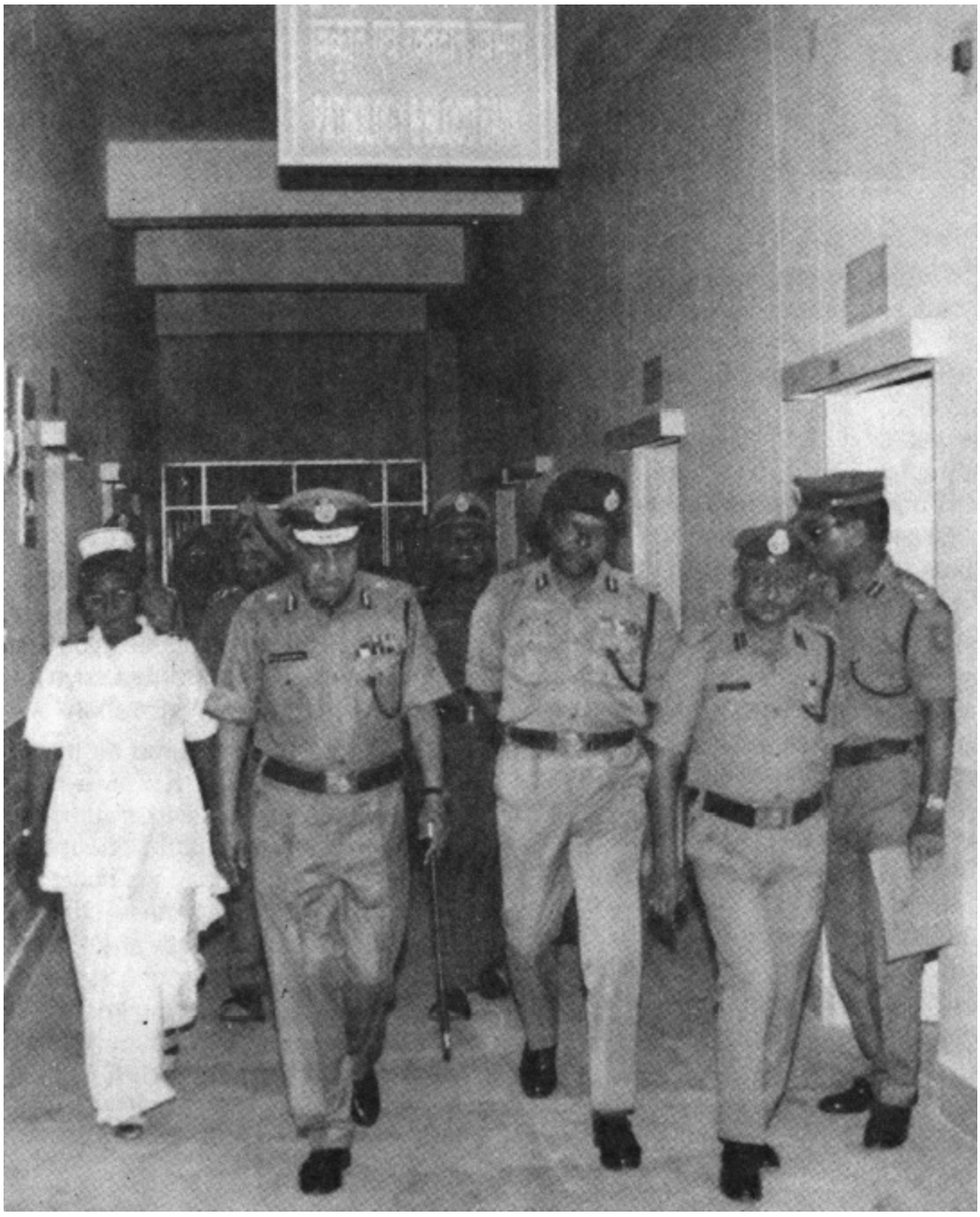
The CRPF personnel have been deployed here since 1986. Till 1995 only one coy was deployed, but looking at the threat perception of militants in J&K and influx of more devotees three coys have been put into service since then.

The service rendered by the personnel of this elite force has always been highly appreciated by various authorities. During the last Navaratri period, devotees in lakhs thronged to the holy shrine but there was no single case of mishap which proves the efficiency and sincerety of the security personnel engaged in this noble task, says the commandant Shri Nagendra Singh. True to its motto of service and loyalty, the CRPF is providing best service to the people with loyalty to the nation.

CRPF Base Hospital At Guwahati

— D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

The first medical elements of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) came into existence alongwith the creation of Crown Representative Police in 1939 consisting of two doctors and 5 Para-medical staff. As the force grew, the need of having a hospital to look after the cases needing hospital care was felt and 1st 78 bedded hospital was created in 1962 at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh), the birth place of CRPF.



DG GRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal at Base Hospital Guwahati

During 1966-67, there was a big expansion and change in organisational set-up of the CRPF with preation of Group Centre hospitals. These hospitals formed part of the Group Centres and consisted of the number of beds directly proportional to battalions attached to them at the rate of 10 beds per battalion.

Prior to this due to the requirements of force having increased a Base

Hospital i.e. 100 bedded hospital was created at New Delhi in the year 1973 to provide specialised treatment to the force personnel. In addition to it, few 50 bedded hospitals were also created.

Now there are 30 Group Centre hospitals with 30-40 beds each throughout the country.

Looking at the increased requirements another Base Hospital was also established at Hyderabad in the year 1975. The strength of medical officers and para-medical staff has gone up to 318 & 1656 respectively.

MHA has also sanctioned to upgrade the 50 bedded CRPF hospital, Bantalab (Jammu) into 100 bedded hospital alongwith upgradation of two 40 bedded hospitals into 50 bedded hospitals at Rampur and Nagpur under composite Hospital Scheme. The construction work of hospital at Jammu is almost complete and formal approval of staffing pattern of 100 bedded hospital is also under consideration of MHA.

In addition, MHA has also sanctioned to construct one new hospital at Aizwal under this scheme.

All CRPF retired personnel have now been entitled to have the medical treatment facilities from CGHS hospital and where the facilities of CGHS hospital do not exist, they can avail the medical facilities from any CRPF hospitals located near their Home Town.

North Eastern States have been the home for the Force for several decades. But the entire region had no hospital till the mid-seventies. The planners of the Force selected the present location at Guwahati to establish a 50 bedded hospital in 1975 for the region on the foot hills of Garo-Range on the GuwahatiShillong Road. This small hospital which started functioning in a barrack with 6 doctors and limited para medical staff gained rapid popularity very fast. It shifted to its own building in 1979. Soon it was overcrowded with patients from all the seven sister states. Large number of victims of gunshot injuries, bomb blast cases, accident cases, cerebral malaria, T.B., Hepatitis etc. inherent to the region kept on pouring in. It really deserved to be upgraded as a Base Hospital with 100 beds and all modern investigation and treatment facilities. Finally in 1983 it was declared a Base Hospital with Dr K.K. Saini as its first Chief Medical Officer who is presently the Medical Director of CRPF. Gradually the hospital was equipped with a modernised pathology laboratory, X-ray, ultrasonography, ECG, ECT, Air conditioned Operation Theatre, labour

room and a physiotherapy section. The hospital was functioning in the same 40 bedded hospital building craving for proper space. In order to improve the patient care services and other ancillary services the new hospital block has been constructed and completed in the early part of 1999.

With the hospital taking its expanded shape, it will now have two more operation theatres, new surgical and medical wards, psychiatry and an intensive care unit. It will also house the expanded pathology laboratory with separate Hematology, Biochemistry and histopathology sections. The physiotherapy hall, CSSD, Computer data processing unit, Seminar Room, Hospital library etc. are other attractions to the new building. This will meet the long standing demand of men, toiling day and night to fight insurgency and their families.

The activities of the hospital has gone much beyond the four walls of the hospital. It has organised large number of multi speciality Health Camps to treat the communities in remote localities where the health care facilities have not been adequate. It actively participated in all the Pulse Polio Programme, flood relief camps, relief to train/road accident victims etc in civilian localities.

The hospital is already a premier referral centre of CRPF personnel and their families in the entire North Eastern and Eastern part of the country where about 50% of the force is deployed in the changed security scenario.

The Para-Military Forces should Protect the Human Rights of Others

- D.R. Karthikeyan, DG, NHRC

The essence of democracy is a rule of law. The essence of rule of law is recognition, respect and protection of human rights. This includes equality before the law, equal protection of law and all basic rights that go with the concept of the freedom and dignity of human being. Any restriction or deprivation of any of the human rights should be authorised by valid law and even the procedure has to be strictly followed as prescribed by the law

and the courts.

The foremost need is to create awareness of the various dimensions of human rights even in situations of conflict and insurgency. Attitudinal changes required to be urgently instilled in the minds of every member of the forces and more so at lower levels as 90% of the public come into contact with the lower levels of the various police forces.

There is need for every member of the force to acquaint himself thoroughly with various enactments including the Protection of Human Rights Act, Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the pronouncements of the Supreme Court from time to time on various aspects, to ensure the dignity of the individual and protection of human rights in all situations.

The causes for violation of human rights should be analysed and cures and remedial measures found then and there.

The code of conduct for security forces should be strictly followed.

The members of the forces should be asked to pay more attention particularly to protection of the rights of women, weaker sections of society, refugees and juveniles.

Apart from giving lectures, case studies including on command failures should be undertaken.

They should be so sensitised that no member of the force violates human rights despite grave provocation.

The police forces render greatest sacrifice in ensuring unity, integrity and security of the nation. Though the causes for these serious situations are due to the omissions and commissions of various authorities and the system, they are left to face the violent mobs and armed insurgency.

Over 1000 police personnel sacrifice their lives every year in the service of the nation.

More number of people die due to job related stress.

Several thousands of police personnel work day and night without holidays. In fact, they work much more during holidays and festival seasons, when others enjoy with their families.

In para-military forces like CRPF where over 80% of the forces are constantly deployed on active duty in various theatres of operation, most of them remain away from their families for more than 9 months in a year.

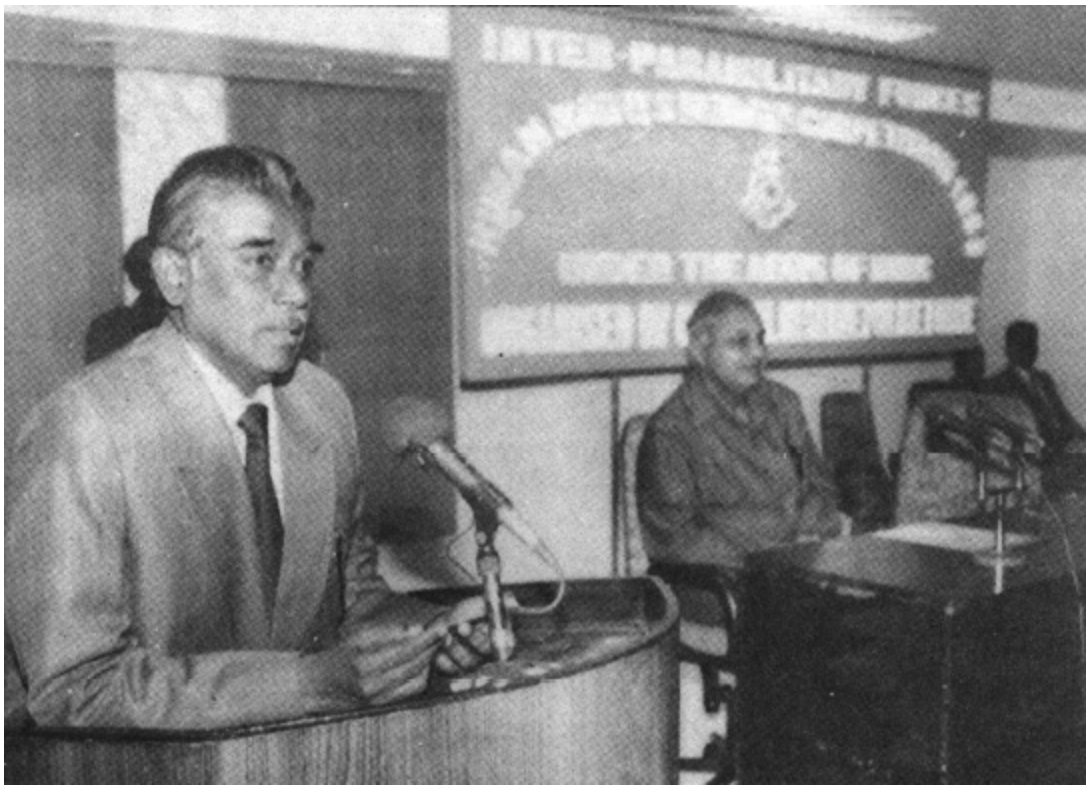
They are not available to their families and children when their presence is badly required.

While para-military forces do perform duties in extremly difficult and stressful situations, yet the success of the operations depend upon the acceptance and cooperation they get from the people living in the area. Such a cooperation will be forthcoming only when the forces perform their difficult and delicate tasks strictly according to the law and always respecting the human rights, despite grave provocation.

Otherwise, the situation will only worsen, fueling further violence and giving further excuse to the anti-social and anti-national forces to continue to indulge in violence. For any malafide and avoidable violation of human rights, stringent action should be taken against the guilty.

In the name of morale, violation of human rights should not be condoned. Any such condonation of wrongdoing will only result in further demoralisation of the forces by the public losing faith in the entire force.

Any wrong-doing by an individual, when punished will only enhance the credibility and reputation of the force thus, improving its morale.



Shri D.R. Karthikeyan, DG NHRC addressing the inaugural session of the Human Rights debate competition while Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG CRPF looks on

We should also deal with the root causes for such aberrations, by looking into genuine grievances of the personnel like shortage of housing and long absence from families by continuous deployment for months together in hostile climatic conditions. By careful planning, some of these genuine grievances could be redressed by the force leadership and the Governement.

NHRC has been pleading for depoliticisation of the police forces.

Having undertaken to strictly abide by the constitution and having taken an oath to uphold the law of the land, it is the duty of every public servant and more so that of a member gf the uniformed forces not only to observe human rights but also to respect and protect the human rights of others.

(Speech delivered on the occasion of debate competition on human rights held for personnel of paramilitary forces in New Delhi on March, 24, 1999).

CRPF and Human Rights

—D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

"The acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations ... are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights .... The international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism". The Declaration and programme of Action adopted in the World Conference held in Vienna in 1993 marked a watershed in this connection and urged the nations to give a serious thought to curb this worldwide menace.

Armed with this consensus a series of resolutions and declarations have been adopted since 1994 by the United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Commission on Human Rights. These world organisations have expressed the conviction that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, can never be justified under any situation. They contain an unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, regardless of their motivation as acts of aggressions aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity and security of

states, destabilising legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences on the economic and social development of states. Further states are called upon to take all necessary and effective measures, in accordance with international standards of human rights, to prevent, combat and eliminate all acts of terrorism. The international community has been urged to enhance cooperation at regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism in accordance with relevant international instruments, including those relating to human rights, with the aim of its eradication. The said 1994 declaration also affirms that criminal acts intended on calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable whatever the consideration of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature, that may be invoked to justify them. The Declaration further asserts that States must refrain from organising, instigating, facilitating, financing encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and calls on them to ensure that their respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps, or for the preparation and organisation of terrorist acts intended to be committed against any other state or their citizens.

The ideas of the above resolutions and declarations are very dear in the sense that terrorism under no circumstances can be justified. It is crystal clear that terrorism aims at the destruction of human rights and civil society. Therefore, it must be combated by those who would protect such rights and such society.

In order to achieve these objectives, the nation, its police and armed forces have a duty to fight and triumph over terrorism. Further these objectives have to be achieved in a manner that respects the Indian Constitution, the laws of the land and the treaty commitments into which the country has entered. If the state functions within such parameters, there should be no place for any dichotomy which very often pits human rights proponents against the security forces. Practically the combat should not be between them rather than between the human rights proponents and the security forces on the one hand and the terrorists and their supporters on the other. When these parameters are breached, all concerned with the upholding of human rights including the security forces must act to ensure that the Rule of Law prevails and that those who breach it are subjected to the processes of law.

Section 12(b) of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 requires the National Human Rights Commission to spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publication, media, seminars and other available means. The fulfillment of this responsibility poses formidable problems in a country like ours where according to the 1991 census about 329 millions were unlettered and according to the latest estimates of the Planning Commission some 305 million people (61 million families) lived below the poverty lines. -These figures have now increased substantially. So organising seminars etc for such vast population may not be fruitful.

Besides introducing human rights issues in the schooling system, steps have been taken by the NHRC to educate the police personnel to make them more aware of human rights considerations. The commission has devised a three-tier syllabus for various ranks of police service, ranging from constable to senior officers.

The authorities of the para-military forces of the country have responded to the recommendations of the NHRC on a number of issues including those relating to the training of the personnel at all levels. Besides organising various training programmes, the NHRC in close cooperation with the leadership of the paramilitary forces is organising debate and essay competitions among the officers and personnel.

Central Reserve Police Force

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the premier Armed Force of the Union of India for internal security management. It is deployed in disturbed areas to aid and assist the state administration in internal security management. It is the only Central Police Force which has a system of graded responses from ‘Lathi to Bullet’. It has a women wing. Dr S. Subramaniam, an expert on Human Rights, has observed that “In India other than the civil police, CRPF alone has the requisite training and equipment to deal with civilian population”. The present strength of the Force is 137 Battalions, 84% of the Force is deployed in disturbed areas of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K), North East (NE) and Andhra Pradesh. It was the frontal Force for dealing with terrorism in Punjab. At the peak of disturbances, 270 companies were deployed in Punjab. Similarly in 1996, 304 CRPF

companies were deployed in J&K to deal with the problem of militancy. In North East on an average more than 200 coys have remained deployed during the last 5 years. With such deployment, the involvement of CRPF in low intensity conflicts has remained not only extensive, but also intensive. The Force played a major role in bringing normalcy in Punjab and turning the tide in J&K. In Tripura and Nagaland it continues to be the lead Force for anti-insurgency operations. The Force while engaged in low intensity conflicts has been maintaining the principle of minimum force and avoidance of colateral damage.

To ensure observance of Human Rights, the Force leadership has adopted a two pronged strategy :-

(A) Substantive : Prompt enquiries are held on receiving complaints of human rights violations. Severe and deterrant punishment is awarded,

(B) Preventive : A list of do's and dont's with regard to observations of human rights of Force personnel in their operations has been issued by the CRPF Directorate General, both in Hindi and English. A mult-tier sensitisation of the Force personnel about human rights issue is being done through the activities such as :-

(a) Inclusion of human rights in all basic, refresher and promotional courses at various levels.

(b) Organising a three day capsule course on human rights for each Force personnel once in a year at unit level.

(c) Organising human rights sensitivity course for a duration of 10 days.

(d) Organising seminars, debates and workshops at field and Force levels.

A Human Rights Cell has also been constituted in the CRPF Directorate General to monitor, analyse and record all allegations of human rights

violation and action taken thereon.

Despite the vicious propoganda unleashed by our adversaries, Central Reserve Police Force enjoy a fairly high reputation for their disciplined and unbiased conduct in carrying out their responsibilities.

In any civil society, observance of human rights is essential by each citizen, more so by the law enforcing agencies who are themselves the protector of law. However, in a developing country like India, with all its attendant social, political and economic problems, their should be pragmatic standards for observing human rights by security forces in disturbed areas so that the intiative and professional skills of force personnel are not blunted for maintaining unity and integrity of the country. These standards may differ from other countries depending on the situations prevailing in India. These rights can be observed only if various organs of criminal justice-politic, prison and judiciary work effectively in unison and efficiently.

CRPF Organises All India Police Zonal Band Competition

In the final day of the first ever All India Police Band Competition of Northern Zone organised by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on 22nd April, 1999 at GC Jharoda Kalan the UP Police had topped in the Brass Band while Punjab Police emerged first in the Pipe Band competition. The competition was formally inaugurated by Shri Y.N. Srivastava, ADG, CRPF on 19th April, 1999.



Shri Y.N. Srivastava Addl. DG CRPF inaugurating Band Competition by releasing a dove

In this four day competition 3 teams each of Brass and Pipe Band from Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana and one Brass Band team of UP police participated.

The All India Police Sports Control Board had given this responsibility of organising this zonal level Band Competition to CRPF. The competition of remaining zones will also be conducted by CRPF in the coming months.

While in the Brass Band Competition, the teams of UP, Haryana and Chandigarh have secured the first, second and third positions, the teams of Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana have secured the first, second and third positions respectively in the Pipe Band Competition.

In the closing day function, the DG CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal was the Chief Guest. Head Constable Nirmal Singh, the Band Master of Punjab Police Pipe Band was given Rs. 2000/- cash reward for his outstanding performance in this competition.

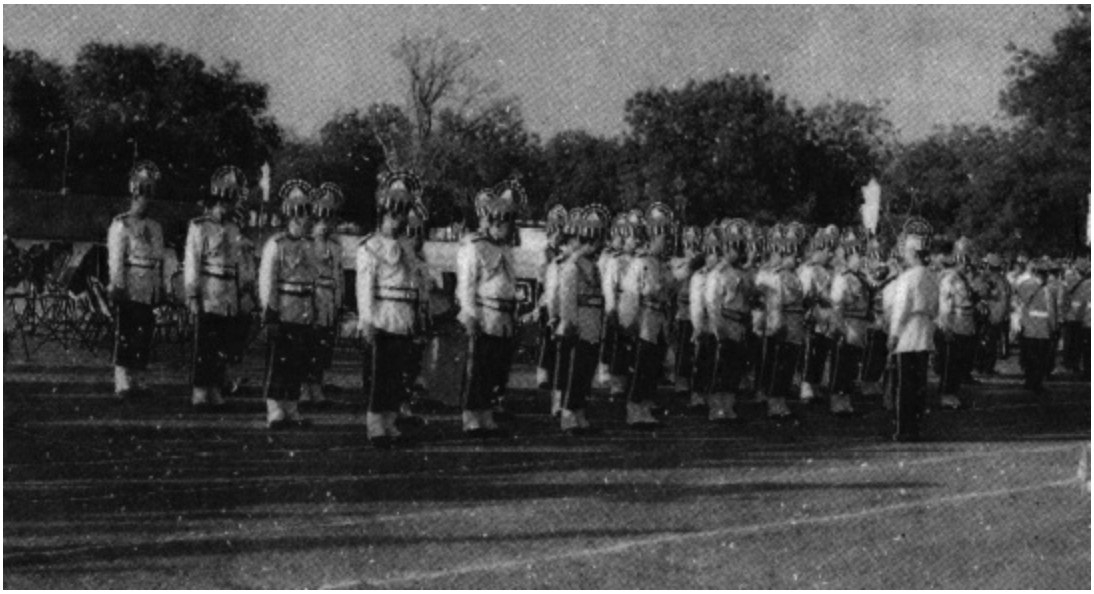
CRPF Band Adjudged Best

All India Police Western Zone Band Competition was organised at Group Centre, CRPF, Gandhinagar from 26 to 30 April. This kind of competition was organised on All India Level for the first time. Total 8 teams, i.e. Rajasthan Police, Maharashtra Police, Madhya Pradesh Police, Gujarat Police, Goa, Deu and Daman Police, S.S.B., Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Central Reserve Police Force were required to take part in the band competition. Due to some administrative reasons, 5 teams did not participate in the band competition and only 3 teams, which is Madhya Pradesh Police, Gujarat Police and Central Reserve Police Force took part.

Central Reserve Police Force band team has qualified for the final. CRPF team stood first in the competition. Madhya Pradesh Police team was placed at second position and Gujarat Police team was placed at third position.

Shri Rajendra Singh, ADIGP, GC, CRPF, Gandhinagar inaugurated the band competition on 26.4.99. Shri RMS Brar, Joint Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad was the Chief Guest at a nicely decorated function. The Chief Guest announced the results of the competition and declared the All India

Police Western Zone Band Competition closed.



CRPF Pipe Band taking part in the competition

They are no more

We offer our deep condolence to the grieved families of following CRPF personnel who lost their lives during the month of February and March, 1999/

Asstt. Comdt. Som Prakash Sharma (33 Bn), HC (RO) A. Venkatesan (2 sig. Bn), Ct. Mahadev Baruli (37 Bn), Ct (Dvr) Prakash Vir (43 Bn), SI CP. Sharma (95 Bn), Ct. Rajender Sharma (GC MZR), K.C. Umakant Yadav (70 Bn), L/NK Onkar Singh Yadav (132 Bn), SI Parshu Ram (91 Bn), Ct I. Bhaskar (96 Bn), Ct Guljari Lal (126 Bn), Cook Thakur Singh (CTC-III), Ct (Dvr) Rajender Singh (61 Bn), L/NK Uma Shankar Singh (119 Bn),- Ct S. Prabhakar Rao (72 Bn), HC Shiv Singh (103 Bn), Ct A.K. Jain (126 Bn), Ct (Band), Mukundan (GC, Hyd), Ct. Jarmail Singh (33 Bn), L/NK Jaswant Singh (60 Bn), L/NK Harender Singh Chaudhary (60 Bn), Ct U.K. Gurung (60 Bn), Ct P.S. Madavi (60 Bn), Ct (Dvr) Jawahar Lal (60 Bn), HC Kailash Chand Sharma (125 Bn), Insp (M). R.C. Saxena (86 Bn), H.C Prem Singh Thapa (80 Bn), Ct Sunder Singh (26 Bn), HC Sheepujan Singh (102 Bn), Ct (Bug.) Ramesh Kumar (63 Bn), Ct (Dvr) Vikram Singh (62 Bn), Ct S.C.S. Pillai (30 Bn), Ct Tapas Kumar Paul (127 Bn), Ct Jai Singh Bhai (73 Bn), HC (Dvr) S.M. Singh (22 Bn), HC Julfiram (67 Bn), Ct (Dvr) Rai Sirigh

(132 Bn), Ct K.B. Shiva Prakash (GC R/R), HC K.P. Dinachandran (47 Bn), K.C. Padam Singh Negi (72 Bn), Ct. Panshidhar (65 Bn).

As per the late information received HC (Dvr) R.V. Balakrishnan (RTC II), HC Ram Bir Singh (98 Bn), HC Ramesh Chand (132 Bn) and Ct M. Manik Rao (126 Bn) also expired during the months of August, November, '98 and January '99.

CRPF Personnel Pledge to Donate their Organs

119 officers and men of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) took the pledge to donate their organs like Eyes, Kidney, Heart, Liver etc. after their death.

The unique feature, first of its kind in the country was marked to celebrate the 8th Raising Day of 112 Battalion of the Force. All the pledge forms duly filled in were handed over by Shri D.P. Sinha, Inspector General of Police, CRPF to Dr. Peuish Kumar Sahni, Associate Professor in the Deptt. of Gastrointestinal Surgery and Liver Transplantation of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in a function organised on April 2, 1999 at Mahavir Nagar, New Delhi. The Donar Cards issued by AIIMS were also handed over by the IGP to the CRPF men. Dr G.K. Pandey Associate- Professor, AIIMS was also present on the occasion.



IG Northern Sector Shri D.P. Sinha handing over the pledge forms to Dr. Peuish Kumar Sahni of AIIMS

Addressing the officers and men, Shri Sinha threw light on the necessity of extending such helps for betterment of human lives. Dr. Sahni highly appreciated the efforts of the CRPF authorities for such a noble cause. In his welcome address Shri Hem Raj, Commandant of 112 Bn indicated that more officers and men are likely to follow suit in near future.

RISK FUND BENEFITS

A total sum of Rs. 19,20,000/-has been paid to the next of kin of 32 personnel in the month of Mar '99 from Risk (Premia) Fund and Rs. 35,000/- also paid to one case of invalidation.

Rs. 5,20,000/- has been paid from Risk Fund 'B' to the next of kin of 13 CRPF personnel who died during the month of Mar '99

Cultural Integration Tour from Manipur

In accordance with the scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for Cultural Integration between the North-Eastern States and the rest of the country, two Meitei groups of Manipur were sent to places of religious, cultural and historical importance like Guwahati, Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar, Puri and Calcutta, the total expenditure being borne by the MHA. The 25th and 81st Bns CRPF organised the tours of 2 different groups. Each group consisted of 24 members which included elderly ladies and men from the poorer sections of the society many of whom had not gone outside of Manipur so far and who could not have made such a trip on their own. The parties of 25 Bn and 81 Bn were headed by Shri R.M. Sampar, A/C and Shri Henjang, A/C respectively who hail from Manipur. These officers took personal interest in looking after the comfort of the elderly personnel enroute. One Constable trained in first aid and treatment of common ailments also accompanied the groups to look after the medical needs of the group in case they become sick en-route.

Due to the efforts of the respective Commandants in arranging railway reservation and the cooperation of the officers at various GCs, Bns enroute, the travel, stay and food arrangements of the groups were well taken care of and both the groups were very happy with the arrangements made by CRPF. They thoroughly enjoyed their visits to various places and became aware of the rich cultural and historical bond between Manipur and the rest of the country. They could also see the progress made in many states which are not affected by insurgency. Many of them were travelling by train for the first time and had seen the sea at Puri for the first time.



Cultural integration troupe at Agra

A reception was organised at 81 Bn location on 25.3.99 for the first group and another reception was organised at 25 Bn location on 4.4.99 for the second group. Shri M. Mohan Raj, IPS, IGP, Ops, M/N, CRPF welcomed them back on both occasions and interacted with them. They all expressed their deep gratitude to the CRPF and the Government of India for enabling them to see so many places in the country and gain new understanding and insight about the country. Some of them spoke emotionally about their experiences and requested the CRPF to organise more such cultural tours.



Shri M. Mohan Raj IGP (Ops) M&N inaugurating reflex shooting range at 81 Bn on 19th Feb. '99



Cultural integration tour organised by 81 Bn at Qutub Minar complex in New Delhi



Prof. Sidheswar Prasad, Governor of Tripura inspecting the Guard of Honour presented by 122 Bn at Raj Bhawan on 26 Jan, 1999



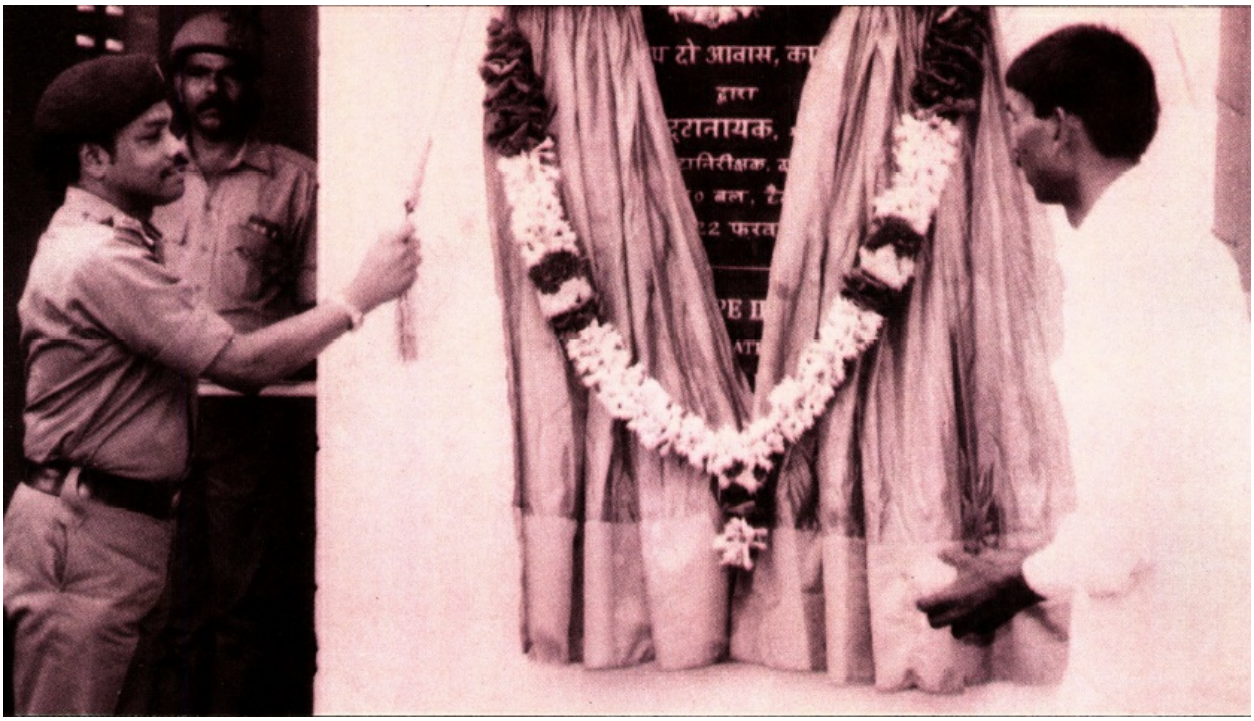
CRPF Pipe Band wins All India Police Band Competition Western Zone 1999 held at Gandhinagar Group Centre from 20 to 30 April, 1999



618 recruits of RTC-I participated in passing out cum attestation parade on 24th Feb. '99



Director, ISA Shri D.K. Suri inspecting the POP of 618 recruits



Shri A. Pattanayak IGP Southern Sector inaugurating 77 family quarters at GC Avadi on 23rd Feb. '99



Shri S.P. Pokhriyal 2-I/C 28 Bn donating blood while DIGP (Ops) Srinagar Shri R.C. Puri looks on the occasion of raising day of 28 Bn.

Reflex Shooting Firing Range inaugurated in Manipur

A reflex firing range was in augurated by Shri M. Mohan Raj, IGP, Ops, M/N, CRPF at 81 Bn location, Mantripokhri, Imphal (Manipur) on 19.2.99. Shri Raghubir Singh, Commandant, 81 Bn, CRPF took keen interest in devising and preparing this range on self-help basis under the guidance of IGP, Ops, CRPF, Imphal and DIGP, Ops, CRPF, Imphal. The range has been made in two rooms, each room having the provision of showing 4 targets. The targets are operated by pulleys and they appear for few seconds either from the window side or from below the cots or from any corner and vanish. The firer gets to know about the targets unexpectedly after entering the room and reacts accordingly. The range has been devised to improve the reflex shooting skills of our men who have to encounter the militants while searching rooms/ houses in the insurgency infested areas.



IGP (Ops) M&N Shri M. Mohan Raj during the inauguration of Reflex Shooting Range

CRPF Medical Officers' Conference

"Science as a whole and medical science in particular is advancing very fast daily and we are to keep pace with the present development in our set-up and this conference is a humble beginning in this direction."

Inaugurating the two day CRPF Medical Officers' Conference at CRPF Base Hospital on March 31, 1999 at Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi, Shri D.P. Sinha, Inspector General of Police, Northern Sector CRPF said that in order to enable us to render optimum service, it is essential that men & material are adequately equipped with knowledge and technology.

Addressing the conference, Dr. K.K. Saini, Medical Director of CRPF said that when there were only two Medical Officers and 5 para medical staff in the year 1939 when the force was known as Crown Representative Police, the medical strength has now gone up to 318 medical officers and 1334 para medical staff with as many as 90 Post Graduates.

In his welcome address, the Chief Medical Officer of Base Hospital Dr S.R. Das said that Medical set up of CRPF is today the best amongst all Para Military forces in the country. Senior Medical Officer Dr G.C. Mohanty presented a paper on problems and challenges of medical services in the 21st century. The medical officers of CRPF hospitals located in the northern part of the country participated in this conference.

135 (M) Battalion - A Source of Inspiration for others

It is proud privilege of Central Reserve Police Force to raise again the Second Armed Mahila Bn in the Para Military Force, having the unique distinction in the Country. The first Mahila Battalion i.e. 88(M) Bn was raised in New Delhi in 1986.

Giving due recognition to the duties performed by the first Mahila Bn in the international field, the assistance rendered as a part of Indian peace keeping Force in Sri Lanka. Law and order duties in Ayodhya and counter insurgency and anti-terrorist duties in Jammu and Kashmir and ultimately foreseeing future expectations thereof the Second Mahila Bn i.e. 135 (M)

Bn CRPF was sanctioned and raised at Gandhinagar (Gujarat). After its inception on 22nd Feb. '95 the Mahila recruits were given training in unarmed combat under the able guidance and supervision of the then Commandant Shri K.D. Pachori who commanded the Bn from July 17,1995 to May 8,1998. Training were imparted in Weapons, fire fighting, riot control duties and human rights, field craft tactics and intensive practice of firing with 303 bolt action self loading rifle and other sophisticated firearms. Besides usual training aids, Audio visual aids were also resorted to. Outsiders were invited to deliver lectures to make their horizon broad and to keep them abreast of the present law and order scenario in the country. The POP of 135 (M) Bn CRPF, was held on 6th April 1996 at GC, CRPF, Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

Shri S.V.M. Tripathi, the then DG, CRPF took the salute of the glorious march parade, commanded by Smt. Rakhi Sahi, Dy. Comdt.The constables marched to the tune of 'Sare Jahan Se Achha Esteemed presence of Shri RV. Subba Rao, the then IGP, CRPF, W/S, Shri Pranay Sahay, IPS, the then DIGP, CRPF, Gandhinagar and other CRPF and Civil Officers graced and delighted the auspicous occasion. Now the Commandant Shri R.S. Shekhawat who took over charge on May 23, 1998 is taking keen interest to improve the over all performance of the Bn in all respects.

Achievements

- Immediately after POP, all the coys of 135 (M) Bn were deployed in Delhi/ Garhwal region of UP for General Assembly Election duties where the coys exhibited high sense of responsibility.
- As soon as elections were over in Delhi/UR, 3 coys of this Unit were deployed in most sensitive areas of Srinagar and one coy at Ayodhya where the personnel have done commendable work.
- During Nov. '96 A/E Coys were deployed in Bangalore in connection with Miss World Beauty Pageant and the coys have discharged their duties in very effective manner.
- During .March '97 E/F coys were deployed for Election duties in Radhanpur where from Shri Shankar Singh Veghala, Ex-Chief Minister (Gujarat) fought Assembly Election. Coys have done applaudable job.
- During Aug. '97 one platoon of D/135 was deployed for Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir with coys of 22 Bn, CRPF where the platoon has done extremely good work and all personnel were rewarded.

- During Nov. ‘97 B/F coys were deployed in Delhi for law and order duties in various places where the coys have exhibited very good work.
- At present A/B/C/E coys are deployed in Delhi and F Coy deployed in Imphal for law and order duties.

Achievements in Sports

The Mahila personnel of this unit have achieved distinction in 4th National Games-97 held at Bangalore *HC/M Geetanjali Devi*

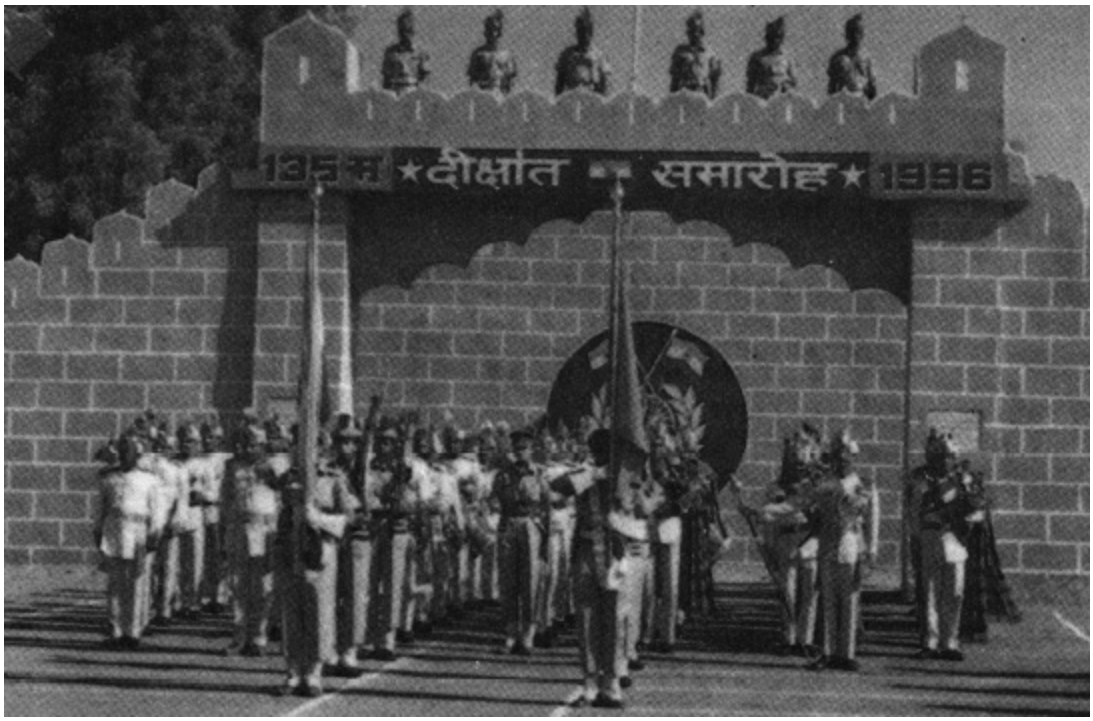
Won the Silver Medal in Weight lifting under 50 kg. category *CT/M Renuka Sarkar*

Won the Bronze Medal in Coxed four.

Besides CT/M Champa Devi of this Unit won silver medal in 22 Rifle prone in G.V. Mayalankar Shooting Competition during 1997 held at Phillaur (PB).

The same CT(M) also participated in Inter State Gymnastic Competition (Gujarat) and stood first, brought laurels to the force.

Also unit is doing commendable job in day to day functioning like conducting social welfare activities in nearby areas, arranging plantation programmes from time to time and making the people aware about the importance of greener environment and on other social matters. To carry out this exercise, services of school children in the vicinity are also utilised. This unit also did commendable job during the floods that in-undated Surat and other parts of Gujarat, by rendering all help through 100 Bn RAF.



Passing Out Parade of 135 (M) Bn

Role of CRPF during Amarnath Yatra

— Rakesh Sharma, JAD, CRPF

Holy Shrine Amarnath cave situated at a height of 12729 feet in Karakoram range of mountains, is visited by over one lakh Pilgrims from all over the country every year. The holy cave is about 400 kms from Jammu. The pilgrims reach Pahalgam by road from Jammu upto Pahalgam and further trek 46 kms to reach the holy cave either on foot or on ponies. The traditional route from Pahalgam to cave remains snow bound for over 10 months of the year and being restored before the Yatra begins sometime in July-Aug by the state administration every year.

Main traditional Yatra starts from Deshnami Akhara at Srinagar when the “Chhari Mubarak” (Holy Mace) symbolising the Lord Shiva leads the pilgrim to Sh. Amarnath cave for Darshan. The Mahant of Deshnami Akhara carries the Holy Mace to the cave and gets darshan of Lord Shiva on the morning of Shravan Poornima (Raksha Bandhan). The Yatra is

considered as an ethos of rich traditional and cultural heritage of Kashmir. Holy Sh. Amarnath cave is the unique example of national integration, since the Muslim Gujjar is being given the part of the offering of the temple as he is considered the custodian of cave. The cave was detected by one of his ancestor.

The alternative trecking route from Pahalgam to cave is via Baltal (13 kms), which was closed by the state administration in 1997 due to security reasons, but on the direction of Hon'ble High court this route was opened this year to the pilgrims. The system of registeration of each Pilgrim has been introduced this year by the state Govt, to avoid casualty due to mismanagement after natural calamity occurred in 1997. Pilgrims covering from other states of the country, if not registered at the centre set up in their respective states were registered with Tourism department at Jammu. This year State Govt, permitted the travel of 2500 pilgrims per day through the traditional Pahalgam route and 500 pilgrims through Baltal route every day.

Threat to Yatra

Since the inception of militancy in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, the annual Sh. Amarnath yatra remains under threat from various Pak aided terrorist outfits. The entire route beyond Anantnag falls in the area of militancy. This year also Harkat-ul-Muzahideen, (the new name of Harkat-ul-Ansar) imposed a ban on the yatra and warned the yatri of dire consequences if their orders are violated. However, inspite of the threat, Security Forces including Central Reserve Police Force ensured the safety and security of the yatri and yatra was concluded successfully on 12th July, 1998 without any major incident.

Responsibilities of CRPF

CRPF has been playing vital role during the annual Sh. Amarnath Yatra since many years and this year also. CRPF fulfilled the responsibility for the Yatra such as : (i) Providing convoy escort from Jammu to Pahalgam and back, (ii) Providing security cover to various yatri's camp at Pahalgam and Chandanwari (iii) Providing security cover to various lungers, hotels and market area (iv) Ensuring frisking and checking of yatries at base camp and at all entrance routes to Pahalgam town (v) Forming up and regulating yatri convoys at Jammu, Banihal and Pahalgam and (vi) Regulating movement of

yatris at Seshnag, Panchatarni and Holy cave.

CRPF Accepted following additional responsibilities voluntarily

In addition to the primary duty of providing security cover to the pilgrims Central Reserve Police Force showed its human face by providing following assistances :-

At the access control point at Pahalgam upon the arrival, all yatries were provided with hot tea and snacks. Over 80,000 yatries were provided this gesture by the Force.

Provided free tentage accommodation with blankets and other amenities at Pahalgam. About 20,000 yatries availed this facility. These yatries were also provided with morning tea free of cost.

Provided free medical cover to yatries. Medical assistance was provided to over 6000 yatries including ladies and children by the team of Doctors of CRPF through two 10 bedded hospitals, one each at Pahalgam and Chandanwari. Beside one mobile ambulance provided free medical assistance at all yatri camps in Pahalgam.

Five information centres were established at various places in Pahalgam town by CRPF to provide on the spot detail of the yatra and assistance if any required by the yatries. Printout informations were made available to about 10,000 yatries.

Inspite of inclement weather and security threat of high degree from well organised militant outfits, the personnel of Central Reserve Police Force swung into action on the call of duty and provided much needed security cover and help to the yatries to perform their yatra successfuly. The Force personnel rouse to the challenge in the best tradition of the force.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Feat of CRPF Sportspersons in the 5th National Games

Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force

(CRPF) has congratulated the sportspersons of CRPF who represented various states and brought laurels in the 5th National Games held recently in Imphal. In total 68 sportspersons including 25 women participated in it.

In the weightlifting (women) Inspector N. Laxmi (69 kg with new record), Inspector Sonamacha Chanu (48 kg with new record), Inspector W. Nandini Devi (53 kg), Sub Inspector Romi Devi (75 kg with new record) and HC Nansita Devi (63 kg) have won gold medal each.

In the Swimming, Inspector Kailash Nath has won 4 gold medals and Inspector Deepak Kumar has won 2 gold and 2 silver medals. Besides Inspector T.K. Senthil Kumar has also won 2 gold and 2 silver medals in swimming.

In the Marathon Race (women) Inspector Rigzen Angmo has won gold medal. Besides SI Vikas Pandey has won 2 gold and 3 silver medals SI Mayank Srivastava has won one gold medal in Gymnastics. Besides capturing 17 gold medals the sportspersons of CRPF have won 27 silver and 8 bronze medals in various other disciplines.

Feat of CRPF Sportsmen in All India Police Games

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) sportsmen have clinched a Gold medal in the 48th All India Police Games held at Pune from 8 March to 13 March 1999. The CRPF team also bagged silver in Hand ball and bronze in Basketball.

Police Medal for Gallantry to CRPF Personnel

Nine Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel including one posthumously have been awarded Police Medal for Gallantry by the President of India in recognition of their courage and devotion to duty of a high order displayed by them in various operational encounters in North-Eastern States.

The names of the personnel are as under :-

Sub-Inspector R.P. Joon (67 Bn), Constable T.P. Sngh (67 Bn), Head Constable Sube Singh (65 Bn), Constable Bishnu Prasad (65 Bn), Constable (Driver) Anil Kumar (132 Bn), Head Constable C.R. Mandal (10 Bn),

Constable (Driver) R.M. Pandey 1 Bn (Posthumously), Sub-Inspector U.R. Rameshwaram (52 Bn) and Constable A.P. Singh (66 Bn)

Passing Out Parade at RTC, Neemuch

The Passing out cum attestation parade of 618 recruits of RTC-1 Neemuch, (the birth place of CRPF) was held on Feb. 24, 1999. The parade was witnessed by the large gathering consisting of locals and personnel of various institutions located at CRPF campus Neemuch. Shri D.K. Suri Director, ISA took the salute and reviewed the impressive parade.

Addressing on the occasion, Shri M.S. Sidhu, Principal, RTC-I, Neemuch said that this training centre was established in the year 1967. During the period of last 30 years it has trained 34,766 jawans. Besides imparting training to the CRPF personnel, this centre has also trained 1019 personnel of CISF, 335 personnel of RPF, 157 personnle of J&K Police and 208 personnel of customs Deptt., he said.

Brigadier Govindji Mishra, Principal, CTC-I and Shri G.G.A. Shrma DIG and Shri NK Awasti, Addl DIG Neemuch and other senior officers were also present on the occasion.



Director ISA Shri D.K. Suri taking saiute of the Parade

FREE MEDICAL CAMP ORGANISED BY 76 BN CRPF

76 Battalion organised Free Medical Camp for local people in its area of responsibility at Meerapani and Uriamghat in Assam-Nagaland Border recently. A huge crowd attended the medical camp. They were given medicines free of cost. The camp was inaugurated by Shri D.S. Negi. The camp was supervised by Dr. Prem Kumar, CMO.

Prime Minister's Silver Cup Essay Competition for Police Personnel

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy will hold an All India Annual Essay Competition for the award of the Prime Minister's Silver Cup. The Cup shall be awarded for the best essay. This year (1999) the topic for the essay shall be : Policing in 21st century - role of information technology.

According to Shri Subhash Joshi, Deputy Director (Adm), SVP National Police Academy, the competition shall be held annually and shall be open to all serving police officers/men of India including those serving in Central Police Organisations in India and abroad provided that an officer who has won the first prize for two successive years shall be debarred from taking part in the Competition for a period of three years at a stretch following the year in which the first prize was annexed by him for the second time.

The Committee of the Competition shall consist of six members to be invited by the Director of SVP National Police Academy. Any question as to the eligibility of any Competitor shall be determined by the Committee of the Competition

Essays must be submitted in English. Essays must be the original work of the Competitor. Essays must not be more than 5000 words in length, must be type-written (with double spacing) on only one side of the paper with 1.5 inches margin space on the left hand side and 7 copies must be submitted for competition. The pages must be serially numbered and securely stapled or clipped together.

Where a reference is made to any published work, the tilte and the page number must be quoted in a foot-note.

Essays must be submitted by registered post or recorded delivery. A

letter should accompany every essay. This letter must contain details about the competitor's name, rank and the official address of the Force to which he belongs and an endorsement about his age with reference to his service record.

The Committee reserves the rights to disqualify any entry which fails to conform to these rules. If any default comes to the notice of the committee after a prize has been awarded, the committee also reserves the right to take such action against the defaulter as it may deem fit.

The essays will be submitted to the Director General of Police/Head of Central Police Organisation concerned. After due screening at the State/Central Police Organisation level, the Director General of Police/ Head of the Central Police Organisation will forward not more than three essays to the Convenor of the Committee of the Competition for final selection of the best essay.

The decision of the Committee shall be final and no appeal lie against its decision, the award shall be made public in such manner as the committee shall think fit. Any essay submitted for the competition and adjudged of sufficient merit and prize-winning essay may be published by the Director of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy and the copy right for such published essays shall vest in the Director. The essays not accepted will not be returned to the competitors.

Besides the Silver Cup, which will be returned to the SVP National Police Academy, the Officer adjudged to have written the best essay will be given a prize money of Rs. 5,000/-and a replica of the Silver Cup. The essays considered next in order of merit will be awarded Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- respectively. The Cup and the First Prize will be awarded on the occasion of the annual Passing Out Parade at the Academy.

The Essays shall be addressed by the Director General of Police/ Head of Central Police Organisations to the Director, SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad-500 052 so as to reach him on or before 31.10.1999.

106 Extremists Killed in Assam

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has been playing a pivotal role to quell the insurgent activities and to maintain law and order in North Eastern States specially in Assam. Out of 349 companies deployed in the entire region which is almost 50% of the Force, as many as 151 companies are now engaged in Assam only to bring back normalcy to this strife-stricken state.

During the last 10 years beginning from 1988 onwards CRPF has killed 106 extremists and apprehended 9835 in Assam as against 190 killed and 13107 apprehended in the entire North East. The Force has also recovered 947 major weapons which include UMG, LMG, Rocket Launcher, AK-47 and AK-56 Rifles and 8797 ammunitions in Assam as against 2417 major weapons and 24,387 ammunitions recovered in seven states of North East Region. But CRPF also had to pay heavy price in terms of 69 men killed and 167 wounded in 177 encounters in Assam as against 300 killed and 530 injured in 497 encounters in North East.

Not only in the field of operations, but also in creating emotional linkage with the people of the State, the Force has been conducting Civic Action Programme in various -parts of the State specially in far flung and remote interior areas. Free medical camps organised in inaccessible areas have brought the people and the personnel of the Force together and helped to win over the people's confidence to a great extent. During the year 1997-98 Rs. 11 lakhs have been spent in 10 districts of Assam in organising medical aid camps, Games and sports competitions and distributing study materials to the needy students. Besides adopting villages, the Force is associated with efforts like flood relief, rescue work in the eventualities of raif accidents, polio immunisation camps, social forestry, providing security to weaker section colonies etc.

Public memory is not short lived at least in this case when the personnel of the Force on patrolling duty on being informed by the Railway lineman that two fish plates were missing near sivapur, they immediately signaled and stopped the special passenger train, there-by averting loss of precious human life and properties.

During the troubled period of 60's, CRPF lent its helping hand to the local police in fighting the language riots spread throughout the Assam. The personnel of the Force were deployed from Guwahati to Dibrugarh

enforcing strict maintenance of law and order in Nagaon and Tezpur. As the distrubances spread to Tura, Silcher and Dibrugarh, the CRPF was deployed in the hill sector. Their daring determination and relentless patrolling exercised effective control over the situation. In Cachar, the personnel of CRPF did a wonderful job in completly quelling the trouble. The 11th Battalion of the Fore created a history with arrest of 38 infiltrators from Pakistan.

Winning over the hearts and minds of misguided youth distanced from the mainstream of the nation on and it is a continuous process. Like the military and other para military Forces, CRPF will also continue to contribute its lot in turning the tide to bring back prosperity to this oldest State of North East.



A CRPF post some where in North East

OPS PROFILE-1998

Along with independence, militancy was also given in inheritance by British legacy, to union of India. North East Region has a peculiar geographical back ground having international borders

with China, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Bhutan. CRPF was first inducted in North East Region during 1956-57 to counter the Naga Robels in the then Naga Hill districts of Assam and Tuensang frontier of the then NEFA. During the period 1956-1962 CRPF remained deployed in Naga Hills. At the time of 1962 Indo-China war, CRPF was deployed in Kameng and Siang frontiers of NEFA. After cease fire, CRPF was selected as neutral force to take charge of Arms/Ammunitions. CRPF reestablished the civil administrative Hqr and soveriegn Governance in all the 5 divisions of NEFA. By and by, militancy spread to Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura and CRPF had also grown in size in North East. With the spread of Linguistic riots throughout the State of Assam during 1960's, deployment of CRPF spread all over Assam.

CRPF in Manipur and Nagaland

The Central Reserve Police (CRPF) has been playing a pivotal role to quell the insurgent activities and to maintain law and order in North-Eastern States specially in Manipur and Nagaland. Out of total 349 companies deployed in the entire region, as many as 103 (Manipur-67 and Nagaland-36) Companies are now engaged in both the States to bring back normalcy to these strife-stricken States.

During the last 10 years beginning from 1988 onwards, CRPF has killed 44 extremists and apprehended 1956 in Manipur and Nagaland. The Force has also recovered 734 major weapons and 14,176 ammunitions in both the States. But CRPF also had to pay a heavy price here in terms of 187 men killed and 277 wounded in 209 encounters.

The CRPF has been providing yeoman service in restoring peace and tranquility in Dimapur Town considered as the gateway to both Nagaland and Manipur under a scheme called Dimapur Internal Security Plan (DISP). Under the scheme, which came into being with effect from November 1,1998, CRPF in close collaboration with the local police has been

successful in subjugating the inseperable elements who were wrecking havoc on the innocent citizens of Dimapur. The tactics adopted here such as round the clock foot mobile patrolling, mobile static nakas, etc by the personnel of the Force have proved to be boon for the citizens and law enforcement agencies alike by which there has been increase in business activities, the shops remaining open till late night and more importantly there is a feeling of respite among the common citizens of the town.

Not only in field of operations, but also in creating emotional bridge in between the people of the States and Force personnel, the CRPF has been conducting Civic Action Programmes in various parts of both the States specially in far-flung and remote interior areas. Free medical camps organised in inaccessible areas have brought the people and personnel of Force together and helped to win over the people's confidence to a great extent. During the year 1997-98, Rs. 6 lakh have been spent in organising medical aid camps in Churachandpur, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts of Manipur. Besides organising sports competitions and distributing study material to the needy students, repair and renovation work of High and Primary Schools at Jiribam, Koireangi, Kangchup, Nilakhoti, construction of Community Halls at Uchathal, Tamenglong, Chaiba, and Bath Rooms at Laireik, Thanapoki, Harangsabal, Phayeng and Kanchup were undertaken during the said year. Similarly, Rs. 3 lakh have been spent in the different remote villages of Nagaland during the year 1997-98 on Civic Action Programmes. Besides adopting villages, the Force is actively associated with various people's friendly programmes like Pulse Polio Immunization Programmes, road construction works, etc.

In order to promote cultural integration between the people of North-Eastern States and the rest of the country, an innovative programme called 'Operational Charm' at the cost of Rs. 1.44 lakh was undertaken during 1998. Under the scheme, tour of 40 Meities in two groups was conducted to various places of historical and religious importance like Guwahati, Delhi, Mathura, Vrindaban, Varanasi, Bhubaneshwar, Puri and Konark, etc.

CRPF Playas Vital Role in Combating Insurgency in Tripura

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has been playing a prominent role to quell the insurgent activities and to maintain law and order in Tripura. Out of 349 companies deployed in the entire North-East region which is about 50% of the Force, as many as 66 companies (about 10,000 strong Force) are now engaged here to bring back normalcy in this strife-stricken State.

During the last ten years beginning from 1988 onwards CRPF has killed 36 extremists and apprehended 1200 in Tripura. The Force has also recovered 664 major weapons and 843 ammunitions during this period. But CRPF has also had to pay a heavy price in terms of 41 men killed and 46 wounded in 104 encounters.

Despite heavy operational assignments, the Force is providing yeoman service to the people of the state by way of keeping vigil on the 60 KMs stretch of NH No. 44 from Chakmaghat to Manu, considered to be the lifeline of Agartala connecting it with the rest of the country. Five companies are engaged in this herculean task in which they are escorting convoys of about 300 vehicles operating daily on this road. Besides the Force personnel are also providing the most effective security by way of foot/ mobile patrolling to the vehicles operating on the State High ways i.e. from Teliamura to Bampur, Ambassa to Gandacherra and Amarpur to Maharani which has facilitated the increase of activities in trade and commerce of the State. The Force is also providing much needed security to the victims of ethnic violence, which erupted on 2nd of feb, '99 at Kanchanmala under Amtali Police Station of West Tripura. Besides guarding the relief camps here the force has made notable contribution in deploying its 3 companies in Khowai Sub-Division since March 1997 to avoid any ethnic violence there. The Force is also providing security to Tirthmukh Hydel project, Mandirghat, Agartala Airport, Rajbhavan, Ex-CM/MLA's quarters by deploying 3 platoons in each place.

Under Civic Action Programme during the year 1997-98 Rs. 6 lakhs has been utilised in various socially useful activities like distribution of ready-made garments, blankets, house utensils to the poor families and distribution of study materials to needy students in far flung and interior remote villages of the State. Such programmes organised in inaccessible areas have brought the people and the Force personnel together and helped to win over the

people’s confidence to a great extent. The Force is also associated with the people’s friendly programme like Pulse Polio Immunization Programme under which more than 52,000 children were given polio drops in all four districts of the State.

Mizoram, which also comes under the operational responsibility of the Inspector General of Police (Ops), CRPF, Tripura created in 1997 is somehow now peaceful where six CRPF companies are deployed on law and order duties. The 48 battalion located here has conducted Civic Action Programmes in tribal inhabited areas and has also helped the local health authorities in successful organisation of Pulse Polio Immunization Programme in the State.

DG CRPF Congratulate Sportspersons

The Director General, Cen tral Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Shri M.N. Sabharwal has congratulated the sportspersons on April 1, 1999 at Force Headquarters for their commendable performance in the Commonwealth Games held at Melbourne (Australia).

Among the four participants from CRPF, Weightlifter N. Kunjarani Devi has won gold medal in 48 kg category while weightlifters Neelam Laxmi and Nandini Devi have also won gold medal in 69 Kg and 53 kg category respectively.



CRPF weightlifters with DG CRPF

7th Inter Sector CRPF Judo Competition

Northern Sector won the Championship



IG Northern Sector Shri D.P. Sinha presenting trophy to Northern Sector Team

In the 7th Inter Sector CRPF Judo Competition organised at 8 Battalion Headquarters, CRPF Andheria Mode, Mehrauli, New Delhi on March 12,

1999, Northern Sector won the Championship while Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Eastern Sector remained in 2nd and 3rd positions respectively.

The results of the Judo bouts played were as under :

55 Kg Category -
Mukesh Kumar - Northern Sector - Gold

Sandeep Golai - Eastern Sector -Silver

66 Kg Category -

Anil Kumar - Northern Sector -Gold

Ashok Kumar - Special Sector -Silver

60 Kg Category -Shiv Kumar - Northern Sector -Gold

Satwinder Singh - RAF - Silver *Open Category* -

Krishan Chand - RAF - Gold Rajesh Kumar - Eastern Sector -Silver

About 130 Judokas of various sectors of CRPF took part in this 4 day competition. Shri D.P. Sinha, IGP Northern Sector, CRPF was the chief guest in this closing day function. He also gave away the prizes to the winners

RESTRUCTURING THE FORCE

—Bhudeb Chakrabarti, Ex-DIG, CRPF

I became quite happy when I was posted in January 1967 as Quarter Master 11 Battalion at Mokamehghat after serving for three years as Company Commander 4 Battalion in Manipur. At that time there were no Group Centres in CRPF. The Battalion Headquarters were stationed in fixed location and the service companies were deployed on detachment for active duties in operational areas. The Battalion Headquarter of 11 Battalion was located at Mokamehghat and its detachment was in Nagaland.

The CRPF Battalion then had a Commandant, two Assistant Commandants, Six Company Commanders and a Quarter Master.

The Quarter Master of the Battalion was the only officer who always stayed at the Battalion Headquarter. Commandant was sometime at

Battalion Headquarter and sometime at detachment. Out of the two Assistant Commandants, one was always available at detachment and was called the Detachment Commander. The Deputy Commandants were then called Assistant Commandants. The senior one was called Second-in-Command and the other was called Adjutant. All the six Company Commanders were compul-sorily required to be with their companies at detachment.

There were two Medical Officers in a Battalion. These Medical Officers unlike the other Battalion Officers were civilians. One of them was available at detachment and the other was at Battalion Headquarters.

4 Battalion had also its Battalion Headquarters at Mokamehghat like 11 Battalion. The two Battalions had their separate offices, Quarter Guards, family lines, barracks, and officers quarters. However there were two institutions which were their common heritage. These were the Station Hospital and the Station Officers Mess. The buildings and the areas which were occupied by the two battalions once belonged to Railways and Mokamehghat railway station still existed there. Many people thought Station Officers Mess and Station Hospital derived their names from Mokamehghat Railway Station.

I had the special advantage of having my office on the railway platform of Mokamehghat railway station. In fact the office, stores, MT Park and barracks of 11 Battalion all were on the railway platform. One shuttle train went in the morning from Mokameh Junction to Barauni Junction and another in the evening. The same was the frequency about the service from Barauni Junction to Mokameh Junction. So at train times we had a considerable number of passengers on the platform in front of our offices which added some variety to our Battalion Headquarter life.

The day at the Battalion Headquarter started with the sounding of ‘reveille’ at the Battalion Quarter Guard. The daily activity started with P.T. 11 Battalion had a ground only for PT which was also used for rollcall. After PT there was some parade. There was a separate parade ground which was also used for Ceremonial Parade. Once a week, ceremonial parade was held with Pipe band in attendance.

After parade all went for breakfast which the men used to call as ‘first break’.

After breakfast it was the office time. The Force Personnel who were

detailed for various office jobs and important functionaries like Subedar Major, Jemadar Adjutant, Battalion Havildar Major, Battalion Quarter Master Havildar, Quarter Master Clerks and the like went for their office jobs.

All the Battalion office clerks were civilians. The Ministerial Staff had till then not been combatised. There were quite a number of clerks in the Battalion Office.

The office work continued upto 1 p.m. or 1.30 p.m. Then the office people went for lunch and returned again after lunch to do work till evening.

The Battalion people who had no office work to do or who were not detailed for any other kind of work played games in the afternoon.

The ‘retreat’ marked the end of the day and roll call squared up the day’s activity.

By all standards, the life at Battalion Headquarter was quite placid. However the Battalion Headquarters had onerous burden placed on its shoulders. The pay and allowances of entire Battalion personnel were drawn at Battalion Headquarters and then sent to service companies at detachment. All clothings, stores and equipments were procured by Battalion Headquarters and supplied to companies. The well being of the Battalion and its operational efficiency depended on how smoothly the Battalion Headquarters functioned.

Mani Ram Singh .was the Commandant of 11 Battalion when I joined it. He and Maha Singh were among the first CRPF officers to become Commandant. At that time most of the Commandants were either IPS Officers on deputation from State Police or reemployed Ex-Army Officers.

Lt. Col (Retd.), Surendra Singh was the Commandant of 4 Battalion at that time.

Chintamani Pandey who came as Quarter Master of 4 Battalion like me was my contemporary. We had gone through basic training together at Central Police Training College, Mount Abu.

The Quarter Master of the Battalion was entrusted with responsibility of doing all the provisioning of the entire battalion. At Battalion Headquarters, he was often the only officer available. Then he became Accounts Officer, Adjutant and OC-HQ company besides doing his own job. He was considered the kingpin of the battalion, if not the king. Shri V.G. Kanetkar,

DG, himself selected the Quarter Master and he thought that the rise and fall of a battalion depended on how good or bad was the Quarter Master.

When some State India Reserve Battalions were embodied in CRPF in its expansion programme, Mani Ram Singh was asked to take over the Command of 21 Battalion an erstwhile Bihar Military Police Battalion. Incidentlally the Battalion Headquarters of 21 Battalion was also Stationed at Mokamehghat.

J.L. Kapoor an Officer on deputation from Tripura Police came as Commandant of 11 Battalion in place of Mani Ram Singh.

S.B. Narayane Rao and Animesh Kumar Bandyopadhyay joined 21 Battalion soon. Both were regular CRPF Officers and happened to be my close friends.

The Medical Officers although posted against the Battalions worked for the Station Hospital. This arrangement benefitted all and provided better medical cover for officers, men and their families. Dr. B.N. Chowdhury was the Medical Officer from 11 Battalion and was also the Medical Officer in charge of Station Hospital being the Senior most Doctor Dr S.S. Sarkar was from 4 Battalion. They were professionally sound and they referred cases to the referral hospitals only when absolutely necessary.

Pritamjit Singh came to Mokamehghat on his posting to 11 Battalion as its Second-in-Com-mand. We all developed instant liking for him. So we had a good crowd at Mokamehghat. After our office, we had good social life and interaction.

At Mokamehghat, we Officers stayed in old dilapidated railway quarters which were given earlier to subordinate railway staff. However we were quite happy to get a family station which was a boon for the nomadic CRPF life.

Pritamjit Singh had to leave for detachment at last for which we did not feel happy at all. We officers and lady wives went in full strength to see him off at Mokameh Junction. He was to go by a local train to Barauni Junction and from there catch a North-East bound train. When the train for Barauni came, all his luggage was kept in the first class compartment. His batman who was to go along with him got into the compartment. But Pritamjit Singh was receiving good wishes of all during which no one seemed to notice the departure of the train. When we came to know that the train had steamed off it was too late to catch it. Later he could somehow reach

Barauni by a unit vehicle to catch the connecting train.

Our social life at Mokamehghat evolved round Officers Mess. The Officers Mess building was earlier used as Railway Officers club. We liked the mess and particularly its fine lawns and gardens. We had gala dinners when IG and DIG visited. That time we had only one IG in CRPF. Mokamehghat Battalions came under Delhi Range and M.N. Chaturvedi was the Range DIG.

What we liked about Mokamehghat was its being a small town and quite commonplace and officers like us with modest income lived fairly well. We also liked our Battalion location along the banks of Ganga river. I would like to say that we were fairly happy at Mokamehghat. So when Bandopadhyay was transferred out we felt quite sad. We went to Mokameh Junction to bid a tearful farewell to him.

In 1968, the CRPF went for some major changes. The chief of CRPF was now made of the rank of Director General. The Force Headquarters now became the Directorate General. The CRPF came to adopt Centralised Pay and Accounting system. It came as a boon as previously we often went without pay as the AG had not released it for non-receipt of LPC.

V.G. Kanetkar who became the first DG made a major structural change' in CRPF. In this sweeping change Group Centres were given the house keeping jobs leaving the Battalion free for going to operational area lock, stock and barrel with the entire team of officers and men under the Commanding Officer. The CRPF Battalions were mostly under Army Operational Control and Army authorities insisted presence of Commanding Officer or at least the Second-in-Command. Once my Commandant of previous Battalion was desperate to confer local rank of Second-in-Command on me as he wanted to go back to Battalion Headquarters and the Army authorities would not let him go.

In August 1968, Group Centre System came in CRPF and Mokamehghat also got a Group Centre. 4, 11 and 21 Battalions were attached to Mokamehghat Group Centre. Narayana Rao, Pandey and myself were posted to Mokamehghat Group Centre and we continued to stay at Mokamehghat.

The initial phase in the newly formed GC was full of confusion. However in course of time it started taking proper shape.

Narayana Rao, Pandey and myself got promotion as Second-in-

Command in December 1968 and we were posted to different Battalions.

At Mokamehghat I had the opportunity of working at Battalion Headquarters prior to formation of GC. I had also the opportunity of working in the newly formed GC in its initial stage. Three decades already passed after the Group Centre Scheme was adopted in CRPF and it hopefully stood the test of time to some extent. However the force would like to go again for further restructuring in future if the time and situations demanded it so. In such eventuality it would be wise to remember that there should be good deliberations for that and the views of the field units should be obtained. Any such restructuring should be in a manner which would promote more well being of rank and file and make the Force operationally more effective.

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I, D.G. Mohapatra hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge & belief.

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Sd/D.G. Mohapatra
Signature of Publisher

LISTENING

—TGL Iyer, Ex-DG, CRPF

Very few of us are good listeners. While someone else is talking, we are usually absorbed in our own personal world of thinking, waiting for our turn to speak. Sincere listening is one of the mechanisms to bring our attention back to the moment, back to Healthy psychological functioning. Most of us have been indoctrinated through our educational system to listen almost exclusively with our analytical process-oriented mode of thinking which consists of concentrating and memorising. We mentally compare what we are listening to what we already know, agreeing or disagreeing and processing the data as it enters our mind. Although this type of listening is

suitable for school or college education, they are unsuitable for personal growth and Development. If you can listen with a blank mind with no interpretations, Prejudices, Pre-con-ceived notions, expectations or anticipations, then it can be called as good listening. When we are listening in this manner, our thoughts flow gently and we have the capacity to become touched by life as it is created in each moment. When we are listening in this mode, we become aware when our thoughts wander out of Bounds.

Consider what happens when you are listening to good music purely for enjoyment. Here you are not listening to criticise the melody, or memorise the lyrics or figure out to what key the music is played or sung. You are simply enjoying the music. When you enjoy Music this way, you just feel the music as it touches you. When you go through life as a ‘Soft listener’ you stay awake to your thinking. You fully experience your feelings and sensations which allow you to navigate smoothly through the moods, emotions and circumstances of life. When you interpret what someone is saying or something we are observing, you are filtering the experience through your memory. When you are in this state, you are re-experiencing your past instead of experiencing what is said at the moment. When you are busy interpreting what you are hearing as you are listening, you develop likes and dislikes based entirely on how it fits into your belief structre .

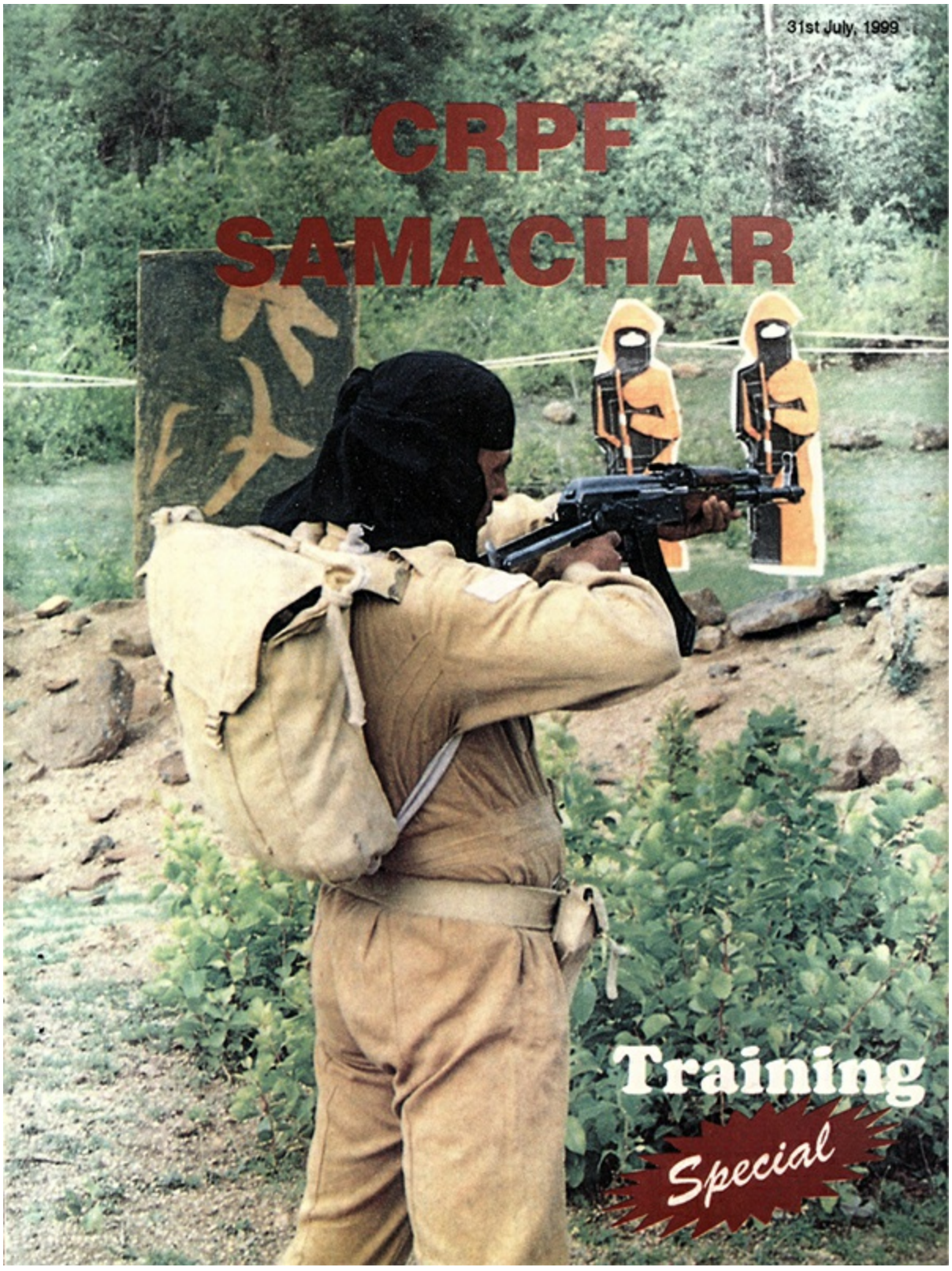
For example, if your spouse is narrating about a disagreement with a neighbour and you are interpreting what you are hearing, you will be drawing conclusions in your Mind even before the narration is completed. You must be thinking “I have heard this before” or “The neighbour sure is difficult to handle” or “my partner is always argumentative” etc. Thus you get immersed into contaminated thinking instead of pure and open thinking. It is this type of listening that leads people to say “He never listens to me”. While you are physically present, you are not fully listening to what is being said. True listening is being open to something new without interpreting it through your past conditioning of the mind. If you receive the words of another with love, respect and an open mind you may be classified as a ‘good listener’. The other type of listening is filtering it through the mind which may be called ‘selective listening’. You listen to what you like, what you don’t like you shut out. When you listen with an open mind you may say “I have never thought about that before” That is the type of listening which creates enjoyment and sharp listening curves. In this way, you can

accept or discard later what you have been listening to. If you want to learn and progress, you have to resort to ‘Soft’ or ‘Open’ listening which affects your sensations, emotions and life around you. Therefore listening is not only an ART but a SCIENCE too.



A Kathak Dance performance during the raising day celebrations of 112 Bn at New Delhi




31st July, 1999
CRPF
SAMACHAR
Training
Special



IGP Shri A.S. Gill receiving trophy for more use of Hindi in CRPF from Shri Kamal Pandey, Union Home Secretary



DG CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal inaugurating Hostel for College going wards of CRPF personnel in Wazirabad, New Delhi

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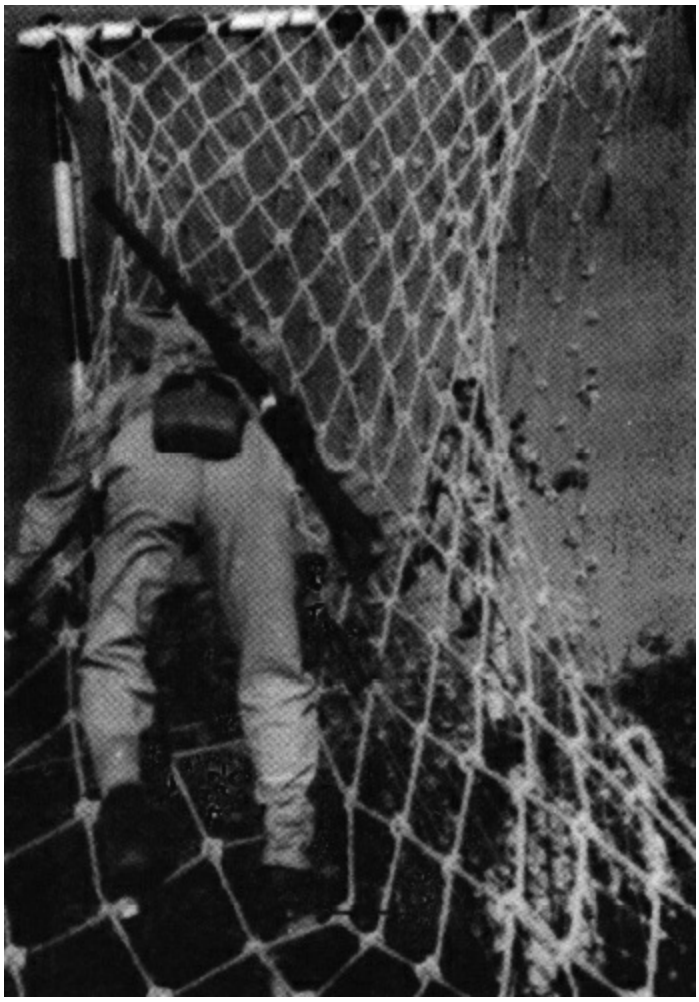
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From the Director General's Desk



It is heartening to note that a Training Seminar is being organised in Neemuch on July 27-28, 1999, as a part of the Diamond jubilee Celebrations of the Force. The main purpose of the seminar is to create a dialogue between the trainers and the users in the field, so that we know where we have gaps which need to be filled up, and to ensure that the training imparted in the Trg institutions conforms to the needs and requirements in the field. It is expected that the participants will find out solutions of issues so as to make the training relevant to the present requirements, and also more effective and meaningful.

It is also expected that this seminar will make a study of the training carried out in the preceding years and analyse the problems and shortcomings and to upgrade the training strategy for implementation in future. Training, is a planned process to modify knowledge, skill, behaviour, etc through learning to acquire effective performance in an activity or range of activities. In the present internal security scenario, anti-insurgency duties form the major part of our activities and the training syllabus should therefore, be commensurate with this. The periodic rotational training of the force personnel would be useful to correct tactical errors. Various aspects

of training of the force should be discussed in the seminar and training plans be formulated with a positive, pragmatic and practical approach.

I congratulate the delegates and wish the seminar all success.

New Delhi

12-7-99

(M.N. Sabharwal)
Director General

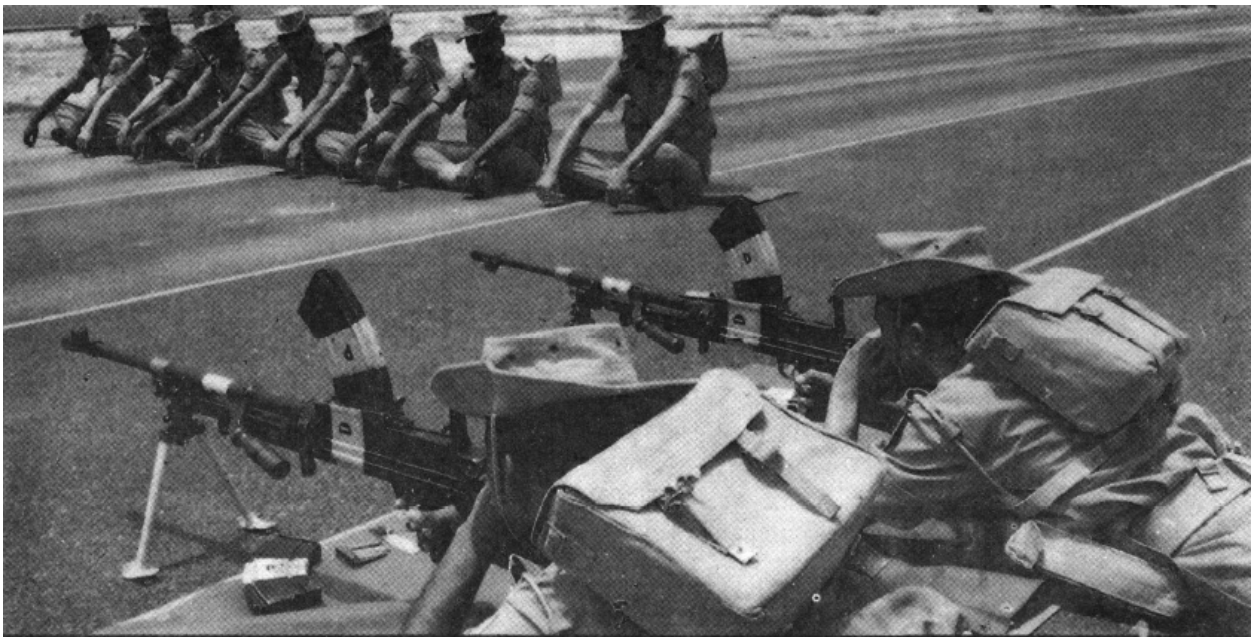
Training in CRPF

—A.R. Pawar, IGP (Ops & Trg)

"The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in War"; that about sums up the importance of training. It is training which imparts cohesion, discipline, ability to carry out orders under fire and the capability to work as a team. Accordingly, the training philosophy of CRPF is to develop the knowledge and skills of all ranks of the force so as to enable them to implement the mission of the force, namely the maintenance of internal security and law and order in various parts of the country. Our training philosophy is also dovetailed to our role in assisting the state governments for this purpose, and in providing help during natural calamities. Training in the CRPF is also allied to the national training policy, which calls for basic training at three levels and subsequently inservice training at intervals of every 4-6 years.

In order to impart this training to the Force personnel, there are 8 training institutions located in all parts of the country. Of these, the most premier is the Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu in Rajasthan, which imparts basic training to Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (DAGOs) of the force, besides offering courses in internal security to serving officers, as also Magistrates and officers of the civil police at the district level and above. It is being developed as a centre of excellence for which purpose comprehensive proposals both by way of new construction of buildings, upgradation of facilities and staff levels are ready for sanction. Besides the

Internal Security Academy, there are 3 Central Training Colleges (CTC) imparting basic training to medium level officers and promotional and inservice courses to all ranks. There are 4 Recruits Training Centres (RTC) for the basic training of Constable recruits.



Recruits practising to handle LMG

Training Methodology and Training Aids

The training programmes are reviewed on the basis of feed back received from the trainees and the user units in the fields. Such a review of training programmes is made every year. The methodology used for imparting training and communication with the trainees is multi dimensional. Besides the use of old methods of lecture and demonstration, latest training aids such as multi media projector with Personal Computers and latest softwares, Infantry Weapons Effects Simulator Systems, Small Arms Simulator Systems, Driving Simulators and Overhead Projectors are being used.

Changes in Training over the Years

Change being an agent of improvement, it is effective in training programmes as and when the need arises. The feedbacks mentioned above are collected and discussed in the Annual Training Seminar and thereafter those found viable are included in the training programmes. In the recent years, modern techniques of leadership and man management, character

development, attitudinal changes through training, human rights do's and dont's and identification, prevention and handling of improvised explosive devices have been included in the training programmes meant for various levels. Comprehensive courses on Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism are also imparted.

Rotational Training

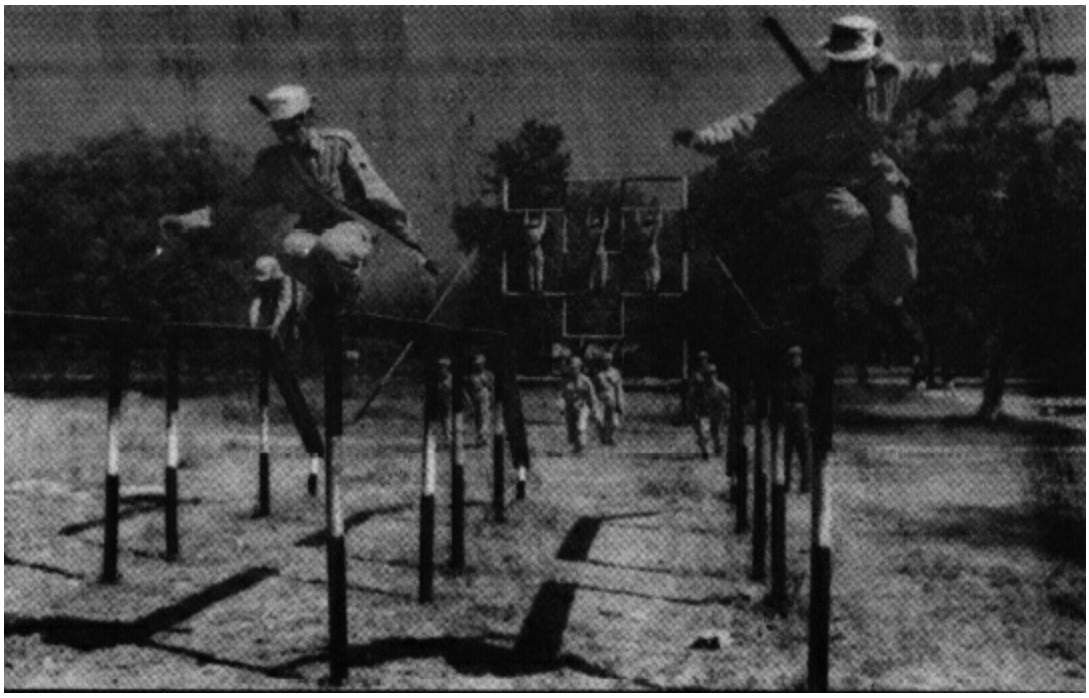
One of the important forms of inservice and on the spot training is rotational training, through which the Force personnel at Coy level are meant to be put through for 6 weeks every year. But this has largely depended upon the Coys being spared by the user states for such training, which has been very difficult in view of the 98% of deployment of CRPF since 1995, of which 84% is deployed in the hard operational areas of J&K, the North East and Andhra Pradesh. Through vigorous efforts made in the recent past, the percentage of Coys which underwent rotational training has increased as follows:-

1995 - 5.47%

1996 - 5.9%

1997 - 9.58%

1998 - 21.5%



Crossing of obstacle, a regular feature of training

Yet this situation is not satisfactory and efforts are on to improve it further. One of the improvements in this respect has been the setting up of Common Training Centres in the field areas during the last year, of which three are in Assam, two in Tripura, one in Manipur, two in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Tamilnadu, Bihar and Punjab. The syllabus of rotational training has also been recast to combine it with the recent trends and methods in counter insurgency and anti terrorism (CIAT).

Concluding, it needs to be emphasised that a force is as good as the training it gets. Both the trainees and the trainers need to remember that.

Towards Excellence

- Brig. (Retd.) Govindji Mishra, VSM, Dy. Director (Trg)

The first Battalion of Crown Representative Police raised on 27th July, 1939 at Neemuch was intended to provide help to Princely States in preserving their law and order in the wake of various political agitations being fermented at that point of time. This one battalion force has now

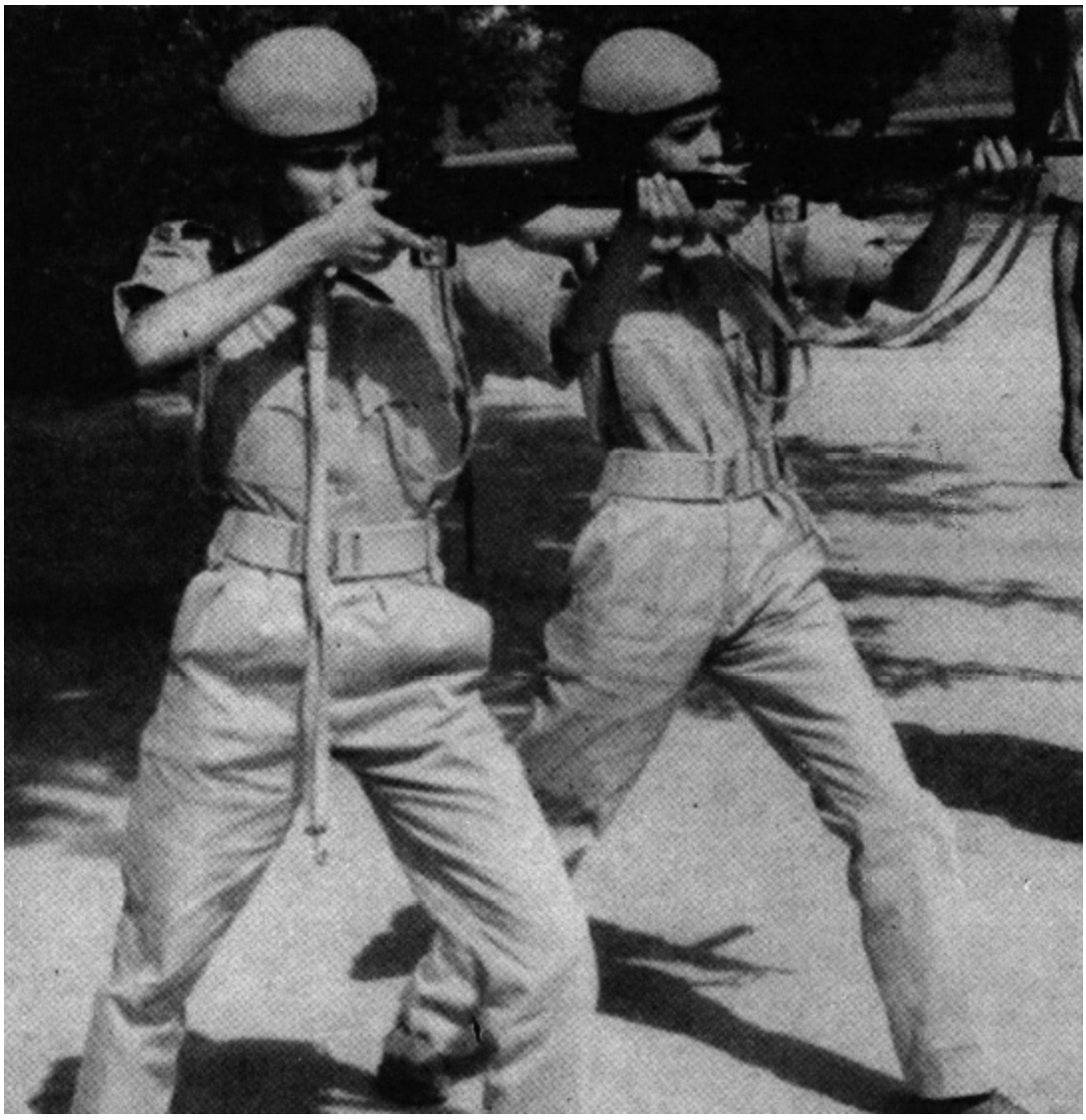
reached a level of 136 battalions and more are likely to join. The country's law and order problems have also gone through tremendous changes, where peaceful political agitations have gradually developed into terrorism, insurgency and low intensity conflict. Historically CRPF was not meant to supplement civil police but was to undertake duties usually performed by the Army when called upon in aid to civil authorities.

After independence during 1950s, with two battalions, CRPF was very effectively employed for anti-dacoity operations, communal violence and political agitations. Before formation of BSF and ITBP, CRPF has guarded borders at NEFA, Laddakh, other parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Rajasthan. During 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars, the Force operated in close cooperation with state Police in anti Insurgency Operations with Army. They have also been very actively involved in counter-insurgency and anti-militancy operations after 1984 in Punjab, J&K, North Eastern region and some other parts of the country. During these operations, our tasks have varied from active counter-insurgency operations (offensive) along with Army to working in close cooperation with State Police in anti-insurgency operations (Defensive). Variety of tasks and flexibility in employment demands a very high degree of professionalism in both the leaders and the men of the Force.

In the prevailing internal security environment of the country, CRPF being the major Central Force, has to prepare itself to meet the threat being posed by elements enemical to the stability of the country. The problems are different in every part; from separatist to ethnic, class and caste war to economic exploitation and fear of loosing their identity. Easy availability of automatic weapons, explosive devices and communication equipment in the hands of militants and insurgents have compounded the problem further, where every incident causes heavy damage and substantial loss of life thereby drawing attention of media and people. To deal with such elements, the Force responsible for Internal Security Management in the country has to be highly trained, well motivated and professionally led to meet the challenges of these anti social and anti national elements. This requires very concerted effort in training our personnel to bring in operational and administrative excellence.

The concept of training has been to impart basic training to recruit Constables, Directly Appointed Subordinate Officers (Sub Inspectors) and

Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (Asstt. Commandants) on their induction into the Force. Subsequently, number of inservice, instructional, specialised and promotional courses are conducted in Internal Security Academy and Central Training Colleges to train the leaders and men at appropriate level and provide them requisite inputs for training their command, management of resources, planning and execution of operations as per assigned role. Training institutions conduct training to prepare commanders and instructors. However, the integrated training of Sub unit, (section, platoon and Company) remains the responsibility of commanders in chain. With the excessive operational deployment, frequent movements and lack of basic infrastructure, slowly over the period, the training culture in the units has eroded. It is quite surprising that hardly any amount is being spent by units on procuring training aid and training material. Even proper and adequate targets are not available at places for annual range course firing. This situation needs to be changed. A realisation that training is a command responsibility and requisite stress on developing training culture is considered utmost essential today.



Two Mahilas in shooting session

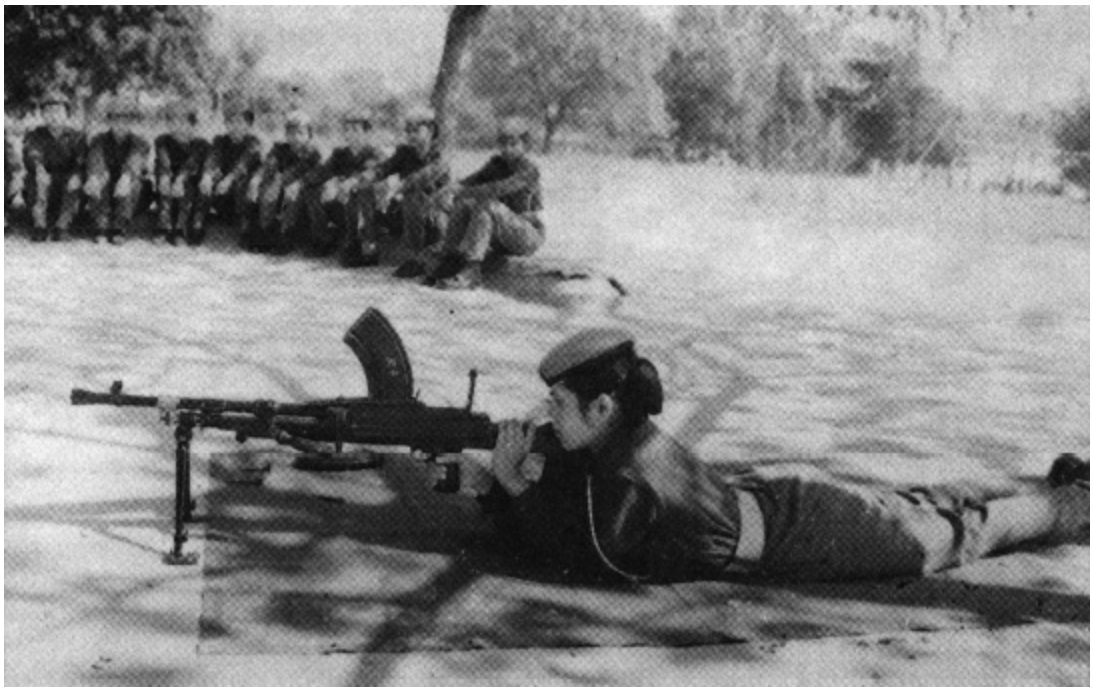
Our men are receptive. There may be initial inhibitions; but once proper training is organised, they get involved and show keen interest in improving their skills. Repetitive lectures are not appreciated. What is required is to demonstrate the appropriate operational drills and practice them till it becomes a second nature. Variety and duelity of task makes it important for the Force to train and equip itself in a manner to perform equally well when working in close cooperation with Civil Police or operating in insurgency environment with Army. If we have to achieve excellence and retain the flexibility, our training has to be structured to develop public sensitivity as well as proficiency in dealing with insurgents and militants. Some of the suggestions in this regard which need immediate attention are :(a) Our

training institutions need to be organised, equipped and staffed with efficient and dedicated instructors who have practical knowledge to train the leaders of the force. In instructional courses units should select suitable personnel who have aptitude for training and who can be developed as good instructors. Unless professionally sound instructors are available in each sub unit and unit, overall standard of training can never be improved. Unit Commandants must identify their requirement, demand adequate vacancies on various courses, select suitable personnel give them pre-course training, wherever possible and maintain a pool of instructors in all disciplines.

(b) Whereas there has been very serious effort on the parts of operational branch to relieve adequate number of Companies for rotational training, some other kind of commitments have not allowed this process to go on smoothly. Training is a continuous process and therefore, providing an opportunity for all ranks to refresh their knowledge and practice the operational drills, once a year is essential. Effort in this direction must continue. It will be pertinent to mention here that rotational training should be conducted by the respective Commanders. Pooling of instructors at unit level may be permissible, but permanent section, platoon and company Commanders must train their own command. This training also provides opportunity to understand each other, know the strength and weakness of each individual and integrate the sub units into one team. It goes without saying that proper planning should be done before commencement of rotational training and necessary infrastructure and training aids arranged if meaningful training is to be conducted, (c) Today at most places the force is deployed at Company post; though at some places platoons and sections are also deployed. Wherever we have company posts, it should be possible to carry out “on the job” training as a routine by one third of the Force. It is recommended that one third of the force should be out on operational duties, one third on the security and administration of the post and remaining one third (one platoon) should remain as reserve on the post as Quick Reaction Team (QRT).This QRT is available at the post which should practice various operational drills applicable to them based on their alloted tasks. Company and Platoon Commanders have to ensure this.

This is the Diamond Jubilee year of the Force which speaks of our maturity, resilience and strength as an organisation. Tasks of a reserve force is always difficult, as an uncertainly exists about future employment. It is, therefore, essential that the Force prepares itself for multifarious

responsibilities and tasks which may be assigned from time to time. In last few years effort towards organised and structured training is on. Training institutions are slowly getting equipped with modern training aids and better facilities are being created. The desire to train at unit level is also coming in and therefore, the march towards excellence has commenced.



A Mahila aiming at the target

Shaping up the Officers and Men Through Training

- D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

Training is an essential organisational function which identifies the current as well as future learning needs of the personnel and provides them the knowledge, skill and aptitude required for an efficient and effective performance of their jobs. To achieve this, the training has to be related to the aims and objectives of the organization. In order to be realistic and purposeful, a training programme has to be designed on actual training needs of various sections of personnel. Its effectiveness can be felt by the

ultimate improvement in the personnel's performance and their behaviour.

With the fast growing unrest among various sections of the society often manifesting itself in outbreak of violence the focus of police action has shifted from crime work and maintenance of law and order to the counter insurgency. The training programme based largely on the job requirement, are found to be inadequate to equip the armed police personnel to deal with new challenges. There is a strong case to review the existing training programmes of armed police to identify the new training needs and design and conduct appropriate training programme for them.

The armed police is now being called more frequently and for longer durations than ever before to assist the civil police in maintenance of law and order and its role has expanded considerably. Apart from performing earlier duties of escorting prisoners, guarding vital installations, protecting VIPS, carrying out anti-dacoity operations and dealing with communal disturbances, they are now actively involved in military like operations against terrorists, insurgents, extremists and other secessionist elements. Formidable fire power and high motivation of some of the well-organized anti-national outfits are every now and then, demonstrating the relative weakness of the armed police to take on these criminals. This deficiency can not be made up merely by providing better weapons without imparting them appropriate training to suit their new role and heavier responsibilities. This calls for a detailed job analysis which involves studying the job at every level and assess the type and extent of training input that needs to be injected.

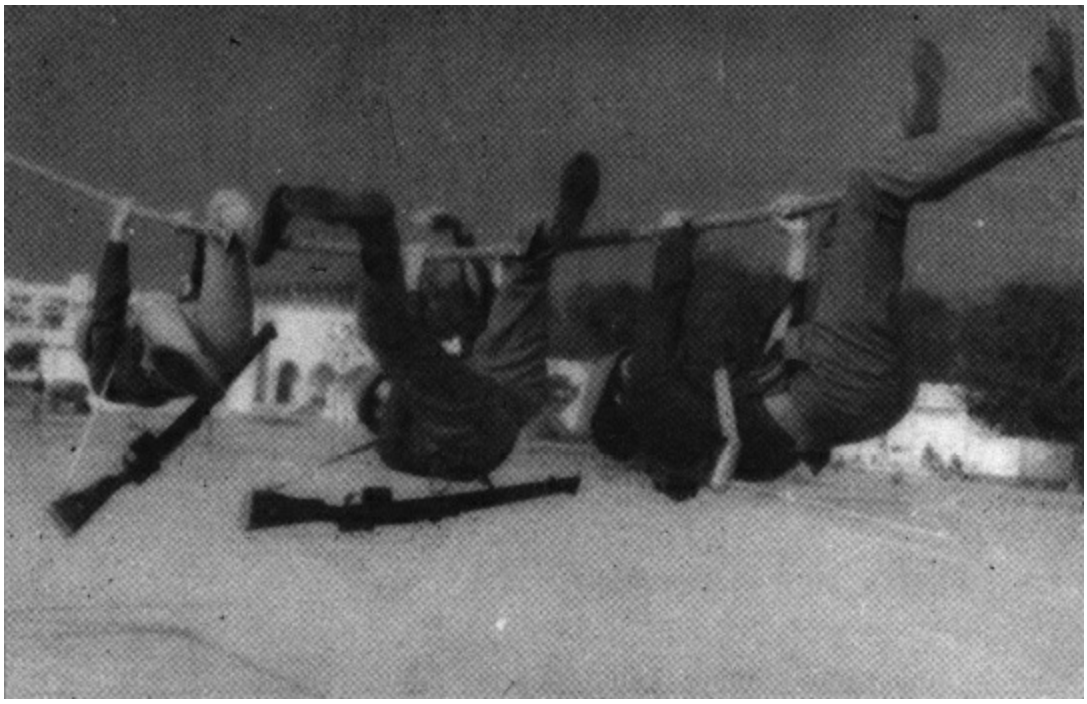


Firing Practice in session

The main aim of the training is to mould a raw material into a fine and finished product and convert a young and trained police personnel into a competent, confident and self-disciplined member of the force. The emphasis in basic training should be on physical fitness, shooting skills and inculcation of qualities of loyalty and discipline. The basic training should include UAC, weapon training, field craft, minor tactics, first aid and RT procedure. Subjects like observation, silent movement, patrolling, ambush, search and cordon, reaction capability and IEDs have maximum importance in the context of fight against terrorism and insurgency. The thrust of the basic training should be on producing officers and men who are physically fit to sustain rigours of the job.

Over the years the Force has acquired a multi-dimensional profile, its duties ranging from purely police to near military. For an organisation like CRPF, training of officers and men is of paramount importance. In the early days, the responsibility for training of the men and the supervisory officers rested primarily with the Battalions. In addition, some seats in Army courses were also availed of. The wireless operators were trained by the Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless. The Central Training College at Neemuch, the first training institution of the Force, came into being in 1960. The first Recruits Training Centre was established at Barwaha (M.P.) in 1968 which was later shifted to Neemuch. The institutions multiplied over the years. We

have now three Central Training Colleges at Neemuch (M.P.), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) and Nanded (Maharashtra) and four Recruits Training Centres located in different parts of the country. The Central Training Colleges organise basic, in service and promotional courses for sub-ordinate/ Under Officers and Constables. They also conduct training courses for officers and other ranks of State Police Forces, Customs & Excise and Cabinet Secretariat. The Recruits Training Centre located at Neemuch (M.P), Avadi (Tamil Nadu), Pallipuram (Kerala) and Srinagar (J&K) organise basic and follow up training.



Monkey Climbing as a part of training

The Internal Security Academy came into being in 1972 at Mount Abu. This Academy imparts basic training to the directly appointed gazetted officers, runs various in service courses, organises seminars on internal security for the officers of the Force as well as other Central and State Police Organisations. The Academy is constantly upgrading its training facilities and covering wider range of internal security issues. The latest addition tolts training schedule is the Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and CRPF officers on topical subjects like Human Rights, Communal Riots and Counter Insurgency.

A three day Capsule Course for all ranks of force in all units with the sole purpose of giving renewed emphasis on Human Rights has also been

introduced.

To keep officers and men of the force abreast with the latest developments in the field of communication, the Central Training College (Tele Commn.), CRPF, Ranchi (Bihar) has been equipped with the state-of-the-art training aids. Besides catering to the technical training needs of own force, the College is also imparting technical training to the personnel of sister organisations.

Training is a planned process to modify attitude, knowledge, skill and behaviour etc through learning to acquire effective performance in an activity or range of activities. The purpose of training is to develop the abilities of an individual, to satisfy current manpower needs or to train for taking up higher responsibilities. There is demand for modernisation of Force and one of the major thrust area for its modernisation is qualitative and quantitative improvement of training inputs. It would need introduction of modern, training inputs. It would need introduction of modern training techniques and modern training aids in the force and also availability of manpower for training. In the present internal security scenario, importance of training for the CRPF can not be over emphasised. In the nineties there have been two significant developments relating to Force Operations :-

The nature of duties of the CRPF is gradually changing from Law and order to Counter Insurgency (CI) Militancy operations. At present app. 84% of the Force is committed on CI operations. Never before the CRPF was involved at any point of time in such a variety of operational theatres such as J&K, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh. Each of them has its own typical operational problems. However to improve operational efficiency the Force is to be trained for its changing role and also with operational tactics to be adopted in various operational theatres. The commitment of the Force has remained at a very high level almost in an unbroken spell. Coupled with high mobility it causes great stress and strain on force personnel due to which they have become physically and mentally brittle.

At present about 95% of the Force is deployed due to which the Force personnel are not getting adequate time for training, rest or recuperation. The force personnel need rest to recoup their physical and mental vibrance, so that they are in a fit state to be put through training. The rotational training, which is the collective company training is essential for

maintaining ops efficiency of the Force.

To meet the training requirements of the Force, the force has chalked out both short term and long term strategies. In the short term the thrust area would be to impart tactical training and improve middle level leadership. To achieve the short term objective it has worked out a plan for on-the-spot training. A group of instructors are being sent to various operationally active areas to train the nucleus instructors. The latter would fan out to posts and coys in the field and give professional on-the-spot training to rectify their tactical errors on the job. However it can not be asubstitute of rotational training, but only complimentary to it, as only limited professional skills can be imparted in this type of training.

In order to create a dialogue between the trainers and the users on various aspects of training the force has been organising seminars from time to time. The first ever seminar was organised in July 1997 at New Delhi. The second seminar is now being organised at Neemuch in which the participants are expected to try to find out solutions of issues to make the training more relevant to the present requirement.



Obstacle Crossing

Training at the Internal Security Academy

—D.K. Suri, Director ISA

Consequent upon the shifting of National Police Academy from Mount Abu, Internal Security Academy was established on February 1,1975 under

the aegis of CRPF.

Role

Internal Security Academy has following roles :• To act as a premier national level Academy for organising internal security courses for all state police organisations and central police organisations.

• To act as an apex training centre for Central Reserve Police Force and to organise various in-service courses and basic courses for Gazetted Officers of the CRPF and other Central Police Organisations.

• To act as a national level Academy for conducting any other training programmes for senior level police officers/officers of central police organisations and other organisations as may be decided by the Govt, of India from time to time.

• To conduct, organise and arrange research and development on various police subjects and topics, to act as a store house of case studies on various Internal Security and other allied subjects.

• To act as a Govt, of India Institution for conducting courses for foreign trainees under various schemes of the Govt, of India from time to time.

Objectives

The Academy has the following objectives :• to impart Basic Training to Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers.

• To run in-service courses for the Gazetted Officers of the CRPF.

• To organise Internal Security Courses and Seminars for various level officers of Central and State Police organisations and also the Executive Magistrates.

The Academy had been conducting following courses in a year namely :-

• **Internal Security Courses**

DIGP Seminar :02

SP & DM :04

Dy. S.P. :04

ACs/Dy. S.P. of CPOs :01

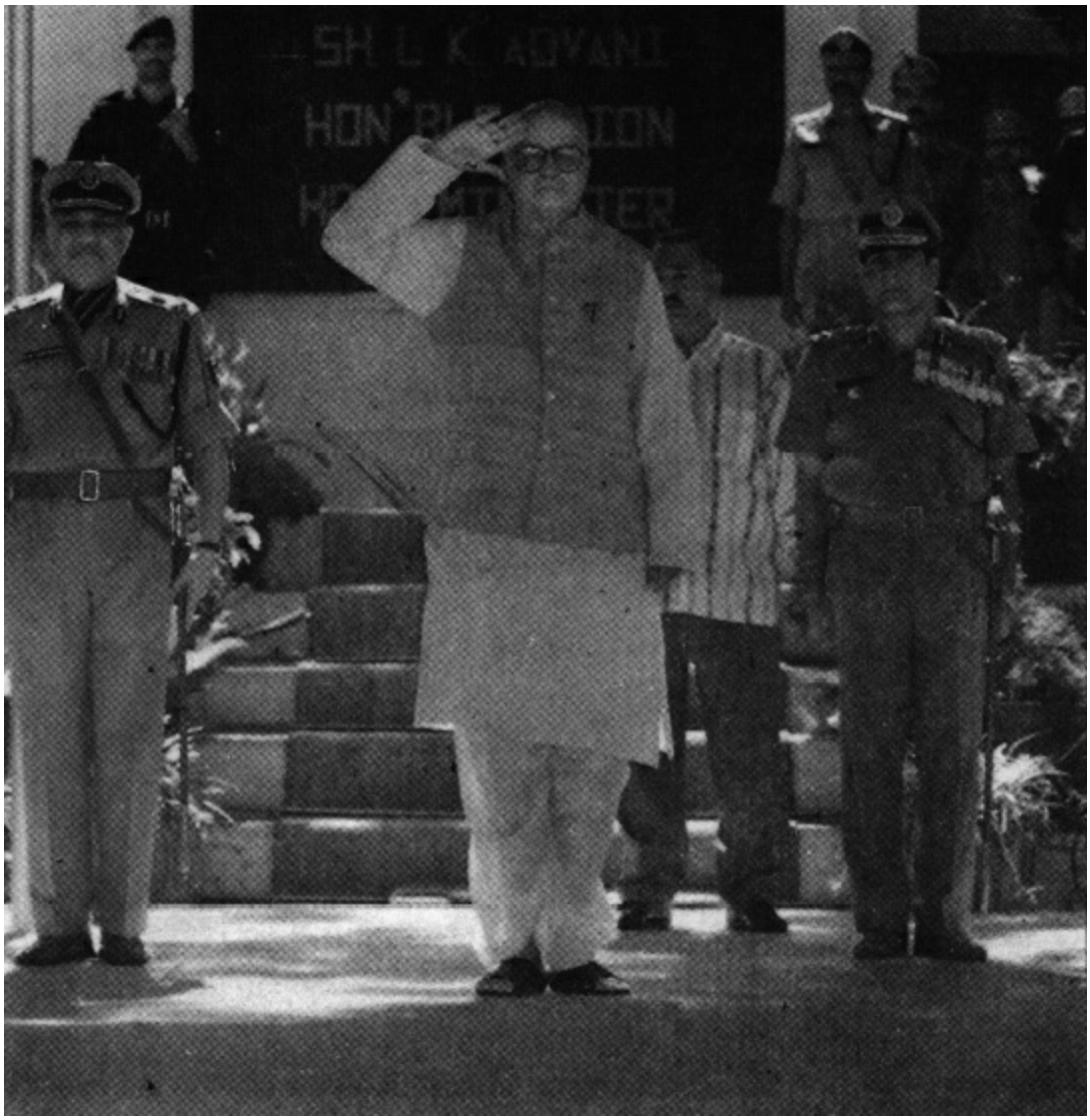
- **C.R.P. Courses**

V.I.C. for IPS Officers :01

(Under the aegis of BPR&D) V.I.C. for CRPF Officers:03

- **In-Service Courses**

MOs Combatisation Course	:01
Newly Promoted ACs Course	:01
Senior Command Management Course	:01
Middle Command Management Course	:01
SSCOs Familiarisation	:01



Shri L.K. Advani, the Union Home Minister taking salute in the POP of 28th batch of DAGOs

Junior Command Management Course :01

Basic Courses

The Basic Course for the DAGOs are conducted on the basis of the requirement of the Force. However, two batches of the DAGOS namely 24th and 25th batches were run at Nimach due to administrative reasons. Now also the Academy is able to run only one Course of the DAGOs and the 30th batch is in progress at ISA. The 31st batch of the DAGOs started its training at the ISA Extension at GC Pinjore because of infrastructural limitations of the Academy.

The DAGOs are equipped during their training in variety of disciplines like physical training, unarmed combat, drill, law, internal security, police sciences, mob control, field craft, firing, rock climbing, management & behavioural sciences, etc. While moulding these new officers in the police culture, a lot of emphasis is given on inculcating in them self control and discipline for greater professional competence.

The Internal Security course officers are sensitised to the complexities of the political, social and economic challenges to the internal security of the country. The participants are made to understand the dynamically changing character of the internal security scenario and through panel discussions and symposium newer and better ways of handling the problems emanating out of such situation are discussed. In all these discussions generating a genuine concern and respect of human rights is always the objective of the Academy.

The Academy since 1975 started functioning in the Abu Lawrence School cavated by the erstwhile CPTC (later renamed in NPA). This is the only building in possession of the Academy. The rest of the Academy is spread over a number of far off more than a century old dilapidated buildings, all of which are either CPWD or hired private properties. Infrastructurally the Academy is not in a very sound position and has no suitable accommodation for either the staff of the Academy or the trainees or even the various senior officers and dignitaries who keep visiting the Academy for various course being run here. Despite this the Academy has been performing exceptionally well and in 1994 the Academy due to its concern for Internal Security was declared a Centre of Excellence on matters relating to Internal Security. Recently, a decision has been taken by the MHA to locate the Academy permanently at Mount Abu and proposals for restructuring the entire Academy are at final stages.



CRPF Officers attending the 14th Vertical Interaction course on human rights

The Academy has been fortunate in having a number of illustrious personalities as Director who guided the destiny of the Academy despite several apparent aforementioned drawbacks. Since 1975, the Academy has successfully conducted the training of more than 900 directly appointed gazetted officers; more than 4400 In-service officers and around 3300 state police and central police officers on internal security. The Academy has so far conducted twenty Basic Course for DAGOs (including the two which are in progress); one hundred and ninety in-service Courses; and two hundred and seventy nine Internal Security Courses.

Recently under the guidance of the present Director, the Academy has painstakingly streamlined its training in order to make it more contemporary and relevant. Almost all the Course Syllabi have been revised scientifically keeping in view the guidelines laid out in the National Training Policy of the Government of India. The training needs of the various levels of officers have been identified on the basis of the role expectation of the organisation from them and these have further been related to the role of organisation itself. In future, the Academy proposes to further expand its domain of training activities in keeping with its motto *Gyanen Sadhyate Shakti.*



Commandants attending the Senior Command Management Course

The ISA has not confined itself to the concerns of training only. Since the last few years, under the guidance of successive Directors, the Academy has adopted a proactive approach in seeking a qualitative improvement in the life of the Mount Abu and its environment. As a prime mover, the Academy has exhorted the various government and non-government organisations of the town to this end. This has promoted an image of public relevance and environmental friendliness. Exalting its friendly public image, the Academy has adopted one complete village called *Oriya* near *Achalgarh.* The Academy staff and the DAGOs undergoing training frequently visit this village and engage in literacy campaigns, plantations, distribution of medicines and counselling the villagers.

The Academy, acting as the nodal agency and as the Chairman of the Abu Environmental Conservation Committee, has assumed a self proclaimed role in protecting the Abu from environmental degradation and in restoring its vibrant ecological balance. It has adopted a patch of land for intensive plantation at *Shabri Van* on *Gaumukh* Road. Besides that, the Academy has undertaken extensive plantation at various places through out the town, for exmple, at *Nakki* Lake, *Anadra* Point, Travers' Tank, *Arbuda* temple, Sunset Point etc. Frequent *Shram Daan* by the Academy staff is organised for clearing the Lantana weeds in and around *Nakki* Lake and else where.

Courses Conducted at ISA Since 1975 at a Glance

Details of Internal Security Courses	*No. of Officers Participated*
Internal Security Seminar for DIsGP	*350*
Internal Security Course for Senior Police Officers and Executive Magistrates	*992*
Internal Security Course for DYSP/ACs	*1924*
Internal Security Course for ACs of CPOs	*30 (only two courses run)*
VIC for IPS Officers	*92*
Details of In Service Courses	
Coy. Comdr. refresher course	*422*
Newly promoted A/Cs refresher Course	*78*
MOs Combatisation Course	*301*
Deputy Comdt. Ref. Course	*401*
Comdt. Ref. Course/SCMC	*176*
Re-orientation Course	*80*
SSCO Familiarisation Course	*14*
VIC Human rights Course	*325*
Commando & Rock Climbing	*388*
Spl Commando Course for DAGOs	*196*
Spl. Commando Course for Rajasthan Police	*40*
Foreign Trg. for Zambbiyan Officers	*18*
Condensed Course for CRPF MOs	*20*
GOs re-orientation Course	*32*
SSRC Course	*1621*
Basic Courses	
Basic Course of DAGOs	*922*
Basic Course for IInd Phase	*326*

Central Training College-I

—T.R. Arora, Principal

The Central Training College I Neemuch, a premier police training Institution in the country, was established on the 4th June 1960. It is the oldest training Institution of Central Reserve Police Force and the first to have been established among the Central Police Organizations and was only training institution for Central Reserve Police Force till 1968.

Initially, only Recruits Wing was created to train newly recruited constables and during 1961 the Cadre Wing was also added for conducting various in-service courses. With the passage of time, Basic training for the directly appointed subordinate Officers and under Officers was also started. Thereafter, during 1963, due to the induction of Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers in the Force, responsibility to impart training to them was also assigned to this College.

On creation of Recruits Training centre at Barwaha during 1968, Central Training College-ll at Avadi in 1969 and Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu in 1975, the courses like recruits training and DASOs/UOs Course, DAGOs Course were shifted to these Institutions respectively. However, at this stage important technical courses like Driving & Maintenance of Motor Vehicles, Basic and Advanced Auto Fitters and MT Instructors courses were introduced and assigned to this College.

In addition to the regular courses, this College is also given the responsibility for conducting pre-course training for the Force personnel detailed for various Army courses and other outside Institutions.

Presently CTC-I is conducting fifteen regular courses in various disciplines under the Technical Wing, Weapon and Tactics Wing and Physical Wing. It is also conducting additional courses like special D&M courses, promotional courses and other small courses for other Dept. like Narcotics, Parliament Security, I.B., Indian Air Lines, J&K Police and so on. During 1997, officers-88, SM/ lnsp.-118, Sls-126 and other Ranks 4254 and in the year 1998, Officers-71, lnspectors-32, Sls-44 and other ranks-1711 have been trained by CTC-I Neemuch (M.P.).

The College is divided into 3 training wings and administrative wing for

smooth conduct of training and administration of the College. Courses conducted by various Wings are as follows :

Physical Wing

Name of Course	Year of Start	Total Candidates Trained till June '99
PTI Course	1965	6152
Gymnastic course	1968	1393
UAC Course	1969	7326

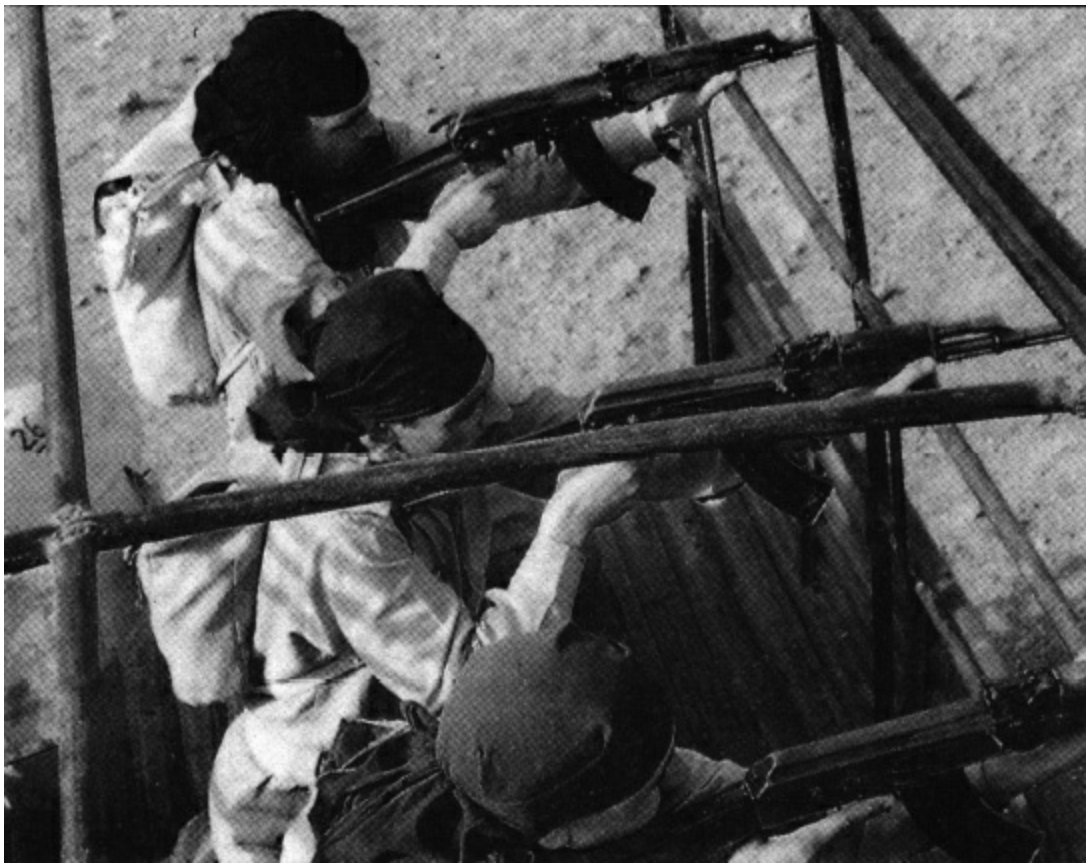
W&T Wing

W&T course	1965	8285
W&T 1999 (Officers)	46	
JCC Course	1969	1666
Senior Cadre Course	1969	5337
SUOCC	1997	341
SSICC	1997	85
SICC	1997	102

Technical Wing

The Technical wing of this College was established in 1976 for conduct of Auto Mechanics courses at force level. Courses presently being run by this wing are as follows:-

Name of Course	Year of Start	Total Candidates Trained till June '99
QM/MTO Course Basic Auto	1975	798



Shooting from moving vehicle

Ftr.	1987	350
Auto Fitter up-Gradation	1976	723
D&M 1976	2953	
D&M Re-Orientation	1984	957
MT Instruction Course	1984	674

Pre Promotional HC/ DVR/FTR to SI/MTV MM	1997	200
Pre-promotional SI(MT/ MM) to Insp (MT)	1997	12

INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABLE AT CTC-I

Gymnasium Hall	:	01
Multi Gym.		04
4 Class Room-Blocks	:	02
Drills Sheds	:	02
Auditorium & Sand Model Room	:	01
Basic Obstacle & Assault Course	:	01
Grenade Range	:	01
Short Range	:	01
Long Range (GC NMH)	:	01
Field Firing Range at Bawal	:	01
Room Shooting Range (Improvised)	:	02
MT Traffic Park	:	01
MT Driving Track	:	02
UAC Kata Arena	:	01
lEDs Model Room	:	01
Lane Shooting Range at Bawal	:	01

TRAINING AIDS

Over Head Projector	:	05
Slide Projector	:	01
16 MM Projector/35 mm Projector (of GC NMH)	:	01 each
VCR/VCP	:	05
Photo Copier	:	01
Infantry Weapon Effect Simulator System	:	01
Small Arms Training Simulator	:	01
Video Camera	:	01
Multi Media Projection System	:	01
Laser Pointer	:	05
Sectionised Model of Vehicles	:	05
Sectionised Model of Vehicle Assemblies	:	07
Computerised Drivers Aptitude Testing System	:	01
Training films (16 mm-66 and 35 mm-9)	:	75
Video Cassettes on Training	:	28
Magnetic Board	:	02
White Boards	:	08
Library Books	:	7948

Explosives Detector : 01

ACHIEVEMENTS

DAGOs Course	:	1994-96 (Two)
Training for SOs of J&K Police	:	1994/95
Parliament Security Officers	:	1995 & 1997
WT Course for CISF	:	1996-97
UAC for Gujarat Police	:	1996
Special D&M Course	:	5th batch in progress
SICC and SSICC	:	1997
Spl. Drill & WT instructors for Trg. Institutions	:	1997
28 & 81 Bn. CIAT Training	:	1997
Two Capsule Courses in CIAT	:	1997
Spl. Promotion courses for HC (FTR/MT) to SI(MT/MM), SI(MT/MM) to Insp (IT/MM)	:	1997
Basic training on drills & wpn. for Central Bureau of Narcotics	:	1998
Pre Course for Officers SOs & NCOs for Army Courses	:	1999

Under Progress

WT course (officers) : SI No. 2

Under Progress

W&T for J&K Police : 1999

Under Progress

Construction of Standard Field Fortification. Development of CI Marksmanship Range and Improvised Target Appratus

a) Quick response shooting.
b) Room Intervention shooting.
c) Jungle Lane shooting.
d) Counter Ambush firing.
e) Battle obstacle and assault course firing.

ARBORICULTURE

This Institution is very much conscious to the need of friendly green environment and had surviving plants as enumerated below :-

Planted up to 1995	:	4639
Planted during 1996	:	135
Planted during 1997	:	800
Planted during 1998	:	300
Total plants planted till date		**5874**



Patrolling exercise by IWESS equipment

Central Training College - II

— N.P. Sree Kumar, Principal

Central Training College—II came into existence on Ist Sept 1969 at Avadi (Chennai). After frequent changes the institution has finally moved from Avadi to Coimbatore on Ist May ’97 to its permanent location and started functioning on the foot hills of Nilgiris. Various construction activities of the institution are under progress and the infrastructure is yet to come up with modern specialized training structure. The institute is headed by a DIGP as Principal with a team of experienced Officers and staff.

Training

The institution is assigned with the responsibility of conducting training on basic/inservice/promotional/ instructional and specialized courses. Off late pre-course training for Army courses i.e. Commando Ghatak Course for officers & NCOs, Low Intensity Combat Course, General Intelligence Course, Map Reading instructor Course are also being imparted to candidates nominated by various Sectors for these courses. The capacity and duration of various courses at this institution are furnished as under :

Basic Course

Name of the Course -Directly appointed sub-ordinate officers course

Capacity - A/R

Duration - 48 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 1047

Objective of the Course - To impart basic training to Directly Appointed Sub-Ordinate Officers to enable them to discharge their duties with confidence and competence.

Promotional Courses

Name of the Course - Senior Inspector Cadre Course

Capacity - 50

Duration - 11 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 968

Objective of the Course - It is a pre-promotional course to enable Senior Inspectors to acquire qualifications and standards necessary for promotion as an Assistant Commandant in CRPF.

P.C. Refresher Course

Capacity - 100

Duration - 6 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 2955 *Objective of the Course* - To refresh and update professional knowledge of SIs with emphasis on leadership, man-management and administration.

Section Commander Course

Capacity - 200

Duration - 8 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 954

Objective of the course - To train constables, LNKs and Head Constables in organisation, operational functioning and administration.



Briefing on sketch by a trainee

Inservice Course Mob dispersal Course

Capacity - 90

Duration - 4 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 2606

Objective of the course - To train SOs/UOs in Tear smoke, riot drill and for effective use of various riot control equipments.

Map reading course

Capacity - 40

Duration - 5 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 1405

Objective of the course - To train unit instructors in map reading.

Intelligence Course

Capacity - 40

Duration - 4 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 1058

Objective of the course - To train Force personnel in various aspects of intelligence so as to enable them to collect timely intelligence during

various operations in the field.

Specialized Courses Counter Insurgency & Anti Terrorist Course

Capacity - 80

Duration - 8 weeks

Strength trained upto date - 777

Objective of the course - To train officers, SOs and other ranks of CRPF in Counter insurgency and Anti terrorism operations so as to enable them to carry out such operations with confidence.

Human Rights and Sensitivity Course

Capacity - 50

Duration - 10 days

Strength trained so far - 383

Objective of the course - The main objective of the course is to give emphasis in attitudinal changes and Mob/control behaviours to SOs of the force who have to confront delicate situations arising out of communal flare ups and other riots while on duty

Instructional Course Training of Trainers Course

Capacity - 50

Duration - 5 weeks

Strength trained so far - 2435

Objective of the course - To enable the trainees to perform instructional duties in various training institutions of CRPF and to pin point the area in which their training potential can be gainfully utilised.

In addition to above this institution have also trained Palestinian Officers in Mob Dispersal and Commando techniques. As the Mob Dispersal Course is being conducted on all India basis, the institute also train candidates of other CPOs as well as SPOs.

Training Aids

The institute is equipped with modern training aids like Multi media, Computer, Small Arms Training Simulator system for modernized training.

PUBLICATIONS

The institution has published following books/training pamphlets and video training films :

Training Pamphlets

1. Hand book for Training of Trainers (Hindi)
2. Quiz on Tear Smoke (Hindi)
3. Explosives (Hindi)
4. Pamphlet on 7.62 mm SLR
5. Ayudh Vidya Darshika
6. Precis on Riot Control (Hindi)
7. Yudh Kala Niharika

Training Video Cassettes

1. Training in CRPF
2. Riot Drill
3. Anti Terrorists Squad
4. Nakabandi
5. Search
6. Explosives & lEDs
7. Patrolling

The above mentioned pamphlets & films are also being given on sale through Institute Canteen.

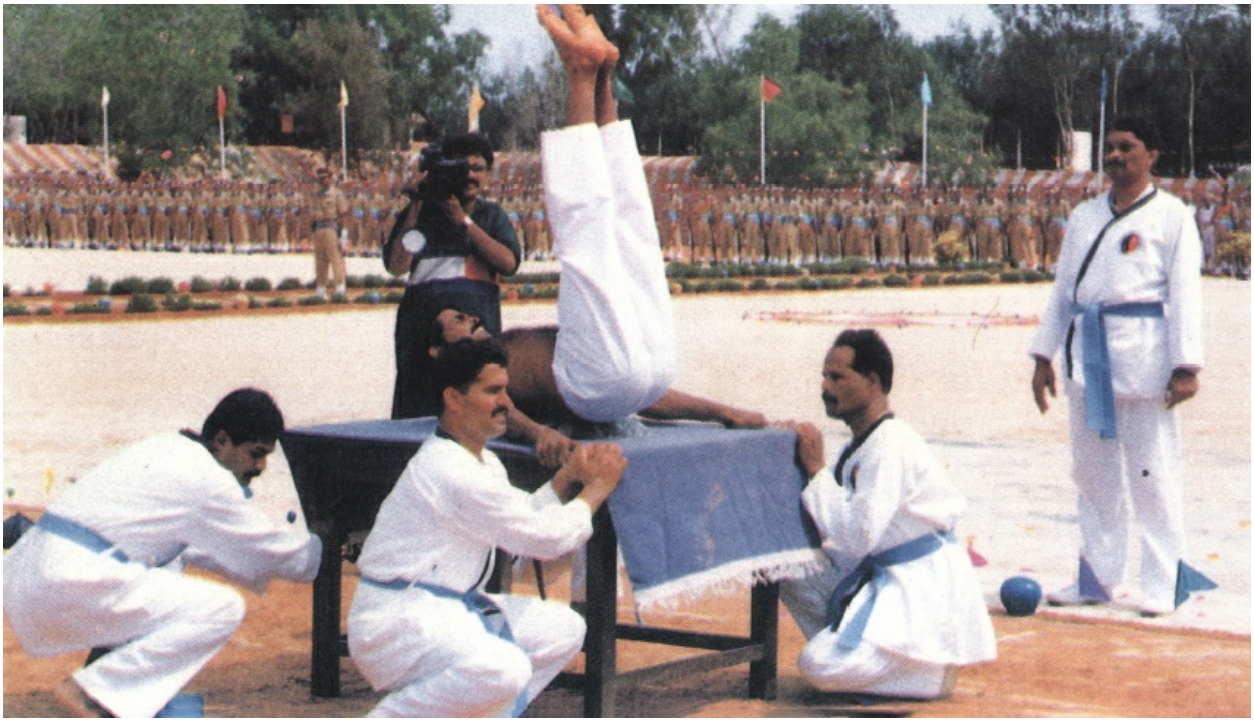


Crossing of obstacle during training



Jawans of 136 Bn. CRPF taking Oath on the Occasion of Passing Out Parade at Srinagar





A trainee exhibiting his skill by falling over the brokened Glass



The camp fire during Jungle Training

Central Training College-III

—C.V. Mathew, Principal

In keeping pace with the ever increasing demands of internal security of the country, CRPF, one of the premier law enforcement and protective agency of the union of India, has also undergone rapid expansion. Alongwith the expansion, the role of the force assumed multidimensional proportions, which increased the training needs of the force in areas of basic training, in-service training and advanced training for enhancing professional skills and specialisation. Keeping this important requirement in view, Govt. of India, sanctioned a Central Training College at Mudkhed, District-Nanded (MS) in addition to already existing two CTCs.

The Central Training College, Mudkhed was founded on Ist May ’94. Shri P.C. Joshi the Addl. DIGP and now IGP, Srinagar was the founder Principal of the Institution. The Officers and staff members posted to the institution at the time of its inception had to put in a remarkable amount of

efforts keeping aside remoteness of the area, infrastructural deficiencies and vagaries of nature in order to flourish the institution to the form in which we see it today.

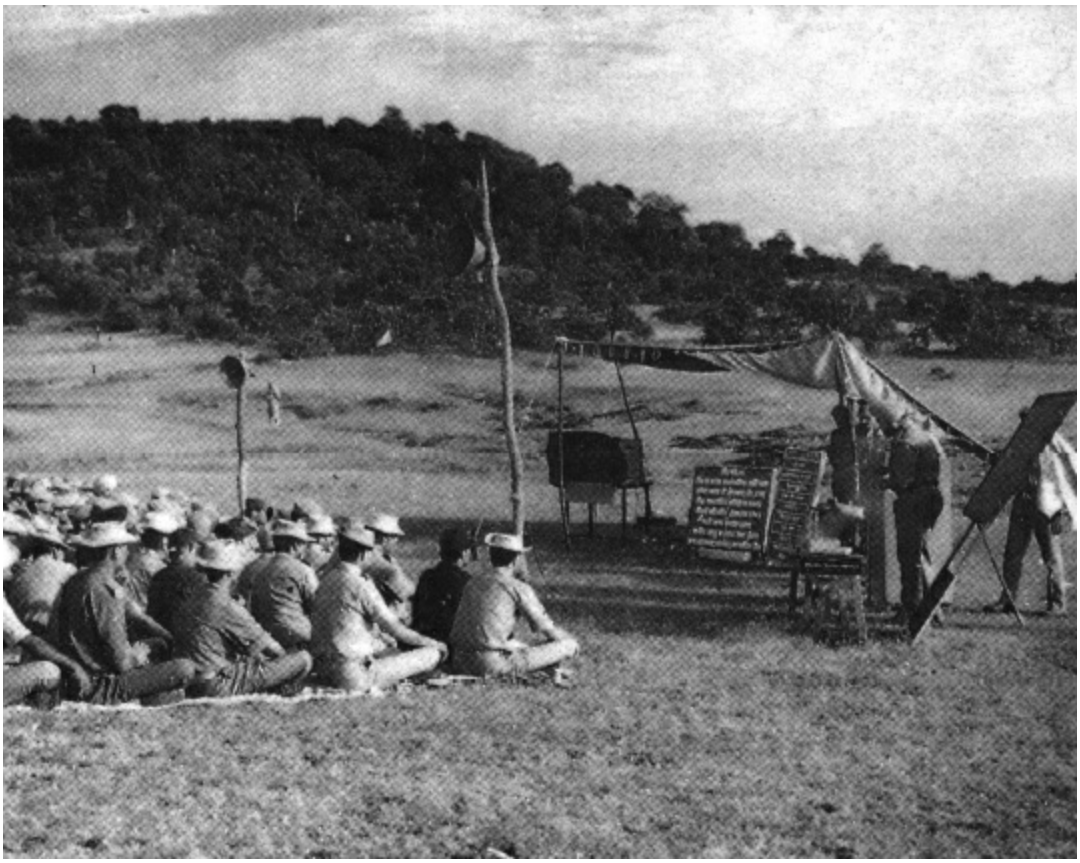
Location

Mudkhed, a Tehsil of district Nanded is located 22 KMs from the district Head Quarters, and well connected by rail and road network. A piece of 400 acres of land has been acquired by CRPF to establish the institution. Besides this 41.06 acres of land has also been acquired for the purpose of long/short firing range and field firing range at village Jambhli, about 15 KMs from the main campus; which is fully operational with facilities to conduct CI Marksmanship firing and combat shooting practices.

Role

The Institution is assigned with the responsibility to conduct 13 courses broadly divided into 4 categories viz. Basic, in-service, Promotional and specialisation; meant for Officers, Subordinate Officers and all other ranks of the Force and various state police organisations.

The Basic Courses are organised for newly appointed DASO (GD), DASO (M), DASO (Gp. ‘C’ Hosp. staff) and Group ‘D’ Hosp. Staff. Amongst the promotional courses are Section Commanders’ Course for promotion from the rank of CT/L/NK to Head Constable, SUOCC for promotion from the rank of HC to SI and SSICC for promotion from the rank of SI to Inspector. The force personnel acquire expertise in use of weapons, tactics, field craft, field engineering, various aspects of combating insurgency and terrorism etc. during In-service courses of instructions viz. WT and CIAT. In conformity to its Motto -Professionalism, Pride in Service, Patriotism - ever since its inception the institution has succeeded in imparting specialised skills to the Force personnel in successfully handling ever increasing explosive menace, enhancing drill, instructional capabilities and professional efficiency of QM Writers. The Institution also conducts refresher courses for Bomb Detection & Disposal Squads of the force.



Training in Anti-explosive course in progress

Within a short span of 5 years the institution has carved a niche for itself in upgrading the standards of the training vis-a-vis changing requirement of field units under prevailing circumstances of internal security. The highly committed instructional staff of the institution is adopting various modern training aids which includes computer, video graphic equipments, colour, laser and inkjet printers, multi-media system with LCD projector, slide projector, matronom, EVD-3000, small arms training simulator system, working models of IEDs, Data Quiz Board, telescopic and laser pointers, grooved panel and metal display boards and sectionized working models of various weapons.

The Institution has a rich library with dedicated audio-visual section and variety of books on Terrorism, Commando and anti-terrorist tactics, explosives, weapons, law, Human rights, computers etc. easily accessible to staff and trainees. A newspaper clipping cell is also functional in the college as a part of library to keep in tune with the chronology of events concerning internal security. The institution has developed a dedicated computer cell which prepares computer based presentations, computer generated OHP

transparancies printed on laser and colour inkjet printers. There are facilities to make video clips and develop 35 mm colour slides with SLR camera.

Towards the improvement of training methodology and adoption of modern training aids by instructors, it has been a convention at the institution to organise a weekly seminar in which the instructors make presentation on the assigned subject in order to further improve their instructional capabilities thereby enhancing the quality of training. Apart from above, symposiums, presentation on prevailing circumstances in Ops areas by officers under training courses, discussion on case studies, group discussion on human rights, brain storming sessions on various aspects of life in force, demonstrations on tactics and counter insurgency Ops exercises are organised regularly as part of training programme. Prominent guest speakers are invited to deliver talk on their specialised subjects.

The firing skills of trainees are being given impetus. An innovative shooting range with facilities to give practice in CI marksmanship firing, lane shooting, room intervention, night shooting, shooting on geometrical tartgets, shooting from moving vehicles etc. has been developed. The practice for field firing with 51 mm Mortar, hand grenade and rifle grenade with launching tube are regularly conducted for trainees. A plan to construct long small arms firing range with modern facilities is in the making.

Administrative Support

Though the institution is in its incipient stage with only 5 years of its existence and while the construction works are still in progress. 36 Nos. of Type-I quarters, 60 Nos. of Type-II quarters, 11 Nos. of Type-III Quarters, 2 Type-IV quarters and one Type-V quarters and five 120 men barracks have been raised as essential infrastructure. Besides these major works, the institution constructed ten temporary sheds for various purposes such as Quarter Guard, office complex, signal centre, stores, class rooms, sand modelroom, library, recreation room, Officers' mess etc. thereby meeting minimum immediate requirements. A 20 bedded hospital with two Medical Officers existing in the institution has been accommodated in one of the barracks with indoor and outdoor facilities for patients. The campus has fully functional and independent water supply system with two overhead tanks and sumps each to meet the requirements. The water is supplied from five existing open wells (rain charged) with submersible pump sets. The

electric network of the camp is supplemented by HT lines from MSEB and distributed to the camp through LT (UG) lines with the help of three power sub-stations. The institution has a small dedicated MT fleet to meet administrative and training requirements of transportation.



Obstacle Crossing

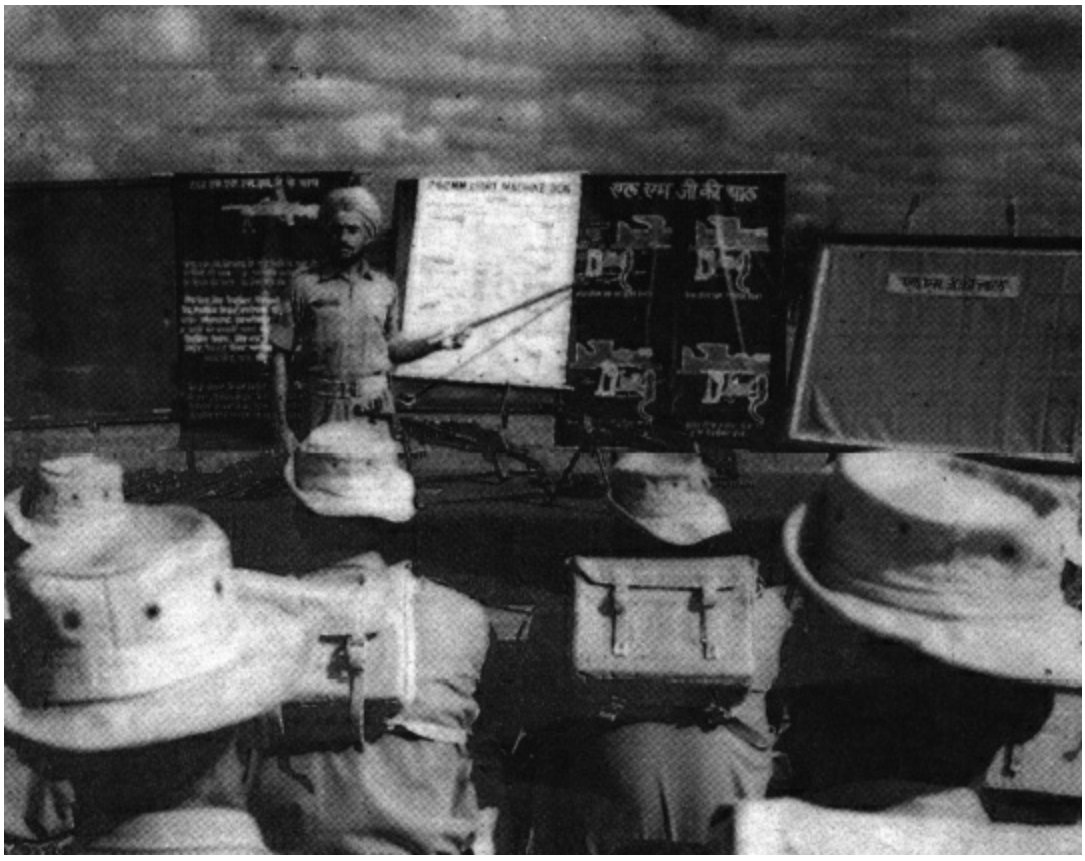
A full fledged Kendriya Vidyalaya upto VIIIth standard is fully functional in the campus. It has been accommodated in prefabricated huts, awaiting construction of regular building by KVS. Besides, a Montessory school has started functioning since 1998 onwards to prepare children of the force personnel aspiring to seek admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya. This school has been built on self help basis.

The recreational needs of the trainees and staff are adequately met. Each dining hall of ORs Messes has been provided with a colour TV with cable connection. The recreation room is well maintained with newspapers, magazines, indoor games, TV sets, VCP, music systems etc. Movies are regularly screened through LCD video projector. Organising of games and sports is a common feature of routine life in this CTC. Two sets of 8 station

multigym are available to all ranks for physical fitness. Sufficient varieties of sports/games equipments are available. A well equipped and properly managed wet and dry canteens are existing to cater for the needs of trainees, staff and their families.

Based on popular demand an STD booth has been established w.e.f. 20.4.99 for the benefit of force personnel. The institution is well aware of its responsibilities towards environmental cause and undertakes plantation drives periodically which has yielded fruitful results. Out of 11000 saplings planted all over the campus, about 60% have survived despite severe summer and low water table. All this have been possible solely due to painstaking efforts of the trainees and staff through Shramdan. The institution strives to establish a branch of SBI and a Post Office inside the campus. The matter is in pipeline and is likely to materialise shortly.

True to the traditions of the Force and the motto of the college, this institution has made a giant stride towards professionalism, pride in service and patriotism. Today the institution feels greatly rewarded and honoured and the staff immensely satisfied with the performance of alumni who have won laurels for the force. The institution is vowed to achieve professionalism, excellence, inculcate secular approach, efficiency and dedication of highest order, thereby meeting the needs of maintenance of Internal Security and protecting the unity and integrity of the nation.



Weapon & tactics Class in Progress

Recruits Training Centre-I

— M.S. Sidhu, Principal

Prior to 1968, recruits in CRPF were being trained by respective Battalions and some in CTC-I. With the increase in the size of Force and creation of GCs, requirement of a Recruit Training Centre exclusively for imparting training to recruits was found inevitable.

Accordingly, Recruit Training Centre-I was established on the bank of "Choral" river at Barwaha (MP) on the 1st Aug. 1968 and was housed in the famous "Daryao Mahal Palace", the largest Palace in Asia of rulers of erstwhile Holker State. The entire land and building at Barwaha were handed over to CISF when this Centre was shifted to Neemuch and established at its present location w.e.f. 7th July, 1984.

The capacity of this Institution is 1215 recruits.

Command & Control

The administrative control of this Centre rest with the Inspector General of Police (OPS & TRG), and Dy. Director (Trg) CRPF, New Delhi. Since inception, the Principal of the rank of Commandant has been holding the charge of the institution. The post of Principal has been upgraded to the rank of Addl. DIGP during Dec. ’98.

Role

The role of this Centre is to impart basic training to the recruits of Central Reserve Police Force. During 36 weeks basic training, recruits are given intensive training in PT, UAC, Foot Drill, Arms Drill, Handling & firing from various types of weapons, Explosives, Counter-Insurgency, Field Craft & Tactics etc. They are also taught basics of law, first-aid and subjects of general awareness etc. including Human Rights in indoor classes.

This institution, since its inception in 1968, has trained 34,566 recruits of CRPF till Feb ’99. In addition to above, this Centre has also trained the following personnel other than the CRPF :- (SSF-1019, Customs-208, Cabinet Sectt/DFO-33, NEPA-09, RPSF-335, J&K Police-151, Total-1755).

Besides imparting basic training to recruits, this institution is also conducting Bugler Basic Training, Bugler Refresher Courses and Condensed Training of CT/Dvrs. As on date, 114 CT (Bugs) i.e. 57 CTs each are undergoing Basic Bugler Course and Bugler Refresher Course.

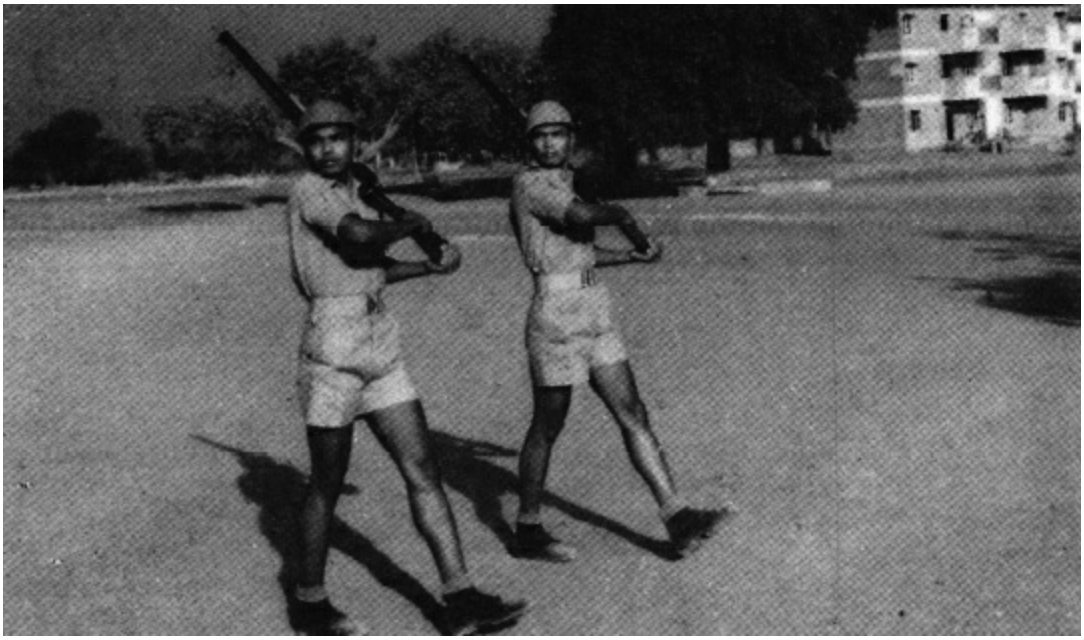
Objectives

- To develop knowledge, skill and aptitude of newly appointed recruit and train him suitably as per requirement of organisation so that he is able to discharge his organisational duties as well as responsibilities efficiently as per his rank and also as a member of the force.
- To meet any additional requirement of training.
- To train personnel of other organisation with similar requirement.

Strength and Training Faculty

The training faculty of this Institution consists of Principal (Addl. DIGP)-1, Vice Principals (Dy. Comdts)-3, Asstt. Principals/Wing Comdrs (A/ Cs)-4, Coy. Comdrs (lnsps)-10, Platoon Comdrs (Sls)-33, Squad Comdr (HCs)-187, PT/UAC Staff (LNKs/CTs)-33, Total-264.

A Centrally Located Cell for Research and Development under an Asstt. Commandant and comprising 2 Inspectors, 2 ASIs (M) and 1 CT is also placed under the over all supervision of the Principal. The role of the Cell is to assess the basic training imparted to the recruits on ground and suggest changes/improvements in various aspects like syllabus, evaluation, approach, training aids, infrastructural facilities etc. from time to time.



Recruits undergoing basic training

Recruits Training Centre-II

— J.P. Christdoss, Principal

The Central Reserve Police Force rapidly expanded during late nineteen sixties. In order to meet the increased intake of recruits and their training requirements, Recruits Training Centre-ll (RTC-II) started functioning at Avadi, Chennai (TN) on 1.2.69. Initially this Institution

remained under the Adm. control of Dy. Director (Trg) from 1.2.69 to 30.9.78. On formation of Madras Range, the Adm. control of this Institution was shifted to the DIGP, CRPF, Madras Range from 1.10.78 to 3.4.81. Again this institution was placed under the control of Dy. Director (Trg) during the period from 4.4.81 to 3.7.84 and reverted back to Madras Range w.e.f. 1.8.84. Now as per SO No. 2/87, the Adm. control of RTC-II has once again been shifted to Dy Director (Trg) and IGP (Trg) w.e.f. 1.8.87.

RTC-II is located within the CRPF Campus, Avadi, which is about 30 KMs away from Chennai City. This Institution is having its own Quarter Guard, Office Building, Barracks for Staff and Recruits, Parade Ground,

PT Ground, vast training areas, UAC Ground, Swimming Pool, Short Firing Range and Miniature Firing Range.

The following are the main aim of this Institution :• To impart basic training to recruits.

• To impart professional knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, norms, etc. and to make them good members of the Force.

• To make them function as members of a team.

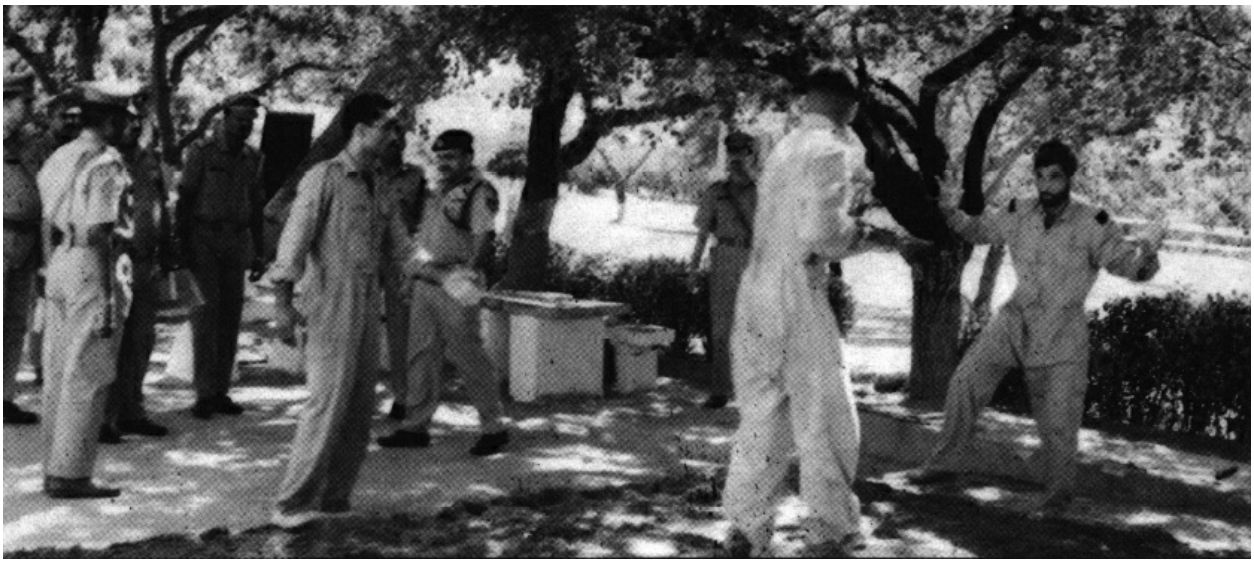
• To inculcate qualities of uprightness, dedication and strong commitment to the service of the people and the nation.

Since its inception, this Institution has trained 37,015 recruits in 349 batches. Presently 783 recruits are undergoing basic training. This Institution also trained 489 recruits of CISF and 49 Security Guards of Deptt. of Space. Again 127 officials of Customs Deptt. and 108 personnel of Bank Guards were also trained by this Institution in the use of SLRs during 1988-89. Besides the above, 281 RPSF personnel had undergone one month basic special weapons training from 2P.6.96 to 23.7.96. Two basic Bugler Course and one basic Bugler Refresher Course have been conducted in this Institution so far. Presently 47 Ct/Buglers of CRPF are undergoing basic Bugler Course.

This Institution consists of a HQ Wing and three Training Wings. Each Wing is under the charge of an Assistant Commandant. Each Training Wing has 3 Coys under one Inspector each. Similarly, each Trg. Coy has 3 Trg. Platoons under a Platoon Comdr (SI) consisting of 3 Squads of 15 Recruits each. Each Squad is under the charge of a Head Constable assisted by one HC Instructor. The HQ Wing consists of Adm, QM, MT and Edn. Platoons.

This Wing is responsible for conducting Indoor training besides looking after the house keeping work ef RTC-II.

When a sizeable number of recruits finish their basic training, an attestation-cum-passing out parade is arranged by this Institution. A prominent leader either from Central or State Govt. or a high ranking Police official takes salute in all Passing Out Parades. The details of officials who took salute in various attestation-cum-passing out parades are given as under :



Brig. Govindji Mishra, DD (Trg) inspecting the UAC Demo

• The IGP Madras Police took salute in the first attestation parade Ist batch of 282 recruits on 5.9.69.

• Shri Imdad Ali, DG CRPF took salute and reviewed the attestation parade of 12th batch of 180 recruits on 7.9.70.

• Shri K.R. Shenoi, Commissioner of Police, Madras and Addl. IGP of Tamil Nadu Police took salute and reviewed attestation parade of 80th batch of 162 recruits on 31.5.75.

• Shri H. Veerabadhriah, IGP, CRPF Hyderabad took salute and reviewed the attestation parade of 102nd batch of 84 recruits on 6.6.77.

• Shri Muthuswamy, Collector of Chengalpet Distt. reviewed the attestation parade of 141 batch of 115 recruits on 21.12.80.

• Shri K. Radhakrishnan, DG (Tamil Nadu) took salute of closing day parade of 14th Raising Day of RTC-II on 28.2.83.

• Shri S.D. Pandey, DG, CRPF, took salute in the attestation parade of 216 recruits of 215 batch on 31.3.86.

• Shri C. Subramaniam, IGP, CRPF, Hyderabad took salute in the attestation parade of 233 recruits of 231 batch on 10.4.87.

• On 3.9.89 Shri D.R. Karthikeyan, IGP S/Sector, CRPF, Hyderabad took salute in the attestation parade of 271 recruits of 261st batch.

• On 24.10.92, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu, Dr. J. Jayalalitha took salute of DASOs & Recruits Passing Out Parade. The CM also visited Swimming Pool of RTC-II where a demo was organised.

• On 26.9.98, an attestation-cum-passing out parade of 348 batch was held at this Instn. Shri A. Ravindranath, DGP (Trg), Tamil Nadu Police, took salute, reviewed the parade and graced the occasion.

• On 16.11.98, attestation-cum-passing out parade of the 349th batch was organised in this Instn. Dr. R. Rajagopalan, DGP and Chairman-cum-MD, Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corpn. Ltd., Chennai took salute, and reviewed the parade.

• Shri S.V.M. Tripathi, DG, CRPF, accompanied by Addl. DG, S/Sector, IGP (Trg and Prov), Director, ISA, DD(Trg), DIGR Chennai, visited RTC-II Quarter Guard and inspected ceremonial guard. DG accompanied by these senior officers witnessed demonstration organised by RTC-II and attended cultural programmes which were arranged as a part of Silver Jubilee celebrations of RTC-II on completion of its 25th year of glorious existence on 1.2.94.

• A study group of MPs, under chairmanship of Shri R.R. Sahu, MP, visited CTC-II and RTC-II on 5.1.96 to study the training programmes.

This Training Institution is capable of imparting training to as many as 1215 recruits at a time. For this purpose, this Institution is authorised the following staff :-

Addl. DIGP/Principal	:	01
Dy. Comdt/Vice Principal	:	03
Asstt. Comdt/Asstt. Principal	:	04

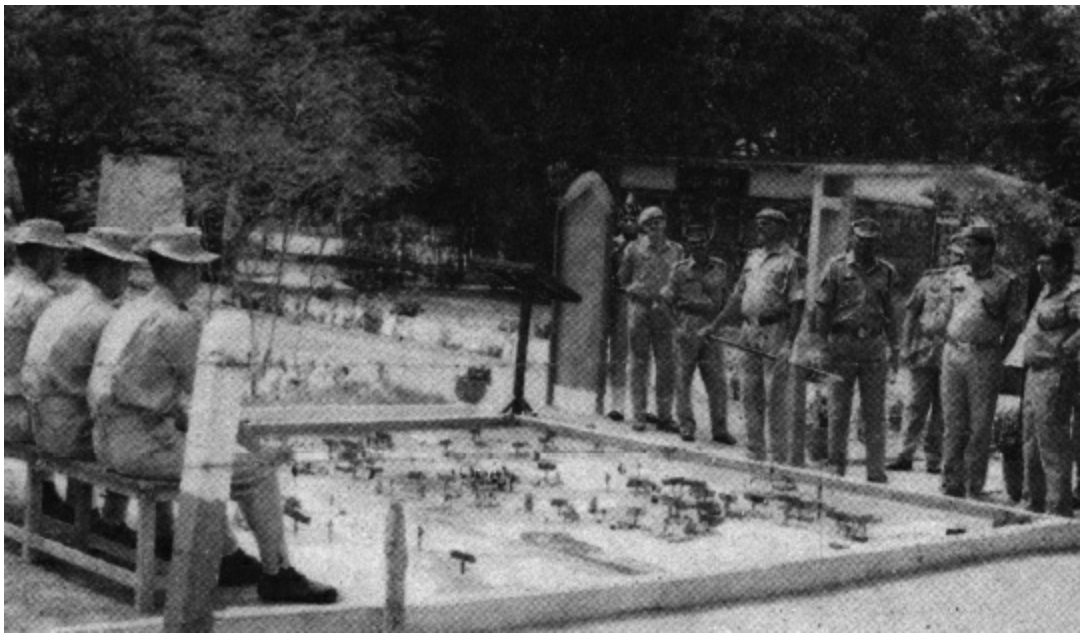
CMO	:	01
SMO:		01
SOs (lnsp-11, SI-34)	:	45
ORs (HC-227, CT-82)	:	309
Followers	:	71
Min. Staff	:	18
Hosp. Staff	:	07

This Institution caters the recreational needs of personnel through well equipped recreation room and open air theatre with 35 mm projector. Dry and Wet Canteens to cater the day-to-day needs of recruits and staff are available.

Ration items to the messes of recruits, staff and families are being supplied through Central Ration Store of this Institution. We take particular care to look after the messing arrangements of recruits and staff of this Centre. All the messes are equipped with gas chulahas.

Religious Institutions namely Mandir, Masjid, Church and Gurudwara are available in the campus.

In order to relieve the recruits from monotony of training, indoor games like Chess, Carrom baord as well as outdoor games like Foot-ball, Hockey, Basket-ball, Volley-ball etc. are played by recruits every day.



Briefing of Sand-Model to Recruit

Recruits Training Centre - III

-Y.V.K. Reddy, Principal

Recruits Training Centre-III started functioning at Pallipuram under ad-hoc arrangements w.e.f. 9th June 1986 and was subsequently granted regular status w.e.f. 1st December 1986. This Institution is sharing accomodation and training area with Group Centre, CRPF, Pallipuram. It is located at a distance of about 25 Kms from Thiruvananthapuram Railway Station on either side of National High Way No. 47 towards Quilon. RTC-3 is placed under the administrative control of Inspector General of Police (OPS & Trg) and Deputy Director (Trg) from 1.4.1991. Prior to that, it was under the administrative control of Inspector General of Police, Southern Sector, CRPF and DIGP, CRPF, Chennai.

The role of this Centre is to impart basic training to the recruits of Central Reserve Police Force. During 36 weeks basic training, recruits are given intensive training in PT, UAC, Foot Drill, Arms Drill, Handling & firing from various types of weapons, Explosives, Counter-Insurgency,

Field Craft and Tactics etc. They are also taught basics of law, first-aid and subjects of general awareness etc. including Human Rights in indoor classes.

The objectives of the training are

• To develop knowledge, skill and aptitude of newly appointed recruit and train him suitably as per requirement of organisation so that he is able to discharge his organisational duties as well as responsibilities efficiently as per his rank and also as a member of the Force.

• To meet any additional requirement of training.

• To train personnel of other organisation with similar requirement.

Training of Recruits :-

Since its raising 14,525 recruits have been successfully trained by this Institution till date. The year wise details are as under :-

1987 761

1988 1587

1989 1272

1990 1190

1991 1346

1992 988

1993 1753

1994 1696

1995 1125

1996 173

1997 1265

1998 1368

1999 01

At present 935 recruits are undergoing basic training in this Institution. In addition to the above, Basic Bugler course and Bugler Refresher course are also being conducted by this Institution as a regular course. At present 57 CT/Buglers are undergoing basic training in this Institution.



Rope-climbing also a part of basic Trg of Recruits

Recruits Training Centre - IV

—D.C. Dey, Principal

This training institution was established on April 1, 1990 at Humhama,

Distt. Budgam (J&K). Due to non-availability of built up accommodation and the then prevailing insurgency situation in the Valley, this RTC could not be made functional for the initial two years. The staff posted in RTC-IV, therefore, were used for various operational duties in the valley as well as for special courses run at various other training institutions. It was made functional at Awantipura, Distt. Pulwama (J&K) with effect from May 7, 1992 and subsequently shifted to Humhuma on March 29, 1994.

The role of this Centre is to impart basic training to the recruits of Central Reserve Police Force. During 36 weeks basic training, recruits are given intensive training in PT, UAC, Foot Drill, Arms Drill, Handling & firing from various types of weapons, Explosives, Counter-Insurgency, Field Craft and Tactics etc. They are also taught basics of law, first-aid and subjects of general awareness etc. including Human Rights in indoor classes.

The objectives of the training are

- To develop knowledge, skill and aptitude of newly appointed recruit and train him suitably as per requirement of organisation so that he is able to discharge his organisational duties as well as responsibilities efficiently as per his rank and also as a member of the Force.
- To meet any additional requirement of training.
- To train personnel of other organisation with similar requirement.

Following officers held the charge of Principal of this institution:-

- Shri N.N. Mishra, Comdt.
  April, 90 to March ’92
- Shri V.P. Raman, Comdt
  March ’92 to Sep. ’92
- Shri G.L. Sharma, Comdt
  Sep ’92 to Jan ’94
- Shri Daljit Singh, Comdt
  April ’94 to Sept ’96
- Shri C.B.S. Rathore, Comdt
  Sept. ’96 to April ’99
- Shri D.C. Dey, Addl. DIGP
  Aprill ’99 to till date

So far RTC-IV has trained 4347 recruits as per the following details

Year	No. of Recruits passed out
1993	1083
1994	419
1995	443
1997	1593
1998	103
1999	706
Total	**4347**

As on date 746 recruits are under basic training

In addition to the basic training of recruits, this RTC also conducted following courses :-

- Basic Bugler Course - wef. 22.9.97 to 24.2.98 for 22 weeks - Total 76 candidates.
- Bugler refresher course - wef. 06.4.98 to 27.6.98 for 12 weeks - total 105 candidates
- Bugler refresher course - Wef. 05/4/99 to 26/6/99 for 12 weeks. Total 60 candidates
- Tear smoke gas mask course -(ITBP Personnel) wef. 24.6.99 to 1.7.99 for 1 week. Total 11 candidates from 3 different Bns of ITBP deployed in the Valley.



Recruits doing high-jump as a part of training

Central Training College (Telecommunication)

ACHIEVING NEW HEIGHTS

—M.S. Agarwal, Principal

The Crown Representative Police (CRP) as it was then known, came into existence on 27th July' 1939 with a battalion strength at Neemuch. Its avowed aim was to provide armed assistance to the princely states in

quelling internal disturbances. The CRP battalion with a strength of 8 officers and a thousand men was organised and trained on military lines and to operate in detachments under overall superintendence and control of Political agents. In 1942, when detachments of CRP were already deployed in various states of central India, first signal contingent of 51 elements was added to it to provide communication between the HQ and detachments. These signal elements were ex-servicemen of British Army and were given re-orientation training on CRP wireless before putting them on signal duties.

In 1948, 2nd battalion with another signal platoon having 58 elements was added to CRP. By this time ambit of deployment of the force had changed from the confines of petty princely states to the national frontiers and nascent states. In subsequent years, the CRP grew bigger and its communication needs grew further. In 1952, when two additional coys were raised, 112 matriculated recruits from these coys were selected and put through wireless training at “Adhoc Wireless Training Centre” at Neemuch under direct supervision of the PRO. Seeds of the CTC(T) were thus sown as wireless training centre in Oct ’52 at Neemuch by the then PRO Shri Karam Singh. It, may be interesting to note that these ‘special constables’ as the signal recruits were called, were taken off from the wireless training and sent on wireless duties with various CRP detachments. They were recalled in Nov ’1954, put through a refresher course for three months and a standard ROG-III test was conducted in Feb ’55 with a representative from DCPW.



Operators undergoing practical training in H.F. Lab. at CTC(T), Ranchi

With expansion of HF & VHF communication network of CRP, training needs of its Signal staff also increased. Radio operators were being sent to U.P. Police training centre at Lucknow or at CPRTI (DCPW) New Delhi for upgradation courses. But these institutions were not in a position to meet our growing needs of signal training. Till June ’70, the adhoc wireless training centre looked after regular training of wireless operators only. Crypto operators as well as technicians however were still being sent for training at UP Police training centre and CPRTI. In June ’1970, the adhoc wireless training centre was regularised into Central Training College (Telecommunications) with the sanction of 71 posts of various ranks and 2 GOs from within the sanctioned strength of signal range. The CTC(T) however formed part of SGC.

CTC(T) was initially designed to run only Basic courses for operators & technicians. In due course it took up training of NGOs in Operator, Crypto and technician categories on upgrading courses also. With a view to update technical knowledge of officers of signal range, CTC(T) started regular courses for Signal officers and first GOs Technical course was conducted w.e.f. Dec ‘1975 to June ’1976. As on date it has conducted 27 various technical courses including Instrument Technology, BEST Comm. Eqpt. &

Training of Trainers courses. Beside courses for signal officers, it also runs Communication Familiarisation Course for Senior CRPF officers to update them about Communication resources available to them and their optimum use and to give them exposure about latest trends in communications. Growing needs of technical training of the Force and responsibility which CTC(T) shouldered is evident from the figures of personnel trained at CTC(T) which were mere 360 in 1980, 600 in 1990 and rose to 1300 in 1998.

As the Computers are fast encroaching upon our daily life, it was desired to create computer awareness among our officers and men. CTC(T) undertook to run basic computer courses for officers and SOs with only three available machines in May ’98. In Sept ’98 a state-of-the-art ETP-cum-Computer Lab with 20 machines was established at CTC(T) and it is now running regular basic and advance computer courses for officers, SOs and Ministerial staff of the Force besides imparting computer training to trainees of various communication courses.

CTC(T) has four faculties namely Faculty of Communication Engineering, Faculty of Field Communication, Faculty of Cryptology and Faculty of Information Technology each headed by a GO and staffed with well trained and competent instructors. Guest lecturers are also being invited from reputed organisations such as Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), Deptt. of Telecommunication (DOT), Directorate of Police Wireless (DCPW), NCRB, JCB, EDP Cell and Commn. Directorate to deliver lectures on specialised topics to various courses.

CTC(T) today boasts of having 14 Nos of technical Laboratories fully equipped with most modern communication equipments and training aids where trainees are given thorough exposure on operation of communication equipments and instruments and to gain full confidence on their repairs. An Audio-Visual Lab, a multimedia video projector and a technical library help in greater assimilation of the subjects. To keep pace with latest digital communication techniques, CTC(T) has a digital communication lab equipped with state-of-the-art microprocessor training kits.

Inspite of limited training staff, the CTC(T) is doing a yeoman’s service in not only meeting technical training requirements of own Force but also imparts training to personnel of sister organisations such as CISF.

Training is a never ending process. With communication technology

advancing at mind boggling speed, it is our endeavour to update our officers and men with modern technologies for which we are constantly updating our syllabi and labs. High standards of our technical training at CTC(T) have been recognised by Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India by certifyng our Grade-I technicians course equivalent to Diploma in Radio Engineering.

We believe in quality and our motto is ***"Pursuit of Excellence"***

Neemuch - The Centre of Pilgrimage for CRPF Personnel

—D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

Sixty years ago on July 27, 1939 the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was raised in a small and sleepy town of Madhya Pradesh called Neemuch. Since then the place has acquired the status of a centre of pilgrimage for each and every personnel of CRPF situated on the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Neemuch now a fullfledged district is surrounded on all sides by hillocks. It is known for its natural beauty, religious and cultural activities and a unique historical importance.

Taking into consideration its strategic location, the British administration entrusted the task of establishing a cantonment at Neemuch to Major-General David Ochtorlony who had earlier distinguished himself by establishing a cantonment at Nasirabad. The British aimed at keeping watch over the Malwa, Rajputana and Mewar region from Neemuch. In 1818, Sir David Ochtorlony established his office at Neemuch and commenced construction work of his bungalow which today bears his name and houses the CRPF Officers' Mess. It took four years to complete this majestic building which was occupied by Sir David Ochtorlony as his official residence as the Resident for Rajputana and Malwa areas from 1822 to 1825.

Neemuch cantonment was established in 1817, when the British Government obtained lands from the Maharaja of Gwalior for military purposes as it was a part of Gwalior State. Till 1936 it remained as a

military station. On April 16, 1947, the Neemuch cantonment area was retroceded to the Gwalior Durbar by the Government of India. Neemuch cantonment comprised a total of 2683.61 acres of land, of which 1190.14 acres was the military area and the remaining civil residential area.

To effectively deal with the numerous local militant jagirdars and to quell the ‘Pindari’ uprising, work was started on the construction of a fort in 1819 and was completed in 1837 at a total cost of Rs. 1.5 lakh. The British forces were increasingly deployed in and around the area under command of Lt. Col Abbot and Lt. Miller.

During the 1857 war of Independence, Neemuch created for itself a permanent niche in the annals of Indian history. On the night of June 3, the Indian soldiers under one Mohammed Ali Beg attacked Ochtorlony House, looted the Government treasury and raided the fort where most of the British officers had taken refuge. But, soon the fort was recaptured by the British forces under Capt. Lloyd assisted by the Mewar forces under their commander Arjun Singh. In November 1857, the Indian freedom fighters once again managed to capture the fort and inflict casualties on the British. However in the face of superior British forces, they faced capitulation and British ones again took control of the fort.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Presenting colours to CRPF

In the year 1939 the Government decided to establish force which would take over the duties of British forces deployed in Neemuch. The force was known as the Crown Representative's Police. It was a self-sufficient force organised and trained on military lines that went to the aid of civil power in princely states.

Neemuch, affording an ideal place for training and ideally located for maintaining a watch over the states of Malwa and Rajputana, was made the headquarters of the Force.

The First Battalion, CRP came into existence on July 27, 1939 at

Neemuch. Its first task was to contain the Prajamandal agitations in the princely states of India, following the Madras resolution of the AlCC in 1936.

Major J.F. Peart was appointed as Commandant of this unit and was entrusted the responsibility to raise the Unit on the lines of Imperial Police. The Battalion was organised on caste composition, roughly consisting of 375 Hindus, 375 Muslims and 250 Sikhs The strength for rank and file, by and large, comprised the personnel who were disbanded from 4th and 2nd Punjab Regiments and from the Mina Corps from Brinpure and Deoli areas, and lastly from the retired or released ex-army personnel from open market in Punjab, Rajputana and Delhi areas.

The barracks and other buildings which existed in the erstwhile cantonment area were taken over by CRP but no land was allotted to them. Later on, in 1942-43 the Commandant of the Crown Representative's Police took full control of the military buildings and the military area.

The defence buildings at Neemuch were transferred to the CRP with effect from April 1, 1965.

The Organisational history of many of the bureaucratic institutions in Ma underwent a major change alter independence. As a part of the political settlement of transfer of power from the British Government to the newly-formed Union of India, the Crown Representative's Police was passed on to the Central Government. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister with the wisdom and foresight advocated the continuance of a police force like the Crown Representative's Police. He had firmly believed and convinced other members of the Parliament not only to retain this Force but also to enlarge the size and widen the role to meet the emerging challenges. In his prophetic message while introducing the Central Reserve Police bill in the Parliament in 1949 he said, "Ours is a vast country, where consolidation has taken place with electric rapidity, so unless we are very watchful we may find to our cost difficulties arising for which we may have to pay heavily. Therefore, we have taken care to organise our services, our police force and all the requirements that are considered necessary for keeping law and order in the whole land so that progress can be as effective and as rapid as possible".



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru inspecting the parade at Neemuch

The Central Reserve Police was made, according to the Constitution, one of the armed forces of the Union and its scope of duty extended to all over India. The members of the Force were also clothed with certain power under the Cr.p.c. connected with the larger objectives of active duty, that is, supression of internal disturbances and restoration of order.

Neemuch was declared the headquarters of CRPF as had been the case when British first decided to raise Crown Representative's police. Neemuch retained this place of pride till the headquarters was shifted to Delhi in 1963 for administrative convenience. The emotional attachment, however, continues to persist in the psyche of every CRP man.

CRP is the proud inheritor of a large number of relics of the British era which today are envy of one and all in this region. The fort, the Ochtorlony House, Victoria Barracks, Church of England and the British cemetry all speak of the glorious past of Neemuch where life today revolves round CRPF.

Hostel for College Going Wards of CRPF Personnel at Delhi

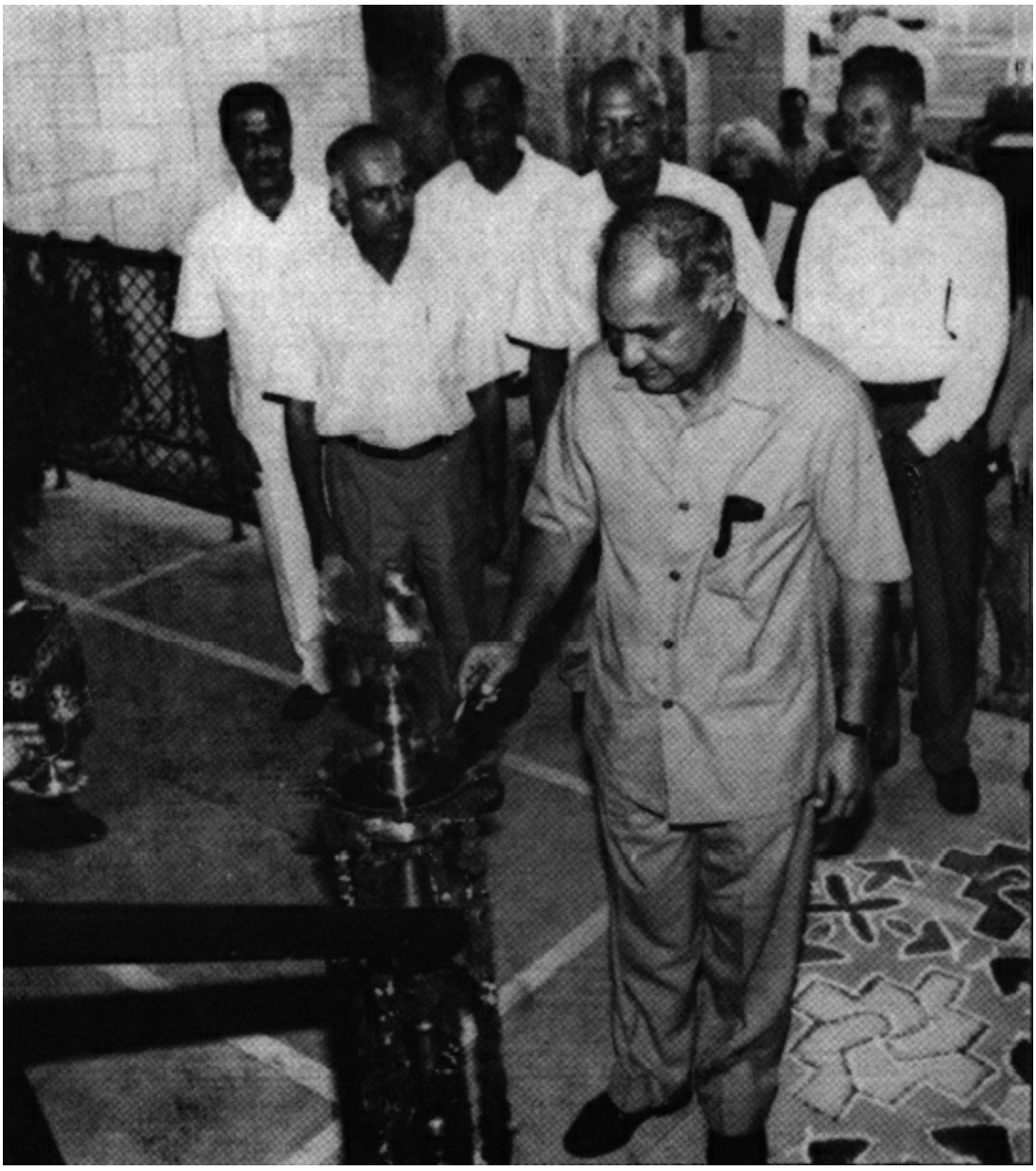
A hostel for college going wards of CRPF personnel at Wazirabad, Delhi was inaugurated at New Delhi on June 25, 1999 by Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

Addressing the officers and Jawans on the occasion, Shri Sabharwal said that due to increasing law and order problems in the country, the Force has to undergo a lot of stress and strain. Our deployment remains scattered throughout the country and we work under tiring conditions, like operating in difficult terrains, alongwith tense situations, he said. Despite financial crunch, welfare of our Force personnel has been our prime concern and great stress has been laid on these aspects throughout the year, he said. Pointing to the need of such a hostel in Delhi, he hoped that this would meet to some extent the long cherished demand of the Force personnel.

At the outset in his welcome address shri D.P. Sinha, Inspector General of Police, Northern Sector, CRPF outlined the utility of a hostel in Delhi and expressed gratitude to those who have contributed their lot to complete this project.

About the Hostel

The need to have a better higher educationa and hostel facilities for wards of CRPF personnel posted at remote places assumes greater significance, because of semi-nomadic life style of its members. The versatility, reputation and charter of duties of the force has given rise to excessive deployment through out the country and a large part of it keeps on moving. Consequently in the middle years of their career the members face educational problems of their grown up children, in the colleges/Universities in the absence of an assured arrangement more particularly in a place like Delhi where the best of academic opportunities are available.



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF inaugurating the hostel

After deliberations and views received from field Commanders of the force and discussions in various forums of the CRPF, a decision was taken by the then DG, CRPF Shri S.V.M. Tripathi to construct a CRPF Hostel at Delhi for accommodating 100 College/University level students of the CRPF, by constituting a Committee.

Pursuant to the orders of Dte. Genl. the Committee proceeded to select the location and assess the requirement of land, approximate cost for construction after taking into consideration all aspects. The proceedings were drawn and forwarded to DD(Adm), proposing a part of the CRPF land

at 103 RAF Bn, CRPF, Wazirabad for construction of the hostel.

The foundation stone of the hostel was laid by the Addl. DGP (HQr) on 29.07.1996. Qualified architect Sh. Akshaya Jain duly approved by Dte. General was engaged for preparation of site plan of the hostel for 100 students.

In order to proceed further with the construction work, after thorough evaluation with regard to use of material of best quality under the supervision of qualified Architect/Civil contractor, the construction work was taken up and completed in all respects with utmost economy and within the time frame.

The location of this Hostel is ideally situated, close to the University i.e. North Campus, which is a prime educational institute in the National Capital. The students enjoying hostel facilities will be benefited to a great extent and could be able to save a lot of time and money. There was a proposal for running a bus on payment from 103 RAF Bn. location to North Campus and near by educational institutions.



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG CRPF accompanied by other senior officers visiting the hostel after its inauguration.

This hostel facility is unique in itself and first of its kind not only in the CRPF but for the whole CPMFs in Delhi.

The deserving wards of our Force personnel would be benefited in the right perspective. This is the beginning of this kind of Welfare measures. Extending similar facilities at other popular stations are also being considered.

It is heartening to note that being considered we are able to provide CRPF Hostel facilities to the most deserving and talented wards of our Officers and men from the current Academic session, which was our main aim and that we have been able to achieve the same.

This responsibility of completing the project has been achieved due to the whole hearted co-operation, financial assistance and valuable guidance received from the Dte. Genl. Senior Officers and colleagues. This could have not been possible but for the hard work, dedication and sincere efforts put in by the team of Officers, SOs particularly OC-PKE and his men deputed for the job.

The dedication of this building is indeed a memorable and invaluable gesture towards the CRPF wards on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Year of this great force.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Shield to CRPF for 2nd Position in Hindi



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF (extreme right) alongwith Union Home Secretary Shri Kamal Pandey on the occasion of "Hindi Samaroh"

The Ministry of Home Affairs has awarded shield to the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for securing second position in use of Hindi in its various offices for the year 1996-97. It was awarded by the Union Home Secretary Shri Kamal Pandey in a special function organised in Vigyan Bhawan of New Delhi Shri A.S. Gill, Inspector General of Police, CRPF received the shield.

Besides some employees of the Force also got the prizes for their contribution in implementing Hindi in the office work.

CRPF Apprehends 2825 Extremists

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is playing a prominent role to quell the insurgent activities and to maintain the law and order specially in Jammu & Kashmir and North-Eastern States. Out of the total 766 companies, 294 companies are now deployed in Jammu & Kashmir whereas 295 companies in North-East. Besides 18 companies in Andhra Pradesh and 24 companies in Bihar are now deployed to deal effectively with the Naxalites.

During the first half of the year 1999 i.e. from 1st January to June 30, 1999, CRPF has killed 99 extremists and apprehended 2825. The Force has recovered 409 arms and 8181 rounds of ammunitions. 36 CRPF personnel have sacrificed their lives on the call of duty and 66 injured in 123 encounters during this period.

Outstanding Performance of CRPF Public School in CBSE Examinations Hailed

Shri M.N. Sabharwal Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has congratulated the teachers and students of CRPF Public School, Rohini, New Delhi for its outstanding performance in the CBSE Examinations - 1999.

In class X, out of 106 students appeared and passed, 15 students have got distinction marks (above 75%) in all the five subjects. One student Vineet Jain has secured 100% marks in science.

Similarly in Class XII, out of 101 students, 92 have secured 1st division and remaining 9 have been placed in 2nd dividion. Miss Debyani Dey who topped in class 'X' Examination in the year 1997 has secured 99% in Biology in Class XII exam conducted this year.

The Story of a Kathakali Dancer



Raman Kutty

Kalamandalam Raman Kutty joined the Kerala Kalamandalam as a "Kathakali Dance" student in 1975 at the age of 13 years. With total devotion and dedication, he got wholetime training for 9 years under veteran "Gurus" like sarvashri Kalamandalam Raman Kutty Nair and Kalamandalam Gopi etc. and secured a diploma for 6 years course and a post graduation certificate for 2 years familiarisation from 1975-81 and 1982-83 respectively. After successful completion of the post-Graduation in Kathakali dance, he applied for and was selected for the merit scholarship scheme under the ministry of Education and Culture.

As a student in Kerala kalamandalam he performed many dance programmes in India and abroad. His participation in the IXth Asiad inaugural cultural extravaganza in 1982 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi and a foreign trip to the USA and Canada in cooperation with the Indo-US Sub Commission on Education and Culture in 1984 were the major events and remarkable achievements in his dance repertory.

During March-April, 1981 he accompanied the troupe of Kerala Kalamandalam on a cultural exchange tour to West Bengal and Tripura and performed dance programmes at Calcutta, Durgapur, Malda, Assansol, Jalpaiguri and Siliguri in West Bengal and at Agartala, Udaipur, Kailashahar and Bartala in Tripura.

During March 1983 he staged Kathakali programme at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi with the troupe of Kerala Kalamandalam.



Raman Kutty in Kathakali costume

During May-June, 1984, he accompanied Kerala Kalamandalam on a foreign trip to USA and Canada sponsored by the performing arts department of the Asia Society under the arrangement of ICCR. During this trip he staged Kathakali at New York, Washington, Boston, Westerly, Philadelphia and Hartford in USA and at Premier dance theatre at Toronto City and Montrial in Canada.

He got enlisted in CRPF in 1984 as a constable as there was no sufficient scope for a permanent livelihood in the field of ‘Kathakali’. This has not created any problem in his dancing career. He is performing programmes whenever he gets the opportunity eventhough his present profession is entirely different.

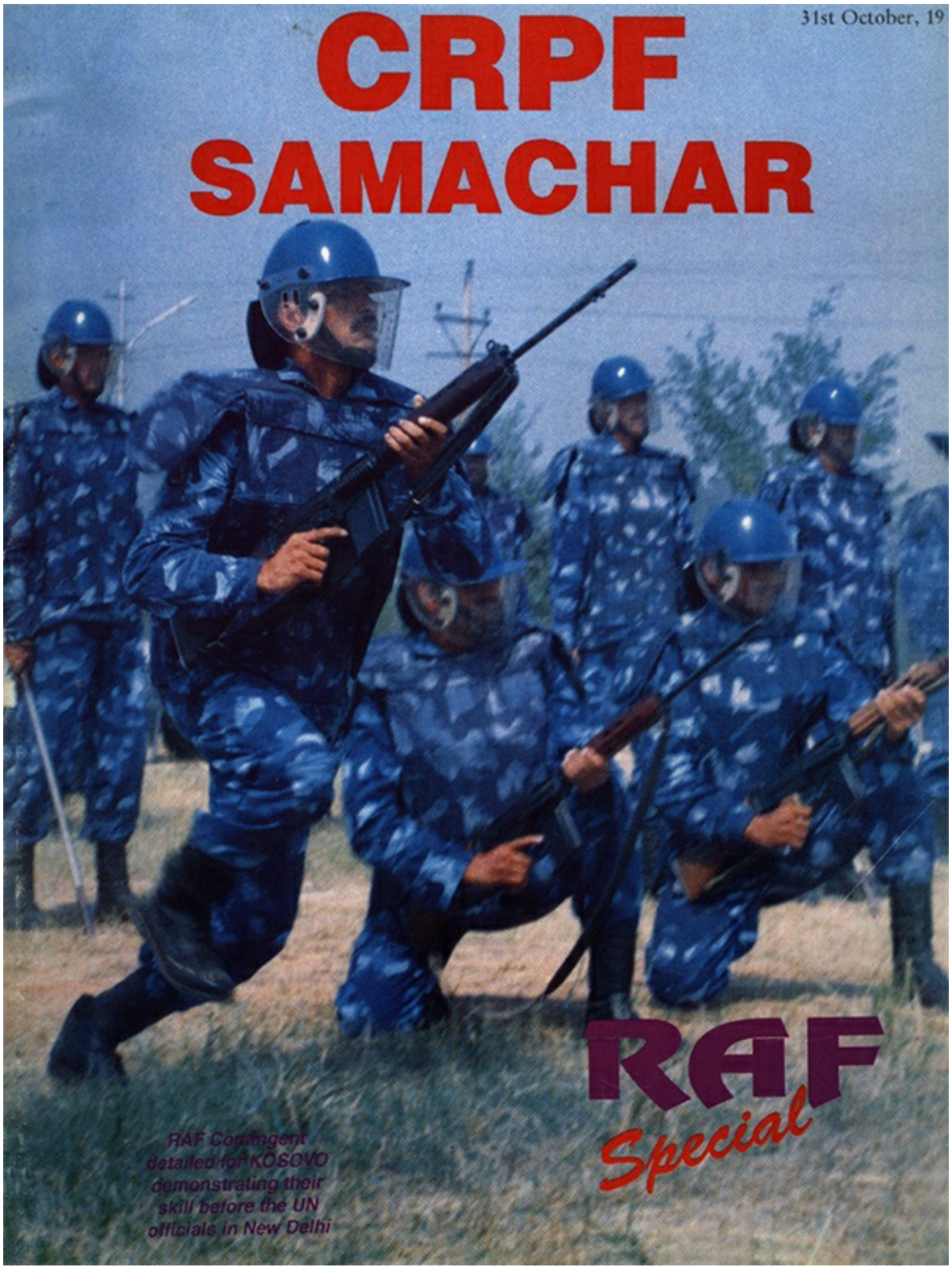
Besides he has performed several dance programmes from time to time and allied artistic activities in all over India in general and Delhi/Kerala in particular. He recently performed Kathakali dance with Inter-national

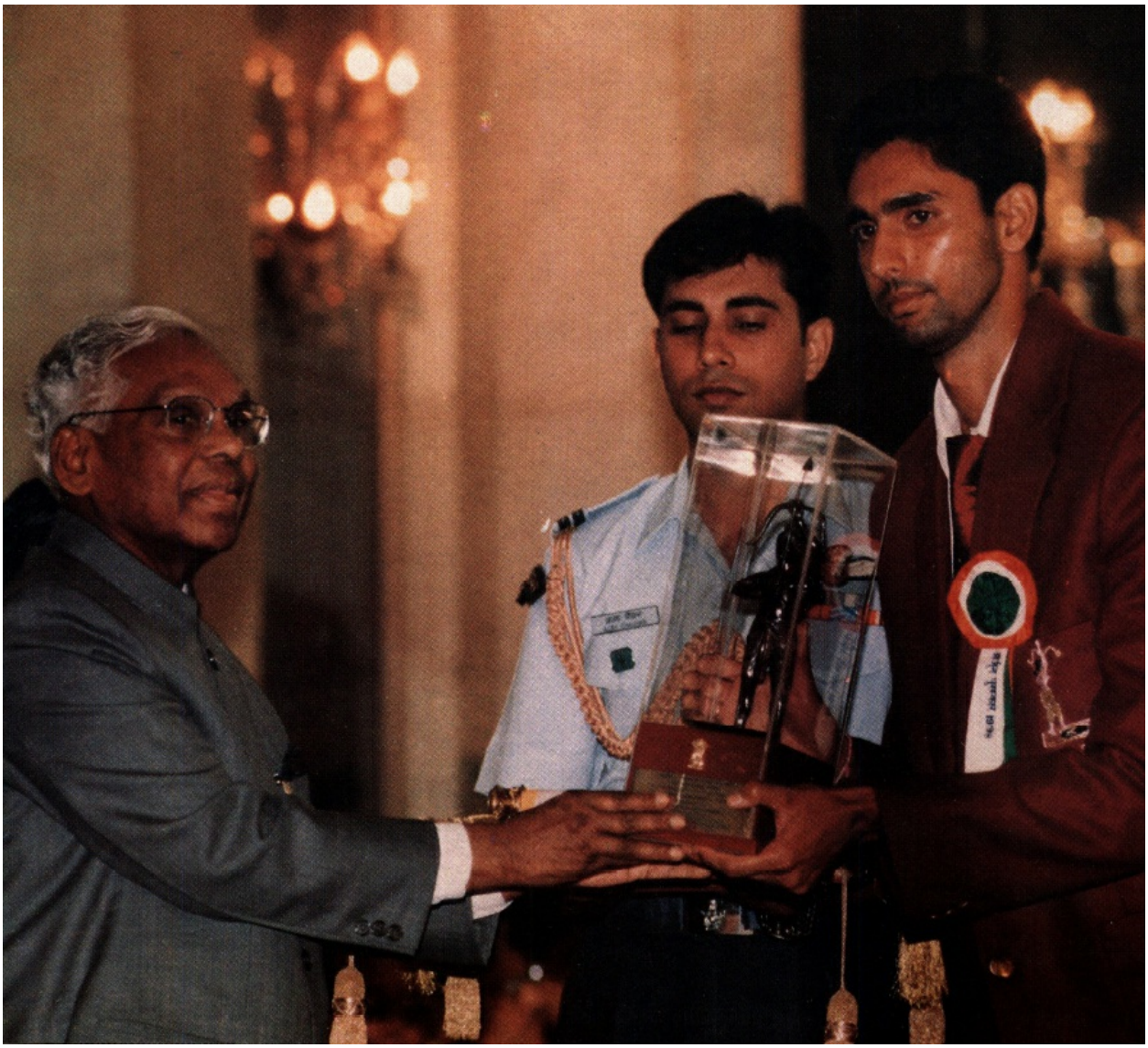
Centre for Kathakali at Ayyappa Temple, R.K. Puram on the eve of mandala pooja celebrations and a video cassettee of his recent dance performance and supporting annexures have been sent to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during 1999 for empanelment of his name with ICCR.



CRPF Mahilas ready to share the duty and responsibility with their male counterparts




31st October, 19
CRPF
SAMACHAR
RAF
Special
RAF Contingent detailed for KOSOVO demonstrating their skill before the UN officials in New Delhi



Shri K.R. Narayanan, President of India presenting the Arjuna Award to athlete Shri Paramjit Singh of CRPF in a function at Rashtrapati Bhawan

CRPF SAMACHAR

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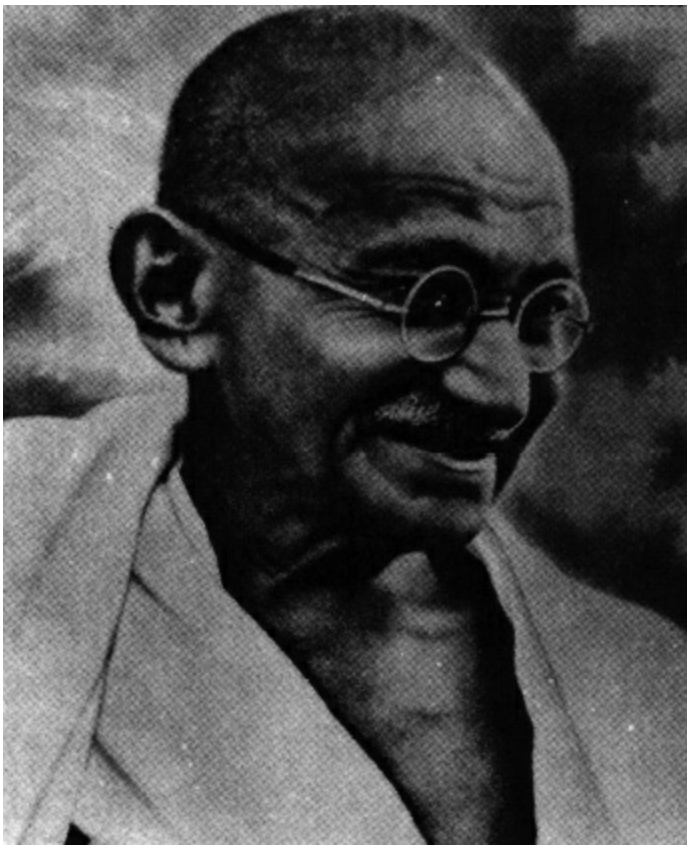
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MILLENNIUMS MAY COME,
MILLENNIUMS MAY GO.....
BUT OUR DEBT TO YOU WILL
REMAIN ETERNAL!
A GRATEFUL NATION REMEMBERS
THE FATHER OF THE NATION ON HIS
130TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY
OCTOBER 2, 1999

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From the desk of DG, CRPF

(Seventh RAF Anniversary)



Rapid Action Force is celebrating the seventh Anniversary on 1st November, 1999. It is an occasion for introspection and re-dedication.

Seven years ago, RAF, a specialised component of CRPF was raised in conformity with the promise of the Government of India to deal with communal riots and riot like situations. No doubt, the creation of RAF has given the people, particularly minorities, a sense of confidence in the Government's determination to maintain secular character of the Nation. It has also helped in reducing communal tension in the country. The sight of the blue dungaree of RAF helps in controlling the frayed tempers and restores the public faith in the efficacy of the Administration.

In true traditions of CRPF, this Force has also acquitted itself creditably in all its duties and obligations, wherever and whenever it is deployed.

During the current year RAF played a very vital role in controlling the situation in Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra on the occasion of Mahavir Jayanti, Moharram and Ganesh Chaturthi Festivals. Mere presence of RAF has instilled confidence in the people lending thereby a sense of security and assurance.

RAF has gone international having participated in UN peace keeping mission in past. A contingent comprising 2 RAF Coys is being now moved to Kosovo on UN Peace Keeping Mission. This is indeed a matter of great pride and satisfaction for the entire force.

The socially useful works such as medical relief camps, adult literacy drive, mass tree plantation, etc., organised by RAF has brought CRPF and RAF closer to general public.

It should give us immense sense of satisfaction that various State Governments are raising their anti-riot Forces on the lines of RAF. However, let us not rest on our laurels. RAF is still in the process of growing and let nothing hinder the growth of its professional competence and skills, its effectiveness and reputation.

RAF should keep learning from the past experiences through introspection, especially on such occasions as its Anniversary, so that not only the hard earned reputation of the Force but also people's faith in its excellence, is maintained and strengthened.

I wish all the officers and men of RAF and members of their families, a very happy, bright and professionally fulfilling future.

Jai Hind



(M.N. SABHARWAL)

Rapid Action Force - An Instrument of Service to Community



— Shri Tashi Dawa, IGP, RAF

This Young and important wing of the Central Reserve Police Force has made its mark all over the country and the public. Especially, the oppressed groups in riots look up to it as an effective and impartial keeper of the peace. No wonder that the Rapid Action Force Units are

being increasingly demanded in riot prone areas to present and quell the disturbances. The force has substantially fulfilled the expectations raised during its formation and has proved as the true sentinels of peace. It has proved itself as a true friend of the people in need

Editor

Over the years, the growing influence of fundamentalist organisations had been causing a severe strain on the social fabric of the society primarily due to the spread of the communal hatred by these organisations. Consequently, even a trivial or insignificant matter at times led to communal riots culminating in loss of many precious lives. The civil police, pre-occupied with its normal functions, often found it extremely difficult to handle such communal riots. The State police often found itself unable to act firmly and decisively due to various social and political reasons. Instances were not wanting when some state police organisation had been charged rightly or wrongly with having communal leanings. Large scale use of Para Military Forces to handle such situations became necessary following inability of the local police to deal effectively with the situation and the Central Forces not being familiar with the terrain and the situations found themselves inad-e q u a t e 1 y equipped to deal with the situation. Taking these aspects into consideration, the Govt. of India decided to set up a force exclusively to handle commu-nal riots. Rapid Action Force was thus raised from the existing Central Re- I serve Police Force by converting ten un-attached Battalions as Rapid Action Force to handle effectively the communal riots and riot-like situations.



Union Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani inspecting the parade in sixth RAF anniversary at 103 RAF HQrs

The Rapid Action Force launched on 7th Oct. 1992 has glorious track record of service to the nation. The main motto of the force is service to the humanity through sensitive policing. Through familiarisation exercises the ten battalions of Rapid Action Force keep vigil in all communally sensitive and hyper sensitive districts of their areas of responsibility. It has acquitted itself very well whenever and wherever it is deployed. Its non partisan and unbiased attitude has earned a good name for the Force. The very presence of Rapid Action Force has pre-vented many a tense situation from getting out of hand. It has contributed significantly towards preserving secular fabric of our society. An RAF Battalion represents a miniature India wherein people of all religions, all castes, speaking different languages of different regions live like members of a family sharing joys and sorrows of each other.

Our goal is to achieve excellence in our performance and our efforts are directed towards maintaining ‘Zero Response Time’. The Govt. have provided adequate transport to improve mobility of the Force to achieve this

goal. Excellent performance of the Rapid Action Force exhibited during its deployment has led to ever increasing demand of this force throughout the country. The force participated in UN peace keeping mission in Haiti from March ‘95 to Nov. ‘95 during which time it earned for itself a good name. A contingent comprising two RAF Coys has been earmarked for UN peace keeping mission in KOSOVO and is kept in readiness to move.

The role of RAF in extending humanitarian aid during natural calamities like cyclone in Gujarat, train and road mishaps in various parts of the country and land-slides in Sikkim cannot be lost sight of. The performance of Rapid Action Force has persuaded many of the state Govts. to seek its assistance in raising their State Armed Forces on the pattern of RAF.



RAF guarding the religious procession in Surat

TRAINING

Training is a regular feature in the RAF. As soon as a SO/OR joins the RAF he is put through what is called conversion training to enable him to perform his duties as a member of the force effectively. Besides this course, he is also made to undergo specialised courses like Human Rights, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue and Relief, Disaster Management and Tear Smoke Course, etc. Every year about four thousand personnel undergo various courses in various locations in the country. Encouraged by the

success of RAF, various States Govts. have been approaching Directorate General, CRPF, to train their Armed Force personnel on the pattern of RAF. So far the RAF has trained Armed Force personnel of the states of West Bengal, Karnataka, Goa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Familiarisation Exercise

Conduct of familiarisation exercises is an integral part of RAF functioning. In order to perform effectively, it is necessary to have not only better coordination with civil administration but also thorough knowledge of the terrain and areas where the familiarisation exercises are being conducted. The basic purpose of these exercises is to familiarise oneself with the terrain and to collect intelligence with regard to communal situation in the area so that these pieces of information could be put to a good use whenever need arises. During the last two years, RAF conducted these exercises in as many as 223 districts. These exercises tend to reduce inter community and inter caste tensions among members of various communities and castes.

The force also undertakes socially useful work by organising medical camps, cultural programmes, adult literacy programmes, sports events and other activities for the benefit of the community. Socially useful work not only benefits the society at large but also helps build a good and favourable image of the force.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

This force is armed with many sophisticated equipments which come handy while handling communal riots and other riot like situations. These equipments include shock batons, rubber truncheons, rubber bullets and plastic pellets which though non-lethal are effective deterrents. Besides, they have special tear smoke munitions and stun grenades available with them apart from normal riot control equipments. Vajra vehicle has proved very effective in controlling riotous mobs due to many of its attributes. Efforts are on to procure water cannon.

SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

There is a due process of selection for posting to RAF. This process includes scrutiny of service records and interview of personnel. The

psychological test which used to be given to those aspiring to join RAF was done away with sometime back. There is an urgent need to revive this practice of subjecting these people to psychological test in order to assess their mental attitude towards secularism/communal-ism. The Force gives due representation to all the communities and sections of the society thereby giving it a secular outlook.

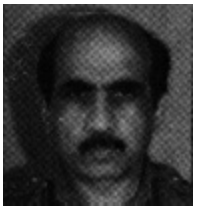
The organisational structure of a RAF Bn is different from that of a CRPF Bn. The smallest functional unit of the force is a riot drill team led by an Inspector. Four teams constitute a platoon commanded by an Asstt. Comdt. Two platoons constitute a Company commanded by a Deputy Commandant. Four Coys constitute a Bn commanded by a Commandant. One team of a Coy consists of women officers and other personnel. The Mahilas are very effective in handling women agitators, conducting house searches, and attending to victims of communal riots and providing first aid, etc.

The RAF has indeed lived upto the expectations of the people. They have thus proved themselves true instrument of service to the community.



100 RAF men in action at Surat

Rapid Action Force - A Force with a Difference



— M.L. Sharma, DIGP RAF

The primary role of police has been maintenance of Law and Order

and prevention and detection of crime. Over a period of time this file has been expanded by the demands of society due to changing socio-economic and political scenario. The multiplicity of roles blunted the sharpness and efficiency of the Police Forces and failed them in various specialist roles which they are required to perform. This gradually led to the creation of various specialist task forces. The maintenance of communal harmony in the present context is one such delicate and specialised area which needs sensitive handling. While sanctioning the Rapid Action Force for the purpose of handling communal riots and riot like situations, the Govt, of India laid down the objective and guidelines of the force. The force personnel should be well educated in directive principles of State Policy. They have to be specially train d **in behavioural and attitudinal aspects of their duties to enable them to raise above caste and communal biases. Non-partisan behaviour as a sine-quo-non of their conduct must be assiduously inculcated in them. They should also be given sensitive training through specially designed training modules so that they could effectively deal with mob situation and with situations where they have prolonged contact with the people. When not deployed, the force personnel should be given intensive training to develop cohesion among themselves.**

— Editor

Due to increase in riots and riots like situation in various parts of the country, the Govt. of India, in order to maintain peace and harmony among various groups and to develop confidence in the society particularly among the minor communities and to deal with the communal riots and other emergent law and order situations, raised a specialised force on 7.10.92 called Rapid Action Force, which was carved out from Central Reserve Police Force. 10 Battalions i.e. 99 to 108 Bn of CRPF were restructured as RAF Battalions. In order to ensure that this force meets the aspirations of the general public and the requirement of the Government and that the RAF becomes responsive to the changing situations in the country a different role was assigned to it as under:- To deal with riots and riot like situations arising out of agitations, bandhs and strikes having religions and communal overtones and emergent law and order situations.



RAF contingent in CRPF anniversary Parade

- To take up socially useful works in the area of its deployment or selected places in the area of general responsibility with a view to establish proper rapport with all classes of citizens.

  To take up socially useful works in the area of its deployment or selected places in the area of general responsibility with a view to establish proper rapport with all classes of citizens.

  In order to achieve the above goals following actions are taken by the RAF :To preserve the social fabric of the society as diverse as ours, the officers and men including Mahilas belonging to all communities and caste are selected giving due weightage to their mental attitude towards different sections of the society.
- The men are made to undergo specialised courses like human rights, first-aid rescue and relief, disaster management, low cost housing, etc.The officers are given the sensitivity training through specially designed courses.
- In order to familiarise the force personnel with their area of responsibility, the units take up the familiarisation exercises. During familiarisation exercises a better coordination is established with the public and civil administration which is very important in the performance of the duties. During these exercises, the force collects all

the useful informations relating to a particular district which comes very handy at the time of need and it increases the effectiveness and efficiency of the force manifolds. During these exercises, the force tries to bring communal harmony among various sections of the society. The force undertakes socially useful works and organises meetings which helps the force to win goodwill and confidence of the people.

To ensure that minimum force is used to control the riots, the RAF Battalions are equipped with special equipments such as shock battons, rubber trancheons, plastic pellets, rubber bullets which are non-lethal. In addition, the force is equipped with tear smoke munitions, stun grenades, normal riot control equipments and the most effective 'VAJRA'. The effectiveness of the force wil further increase with the procurement of multi-barrel guns and water cannons which are in hand. The main emphasis is that the force is able to control the riots and emergent situations effectively and without loss of any life.

To accomplish the work of the major objective i.e. social work, each RAF Battalion has adopted 4 villages nearer to their Battalion HQr locations. To improve the lot of these villages, the RAF Battalions provide medical assistance to them and undertake activities like cleanliness, adult education, tree plantation, organizing tournaments/games for school going children, etc. and train and guide the children on various curriculam of activities such as debate, drama, etc.



105 Bn RAF men in flood relief work at Calicut

The Mahilas of the RAF play a very important role in providing healing touch to the public during riots by giving them the first aid and consoling especially the children and women who suffer due to the riots. The RAF Mahilas also play a very significant role in teaching the illiterate women so that they are able to write and read, operate bank accounts independently, keep surrounding areas of their houses neat and clean, develop sense of hygiene and sanitation, to adopt small family norms and to encourage their children to take interest in studies. The RAF Mahilas also teach them the skills and techniques of preparation of items like garments, pickles, sauce,

toys, etc. to enhance the source of the income of the poor women and also to develop sense of pride, self dependent and self esteem in these women. The Mahila personnel of the RAF have been able to contribute a lot in spreading message of love, harmony and realisation by other civilian women about their rights. In fact, these Mahila personnel are source of inspiration to other women of the society.

Humane Face of Rapid Action Force

—D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

The people friendly image has brought Rapid Action Force a reputation of symbol of faith in its area of responsibility as RAF undertakes the adoption of the underdeveloped villages and organises medical relief camps, literacy drive, mass tree plantation, besides imparting health education involving people from all walks of society. These socially useful activities have helped to create a peaceful and healthy environment

Editor



Fruits being distributed among the children by the DG CRPF in RAF medical camp at Sultanpuri

The partition of the country on the communal basis in 1947 brought many

a problem for the successive Governments. The nation faced highly charged communal conflicts on various occasions. Since then the police forces and Central para Military forces, CRPF in particular has been assigned task to restore communal harmony through out the country. During the mid-eighties and early nineties, the nation witnessed the most devastating riots shattering the peace and tranquility of the country. Keeping in view the democratic set up of India, as a special measure and to suppress the communal tension, a special force “Rapid Action Force” a force with secular ideology and humane attitude was conceived.

The concept of raising RAF was swung into action by converting ten CRPF Bns into RAF Bns. On October 7,1992 the force was raised keeping in view the secular fabric of the country and humane attitude. The force personnel were imparted with rigorous training and were equipped with latest riot control equipment and were also trained to undertake rescue and relief work and were provided good mobility. The locations of these Bns were selected, keeping in view the past record of communal riots. The tasks assigned to RAF are to handle Communal riots, Riot like situations and IS duties for limited duration. Besides it has been assigned to undertake socially useful programmes and rescue and relief work.

Rapid Action Force, since its raising has been performing its duties with dedication, determination and keeping in view the national interests, providing spectacular results. The key to success is only due to utilization of lull period for specialised training, conducting familiarisation exercises in the area of responsibility by undertaking socially useful work and maintaining its attire and mobility.

The presence of Rapid Action Force has been sought by various state Governments when riot or riot like situation has occured.The Bns. have remained committed during riots and even during natural calamities. They have been a helping hand to the people and mitigating their difficulties through organising various socially useful programmes. They are the symbol of cooperation, understanding, bravery, secularism and endurance. On number of occasions RAF extended helping hand and saved lives of children, women, old people trapped in floods, earth quakes and other natural calamities. RAF has also extended help in post destructions phase of riots by repairing houses, providing shelter and medical assistance etc.

To fulfill the objective of social work, RAF Bns have adopted 4 villages

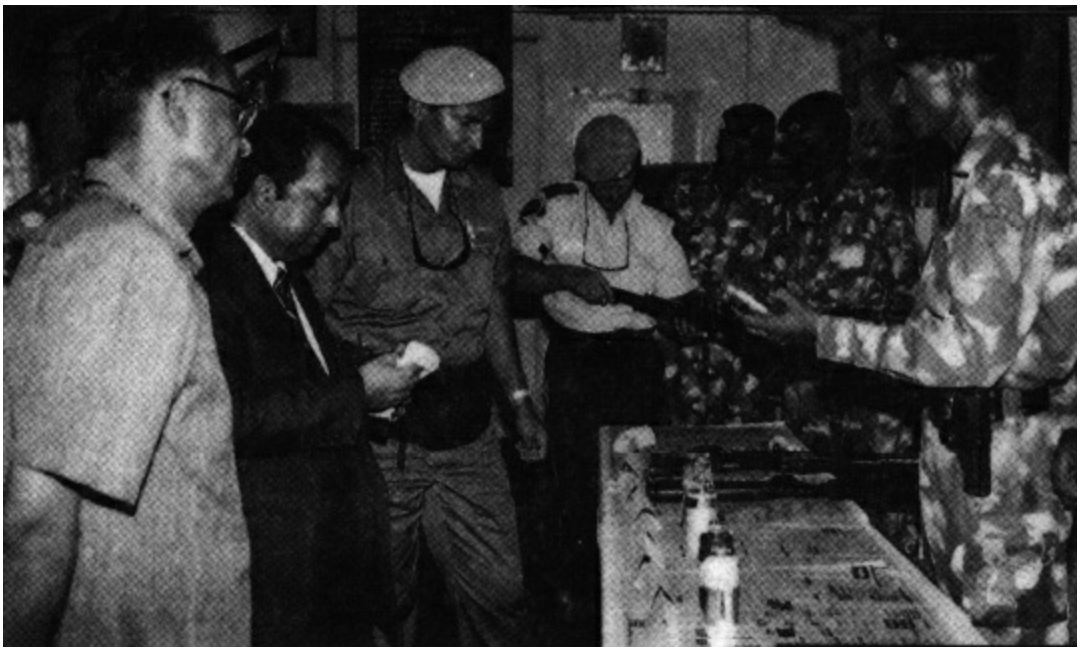
each nearby therein Bn. HQr locations. In these villages the activities are undertaken such as Medical Assistance, Cleanliness Drive Adult Education and Tree Plantation etc.

As a result of the efforts made by RAF in adopted villages, people have come to look at RAF with great deal of acceptance and appreciation and in fact the villagers welcome out RAF staff to work with them and for them.

On February 13,1993 a school building collapsed at Moradabad (UP) and a large number of children were trapped in the debris Personnel of 103 Bn. immediately rushed to the site and rescued them. Due to torrential rain, areas in and around Wazirabad (Delhi) flooded during the night on July 23, 1993. Men of 99 and 103 Bns. immediately rushed to the spot and rescued villagers from the marooned areas.

Similarly personnel of 100 Bn. carried out rescue and relief work during flood in village Kannuwar, Banga, Munak, and Sunnam (Punjab) in July ‘93 and shifted villagers to safer places and carried out rescue and relief ops. extensively saving the lives of people in thousands. Plague broke out in Distt. Surat during the month of Sept. and Oct ‘94 in which RAF was deployed for rescue and relief operation. They rendered door to door services to the victims, evacuated the affected to the hospitals, distributed medicines and undertook sanitory work. The work done by the force created psychological support and confidence among the local populace.

On August 20, 1995 Purushottam Express met with an accident near Ferozabad Railway Station. Men of 101 Bn. rushed to the spot and carried out rescue and relief work. Injured were provided first Aid and seriously injured were evacuated to the hospital. On june 26, 1997 four Coys of 100 Bn were deployed at Vastral village in Gujarat for rescue and relief operation. They rescued many civilians to safer place, even rescued a trapped in flood water shouting for help from a tree top. On June 10, 1997 one coy of 106 Bn. while carrying out familiarisation exercise at Kishanganj (Bihar) was rushed to Gangtok. The Coy reached to land slide areas of Gangtok in a record time of just 12 hours which was highly appreciated by state administration. Immediately, on arrival the Coy was deployed in worst affected areas for rescue and relief operation. The RAF personnel rendered valuable services round the clock by removing various road block and evacuation of victims.



UN Officials inspecting the presentation put up by RAF contingents earmarked for KOSOVO on UN Mission

On may 23, 1997, 3 coys of 107 Bn rushed to Jabalpur for rescue and relief operation and assisted in demolition of dangerous structures damaged due to earth quake.

The 100 Bn RAF made the most valuable contribution to the people of Gujarat on June 11,1998, when area falling around Kandla port in West Gujarat was struck by devastating cyclone. One Coy of 100 RAF was rushed to the area on 11 June, 1998. The sub-unit reached there and carried out rescue and relief work up to 20th June 1998 and earned name and fame for the force.

One Coy of 106 Bn, RAF carried out rescue and relief operations for 45 days in areas of Gangtok Sikkim, during June ‘97 affected by devastating landslides. RAF personnel rescued people and restored belongings of general public.

When communal riots broke out in Moradabad, during May ‘98 RAF rushed to the spot and quelled the riot efficiently without loss of time and brought the situation under control. This work was widely appreciated by the civil authorities.

On March 26, 1998 two civil trucks collided with each other on the Highway near Dett. 102 Campus. On learning about the accident, troops of RAF without losing time rushed to the spot, rescued 3 trapped and injured

persons and evacuated them to hospital in RAF vehicle.

The people friendly image has brought RAF a reputation of “Symbol of faith”in its area of responsibility. The socially useful activities have helped to create a peaceful and healthy environment. On many occassions, the sheer presence of Rapid Action Force has prevented violations which could have led to bloodshed, looting and arson, what else can be the justification of suc j cess for a force which is just seven years old.

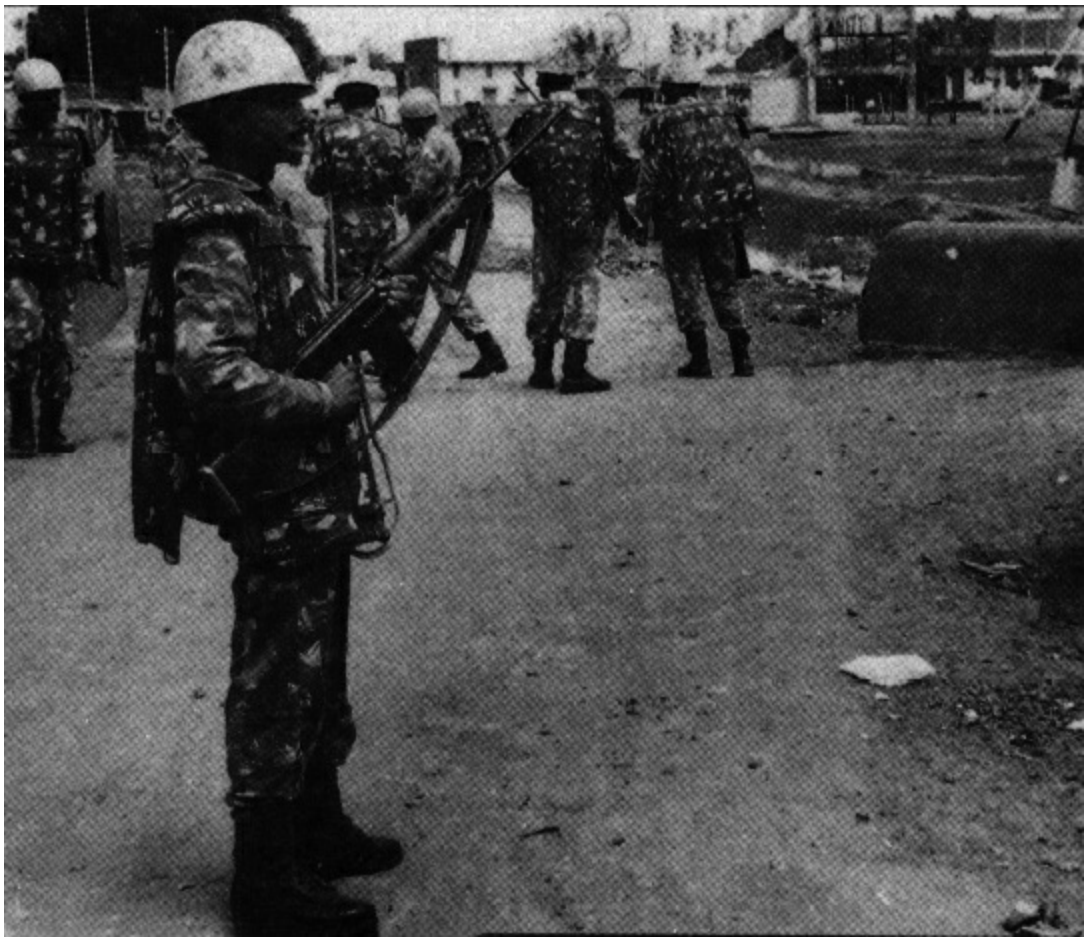
100 Bn RAF : Champion of National Integration and Communal Harmony

“The Officers and men of 100 Bn of the Rapid Action Force (RAF) has done commendable job while discharging their duties with dedication and responsibility in conduct of General Elections to Lok Sabha at Vadodara City”. Highly lauding the role of RAF personnel, Shri G. Mahapatra, Commissioner of Police, Vadodara has in a letter to Shri B.D.S. Chauhan, Commandant, said that “I appreciate the gesture and would like to place on record of the personnel my appreciation of the excellent job done by the Force and its leaders.” Similar appreciation has also come from Shri C.P. Singh, the Director General of Police, Gujarat for taking active part in conduct of free and fair election during the parliamentary Election, 1999.

The personnel of this Battalion has also made notable contribution in effectively quelling communal tension during the period of last car festival held in Ahmedabad City. By the timely action, the personnel were able to save precious life and public property, which was highly appreciated by the local administration and general public.

From the very date of its installation on March 12, 1994 at Vastral, 12 Km away from Ahmedabad Railway Station, the personnel of this elite Unit of RAF by dint of their self-less and nonpartisan work, have been able to find a place in the hearts of the people of Gujarat. Located on a patch of 50 acres of land allotted by Gujarat Govt., the Battalion has extended its helping hand towards the poor slum dwellers and has carried out a great deal of socially useful work in the adopted villages located adjacent to Bn HQrs. Besides organising the Adult Education Programmes for the villagers, the

officers and men of the Battalion have put up a number of medical camps and made people health conscious through its health education programmes and carrying out the cleanliness drives. They have rescued and saved the trapped people from the flood water besides taking active part in various phases of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programmes.



Constant vigil by 100 RAF in Surat

The Unit has been champion of promoting and propogating the feeling of national integration and communal/caste harmony through organising various programmes including arranging public meetings addressed by the heads of various religious communities, thereby bringing all of them to one platform. The history of 100 Bn RAF will be incomplete without mentioning the contribution of its personnel who fought against all sorts of health hazards and provided much needed service to the plague affected people at Surat during March and July, 1994. It is worth of mentioning here that for the last three years the contingents of this Bn have been able to snatch away the Best Contingent Trophy of the Republic Day Parade held at

the state capital.

—PRO, CRPF

Vazra Saves Law and Order Situation in Surat

—B.D.S. Chauhan, Commandant, 100 Bn, RAF

In Limbayat area of Surat (MP) there was considerable tension among two communities over the traditional route for Ganpati immersion, also because it was Friday on 24.9.99. In order to avoid any communal clashes the local administration held discussion with the leaders of both communities, who agreed to change the route of the procession. Accordingly at 1130 hrs on 24.9.99 Ganpati viserjan procession was directed by local police to pass through a new route to avoid Madina Mosque, situated on the main road. But the processionists did not agree and became aggressive. In that they started pelting stones, shoes, soda water bottles and chairs etc. on police party and RAF Platoon, deployed in that area. In the process, 26 police personnel and 4 RAF men of 100 RAF Bn sustained injuries. Sh Vijay Vipul, Additional C.P, Surat and Sh. Manoj Agrawal DCP, gave warning to the crowd of about 20,000. But the people became more aggressive and did not heed to the warnings and indulged in brisk pelting of stones etc. Then the Addl. C.P ordered 100 RAF platoon to use force to disperse the unruly mob. Consequently we fired 57 no's long range shells, 27 no's Plastic Pellets, 30 no's rubber bullets, 6 no's three way grenades, 12 no's single way grenades and 3 no's electric shells. Since the mob was not in mood to disperse, the RAF Pln. alongwith local police resorted to lathi charge, and then RAF Pln and Civil Police opened fire, resulting death of 07 civilians and injury to others.

Since the mob has turned violent and gathered in lanes/bylanes, rooftops, RAF personnel/local police were the target of stone pelting alongwith other missiles, our VAZRA vehicle was put into action.This vehicle started firing tear smoke shells from both sides in the lanes/bylanes. This proved positive and has deterrent effect on the mob, which dispersed after some time and could not regroup to create any law & order problem. Later the procession was allowed to use traditional route and the situation was brought under

control by RAF.

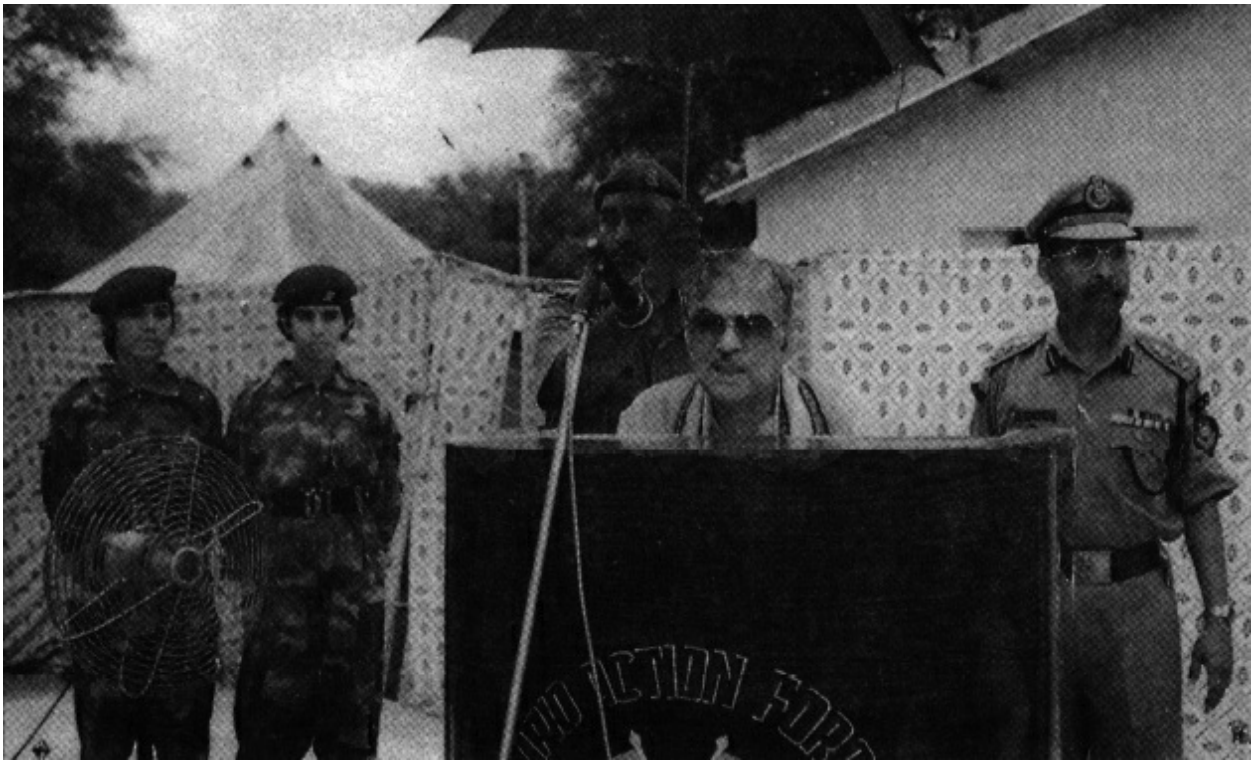


Vazra of Rapid Action Force

The DGP Gujarat, during his visit to the place of incident, congratulated the Platoon Commander of 100 RAF and the Commandant.

101 RAF : A Source of Inspiration for Others

—S. Mukherjee, Commandant



Union HRD Minister Shri Murli Manohar Joshi addressing the RAF Jawans

To handle communal riots, the Government of India considered it necessary to establish an anti-riot force and brought into existence a force known as Rapid Action Force, which is an integral part of Central Reserve Police Force. Five Battalion of Rapid Action Force were launched into operation on 7th October, 1992. 101 Bn was one of them. After its conversion into Rapid Action Force, in the wake of communal riots this unit was deployed in Sitamarhi district of Bihar on Oct 19, 92. During communal disturbances the sub units of this Battalion dealt with riotous situation very effectively and provided healing touch to the victims of riots by rendering medical aid. The Times of India dated Oct. 28, 92 commented that “Indeed is no mean achievement of riot management force inaugurated on October 7th by Union Home Minister, in New Delhi and put to its first

assignment in Sitamarhi district from October 10th. Now that the curfew has been lifted. People entering across the religious lines discuss only two things, the riots and RAF. The latter with a touch a sincerity and respect."

On Sept. 13, 94 during bandh call given by Samajwadi party and Bahujan Samajwadi party, group clashes took place in the premises of Allahabad High Court. Even the Chamber of Honourable Chief Justice was also ransacked. Sub units of this Battallion played effective role in bringing normalcy.

In Bangalore when the city witnessed large scale riots and violence during Sept. '94 on the issue of broadcasting Urdu News over the local Doordarshan, sub-units of this Battalion were deployed to repulse teh agitation, which was achieved in a dedicated manner to bring the situation back into normal.

On February '95, when two communities clashed over a disputed well in Moradabad and called the Maha Jalabishek on Srinagar Gajri given by some fundamentalist group at Gyan Wapi and Kashi Vishwa Nath Temple premises at Varanasi. Coys of this unit with Mahila components were deployed to control the situation and bring back to normalcy. Civil administration and media praised the role of this unit.

Due to death of a Hindu worker in a Jute Factory at Bhadoi (UP) communal riots took place on Feb. 8, 96 On receipt of this information, sub units of this Battalion rushed immediately to Bhadoi to contain the communal violence and bring the situation under control.

During April '96 when supporters of Uttarakhand gave a call to boycott General Election 1996 on the issue of separate Uttarakhand state, sub units of this Battalion were deployed for peaceful conduct of polling.

After 20 years of ban order on Shia's Azadari prossession, the Government decided to lift the ban during the month of June '97 and allowed Shia community to take out procession. Sunni community opposed the procession resulting in a communal disharmony between two castes at Lucknow, sub-unit of 101 Bn. restored the communal harmony amongst both the communities. Azadari procession passed off peacefully and no untoward incident took place. The role of RAF was highly appreciated and its presence brought confidence amongst both the communities.

On July 19, 94 an epidemic of Cholera broke out in the adjoining villages (Padila, Diggi, Allahabad) near the RAF camp. They also reported that over

two dozen people including children had died. Medical team of this unit under supervision of the commandant rushed to the villages and started medical relief work on humanitarian grounds. Our team provided medicines, cholera vaccination and spread D.D.T. powder. The role of this Bn was appreciated by all news papers.

This unit organised free medical camp at Ardh Khumb Mela site, Allahabad from Jan. 26 to Feb 17, 95. Approximately 4 thousand people were provided free medical help and assistance. The humanitarian face of the unit earned appreciation from the press and media. Doordarshan and B.B.C. world news also mentioned this good work in their news bulletins.

An eye camp was organised on Feb. 25, 98 with assistance of civil authorities under supervision of commandant at Ismailganj, Allahabad. Unit provided cots, blankets etc. for smooth conduct of the camp. Spectacles were also distributed to the patients who were operated upon.

During August 1995, sub unit of this Battalion was deployed at Firozabad. On Aug. 20, 95 at about 0230 hrs a major train accident took place near Firozabad Railway station between Kalindi express and Puroshottam express in which about 300 passengers were killed and about 500 people were seriously injured. Sub unit deployed at Firozabad immediately rushed to the spot and started rescue and relief work. They evacuated the injured personnel to the nearest hospital, carried the dead bodies and controlled the situation. This timely action/help extended by the RAF personnel earned appreciation from all sections of people, media and administration.



RAF Contingent briefed before put on action



RAF Mahilas administering Pulse Polio drops

On March 26,96 at 1500 hrs one wall at Hunumangarh (Ayodhya) collapsed due to heavy rain in which five died under the debris and 11 were

injured. The teams of B/101 deployed at Ayodhya immediately rushed to the spot and started rescue operation. They removed the debris and evacuated all injured persons to the hospital and provided first aid to the seriously injured. This good work done by the sub unit of this Bn was appreciated by local administration and media press.

On Aug 12,98, the concluding function was organised for commemoration of 50th Anniversary of India Independence. A large mashal was lighted by Chief Guest Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister for Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.

On July 12, 98 during the move of C, D Coys of this Bn from Ex-Lucknow to Varanasi, a large mango tree was uprotted due to heavy rain near P.S. Boxa district Jaunpur and fell on a U.P. Roadways bus, at about 0100 hrs. Roof of the bus got badly damaged and the passengers were trapped inside the bus. Personnel of our sub units on reaching the incident site helped and evacuated the injured and rescued the trapped personnel from the bus. Vajra vehicle of the sub unit was also put into action, for lighting the areas. S.P. and D.M. who reached the spot and supervised the rescue work appreciated our role. About 30 persons were rescued from the bus. Good work done by the force personnel was highly appreciated by the public.

On Nov. 10, 98, Shri Paramjit Singh, A/C of our unit has broken the 38 years old record of flying Sikh Milkha Singh's record in 400 mtr. run by clocking 45-70 second at National open Atheletic Championship in Calcutta on Nov. 4, 98. The entire CRPF and the country is proud of his achievement. In appreciation of his praise worthy feat, the Director General has sanctioned a sum of Rupees One lakh as an out right grant to him.

On May 17, 99 when a platoon of B/101 was on its way to District Sonbhadra for familiarisation exercise two civilians playing on a scooter met with an accident with a tractor near Obra township. The two wheeler and the two personnel of this unit on reaching the spot lifted the tractor and pulled out both injured persons and evacuated them to a hospital in unit vehicle. Local people appreciated the job done by the Rapid Action Force personnel.

Sector hockey team of RAF under able guidance of Shri S. Mukherjee, Commandant-101 Bn participated in traders cup held tournament at Nainital w.e.f. June 3 to 24,99 and secured third position. The team also won the

trophy for fair play.

102 RAF : Cheerfully Accepts Responsibility

—Jeevar Singh Thodingjam, Commandant

On 10th July '97 there was an incident of desecration of Dr. Ambedkar's Bust at Ghatkoper followed by death of 10 civilians in a police firing resorted to disperse a violent mob on the same day. This resulted the procession of violent mobs in the streets of Mumbai and other sensitive parts of Maharashtra. On July 12, 97, the dead bodies of civilians killed in police firing were to be handed over to their relatives for last rites and a procession was scheduled from Rajwadi Hospital to the crematorium. There was an about 15,000 people and all four coys of the 102 RAF were deployed there to control the situation. At one stage, the mob became violent and civil police failed to tackle the situation. Meanwhile the situation was brought under control by this Unit's personnel by using minimum force by firing a few Tear Strike shells and grenades. Civil police authority highly appreciated the job done by RAF.

On the occasion of 50th Anniversary of India's Independence the unit organised a Cycle Rally to bring the Force closer to the general public. The sincere objective behind this was to improve police public relation. The rally of 17 cyclists covered almost all places of hyper sensitive area of responsibility in the state of Maharashtra during a month long programme from Nov. 19 to Dec. 19, '97. The rally was flagged off by Shri O.P. Balli C.P., Thane on 19.11.97 and was declared closed by Shri Narayan Mishra, IGW/S on Dec. 19, 97 at Belapur.



Personnel of 102 RAF Bn with street children on the occasion of World Street Children's Day

On Feb. 27, 98 three blasts of low intensity explosives took place in Mumbai. The first explosive occurred at Nirmal Nagar slums, Santhacruz East caused the death of two persons on the spot at Kandivali Railway Station and Vihar, later in the same afternoon and evening in these blasts, reportedly four persons died and 24 persons were injured. As a result of the bomb blasts in Mumbai on Feb. 27, 98 evening a serious fear psychosis prevailed in the minds of the public and Mumbai police swung into action promptly. The service of one Coy of 102 Bn RAF along with one adhoc coy of 102 Bn RAF (Which arrived at Mumbai Central on Feb. 27, 98 evening from Delhi) were placed at the disposal of Police Commissioner, Mumbai and on the same evening i.e. Feb. 27, 98 they were promptly rushed to the earmarked police stations for subsequent deployment to various sensitive areas for maintenance of law and order on the eve of Lok Sabha Election on Feb. 28, 98. The significant and timely role played by 102 Bn RAF personnel in ensuring smooth and peaceful conduct of Loksabha Election in Mumbai on Feb. 28, 98 has been appreciated by all concerned.



Members of Lion's Club International, Khargar tying Rakhi to RAF personnel during National Harmony Fortnight

In view of tabling of Sri Krishna Commission report on the Assembly during first week of August '98 and discussion on the report all the 4 Coys of this Unit were deployed in the city to control the situation in case of occurrence of any violence. Presence of the Force in the street of Mumbai kept the Law and order scenario normal. The performance of RAF in maintaining law and order situation was highly appreciated by the media as well as all concerned authorities.

From Aug 26 to Sept 4, 98 all the four Coys of this Unit were deployed in very sensitive areas of Greater Mumbai. Coys were deployed at Chambur, Bandra Wangkhade stadium. Coys were deployed under concerned DCP's during celebration of Ganesh Utsav as well as the days of immersion. The presence of RAF was appreciated by the public. No serious incident occurred during the festival.

CHILD (Cartina's Humanitarian Institutional and Literacy Development Trust) organised a function at Sarovar Vihar, Hoverport location, Sector-IX Belapur Navi Mumbai, in which 102 Bn RAF personnel participated and assisted in all possible manner. Supervised the joy ride in Hover craft for those underprivileged children, distribution of food and ration packs and

enthralled the children with various demonstrations presented by 102 Bn RAF personnel. The role of RAF has been highly appreciated by all concerned authorities, the public as well as media.

Communal Harmony fortnight was observed from Aug 20 to Sept 2, 99. Raksha Bandhan function in collaboration with Lions' Club, Khargar/Navi Mumbai was organised to promote Police-Public relation. Members of the Club tied Rakhi to the Bn. personnel expressing their solidarity and confidence in the RAF. Mass tree plantation was also the hallmark of the two weeks programme.

On Aug 21, 99, a three wheeler tempo collided with a Lay Land-22 wheelers Trailer truck in front of the Bn. camp. The injured were evacuated to M.G.M. Hospital, Kalamboli by the 102 Bn RAF. The driver of the tempo, succumbed to his injuries on the way. But three precious lives were saved due to the timely evacuation and assistance extended by the Bn. The Bn. Personnel also helped the local police in clearing the traffic on the road. The role played by the RAF was highly acclaimed and appreciated by the public and civil authorities. The personnel exhibited high standard of efficiency and discipline during the entire process of evacuation.

CLARIFICATION REGARDING HOSTEL AT DELHI

The Students Hostel at Wazirabad Delhi which was inaugurated on June 25, 1999 by DG, CRPF is actually meant for the wards who are studying in computer course in CRPF Institute of Information and Technology, Wazirabad only. It was erreneously declared that the hostel facilities will be extended for wards of all serving personnel of CRPF.



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF congratulating the CRPF Medalists of SAF Games '99



Prize winners of various Hindi Competitions held at Dte. General during Hindi Fortnight with DG CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal and other senior officers





RAF men demonstrating their skill



RAF men deployed at Rath Yatra



RAF men doing social service at Coimbatore



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG,. CRPF during his visit to Mata Vaishnodevi Shrine on 19th Sept. 1999



Shri Narayan Mishra, IGP W/S inaugurating Gas Agency at GC Gandhinagar on 22nd Sept. 1999

Commendable Role of 104 Bn RAF in Aligarh

— P.P. Kunjoonju, Commandant

On the evening of Nov 4, 98 a group of junior Doctors of JNM, Aligarh Muslim University were dining in their mess unware of any impending threat to their life. These Doctors were already on strike protesting against arrest of one of their colleagues. They were suddenly taken by surprise when some unidentified hooligans stormed into their mess and attacked these Doctors, they resorted to beating with rods, hockey sticks, firing and using crude Bombs. This resulted in serious injuries to some of the Doctors who were rushed to Medical College. This soon created a volatile atomosphere and entire University was soon engulfed with charged emotional out burst. This situation immediately called for deployment of RAF. Without loss of time, four Coys of 104 RAF were rushed to AMU to contain the explosive situation. The arrival of our troops sent signal of fears and shattered the plans of mischevious elements. Soon our troops fanned out dominating the entire University area and sensitive pockets of Aligarh instilling confidence and sense of security in the minds of the residents. It was the zero response, tactical deployment, and mature and effective operational excellence exhibited by our men that defused the situation and a serious holocaust was averted. The force remained deployed from Nov 4 to 22, 98. The vigilance and alertness exhibited by our troops did not permit the anticosical elements to achieve their diabolic aim of sabotage and piliferage. The deployment of RAF prevented arson, looting and genocide in the surrounding areas which could have flared up communal tensions resulting in serious law and order problems. The role of RAF was highly appreciated by press media, civil police and University authorities and soon peace and tranquility prevailed.



Officers of 104 RAF Bn administering Pulse Polio drops

The Unit actively participated in Pulse Polio Campaigns on 6.12.98 and 17.1.99 at Aligarh. Our men and vehicles were pressed into services to assist the District Administration in administering polio drops to children in far flung rural areas. Our vehicles were deputed for carrying children from remote areas to health centres and for distributing polio drops to various places. Our men carried out rallies with banners to create awareness among people to motivate them to bring their children to the booths. The unit also set up two booths on main road of Quarsi and Ramghat Road. Drops were administered even to children travelling in buses on the highway.

On Dec 6,98,1496 Children and on Jan 7, 99, 2308 Children were immunised at unit booths.

The mere presence of RAF in Aligarh and impressue familiarisation exercise conducted in areas of responsibility have dettered antisocial elements to destroy the calm, peace, harmony and social tranquility in our areas of responsibility. This speaks volumes of operational excellence and reputation of our unit as sentinels of peace.

105 BN - PUBLIC SERVANTS IN UNIFORM

—A.M. Muhammed, Commandant



Socially useful work done by 105 RAF personnel at adopted village Tiruvallam

105 Bn, RAF came into exist ence at Guwahati (Assam) on Dec. 1st 1990. The HQrs, of Bn was shifted from Guwahati to GC, CRPF campus, Pallipuram, Trivandrum from 5th August '94 and assigned with the states of Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Pondicherry as its primary responsibility areas and the states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra as secondary responsibility areas.

Since the induction of 105 Bn, RAF in Kerala with its HQrs at Trivandrum, this unit have been deployed for law and order duties related to communal tension/riots and VVIP duties on many occassions in the area of

responsibility and also out side the state.

From the year 1995 to date the unit has performed commendably during deployment. In Trivandrum (Kerala) when communal riots broke out between fishermen of Muslim and Christian communities, this Bn immediately rushed to the riot hit areas and controlled the situation.

One of the worst effected communal riots erupted at Coimbatore city and during the subsequent series of bomb blasts during 97/98 the state administration sought the help of 105 Bn, RAF to maintain law and order situation. All four Coys were deployed at Coimbatore (TN) from 30.11.97 to 26.10.98 to assist the administration in controlling the situation. Two sub units of this unit are still stationed at Coimbatore and occurrence of any communal problems have not been repeated here. During 1999 the unit handled the communal riot hit areas of Suratkal, Karnataka very effectively. During these years the Battalion has become a household name in its area of operation for its commitments as peacekeepers and also for its muchacclaimed useful work for the public.

Besides the above major deployments the unit has actively participated with various organisations for arranging medical camps and other socially useful works in adopted villages and also rescue and relief operations with a view to establish proper rapport with all classes of citizens and thus promoted the image of RAF in particular and the CRPF in general. This unit has performed creditably whenever deployed primarily due to its non-partisan and unbiased attitude in need of hour. Unit has also carried out Pulse Polio and Hepatitis-B eradication programmes at various places of its responsibility along with other social service organisations during ‘98 and ‘99. Besides these programmes in selected places, the Battalion has also adopted four villages for social work i.e.Thiruvallam in Trivandrum Dist., Muthuvallore and Thennala in Malappuram district and Allalasandra in Karnataka because the 4 coys are having different headquarters - Trivandrum, Klari(2) and Bangalore.

A lot of lectures, cultural programmes, environmental protection programmes, Shramdans and other activities have been conducted along with Coimbatore Police, Bangalore Police and Kerala Police and it has instilled in the public a feeling of oneness with CRPF and RAF. Because of the goodwill created among the people and civil authorities, 105 RAF does not find any problem in collecting information during the familiarisation

tours. People in South India have understood that the public are ‘Police without Uniform ’ and RAF/ CRPF as ‘Public in Uniform’ and freely share information regarding micreants and communal elements.

QUELLING OF RIOTS IN DHAKA TOWN BY 106 BN RAF

RSHS Sahota, Commandant

Dhaka is a town located about 25 km from distt. Head Quarters Motihari (Bihar) and has 55% of Hindu and 45% Muslim population. On the main road there is a masjid and to its adjacent a small historical mandir is located. Every year pooja is performed in the temple thereafter tablea-us of various villages are taken out in procession and the same returns to mandir by passing in front of masjid. In the year 1994 the muslims had pelted stones on the procession and tension erupted but it could not take form of riot due to immediate preventive action by the administration. Thereafter processions in the successive years from 1995 to 1998 passed off peacefully. In the charged atmosphere of elections this year the tension again erupted during Mahavir procession.

On 16th August in Dhaka town tableaus during Mahavir day were taken in the procession. When those came near the masjid stones were pelted on the processionists. The people left the tableaus in front of masjid and retaliated by throwing stones towards masjid. In the ensuing brick batting and stone pelting, Dy. SP Shri Dheeraj Kumar, Insp. Ram Kripal Devedi alongwith half a dozen other officials were injured and dozens of civilians of both communities were also injured. The mob was controlled and dispersed when the civil police resorted to eight rounds of firing in the air. SP and DM of Motihari reached the spot immediately after the occurence of incident. The situation was tense but was controlled by the district administration.

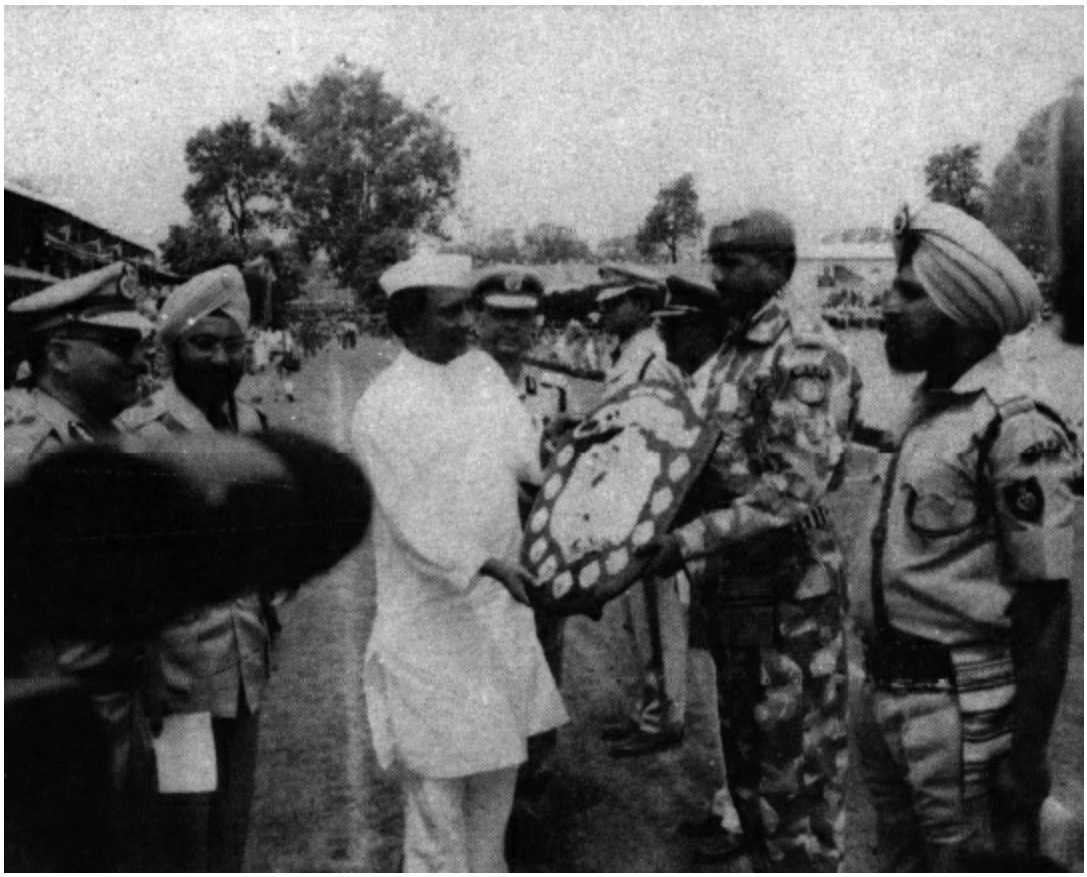


RAF men engaged in doing socially useful work

D/106 deployed at Siwan immediately rushed to Dhaka on the orders of IGP B/S and the Coy moved within zero response time and reached Dhaka at around 1100 hrs. As the civil police guides were placed alongwith N.H. who escorted the coy to Dhaka town. Shri A.C. Ghosh, A/C, OC D/106 Bn met S.P. who requested immediately for flag march by RAF Coy. Our coy personnel rose to the occasion and without taking food and respite carried out the flag march in Dhaka town. Our flag march paid dividends and brought situation to normal. Commandant - 106 Bn visited the spot and also carried flag march with the coy in Dhaka town, who was informed by the local police and eminent citizens and press reporters that the flag march has brought the situation absolutely normal. Most of anti social elements located in the surrounding villages of Dhaka town were planning to come to the area and create riots. RAF presence had nullified the nafarious designs of byegots of both the communities. Thus, riot nipped in the bud by vigilant and dedicated RAF personnel.

107 Bn RAF Wins the Best Marching Contingent Trophy

— ZF Khan, Commandant



RAF being presented the best Marching contingent trophy by Shri Digvijay Singh, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

During the year 1998-99, 107 Bn RAF did many commendable jobs including participating in three phases of Pulse Polio Vaccination Drive in Madhya Pradesh on 7th Dec, 1998, 18th Jan. 1999 and 14th March 1999 and administered vital vaccine to over 7,712 children in Bhopal City and rural areas, and 5 adopted villages. Unit rendered all sorts of co-operation to local administration, NGOs and other socially active bodies and received kudos in print and electronic media for the feat.

Roads in Industrial Area, Bhopal where 107 RAF is currently

headquartered, are very rugged and suffer constant dilapidation due to movement of heavy earthmovers. Unit regularly undertakes road repairs of surrounding areas, at times over kilometers, specially those frequently witnessing movement of troops, with the help of locally available resources. This is appreciably hailed by the local association of industries which recognises unit's endeavours towards its social commitments.

In Inter Bn, Ops Sector Sports of Special Sector, the unit stood first in the events of Athletics, Basket-Bail, Cross Country, Football, Hand Ball, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Swimming, Volley Ball and Weightlifting, thus brown-washing its opponents with much comfortable margines. The unit also represented RAF Sector in Athletics, Cross Country, Football, Judo and Volley Ball.

As part of its socially useful role, the unit unleashed cleanliness drive in adjoining civil locality Semra and adopted villages of Thana, Tarawali, Ghatkeri, Babulia and Hinotia and cleaned drains and ponds thus freeing the mikeaus from potential disease vectors, organised health awareness lectures and helped seniles in their routine cleaning works. It also conducted work-shop on protective measures against AIDS in these areas.

During Independence Day Parade in Lal Parade Ground, Bhopal with other forces' contingents on 15th Aug. 1999, the unit contingent was adjudged 'Most Impressive' and bagged coveted 'Best Marching and Turned-Out Contingent Trophy' from Shri Digvijay Singh, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on the occasion. Unit maintains this status since 15th Aug., 1998.

108 RAF : Moving Towards Goals

—M.P. Yadav, Second in Command

Originally 108 Bn. RAF was raised at Jammu on Dec. 1st 1990 as an unattached Battalion. The Battalion was further converted into one of the 10 RAF Battalions from 1.3.1992. The Bn was shifted from Jammu to Meerut (U.P.) on 20.6.1992 and housed on a piece of CRPF land measuring about 25 acres and has since been located at Vedvyaspuri, Meerut (UP.) with

frequent deployment of Coys.

The Battalion since its inception has done many commendable jobs.

On 13.9.1995 at 1300 hrs, a building of Sher-e-Punjab Hotel near Bus Stand, Meerut having 30 rooms and one hall with reception collapsed. Four teams of D/108 Bn RAF under the command of Shri Surjeet Singh, Asstt. Commandant rushed to site. RAF personnel alongwith Civil Police took out 3 badly wounded personnel and admitted them in Medical College, Meerut. Five dead bodies were retrieved from debris. The RAF team was entrusted the assignment i.e. the work of relief operation, controlling of crowd/traffic etc. which was completed in excellent manner with the help of Civil Police.

During the month of March-April, 1996 all the four Coys of the Battalion were rushed to Uttrakhand Region (Dehradun, Pauri and Tehri) for tackling the deteriorating law and order situation in the wake of Uttra Khand agitation coupled with Mahila Sangharsh Samittee boycott call for the ensuing Parliamentary Election. Various Political Organisation/Mahila Sangarsh Samittee in the above districts had created breach of peace in the Districts and forcefully compelled for closure of Markets, Govt. Offices, Banks, Educational Institutions and other important installations. It was a herculean task for RAF to establish a congenial atmosphere and give protection/security cover to instil confidence among the general public and local authorities for resumption of routine functioning but the task was accomplished with dedicated efforts of Officers and men of RAF. The dedicated efforts made by the Unit Officers and men were applauded from all quarters.



Riot drill demonstration

From June, 1997 to 3rd August, 1997, Sub-Units of the Battalion were deployed in Bihar to tackle deteriorating law and order situation arising due to likely arrest of Ex-CM Laloo Prasad Yadav. During the above period entire State of Bihar was suffering worst over holocaust of floods which had played havoc with the life and property of citizens of Patna. Under the leadership of Commandant Shri J.S. Gill who took the initiative and able guidance of Officers and SOs at all levels, men of 108 Bn. RAF committed themselves to selfless service of citizens of Patna without caring for their personal comfort. Men distributed food packets, medicines and spread insecticides in epidemic prone areas of Patna. Life and property of citizens were protected by way of ferrying them and their belongings from flooded areas to safer places and Hospitals. The men of the Battalion had proved that heriosm also consisted in helping out people in distress particularly during peace time. The following were the headings of leading National Newspapers:

- "The good Samaritan role played by men of RAF turns them darling of the affected populace in town."
- "RAF changes role to help people in distress" from Hindustan Times.
- "RAF men come to the rescue of the marooned" from the Times of India.

As a socially useful work, the Unit had set up a Dengue relief and prevention Camp at Sultanpuri Mazra, Delhi wef 13.9.97 to 15.9.97. Despite

acute resources crunch and miles away from Unit HQ, the Officers and men with their initiative and dedicated efforts had setup the camp which was appreciated one and all including the civil authorities. 1956 patients were treated and free medicines were distributed by 38 Doctors from Delhi Homeopathic Association.

With the association of Lions Club, New Delhi (South), the Battalion again set up a free medical Camp at Sultanpur Mazra, Delhi from 11.9.98 to 13.9.98 in order to provide/render medical assistance to populace of area. The Camp was inaugurated by DGP, CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal, amidst elite gathering of civil and Police officials, prominent citizens and social personalities. The DGP highly appreciated this initiative and dedication of the Unit for establishing such a Camp. Approximately 4000 patients were treated and dispensed free medicines by 12 Doctors from CRPF and Delhi Homeopathic Medical Association.

In order to catapult the image of RAF to greater heights and to bring the RAF closer to younger generation, the Battalion had conducted an Inter School Basket Ball tournament at Meerut from 1.9.97 to 3.9.97 in which more than 15 reputed Schools of Meerut City participated. The tournament was inaugurated by Shri A.V. Liddle, Ex-DG, CRPF with lot of fanfare and cultural programme amidst elite gathering of civil and Police Officials, academicians, prominent Sports and social personalities. The keenly contested tournament concluded on 3rd Sept ‘97 and the closing ceremony was presided over by Sh. A.R. Pawar, IGP, RAF. The tournament got raving reviews from all leading newspapers.

Similarly the Bn. had again organised Inter School Basket Ball competition in Sophia Girls School, Meerut from 10.11.98 to 12.11.98 in which 15 reputed Public Schools participated. The tournament was inaugurated by Sister Camel, Principal, Sophia School Meerut and closing ceremony was presided over by Dr. Mahboob Alam, DIGP, RAF.

Attractive trophies, prizes and certificates were awarded to the team and individual players in both tournaments. This helped the Force to motivate and encourage up-coming Sportsmen and the purpose of spreading message of peace and communal harmony was fully served.



RAF Mahila sportspersons being presented the winners troplry

On 26.11.97, an Inter College Debate competition was conducted by the Unit in the auditorium of St. Marry's Academy, Meerut Cantt. The topic of debate was "The feeling of insecurity and Disorder prevalent in the country is mainly due to diminishing moral values". Shri P.K. Mishra, Commissioner, Meerut Division inaugurated the competition by lighting a lamp in front of Goddess of knowledge Saraswati and function began with obeisance to Goddess of knowledge Saraswati by Students of Meerut Public School. 15 College/ Collegiate Schools participated in above competition. Prof. S.K. Chaturvedi, Head of Department (Pol. Science) and Dr. R.C.Sharma, retd. Head of Department, Department of law and Dean faculty of law Choudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut were invited as judges for the above competition. A fanfare cultural programme was also presented by the personnel of the Battalion. Shri V.B. Chauhan, Principal of Meerut College, gave away prizes and trophies to winners. Media had also highlighted this new initiative of RAF.

A Plantation Programme was organised in Village-Ghosali on 20.8.98 and Javeri on 24.8.98 which have been adopted by this Unit for overall development. Cultural programme was also presented by the School Children and quiz contest was conducted for the village Children by the Battalion and prizes were distributed. These efforts helped us to establish the image of RAF in the eye of public and the fear of Police had been

nullified with shooting blue and white dangries donning pigeon the symbol of peace, love and tranquility.

From 29 to 30 November, 1997 a peace and Harmony tournament was organised by Unit at Alexender Club, Meerut in which more than 23 prominent players participated in the tournament which was presided over by Shri K.S. Rakhra, District and Session Judge, Meerut. The role of RAF in promoting sports and taking up various socially useful activities was widely acclaimed by the elite gentry and citizens of Meerut.

On 19.11.97, under the command of Sh. D.J. Singh, Dy. Comdt of the Battalion, a Cycle Rally comprising 30 Cyclists was given flag off in a impressive function by Shri Sanjay Agarwal, DM, Meerut. The flag ceremony was preceded by a colourful cultural programme presented by girls of Sophia School and Meerut Public School. The Cycle Rally was headed by a band of Sophia Girls piloted by a Gypsy carrying message of peace and communal harmony with banners and flags. This rally reached Lucknow on 26.11.97 from where it was flagged off by IGP, C/S with an impressive Bhangra presented by men of this Unit. Impressive reception and farewell accorded to that rally by DM/SDM/Police Chiefs enroute at all places.

Under the active supervision of the Commandant, the Officers, men and Mahilas, the Unit participated actively in the 1st and llnd phase of Pulse Polio eradication programme on 7.12.97 and on 18.1.98 respectively in association with District Health Authorities and Rotary International. This Unit set up 10 booths in Meerut City and 5 booths in rural areas of adopted villages. 10000 Children were administered Polio drops. Shri Hansz Mueller, Director, Rotary International from Germany visited RAF booths at Meerut on 18.1.98 and commended the role of RAF personnel.

Besides one village each adopted by 4 Coys of Battalion, Village Sunder Putha has been adopted by the Unit HQrs where remarkable and noteworthy socially useful activities have been undertaken to build elegant image of RAF and to nullify the fear of Police among the people. These are : A Primary Health Centre lying in dilapidated state for storing hay was got vacated, white washed and made functional by Unit personnel and Unit MO is visiting the place regularly dispensing medicines and providing treatment to villagers and Children.

A play ground was levelled and earmarked for construction of Sports

Stadium in Village. The Villagers have assured that no cultivation shall be done in the ground. District Magistrate has been requested to allocate funds for construction of the Stadium. On 5th September, 1997 a Volley Ball ground, prepared by the men of the Bn was inaugurated by the Minister for Irrigation and Sugarcane Shri Jaipal Singh. 108 Bn. RAF presented Volley Ball, Volley Ball Net and Poles to the Villagers.

A PTI and two instructors have been detailed to impart physical training to Children and prepare them for recruitment and selection in CRPF. We have also conducted their Medical Examination and physical measurements etc. for assessing their suitability. 3 Mahila Constables are being deputed daily to visit the Village School to impart education to School Children. Quiz contest, games and other activities are being conducted for village children and elders from time to time. Regular efforts were put in by men of this Unit to repair and maintain roads in the Village during rainy season.

On 1.12.98, Shri Sanjay Agarwal, DM, Meerut during his visit to this Unit on its raising day also visited Village Sunder Putha. He listened to the grievances of villagers and made some announcements for overall development in Sunder Putha Village. They are : Survey will be carried out in the village for implementation of Dooda Scheme. All windows and doors of Primary Health Centre will be repaired.



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG CRPF and other senior officers visiting the medical camp at Sultanpuri

He assured the villagers that medicines worth Rs. 5000/- will be provided to the villagers every month and Govt. Medical Officer and Medical Officer of RAF will regularly visit the Village to provide medical cover to villagers. He announced release of Rs. 20,000/-for repair of Primary School of the village. Incomplete road of the village, leading to Rithani, will be completed on priority. Mini Stadium for various Sports activities will be constructed in the village. A public latrine block of 10 seats will be constructed in the village.

On 4.12.98, on the request of 108 Bn. RAF/CRPF, Shri Sanjay Agarwal, DM, Meerut visited Javeri village with other concerned Civil Officers and heard the grievances of the Villagers. The DM made the announcements such as : Assistance to the tune of Rs. 80,000/-was released for construction of one more room in Primary School of Javeri Village. DM assured to release fund for repair of roof and windows of Junior High School, Javeri as per estimate. DM announced to make available 2/3rd of the fund of total estimates to Gram Panchayat for construction of link road culvert. Remaining 1/3rd expenditure will be met by Gram Panchayat. DM ordered that proposal for a play ground on barren land in the village be put up by Gram Pradhan for sanction. The Electric Transformer will be energized from 1.1.99. DM sanctioned Rs. 10,000/- to Smt. Rajbiri W/o Late Sh. Kamal Singh under family welfare Scheme and sanctioned Widow pension also.

On 30th July 1999 clashes took place between Kanwaries and local business community at Haridwar. This incident took a violent turn and complete Haridwar was gripped in tension. On 1st August, 1999 two Coys of this Unit were immediately rushed to Haridwar to control over the situation. It was herculean task for the force to create a congenial atmosphere and install confidence amongst the public and Kanwaries. With dedicated efforts of the Officers and men of 108 Bn. RAF, this task was accomplished to the utmost satisfaction of the public and civil authorities. DM Haridwar and Shri Tashi Dawa, IGP, RAF praised the dedicated efforts of the Officers and men for this achievement. Leading newspapers also covered the role of RAF and appreciated its performance at Haridwar.



Shri M.N. Sabharwal, DG, CRPF interacting with civilians during Free Medical Camp put up by RAF

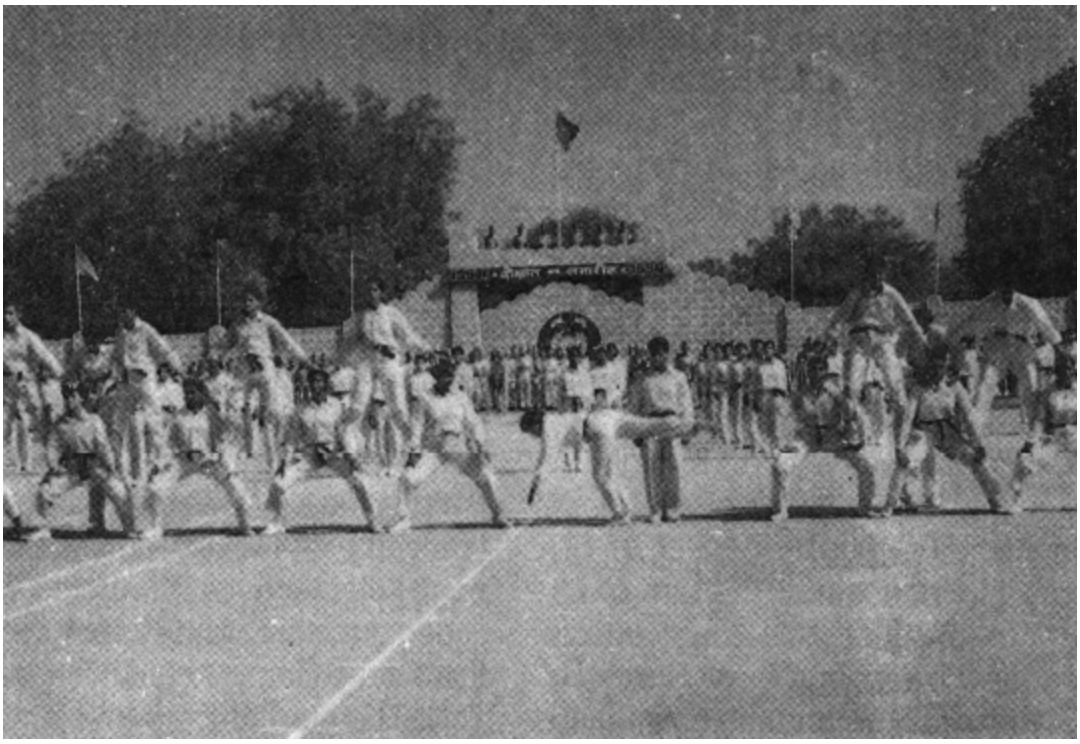
CRPF's 135 Mahila Battalion Shows the way

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the only paramilitary force in the country which has two Mahila Battalions. The first Mahila Battalion was raised on 6.2.1986. This unit won laurels for its work in Meerut riots and later in Srilanka as a part of Indian Peace-keeping Force.

Looking at the successful functioning of the 1st Battalion and setting all doubts about its continuance at rest, the Second Mahila Battalion (135 Bn) was raised at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) on 22.2.95. The force is mechanised and also armed with sophisticated small arms like LMG, Sten Gun, SLR etc. Demand for its services are on the increase to preserve 'Law and Order' and for restoring order during communal clashes.

Immediately after completion of basic training in April 1996 three

companies of this unit were deployed in most sensitive areas of Srinagar where militant activities were at peak. They were assigned the task of guarding vital installations and residence/offices of high dignitaries there. The work and conduct of the Mahila personnel were highly appreciated by the local administration. About 90 personnel have been rewarded by various organisations for their excellent performance and devotion to duty. One company was sent to most communally sensitive areas of Ayodhya where also they did commendable job. Besides the same year two companies moved to Bangalore for ensuring law and order during Miss World pegeant where they also came out with colours.



Mahila personnel of 135 (M) Bn demonstrating Gymnastics

During various elections also the Mahila personnel have never looked back and shouldered the responsibility with a smiling face in free and fair conduct of the elections. Besides participating in various fairs and festival, the personnel of the Battalion have also done commendable job in peaceful conduct of Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.

While distinguishing in operational achievements, the personnel of this Battalion have never lagged behind in offering their much needed services towards the victims of the natural calamities. The floods that inundated Surat in June 1998 is a glaring example in which the Mahila personnel

showed their grit and sense of love and sympathy. Besides conducting social welfare activities they are also actively associated with the plantation programme and planted large number of trees in the premises of Bn. Hqrs and elsewhere.

The Mahila personnel have also achieved distinction in various sports and games. SI N. Romi Devi and HC Geetanjali Devi of this unit are national level weight lifters. SI N. Romi Devi has also proved here mettle in Junior Asia Weightlifting championship held at China in Sept '98 and won three gold medals. There are many promising and growing up shooters, Athletes and swimmers in this unit who are capable to bring laurels not only to this unit but for our country also.

— PRO, CRPF

Notable Contribution of CRPF in Protecting the Disputed Shrines at Mathura

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is palying a pivotal role in effectively protecting the disputed shrines at Mathura (UP) since its very deployment here during August 1992. Three Companies of the force comprising about 400 officers and Jawans are providing regular armed sentries round the clock in close proximity of the shrines.

While one platoon is providing security at the Keshavdev Mandir and Srikrishna-Janma-Sthan, two other platoons are keeping strict vigil at a time at Bhagawat Bhawan and Sahi Imam Masjid. After deployment of 87 Bn and 11 Bn, it is now the turn of 29 Bn of this versatile force which under the leadership of Shri V.B. Sharan, Commandant has taken over to guard these important shrines since May, 1999.

During the last 4 months the force personnel have contributed a lot in strengthening the security measures to avoid any untoward incidents in the premises of the disputed shrines. Finding out short comings in the security system, Shri Tilak Kak, Inspector General of Police, CRPF, Central Sector, Lucknow suggested some remedial measurs in recently held meeting of the Standing Committee on Security of the disputed shrines at Mathura. The

rectification of those by the district administration has prevented the possible entry of the extremists, antisocial elements or ISI agents with ill design to create disturbances in the shrine complex.

The alert officers and jawans of the force recently detected a large crack in the wall of Sahi Imam Masjid and reported it to the local administration as a result actions are being initiated for its early repair thereby avoiding the possible sudden collapse of the outerwall and an unnecessary hue and cry.

The CRPF during its last seven year's silent stint has earned active local support and high appreciation from all quarters as both the communities have immense faith in the personnel of this force. The most important factor is that CRPF being a national and secular force is composed of persons irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or region and hence there is always heavy demand for its deployment in case of any national crisis.

— PRO, CRPF

CRPF Personnel Show Exemplary Honesty and Truthfulness in Srinagar

The act on the part of your staff has in our heart increased manifold the respect for the dedicated and committed members of CRPF, who even while performing ardous duties in a terrorist-infested state, still remain votaries of noble human virtues of honesty and truthfulness and thus stand fully committed to the motto "Duty Above Self" I and my family "Salute", the jawans of CRPF writes Shri Sunil Khanna of Delhi in a letter to the Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Shri M.N. Sabharwal.

According to Shri Khanna, recently while he and his wife were boarding a taxi from outside Srinagar Airport, a hand bag full of cash, Jewellery and valuable momento etc. was inadvertently left behind and it came to notice when they reached their destination at Barzula, Srinagar. By then quite considerable time was lapsed, yet they rushed back to the spot to locate the bag against all hopes and to their utter surprise they found the bag intact. Due to presence of mind and honesty of personnel of CRPF the lost bag was handed over to Shri Khanna in presence of Shri A.S. Bali, SP, J&K Police and senior officers of CRPF. The exemplary honesty and truthfulness of the CRPF personnel have been widely appreciated by one and all.

Risk Fund Benefits

A total sum of Rs. 18,60,000 and Rs. 31,20,000 has been paid to the next of kin of 31 and 52 personnel during the month of Aug ‘99 and Sep. ‘99 respectively from risk (premia) fund and Rs. 2,25,000/- and Rs. 75,000/-has also been paid to nine and three cases of invalidation.

Rs. 2,80,000/- and Rs. 35,000/- has been paid from Risk Fund ‘B’ to the next of kin of seven and one CRPF personnel who died during the month of Aug. ‘99 and Sep. ‘99 respectively.

Guest Room Constructed by 81 Bn at Mantripukhri, Imphal



Shi M. Mohan Raj, IGP (Ops) M&N CRPF inaugurating the Guest Room constructed by 81 Bn at Mantripukhri

A guest room constructed by 81 Bn was inaugurated by Shri M. Mohan Raj, IPS, Inspector General of Police. Manipur & Nagaland on July 7, 1999. With this the visiting officer’s to the unit will not find difficulties as the guest room is well furnished.

81 Bn, CRPF came to Imphal (Manipur) during April 1998 and since then difficulties in accomodating visiting officer's was experienced every now and then. The officer's used to be accomodated in officer's mess of GC. CRPF, Imphal which is located at a distance of 14 Kms. from Mantripukhri camp.

The land where the Head Quarter of CRPF Bns. is established at Mantripukhri, Imphal belongs to Manipur Police. The mess accomodation was also constructed under the financial grant given to CRPF by the Director General of Police Manipur Police.

Director General of Police, Manipur was approached during April, 1999 and after preparing estimate by Manipur Police Housing Corporation, the sanction for a sum of Rs. 43,300/-(Rupees Forty Three thousand three hundred) only was given by Director General of Police, Manipur. This amount was not sufficient for construction of guest room and one store room. As such the Battalion pooled its resources and provided man power, carpenter etc. to construct the guest room.

The unit accomplished the task by the end of June, 1999 and a guest room alongwith attached bath room was constructed by this unit. Beside this, a toilet attached to mess lounge and a store room was also constructed under the supervision of this unit.

CRPF's Inspector Rigzen Angmo : Winner of First Gold Medal for the Country in SAF Games

Athlete Rigzen Angmo of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) opened India's gold medal hunt by outclassing the field to win 42.195 km Marathon race in 2 hours 55 minutes and 36 seconds in the recently concluded SAF Games. She led to finish and pushed Sri Lanka's D.A. Anoka and Wad Chandrakanti to satisfy with silver and bronze respectively.



Rigzen Angmo

Rigzen Angmo have many medals to her credit won in various

international and national marathon competitions. She had won gold medals in the year 1994 and 1995 in International Marathon Competitions held at Kula Lampur, Kathmandu and Bangkok. Also won bronze medals twice in the year 1995 in International Marathon and SAF Marathon Competition held at Indonesia and Chennai respectively.

Besides she has won gold medals during year 1995 and 1996 and silver medals during 1997 and 1998 in the Indian Open Rath Marathon Competition held at Delhi. She had also won gold medal in Baroda National Marathon in 1998 and 5th National Games-1999 in Imphal and a silver medal in 1996 in the Indira Open National Marathon held at Allahabad.

The women marathoner Angmo hails from Leh in Ladakh, married and now blessed with a baby during October 1997. She joined CRPF during March 1995 as a Sub-Inspector. She has been awarded DG's Commendation Disc in 1998 for her outstanding performance in Athlettics.

Mortal Remains of CRPF Officer Consigned to Flames

The mortal remains of Shri R.K. Singh, Second-in-Command of 35 Battalion of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) who was killed in an encounter with militants in Manipur in October 3, 1999 were consigned to flames on Oct. 5, 1999 afternoon at Sahapur, Bhopal (M.P.) with full police honours. The funeral was largely attended by senior officers of Civil, Military and Police Officers including the family members of the deceased officer. 38 year old Shri R.K. Singh joined CRPF in October 1984 as an Asstt. Commandant. On his demise, the Force has lost one young, energetic and promising officer.

While a party of 53 CRPF personnel were proceeding in seven vehicles on ROP duty as a part of Election security arrangements, was ambushed under Sugnu P.S. in the district of Thoubal (Manipur) in which 7 CRPF personnel and 10 civilians were killed besides injuring 5 CRPF men.

The dead bodies of the remaining 6 Jawans of CRPF were sent to their respective hometowns for last rites.

SAF Game Medalists of CRPF Felicitated



CRPF Medalists of SAF Games-99 with DG CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal

"You are the pride of the Force and the country as well", said Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

Congratulating the sportspersons of the CRPF who brought laurels for the country in the SAF Games held at Kathmandu, Shri Sabharwal said that the days may not be far, when CRPF boys and girls would dominate the international scene in a much bigger way.

In the SAF Games held from Sept. 25 to Oct. 4, 1999 CRPF Sportspersons have garnered a total of 13 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze medals on Swimming and atheletics (Women).

While Inspector Kailash Nath, Inspector Deepak Kumar and Inspector T.K. Senthil Kumar won three gold medals each on swimming, inspector Elvis Hazarika won two gold, two silver and two bronze medals.

Besides while Inspector (Mahila) Jincy Philip won gold medal on Athletics (Women), Inspector (Mahila) Rigzen Angmo got gold medal for women's Marathon, the first gold medal for the country.

INAUGURATION OF NEW BLOCK OF FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE AT GROUP CENTRE, CRPF,

HYDERABAD (A.P.)

The first lady of the Force and President, CRPF Wive's Welfare Association, Smt. Vina Sabharwal, inaugurated the new block of the Family Welfare Centre at Group Centre, CRPF, Hyderabad on July 20,1999. This Welfare Centre will now afford all kinds of facilities like stitching, knitting, embroidery, fabrication and other such activities to the wives of Jawans who are staying in the campus, which will help them monetarily adding to the income of their families. This well-designed Welfare Centre which has been built at a cost of Rs. 57 lacs, will have a functioning capacity of about 300 to 400 ladies.

Hindi Day Celebrated in CRPF

"Language plays a vital role in maintaining unity and integrity of a nation. Hindi can play this role as 85% of the people speak and understand it". Addressing a special gathering on Sept. 14, 1999 at the headquarters of the Force on the occasion of Hindi Day, Shri M.N. Sabharwal, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) urged the officers and other employees to use more Hindi in their official work. He hoped that maximum official work of the force would be executed in Hindi in future. Shri Y.N. Srivastava, Addl. DG, CRPF also spoke on this occasion.

Shri Sabharwal gave away the certificates of commendations and cash awards to the officers and employees for winning in different Competitions held earlier. Shri P.P.S. Sindhu, Inspector General of Police, CRPF gave the vote of thanks. Shri Harbhajan Singh, Asstt. Director read out the messages and Shri S.N. Singh, Hindi Officer presented a report on the progress of Hindi in the Force.

At the outset a special issue of Hindi CRPF Samachar was also released on this occasion.

CRPF kills 521 Extremists in Jammu & Kashmir

During the last 12 years, beginning from 1988 the Central Reserve Police

Force (CRPF) has killed 521 extremists and apprehended 3964 in Jammu and Kashmir. The Force has recovered 2647 major arms and 141760 rounds of ammunitions during the period. 170 personnel sacrificed their lives on the call of duty and 1626 were injured in 2789 encounters.

While 24 companies of the Force were deployed in 1988, the number of deployment gradually went to reach the level of 117 in 1990, 229 in 1995 and 274 in 1996. The present deployment level is 249 companies here to quell the insurgent activities and to maintain law and order in the state.

Besides the Force has been playing a pivotal role in peaceful conduct of almost all elections held during this period in the state. During the current Parliamentary elections also the Force is contributing its lot by deploying large number of personnel in various places of polling in the state. Besides the Force has played a major role in safe and secure conduct of Amarnath Yatra in the state in shape of 30 companies including one Mahila Company deployed in various spots of route to the holy cave.

Three Companies of the Force personnel are also providing security round the clock at Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine.

CRPF Plays a Vital Role in Parliamentary Election - 1999

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has been playing a vital role in free and fair conduct of elections in the country for last many years. During the current Parliamentary Election-99, the Force has deployed large number of Companies for election duties in various constituencies of 21 States and Union Territories. More than 100 Companies of the Force are being utilised by the concerned states in different phases of election so as to multiply the availability of the force. Almost 50 companies are being deployed for election duties twice.

Large number of State Armed Police Companies from Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan and Karnataka, are also being mobilised for election duties in West Bengal, Bihar and U.P. and CRPF is shouldering the responsibility of organising their mobilisation in close co-ordination with Railways on one hand and the concerned State Police Authorities on the other. So far all the movements

went off smoothly and the Force reached their respective destinations within the target date.

Introduction to Sports Medicine

- Dr. R.B. Das

Sports medicine explains as the body of knowledge that describes the effect of physical activities especially those varieties of voluntary in nature which relate to competition or recreation or otherwise exert on human body.

Aims and Objectives :

Sports medicine has some obliging mission. It is not only to show the ways and means to achieve the World class performance in games and sports but also to create a favourable environment to promote health and to increase the adjustability of the human beings in changing physical atmospheres.The objectives can be enumerated as under :-

i. Selection of sports persons.

ii. Planning and training of sports programmes through scientific methods.

iii. Scientific evaluation of sports programmes.

iv. Scientific promotion of games and sports.

v. Psycho-physiological guidance and councilling of sports persons.

vi. Medical management and team medical care.

vii. Diagnosis of sports specific injuries and their prevention and treatment.

viii. Sports physiotherapy and rehabilitation of sportsmen.

ix. Miscellaneous subjects related to sports like doping, women and sports, physically handicapped and sports, Nutrition in sports.

Scope :

Some special problem may arise by the very process by which physical fitness is achieved and those problems placed under the scope of sports medicine. It is interdisciplinary in nature and include the following subjects in it.

a. Physiology of sports.

b. Biomechanic of sports.

c. Anthropome try of sports.

d. Psychology of sports.

e. Training methods in sports.

f. Nutrition in sports.

g Medical aspects of sports.

h. Team Medical care.

i. Sociology in sports.

j. Legal and ethical aspect of sports.

Necessity of Sports Medicine as a Speciality :

Sports and medicine have been closely associated through out recorded history. It is a natural relationship between a sportsperson and a professional advisor as soon as sports develops out from a spontaneous play into an competative event and the sportsperson seeks a systematic method of

preparation. Sports physician then emerged as a source of scientific and technical information. Both sportsmen and sports trainers then used to trust on the sports physician because they understand that the sports physician can help a sportsman in training for better performance and help restoring his physiological status for active competition.

The requirement of this speciality further arises when it was observed that the non-applications of modern scientific knowledge in sports training become a contributing factor to the backwardness of sports. The countries who wants to excel in the field of sports have shown their interest in implementing the knowledge of sports medicine in sports trainings. The developed countries like United staes of America and Germany have studied the economic loss due to ill-health in their country and started the fitness programmes for the general public. According to them fitness of country means, physically ift citizens, excellency in sports and strong in military preparedness.

The knowledge of sports medicine is not only used as a tool in training and treating the sports persons, but also used as a therapeutics in the ailments like obesity, Hypertension, Diabetics, Musculo-skeletal disorders, Cardio-respiratory diseases, Neurological disorde.s etc.

Sports Medicine in CRPF

Among the para-military forces CRPF is the first organisation to introduce sports medicine in its central sports set up to face the challanges of the fast changing sports scenario of the country. Although two of its Doctors have successfully completed their training in sports medicine from NIS, Patiala during mid eighties and now working for its Central Sports teams in alternate tenures, setting-up of the ultra-modern centre of sports medicine in CRPF is yet to be materialised. Since the sports persons of CRPF are doing extremely well in various national and International sporting events, it is our duty to provide them all possible modern facilities of sports including as equipped sports medicine centre for their better performance in sports.

How Precious Are You ?

—M.S. Raghava, Comdt-CTC-I

Other day I was turning pages of a local daily, I found three cases of murder and two suicides. These are commonest occurences which one would come across every day without fail. Human being taking life of another human being. Such a ghastly crime against humanity. I see many people fed up of their lives and suffer severe depressions with manifestations of worst kind of physical and mental disorders. In human life to be doomed so cheaply for we do not know the humans are the finest and most wonderful creation of god. You are not the momentary whim of a careless creator but you and only you have been endowed with the unique devine powers to think, love, will, laugh, imagine, create, plan, speak and pray. Above all, the God almighty was so kind to have granted you yet another power, a power so great that even angels do not possess, the power to choose - for angels are not free to choose sin. Young or old, male or female, rich or poor, black or white, tall or short, fat or slim, with in you is enough atomic energy to destroy the world's greatest city and rebuild it.

What have you done with this tremendous force ? Look at your self. Think of the choices you have made in your life. Do you know that never, in all the seventy billion humans who have walked this planet since the beginning of time has there been exactly like you. Never, untill the end of time, will there be another such as you. Have you ever appreciated this uniqueness of yours? Out of more than four hundred million seeds of life, only you prevailed - others perished - searching for your other half - a single cell of your mother - so small that more than two million would be necessary to fill an acorn shell. Yet, despite impossible odds, in that vast ocean of darkness and disaster, you and only you succeeded and began a new life - your life. Each of two cells so united would contain twenty three chromosomes and with in each chromosome hundreds of genes, which would govern every characterstic of yours, from colour of your eyes to the charm of your manner, to the size of your brain. You are brought forth to life with priceless treasure, possessed of qualities in mind and speech and movement and appearance and actions as no other who has ever lived, lives or shall live. Why have you, then, estimated your self so cheap. Do not hide

your rarity in the dark. Bring it forth. Show the world. Strive not to walk as your brother walks, nor talk as your leader talks nor work as do the mediocre. Never do as another. Never imitate, for he who imitates will always fall short. Imitate no one. Be your self. Let us take the inventory of your treasure one by one.

1. Are you blind ? Does the sun rise and fall without your witness?

No, You can see and the hundred million receptors placed in your eyes enable you to enjoy the magic of a leaf, a snowlake, a pond, an eagle, a child, a cloud, a star, a rose, a rainbow and the look of love.

2. Are you mute ? Do your lips move and bring forth only spittle?

No, you can speak as no other creature on earth. Your words can calm the angry, up lift the despondent, goad the quitter, cheer the unhappy, warm the lonely, praise the worthy, encourage the defeated, teach the ignorant and offer prayer to the creator.

3. Are you paralyzed? Does your helpless from despoil the land?

No you can move. You are not a tree condemned to a small plot while the wind and world abouse you. You can stretch, run, dance and work because five hundred muscles, two hundred bones and seven miles of nerve fibre have been so designed and flawlessly synchronised in you.

4. Is your heart stricken ? Does it leak and strain to maintain your life ?

No. Your heart is strong. Touch your chest and feel its rhythm, pulsating, hour after hour, day and night, thirty six million beats every year, year after year, asleep or awake, pumping more than six hundred thousand gallons of your blood each year. Man has never created such a machine.

5. Are you diseased of skin ? Do people turn in horror when you approach i

No. Your skin is clear, soft and marvelous creation. In time, even the best of steel will tarnish and rust but not your skin. Eventually the strongest of metals will wear with use, but not that layer constructed on you, constantly it renews itself.

6. Are your lungs befouled ? Does the breath of life struggle to enter your

body ?

No. Your portholes to life support you even in the villiest of environments of your own making and they labour always to filter life giving oxygen through six hundred million pockets of folded pairs of sacks placed in side your chest that have capacity to inflate to the size of a tennis court while they rid your body of gaseous wastes.

7. Is your blood poisoned ? Is it diluted with water and puss ?

No. With in your five quarts of blood are twnety two trillion blood cells and with in each are millions of molecules and within each molecule is an atom oscillating at more than ten million times each second. Each second, two million of your blood cells die to be replaced by two millions more in a resurrection that has continued since your birth.

8. Are you feeble of mind ? Can you no longer think of your self ?

No. Your brain is the most complex structure in the universe. With in its three pounds are thirteen billion nerve cells, more than three times many cells as there are people on earth to help you file away every perception, every sound, every taste, every smell, every action you have experienced since the day of your birth. Every incident in your life is stored there waiting only your recall, and to assist the brain to control your body, four million pain - sensitive structures, five hundred thousand touch detectors and more than two hundred thousands temperature detectors have been dispersed all over your body.

9. *Are you unloved and un loving ? Does lonliness engulf you, night and day ?*

No. No more. For now you know love’s secret, that to receive love, it must be given with no thought of its return. To love for fulfillment or pride is no love. Selfless love is its own reward.

Do you now realize that you are the finest creation on this earth. None of the ancient wonders are greater than you. Entire fortune existing on this earth put together can not create another you. What, then is your price ? Are you poor ? No you are priceless. We have just counted your wealth. Study the list. Count them again. Tally your assets. You have so much but you are

unmindful of them.

You are capable of great wonders. Your potential is unlimited. Who else amongst other creatures has mastered fire, conquered gravity, picreced sky, over come disease and drought ? Only you.

Now you know your self. Start afresh. Past is past - now use your power of choice wisely andLove..... rather than hate.

Laugh..... rather than cry.

Create..... rather than destroy.

Preserve.. rather than quit.

Praise..... rather than gossip.

Heal..... rather than wound.

Give..... rather than steal.

Act..... rather than procrastinate.

Grow..... rather than rot.

Pray..... rather than curse

and

Live ..... rather than die.

You are now more than a human being, you are a human becoming.



Sports Minister of West Bengal Shri Subhash Chakraborty presenting cheque to Smt. Anjuman Aroe Begum w/o late Nk/Dvr SM Karim of 84 Bn. CRPF at a function in Calcutta on 15th Aug. 1999



Free Medical Camp organised by GC-II Ajmer at Ajaiser on 15th July 1999

