CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

2001

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CRPF SAMACHAR

31st January, 2001



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Dr. Vinath Mishra DG CRPF presenting a memento to Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani on the occasion of 61st Anniversary

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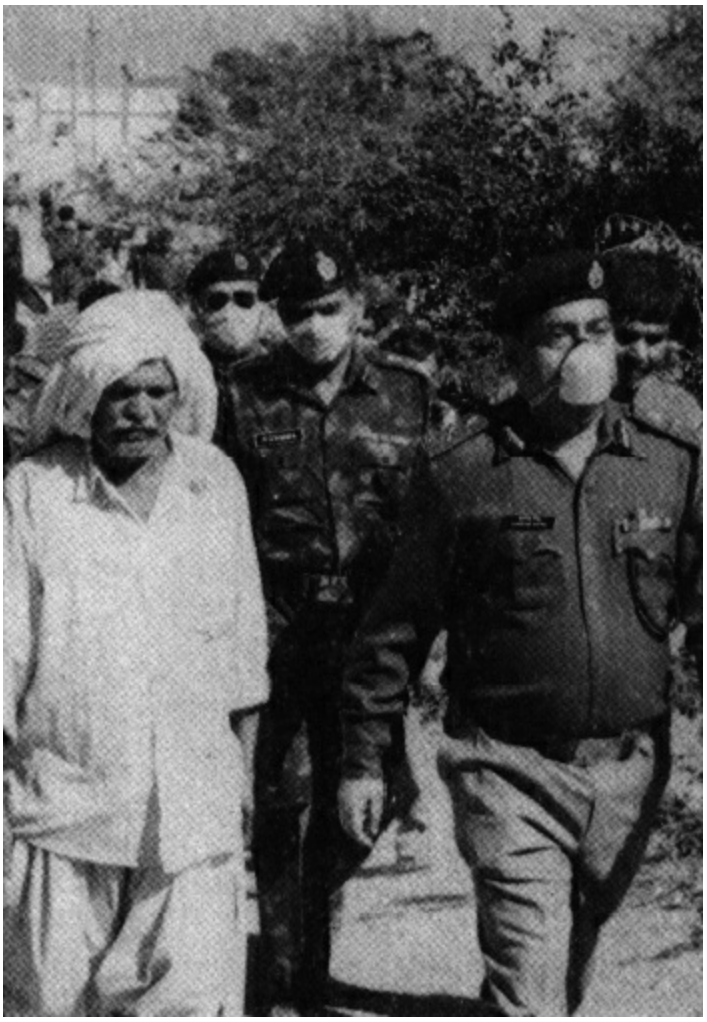
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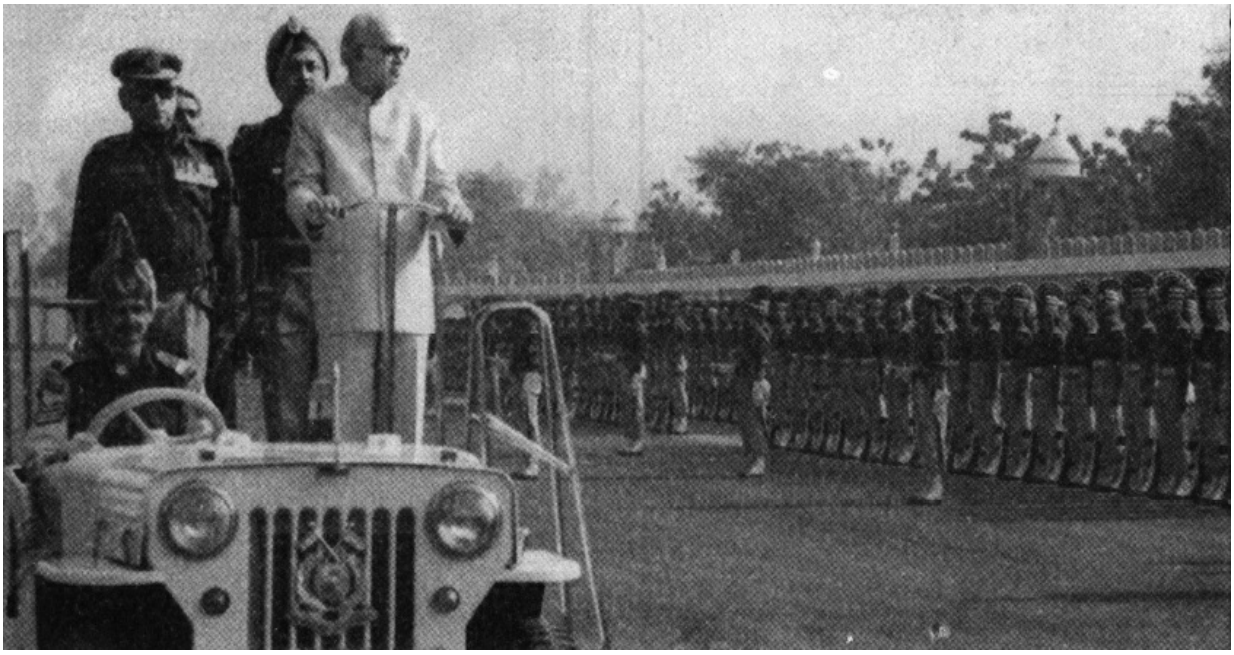
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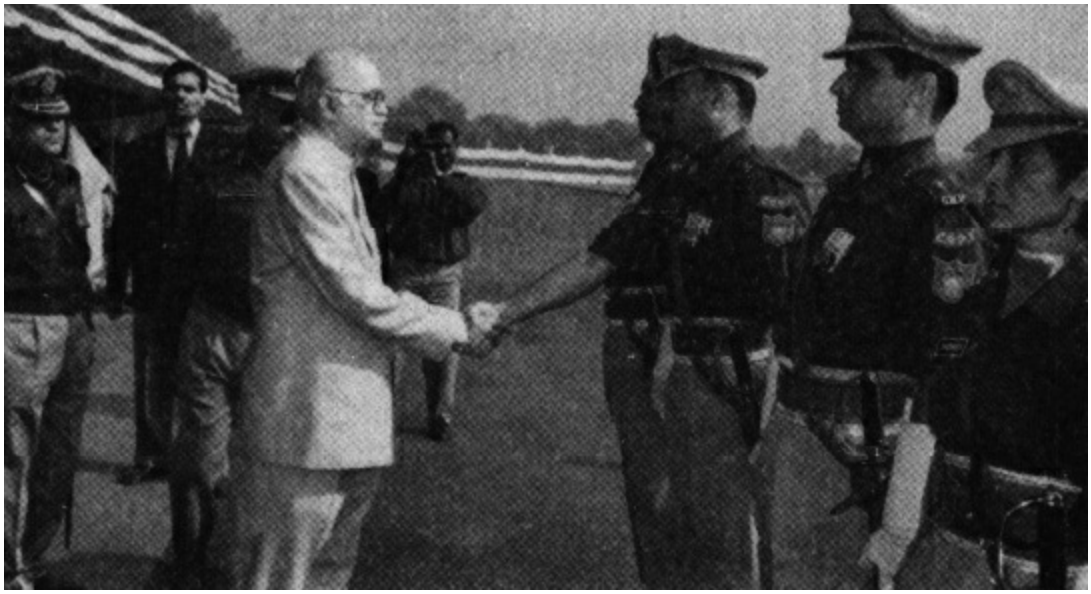
61 ST CRPF ANNIVERSARY

CRPF Plays Remarkable Role in Maintenance of Internal Security of the Country

-Union Home Minister



The Union Home Minister Shri L.K. *Advani inspecting 61st CRPF Anniversary Parade*



Shri Advani being introduced to the parade commanders

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is a Force of 61 years dedication, valour and sacrifices. Addressing the Officers and Jawans on the occasion of the 61st Anniversary celebrations of the Force at its Group Centre, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi on Dec. 28, 2000 the Union Home Minister Shri LK. Advani said that the CRPF is playing a remarkable role in maintenance of internal security of the country. Lauding the role of the Force, he said that the Force for its contribution has created a place of pride in the hearts of the countrymen. The Home Minister announced a grant of Rs. two crores to the CRPF Welfare Fund.



The Home Minister presenting a medal to a jawan



The Home Minister with medal recipients



Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG CRPF addressing press conference on the occasion of 61st CRPF anniversary

He further said that Govt. is fully aware of the difficulties of the Force personnel and every possible steps are being taken for its redressal. He announced that the planning commission has sanctioned Rs. 120 crores for construction of residential accommodation for CPMF personnel. He inspected and took salute of an impressive Parade presented on the occasion.

In his welcome address the DG, CRPF Dr. Trinath Mishra said that the Force has given supreme sacrifices to keep intact the integrity and unity of the nation.

On this occasion the Home Minister decorated 21 Officers and personnel with Gallantry and Distinguished medals out of which 7 medals were presented posthumously. Shri Advani also presented best Group Centre Trophy and best cost effective and financial trophy to Group Centre, Ajmer-ll, best Battalion trophy to 49 Bn, best operational Bn in J&K to 28 Bn and the best operational Bn in North East to 60 Battalion.

The Parade was commanded by Commandant Shri Gurender Jit Singh. There were 11 contingents including one Mahila contingent. Besides one RAF Column and one mobile column of Veteran Gallantry Medalists, Arjuna Awardees were part of the Parade followed by display of Band, Gymnastics and Martial art.

Shri Kamal Pandey, the Union Home Secretary and other senior officers were present on this occasion.

CRPF Welfare Exhibition



Smt Kamla Advani inaugurating welfare exhibition

The two day Welfare Exhibition-cum-fete was organised by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) at the CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi on 26-27 Dec. 2000. Smt. Kamla Advani, wife of the Union Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani inaugurated it and gave away best Family Welfare Centre trophies to CRPF Group Centre I Ajmer and Group Centre, Imphal for the year 1998 and 1999 respectively. Smt. Chitra Mishra, President, CRPF Wives' Welfare Association (CWWA) welcomed the Chief Guest. Smt. Manjari Jaruhar, IGP Northern Sector, CRPF proposed a vote of thanks. Various Sectors of CRPF put up stalls with popular items of their areas from all over the country and items prepared at their Family Welfare Centres for sale.

The income from the exhibition will be spent on the welfare of disabled personnel, children, widows of the deceased personnel and families of Force personnel.

This was for the sixth time that such an Inter Sector family welfare exhibition was held in Delhi.

CRPF Senior Officer's Conference

"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, 2000 on the occasion of 61st CRPF Anniversary Celebrations, Dr. Trinath Mishra, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force said that despite lot of stress and strain and excessive deployment, CRPF has achieved remarkable success during 2000. He emphasised on rotational training of one company of each battalion to increase the operational efficiency to the optimum level. He also said that after a long time, the 'Field Exercise' has been restarted. Also during this month 'Operation Aman' Exercise has been carried out at Company level in Chittor, Udaipur.

In future it is planned to introduce such exercise in all sectors.

Addl. DG Shri G. Jha, Inspector General Shri K.T.D. Singh and Shri P.P.S. Sidhu also participated in the discussion and urged the officers to work coherently to maximise the output. About 100 senior officers from all over the country participated in the conference.

Gallant CRPF Mahila Constable Killed in Action in J&K

—Vivek Deshpande, Correspondent Indian Express



Jiski Chandan ho gayi mati, wo hai gram Jawarkathi/Jisne Chandan Kar di mati, wo hai Bindu Kumre beti.

Sung in a choked voice, this dirge rose over the thousands who gathered

at this nondescript village on January 19, 2001 to salute a daughter of the soil who had done them proud. A constable in the 88 Mahila battalion of the CRPF, 27 year old Bindu Kumre died in the attack by militants at Srinagar airport on Jan 16, 2001, in the process saving the lives of many of her colleagues. She is the second woman soldier to die fighting militancy in the valley (CRPF's Rekha Kumari had been killed in 1991 when militants attacked her vehicle).

Bindu came from a family which had overcome the handicaps of its tribal origin and entered the mainstream. Now it has become a part of the tribal folklore of the region.

Bindu, the headstrong daughter of Shivnnath and Gindiya Kumre, never told her family she was posted in the troubled valley. For them she was in distant Delhi but they had no address. She had come here on leave last month and no one could have guessed that she would return so soon amidst booming of the guns and sounding of the last post.

Tens of thousands of people lined the streets from the Madhya Pradesh border near Gopalganj, where state transport minister Harwant Singh received the body brought from Nagpur airport. "In 86 years of my life, I have not seen such a sea of humanity in this area", said an overwhelmed Pannalal Sahu. Shops remained closed at Barghat, a tehsil near Jawarkathi, and placards paying tributes to Bindu hung on lamp posts, "With the crowds surging to have a look at the coffin drapped in the tricolour, it took three hours to cover the last 30 km stretch up to the village," said Bindu's cousin, S.S. Kumre, who is district manager at Village Industries at Vidisha.

This for a family that's no stranger to the forces. Bindu's elder brother Rameshwar, is a CRPF Constable at Durg while her elder sister Jaswant's husband, Yogendra is a BSF Jawan. Her 61 year old father Shivnath, who can't forget his daughter's affection for him - she bought him a motorcycle recently so that he won't have a problem going to the fields - was pensive. "She always refused to get married. So we let her do what she wanted to after she did her HSSC."

"As a child, she used to dress up like a boy and mingle with them. She was quite adventurous," said Shyam Singh Kumre, a deputy secretary in the state PWD. Bindu's maternal uncle, Ranjit Singh, remembers. "When she became a soldier in 1997, none of us was surprised. She always said there

was nothing that wasn't possible." And she lived upto her words.

Bindu was hit by a barrage of bullets fired by the militants while trying to protect her two colleagues inside the X-ray room at the entrance of the airport. "She saved us. She was so brave. She had been critically wounded in the shootout but insisted everything was alright," said Tarawati Boro, a constable from Assam who was with Kumre when the militants attacked.

"We were four constables and a head constable on duty. We were all inside the room, where women passengers would come to get frisked, when the first gunshots were fired outside," Tarawati recalled. "Our head constable, Jayanti Parihar, had reached for her bulletproof vest when she was hit in the arm and fell down. Then a bullet hit Bindu and she fell on us to give us cover, saving our lives. She had been hit in her belly and foot and there was blood everywhere." Outside the man who used to operate the X-ray machine was dead and a constable had been hit. "All the men had been hit by bullets. Some were dead and others injured," recalled Tarawati.

Company Commander Inspector Abilas Singh is proud of his soldiers. "The girls are as good as any male soldier". There are three women companies of the CRPF camping in the building of the youth hostel near Bakshi Stadium here. "They are equally trained and efficient in the combat."

Bindu of course, wanted to see action. "She abhorred the idea of being posted to a peaceful place. She used to say she wanted to do something for the country," said Bindu's brother-in-law Narender Singh Nagbhire, who is an assistant labour commissioner at Nagpur. Mitilal verma, father of Bindu's colleague and best friend Santosh Verma, who was witness to the Fidayeeden attack, recalls her commitment: "When Santosh was in two minds over going to Chennai for training, it was Bindu who gave us the courage by promising to take care of our daughter." Santosh's parents with their shocked daughter, today came all the way from Neemuch for the funeral.

When Bindu's elder brother, Baijnath, lit the pyre, the slogan **Har ma ki beti kaisi ho, Bindu Kumre jaisi ho rent the air.**

Source : Indian Express

GOVERNOR UNVEILS MARTYR'S MEMORIAL IN TRIPURA

8 gallant jawans of 2nd Bn., CRPF fell to extremists' bullets in two ambushes. The first ambush occurred on 3rd Oct. '99 i.e. the day General Parliamentary Election was held in Tripura when mobile party of the unit was patrolling the area where 6 polling booths were functioning. Despite heavy fire and difficult terrain, late HC Bal Mukund and late Ct. Sudama Rai managed to get-out of their vehicle and charged of the extremist braving their bullets. Though they got killed from enemy fire, they also managed to kill two dreaded terrorists. For their outstanding bravery and dedication they were awarded Police Medal for Gallantry posthumously.

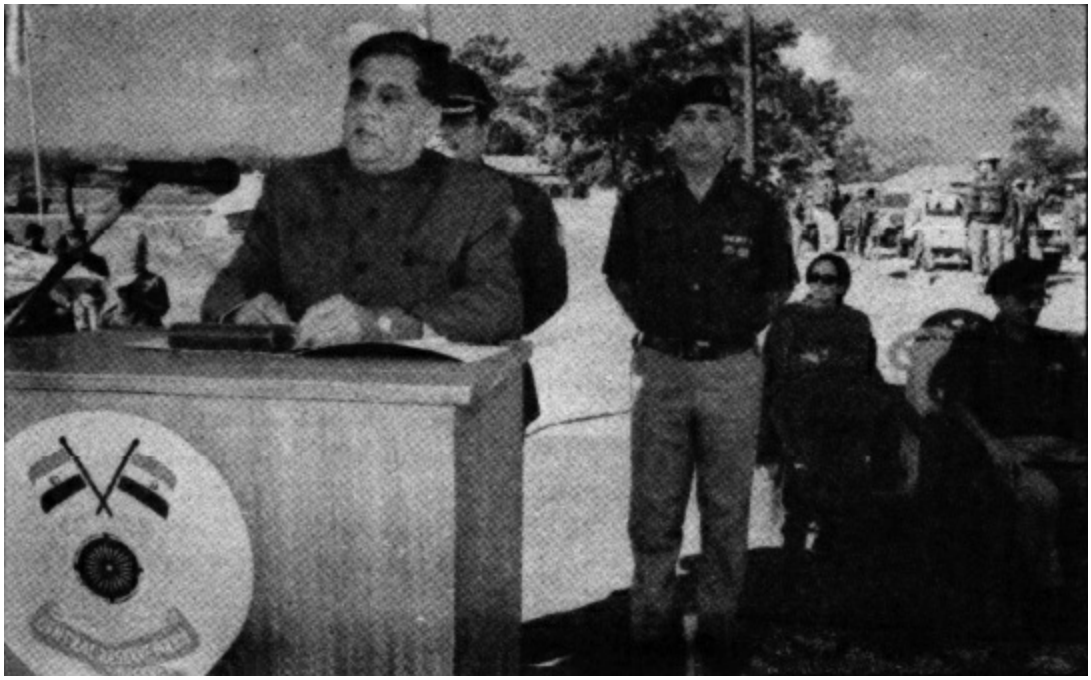
In onother encounter on 23rd Jan. 2000, four personnel of the Unit were killed while they were escorting a Civil Convoy from Gandacherra to Ambassa. Prompt retaliation by remaining personnel of the party forced the extremists to retreat without being able to kill the civilians travelling in the convoy and looting their property.



Governor of Tripura Lt. Genl. K.M. Seth placing wreath at the memorial

A befitting Memorial in the honour of these slain soldiers was built through the joint efforts of the Comdt. 2nd Bn., CRPF and the civil administration in the CRPF campus Gandacherra. Lt. Gen. K.M. Seth, PVSM, VSM (Retd.), the Governor of Tripura unveiled this beautiful monument during an impressive memorial service held by the unit personnel. The Governor was highly impressed with this function and the

outstanding achievements of the Unit on the counter insurgency front in this hot area. Extracts from D.O. letter of the Governor addressed to Comdt. - 2nd Bn., CRPF are reproduced :-



Lt. Genl KM. Seth addressing the personnel of 2nd Bn & RAF

"It was indeed a pleasure to visit your Tactical Headquarters on 19th Dec. 2000 at Gandacherra. The 2nd Bn of CRPF with its dedication and commitment has made a place for itself in their area of responsibility. Your briefing gave me an insight into your battalions' exploits and efforts to bring peace into the area; it was very heartening to note your achievements and also to see the high morale of your officers and men."

37 Distinguished and Meritorious Service Medals to CRPF

Thirty Seven 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, 2001.

President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service has been awarded to 3 personnel while Police Medal for Meritorious Service to 34.

President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service



Shri K. Pottaiah, Comdt. Dte Genl,



Shri R.N. Mishra, Comdt GC Bhubaneshwar



Shri V.K. Sharma, DC, 14Bn, CRPF

Police Medal for Meritorious Service



Shri T.A.A. Hakeem, Comdt. 12 Bn



Shri S.S. Ali Khan, Comdt. 99 RAF Bn



Dr. (Smt.) V.M. Sitalaxmi, CMO, Base Hospital I



Shri Karan Singh, 2IC 5 sig Bn



Shri Mahipal Singh, 2l/C, 24 Bn



Shri Vijay Kumar, 2l/C 67 Bn



Shri Ishwar Singh, DC. 104 RAF Bn



Shri Madan Lal, Asst. Comdt 16 Bn



Subedar Major Babu Singh, Spl. Duty Group



Subedar Major Bakshish Singh, 122 Bn



inspector S.S. Negi, 62 Bn



Inspector E.R. Menon, GC Khat Khati



Inspector Shambu Singh 107 RAF Bn



Inspector C Raghvan Nair, 97 Bn



Inspector Bhagwan Dass, 137 Bn



Sub Inspector Chuhar Singh, GC Pinjore



SI Sarwan Singh, GC-I Ajmer



SI Kalip Singh, O/o IGP (Ops), Jammu



SI R.N. Tripathy 52 Bn



SI Giarsi Lal, 100 RAF Bn



SI Ram Narayan, Recruit Training Centre-I



SI Hari Singh, 16 Bn



Head Constable/Dvr Mukhtiar Chand, GC Jallandhar



HC Choudhary Ram, 3 Bn



HC Gurdev Singh, 49 Bn



HC S.S. Yadav, 10 Bn



HC Bhairu Singh, 5 Bn



HC M. Loganathan, 28 Bn



HC M. Tshering, ISA, Mt Abu



HC D. Bernard, RTC-2



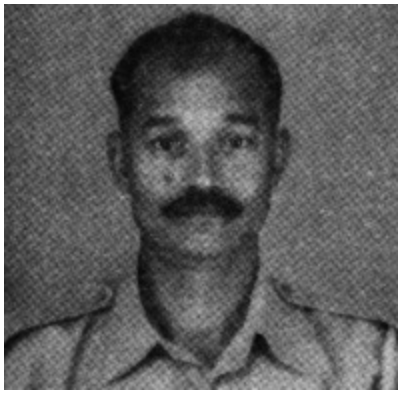
HC Jeet Bahadur 74 Bn



Pharmacist M.R. Nagina, 46 Bn

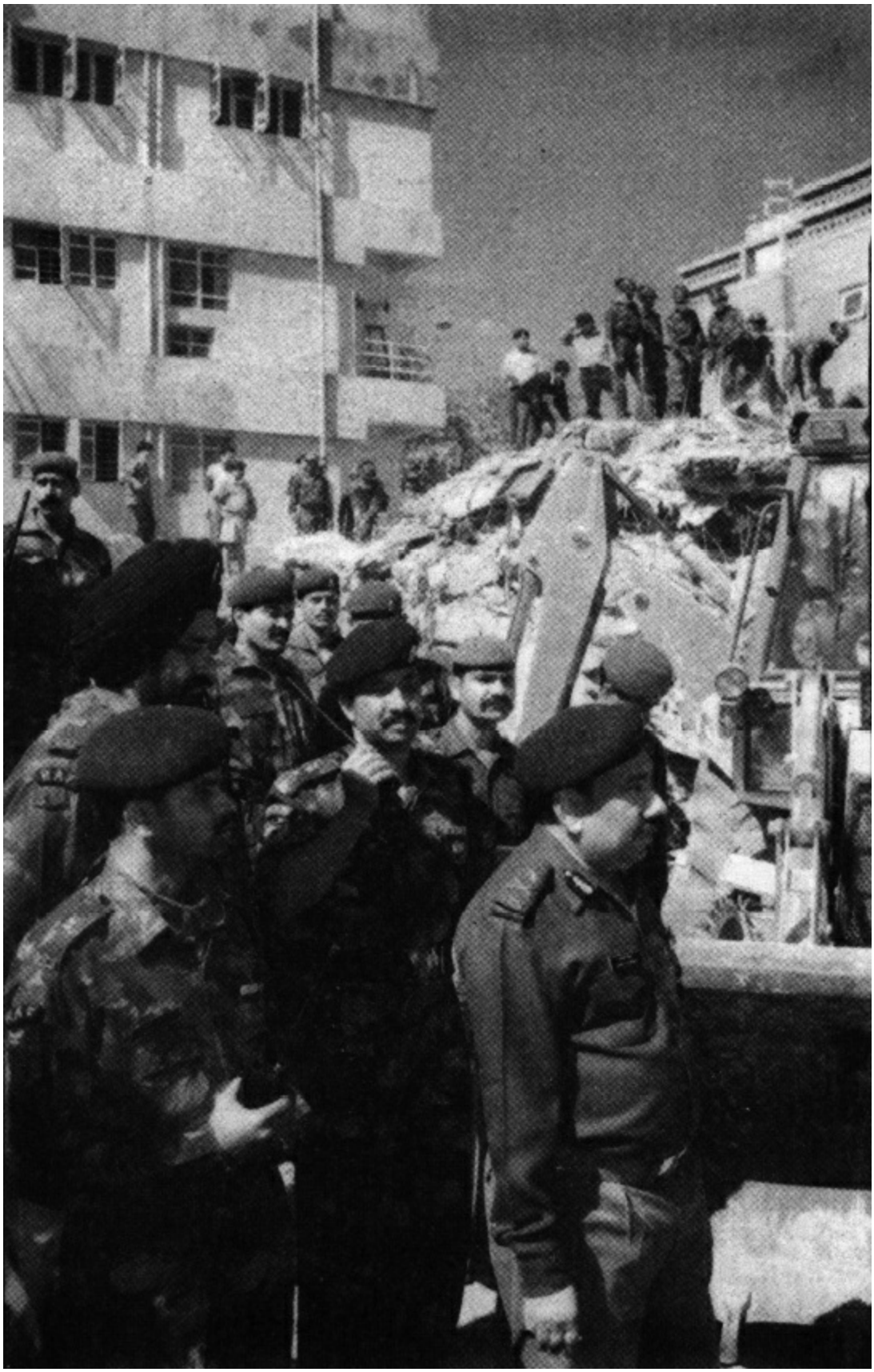


Constable Mohinder Kumar, 7 Bn



Cook Sheojee Shah, GC Muzaffarpur

CRPF in quake hit Gujarat



Shri Narayan Mishra IGP Western Sector doing job of on the spot assesment of situation in earthquake affected areas in Ahmedabad

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has deployed six RAF and one CRPF companies in the worst earthquake effected areas of Gujarat.

Just after the earth-quake that hit the State of Gujarat on January 26, 2001 morning, three Rapid Action Force (RAF) companies located in Ahmedabad rose to the occasion and started the rescue and relief operations in Ahmedabad city. Later one CRPF company from Group Centre, Gandhinagar joined them to assist the civil administration in the operation. One RAF company was sent to Bhuj.

In the meanwhile two more RAF companies from Bombay also reached Ahmedabad city to provide helping hand in the operation out of which one company was sent to Anjar.

Besides a CRPF medical team under the leadership of two medical officers was deployed in Ahmedabad city to render the much needed medical care to the quake hit persons. The Gandhinagar GC Hospital was also kept open for admission of the injured.

Minister promises better facilities to CRPF

The Union Minister of State for Home, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar Rao, underscored the need for making paramilitary training compulsory for every student and institution in the country.

“The time has come for all of us to safeguard our territorial integrity and fight against disruptive forces. Only then we can save our country,” he said.

The Union Minister was addressing personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) at its Group Centre in Jawaharnagar, Hakimpet, after he laid the foundation stone for 199 family quarters (expected to cost Rs. 8.15 crores) and also inaugurated the 180 men barracks which cost Rs. 6.76 crores on January 3, 2001.

Shri Rao said it was army and paramilitary personnel who have been fighting valiantly against terrorists and maintaining the unity and integrity of the country. He also praised the role by the CRPF.

He promised to take steps to provide better accommodation and other facilities to the personnel of Central Reserve Police Force .



Shri Ch. Vidyasagar Rao, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs performing puja for laying foundation stone for 199 family quarter at G.C. Ranga Reddy while Dr. D.N. Gautam, IGP, S/S looks on

Stating that the CRPF had been striving to protect national integrity and unity, he commended the services being rendered by CRPF men in Jammu & Kashmir and northeastern States. The sacrifices made by CRPF personnel would always be recognised and remembered by the nation, he said.

Dr. D.N. Gautam, Inspector-General of Police, CRPF, Southern Sector, lauded the efforts put in by the engineers of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in completing the construction of barracks in a record 10 months.

CPWD Chief Engineer Anant Ram Arora said the CPWD team was proud to be associated with the work relating to construction of quarters for CRPF.

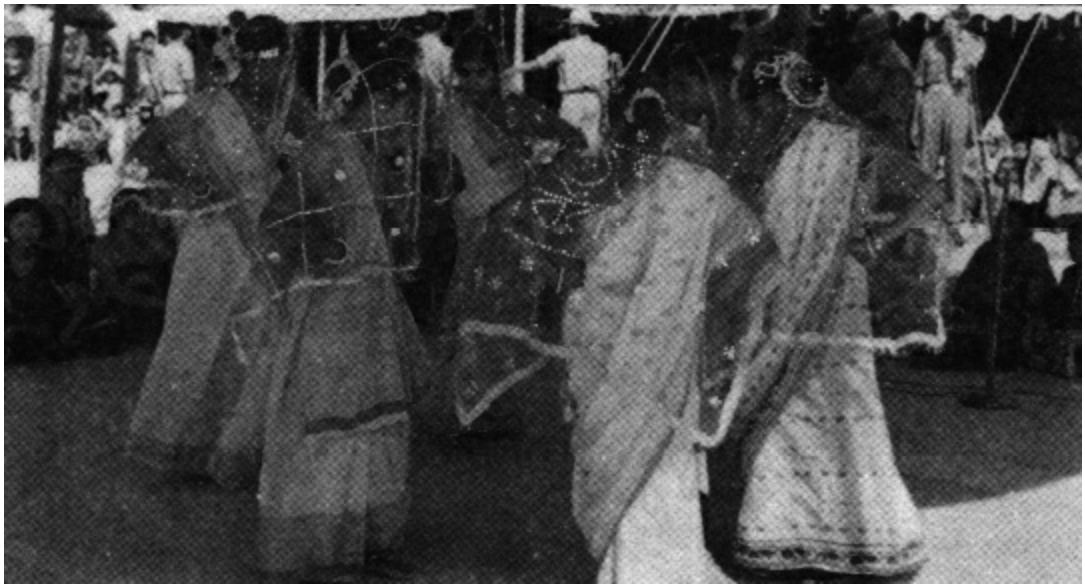
Shri T.P. Das, DIG, CRPF, Hyderabad Range, appealed to the RTC authorities to introduce more services to CRPF Group Centre. Shri M.C. Joseph, Additional DIG, proposed a vote of thanks.

Governer asks people to shun the path of violence

As a part of its public contact programme, CRPF organised Civic Action at various places of its deployment in Tripura. Holding medical camps, distribution of sports and study materials to children, sanitation and adult literacy materials among the poor sections of tribals and non-tribals of the area etc. were some of the activities carried out on such occasions.

A Civic Action Programme on the above lines was organised at Baghcherra, a remote village of Dhalai District, Tripura by 62 Bn on 24th Oct. 2000. The Governor of Tripura, Lt. Gen. K.M. Seth PVSM, AVSM (Retd.) alongwith Lady Governor graced the occasion with their kind presence. The civic action function was attended by a large crowd of tribals and non-tribals of surrounding areas. The Governor visited the medical camp which was held as a part of civic action programme and appreciated the efforts of the CRPF doctors. He and the Lady Governor also distributed sports items and study materials to school children and adult literacy and other materials to the poor people of the area.

Earlier the governor was given a traditional welcome by both tribals and non-tribals, and the ceremonial guard of 62 Bn. A cultural function was also organised in which both tribals, non-tribals and CRPF personnel participated with full gusto and vigour. The Governer and the Lady Governor presented gifts to the participants of cultural items. High light of the function was an excellent magic show presented by Ct. Ashok Pindor of 62 Bn CRPF.



A cultural programme presented by local tribal youth.



Shri K.M. Seth Governor of Tripura giving away the prizes to Children

The Governor addressed the people and exhorted them to shun the path of violence and help CRPF and other Security Forces to bring normalcy to the state. He asked people to move away from extremists and help government in development of the State. Governor appreciated the role and activities of CRPF and said that holding such civic action programs would help bring the people and Security Forces closer to each other. In response to a question from press corps, the Governor emphasised that CRPF and other Security Forces were working in tandem and there is not a single case of Human Rights violation by Security Forces deployed in Tripura.

Similar civic action programmes were organised in different parts of the State on earlier and subsequent occasions. Senior dignitaries like Dr. Trinath Mishra, Director General, CRPF. S/Shri. Thulasidas and B.L. Vohra, Chief Secretary/DGP Tripura respectively Ministers and other public leaders of Tripura presided over these functions. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs allotted to the CRPF in Tripura by the Union Home Ministry was well spent in providing some of the badly needed relief materials to the poor and down trodden people inhabiting the remote areas of Tripura besides the immense good will the same generated towards the Government of India and the CRPF. These occasions also helped the tribals and non-tribals of the area to jointly participate in these functions and thus over come the artificial divide generated by the ethnic strife and insurgency which prevailed in the state during the last 3 decades.

PMG for Gallant CRPF Men

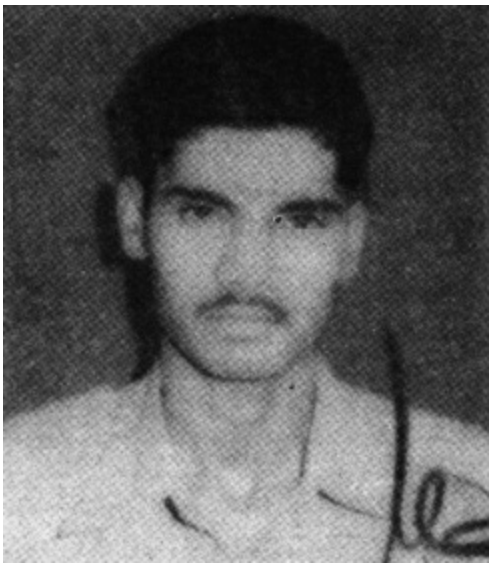
Police medal for gallantry has been awarded posthumously to HC Bal Mukund and Ct. Sudama Rai of 2 Bn, CRPF for their extraordinary courage and bravery in killing two top ATTF insurgents before laying down their lives when caught in an ambush on 3rd Oct. 1999 at Anandopara, Tuichakma, Gandachera.

On the eve of general election 1999, an information was received at Tactical HQrs of 2nd Bn, CRPF Gandachera through reliable sources on 2nd Oct. 1999 about the presence of 60 insurgents in Tuichakma area of Gandachera Sub Division, Distt.: Dhalai,Tripura and their plan to over-run the Garish Karbari polling station during the night preceeding the day of general election.

Having failed in their plan, due preventive action taken, the insurgents laid an ambush in Anandopara, targetting CRPF troops moving for area domination. At about 0720 hrs when the party reached Anandopara the last vehicle came under heavy fire of 15 to 20 insurgents sitting in an ambush. Late HC Balmukund Ram and late Ct. Sudama Rai who were sitting in the vehicle exhibited exemplary courage and initiative when the vehicle in which they were travelling came under fire. Despite being confronted by a hail of bullets from different directions, they jumped out from the jeep and retaliated by effective fire from their weapons, killing one of the extremists-leader of the gang on the spot and injuring two others of whom one succumbed to his injuries. The killed insurgent was identified as Micheal K. Deb Barma, Area Commander, ATTF.



Late H.C. Bal Mukund



Late Ct. Sudama Rai

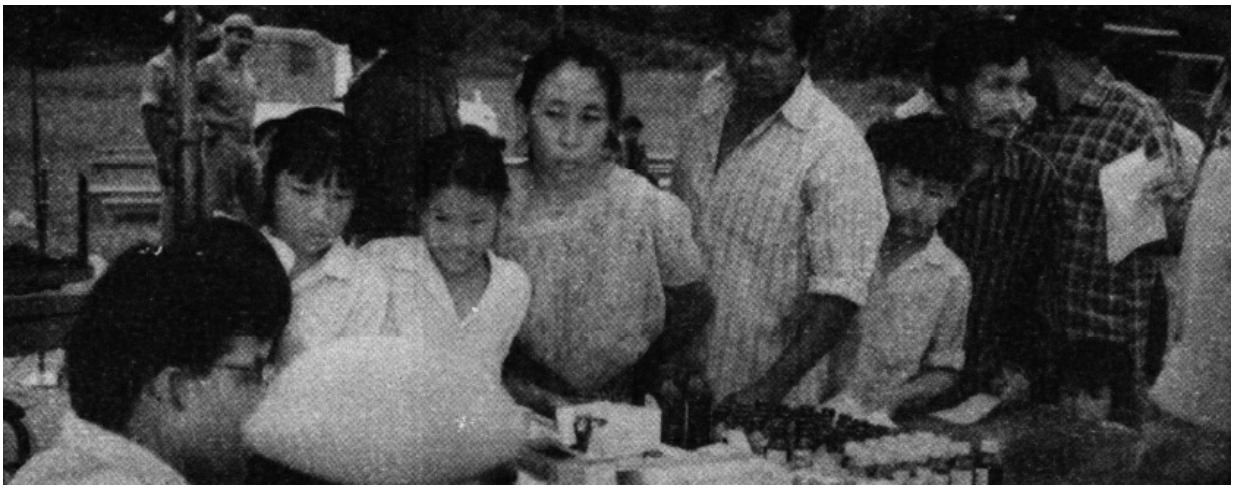
In recognition of their exemplary act of valour Chief Minister's Medals have also been awarded to HC Bal Mukund Ram and Ct. Sudama Rai posthumously and to SI Mohinder Kumar who bravely organised the counter attack and succeded in breaking the ambush without any further damage.

A Tribute to Martyr of CRPF

— Vijay Bihari Saran, Comdt. 10 Bn, CRPF

"O my brother! I give you my tribute
You are my ideal, accept my thousands salute
You sacrificed your life, to make us happy and gay
We will follow the same path, come what may
You are my elder, definitely my predecessor
I will, also be an example, being your successor
I promise to carry the light, you have shown us
I will follow your footsteps, without any fuss

Civic Action Programme by 45Bn CRPF



Medical Camp in progress

On Oct. 17th, 21st and 26th 2000, 45 Bn CRPF organised a Civic Action Programme in which distribution of study materials, volley ball match between the local youths and distribution of medicines at Govt. Primary School, Kukidalong, Dimapur were undertaken. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was spent by the unit.

Various eminent persons of locality have attended the above programmes and expressed their gratitude to CRPF for extending such constant help.

65857 CRPF Personnel Trained on Human Rights

62,977 officers and men have been trained on Human Rights by the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on the three day Capsule Course during the year 2000. The Course was introduced at the instance of the National Human Rights Commission in 1996. The objectives of the course are to develop concern for human rights among the rank and file, foster higher standards of professional conduct, make them appreciate, understand and internalise instruments on human and fundamental rights and create among themselves a people friendly approach.

Besides the Capsule Course, the Force is also conducting a 10 day long "Human Rights Sensitivity Course" as prescribed by the Human Rights Commission since Sept. '98 and 147 subordinate officers have been trained during the year 2000.

In order to give wider exposure to the personnel of Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialised branch of CRPF, "Human Rights Sensitivity Course" was organised in every RAF Battalion in close collaboration with the ICRC, New Delhi in which 2733 Subordinate Officers and other ranks have been trained during the year 2000.

Besides organising lectures, debates etc, CRPF has issued a small pocket booklet on human rights on DO's and DON'Ts both in Hindi and English to every personnel for their consumption. It is noteworthy to mention that the human rights records of the CRPF personnel in the field have been reported to be excellent. There is no case of Human Rights violation against CRPF personnel in which cognizance has been taken or compensation has been paid.

Prime Minister's Silver Cup Essay Competition

• 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 Prime Minister's Silver Cup shall be awarded for the best essay. The topic for teh essay for the year 2001 shall be : "Privatisation and Demilitarisation in Policing is the Need of Hour"

• 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. 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 typewritten (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 the competition.

• The pages must be serially numbered and securely stapled or clipped together. Where a reference is made to any published work, the title 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 rights 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 essays submitted for the competition and adjudged of sufficient merit and the 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 S.V.R 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 **30th September, 2001.**

New National Record by Weightlifter Kunjarani Devi

"You are the pride of this-Force as well the country". Dr. Trinath Mishra, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) congratulated Weightlifter Kunjarani Devi for creating a new National Record in the 54th Senior *National* Weightlifting Championship.

In the first day of 5 day Senior National Weightlifting Championship organised on Jan. 17, 2001 at Port Indoor Stadium, Visakhapatnam, Weightlifter Kunjarani Devi of the Force who represented the Police Sports Control Board created a new National record in women's 48 kg category by lifting a total weight of 185 kg which was equal to the mark of Sydney Olympic Gold medalist.

Cash Reward to Alert CRPF Jawans

The J&K State Police announced a cash reward of Rs. 25,000 in recognition to the alertness of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) troops at Srinagar Airport. It was learnt that few militants were roaming in Srinagar in a Tata Sumo vehicle with intention to cause some serious incident. Immediately all deployments of CRPF were put on high alert as a result the militants dare to go even near the periphery of Srinagar Airport and their ill design foiled.

Workshop on Diabetes Awareness

—Dr. Anil Lalurare, MO, 102 RAF Bn

Diabetes is the disease with profound morbidity and mortality. It must be remembered that diabetes effects not just the person with the disease but has got serious constraints on the operational capability of the force.

Keeping in view the increased incidence of diabetes as stigmata of urbon civilization, 102 Bn RAF and MGM Medical college has organised workshop on Diabetes mellibus at Bn, HQ as joint venture on 2nd Feb., 2000.

Dr. (Mrs.) Simpa Sharma, HOD of Medicine, MGM Vashi was the guest speaker, whereas Dr. (Col) R.K. Sharma, Medical Superintendent, MGM Kamothe presided over the function. All officers graced the function with their presence. The awareness on the diabetes among the Jawans can be gauged by their overwhelming presence.

Dr. (Mrs.) Sharma, mainly focussed on Non Insulin Dependant Diabetes mellitus, NIDDM, disease closely linked to lifestyle and is rapidly increasing in the world reaching epidemic proportions.

The disease is based on a genetic prodisposition but there are certain environmental factors (Lifestyle) like obesity, Physical wind activity and nutaution.

Referring to the incidence of the Diabetes in India, it is estimated that there are about 20 Million diabetics. The prevalence in most adult population is 2-5% . Diabetes is an iceberg disease. The floating tip of iceberg represents the clinical cases. The vast submerged portion represents undiagnosed or presymptomatic cases.

Highlighting the sign and symptoms of the disease, she emphasised on screening for diabetes. The underlying assumption is that early detection and effective control of hyperglycemia in a symptomatic diabetes reduces morbidity. Screening is done by.

Urine Examination and

Blood sugar testing.

102 Bn, RAF unit Ml room has already started the facility for diabetes screening. Many persons are benefitted by the screening, earlier the detection better the management. This has got the repurcussion on the

operational capability of the force personnel and avoid sickness absenteeism.

As far as the management is concerned our aim is

To cure sometime.

To relieve often.

To comfort always.

Our Unit Ml Room is regularly treating diabetes cases on OPD basis.

49 Bn CRPF celebrates its Raising Day

The 32nd Raising Day of 49 Bn Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was celebrated with fervour and gaiety by battalion location in Doyapur (Silchar) on Jan. 15, 2001. The programme started with a small mela organised by battalion in the morning near its campus. Mrs. Rajiya Khan, wife of 49 Bn CRPF commandant A.A. Khan opened the mela by cutting ribbon.

The mela lasted for a duration of 4 hrs.The other interesting events were slow cycling, sack race, jalebi race, tug of war, fancy dress and many more. At the end 49 Bn CRPF commandant A.A. Khan distributed prizes among the winners.

In the evening a cultural programme was organised by CRPF jawans at the campus. The chief guest of the programme was GOC, Iqbal Singh, Masimpur army headquarter. He said that there exists a good co-ordination amongst all the army groups in south Assam which is the reason for failure of ultra’s activity in the region. He paid his warm tribute to the CRPF jawans who have sacrificed their lives for the country. He also asked for the cooperation of the people of this region for combating these evil forces.

DIG, P.P. Singh of southern Assam range also spoke on the oaccasion. Mr. Shantanu Thakur,

Deputy Commissioner, Cachar said that when there were a turbulent period going on in Assam efforts made by CRPF brought peace in the state.

He further said that people of Assam are grateful to CRPF for their support to sustain peace. Later on the chief guest Mr. Iqbal Singh and Mr. Shantanu Thakur, DC Cachar distributed prizes among the jawans.

In the evening the cultural programme started with the ‘qualli’ by a CRPF jawan Nazam-ud-din followed by Bihu dance and songs and many more. Lastly commandant A.A. Khan conveyed his thanks. Thereafter a whole night musical programme was conducted.

CRPF Taekwondo Team won

In the lst Open prize money Taekwondo Championship held at Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi from 18th Oct. 2000 to 19th Oct. 2000, CRPF Taekwondo team participa-ted and won medals and cash money. HC (Mahila) Th. Devjani Devi won Gold medal and cash Rs. 5,000 while HC (M) S. Nanao Devi won Silver medal and cash Rs. 3,000/-. Also HC (M) Ph. Ranibala Devi, HC (M) N. Somarani Devi and HC H. Doren Singh won Bronze medal and cash Rs. 2000/ each.

HC (M) Seema Antil of CRPF participated in Junior World Athletic Championship held at Chili from 19th to 23rd October, 2000 and won gold medal in Discus Throw. This is a historic achievement, as no Indian could ever win any medal in this World Championship.

CRPF Central Footbal Team won the Independence Cup Footbal Tournament held at Meihar (MP) from 17th Oct. 2000 to 23rd Oct. 2000.

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 November and December 2000. L/Nk Jahangir Ali (109 Bn), Cook B.H. Kuttappa (GC Blr), HC Hari Nandan Rai (RTC. IV), Ct Maya Ram (1 Bn), Ct Sunil Kumar (124 Bn), Ct Bala Singh (62 Bn), L/Nk Ashim Banarjee (25 Bn), HC Sri Bhagwan Singh (25 Bn), Barber Ishwar Singh (90 Bn), Ct Swapan Haldar (34 Bn), SI Kedar Ram (93 Bn), HC Raghunath Ram (27 Bn), Ct Rakesh Kumar (134 Bn), Ct Gurudev Singh (2 Bn), Cook Birdhi Chand (3 Bn), HC B. Seelaiah (5 Bn), Ct B.R. Mondal (41 Bn), ASI (M) Kanta Choudhary (GC, PJR), Ct (mochi), Ram Kumar (120 Bn),

HC Raghav Singh (GC MKG), HC/ RO Surender Kumar (lstSignalBn), HC Jagannath Ram (23 Bn), Ct Bikram Singh Yadav (97 Bn), SI Mangal

Singh Purit (118 Bn), Ct Ahina Mansoori (104 Bn), Ct/TIr K.R Ibungobi Singh (44 Bn), HC V. Vanjiappan (91 Bn), Ct Baldev Singh (29 Bn), Cook B.B. Pandy (43 Bn), HC Rameshwar Dayal (11 Bn),LNk D. Basvanthappa (GC Blr), HC/RO Om Prakash Parihar (4 Sig Bn), HC/ RO P.K. Choubey (4 Sig Bn), Ct Papita Kumar Sharma (61 Bn), Ct S.B. Hanumantha (61 Bn), HC Hopna Hembram (70 Bn), HC/RO R. V. Yadav (4 Sig Bn), Ct Rajesh Kumar (61 Bn), HC/Dvr Pratap Singh (22 Bn), Ct/Dvr Kanti Lal (9 Bn), Ct Mohd. Abdul Salam (23 Bn), Cook Devi Singh (49 Bn), HC Surjan

Khan (98 Bn), S/K Veer Singh (32 Bn), HC DharmbirSingh (103 RAF), W/M Hikum Chand (2 Bn), HC R.B. Giri (135 Bn), Cook Ram Charan (7 Bn),HC/DvrManjitSingh(GCPJR), HC M.C. Pandey (1 Bn), Ct P.M. Pradhan (82 Bn), W/C Sukhdev Saha (4 Bn) and SI Dayanand (120 Bn).

According to late reports received the following personnel have lost their lives during the month of Oct., 2000.

HC/RO Latif-Ur-Rehman (5 Sig Bn), HC/Mochi Murali Das (GC NGR), HC K.S. Pillai (32 Bn), Ct Ram Prakash (129 Bn), Ct K. Anjeneyulu (129 Bn), Ct J.D. Khole (129 Bn), HC Jagdish Sharma (126 Bn), Ct S. Prasad Rao (46 Bn), Ct Ashok Kumar (113 Bn), Cook Bajrang Singh (125 Bn) and SI K.R. Nair (RTC-III)

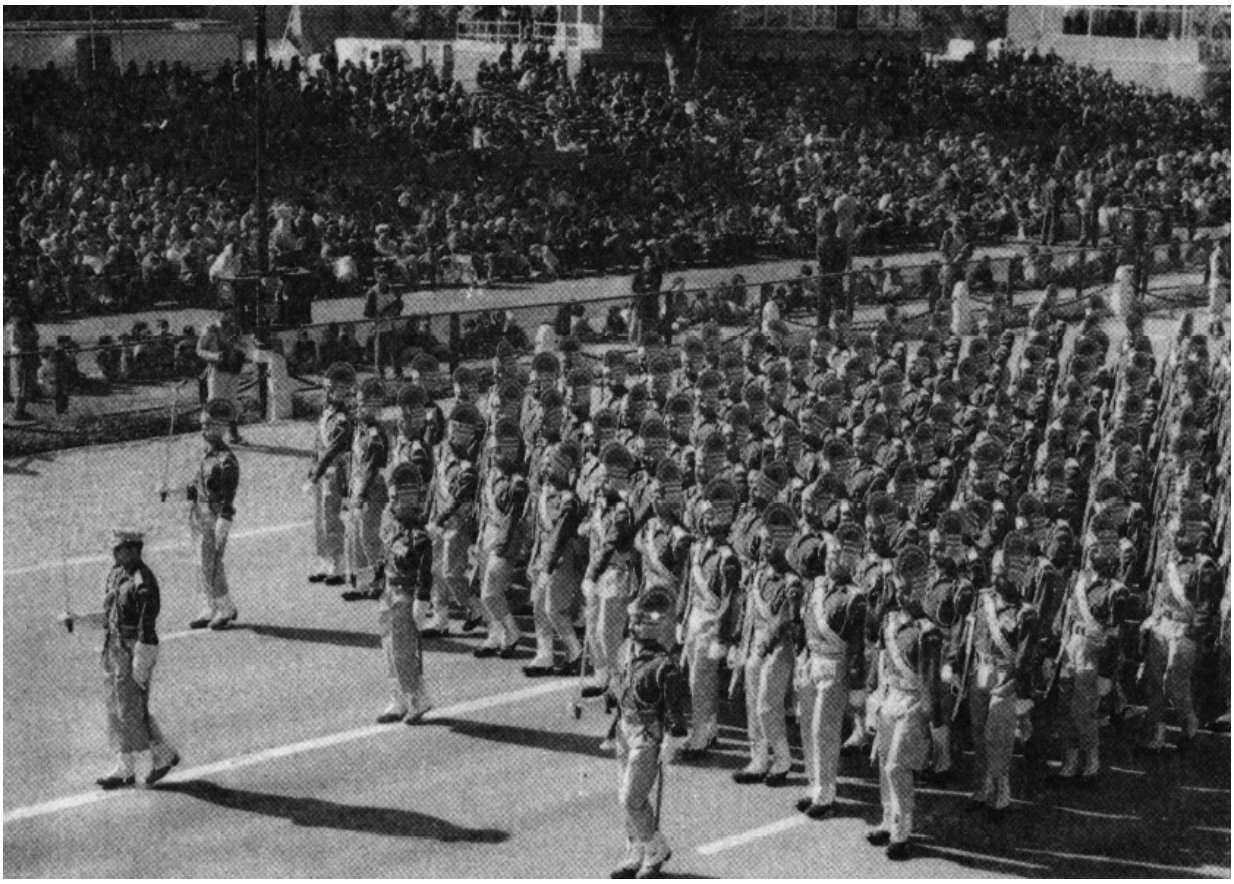
RISK FUND BENEFIT

A total sum of Rs. 21,80,000/-, Rs. 31,90,000/- and Rs. 51,70,000 has been paid to the next of kin of 20, 29 and 47 personnel in the months of Nov., 2000, Dec. 2000 and Jan, 2001 from Risk Fund ‘A’ Scheme.

Besides a sum of Rs. 1,70,000/- Rs. 3,85,000/- and Rs. 11,20,000/- has been paid to 3, 8 and 7 invalidation cases during the months of Nov., 2000, Dec, 2000 and Jan, 2001 from Risk Fund ‘A’ Scheme.

Also a sum of Rs. 2,30,000, Rs. 1,20,000/- and Rs. 2,80,000/-has been paid to the next of kin of 7, 3 and 7 personnel during the months of Nov., 2000, Dec, 2000 and Jan, 2001 from Risk Fund ‘B’ Scheme.

CRPF Contingents in R.D. Parade



CRPF Contingent passing through saluting dias during Republic Day Parade-2001

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) the Peace Keepers of the Nation was represented by two contingents comprising of Men Contingent and Brass Band in the Republic Day Parade-2001.

The first Contingent from CRPF was of 144 strong Men Contingent with two Sub-Inspectors marching ahead of it led by Shri

Manish Kumar Meena, Asstt. Commandant. Colourfully attired, the CRPF men were wearing dark blue turbans, angola shirts and Khaki trousers with white leather belts and blue scarf. The average height of this contingent was 6 ft. CRPF men contingent was followed by 97 men strong CRPF Brass Band and 3 SOs under the command of Inspector Shiv Bahadur Singh. CRPF Brass Band was raised in 1961.

All the contingents marched to the tune of CRPF theme song ‘Seva Bhakti Ka Yah Prateek Hai’. The other ranks in marching contingents were carrying SLRs whereas the Officers and SOs carried swords.

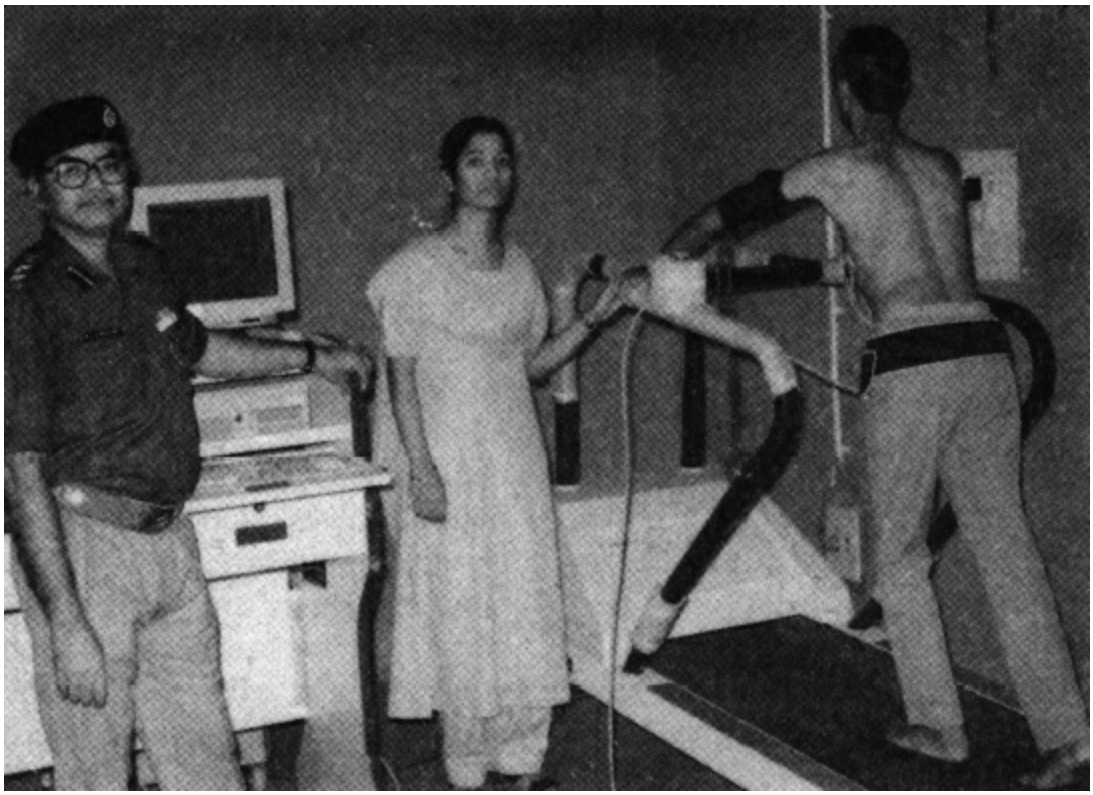
Physical Fitness

—Dr. R.B. Das, CMO & Sports Medicine Specialist

A high order of physical fitness and mental alertness is required for a Policeman to combat lawnessness and to maintain peace and order in the society. As the physical conditions has got direct bearings on mind, the physically unfit Policeman became the easy victim of the negative emotions which leads to stress, depression and ill health. He often misses his target and not able to raise to the occasion at the time of need which not only endangers his life but also endangers the life of his collegues and the society at large. The cost of ill-health among the police and military forces have widely been studied in many countries and was found that the physical fitness programmes can only improve the health conditions and economises the cost of maintenance.

The physical fitness should be just like the “Bread and butter” to every Policeman and the endeavour all through should be to maintain an ideal physique and sound mind. For this, a regular physical exercise in the form of PT, Parade, games and sports are required to be undertaken daily. Every member of the force should get an equal opportunity to take part in the regimental functions and sports. These activities not only keep the man physically fit but also keep them mentally fresh, induces youthfulness and promotes the friendship among them.

The physical fitness depends upon the structure and function of the body. The age, sex, anthropometry, bio-mechanics, strength, endurance, flexibility, agility etc are the major determinants of physical fitness. The conditions those affect the exercise performance and physical fitness are the body deformities like flatfoot, knock-knees kyphoscoliosis etc and illness like coronary heart disease, diabetes, bronchial-asthma, liver and kidney diseases etc. The exercise related injury may occur due to the lack of knowledge about the exercise, inadequate training facilities, improper equipments, carelessness on the part of the individual etc. Over-use injuries may also occur due to overload in the training. The obesity, alcoholism, smoking and nutritional status have got their own impacts on the health and physical fitness. The stressful conditions including physical, mental, environmental and nutritional stress may affect the physical performance.



The physical fitness is the most essential factor for an individual to lead a happy and peaceful life free from diseases and disabilities. The physical fitness not only improves the strength, endurance and flexibility but also stimulates the organs of the body to function well. A gradual non participation in physical activities makes a person obese and he become pron for various diseases like hypertension, diabetes, heart diseases, spinal and locomofor diseases, mental disorders etc. The physical fitness brings the changes in the personality, behaviour, competence and skill of the individual and prepares him to take on the new challenges in the life.

Who is a Professional ?

— T.G.L. Iyer

Men and women can do difficult things under the most harrowing circumstances, if they are trained and are Professionals doing their jobs. When I retired from the Police, a close friend of mine asked me, “What did you learn while in service?” I had a ready answer: “I learnt to live with self-discipline and under the shadow of uncertainty”. While dealing with problems in the police, you deal with human beings, their emotions, their

problems and above all their expectations to achieve miracles. When you don't live up to those standards you are not a successful professional. You have to show that you know the art of negotiating mine-fields; you are able to protect the light of power which may flicker sometimes, but you will not allow it to be put out.

Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America recalls the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas on 22nd Nov., 1963. He writes "I was six or seven cars behind the President's motorcade. The Assassination was a mindless, senseless Act. Immediately after the incident, I was summoned by the Vice-President Lyndon Johnson through a secret service agent. He told me that he wanted me to join his staff and I must fly back to Washington along with him. Then and there I learnt that when the President of the United States wants you to do something, your answer is 'yes Sir' and nothing else. A Professional has no other answer".

The best way to describe a professional is to repeat the words of Machiavelli about an Italian Prince about whom he said "He was never better than when water was up to his neck", meaning that when a crisis is on, he responded promptly and effectively. In other words, when the dagger is at your belly, you will be the most prompt person devising a strategy to escape. Professionalism is fearlessness or heroic action when everything is adverse. Indira Gandhi was at her best in the midst of crisis. Napoleon revelled in crisis situations. Winston Churchill said: "Crisis is the time when you are asked to produce your best and when you produce it, that becomes the finest hour in your life". Thomas Moore the Psychotherapist says: "Many things look like courage that are not genuine. Real courage does not puff up the ego, save face or even give the sensation of accomplishment. Courage stems from a will beyond our own and an acquiscence to fate and necessity. People who face serious illness and yet can affirm the beauty and joy of life, are said to be courageous. Anyone whose motives and actions spring from the Heart than from the face know what is real courage?"

Apart from physical courage, there is moral courage too. Moral courage involves resisting the little daily pressures of life. Sometimes, it means taking an unpopular stand. It means subtle things like resisting peer pressure, family pressure or professional pressure instead of adopting the easier route to reach the objective. It means doing the right thing although not easy. We often see people getting rejected rather than respected for

sticking to their principles, for refusing to go along with the crowd. The idea of assuming responsibility is not popular in a climate of victimisation when something goes wrong. It should also be said that courage and perseverence do not necessarily ensure success. Christ was crucified for his convictions. But the real triumph is when the truth is revealed who is right and who is wrong ?

Professionalism is taking risk, showing courage to do the right thing instead of taking a shortcut or compromising with a threat. Seneca said: “sometimes even to live is an act of courage” Shakespeare said : “Sweet are the uses of Adversity” people have unknown resources and they have to discover them; use them. Pretending to do the right thing; justifying the action taken is not professionalism. The attitude should be to overcome surprises, the tenacity to stick on, the sagacity to withdraw temporarily for launching a better offensive and rallying the resources to maximum advantage to achieve and reach the target. The ‘Kargil war’ is one of the examples. Against adversity, against surprise, odd terrain and poor intelligence, Indian troops had to snatch victory from the jaws of Defeat. Dag Hammarskjold Ex-Secretary General, United Nations said:“Life only demands from you the strength you possess. Only one feat is possible, not to have run away” So, professionalism is not simply a virtue, but a quality to be at the Testing point.



A scene of cultural programme during Bora Khana on the occasion of 61st CRPF Anniversary

Regd. No. 45950/87



Hand in Hand - 100 RAF men along with Swiss rescue team rescuing civilians from the debris at Mansi Complex in quake hit Ahmedabad

CRPF SAMACHAR

30 April, 2001



Shri Om Hari, Assistant Commandant being presented the Sword of Honour by DG, CRPF on the occasion of passing out parade of DAGOs at ISA on March 19, 2001



A NLFT extremist surrendering before Shri Vageesh Mishra, IGP (Ops), CRPF Tripura



Dr. L. Chandramani, Dy. CM of Manipur presenting study/sports material to a student of Tabungkhok

Govt. Jr. High School which was repaired by GC, CRPF at Imphal

CRPF SAMACHAR

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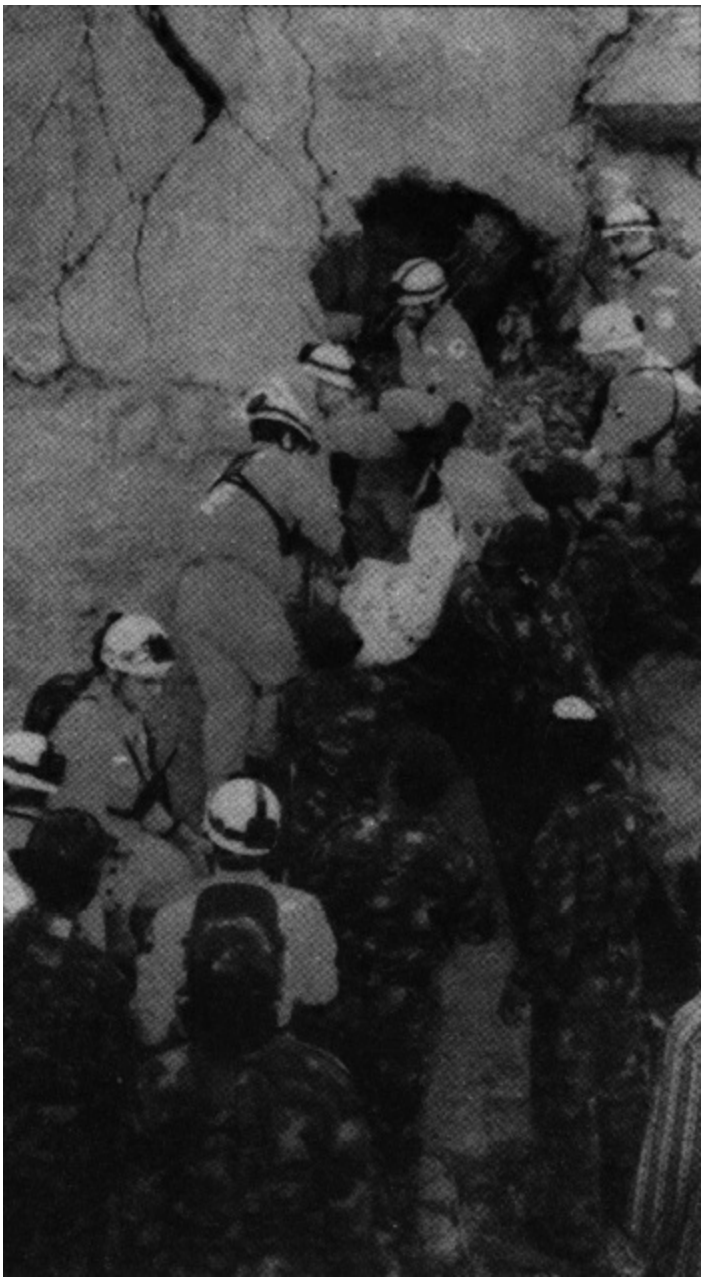
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Green Berets

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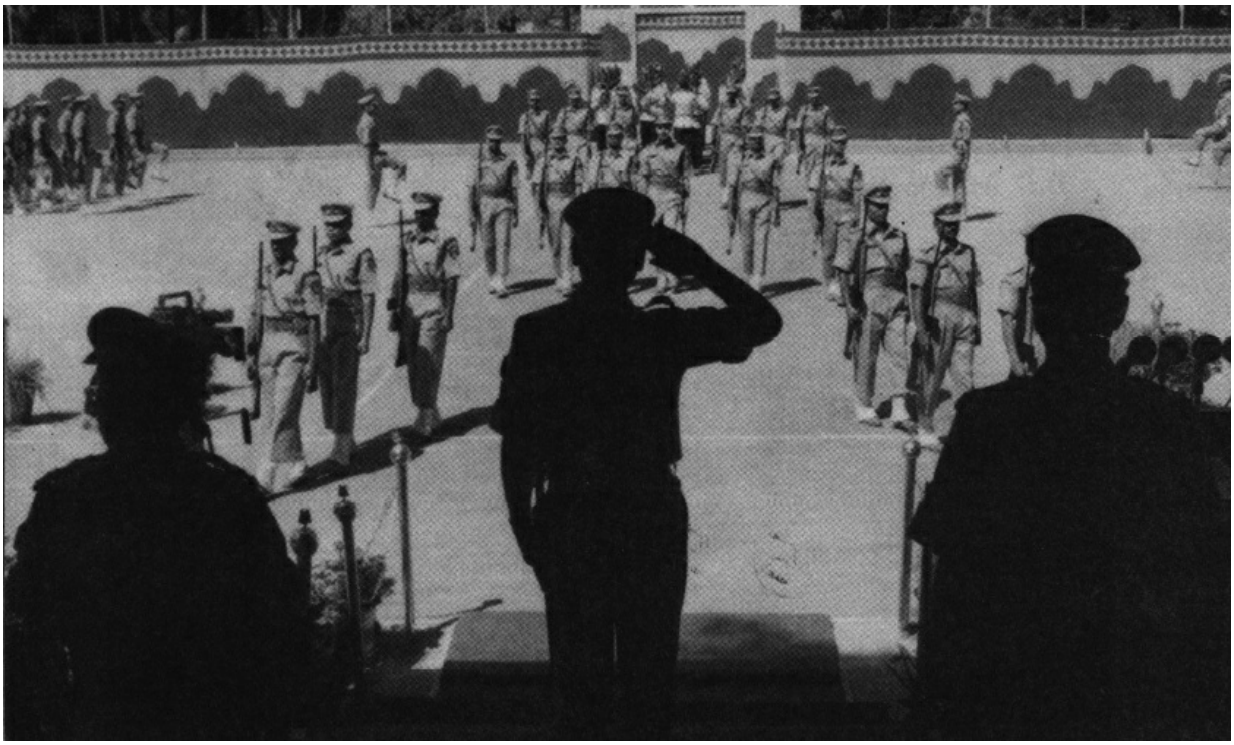
Releasing your potential

Health mela by GC Bhubaneswar

Passing Out Parade at ISA Mt. Abu

"You should maintain high culture and tradition of the Force"

— Dr Mishra, DG, CRPF



DG, CRPF Dr. Trinath Mishra taking salute of the passing out officers

"Internal Security of the nation has now to contend with multi-faceted challenges and threats from mere law and order problems to low intensity operations and proxy wars. The officers have to play a vital role in maintenance of intricate and delicate internal security situations." Addressing the August gathering on the occasion of the Passing Out Parade of 32nd batch of Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (DAGOs) at the Internal Security Academy, Mt. Abu Rajasthan on March 19, 2001. Director General, CRPF Dr.Trinath Mishra said that they have to constantly evolve suitable responses to deal with the sensitive phenomena and meet the challenges under the law with patient perseverance and determination. He exhorted them to take challenges in life and keep themselves physically and mentally fit.

Highly appreciating the role of CRPF Dr. Mishra said that over the years

many new dimensions have been added to its role. The CRPF is considered as the most versatile force today. In all its assigned tasks, he said, the force has acquitted creditably and its role in controlling the insurgency in the North-East, terrorism in J&K and extremism in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have earned it a name as the most dependable police force, he added.

Congratulating the young officers Dr. Mishra said that a company in CRPF is just like a mini-India with representatives from all states, castes and creed. As their manager you should maintain this high culture and tradition and courageously lead them in righteous path, he advised.



Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF presenting the Trophies to best trainees

Shri Narayan Mishra, Director of ISA in his welcome address said that with the existing sociopolitical scenario, the training of the officers has been modulated accordingly to give them a wide exposure to build confidence.

At the outset, Dr. Mishra took general salute and inspected the parade. 65 Asstt. Commandants participated in the parade. He also awarded shields and trophies to the Officers for their outstanding performance. While Shri Om Hari bagged the Sword of Honour and Home Minister’s Cup, Shri Bhavesh Chaudhary and Shri Vijender Singh got best trainee in In-door and best trainee in Outdoor trophies respectively. Shri Deepak Bhati got the baton /or Parade Commander. Besides Sh. Asem Hemochandra was declared as the best sportsman whereas Sh. Sarang became best at AT/ UAC while Shri

Manoj Verma was declared as best in rock climbing. Best in shot award went to Shri Satya Prakash. Shri Amrit Gulia and Shri Dharmendra Jha were declared as the best speaker and best essayist respectively. Best in photocopy went to Shri Manmadau Krishnan. HC Satbir Singh was declared as the best instructor of the course.



DG, CRPF, pinning up stars in passing out trainee officers

ISA :THE CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

—D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

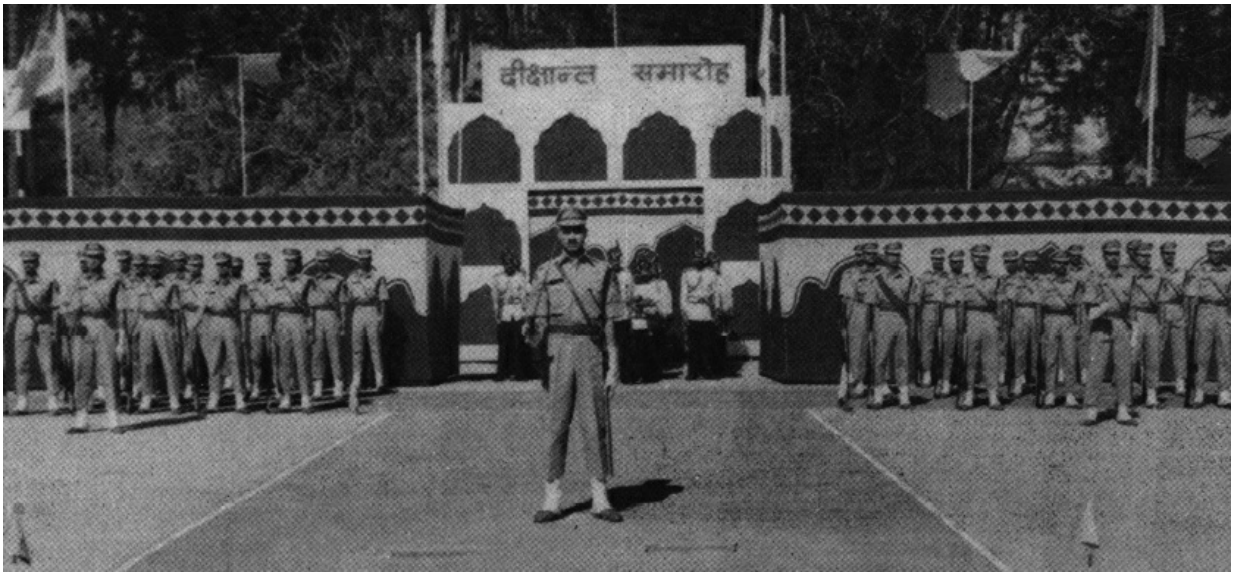
The rapidly changing pattern of political and social violence has made the problems of Internal Security more complex & complicated. Economic distress, prevalent social inequalities and extremist politics coupled with rapid technological advances have added to the difficulties of administrators in handling Law & Order problems. Officers and Administrators should be exposed to the developing trends in various aspects of Internal Security with a view to sharpen their perception and to devise better tools and techniques for handling these problems.

The Internal Security Academy (ISA) was thus established on Feb. 1,

1975 under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India at Mount Abu (a hill station at an altitude of approximately 1200 metres in the Aravali ranges in Rajasthan).

The Internal Security Academy is the apex training institution of CRPF. Its goals and objectives are to (a) Impart basic training to Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers of CRPF i.e. Asstt. Commandants, (b) run in-service course modules for the Gazetted Officers of CRPF, (c) organise and conduct courses and seminars on issues related to Internal Security for State Police Officers, Executive Magistrate and officers of Central Police Organisations, (d) engage in research activities in matters concerning Internal Security, (e) provide expertise on maintenance of Internal Security of the country and (f) act as a centre of excellence for the study of issues relating to Internal Security.

The Prirmary mission of the Internal Security Academy is to prepare officers with right attitudinal orientation for the police organisations and other services for their assigned tasks and responsibilities and uprightness, dedication and a strong commitment of service to the people. It endeavours to inculcate in the trainees professional knowledge and skills, attitudes, values and norms which enable them to serve the nation better. The Academy has been declared as the “Centre of Excellence” for training and research in various fields and will bring responsiveness, commitment, awareness, infusion of scientific temper and accountability.



Passing out DAGOs at ISA on the occasion of their passing out parade



DG CRPF Dr. Trinath Mishra presenting trophy to an outstanding trainee officer

Academy started conducting various Internal Security courses from the year 1975. Till date about 100 IPS Officers, 400 DIsG, 1000 SSP/SP/DMs/ADMs and 1900 Dy. S.P./Asstt. Commandants from State Police and Central Police Organisations have attended these courses in the Acad-my. Besides about 4200 officers have been trained in various In-service courses.

The Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers who are apointed to the rank of Assistant Commandants in CRPF belong to the Group ‘A’ Service of Central Government. Direct recruitment of Officers in CRPF was started in 1961. Till date out of total of 32 batches, 18 batches of DAGOs have passed out of this Academy and are successfully handling complex Internal Security Challenges through-out the length and breadth of the country. So far about 1000 DAGOs have been trained in this Academy. The previous 14 batches were trained in Central Training College of CRPF at Neemuch (MP) and at the then Central Police Training College at Mount Abu.

The Officers are being trained in a variety of subjects like Physical Training, Yoga, Unarmed Combat, drill, law, Internal Security, Police Science, Crowd Control, Field Craft and tactics, firing, anti-insurgency operations, Mountaineering and rock climbing, Map reading, intelligence collection, Human Psychology, Behavioural Science, Management etc.

They are also put through intensive training in driving, swimming, skating, boxing, body building and other regular games with a view to develop their physical endurance to withstand the rigorous demand of job in the field. They are given extensive motivation for attitudinal change and in the management and protection of Human Rights.

The ISA has established a shooting gallery with houses, apart from the small arms training simulator (SATS) and Infantry weapons effect simulating system (IWESS), variety of arms captured by CRPF from militants of Jammu and Kashmir and the North East. Here, the trianees not only improve their shooting skills, but also get inspired by seeing the captured arms. To make the trainees efficient in jungle warfare, two weeks extensive jungle camp training is imparted to these young officers wherein they actually stay in the jungle and learn jungle warfare, other operations and tactics.

CRPF Champion For 20th Time in All India Police Aquatics

The CRPF has been making sustained efforts to promote sports and encourage the sports persons. Its main nursery for sports has been the training centres and units from where young talents are selected and groomed. The struggle of sportsmen in the field inspire others to succeed and excel in their own careers despite setbacks. Sports is an authentic replica of struggle and success, victory and defeat, ups and downs, the ebb and flow, optimism and pessimism in life. One common point in both sports and CRPF functioning is the ultimate triumph of human spirit over all seemingly insurmountable barriers. Sports have, accordingly been adopted as an integral part of life in CRPF.

The CRPF aquatics squad participated in All India Police Aquatics for the first time in 1960. It performed fairly well with a tally of one gold (won by Constable Viswanthan in the 100 metres backstroke) three silver and three bronze medals. The same year, it lifted the championship trophy of the 12th Rajasthan Aquatics.

In the 1963 Police Aquatics, the CRPF team secured the second place in the overall rating. Though the fortunes fluctuated thereafter, it was only in

August 1977 that the CRPF could wrest the All India Police Aquatics championship trophy for the first time. Since then, the CRPF swimmers have never looked back. They held on the championship trophy for consecutive 15 years till 1991. They also garnered the championships in the year 1993, 1994, 1997 and 1999. During the year 1992,1995,1996 and 1998, it won the runners up. CRPF provides the bulk of swimmers for the Police team to participate in the Nationals.

Khajan Singh, who joined the CRPF as a Sub Inspector in 1983 was selected for training under the expert guidance of Australian coach Eric Arnold. He underwent training in Aus-tralia and proceeded to Seoul in 1986 for Asian Games where he bagged the silver of 200 metres butterfly event. No mean achievement, considering the fact that an Asian Games Aquatics medal had been bagged by an Indian after a span of 21 years. The 24 year old Deputy Superintendent of Police went on to represent the country in Seoul Olympics in 1988.

With his powerful strokes Khajan Singh emerged record-holder in many swimming events in Police Aquatics. He also held national records for many times. It was only befitting when the Government of India honoured him with the Arjuna Award in 1984.



DG CRPF Dr. Trinath Mishra presenting a championship trophy to Mr. Khazan Singh, CRPF team Manager in the 49th All India Police Aquatic Meet and Cross Country Race-2000 at Aurangabad on March 3, 2001



Dr. Trinath Mishra DG CRPF along with other dignitaries at AIPA meet held at Aurangabad

S. Radhakrishnan, another breast stroke expert represented the country in the Asian Games at Seoul in 1986. He got one gold medal in World Police and Fire Games - 1993 held at Colorado Springs. T.J. Jacob participated in the Asian Games in New Delhi in 1982.

Some of the other swimmers who have represented the country in international meets are K. Somasekharan, P.V. Pillai, R.K. Rojen, K. Aloysius, Mohinder Kumar, D. Clement and Shyam Lal.

In diving, Dhaka Singh, M.S. Shekhawat, B.S. Ravisekhar and Pavitro Sharma have been national champions for several years.

While Dy. Commandant Mohinder Singh won gold medal in SAF Games-1985, Inspector Raja Ram Tokas got one silver medal in SAF Games-1995, one silver medal in 10th Asia Pacific Swimming Championship ‘96 held at Korea, 2 Silver medals in World Police and Fire Games-1995 held in Australia, one silver and bronze medals in World Police and Fire Games -1997 held in-Canada and 3 gold medals in World Police and Fire Games - 1999 held in Sweden.

Inspector Kailash Nath got one bronze medal in Asia Pacific Swimming Championship-1999 held at New Delhi, 3 gold and and 2 bronze medals in World Police and Fire Games-1999 held in Sweden, 3 gold medals in SAF Games - 1999 held at Kathmandu. While Inspector Elvis Ali Hazarika won 2 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze medals, Inspector Senthil Kumar. K garnered 3

gold medals in SAF Games - 1999.

In 47th All India Police Aquatic Championship in 1999 CRPF water polo team secured gold medal and swimming team secured second place. Inspector Kailash Nath was adjudged “Best Swimmer” of the championship by winning 5 gold, 5 silver and 1 bronze medal.

In the 48th All India Police Aquatic Championship-1999 held at Trivandrum CRPF won three out of four championships in Aquatic, Cross Country Race (4 km) and Water Polo. They garnered 28 medals including 18 gold, 7 silver and 3 bronze medals in the said Aquatics.

CRPF Mahila Cross Country team secured first position in the Federation Cup Cross Country Championship held at Ooty on Feb. 17, 2000.

CRPF Swimmers SI (Mahila) Richa Mishra and SI Amar Muralidharan represented the country in the 14th Asia Pacific Age Group Swimming Championship held at Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei in August 2000 and secured 4th and 5th positions respectively.

In 55th Senior National Aquatic Championship-2000 held at Kolkatta in Nov., 2000 the CRPF swimmers participated from Police Team and won 16 gold, 14 silver and 12 bronze medals. Inspector (Mahila) Richa Mishra was declared the best woman swimmer of the Championship.

In the 49th All India Police Aquatic and Cross Country Championship - 2000 held at Aurangabad from Feb. 26 to March 3, 2001, CRPF swimmers also secured the overall championship for the 20th time.

—D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

The Art of Swimming

—Dr. D.A. Pathrikar

Plato, one of the oldest Greek thinker, had noted in his “The Republic” the Gymnastics for body and music for mind is essential. When we are stepping in 21st Century there are various stress and tensions. Human being is facing many problems like blood pressure, diabetics etc. In order to face all these problems, we have to develope various activities like swimming. Today more than 20% people in the Indian society have been the victim of complicated diseases which are made by human tensions. It should be noted

that swimming is a game, which can be a boon in this situation.

There is a need to promote the art of swimming both on individual and social level. Today only Five-star hotels, public gardens and institutions like Universities are having swimming facilities. Formerly people use to develope this art in traditional wells and public tanks available in the periphery of villages or townships. There is need to revitalize these old traditions in a new scientific manner.

In India the art of swimming was known from Indus Valley culture. In Mohenjodaro City a great bath was found which was used for both religious and health purposes. Scientific education of swimming was given during that period because navigation was well developed.

In the Vedic period we find many references to the art of swimming. This tradition was continued in the historical period of King Ashoka, which was very best for echo system, had established a good tradition of swimming tanks. Kalhans, Raj Tarangini had described history of Kashmir. The City of Srinagar was established by Ashoka and many lakes and tanks were used for swimming purposes. Even during the period of Sultans and Moghuals in the medieveal period, huge tanks were established for swimming purpose. “Jalkrida” or Swimming was not only important for religious purposes, but it was having entertainment value. In

Ayurveda also importance of swimming was properly stressed.

There are many advantages of swimming for good health. Few of them can be noted below : (1) The body temperature is maintained properly and it keeps human being cool and balanced. (2) Human health is always cheerful and joyous because swimming removes lethargy and sluggishness. (3) As body is active, the resistance power to face diseases increases. (4) The blood circulation is fastened due to swimming and it keeps body alert. (5) The fats are removed and human physiology and anotomy is maintained balanced.

In the modern period after 2nd World War, swimming has been developed as a science, by the Western countries. The swimming competitions stress the time factor to cover the distance in a fast manner, and world records are set every year in a new way. In order to increase the competence in swimming, right from the school and college days, swimming should be promoted. The youngesters should be promoted to participate in various competitions. The professional approach as has been

developed to look at this competitions. We have to extend every facility for improving swimming art in a scientific manner.

The following suggestions can be made for promoting swimming in the Indian society, which is not only for young people, but the middle generation and the old people or senior citizens can also have advantage of this art : (1) The facilities of swimming education must be made available both at school and college level. (2) There is need to extend the training for all amateur players. (3) The trainers must be properly trained and number of coaches should be increased. (4) Every season must be properly planned and pre-planning and post evaluation is also required. (5) There is need to review knowledge regarding front stokes, back strokes and various new modes of swimming. (6) The relief technology must be up-dated to avoid mishaps in swimming. (7) Every district, region and state must arrange swimming festivals. (8) The selected participants for national or international events must be well paid and such players must get a job in Govt. and public sectors. (9) Swimming clubs must be given grants to make it a succesful activity both at district and rural level. (10) Every district must form a swim ming advisory board which can promote this activity by raising funds and creating resources. (11) There is a need to coordinate efforts to Five-star hotels, Municipal Councils and Universities for increasing the training facilities. (12) For banking sector, insurance sector, police and security sectors, special training programmes must be organised.

Thus the art of swimming is useful not only for elite class but also for common man. When we have a slogan like “Health for all” we must also have a slogan like “Swimming for all” I am very happy that the Police Commissioner office is organising a all India level meet in Aurangabad.

As police is a friend of common man, in order to keep his good health, swimming can be a boon. Swimming can change the personality of policeman and make him more enthusias and active. I am sure that as society from all walks is supporting police, Sports activities they are organising will be a grand success. I wish this sports event a very glorious future, and the sincere and coordinated efforts can reach us to a high zenith. Swimming as it turns the human life, more inspiring and more cheerful, I am sure the knowledge, skills and techniques of swimming acquired by police sportsmen can keep Maharashtra on the top of sports activities of the police sector at supreme position. I wish this event a grand success.

Shource : XLIX AIPA meet Cross Country Race-2000 Sovenier

CRPF Swimmers Felicitated



DG CRPF Dr. Trinath Mishra congratulating swimming team coach Om Prakash

Dr.Trinath Mishra, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has congratulated the swimmers of the Force who have exhibited excellent performance in the 49th All India Police Aquatic Meet and Cross Country Race - 2000 held at Aurangabad . (Maharashtra) from Feb. 26 to March 3, 2001.

In the said six day Meet CRPF won overall Championship securing 213 points. It got Championships in Aquatic and Water Polo also. In the Aquatic CRPF swimmers garnered a tally of 30 medals including 17 gold, 9 silver and 4 bronze medals.

Inspector Muralidharan of CRPF was declared as the best swimmer of the Meet.

In the Water Polo Final, CRPF beat CISF by scoring 6-4 goals while

BSF secured third position beating Punjab Police by 8-4.

In the Cross Country Race while CRPF won the second position with 80 points, the first prize went to BSF with 54 points.

CRPF ADOPTS VILLAGES IN BACHAU (GUJARAT)



100 RAF men distributing dry ration at Adhoi village

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) adopted Vondh and Adhoi villages in Bachau taluk under the district of Bhuj in Gujarat and provided all assistance to rehabilitate the villages. Bhuj was the real epicentre of the earthquake with 100% devastation.

Besides providing shelter to the homeless persons including women and children in the Shamianas and tents put up by CRPF men in village Vondh, the Force established medical camps where CRPF Doctors and Para-medicos looked after the sick persons round the clock. Drinking water was also provided through

CRPF tankers and sintex tanks in the area. To prevent spread of epidemics, bleaching powder and disinfectants were being sprayed in camp areas and adopted villages.

The CRPF took up the distribution of relief materials received from Government and other voluntary agencies in the area.

CRPF undertook round the clock patrolling at different places to instill a sense of security among the public and to control anti-social elements. The CRPF also assisted the state government to maintain law and order during distribution of financial aid in the area.

CRPF Donates Rs. 3.08 crores to PM's National Relief Fund

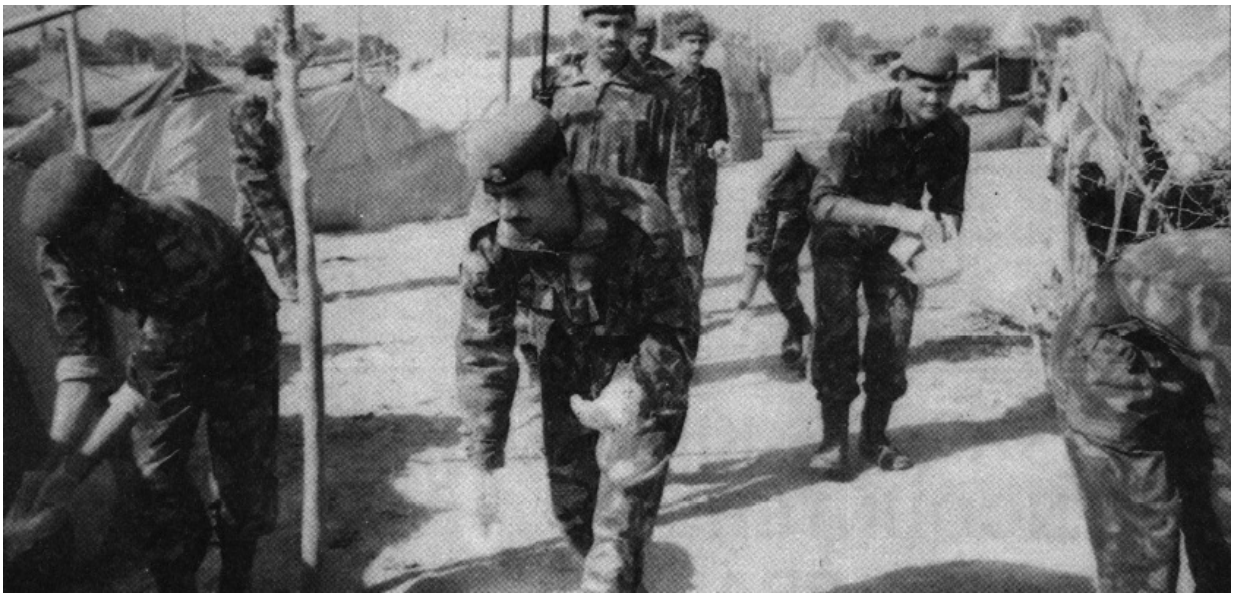
Responding to the appeal of the Prime Minister fori generously donating for Rescue and Relief operation and rehabilitation programme of earthquake affected people of Gujarat, the Central Reserve Police Force men rose to the occasion and donated one day's salary to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Accordingly cheques amounting to Rupees Three Crore and Seven Lakhs twenty six thousand two hundred ninetyone were handed over by Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF.

The students, teachers and staff employees of CRPF Public School aslo handed over a cheque of Rs. 68,700/- for Gujarat earthquake victims.

The amount was collected voluntarily by the school students. Also this includes the one day salary contribution by the staff employees of the school and one day's mess contribution by hostel students who observed fast for one day.

Student Noopur and Harsh have contributed Rs. 10,000/- each for this cause.

CRPF EXTRICATES 526 DEAD BODIES IN GUJARAT



Men of A/100 working at P.H.C. Adhoi under temporary arrangements

6 companies of Rapid Action Force (RAF) and one company of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) deployed in different worst earth-quake affected areas of Gujarat extricated 526 dead bodies and rescued 218 injured and alive people from debris. Besides CRPF Doctors and para-medicos treated 3171 sick people and distributed medicines worth of Rs. 4 lakhs. They also distributed 27,035 food and ration packets in the worst affected areas of the State. The Force supplied drinking water by making 20 trips per day through the trucks.

CRPF also adopted two villages Vondh and Adhoi in Bachau taluk under district of Bhuj and provided required assistance to rehibilitate the villagers. The Force provided security to the State Govt. during distribution of financial aid to the people, besides patrolling round the clock at different places to instill a sense of confidence among the public and control anti-social elements.

Gujarat Governor lauds the role of CRPF Jawans in Quake Hit Areas of the State

Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari, Governor of Gujarat has highly praised the CRPF Jawans for their sincere efforts in providing succour to the quake affected people of the State.

In a letter addressed to Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF, the Governor has

mentioned that “The Jawans of the Force have done most commendable job in providing much needed help to the quake victims, treatment to the injured and extricating the dead bodies from the debris and their cremation etc. I praise the jawans for their courage and perseverance.”

7 CRPF PERSONNEL GET GALLANTRY MEDALS

Constable S.A. Karim of 134 Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force has been awarded President’s Police Medal for Gallantry posthumously while 6 other CRPF personnel have been awarded Police Medal for Gallantry in recognition of their conspicuous gallantry, courage and devotion to duty of a high order displayed by them while fighting with the terrorists in various parts of the country. Dr. Trinath Mishra, Director General, CRPF has conveyed his heartiest congratulations to the awardees and next of the kins for their heroic deeds and supreme sacrifice.

The awardees of Police Medal for Gallantry are as under :-

Shri S.R Pokhriyal, Second-in-command and Constable Deo Nath Rai of 28 Bn, Constable Srinivas Singh and Constable Ghanshyam Patel of 67 Bn, Constable Jai Narayan Pandey of 134 Bn and L/Nk A. Kana Shetty of 60 Bn CRPF.

61 NAXALITES KILLED IN ENCOUNTERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is playing a major role in containing the naxalite activities in Andhra Pradesh and achieved a remarkable success in the last seven years. During the period , as many as 61 Naxalites have been killed and 195 apprehended in 52 encounters with CRPF men from 1994 to 2000. Besides 212 major Arms and 1180 rounds of ammunitions have been seized from the PWG Dalams during this period. But the Force had to pay a heavy price for it and 10 CRPF men have sacrificed their lives for maintaining law and order in the state.

The Force is deployed at platoon level in very interior areas of nine

naxalite infested Districts of Warangal, Khammam, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, East Godavari and Karimnagar.

54 CRPF Platoon posts, which are mostly located in the premises of interior Police stations are performing various duties in the Naxalite affected areas like cordon and search operations, area domination exercises, patrolling, ambush and nakas with close coordination with the Civil Police.

CRPF Kills 6 ULFA Militants

Six ULFA militants were killed in Assam on March 15, 2001 in an unprecedented encounter with jawans of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

According to a report received here at the Force Headquarters, the two and a half hour encounter took place at Jira Tirang Nayapara under Dhudhnoi P.S. in the district of Goalpara (Assam). As a result six ULFA militants were killed and two UMG, two Drum magazines, two AK 56 rifles, ten magzines, 593 rounds of ammunition, one kenwood wireless set and some incriminating documents were also recovered. Out of 6 bodies, two of them identified as Rajat Rabha, a self styled 2nd Lt. of ULFA and Khogen Kalita, an self styled Sergent major of ULFA.

Dr. Trinath Mishra, Director General, CRPF has congratulated the officers and jawans of 128 Bn for this success.



CRPF Doctors attending villagers in Barbara forest



Wood smugglers caught by CRPF in Barbara forest

GREEN BERETS

Dying forests are resuscitated by a protective paramilitary force

—Ruben Banerjee



CRPF men on patrolling duty in Barbara forest

Birds Chirp, Leopards Roar, Wild Boars grunt and woodpeckers screech. In the stillness of the dense jungles of Barbara in Orissa's Khurda district, these are the familiar rumblings of nature waking up to a new day. Suddenly, you hear a sound alien to the jungle reverberating in the quiet of dawn: the thud thud thud of boots. A Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) company armed with AK-47 and self-loading carbines is marching by.

The jawans have been around for some years now. Barbara, surrounded by picturesque hills and barely a two-hour drive from Bhubaneswar, is an unusual war zone. There are no terrorists here, no insurgents. Fuelled by a rising need of logs for construction, a clutch of timber smugglers has been targeting the forests, plundering its teak, sal and asan. It is this mafia that the CRPF has been fighting. It's a battle to protect the endangered ecosystem and restore the region's lush-green cover.

It was in late 1993 that the then state chief minister Biju Patnaik mooted the idea of seeking help from the para-military force. Though overstretched - over 84 per cent of its personnel are doing battle duty in troubled spots across the country - the CRPF readily agreed and hasn't once regretted the decision.

"It's a laudatory experiment that's already fetching rich dividends," says D.G. Mohapatra, the



Timber Smuggler caught by CRPF

CRPF spokesman. In contrast to its usual skirmish-ridden life, the CRPF's new front in Barbara is rather staid. Chasing and catching timber smugglers, armed at best with country-made weapons, is far easier than matching firepower with insurgents. But this in no way dilutes their achivements: after the CRPF took over the patrolling in Barbara, the 350 sq. km forest has sprung back to life.

For the CRPF, often accused of high-handedness and civil-rights abuses, the Barbara initiative could be just one effort to underline its commitment to mankind and nature. Whatever the purpose, there is no denying the gains. "A pristine forest with a rich biodiversity, which in terms of money would be worth more than Rs. 20,000 crore, has been saved from virtual extinction "testifies Sanjeev Chaddha, the divisional forest officer of Khurda, under whose jurisdiction Barbara falls.

The Forest Department of

course is only too happy to have the armed force patrolling the forest. With its policing powers restricted - forest officials in the state cannot open fire even though timber smugglers may be heavily armed - Orissa had been fighting a losing battle till the CRPF arrived.

In an operation of this sort which could affect the lives of a lot of people, there was certain to be some resentment. An NGO has raised the issue of how the CRPF's intervention denies villagers free access to the forest. There are others who insist that armed policing by the CRPF is against the basic principles of community participation in forest protection. But in the face of the harsh ground realities in Barbara, such criticisms lack conviction. Most locals too made their living by felling trees illegally and refused to accept the need to conserve forests. Smugglers from neighbouring districts like Nayagarh and Ganjam also

ventured regularly into Barbara to make a quick killing. They have now been deterred by the presence of the CRPF. In the past couple of years, 900 smugglers have been arrested and around 40 illegal saw mills operating in the vicinity of the forest have been closed down. Timber worth over Rs. 6 crores has been recovered.

As a result, the forest has got a fresh lease of life and has been rapidly regenerating. It's good news even for Chilika, Asia's biggest brackish-water lake, just about 35 km away. Barbara is its prime catchment area and unchecked deforestation and erosion would have led to the lake getting choked with silt.

True, the jawans will not win any gallantry awards for their work in Barbara. But they can take pride in what they do. After all, they are fighting the good fight.

Source : India Today
Weekly Magazine

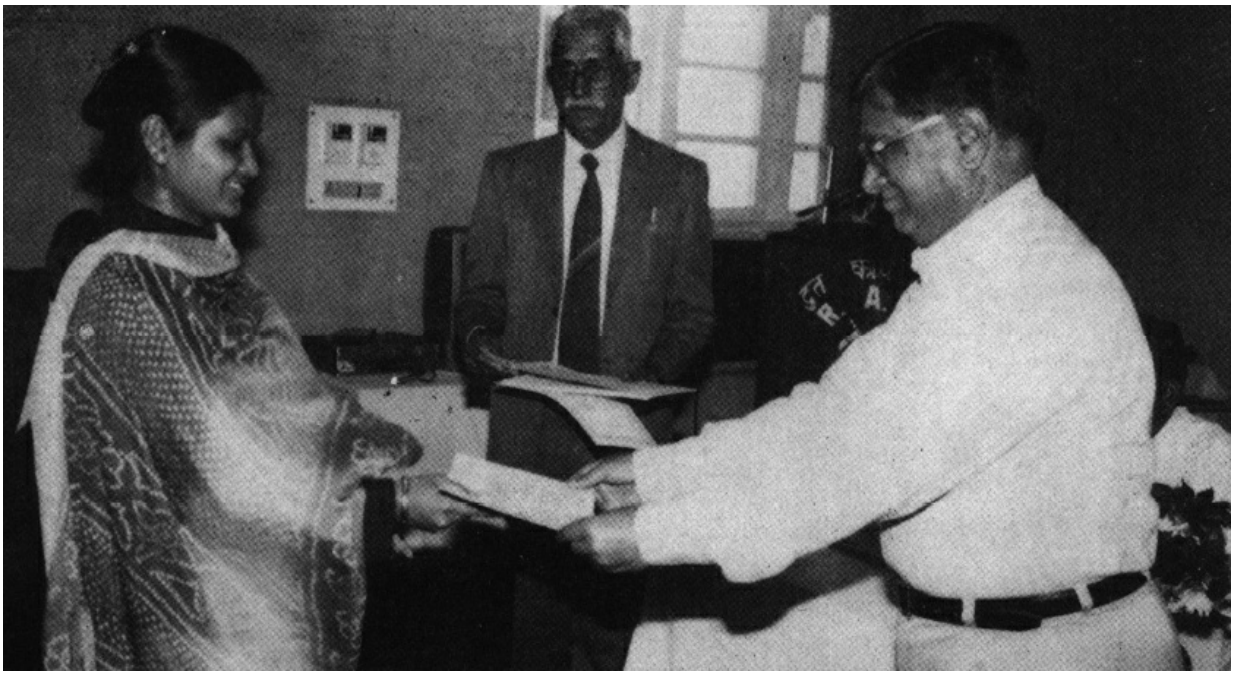


IG Western sector Shri Narayan Mishra visiting quake hit areas of Gujarat



Smt Chitra Mishra, President of CRPF Wives' Welfare Association (second from right) at the POP of CRPF officers at ISA, Mt Abu

TRAINING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT RAF HEADQUARTERS



Shri K.T.D. Singh, IGP (Ops & Trg) honouring a trainee participant

The record of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in recognising, respecting, preserving, protecting and farthering of Human Rights is unparalleled for a Para-Military Force of its size and magnitude of its operation. Inaugrating the two day training on “International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights” sponsored by the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) on March 7, 2001 at the Head Quarters of Rapid Action Force (RAF), Shri G. Jha, Addl. Director General, CRPF said that over the years CRPF has proved itself as a champion of Human Rights while discharging the onerous duty of maintaining law and order, fighting insurgency, terrorism and extremism etc. under trying conditions.

Shri D.K. Arya, Consultant of ICRC in his introductory remark said that this World Body is striving to create awareness in one and all regarding the imperative need for enforcing Human Rights. Shri George C. Podipara, Inspector General, RAF in his welcome address said that ICRC has conducted seven such training courses since 1996 and more than 240

officers of CRPF have been directly benefitted. More than 40 officers of RAF and CRPF have participated in this course under the Course Directors like Brig. Gen Martin Rutsch (Retd.) and Wg. Cdr. P. Bukshi (Retd) of ICRC.

Addressing the concluding session, Shri K.T.D. Singh, Inspector General

of Police, (Operations & Training), CRPF said that the track record of CRPF in observance of Human Rights has indeed been remarkable and the same spirit would continue in future also at any cost.

GUJARAT EARTH-QUAKE

"WE RUSHED TO THE SPOT WITHOUT WASTING A SINGLE MINUTE"

—H.R. Banga, Commandant, 100 Bn RAF



Dr. N.V. Yalgi, M.O.-100 RAF examining a patient at medical camp

The State of Gujarat was rocked by earth quake on Jan. 26, 2001 at about 0845 hrs. All officers and men of 100 Bn. RAF were at unit quarter guard and celebrations for Republic Day were going on. The intensity of earh quake was very high and every thing around was trembling. It was felt that the earth quake would have caused lot of damage to the life and property of the civilians in Ahmedabad city where many high rise buildings exist. With this point in mind officers and men were directed to pick up equipments for rescue and relief and jump into the vehicles, without wasting a single minute. The vehicles and men were already on stand by due to various reports which were coming in earlier. Two coys moved out to the city within 10 minutes and fanned out in different areas for assisting the public and rescue the

victims if any. Both the coys reached at collapsed buildings and started rescue work. One more coy was rushed in after knowing the extent of damage very heavy. There was panic every where and injured persons were being rushed to main hospital in Ahmedabad city. The situation at V.J. and V.S. Hospitals also became uncontrollable as a number of people were rushed to these hospitals. Two teams of this unit were deployed at these two hospitals to control the situation and to regulate the public. The action of 100 Bn RAF without any directions from any corner saved a number of people who were trapped in the debris. On 26th Jan. itself the Bn. personnel were able to rescue 141 persons and send them to hospital for the treatment. The men worked nonstop without caring for their comfort round the clock and helped the people. In Ahmedabad 40 buildings were partly damaged and 13 totally damaged/collapsed.



Text books and writing material being distributed by A/100 RAF from unit resources

At about 2200 hrs it was learnt that the area of Bhuj was fully devastated and loss of life/property was immense. One coy of this unit was rushed in the night itself to Bhuj which was deputed for rescue operation at Adhoi. The coy had arrived at Adhoi without losing any time enroute. Though the bridge on Salvi river was damaged yet the Coy was able to overcome the obstacle with firm determination and by folloiwng an alternative route. This coy was able to rescue 3 persons alive from the debris immediately after

arrival on Jan. 27, 2001 itself. It is heartening to note that this Coy rescued 33 persons alive from the debris, some of them even after 5 days of continuous hard work.

The communication with Bhuj had completely failed due to earth quake. The RAF Coy established its wireless communication at Adhoi on 27th Jan. 2001 itself and started giving complete information about the area. Besides taking out dead bodies from the debris and rescuing the surviving persons the unit personnel did an excellent job by doing the following work.

- Cremation of the dead bodies with the help of local people.

- Establishing one relief camp at Adhoi for the people rendered homeless.

- Providing medical aid to the injured/sick people.

- Fetching drinking water in unit vehicle from a distant place and distributing among the general public.

- Preparation of food and distribution to the public with the help from NGOs.

- Disinfecting the area of the villages with bleaching powder, DDT, Phenyle etc. for prevention of epidemic.

- Helping people to shift to safer areas.

- Helping local teachers to restart the primary school.

- Assisting S.S.Y. in organising yoga classes and games for the children.

Besides the following recue and relief work operations were carried out by Unit :

- Rescued alive 198 persons

- 324 dead bodies were taken out from debris

- 33,750 packets of drinking water were distributed

- 31,825 food packets were distributed with the help of NGOs

- 4500 patients were given the Medical treatment

- Unit provided transport facilities to 1090 needy persons for shifting them to various relief/specialised medical camp.

“The men conquered their hearts ”

—Jeevan Singh Thoidingnam, Commandant, 102 Bn RAF

On the fateful day of 26th Jan, 2001, when the entire nation was celebrating its 51st Republic Day, a severe earth quake measuring 6.9 on the Richter Scale ripped through the State of Gujarat. Its epicentre was located at 20 kms north east of Bhuj in Kachchh district. There were large scale devastation in the entire district which necessitated the emergent deployment of Rescue and Relief teams.

Accordingly on the direction received from the Directorate, C and D Coys of 102 Bn. RAF were rushed by road to earth quake affected areas of Bhachau Taluka of Kachchh district for Rescue and Relief operations. As the situation called for an emergent movement, both the Sub-Units were moved at 2330 hrs. on Jan 26, 2001. The sub-units were deployed at Bachau from 28th Jan, 2001, where the sub-units performed Rescue and Relief activities.

The devastation caused by the killer earth quake, being of high magnitude, the requirement for more rescue force was felt by the State authorities. Consequently A and B Coys were also deployed at Anjar in Kachchh district from 1st Feb, 2001. Since time is of great essence in such rescue operations, both the Coys raced down the road leading to Anjar saving crucial hours.

When the sub-units reached Bhachau and Anjar the barren landscape of the once prosperous towns were strewn with rubbles and death. From the first day of deployment RAF personnel, uncaring of their comfort and rest, relentlessly put in heroic rescue efforts in the adverse conditions when the people of the nation opened their hearts and purses to help the hapless victims, our men committed themselves to save the many precious lives which were buried in the debris and to provide relief to the survivors in the form of medical help, shelter and food. The sub-units also assisted in the distribution of food packets and drinking water which were supplied by Non-Governmental

Organisations and other civil organisations.

Medical camp was established at Bhachau town on 28th Jan, 2001. A team of two Doctors with other paramedical staff provided medical relief to the victims. Medicines donated by NGOs and individual donars were also distributed under our supervision. Relief hospital was also established by the

relief team from Ukraine near our camp and medical relief was also provided with their coordination. About 2337 persons were rendered medical treatment and assistance.

Our men not only salvaged life and property of the public but safely removed rupees of 19 crores and 87 lakhs from the damaged building of SBI, Bhachau in a concerted operation with Civil Police, Bank authorities and the Army.

Thereafter the SBI staff carried the currency notes under fool-proof security arrangement by our personnel under overall guidance of the Commandant.

Vigorous Rescue and Relief Operations were also conducted at Vondh Village. Tents provided by GC GNR were pitched in CRPF Relief camp established at Vondh to provide temporary shelter to homeless victims. Subsequently, the tents were replaced with tents managed from NGOs and Vondh villagers were shifted, where they were also provided with sufficient ration, clothes, lantern and other essential items. Besides these, we also distributed four truck load of relief materials donated by family members of UP Police.

The second week of deployment largely highlighted relief works and extrication of bodies from the debris. Our men left no stone unturned inspite of the lack of expertise and essentiar rescue equipments. Amidst the demand of the moment to remove the dead bodies to prevent the spread of epidemics, our men also performed the normal policing duties like mobile patrolling, foot patrolling and Law and Order duties during the visit of VIPs. Our men were there manning the emotional crowd during the visit of the PM, Home Minister, State CM and other political leaders like Ms. Sonia Gandhi, H.D. Dev Gowda and others.

The earth quake flattened the entire district of Kachchh. When the dust had settled in the pre-down mayhem leaving thousands dead and lakh of people injured and homeless and those who died entombed in the rubble remains of their houses. A and B Coys of this Unit extricated 124 dead bodies in Anjar. C and D Coys of this Unit which were deployed at Bhachau removed 5 live persons and 87 dead bodies.

The Battallion was also entrusted with the responsibility of rehabilitating the earth quake victims. Construction of permanent barrack for temporary

Shelter of the victims was proposed by the Directorate General, CRPF and suitable fund being allocated. Discussions in this regard were held with the Sarpanch of Bhachau and other local authorities regarding provision of site for construction of barrack at the Panchayat land. The barracks were used for the immediate shelter of the homeless people at Bhachau and in the future. Those may be utilised as a community hall.

B/102 was relieved on 15th Feb., 2001 and subsequently A/ 102, C/102 and D/102 were also relieved from duty on 25th Feb., 2001. It was a moment to behold as the towns of Gandhidham and Bhachau doff its cap to the RAF Rescue force. They had left behind a poignant image of the Force and of the Blue dungree, an image of a saviour who had come to share their adversities and provided them with the much needed succour to heal the irreparable wounds of personal loss and grief. In totality all personnel of RAF/CRPF deployed in the earthquake devasted areas of Gujarat has silently, though effectively, proved their worth in the selfless service to mankind and projected very high standard of discipline.



Hand-in-Hand-RAF men alongwith army personnel clearing debris

On 25th Feb., 2001, combined Dinner was organised at Adhoi at A/100 location. Around 500 people including local villagers.Thana staff, Hospital staff, Press media, NGO groups etc. attended the function. On 26th Feb., 2001 combined Khana was also organised under the personal supervision of Commandant 102 RAF Bn at Vondh in which 350 people including local villagers, Sarpanch, Patwari, Officers of Revenue Deptt., Thana Staff and above all members of all Caste and Community etc. participated. The people and local authorities expressed their sincere gratitude and appreciations for the mountainous contribution made by RAF and CRPF as a whole for the help rendered to the people of Gujarat at the time they needed most.

It is pertinent to mention here that constant, effective and proper co-ordination maintained

continuously with Holland Medical Staff, South Korian Medical Staff and other NGO Medical Staff at Anjar and Ukrainian mobile Hospital Staff at Bhachau so as to ensure timely medical cover to all, those seriously injured earth quake victims. A small function was also organised on 25th Feb. 2001 evening at Dett. HQ 102 Bn RAF at Bhachau regarding exchange of Insignia between Ukarainian Rescue and Relief staff and RAF and also to express mutual gratitude for the services rendered to mankind.

Acclaimed admirations and appreciations have come in from the public in particular and civil authorities as well as NGOs for the dedicated and selfless services that the Force personnel rendered to humanity and mankind in general. RAF/CRPF has not only conquered earthquake but the hearts of the people of Gujarat.

CRPF Kills L-e-T Chief in Srinagar

Talias Salahuddin, the Chief Operational Commander of Lakshar-e-Toiba (Valley) was killed by CRPF alongwith SOG and troops of 6 Sikh regiment in an encounter near Nagaon, Srinagar on March 28, 2001.

In Jammu & Kashmir, during area domination duty, CRPF alongwith SOG and troops of 6 Sikh regiment was fired upon by three militants who were hiding in a nearby building. The fire was duly retaliated by the Force. In the exchange of its fire one militant was killed while other two managed to escape taking advantage of congested locality and bylanes. Later the

killed militant was identified as Tariq alias Salahuddin alias Abdul Rehman, a resident of Pakistan and also the Chief Operational Commander of LET. One pistol and one wireless set were recovered from the slain militant.

17 NLFT Extremists Surrender



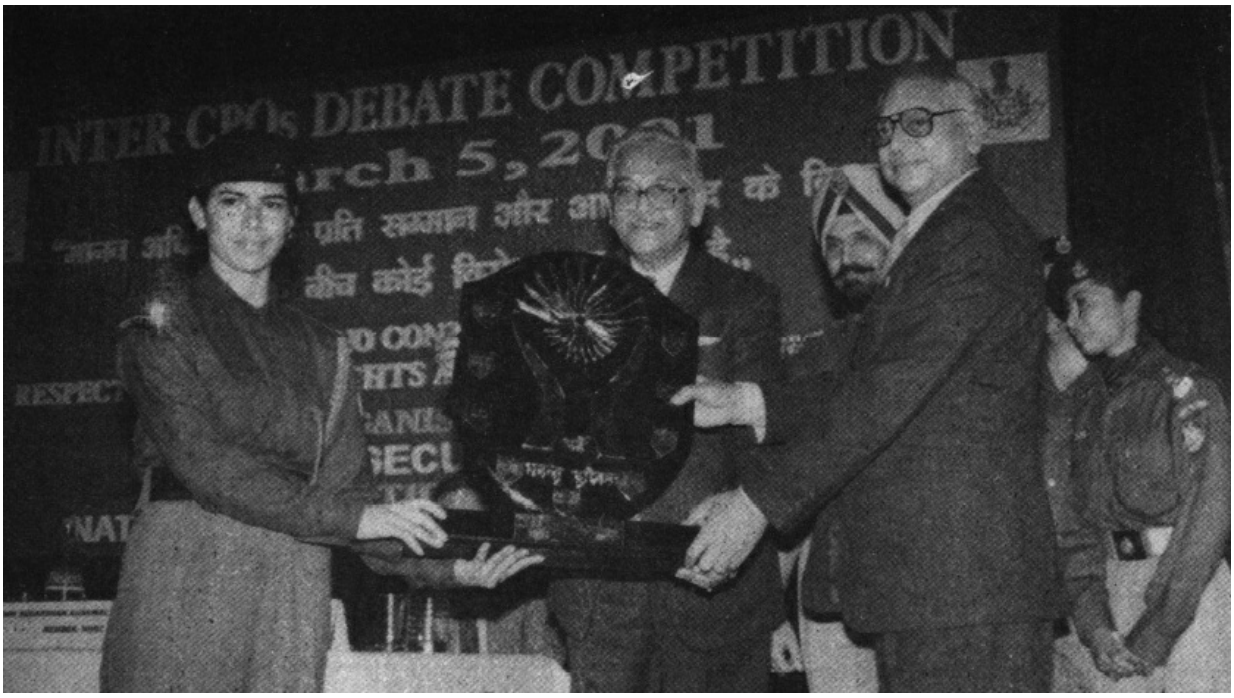
Shri Vageesh Mishra, IGP (Ops), Tripura checking the arms/ammns handed over by surrendered militants in Tripura

In a major development, seven-teen extremists belonging to National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) outfit surrendered before Shri Vageesh Mishra, IGP, CRPF Tripura on Feb. 22, 2001 at 2nd

Battalion CRPF location Narsingh garh, Agartala. They have also surrendered huge number of arms/ ammunitions which include 7 Country made gun, 2 country made pistol, one .38 revolver, 3 HE grenades, 15.9 mm ammunitions and other incriminating documents.

Earlier also 3 militants of NLFT outfit had surrendered before the then IGP, CRPF Tripura Shri George C. Podipara on 9th December, 2000 at Agartala.

CRPF BAGS OVERALL CHAMPIONSHIP IN HR DEBATE



Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF receiving the Trophy from Justice J.S. Verma, Chairman, NHRC

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) wrested the overall Dhampionship Trophy for the second consecutive year in the debate competition on Human Rights organised in New Delhi on March 5, 2001 under the aegis of National Human Rights Commission. Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF received the trophy from Justice J.S. Verma, Chairman, NHRC in a colourful function held at India International Centre, New Delhi.

CRPF won three prizes in the said debate competition. Constable (Mahila) Babli Khanam won first prize in Hindi whereas Asstt. Commandant Miss S. Kurup stood second in English and Constable (Mahila) Mina Saini third in Hindi.

Seven teams comprising of 28 Officers and men from various CPOs participated in the debate.

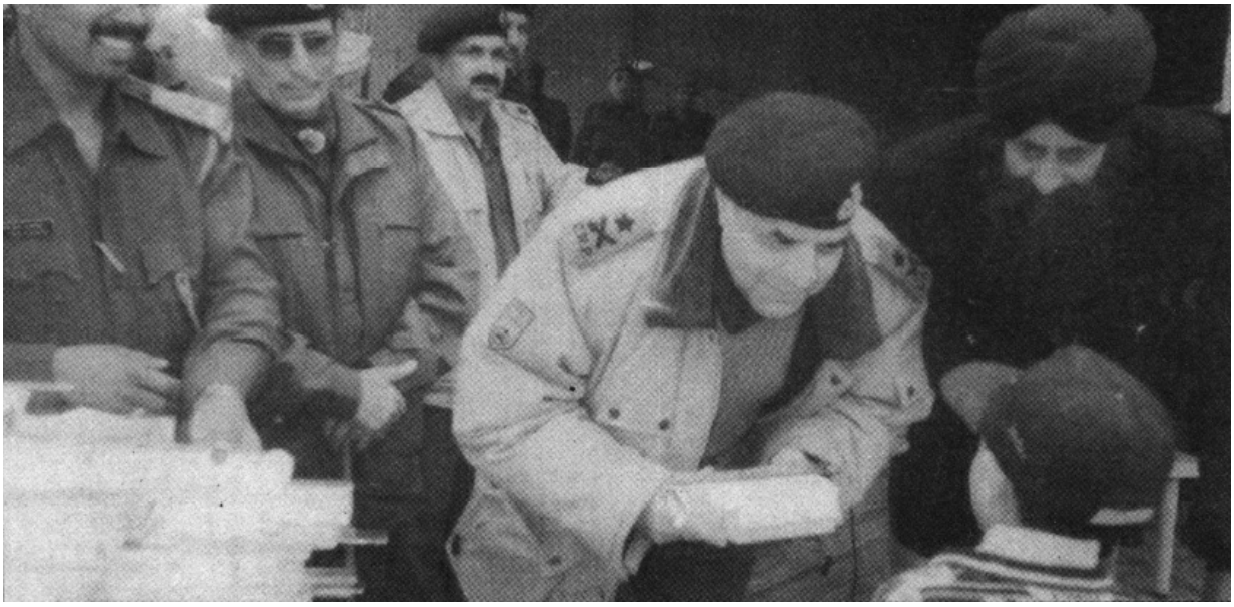
Prime Minister’s Silver Cup Essay Competition

Shri Giridhari Nayak, Deputy Director of the S.V.R National Police Academy, Hyderabad has intimated that the prize money of the Prime Minister’s Silver Cup Essay Competition being held every year has been enhanced.

As indicated by him in a letter that the prize money has been increased

from the existing Rs. 5,000/-, 3,000/-, Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 10,000, Rs. 6,000/- and Rs. 4,000/- to the First, Second and Third prizes respectively for the competition from the year 2001 onwards.

CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME BY 66 BN CRPF



Shri RC. Joshi, IGP (Ops), CRPF, Srinagar giving away writing materials to the School children of Government Girls Middle School Drangbal

Under Civic Action Programme in Kashmir Valley 66 Bn, CRPF, has renovated Government Girls Middle School, Drangbal, Pampore Pulwama District. Three rooms which were initially having only plinth were constructed at the cost of Rs. 14,687/- under the close supervision of unit officers. On Dec. 15, 2000, a programme was organised to formally handover this portion of School to the Principal of above school in the presence of other education authorities of District. The function was presided over by Shri PC.

Joshi, IGP (Ops), CRPF Srinagar and attended by locals besides many civil and CRPF senior officers. During function writing materials to .200 school children were also distributed by Shri Joshi.

INDIAN AIRLINES OFFERS 75% DISCOUNT TO MEDAL RECIPIENTS

The Police personnel who are recipients of President's Police Medal for Gallantry/Police Medal for Gallantry (serving or retirees) are entitled to 75% concession on journeys to be undertaken by them in Economy Class on domestic Sectors and for that purpose the concessional tickets will be issued by the Indian Airlines on verification of the Identity Card issued by MHA. The details of the Identity Card will require to be indicated while obtaining concessional tickets on the prescribed format. The Application Form may be accompanied by two copies of passport size photographs (attested on backside) alongwith 3 specimen signatures of the awardee duly attested by an authorised officer.

SUBTLE IS THE PATH OF LOVE

If you love, you are sensitive, you have feeling not for yourself but for other persons. Your whole being is like a veena playing one note and holding the note. Just one string one note. That is the subtlety of love, and it is so sensitive, so filled with understanding, so filled with feeling. One glance, one move of the head and you understand, You are sensitive. You know what the beloved is feeling. You know what the reaction is. That subtleness is there, waiting to serve.

This state is very rare because the ego has to drop. We may want to be like that but there is a little devil in us that says "Why should I" ? It is time he did something. "It is always there, and if we are aware, we will see that it is very difficult to surrender."

But we must have the idea of what love is all about. It is said that you must always have a star ahead of you. Hitch your wagon to a star to surrender. "That is where I want to get". Then put your total into it.

So deep within your being, you must go into what total love is all about; the sensitivity of total love, the fitness of it. It is a subtle sensitivity to the harmony of the whole, a subtle sensitivity of feeling of others.

Awareness is there all the time, of total giving, of total ahimsa; non violence in thought, word and deed. That is love. That is the love Kabir had.

P.S. Nambiason

STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THE "CRPF SAMACHAR"

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I, D.G. Mohapatra hereby declare that the particulars given above

are true to the best of my knowledge & belief.

Date : April 30, 2001

Sd/-
D.G. Mohapatra
Signature of Publisher

Releasing Your Potential

—T.G.L. Iyer

Psychologists tell us that the most dangerous human emotion is self-pity. The most helpful emotion is self-value. Self pity inhibits creativity and productivity. It is like driving a car with one foot on the brake and the other foot on the accelerator which means status quo. In the process, a tremendous amount of energy and potential is lost. The following strategies may help to develop our potential and accept change as a satisfying challenge (1). We must learn to see the big picture. We can very well choose to live in a cave or build a mansion with a wonderful view of a lawn, lake or a snowcapped mountain.This only means that we should look at the sum-total of our successes and failures; not just at the picture where we are to-day. We must have a broad perspective of all we have done and not one isolated incident. Each one of us has ambitions. We have worked hard to achieve them. We have made our contributions; enjoyed the sweet taste of success and felt miserable at failures. We have to judge ourselves with a sense of history and not by the present moment alone.

Although we may have been in a cave, it does not mean that we are denied the sunshine, the stars and the colourful rainbow at the end of which there is invariably the pot of gold. We have to view life as a whole and not in fragments and segments. The big picture of life should tell us whether we have lived our life fully or not. There is the story of a farmer who was walking around his farm when he saw a small glass jug. Out of curiosity, he introduced a young pumpkin vine (Creeper) through the neck of the glass jar. The Vine began to grow inside until one day a tiny pumpkin appeared. The Pumpkin grew until it became as large as the jug itself. Our life can be like the tiny pumpkin in the glass jug or we can grow to become a large

pumpkin in the open vine-yard. It is our own choice.

People who see themselves as failures will usually behave in ways to fail, no matter what the opportunities are to succeed? Those who see themselves as unlucky consistently prove their bad luck to confirm their failure. The picture we paint could be a barrier standing between that we can accomplish and what we don't accomplish. In fact, we are all painters with the paint-tray on the left palm and the brush on the right. We can paint heaven and in we can go, or paint hell and in we go. Most of the time we underestimate our potential. The famous plastic surgeon and author Dr. Maxwell Maltz said : "One is never too young or too old to change the self-image. It is never too late to start a more productive and creative life".

Recently, I wished an elderly gentleman in the garden "Good Morning Sir, How are you doing ?". He looked at me, smiled and said: "Look, everyday is a good day. If you think of the Lord, everyday is Diwali, Christmas or New Year. It is your attitude to see the big picture". I know of a Professor who had Cancer. He refused to think that he was a patient; that his time was short. His faith and hope carried him from one day to another. He believed that the biggest mistake people make was giving up in despair. Adversity is also an experience. The Professor said that if anything is easy in this world, it probably is not worthwhile : The prayer of St. Francis of Assissi reads : "Where there is doubt, let me sow faith; where there is despair, let me sow hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, let it be joy".

The second strategy is internationalizing the belief that we have more power than we ever use. Call it whatever you wish. Each one of us has more skill, strength, power, energy, wisdom than we imagine. The important thing in life is not what we have, but what we do with what we have. Once I saw a cartoon that pictured two people walking in a ditch that' came up to their shoulders. The person in front turned around to the person following him and said: "Yes, I know that we are in a rut, but it is very comfortable. It gives us stability and security". The point is that if we do the same thing tomorrow as we are doing today, we can definitely predict the results. It will be the same. You can call it stability.

The tragedy of life is not death but what dies inside us when we are alive. It is like the saying "Died at twenty and buried at eighty". Well, yesterday was a cancelled cheque; Tomorrow is a promissory note; today is ready cash

and therefore, use it. If you don't like what you are today, you can change through some learning. Unless you try to do something beyond what you have already mastered, you will never grow. Do you know the famous failures who mastered life ? F.W. Woolworth the owner of a chain of stores was a liftman. Marconi, the inventor of Radio was reprimanded by his father for wasting his time experimenting with the Radio. Thomas Edison was at the bottom of his class in school. His teachers called him stupid. He acquired a thousand inventions and patents to his credit. Alexander Graham Bell came with a proposal to Mark Twain with a contraption which he called the Telephone. He wanted a financier. Twain rejected his proposal. He was tried by a court of law for cheating people with ideas which won't work. He is the celebrated inventor of the Telephone. Likewise, Henry Ford, Gillettes started from small beginnings and became famous only because they believed that they had more power than they ever used. Dhirubhai Ambani rose from a Petrol-Pump attendent to make Reliance a household name.

The third strategy is learning to accept stress and setbacks. The saying is "Every setback is a comeback". The story of weight-lifter Malleswari is a shining example. Critics said that she was too fat, easy-going and had no killer instinct. She won a Bronze Medal, the only medal for India at the Sydney Olympics. Sadhu Sundar Singh a Hindu got converted to Christianity and became a Missionary. One afternoon, he was walking with a Buddhist monk through the Himalayas. It was getting dark and the temperature was steeply falling. When they were near a river, they heard a cry for help, obviously from a man who had fallen from the 'cliff'. The monk said: "Let us not stop God has brought this fate to this man. If we don't hurry we will freeze to death". Sadhu said that he has to help the man in distress.The Buddhist Monk walked away towards the Monastery. Sadhu climbed down from the cliff and saw an injured man with a broken leg. Utilising his blanket, he made a sling and tied the injured man on to his back. Utilising all his pwoer he pushed himself ahead with the injured, although snow was falling by that time. After a strenuous march of a few hours he could see the lights of the Monastery ahead. When he was nearing the Monastery, he stumbled on something and when he removed the snow, it was the deadbody of the Monk who was frozen to death. Later, Sadhu Sunder Singh was asked : "What is the most difficult task in life?" The Sadhu replied: "To have no burden to carry". In fact, the Sadhu was saved

because of the body warmth given by the injured while he was carrying him.

The fourth strategy is utilising time constructively. Each one of us has 24 hrs in a day at our disposal; nothing more, nothing less. Time management is a skill. I once saw the following quote on the desk of an employee " I am going to stop putting things off. I will start from Tomorrow" Another cartoon in a newspaper said "Never put off till tomorrow what you can avoid altogether" Well, tomorrow will never come. The fifth strategy is to motivate yourself into positive action. A daily motto could be "Let us make today the best of all days". Thomas Huxley wrote: "The most valuable trait you can aquire is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not". You can succeed in life only if you are a man of action.

The sixth strategy is to set and achieve goals. You have to write down goals and set a timeframe to achieve them. Hooker T Washington once said: "I have learnt that success is to be measured not so much by the position one has reached, as by the obstacles which have been overcome while trying to succeed". By setting goals, our work becomes more enjoyable. We feel better about ourselves as we are able to utilise our talents and time effectively. The seventh strategy is to communicate effectively with yourself and others. The most important conversation we should have everyday should be with ourselves. Self-talk helps in talking our way through life.

The last strategy is to negotiate with circumstances as they come along. You can have a plan but let it not be rigid. Then you can modify it, make it better and workable. We should have the flexibility to flow with the tide. We cannot control circumstances but we can negotiate. The secret formula recommended by an expert was a) Move b) keep moving c) Coax someone to accompany you. When you have company; you keep moving, and there is possibility of reaching a destination". An Irish Prayer says: "May the road rise up to meet you; may the winds be always at your back; may the sunshine warm up your face; may the rains fall after you reach home; may you be in good company and who could be better than God if he is with you ?"

Health Mela in GC Bhubaneswar

A Health Mela for children from the age group of one month to 18 years was

organised in the Group Centre Hospital, CRPF, Bhubaneswar on Feb. 25, 2001. Team of doctors from different speciality were invited from SCB Medical College Hospital, Cuttack and Institute of Health Science, Bhubaneswar. The following number of cases/checkups were carried put by the Team of doctors : (1) Pediatric : 465 (2) Dental: 50, (3) Vaccination Hepatitis 'B' : 65 and Mentally Retarded and Communication/Speech disorders : 30

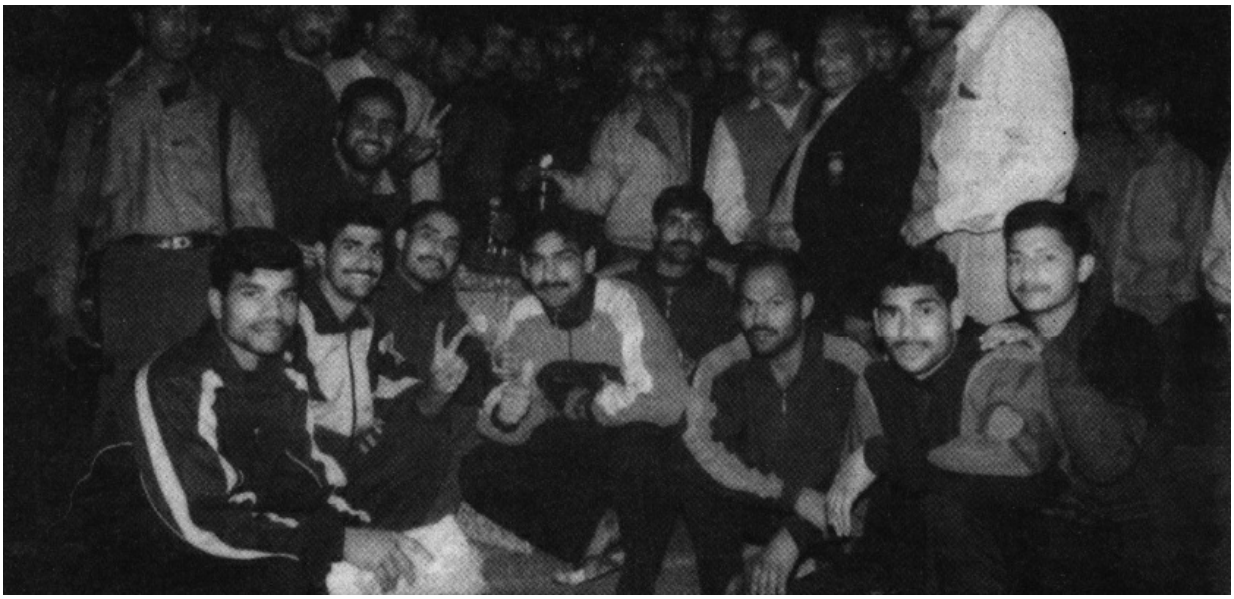
During the course of Mela, approximate 2000 parents with their children residing inside the campus as well as outside the camp attended the mela for concept recreation and medical checkup of their children. The children from Kendriya Vidyalaya and Montessori installed stalls for the entertainment of the attended children. Shri Soumya Ranjan Pattnaik Editor and Managing Director Eastern media Bhubaneswar inaugurated the Health Mela.

GOOD WORK DONE BY 122 BN

A Class room was constructed by this Unit, under Civic action programme for Government Middle School at Chararipora, District-Budgam (J&K) for which fund was provided by the IGP (Ops), CRPF, Srinagar. The Hall was formally inaugurated by Shri P.C. Joshi, IGP (Ops), CRPF, Srinagar, and handed over to the School authorities on March 3, 2001.

FEATS OF CRPF SPORTSPERSONS

Feats of CRPF sportspersons under the Coaching of National Coach Sh. Amar Singh A/C, the Central Kabaddi Team won the following tournaments (1) Late Banke Bihari memorial All India Kabaddi Tournament held at Indore (MP) wef. Jan. 13, 2001 to Jan 16, 2001 defeating CISF. (2) Delhi State Kabaddi Championship held at Tekhand wef Jan 19, 2001 to Jan 21, 2001 defeating ITBR (3) All India Kabaddi Tournament organised by Jagruti Club Bhal Kheri Neemuch defeating MP Police.

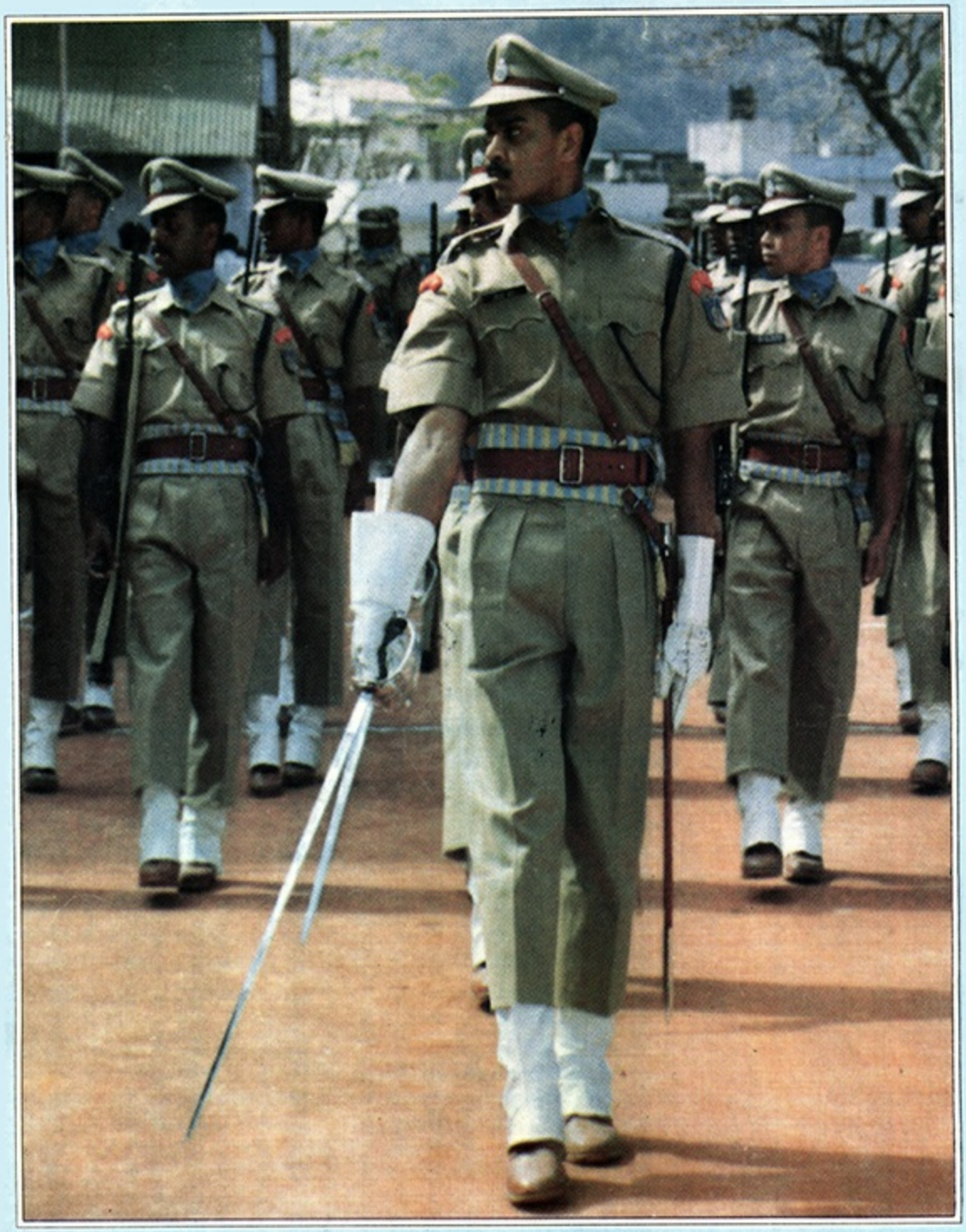


CRPF Kabaddi team which won several tournaments recently



CRPF Divers in action during All India Police Aquatic Meet held at Aurangabad

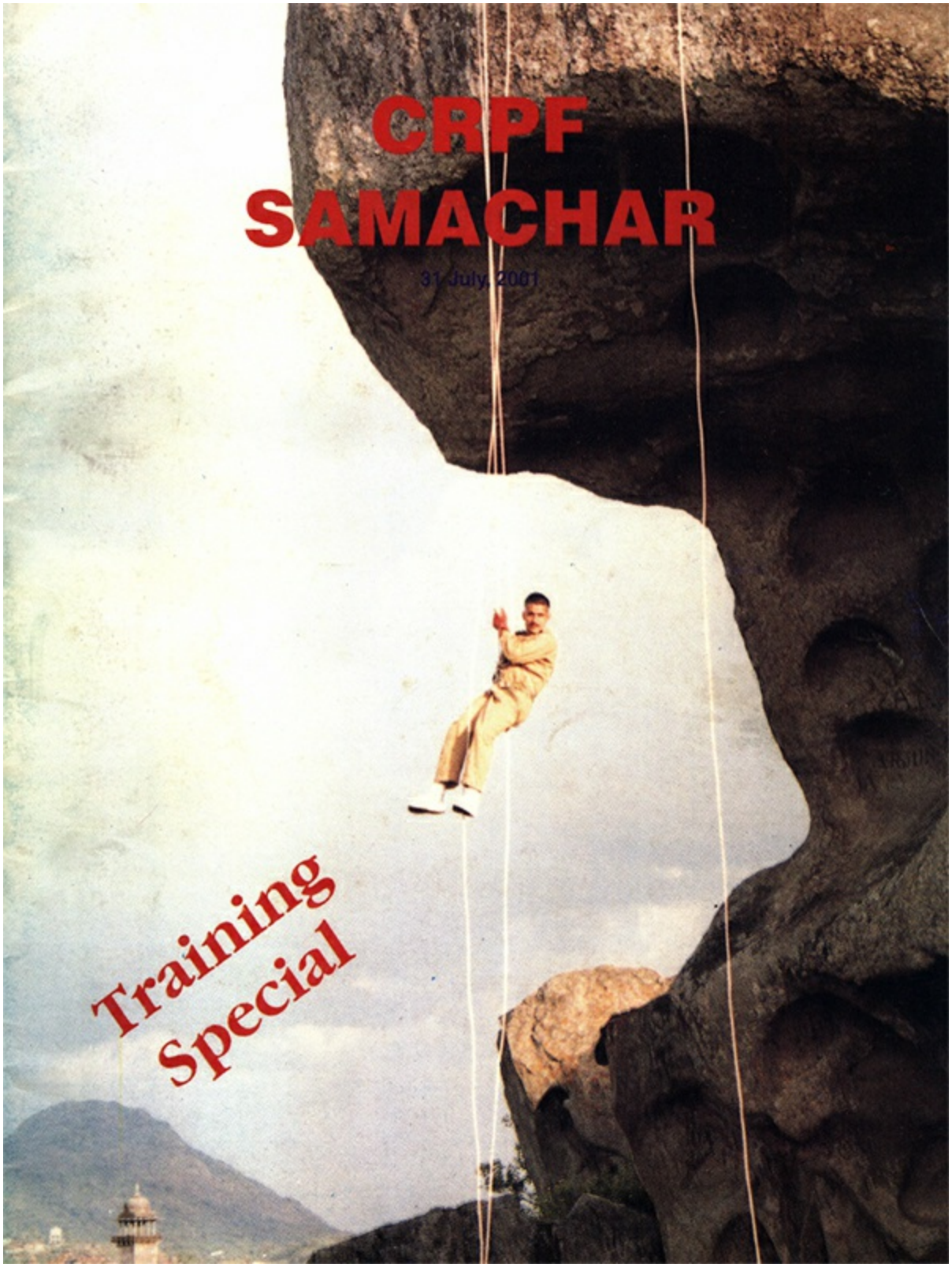
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Passing out parade of DAGO's at ISA Mt. Abu

CRPF SAMACHAR

31 July, 2001



Training Special



Shri Manik Sarkar, Chief Minister of Tripura paying homage to Martyrs of CRPF at TAC HQrs, 2nd Bn, CRPF, Gandachera



DG CRPF, Dr. Trinath Mishra congratulating sportspersons who won 17 gold, 7 silver and 4 bronze

medals in the World Police and Fire Games held at Indianapolis, USA during June 2001

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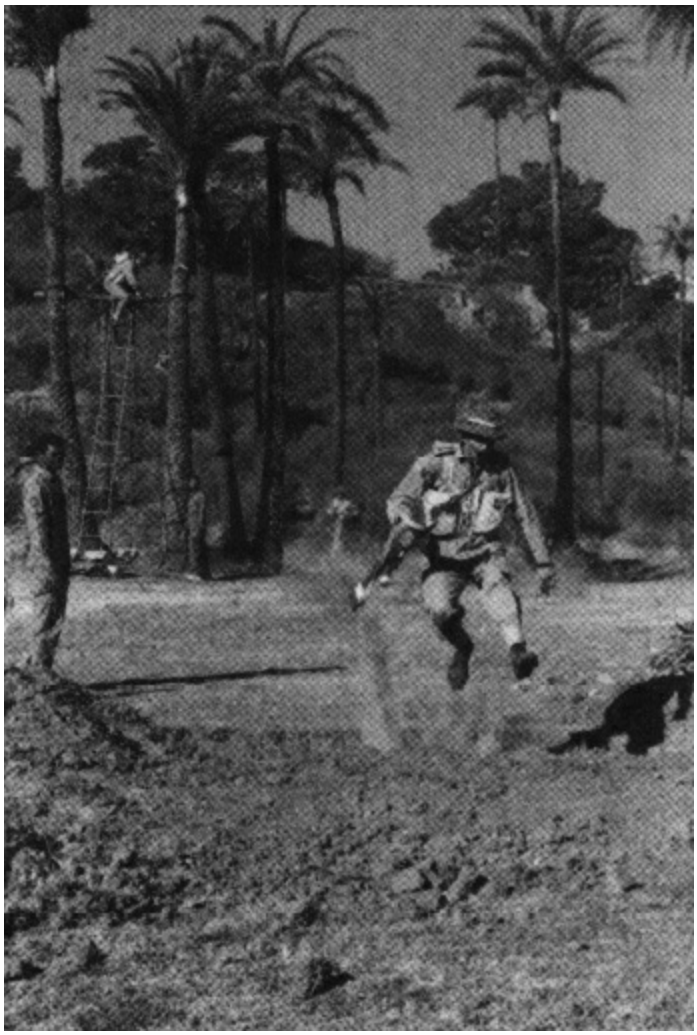
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From Director general's Desk

The main subject of this year's Training Workshop is "Management of Change". The world is moving very fast. Political, social, economic situations are changing and developing at a very fast pace. In fact the aphorism 'Change is the only constant' has been proved to be fully true. These changes have made a great impact on internal security environment - our prime concern. Hence we have to revise our systems accordingly.

Training is the best means to meet this challenge effectively. It has to be made relevant, effective and meaningful. All the major aspects of training - knowledge, skills and attitude, have to be reoriented to optimise the capability of our Force. New strategies and tactics need to be evolve.

I hope that interaction among senior training managers in this workshop would be able to formulate directives in this direction.

I wish it all success.

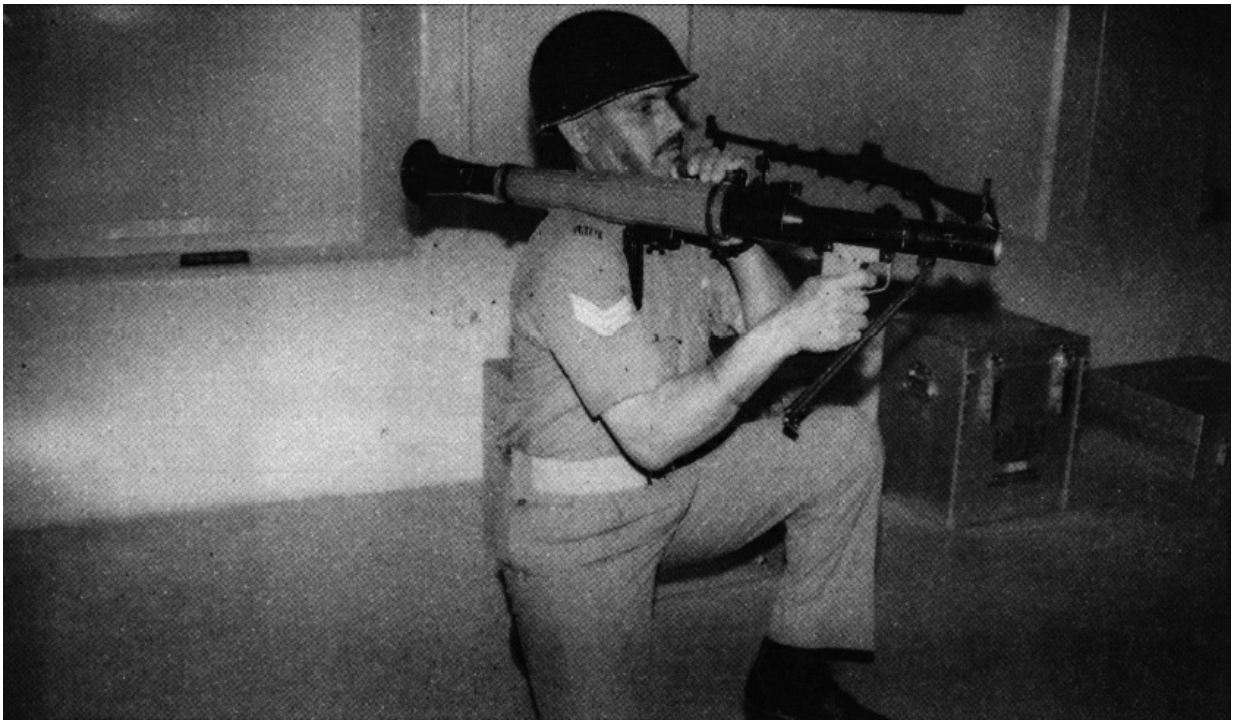
(Dr. Trinath Mishra)
Director General

New Delhi

18 July, 2001

Training in CRPF — New Dimensions

—K.T.D. Singh, IGP (Training)



A WT Instructor at a captured Rocket Launcher

The training needs of CRPF have assumed new dimensions. With the mantle of counter-insurgency Force adoring its shoulders, the task for training and equipping the personnel as a body of professionals for achieving the organisational goals has acquired utmost importance. The ever increasing involvement of CRPF in fighting insurgency and terrorism, recent attacks by suicide squads on SF camps, extensive use of lEDs and spread of violence in new areas are exerting tremendous pressure on the Force. With over 80% of deployment in most sensitive and insurgency/militancy affected areas having no uncommitted reserves and with frequent incidents necessitating additional requirement of forces at short notice, has resulted in undesirable disruptions in regular training programmes of sub units. Variety of tasks, uncertain deployment and unfamiliar terrain, demand operational preparedness of a very high order.

Since long the need for restructuring and streamlining training to suit our present day field requirements has been felt. Many new weapon systems

like 5.56 Insas, CGRL and AGL are being inducted in the Force. Therefore, it is imperative to train our personnel on the use of these weapon systems. In the year 2000-2001 there has been deliberate effort to improve field training of the Force.

Apart from basic training and in-service courses like Weapons and Tactics, Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism Courses conducted in Training institutions, it was decided to withdraw one coy each from Bns to carry out rotational training for two months thereby covering all the six companies of a Bn. within a span of one year. Similarly on induction in extremist affected areas, the troops have to undergo 'pre-induction' training for six weeks. During the training emphasis is laid on developing physical endurance, long range patrolling, cross country movement, map reading and navigation alongwith sharpening of basic skills of individuals. Pre-induction and rotational training syllabi have been revised to make them more practical and job oriented. Day and night exercises on various counter insurgency operations have also been included as part of this training. It has also been possible to train 10 coys in J&K and 2 coys in the NE in CI Ops with Corps Battle Schools of Army. Considering the disturbed conditions, it has now been decided to move training coys out of J&K and North-Eastern States to locations where they can train unhindered with better facilities. This should bring in qualitative improvement in our standard.



Rock climbing also a part of training curriculum

Another important field which has been engaging attention is two sided

coy level training exercise with simulated field conditions in insurgency affected States. Exercise 'AMAN' was the first of its kind conducted in December 2000 followed by exercise 'Prahar' in February 2001 where Infantry Weapons Effect Simulator System (IWESS) was used to evaluate the success of operations. The lessons learnt in these exercises which were conducted by CTC-I and CTC-III respectively have been circulated throughout the Force. Battalion level exercises of similar nature are being planned in the last quarter of 2001.

Modernisation of training is an important aspect which has been given top priority. In this direction the Force has acquired 4 additional Small Arms Training Simulator (SATS) and 5 IWESS in addition to other modern training aids in different training institutions of the Force. The selection system of instructors has also been streamlined and training material revised. All these steps have helped in raising the standard of training in various training institutions. Efforts have also been made to improve training facilities at common training centres identified for rotational training in Sectors. This is, however, a continuous process and every year additional facilities should be added to make these centres well equipped for training of the Force.

We are also called upon to train the personnel from other Police Organisations in the Country. Last year, training was imparted to 249 personnel of Gujarat Police and 30 personnel from Orissa Police in Flood Relief and Rescue Operation. 60 Drivers of IB have been trained at CTC-I. 795 RPF personnel have also been trained at RTC-I in specialised subjects.

In order to further enhance our instructional capability, seats are being obtained in Army Training institutions. As against 101 seats in 1999, 202 seats have been utilised on various Army training courses during 2000. Most of the Army trained instructors are being utilised in our training institutions.

In the year 2000, Compulsory Promotional Courses have been introduced for all officers of the Force and effort is on to provide opportunity to all ranks to upgrade their knowledge base and professional capability. We hope that with the combined efforts of the Training institutions and the Field commanders, who have the ultimate responsibility of training their troops for accomplishing the operational tasks and for their effective performance, it will be possible to take a leap forward towards achievement of our goals.

Collective Training at Unit and Sub-Unit Level

—Brig (Retd.) Govindji Mishra, VSM, DIG (Training)

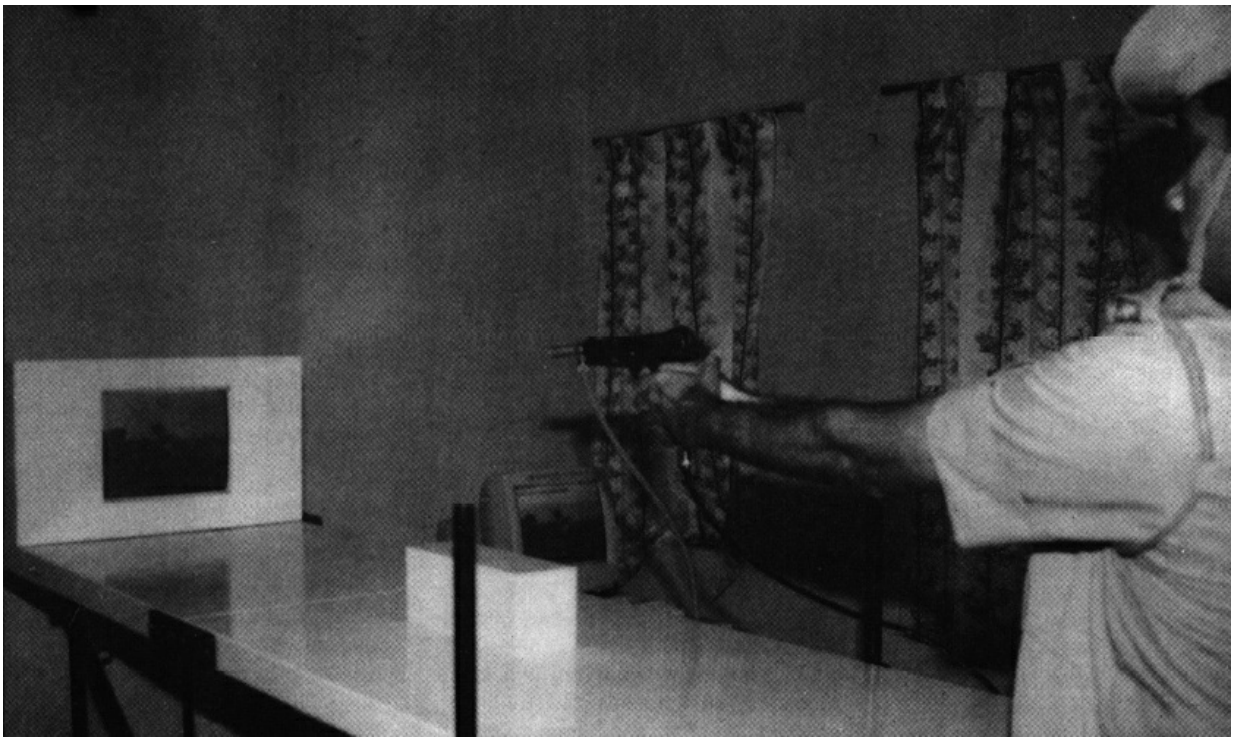
The internal security scenario in the country has remained volatile and the situation is not likely to improve in foreseeable future. The Pakistan sponsored Low Intensity Conflict in J&K, ethnic problems of North East exploited by enemical powers, class and caste conflict in other parts of the country, industrial and labour unrests are all likely to be fully exploited to create political unrest and exert pressure on Law and Order machinery of the Country. The Kargil conflict has demonstrated the need for Armed Forces to be always prepared to face any external aggression and their involvement in dealing with internal security problems has come under tremendous criticism. It will, therefore, be the responsibility of Central Para Military Forces to fight all kinds of terrorism, insurgency and maintain Law and Order; the Central Reserve Police Force being the major component. Fighting terrorism and insurgency is not new to the Force. However, major part of the Force has remained committed to anti-insurgency operations which are mainly protective and defensive in nature. To eliminate insurgency, the armed wing of such movements have to be dealt offensively to eliminate them and restore confidence of the people. The Force, therefore, is required to train in counter insurgency involving offensive operations at Sub-Unit and Unit level.

Aim : The aim of the article is to outline in brief, the training methodology for Unit and Sub-Unit level collective training in counter insurgency operations.

Collective Training : Counter insurgency operations are basically small scale operations involving one or more Sub Units commanded by a Unit or a formation Commander where troops of more than one Unit are involved. For success of such an operation Units and Sub-Units have to train collectively so as to understand various drills and procedures involved in the execution, know each other’s strength and weakness and develop understanding to work during critical stages of operation. For this purpose collective training in realistic operational setting is essential. The collective training should be carried out in following two stages :-



DAGO's during the course of their training



Using modern aids in training

Stage-1 .Training of Commanders to include planning, coordination, direction and spontaneous reaction during the execution of operation. This is

mainly done through sand model discussion, map exercise cum wargame and tactical exercise without troops (TEWT). While commanders are being exercised, troops carry out individual training and practice various battle drills to tone-up their skills.

Stage-2 : Collective training exercise with simulated insurgent conditions, where the complete Unit/Sub Unit under their respective Commanders are exercised in various tactical operations. During this stage proper assessment is essential through a control and umpire staff to highlight the strength and weaknesses of the Unit and suggest remedial measures.

From the above, it will be observed that following activities should form part of collective training :- (a) Sand Model Discussion, (b) Tactical Exercises without Troops, (c) Exercise with troops.

Sand Model Discussion : Sand model discussion is conducted indoor within the campus of a Unit/formation or training institution where the terrain is depicted on the model prepared with the help of map or sketch of the area with suitable scale. The participants are issued with narrative(s) depicting general situation in the area with detailed requirements of various operational situations which are to be planned and subsequently discussed on the model. Participants are divided in number of groups/ syndicates, this may be based on Sub-Unit/Unit, to carry out detailed planning. Having carried out their planning syndicates are asked to submit their plans marked on a sketch with brief amplification notes before the conduct of discussion.

Any tactical situation can be tackled in number of ways. It will therefore be noticed that every syndicate will have different plan to carry out the same operation. The officer conducting the sand model should study all solutions, pick up good points and weaknesses of each plan and highlight them during the course of discussion. Each syndicate should be able to put up logical reasoning for their plan and at the end of the discussion it should be possible to arrive at the most workable plan. Whenever there are serious tactical errors, those should be pointed out by outlining the disadvantages.

The operational responsibility of a Unit may extend over a large area which may not be covered on one sand model of appropriate scale. Under such circumstances a large size sketch or map of entire area may be put up along with the sand model for meaningful discussion. With both these aids available, the movement plan may be discussed on the map/ enlargement

and detailed operational plan including movement of various parties from debussing area/RV on the sand model.

Having discussed various plans and requirements, some combat situation to test the reaction of various commanders may be included. This will generate quick thinking under battle conditions. It should be possible to discuss most of the counter insurgency operations during one sand model spread over one or two days, starting from establishment of a post in insurgency area, plan for intelligence collection and domination of the area, road opening and convoy protection. With the inflow of information in the form of intelligence reports, search and destroy missions, cordon and search of a village and raid on a hide out, all can be planned and discussed.

The discussion on any important operations should conform to the following : (a) Evaluation of insurgent activities, (b) Task analysis, (c) Likely options to carry out the tasks, (d)

Detailed discussion of one plan of action to include movement and time plan, deployment of troops and likely contingencies, (e) Combat situations related to the operation.

Tactical Exercise without Troops (TEWT) : TEsWT are conducted out door on a piece of ground where proposed operation is to be conducted. Unlike sand model discussion, generally only one type of operation can be discussed at one location. For example, cordon and search of a village can be discussed from a dominating location over looking the village and most of the surrounding areas.

For conduct of TEWT, recee and selection of ground, selection of vantage point or stand(s) from where discussion is to be conducted, approach route, means of transportation, distance from own location and other administrative details need to be considered. The exercise setting, requirements and groups for discussion may be organised on the similar lines as in the case of a sand model. However, syndicates should be given time to carry out recee of the ground before submitting their plans to the extent which may be feasible while planning actual operations. The plans are thereafter discussed on ground from suitable stands. This kind of instruction provides an opportunity to Commanders at various level to comprehend details of terrain and develop an eye for ground.

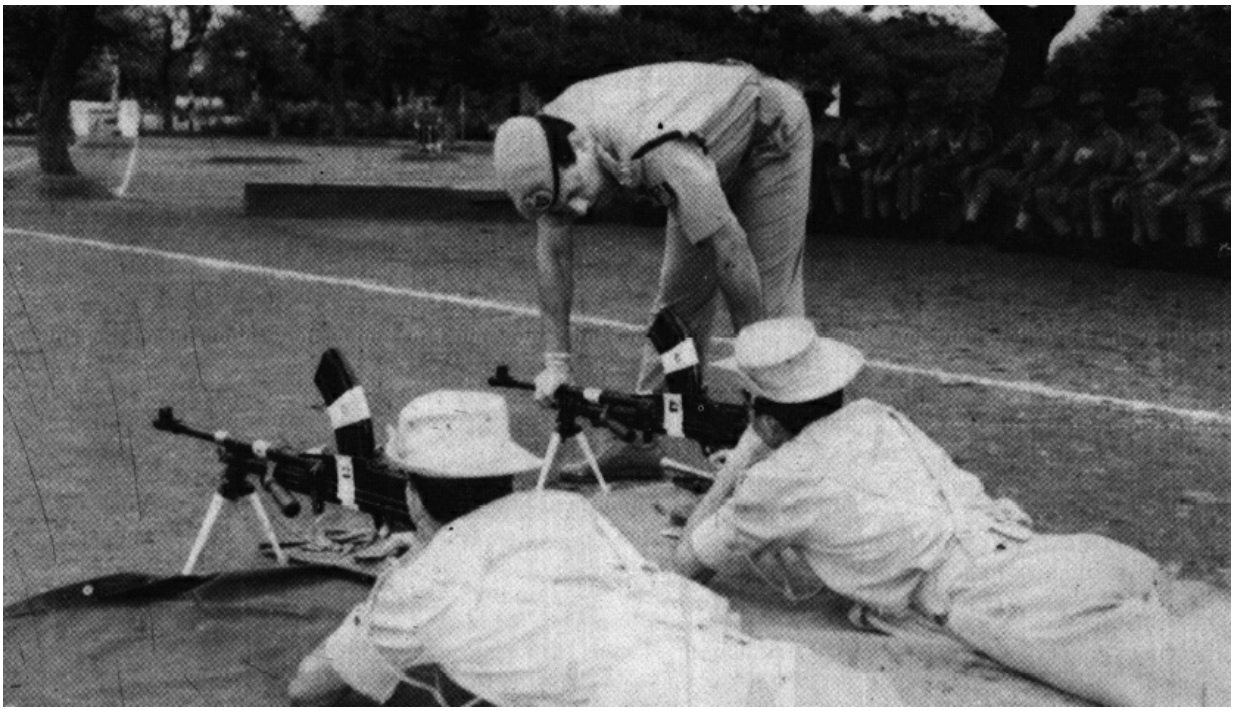
Exercise with Troops : The final stage of collective training is conduct of

exercise at Unit/formation level where number of Sub-Units are exercised to carry out their mission in realistic operational setting. These are normally controlled exercises where insurgents are controlled and their activities depicted with the help of demonstration troops. For successful conduct of exercise with troops following essentials should be kept in mind ;-

(a) The piece of ground selected for exercise should conform to the actual or likely area of operation of the Unit/ Sub-Unit.



Jungle Training in progress



LMG handling in W&T course

(b) Details of the militant activities should be realistic and they should not be made to look beyond their capabilities.

(c) Distances should be realistic and Commanders at all level should be allowed sufficient time for planning and other battle procedure without undue telescoping.

For conduct of the exercise following organisations will be needed:-

(a) *Control HQ :* This will be headed by the Director of the exercise with suitable staff and equipment including communications who will be responsible for selection of site, preparation and issue of exercise papers, coordination and conduct of exercise. They will also act as higher control and lower headquarters to feed information as applicable. A control room will be established in the exercise area which will be the nerve centre and control both exercise troops and enemy activities.

(b) *Umpire Staff :* Suitable umpires of appropriate rank and experience should be detailed at each level of command for observing various activities of Units/Sub-Units being exercised. They will also depict situations/feed information where actual insurgent activities can not be organised. At the end of the day umpire log should be filled and submitted to control HQ through

Chief Umpire.

(c) *Enemy :* In a two sided exercise, enemy (insurgent) activities are required to be created in a realistic manner. For this purpose an exercise enemy commander with adequate officers and troops with necessary communication and simulation ammunition should be organised. They will depict various activities as per schedule of events and as directed by control HQ.

Detailed general instructions and exercise setting giving overall situation in the area alongwith the task assigned to the exercise troops should be issued. Detailed sequence of events, outlining each activity of control HQ, exercise troops, simulation staff/enemy and umpires for each stage of exercise should be prepared well in advance for smooth conduct of exercise. In addition to umpires who would be monitoring each activity, senior commanders should visit to inspect deployment, listen to orders/briefings and observe execution of operations for proper assessment. At the end of the exercise a detailed summing up is essential to highlight strength and weaknesses and draw correct lessons.

Whereas individual training is essential to develop physical endurance, skill at arms and learn basic drills, the integration of individuals into team, Sub-Unit and Unit is equally important for required operational effectiveness. Collective training at Unit and Sub-Unit level, therefore, must form essential part of our training curriculam in the field. It is the collective effort of a Section, Platoon, Company and Battalion which will yield result while fighting insurgents offensively.

The New Trends in Training

—D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF



Handling of weapons - a regular feature in CRPF Training Curriculum

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/proxy war. The training programme based largely on the job requirement, are found to be inadequate to equip the armed police personnel to deal with the 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, dealing with communal disturbances, and general law and order problems they are now actively involved in military like operations against terrorists, insurgents extremists and other secessionists 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.

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 members 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 lEDs 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 Co-ordination, 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 (MP) in 1968 which was later shifted to Neemuch. The institution multiplied over the years. We have now three Central Training Colleges at Neemuch (MP), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) and Nanded (Maharashtra) and four Recruits

Training Centres located in different parts of the country. The Central Training Colleges organise basic, inservice 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 (MP), Avadi (Tamil Nadu), Pallipuram (Kerala) and Srinagar (J&K) organise basic and follow up training.

The Internal Security Academy came into being in 1972 at Mount Abu. This Academy imparts basic training to the directly appointed gazetted officers, run various in service courses, organises seminars on internal security for the officers of the Force as well as other Central and State Police Organisations. This apex training institution is constantly upgrading its training facilities and covering wider range of internal security issues.

Training is a planned process to modify attitude, knowledge, skill and behaviour etc. through learning to acquire effective performance in a 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 :-



Jawans under counter insurgency tracking



Obstacle crossing by HCs during a refresher course

The nature of duties of the Force 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, Andhra Pradesh and now Bihar. 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.

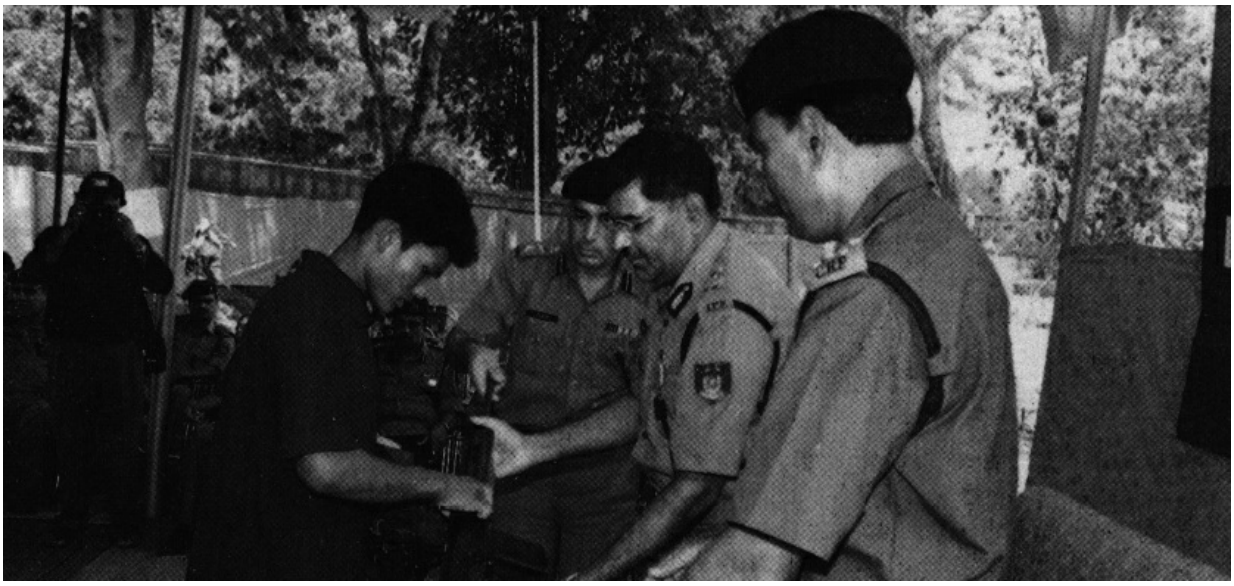
At present about 95% of the Force is deployed due to which the Force personnel are not getting adequate time for training, rest or recuperation. The force personnel need rest to recoup their physical and mental vibrance, so that they are in a fit state to be put through training. The rotational training, 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-th-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 a substitute 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 was organised at Neemuch, the birth place of CRPF in July ’99. The third seminar was also organised at Neemuch in July, 2000. The fourth seminar with new hope and aspirations is now being held in Neemuch in which the participants are expected to try to find out solutions to issues to make the training more relevant to the present requirement.

Profile and Training of Terrorists

—C.V. Mathew, Addl. DIGP (Training)



Due to sustained CI operation terrorists/insurgents come forward to lay down their weapons

CRPF has long association with fighting terrorism, earlier it was in Punjab and now the theatre of operation has shifted to J&K. 28 Battalions of the Force are committed in this task. This is besides other forces engaged similarly in the fight against terrorism.

In comparison, a very large force has been employed against relatively small number of terrorists. Inspite of such heavy levels of force deployment the terrorists have a free run. No doubt there are favourable factors that are aiding the terrorists in their depredations against the security forces and Government. A question always emerge about the capabilities of security forces in stemming the tide of terrorism. An anonymous Srilankan officer responded thus to a question about the success of the LTTE, “they fight to die, but we fight to live”. This statement underlines the sense of commitment of the LTTE and reflects on a lesser commitment on the part of the Srilankan forces.

Our operational successes or the lack of it in proportion to the levels of deployment merits an introspection.

Brief Profile of Terrorists : The terrorists are idealistically involved individuals, albeit their idealism is a half understood philosophy. They believe in their so called “Higher Cause” and seek no personal gains, but prestige and power for their collective cause. Not pliable to threats or inducements, they believe that the “higher cause’ guarantees a reward beyond this worldly life, therefore, do not fear death but it is treated as a path to glory

and reward. They appear normal, intelligent with a strong personality and are well trained professionals. Always well prepared and well disciplined to blind obedience to the cause.

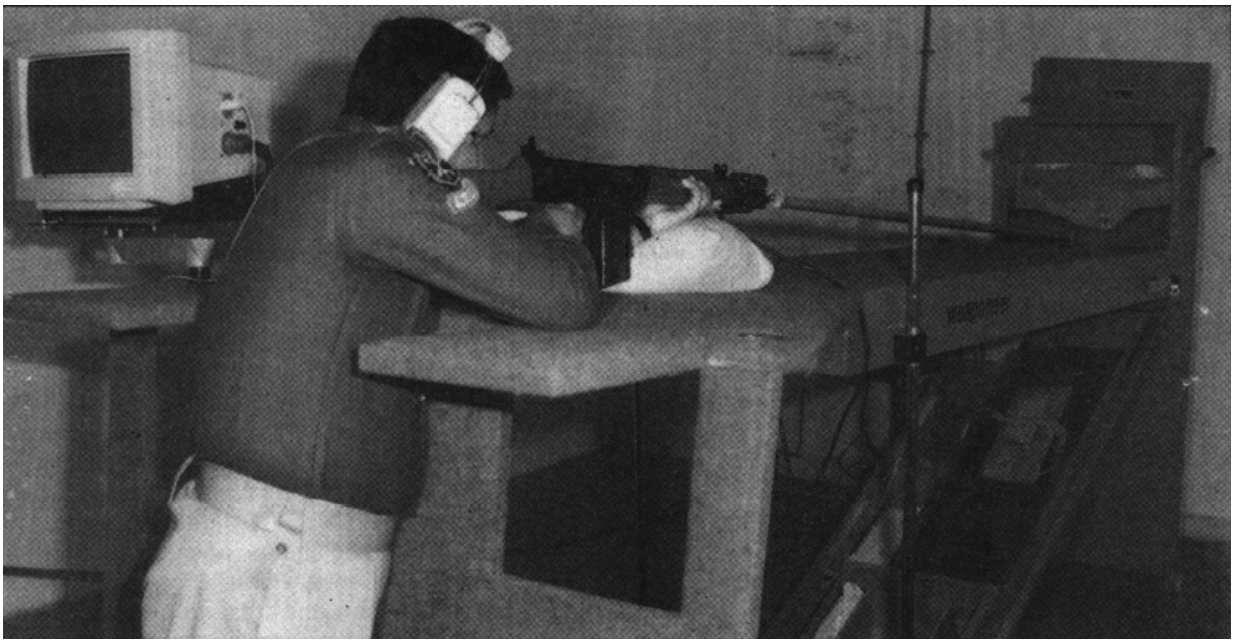
The terrorists seek the following characteristics in their cadre for success of their mission:-

Training of Terrorists : A prospective terrorist recruit is trained in tactics,

weapon training, musketry, lEDs, map reading, cryptology, photography, falsification of records and disguise.

The terrorists learn a wide variety of skills in their training camps, the activities are rigorous with an aim to gain proficiency. The training incorporates element of risk and realism. A brief review of some of the topics of training of terrorists would give an insight into the tactics they adopt in giving effect to their mission.

Arson and Bombings : This is the most popular weapon in the arsenal of terrorists. Approximately 50% of all terrorists actions involve bombings, therefore, it is one of the most important topics of training. They are trained to make improvised explosive devices of two types ***Incendiary*** and ***Blast fragmentation*** type. An array of techniques are taught to make use of the modern technology and chemical discoveries. That explains why the IED are different and complicated every time it is found.



Assassination and Ambush Techniques : Penetrating personal security system to kill at close hand and laying effective ambushes against security forces after studying their weaknesses assumes importance in terrorist training as effective employment of these techniques demoralises the Government and security forces and the ultimate fall out is loss of public confidence in the Government machinery.

Extortion, Bank Robberies and Kidnapping : The terrorist training courses teach ways and means to raise funds to sustain their "Cause". Techniques of extortion, methods of conducting bank robberies, kidnapping for ransom are taught in detail by experts.

Disguise Techniques, Clandestine Travel, Recruitment and Communications : Terrorist today undergo training in the same techniques while the intelligence and counter intelligence operatives use. Disguising oneself and travelling inconspicuously is taught in all its detail and varying methods. This also serves to give a slip to surveillance networks.

For induction of young blood and new talents, they are taught ***techniques of recruitment*** and how to filter counter intelligence penetration. Screening and selection of potential recruit is a vital talent for every successful terrorist group.

Terrorists are trained in advanced and sophisticated methods of communication and handling of advanced technology of communication.

Intelligence Collection and Counter Intelligence Methods : This aspect is given focussed attention in the training of terrorists and often the terrorists of today surpass the intelligence organisations in collection of intelligence and in utilising counter intelligence methods in denying intelligence. This also includes dissemination of misinformation to confuse their enemies and how to protect their organisation from infiltration by police, military and operatives of Government intelligence agencies.

The Weapon Skills : The terrorists are made proficient in the use of a variety of small arms both semi-automatics and automatic. Besides, they are also trained in the use of Rocket Launchers and surface to air missiles.

Their training process is quite comprehensive and formidable in its

potential for preparing proficient terrorist cadres.

The Lesson : The description of the training techniques of terrorists is by no means a eulogy of terrorists training but intended as a pointer to the reality that these are the attributes of the adversary we are faced with. The comprehensive and formidable training and the high motivation for the "high cause" perhaps make them daring enough to take on the security forces in their own fortified camps and protected areas.

By all counts the security forces have an edge over terrorists, still there is need to match the commitment and motivation of the terrorists in the task of protecting the unity and integrity of the Nation.

TRAINING MANAGEMENT AT ISA

—Rajendra Singh, DIGP

"Gyanen Sadhyate Shakti". that is power through knowledge is 1he guiding motto of the Internal Security Academy since 1st February 1975, the day it was founded. The Internal Security Academy aims, primarily, to train and prepare officers to achieve high standards of professional knowledge and skills, right attitudinal orientation, values and norms and a strong commitment to the people. The ISA quests for inspiring excellence in Training and Research, Mount Abu, the holy mountain retreat, which has an aural divinity in its surroundings is an ideal place for pursuit of learning. The outdoor activities and indoor programmes are the two essential components of training at ISA which can be pursued here, throughout the year.



A DAGO negotiating an urban climb

This is presently the reason why the Internal Security Academy, has been entrusted with the responsibilities such as: (a) to impart basic training to the Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers of CRPF, (b) to conduct in-service course modules for gazetted officers of CRPF, (c) to organise and conduct courses and seminars on issues related to Internal Security for State Police Officers, Executive magistrates and Officers of the Central Police

Organization, (d) to carryout research activities on matters concerning Internal Security, (e) to provide expertise on maintenance of Internal Security of the country; and (f) to act as a centre of excellence for the study of issues relating to the Internal Security of the country.

The Academy runs the courses such as :

Basic Courses : (i) Basic Course for DAGOs, (ii) Medical Officers Combatisation Course, (iii) SSCOs Familiarization Course and (iv) Newly promoted A/Cs Course.

Refresher Courses for CRPF Officers : (i) Senior Command Management Course, (ii) Middle Command Management Course, (iii) Junior Command Management Course, (iv) Re-orientation Course for Technical Officers and (v) Vertical interaction Course **or** Human Rights.

Internal Security Courses : (i) I.S. Course of Dy. S.P, (ii) I.S. Course for CPO A/Cs, (iii) I.S. Course for S.P/D.M., (iv) I.S. DIGP Seminar and (v) I.S, Vertical Interaction course for IPS officers.

Training, is essentially, a process to develop in the members of an organization, the required knowledge, skills, attitudes and habits that have been identified as necessary for the effective performance of their work so that the organization's aim and objectives are attained efficiently and effectively. To achieve this, the internal Security Academy emphasizes the crucial importance of the 'Systematic Approach' to training which can be summarized in the steps such as :



DAGOs - *during exercise*

Identifying Training Needs Based on Job Requirements : At ISA, the following attributes are sought to be activated in the trainees : (a) the knowledge relating to law, constitution, police sciences, departmental rules and procedures etc., (b) the attitudinal change to fit into the police ethos of service before self, protection of the weakest, and upholding what is right and legal, (c) the skills in handling equipment, weapons and preference in field craft and tactics which are prerequisites for outdoor activities and operational efficiency, (d) Physical Training provides the fuel for police job. Long hours of duty, working in difficult and inhospitable areas, dealing with outlaws and crowds call for tremendous physical health and stamina. Physical Training, drills, games and exercises are essential for developing the required physical standard in the trainees and (e) habits of obedience and *espirit-de-corps are* vital inputs for police job. Parade ground routines and group activities provide opportunities for developing this trait in the trainees.

Set Training Objectives : The training objectives are defined clearly and separately for the trainees and trainers and the training establishment.

Determine Training Strategies : While determining the training strategy, the emphasis is on two points, (a) training is a journey, not a destination; and (b) self acquired knowledge is likely to last longer than any other forms of

learning.

The trainers have to determine the best methods of transferring knowledge and skills to the trainees which can be through lectures, case-study, role play, exercise, participative methods etc. The strategies are so adopted that mid-course corrections are possible, if required.

Design and Planned Training : For effective implementation of training programmes, they are designed and planned in advance, taking into account the inputs to be provided, and by whom and how. Check sheets are made in advance based on detailed and block syllabus. The time-frame available for completing the training forms part of the planning of training programme.

Implementing the Training : The day to day training programme is carried out under close supervision of the training branch and includes ongoing evaluation of the programme, mid-course corrections, and surprise and periodical assessment of the performance of the trainees. One gazetted officer is invariably present with the trainees during the outdoor curriculum.

Evaluate Training : It is fundamental necessity for up-gradation of training input. Through the Principal, in weekly meeting, the “should know” and “could know” points for trainees are evaluated for both indoor and outdoor subjects. Through the daily briefings of both officers and staff, the training programme for the next day is tuned and lacunae removed. Feedback obtained from trainees as well as staff help streamline the training inputs.

Special Features of Training in ISA : With the fast growing unrest among various sections of the society often manifesting itself in outbreak of violence, the focus of police action is nowadays required on maintenance of Law and order. Considering this, the role of CRPF has expanded considerably and it is in great demand. Officers of CRPF are required to shoulder a wide spectrum of duties. Our officers and men are today actively involved in countering military like operation. The ISA is geared up to train the CRPF officers for meeting these challenges. It periodically carries out a review of the course profiles and syllabus of the various courses run by it to make training more job related. To maintain the interest of trainee officers, as well as trainers in the training efforts, innovations are resorted to.

After a detailed job analysis, the training of officers is decided broadly into two categories - basic and in-service.

The main aim of basic training of DAGOs is to convert a bright, young, untrained police officer into a professionally competent, morally sound and self-disciplined officer of the force. The emphasis is on the physical fitness, weapon-training, field craft and tactics, battle obstacles and assault course, handling and use of explosives & lEDs, Jungle training, night training, shooting skills, fire control orders, rock climbing, swimming, unarmed combat, RT procedure and map reading. The idea is to prepare them for actual operational conditions by removing the fear of bullet from their minds through an improvised battle inoculation exercise under actual field firing conditions. Professional inputs in various indoor subjects viz police sciences, law, man-management, computers, human-rights, values, teambuilding and time management are also imparted.

The In-service courses conducted at ISA aim at individual as well as collective training. The aim of individual training is to make each officer more proficient in his professional requirements so that he is able to carryout his allotted tasks more effectively. The refresher courses conducted at ISA, covering selected subjects, have proved to be useful in promoting professionalism among the officers to handle challenging situations. The senior, middle and junior command management course apprise the faculty of the field situation which help modify the training efforts.

Collective training is imparted through group activities especially outdoor training module which covers outdoor exercises like patrolling, ambush, raid, cordon and search, combing operations in urban areas with special emphasis on house clearing drills and exercises in which tasks are allotted on section, platoon or coy levels. The aim of such collective training is that the process set into motion during the individual training is systematically carried out to its logical conclusion and the knowledge, techniques and skills learnt are practiced by officers as a team.

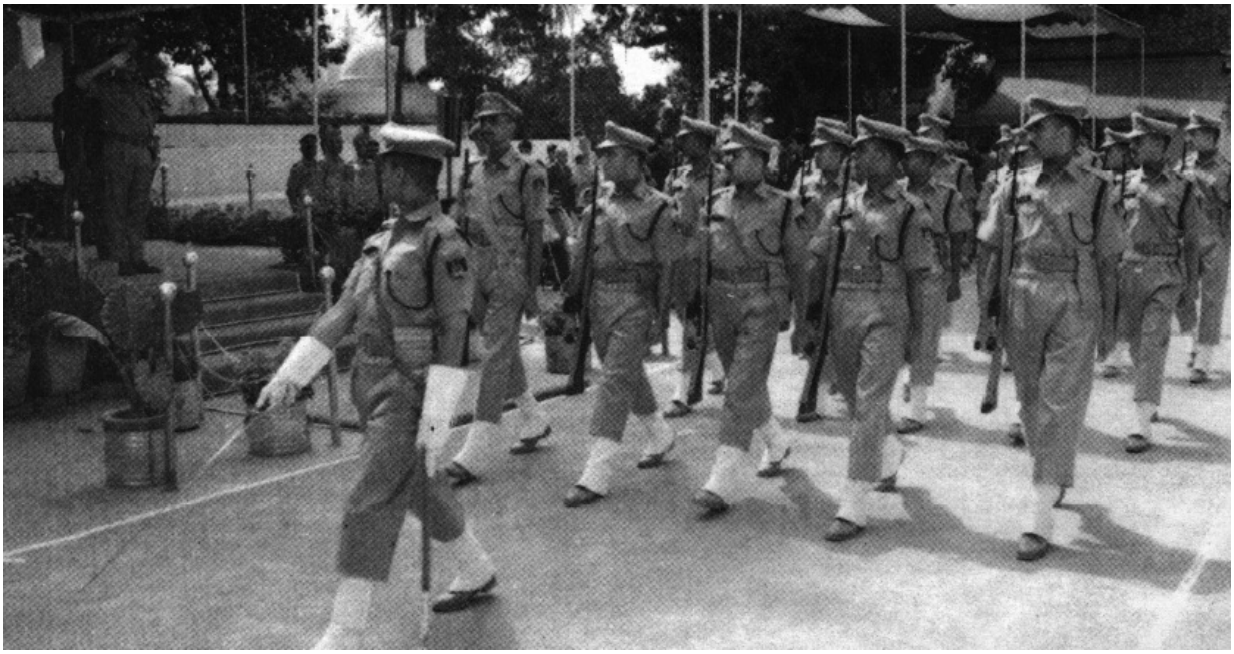
At ISA, tactics are taught through lectures, followed by demonstrations. It is followed by sand model discussions (SMDs) which preecedes tactical exercises without and with troops. It is followed by debriefing feedback. Moreover, the participants of senior level are involved in conceiving and preparing exercises instead of merely conducting the exercises prepared by the directing staff.

Inputs on Human Rights : The challenging internal security scenario often compels the use of force and circumstances often make it difficult for police

to totally avoid use of harsh methods which causes complaints of human rights violations. Keeping this in mind the trainees at the academy are taught that regardless of his/her caste, creed, religion and status, the human rights and civil liberties should be honoured by them. They should be able to create a balance between the individual rights of the citizen and the overall interest of the community.

Shooting Gallery : A shooting gallery was established in ISA, which houses, apart from the small arms, training simulator (SATS) and Infantry weapons effect simulating system (IWESS), variety of arms captured by CRPF from militants of Jammu and Kashmir and the North East. Here, the trainees not only improve their shooting skills, but also get inspired by seeing the captured arms.

Use of SATS : The Small Arms Training simulator is a diagnostic tool to find out the errors in holding, aiming and trigger operation. It also gives valuable musketry and shooting practice to the trainees without using any ammunition but still simulating the recoil and sound akin to a live-fire. The use of SATS has been incorporated into the syllabus of the DAGOs and is being used for firing from Pistol, AK-47, LMG, Carbine and SLR.



Passing out Parade of DAGOs at ISA, Mt. Abu

Use of IWESS : The Infantry Weapons Effect Simulator system is a laser based system which simulates the effect of small arms live fire in two sided

fired exercises. It gives the trainees the realism of being able to accurately use his personal weapon in mock exercises like ambush, raid, cordon and search, section battle drill etc. At the same time, it provides immediate feedback on the effectiveness of his own fire-position, weapon skills and appreciation of ground cover. ISA has developed various two sided exercises with the use of IWESS, especially for Jungle-Training of various courses.

Use of INSAS System : ISA has recently acquired rifles of INSAS system and the trainees are being familiarized with its use.

Use of Computers : ISA has a computer cell and the DAGOs are trained in the use of computers as part of their training. Effort of office automation at ISA are also picking up.

The Precis Cell : Precis on various subjects and handbook are prepared in this cell, which has the latest computerized risograph machine in it, inter-alia, the conventional cyclostyl machines.

The R&D Cell : This cell is carrying out research in training management, Internal Security related subjects and matters of importance of the force. It also carries out the job analysis for the force which forms the basis of training design.

Also, the feedback from field formations help ISA assess the impact of training and the methodology if required is changed to meet the training objectives. This is a formal system of external validation to verify whether the training objectives are in line with the role of CRPF.

Through objective, subjective and other tests, (interviews observation and actual performance of skills) the trainees are assessed both on and off the parade ground and required corrections are made. Frequent address by guide officers to their syndicates and doubt clearing sessions are arranged to make learning interactive. Due care is taken to break the monotony in training through a well planned checksheet.

Almost all the trainers at ISA have been trained as trainers and they keep themselves abreast with the latest developments in the management of training. To upgrade their skills, they are sent on courses to various institutions within and outside CRPF.

These efforts of training management at ISA is despite vairous handicaps but at ISA we feel that it is men who make institutions, not buildings.

The Triumph of an Institute

—M.S. Agarwal, Principal CTC(T)



Former DG Shri Sabharwal discussing in Microprocessor Lab of CTC (T)

Advancement in the field of electronics and communications is taking place at a mind boggling rate and it has affected every walk of life in a very significant manner, thereby changing the prevailing systems, culture and ethos of the society. The system of education too, is undergoing tremendous changes. As the world is advancing, the knowledge to be acquired by the individual at his various levels of growth is also increasing in every sphere. It is an established fact that one of the basic inputs required for any effective training system is a dependable interactive infrastructure. Central training College (Tele Comn) in its endeavour to keep our force abreast with the latest trends in communications and information technology has acquired new dimensions in training methodologies.

In an attempt to keep its incredible tradition of offering quality training many transformations have been made in teaching methodology to make

training process more effective and user friendly like creation of Printed circuit board lab, Microprocessor lab, introduction of high end digital cathode ray oscilloscope, Question bank, on-line testing and computerized evaluation system for various courses.

Printed circuit board lab

A printed circuit board is an essential component of all electronic equipments which makes use of wire redundant and helps in miniaturization of the equipment. Printed circuit board (PCB) is a mica plate over which electronic components like diodes, transistors, rectifiers, resistors, IC's are mounted and connectivity is achieved through printed coating of copper.

For a PCB, components can be mounted over the plate through two different technologies via PTH and SMT. In PTH plated through hole technology components are placed on one side of the plate and their legs are mounted on the other side. Though the circuitry is rugged but this makes it bulky and less spacious. In SMT surface mounted technology components are mounted on both sides of the PCB thus more components can be soldered on a single board. Also due to miniaturization, power dissipation is on the lower side in the SMT circuit thereby making it more sensitive and accurate.

The making of PCB involves broad stages. These are Art work making, Negating of Artwork, Transer of artwork PCB with the help of negative, Etching and Drilling/ Shearing.

In the PCB lab of CTC(T) following equipments are installed for fabrication/designing of the PCB which is used in various projects/ training sessions.

These are PCB artwork film maker, PCB Dip coating machine, PCB Curing machine, Double sided Ultra violet exposure unit, PCB Etching machine, PCB Drilling machine and PCB Shearing machine.

The artwork making is the most important stage of the PCB making and it is either done manually or using a computer with the help of CAD software which has specially been procured for the artwork and PCB designing in CTC(T).

Once the artwork is made, it is photographed to produce a negative. This negative is placed over a raw PCB board and exposed with UV light. The

unexposed portion of copper clad board is dissolved by dipping the exposed board in a solution of developer i.e. mixture of Ferric Chloride and Hydrochloric acid. This gives PCB the desired circuit design of the artwork over the PCB.

Thereafter PCB is etched and dried in the Etching machine and Curring machine respectively. In this process a very accurate and reliable transfer of artwork over PCB takes place and circuit configuration matches the configurations and physical parameters of the original design.

Computerised evaluation of Answer Sheets

CTC(T) today boasts of having 16 Nos of technical Laboratories fully equipped with most modern communication equipment & training aids where trainees are given through exposure on operation of communication equipments & instruments and to gain full confidence on their repairs.

The CTC(T) has played a steller role in the spread of computer awareness among the force personnel and to cope up with the pressure of increased volumes of training. A state of the art evaluation system has been made operational for all the faculties of the institution. In this system Optical character recognition software has been installed and by using programmed alogrithm, answer sheets are evaluated within no time, thus sparing the instructors from tedious job of evaluation and thereby providing more time for concentrating on the training aspect.

We all need to input textual data into computers. This could be text from newspaper and magazine article, Service record entries, force orders tender notices, faxes, Price lists, questionnaires, etc. Generally 90% of all the documents we receive are on paper. For years there was only one way to input printed documents-via the keyboard. How

wonderful if the computer could read by itself, straight from the sheet of paper !

Sometimes dreams come true. The Optical Character Recognition (OCR) program allows your computer and scanner to read printed text by themselves. The scanner makes a picture, a photograph of the text. A photograph is a set of black and white dots, or, in other words, a graphic file, and can’t be edited in text editors such a MS Word, Word Perfect, WordPro, etc. An OCR system will find symbols in the set of black and white dots, “recognize” a letter in such symbol and turn the image into

computer-editable text. Such a program will create a file that is understandable by text editors and desktop systems.

So, you can now input your documents to your computer automatically. In CTC(T), this technology is being used for evaluation of answer sheets using scanner and automatic document feeder. The answer sheets are machine readable forms, with marking at the corners for accurate scanning. The scanned image is stored in a program, which is then run to evaluate the answer sheets and prepare the result.

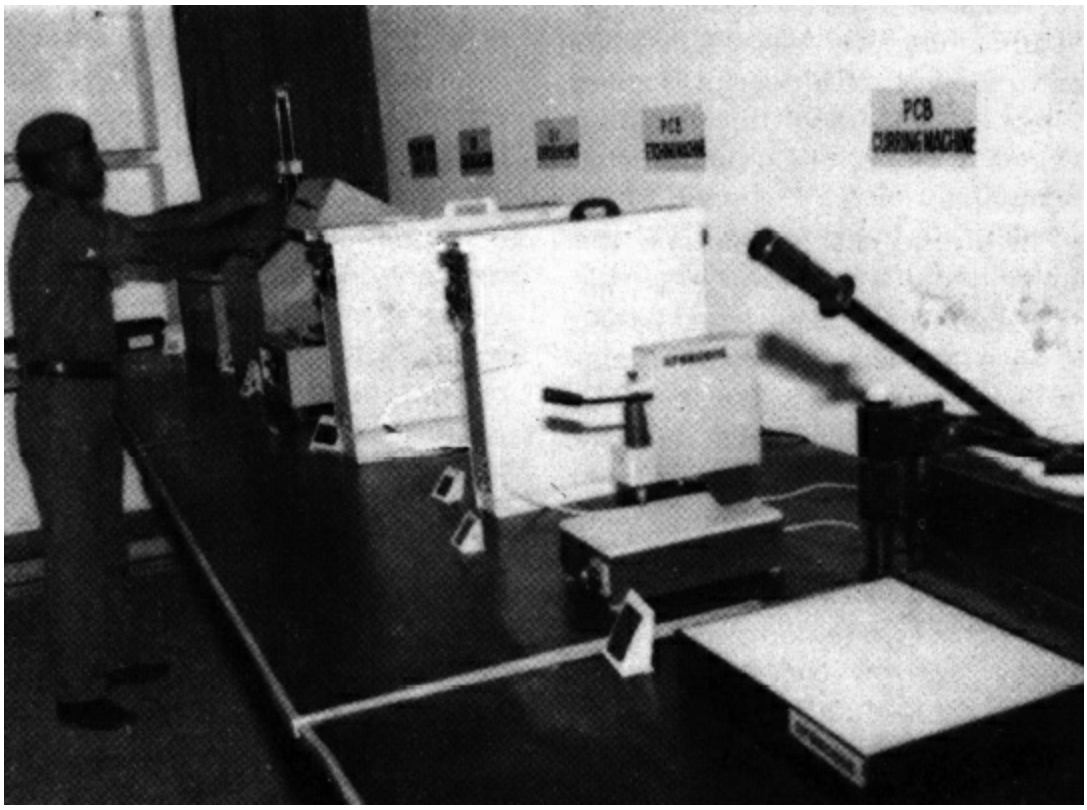
Question bank system and Online testing

A question bank system has been developed in this institute which can be used for not only preparing the Question papers but also for online testing and trainees can immediately view their result on completion of test.

Beauty of this system is that it can be customised as per our requirement. This system helps in reducing Answer sheet evaluation job of instructors and simultaneously give access to the performance of any individual in the particular topic using customized Report.

Suppose you wish to know the number of candidates who have correctly answered a particular question. The report can be generated for such a query. Thus it can be of immense help in the training process and we can find out whether any particular topic is not understood by whole class or any individual is lagging behind.

In manual system examiner has to search for questions or prepare it himself. While in Question Bank we have more than 5000 questions topic wise. In this user friendly system, a training institute has to simply feed the relevant questions in the beginning and after that everything is available at the click of mouse. Examiner can even prepare the question paper just ten minutes before the commencement of examination. All he is required to do is to sit on computer and select the questions.



Printed Circuit Board Lab at CTC(T) Ranchi

Once the question paper is prepared, it can be printed or we can use it for on-line test. For on-line test candidate sits in front of the terminal and response sheet is allotted to him, which appears on his screen. Once he clicks on Begin test, questions start appearing on the screen and he has to choose the correct answer, after that the next question comes. In this manner test continues, and on completion he can immediately view the result and find out how he has fared in the test.

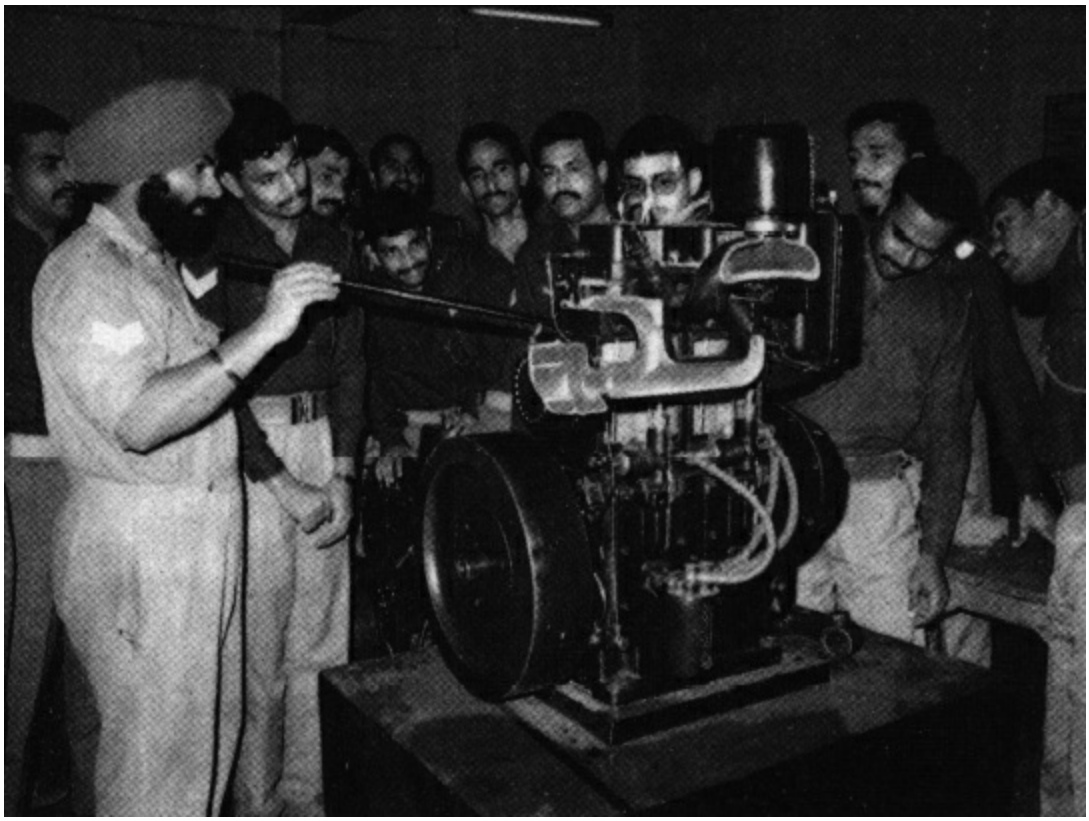
Introduction of high end digital cathode ray oscilloscope

Two state of the art digital window based cathode ray oscilloscope has been procured at a cost of Rupees 12 lacs for imparting training to the trainees of faculty of Communication Engineering.

In these oscilloscopes the sampling rate is of one giga sample per second and helps in analysing the wave form with microscopic detail and very high accuracy. These C.R.O. S. can be connected in a network and are provided with U.S.B. and parallel ports for peripherals and connectivity.

CRO normally helps the technicians in analysing the output waveform of any circuit and repair work is carried out by studying the output waveforms

at various stages of the circuit. Until now we had the CROs for signals in HF range only but these new oscilloscopes will enable our radio technicians to study the waveform in VHF range also. Also it reduces the calculation part as it is having graphical user interface and readings pertaining to voltage level, frequency, time period etc. are displayed on the screen thereby saving time on computation.



Practical class over the cut model of Generator

Microprocessor lab

A microprocessor is the central processing unit (CPU) made on a single chip by large, very large and ultra large scale integration. When a microprocessor is provided with memory and input/output devices, it forms a microcomputer which has wide applications in telecommunication industry, as controller for various parameters like temp, voltage, power factor etc. in other industry and commercial applications in various appliances like washing machine, microwave ovens, toys etc. for regulating various features.

A microprocessor Lab equipped with microprocessor trainer kits of 8085, 68000 and 8088 has been established in CTC(T). Trainees are given

exposure on different logic functions/programming and execution besides basic functioning of the microprocessors. These microprocessors are also attached with an emulator unit for emulation of system memory upto 16 bit by using external ROM Emulation card. These processors are utilised for giving practical training on programming of ICs, EPROM and microprocessors to the trainees so that they may understand the working principle of microprocessor based equipments.

Historically, the biggest problems from new technologies have not been their direct effects, but the overreactions of individuals and their own scary perceptions. New technologies can be scary, because they unleash widespread and hard -to-predict forces. But society has gone through this before, and with common sense and a few basic precautions you'll find it as an opportunity to educate yourself on the potential and pitfalls. A tenure at Central Training College (Tele-Comn) can be your passport to a world of adventure and information. Here you will find a great way to just go exploring.



Shri Mushtaq Ahmad Lone, MOS for Home, Govt. of J&K inspecting the passing out parade at RTC-IV on July 9, 2001



Demo/practice of Ambush with IWESS equipment at RTC-III, Pallipuram

Amarnath Yatra



Chandanwari Camp of Amarnath Yatra under strict vigil of CRPF Jawan



CRPF Sniffer dog in action in Jammu



CRPF Jawans manning the route through which the convoy carrying yatris returning from the Holy Cave via Baltal



Medical check up of pilgrims by CRPF Doctors at the Holy Cave



River line patrolling by CRPF during the recent election in Barpeta and Bongaingaon districts of Assam



CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE NEEMUCH :

Four Decades of Service to the Nation

—A.K. Singh, Principal/DIGP

The Central Training College Neemuch, a premier police training Institution in the country, was established on the 1st December 1960. It is the oldest training Institution of Central Reserve Police Force and the first to have been established among the Central Police Organisation 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, Centre

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 Institutitions respectively. However, at this stage important technical courses like Driving & Miantenance 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 this college is conducting the following fifteen regular course for the Officers/men.

To impart physical training to

Force personnel and make them proficient unit level physical training instructors, the physical training instructors course has been started since 1965 with a capacity of 100 seats. The course is meant for Constables, Under Officers, Subordinate Officers, and also Gazetted Officers. So far 6587 personnel have been trained under the course.

To teach the art of self defence by making the trainees conversant with unarmed combat techniques both in offence and defence, the training college has started the unarmed combat course from the year 1969 with a capacity of 100 seats. This course is also meant for Constables, Under Officers and Subordinate Officers and Gazetted Officers. So far 7761 officers and personnel have undergone this training.

To enable trainees to become unit level instructors in Gymnastics, a Gymnastic Course has been started

in the college from the year 1968 with a capacity of 25 seats. Since the start of this course 1426 personnel have been trained.

To train DAGOs/DASOs in efficient handling of platoon weapons and make them efficient in minor para military and Police practices with a greater emphasis on counter insurgency operations, a Weapon and Tactics (Officers) course has been started under this college from the year 1999. The main aim of this course is to prepare these officers to train and lead their Coy and Platoon in field effectively. The capacity of this course is 50 and so far 276 officers have been trained.

To train Under Officers in efficient handling of platoon weapons and make them proficient in minor para military and police tactics including counter insurgency operations, a Weapons and Tactics (instructors course) is running in this college since 1965. The present capacity of the course is 100 and so far 8889 Under Officers have been trained under this course. The main purpose of this course is to prepare the officers to train and lead a section platoon in field.



Display of IED models at W&T wing CTC-I

To train and prepare force personnel to work as Junior Commanders at platoon level and function as effective Under Officers and also to make them eligible for further promotions, the Senior Under Officers cadre course has been started under this college from the year 1997 with a capacity of 200 seats. So far this college has trained 897 force personnel. The course is meant for senior Head Constables.

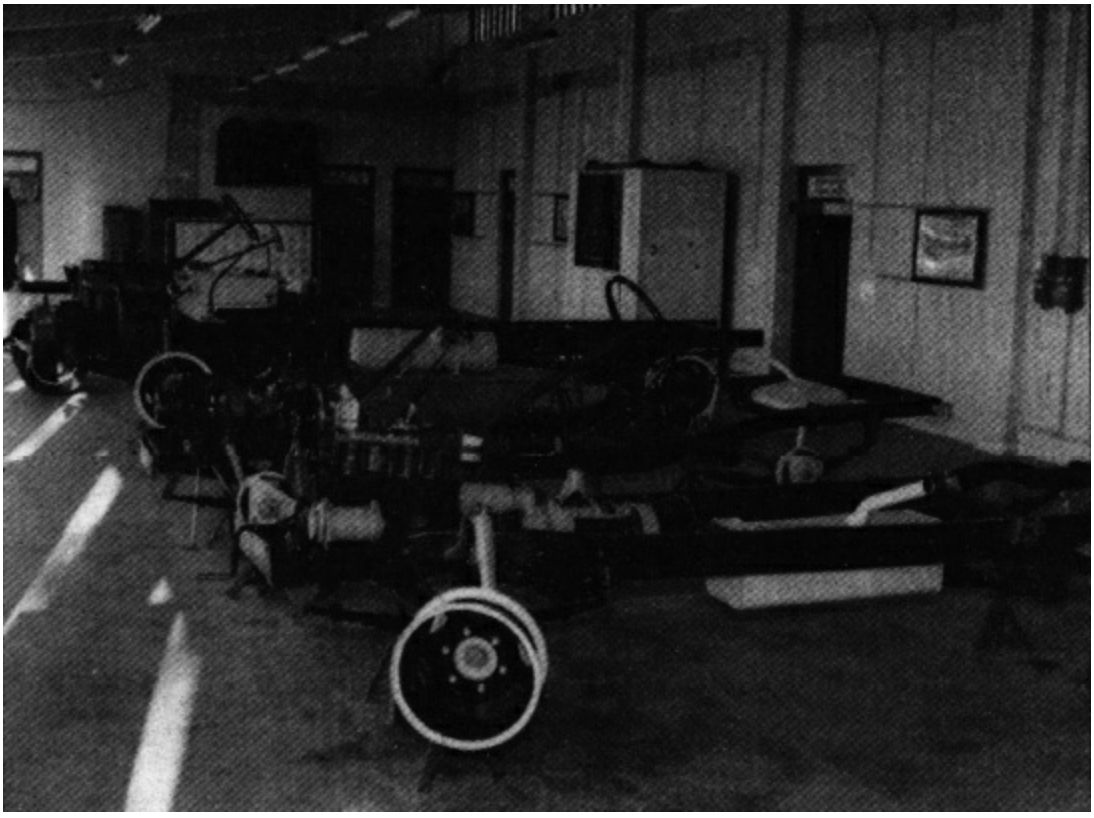
To train Lance Naiks and senior Constables of the force those who have qualified to the rank of Head Constables with a view to make them efficient and effective section commander and platoon second-in-command both operationally and administratively, a Section Commander course is running

under this college since 1969. The present capacity of the course is 300 seats and so far 3217 Lance Naiks and Constables have undergone this training.

To train and prepare force personnel to work as Junior Commanders at the section level and function as effective Under Officers, a Junior Cadre Course has been started under this college since 1969 with a capacity of 200 seats. So far 1666 senior Constables have been trained under this course.

To train officers of this Force to effectively supervise the work of their subordinates and efficiently carry out their duties QM/MTO in the units/ GCs. the QM/MTO officers course is running under this college since 1975 with a capacity of 30. So far 878 Asst. Comdts and Dy. Comdts have been trained under this course.

To make the trainees effective and efficient motor mechanics for various type of vehicles being used in the force, a Basic Auto Fitter Course has been started under this college with a capacity of 30 seats since 1987. So far 135 Constables (GD) have been trained under this course.



M.T. Model Hall of Technical Wing of CTC-I, Neemuch

To impart refresher training to auto fitters and to acquaint them with the

latest models of vehicles in the force, their maintenance and repairs, an Auto Fitter Upgradation Course has been started under this college since 1976 with a capacity of 30 seats. Since then 739 senior auto fitters have been imparted training under this course.

To train eligible GD Constables in driving and maintenance of various types of vehicles in varying conditions, different terrain and make them proficient motor transport drivers in the force, this college is conducting a Driving and Maintenance Course since the year 1976 with a capacity of 240 seats. Till date 3439 GD Constables have undergone this training.

To assess and improve the standard of drivers who have attended D & M Course at places other than CTC-I and orient them with vehicles and MT procedures in the force, this college is running a Driving and Maintenance Re-Orientation Course since 1984 with a capacity of 30 seats. So far 1140 directly recruited drivers have been trained under this course.

To train the force drivers as potential instructors for the unit/ training institution, a Motor Transport Instructor Course has been started under this college since 1984 with a capacity of 24 seats. Till date 817 Head Constables (Driver) and SI(MT) have been trained under this course.

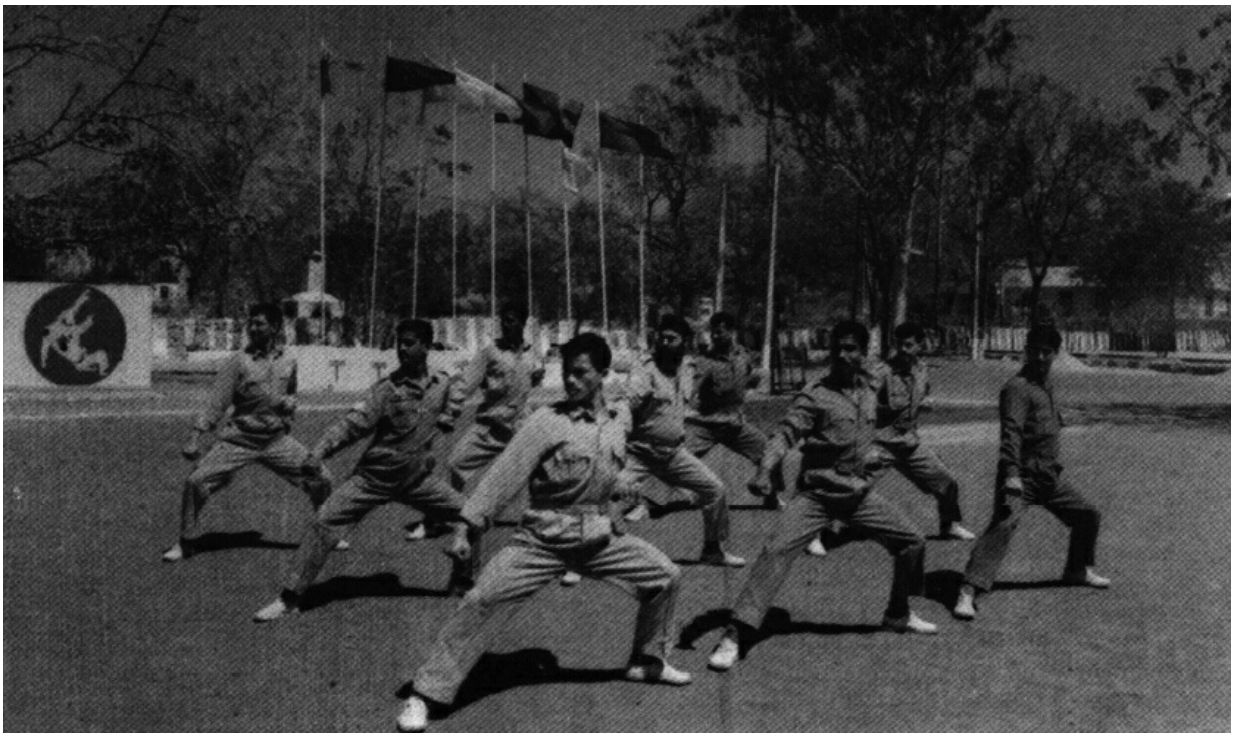
To assess and improve the standard of the drivers who have attended D & M Course and are qualified light vehicle drivers for upgrading them to become efficient drivers of medium and heavy vehicles in the force, a Driving and Maintenance Upgradation Course is running under this college with a capacity of 30 seats. So far 244 drivers have undergone this training.

CTC-I Neemuch has also been conducting Courses for other departments including Narcotics, Parliament Security, I.B., Indian Air -Lines and J&K Police.

CTC-I Neemuch has also been printing 13 precis regarding weapons, Motor Vehicle, physical training and unarmed combat subjects. These precis are being distributed to all formations on cash payment basis.

Practical and Need Based Training at CTC-II

—N.P. Sreekumar, DIGP/Principal



Side Lower Block position of Un-armed Combat Course

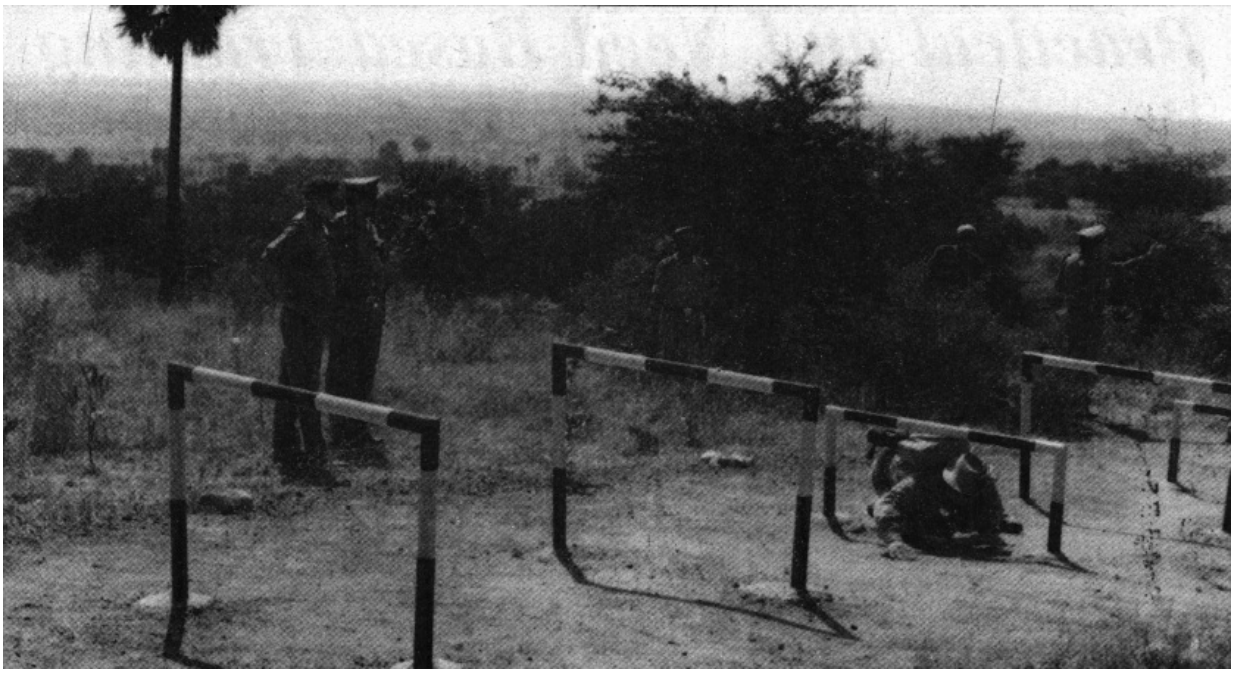
The importance of training for development of human resources need not be over emphasised. In to-day's organisations we require peak performers with positive attitude. To achieve this aim, keeping in mind the practical requirement and need based training., the faculty of Training College are geared themselves to teach their best of knowledge and enterprise to bring out their best in the trainees.

CTC-II has come up a long way after its birth 30 years ago. In its pursuit, keeping in mind the present law and order and other terrorist/insurgent conditions prevailing in some part of the Country, emphasis is given to "Practical and need based training" to basic, various-in-service, promotional and specialised courses which are being run in the Institution. As the present conditions are likely to continue for some time, emphasis on the following points are given in various courses to develop knowledge, enhance professional skills and increase endurance and bring changes in behaviour :-

(i) Role, tasks and duties entrusted to CRPF and being performed in various States and how to perform it, (ii) Our strength/ weakness/limitations, (iii) Various challenges faced by the Force while performing duties under trying conditions, (iv) The lapses/errors noticed while performing given tasks and how to overcome/rectify the errors, (v) To

give sufficient training and practice in field firing and (vi) To enhance performance by systematic approach to the tasks.

Keeping above important points in view, training to various courses is being imparted by qualified and experienced team of trainers in a systematic way with a focus on future task/assignment for maximum effectiveness. In addition to course contents, training in CTC-II centres around the subjects such as : (a) Correct orientation and attitudinal changes at the outset to feel proud while serving in a versatile and great force like CRPF. (b) Physical fitness through PT, Obstacles, LRP's and speed marches which are the key elements to bear the stress and strain of duties. (c) Correct and prompt handling of weapons, regular musketary and teaching of golden principles of shooting skills to achieve 'shoot to kill' and to improve reflex shooting through jungle lane shooting practices. (d) Apprising with latest trends in terrorism, law and order situations in the country, causes, present state and role and duties of the Force. (e) Compulsory input of standard field crafts and tactics to all trainees. (f) Map-reading, navigation through specially developed navigational exercises. (g) Practice of specially developed exercise for enhancement of observation skills and power of reasoning. (h) Importance of gathering intelligence and its effective use in the law and order and counter insurgency operations. (i) Legal provisions and powers of Force personnel while working in the field in different situations. (j) Code of conduct and behaviour for Police personnel. (k) Practical handling of situations arising in the field through proper and quick action and reaction drills. (l) Concept of small team operations for operational success. (m) Ways and methods to eradicate panic firing while reacting to field situations. (n) Alertness, precautions and defence against IED's. (o) Development of neat and clean habits while dealing with public. (p) Ethical values and honesty. (q) Inserting respect for human dignity, protection, preservation and promotion of human rights. (r) Enthusiastic leadership qualities at all levels. (s) How to perform better during crisis by various simulated brain storming exercises (t) Learning through important case studies to know the good points and tactical errors committed in the past and (u) Importance of camp security.

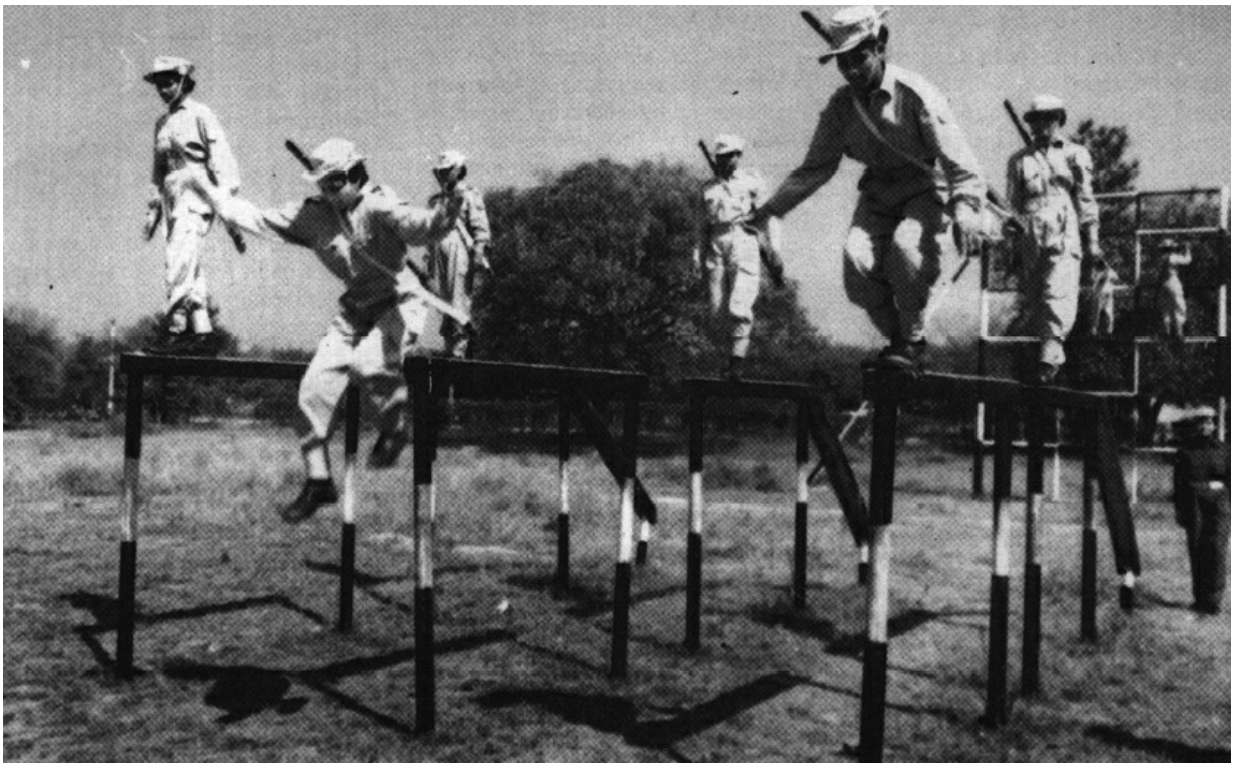


Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG CRPF inspecting the training of 140 Bn

Training is a continuous process. Therefore, concerted efforts are required in all Units/ Institutions to adopt systematic approach to training and develop a team of good trainers. Use of modern training aids will improve the standard of training. To achieve the goal “training for all”, and training at Bn level need to be revitalised sincerely for ‘on the job training’ pivoting around above points.

The Birth of RTC II & Its Growth

—J.P. Christdoss, Principal



Obstacle - Crossing by Mahila Trainees

Initially there was only one Recruit Training Centre for the CRPF for the purpose of imparting training to the newly recruited constables. There was rapid expansion of CRPF during late 1960s. In order to meet the increased intake of recruits and their training requirements; Recruit Training Centre II (RTC II) started functioning at Avadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu on February 1, 1969 as per Govt. of India, MHA, Notification No. F.6/25(v)/67/P.II dated July 31, 1968. Initially this Institution remained under the adm control of Dy. Director (Trg) from February 1, 69 to September 30, 1978. On formation of Madras Range the adm control of this Institution was shifted to DIGP, CRPF, Madras Range from October 1, 1978 to April 3, 1981. Again this Institution was placed under the control of Dy Director (Trg) during the period from April 4, 1981 to July 3, 1984 and reverted back to Madras Range w.e.f. August 1, 1984. Now as per SO No. 2/87, the adm control of RTC II has once again been shifted to DIG (Trg) and IGP (Trg) w.e.f. August 1, 1987.

RTC II is located within the CRPF Campus, Avadi which is about 30 Kms from Chennai City. This Institution is having its own Quarter Guard, Office Buildings, Barracks for Staff and Recruits, Parade Ground, PT Ground, vast training area, UAC Ground, Swimming Pool, Short Firing

Range and Miniature Firing Range.

The main aims of this Institution are : (1) To impart basic training to Recruits. (2) To impart professional knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, norms, etc. and to make them good members of the Force. (3) To make them function as members of a team. and (4) To inculcate qualities of uprightness, dedication and strong commitment to the service of the people and nation.

Since its inception, this Institution has trained 38,725 recruits so far in 359 batches. Presently 1209 recruits are undergoing basic training. Besides above this Institution was also entrusted with the responsibility of training the personnel of other departments such as : (a) Basic training of 49 Security Guards of Department of Space. (b) Basic training for 127 personnel of Custom Department. (c) Training in SLR for 108 personnel of Bank Guards. and (d) One month basic special weapons training for 281 RPSF personnel.

In addition to above this institution imparted training for (a) the Basic Bugler Course (235 buglers), (b) Bugler Refresher Course, (158 buglers), (c) Band Ref Course (120 band men), (d) Band Promotional Course (8 bands men) and (e) 16 Weeks Condensed B/Trg to Sports Personnel (64 sports persons).

This Institution consits 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

Commander (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 of 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 Pasing Out Parades.

Every year the raising day of this Institution is celebrated in a befiting manner on 1st February. This institution celebrated the 25th year of its glorious existence in 1994 during which Shri S.V.M. Tripathi, IPS, DG,

CRPF was the Chief Guest. All important functions such as attestation-cum-passing out parade and visit of high dignitaries are covered extensively by All India Radio, Doordarshan, other Private TV Channels and Press/Media.

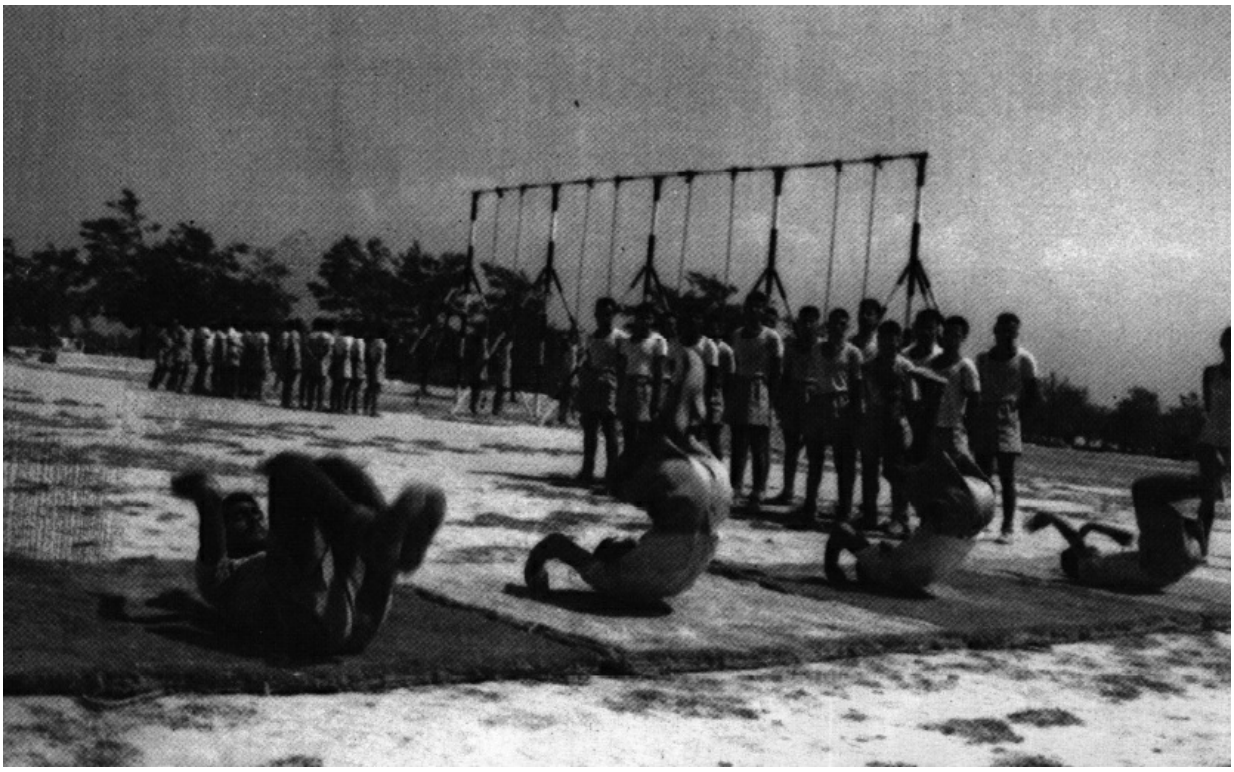
This Training Institution is capable of imparting training to as many as 1215 recruits at a time.

This institution caters to the recreational needs of personnel through well equipped recreation room and open air theatre with 35 MM Projector, Dry & Wet Canteens to cater the day-to-day needs of recruits and staff.

Ration items to the messes of recruits, staff and families are being supplied through Central Ration Stores 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 chullahas. Every mess is provided with 2 Aquaguard water filters for supply of bacteria free potable drinking water.



Shri K.T.D. Singh, IGP (Training) inspecting the special guards of RTC-II, CRPF, Avadi



Recruits during exercise

In order to relieve the recruits from the monotony of training, indoor games like Chess, Carrom as well as outdoor games like Foot Ball, Hockey, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Hand Ball etc. are played by recruits every day. To create the spirit of competition and also to spot out talented recruits, who are good at various games and athletics; inter-coy and inter-wing competition are conducted every year. The winners, runners-up and the individuals, who secure first, second and third positions in various items of athletic events are awarded prizes and trophies. Rt Dharmender Gurung and Rt Pradeep Kumar, who were spotted during Inter-Coy/ Inter-Wing competitions, were included in the Central Hockery Team and Central Basket Ball Team respectively during the years 1999-2000 on our nomination/recommendation.

As a result of introducing the new PET by the MHA the following have been provided to this institution by the Training Directorate to increase the training capability of recruits/ modernisation of training :-

(a) Small Arms Training Simulator from Zen Technology Ltd., Hyderabad, This sophisticated equipment provides ample opportunity for the recruits to know their mistakes/shortcomings while aiming/holding/firing at targets so

that they could correct their mistakes and become efficient firerers.

(b) IWESS (Infantry Weapon Effect Simulating System) from BHEL, Bangalore. This sophisticated equipment gives each and every recruit an opportunity to find out whether their aim and firing is perfect and the remedies to eradicate their mistakes/shortcomings.

(c) *Risograph :* This sophisticated photo copier caters to the demand while preparing enormous number of lesson plans, question papers and in supplying precis on various subjects for all the recruits at a time.

(d) This institution will be using the Computer Based Evaluation System for preparing the question papers on various subjects, their evaluation etc. shortly.

(e) Multi-media Projector for Indoor Classes.

No.701490484 HC Sube Singh of this institution was awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantary in the year 1999 for his commendable action against militants during his attachment duty at 65 Bn CRPF, Manipur.

Further No. 68018215 HC D Bernad of this Institution was awarded the police Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of Republic Day, 2001.

In addition No. 690070309 SI S.R. Kashyap and No. 690345942 S.I. Nathu Ram have been awarded DG's Commendation Disc during the year 2000.

STRIVE FOR INSTILLING UNDETTERED CONFIDENCE AMONG SUB-JUNOR AND JUNOR LEADERSHIP OF THE FORCE

—Manas Ranjan, Vice Principal-ll, CTC-III



Improving shooting skills on Pop up Targets

With the world rolling in the New Millennium and Technologies touching new heights, the multifaceted problems of Internal Security has also taken turn towards New Dimensions like Fedayeen attacks and suicide Bombers. The existing grounds of dissatisfaction, disenchantment and exploitation among various communal, Ethnic and linguistic groups of the country nurtured with involvement of ISI, the Internal Security Scenario has taken the turn which requires thorough professional competency among the Security Forces of this country. CRPF being one of the premier Forces of the Union is having the leading role in fighting Terrorism, Insurgency and other separatist movements at different theatres, right from J&K in the North to the far flung corners of Arunachal Pradesh in the East to the denizenated Islands of Andaman & Nicobar in South to the Run of Kutch in West.

Having such Geo-political difference in its deployment, the

Force, requires real high standards of professional competence and dedication towards its duties and the only path left for achievement of the targeted goal is by setting exemplary standards in the Training of **"Policing"** i.e. the primary role of the Force.

The Central Training College -III, Mudkhed (Nanded) is also a

Contributing agency in imparting Training to various Junior & Sub-Junior cadre of the Force.

The Central Training College-Ill, Mudkhed (Nanded) came into existence on 1st May 1994. In the short span of seven years the Institution has earned a remarkable position in the field of Training. The Institution is instrumental in conducting various Basic, Promotional, In-service and Specialist Courses despite many in-adequacies which a fledgling Institution is bound to face at its infancy.

The Institution has been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting following Basic courses i.e. Group “C” Hospital staff, Group “D” Hospital staff/Ministerial Staff and Directly Appointed Sub-ordinated Officers (Ministerial). The targeted objective of imparting basic training to Group “C” Hospital staff and Group “D” Hospital staff is to make them physically tuned with the life, culture and traditions of the Force and also to bring them to the desired standards of combatised cadre. In the continuance of Training greater emphasis and thrust is on making them more akin with the usage of fire arms and to inculcate and impel the synchronized movements of drill among the trainees.

To teach and enable the trainees to imbibe and shine as excellent Directly Appointed Sub-ordinate Officers in the Ministerial cadre, the impetus is on correct and appropriate interpretation of Rules/Regulations and its application. To further their physical efficiency in light of recent introduction of “Shape-I” concept in the Force, the trainees are equally put through the regular physical exercises and conditioning which helps them to become an Ardent Force in the organization.

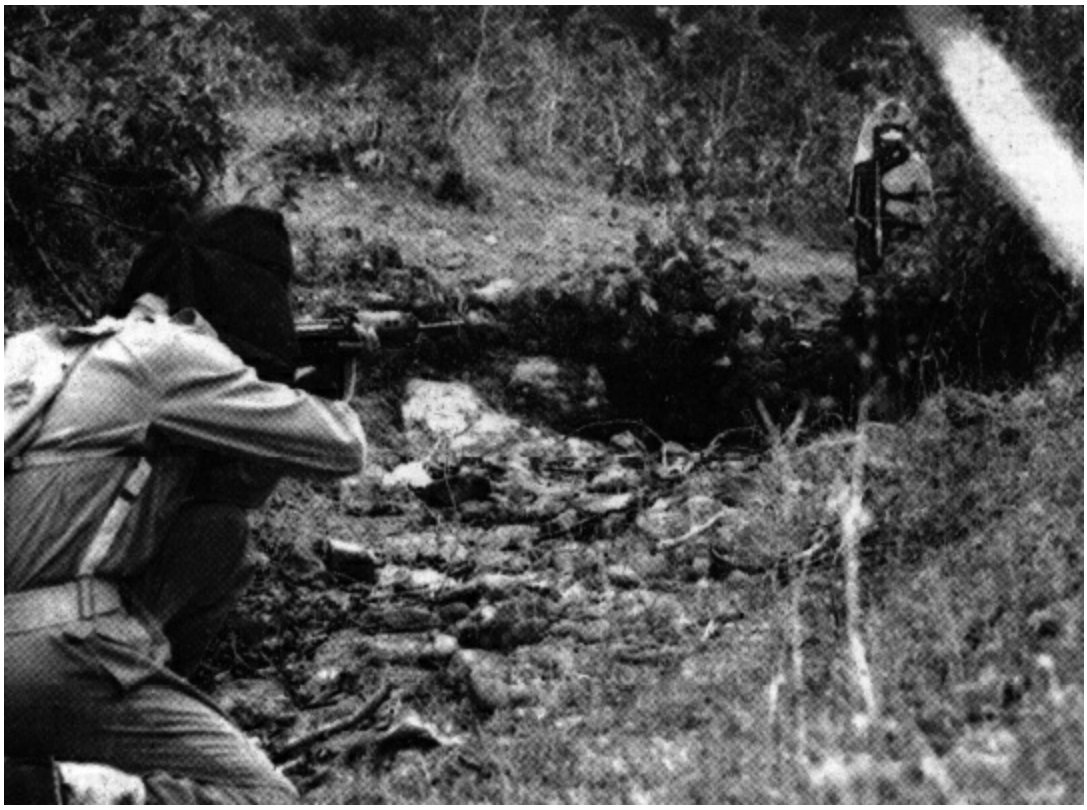
The Promotion of cadre officials to hold new portfolios with greater responsibility requires chiseling in articulation of their job, especially at junior & sub-junior level. For bringing perfectionism in discharge of duties, training plays prominent role in the life of a soldier. Taking into account the intended result, efforts are effected to simplify the system of training especially for the JCC and SCC where men of low educational background make the percentage representation.

New innovative teaching methods are evolved meticulously by the Trainers to leave desired imprint on the Trainees to improve their mental faculty for better achievement of Results.

The Institution remained pivotal in training of sub-junior cadres like SUOCC & SSICC who are grossly involved in holding position to work as commanders in the Force at various levels of operational activity. The projected area of thrust for them had always been identified and meticulously framed by the training staff to instill higher degree of confidence in handling of weapons, sighting of camps, maintenance of camp security and in combating terrorism & insurgency more effectively in proactive manner. Counter insurgency & Anti-terrorist operations are effectively carried out on the operational skills are judged, assessed and rectified with all technical intricacies.

Every individual trainee is exposed to analyze his firing skills on SATS (Small Arms Training Simulator) before going for actual firing. The analytical graphics on SATS yields desirable results in improving the firing skills of the trainees. Various case studies and its multi-media presentation by the faculty enriches the trainees to examine the shortcomings committed during actual operations/incidents. The allocation of seat for these courses are 100 each for SSICC and SUOCC. The time frame allocated are effectively used for all purposes to make the training more meaningful.

The Institution is having the privilege of running few in-service and specialized courses for various ranks, which includes Anti-Explosive & B.D.D. refresher course, CIAT and W.T. course.



Undergoing lane shooting at Jambhli



Undergoing battle inoculation exercise

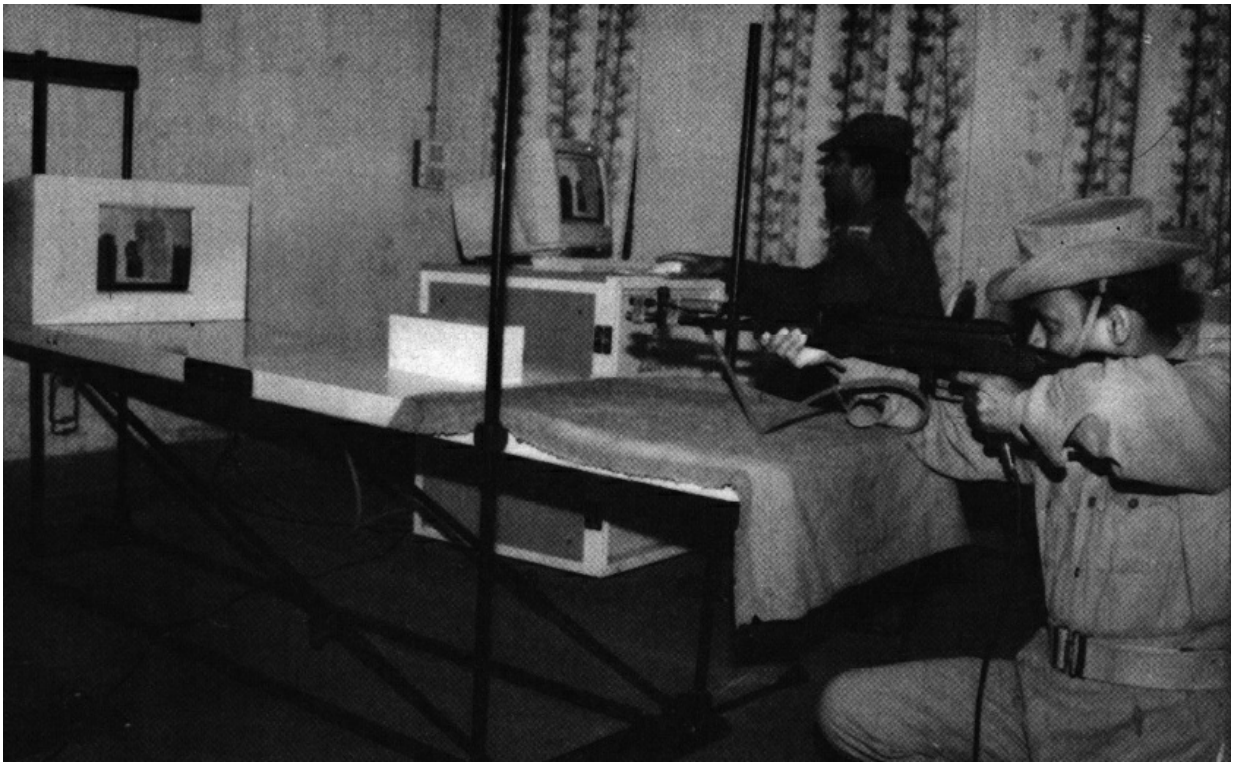
Specialization in general, in any field upholds the superiority over others. Terrorist and Insurgent organization going high-tech in use of weapons and explosive enacting sophistication in their subversive activities, there lies an urgent need of **specialization** in the part of the **Security Forces** also to counter and thwart the nefarious activities of these organization for stregthening the security system of the country.

A concerted effort in this direction is effected by CTC-III also in form of conducting Anti-Explosive & B.D.D. Refresher course for various ranks of the Force. The purpose is to make them work as deterrents and specialist in detection, identification and taking precautionary measures against lEDs while carrying out operations in the field with their QRTs. To register an offensive against the sprawling use of explosives by terrorists & insurgents against security forces, these specialized **Explosive experts** can constrict the dexterity of terrorists causing explosion and further defy their plannings and plots. The course is run under the supervision of faculty who already had shown their splendid performance, skills and earned high repute and recognition from various other Institutions after undergoing strenuous courses.

The screening for undergoing such course is done very carefully by the team of faculty to maintain consistency in setting high standard of the course. The course having a technical orientation, only allows candidates with flair and fervour for explosives to be entertained and trained to avoid mishaps, because **"mishandling of explosive, only leaves traces of disaster".**

The next step for specialization is imparted in the form of combating terrorist & insurgent operation by conducting Counter Insurgency & Anti-Terrorist course to the QRTs of different field units who are actually and effectively involved in carrying out these offensive against the separatist groups. The composition of the QRT consists of one Officer, one Subordinate Officer and 9 other Ranks to form a specialized highly trained Small Combat Team. With the passage of time the concept of special operational teams has also undergone many changes where more emphasis is generated on carrying out operations by specially trained small team rather than counting head for carrying out an operation. The concept of ***"Fight a guerilla like a guerilla"*** stands fit in today's scenario. To improve the operational efficiency, tactics and synchronization of action during

operation is highlighted and emphasized upon. Planning of operation is also dealt very meticulously to leave no room for doubts in the mind of the trainees.



Trainee put to SATS

Handling of weapon being of prime concern and deciding factor in conduct of successful operation in the field, it is mandatory to improve upon the handling of weapons and firepower of trainees who undergo the Weapons & Tactics in-service course. New innovative aids are evolved and put to test for improving the firing capability of firer and weapon as well. Recent inclusion and likely supplementation of **INSAS** rifle with **SLR** is going to improve the fire power and manoeuvrability of the force. Efforts have been generated to impart training on use of **INSAS** rifles to the trainees to effect desired results.

To achieve perfection in conduct of small team operations, the allocation of one set of **IWESS** (Infantry Weapon Effect Simulating System) to this institution has thrashed rich harvest. The two sided company level exercise **"PRAHAR"** was conducted under the aegis of CTC-III in month of Feb, 2001. It highlighted and brought the effective use of IWESS for making individual analysis of the firing capabilities of combatants. Accordingly

corrective measures were suggested and adopted. **"Practice makes a man perfect"** is observed to the core and implemented effectively.

The field firing range Jambhli located about 15 Kms from the College is still in the making, constitutes and conjoin as epicenter of firing practices and field exercise for the trainees. Training being of utmost priority will pave way for the Institution to emerge as a ***citadel of excellence.***

Training in RTC-III

—Y.V.K. Reddy, Principal



Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG CRPF inspecting the training

RTC-III, CRPF started functioning at Pallipuram (Kerala) under adhoc arrangements w.e.f. 9th June 1986 and was subsequently granted regular status w.e.f. Ist December 1986. This institution is sharing accommodation and training area with Group Centre, CRPF, Pallipuram. It is located at a distance of about 25 kms from capital city of Kerala i.e. Thiruvananthapuram. This institution is placed under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Police (Trg) and Dy. Inspector General of Police (Trg) from Ist April 1991.

Now, it has been finally decided to locate RTC-III, CRPF at Peringom, Kannur on permanent basis, for which a piece of 275.92 acres of land has been acquired by CRPF. The Dett-RTC-III is functioning at Peringom to watch the day to day progress of completion of the infrastructures. Besides, one wing is expected to be shifted shortly.

The vital role of this centre is to impart basic training to 1215 recruits of CRPF at a time. During 44 weeks basic training, recruits are given intensive training in PT, UAC, Foot Drill. Handling of and firing with 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, Rescue relief, office procedure, signal communication etc. including Human Rights in Indoor classes. Apart from the above one

S.A.T. machine and other modern equipments are installed to improvise the training. Further, this Institution has also installed IWESS (Infantry Weapons Effect Simulator System) which simulates actual conflict situation and troops can shoot at each other without using live bullets by using laser technology.

Since its raising 16,216 recruits have been successfully trained by this Institution till date. In addition to the above, Basic Bugler course and Bugler Refresher Course are also being conducted by this institution as regular courses. At present 60 Ct/Bugler are undergoing Bugler Refresher Course in this institution.

RTC-IV: A model Training Institution in the Valley

—K.D.S. Dullat, Principal



Passing out Parade of recruits at RTC-IV

Recruits Training Centre-IV of CRPF was established on April 1, 1990 at Humhama, District Budgam (J&K). Due to non-avalability of built-up accommodation and insurgency situation at that time in the valley, this RTC could not be made functional for the initial two years. It was made functional at Awantipora, Distt. Pulwama (J&K) from May 7, 1992 and subsequently shifted to present campus at Humhama, Distt. Budgam (J&K)

on March 29, 1994. Shri N.N. Mishra Commandant was the first Principal of this Training Institution. So far 4627 recruits have passed out from this Training Institution after completion of their basic training.



Interaction with Recruits during the visit of Dr. Trinath Mishra DG CRPF at RTC IV

The role of this institution is to impart basic training of recruits with authorised training capacity of 1215 at a time. The allotment of seats from various Sectors is being done by Training Directorate. This RTC has four wings. The first three wings look after the outdoor training. The fourth wing is managing the administrative requirement of this RTC as well as the Indoor training/classes of recruits.

It will be pertinent to mention here that the last batch of recruits during the course of their basic training had also participated in

Elections twice by relieving the trained constabulary normally engaged in Administrative jobs from CRPF Group Centre and RAF Bns., so as to mobilise additional CRPF strength that was needed during the General Parliamentary Election Sept/Oct-1999 and Assembly Elections in 4 states (Bihar, Manipur, Orissa & Haryana) in Jan/Feb. 2000. These recruits came out with flying colours in shouldering the responsibilities of regular Constables and earned appreciations from the higher authorities.

Besides, this institution has run three buglar refresher course and trained 201 buglars so far.

Special characteristic of this training Centre included it’s location in the

Kashmir Valley presently under the turmoil of militancy. Thus results in additional burden about commitment of our staff of security arrangement. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this responsibility has also been handled effectively. This Training Institution has turned to be a model institute in the Valley.

The Battle of Sardar Post

—C.V. Mathew, Addl. DIGP (Trg)

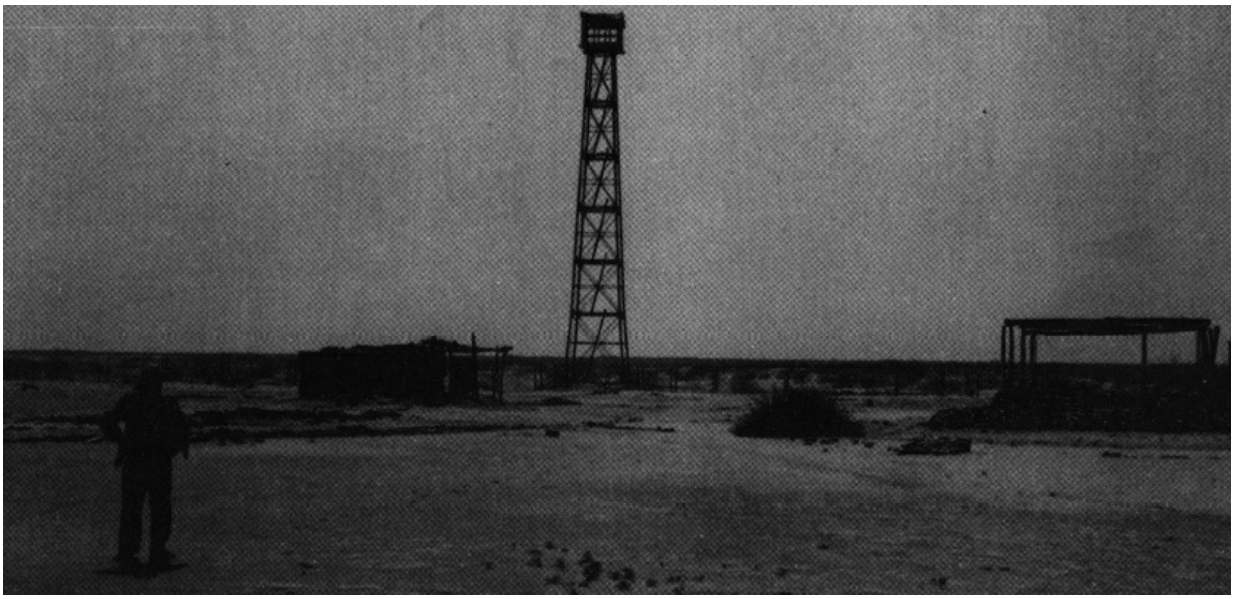


Sardar Post

In the early part of 1965, Pakistan started making determined incursions into Indian territory and laid a 10 mile track from SURHI to DING, cutting about a mile deep into Indian territory. There have been incidents progressively escalating tension on the borders. The situation reached a head when Pakistani troops established standing posts at KANJARKOT and DING during March, 1965 and refused to vacate. All efforts to settle the matter amicably proved futile. In the meantime, Pakistan was planning to assault the Indian border posts in the Rann of Kutch. Sensing the agressive attitude of Pakistan, Indian Border Force was ordered to set up posts at SARDAR and TAK in the Rann of Kutch to stop further advances of Pakistan troops into Indian territory. This Border Force consisted of 4 Coys of 2nd Bn, CRP. The coys of 2nd Bn, CRP moved in and established posts at Sardar and Tak. The Sardar Post was 4600 yards southwest of Kanjarkot and Tak post was within

1000 yards of Ding. Pakistan in the meantime hatched a plan to launch operation “DESERT HAWK” against Indian border posts, and to hide their plan, a meeting of local commanders was proposed on 10th March, 1965 to discuss the stand off at the border. The idea was to lull the Indian side with the proposal of a peace talk while Pakistan Army launch operation ‘Desert Hawk’ at surprise. Pakistan moved 51st Infantry Brigade comprising 18 Punjab, 8 Frontier rifles and 6 Baluch, which took up position along the Kutch border on 7th April with orders to launch early dawn attack on 8th and 9th April, 1965. On 9th April, 1965 at about 0330 hrs, Pakistani Forces commenced advance from their position while heavy mortars and 25 Pounder Guns were standing by to give covering fire for the assault on Sardar and Tak posts.

Head Constable Ranjit Singh was on duty manning a machine gun at that time at Sardar post. He sensed some movement about 50 to 100 yards to his North, perceiving it to be enemy movement, he challenged the intruders and the response was a hail of bullets, which was a signal for Pakistani Forces to open up with heavy mortars and shells of 25 pounders. The vigilant eyes of Constable Sheo Ram of Sardar Post detected the enemy Observation Post 600 yards away from the post directing the deadly artillery and mortar fire. Once detected, Subedar Balbir Singh was quick enough to direct own 3” mortar fire to destroy this enemy O.P.A simultaneous attack of a brigade strength began on SARDAR and TAK post manned by 4 coys of 2 Bn, CRPF. The personnel in the posts took up positions and to conserve the available supply of ammunition till the last moment, they held their fire with baited breath and allowed the enemy to close in. The death like silence made the Pakistanis to think that all the personnel manning the post have been killed or wounded in the shelling. The attacking columns by now fanned out and the post was surrounded, from close quarters, there was no sign of life in the post. At this stage twenty of the attacking column stepped closer and all the three machine guns of the post came to life and with a sharp hail of murderous fire flattended the enemy, all of them lay dead instantly. Another wave of the enemy attacked from the rear and met the same fate of their predecessors who felt at the front. In this way 14 lay dead and 4 were captured alive.



Sardar Post today - A BSF out post

The enemy, however, achieved a fleeting success when the machine gun at the North East corner of the post jammed, but the CRPF men rallied swiftly and mounted a counter attack and threw back the enemy. Although the enemy retreated, they were successful in taking 19 CRPF men captive including the post commander Maj. Sardar Karnail Singh. The exchange of fire lasted one hour during which the enemy made three attempts to overrun the post but repulsed with heavy casualties. It was to the valour of Head Constable Bhawana Ram deployed on the eastern perimeter of Sardar Post who even when the MMG in his locality was silenced, collected all the grenades in his post and kept throwing one after the other at the enemy attempting to close in. His gallant act was to a great extent instrumental in demoralising the intruders and forcing them to retreat from the Post. The retaliation by the CRPF men was such a profound shock to the enemy that despite their numerical and armament superiority, they dare venture another attack. Such was the grim determination and will to fight till the last, of the few hundred poorly armed CRPF men.

When there was light at the dawn, the whole ground before the post was littered with the dead bodies of the enemy, for in the fierceness of the retaliatory blow from CRPF men, they had to pull back leaving 34 of their comrades dead. But in the light of the dawn the grim truth was revealed to the CRPF men that they were pitted against the might of a heavily armed infantry brigade of the Pakistan Army. Nevertheless, the brave hearts of

CRPF did not cringe but held on tenaciously defending the post till 5 p.m. fighting valiantly, by which time the Indian Army troops moved in and the CRPF pulled back to Vigokot. Eulogising the deeds of valour of CRPF in this battle, the Home Minister stated in the Parliament "Our CRP unit stationed at the Sardar Post put up a fierce resistance as a result of which the Pakistani battalions had to withdraw, leaving 34 dead on the field, including two officers and four prisoners in our hands".

In this battle, the following brave men of 2nd Bn, CRPF laid down their lives in the line of duty defending the territorial integrity of the Nation:-

(1) Nk Kishore Singh (2) Ct. Shamsher Singh (3) Ct. Gian Singh (4) Ct Huddu Ram (5) Ct Sidhbir Pradhan - succumed to injuries on 19.04.65 (6) Ct Kishan Singh - Died in Pak custody on 31.07.65 as POW of 1965 war as a consequence of bullet injury suffered at Sardar Post.

The heroic deeds of the following CRPF officers and men were recognised by the Nation. They were decorated with the President' Police and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and Police Medal for Gallantry :-

President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry : (1) Shri D.S. Paul, Dy. SP, OC Coy (2) Subedar Kabirman Subba (3) HC Ranjit Singh (4) Ct. Vishwanath Singh (5) Ct Madan Lal Dutt (6) Ct Sheo Ram

Police Medal for Gallantry (1) Subedar Balbir Singh (2) Jamadar Jai Narayan Singh (3) HC Bhawana Ram (4) HC Mahadeo Nilgude (5) Ct Sucha Singh (6) Ct Kishan Singh (7) Ct Munni Singh.

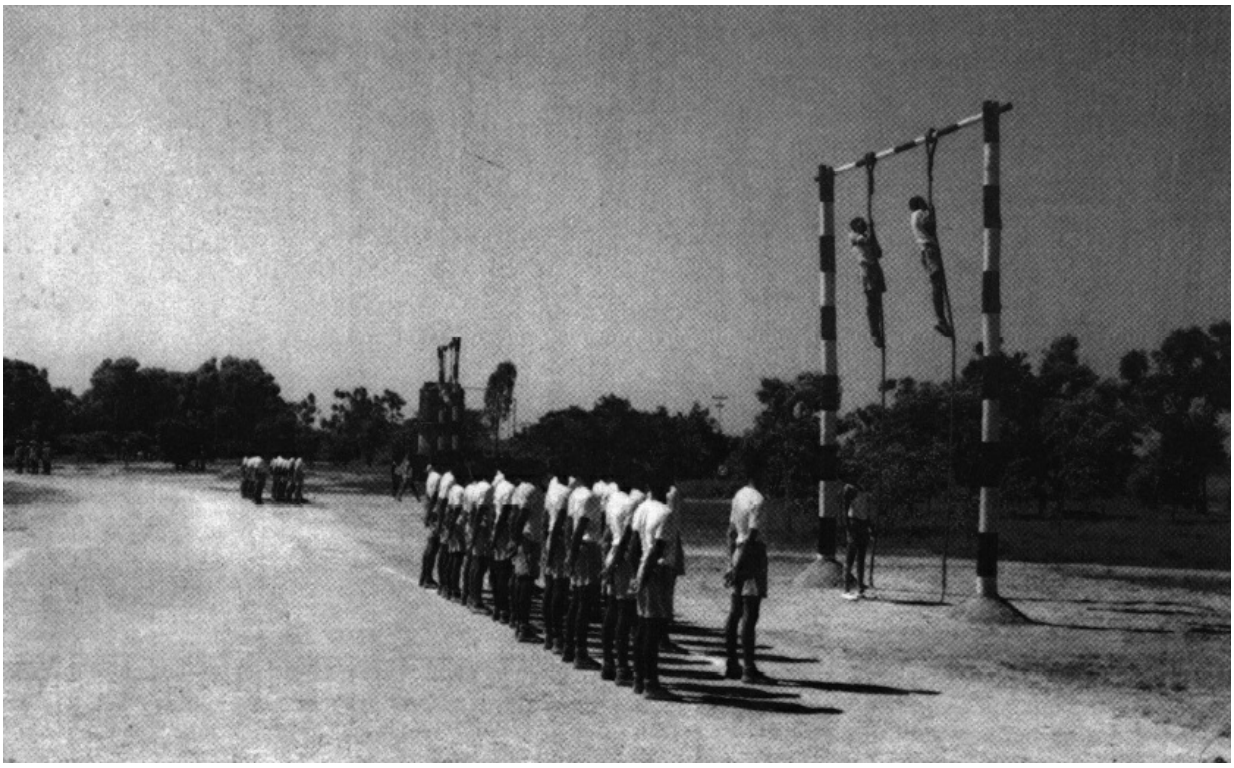
During the investiture ceremony while giving away the gallantry awards to the heroes of 2nd Bn, CRPF, the Home Minister of India Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda made this Statement :-

"This Battle will go down in the History of Indian Police, Nay in the History of Military Battle."

This is the glorious history of the matchless bravery, deathless heroism, unparalleled daring and magnificient achievement of a small contingent of valiant CRPF men against 3500 heavily armed desperados at Sardar Post.

Training of 140 Bn

—Raghubir Singh, Commandant



Training of 140 Bn recruits

140 Bn was ordered to be raised as a new Bn at GC, Bangalore by the Government during the Month of April, 2000. Shri Raghubir Singh was posted as Commandant and he took over the charge of the Bn on May 29, 2000. Shri M.N. Sabharwal, the then Director General of Force, inaugurated the Bn on 1st July 2000 at GC Campus, Bangalore.

800 recruits were allotted to the Unit for imparting basic training of 44 weeks. However 797 recruits reported from different parts of the country and all most all states were represented. The training of recruits commenced on July 24, 2000.

There was no infra-structure at GC Bangalore including built up accommodation. As such all recruits and staff were made to stay under canvas and the entire Camp was established by the Unit. The bathing point was constructed at its own and the entire training area was cleared of bushes and squad posts were established. The training aids for imparting training were either borrowed from BSF. Subsidiary Training Centre or RTC-II, Avadi or purchased locally. Some of the training aids such as beam, climbing rope, marching track for drill etc was improvised and constructed on self help basis. Later an obstacle course, comprising of 16 obstacles was

constructed by this Unit again on self help basis and won appreciation from superior Officers of the Force.

The training started on July 24,

2000 with great thrust on the physical endurance. The recruits were imparted foot drill, arms drill, physical training and taught weapons of all types including AK-47 and Insas Rifle. The long route marches upto 20 Kms and road walk/run upto 16 Kms were conducted from time to time. The training exercises including route marches were also organised at night.

Keeping the present law and order scenario, particularly terrorism and insurgency prevailing in J&K and NE region, the recruits were trained in firing with all weapons such as SLR, Carbine, LMG, Pistol, A.K.-47. The firing was conducted at KSRP firing range Hoskote or BSF firing range at Karahalli, depending upon its availability. It was ensured that no one is allowed to pass unless and untill he really attained a good standard in firing. The failures were given extra coaching and then again put to firing practices. The recruits were also put to endurance training on obstacle course time and again till they all developed good skill in negotiating all obstacles. The Jungle training of 4 weeks was organised at B.S.F. camping site at Karahalli which is located about 45 Kms away from Unit HQr.



Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG CRPF inspecting the training of 140 Bn

The training in the Jungle camp was divided into two phases i.e. A, B, C Coys did their jungle camp from April 8, 2001 to May 2, 2001 and D, E, F Coy from May 5, 2001 to May 28, 2001. This was done with a purpose so as to avoid administrative problems and also ensure close supervision of training by Officers. At the end of the jungle Camp training the recruits and staff were sent on LR.P for three days. During this period they practised all tactical exercises they learnt during the course of training. Also they cooked their food at their own individually and thus practised the exercise of living of the land. This was done in compliance to the instruction of the Director General CRPF with the aim that troops undertake long exercises for chase of militants.

As no field firing range is available at Bangalore the recruits were taken to CTC-II Coimbatore to undergo field firing which includes throwing of hand grenade, firing of grenade with SLR and firing of H.E. bombs with the help of 2" Mortar. The recruits were taken in batches to CTC-II and put under above practices and they developed lot of confidence in handling these explosive material.

The recruits were also taught various subjects in indoor classes such as CRP Act and Rules, General Knowledge, Law, Human Rights, attitude toward weaker section of the society, Police-Public relation, Rescue and Relief operation etc. so that their mental faculty is developed and they are made aware of various rules and law existing in this organisation and country.

The recruits were also subjected to various recreational activities. They were made to play games every day and watch TV in the recreation room. Indoor games were also made available to them.

During the course of training the DIG Range visited the training frequently and provided effective guidance every now and then. The Sector IGP Dr. D.N. Gautam, also visited training of recruits on many occasions. He appreciated the efforts of Unit in imparting good training to recruits. He also advised on various training aspects so as to make it more effective and result oriented. Dr. Trinath Mishra, Director General also paid a visit to Unit on January 13, 2001 and was fully satisfied with the results achieved in the field of training.

TEN PRACTICAL WAYS OF MANAGING AND MOTIVATING MEN

—S.K. Malik, Commandant-12 Bn



Exercise makes men physically and mentally fit

Though we find numerous literatures and journals about Motivation yet we do not obtain optimum result in the field. Motivation is a phenomenon by which one can enable the persons to achieve almost anything. Through my personal observation and partly on reflection I suggest few guidelines about the way of motivation and management. Though it is not found in many books yet it gives an excellent result if we make the habit of using them.

The suggestions are :

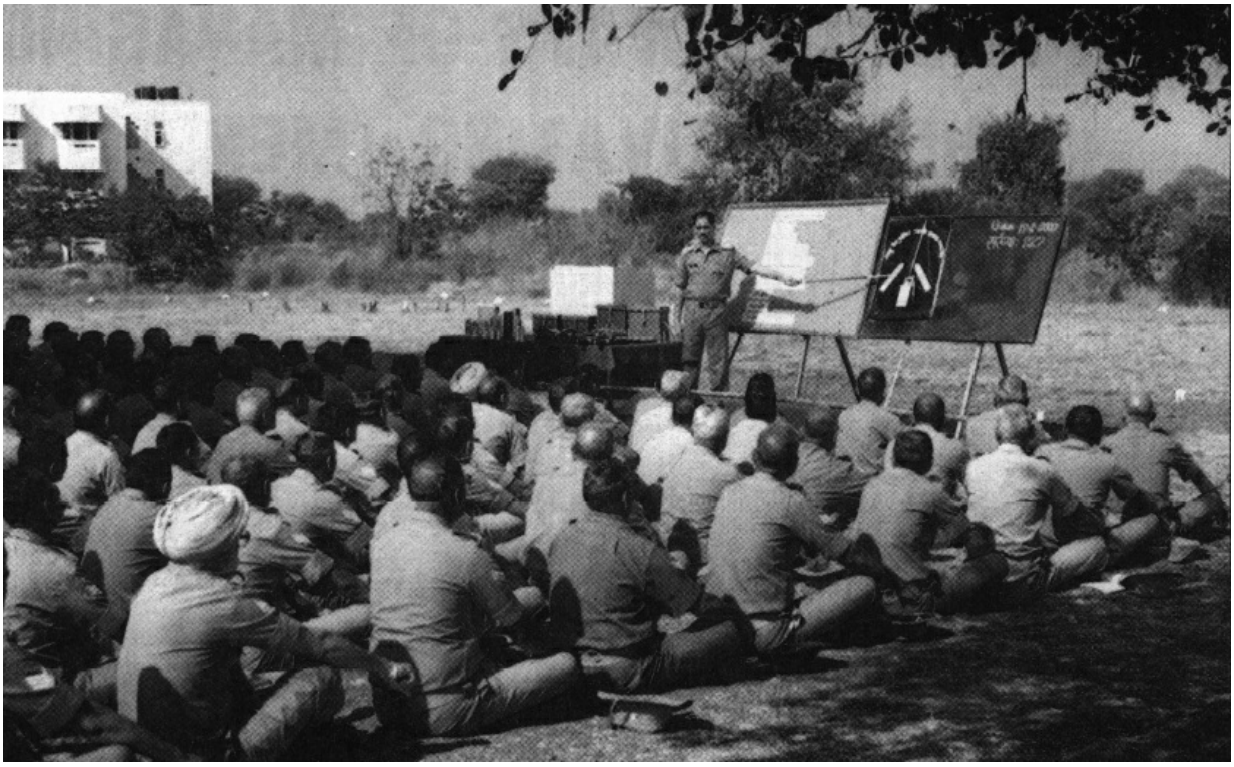
1. The leader should always be sensitive. He should understand the feelings of his subordinate and appreciate the situation to remove the hindrance.

2. The leader should interact himself with their subordinate by asking his problems in a simple question as to how is work going on ? or Do you face any personal problems ? etc.

3. A good leader is he who fixes the time bound task to perform by subordinates. Brief them clearly what you expect from them. Explain the goal and direction of the task.

4. The leader should involve himself in the task directly or indirectly. Be participative in the field and give rationale touch to the task. Try to convince your subordinate with logical explanations.

5. A good leader will always praise his subordinate for his good deeds. Praise or reward is a great morale booster. It improves self-esteem, confidence above all, the will or determination to succeed. Therefore praise lavishly time and again.



Regular classes also a part of the training

5. A good leader should never be excited to punish his subordinates. Take time to understand the right cause of failure. Try your best to analyse the degree of fault and circumstances under which he got failed. A mistake once committed should never be repeated. Failure may be due to lack of experience or inadequate training but this does not mean that he should be reprimanded here and there. Your guiding principle should be praised lavishly, but punish or reprimand rarely and very cautiously.

7. A good leader will always reward the performance of his subordinates instead of sychophancy. Always praise the performance of work not to the good behaviour or generosity. Being a superior try to extract the output and not the sychophancy.

8. A good leader should know his men about his liking and disliking. Try to satisfy your subordinate according to their needs. Confer the reward according to their ways. Some prefer promotions, some monetary reward while few like social recognition etc. Try to satisfy according to their needs.

9. A good leader should never make false promises because unfulfilled promises will lead to demoralise the subordinates. It is better to wait for appropriate time to announce credits of performance.

10. Last but not the least a good leader should never forget to keep in tough with his subordinate. Distance from your subordinate and you will lead to mutual disturst. Therefore it is reminded again and again keep communicating with your men as friend, philosopher and guide.

A healthy climate, Characterised by the values of openness, enthusiasm, trust, mutuality and collaboration is essential for motivating men and fulfilment of organisational goal. The organisation can become dynamic and grow through the efforts by creating healthy working climate, healthy interaction and by optimum use of skills of subordinates by bringing sense of pride in them to achieve the ultimate goal of an organisation.



CRPF Mahilas on frisking duty near the Holy Cave during Amarnath Yatra

Regd. No. 45950/87



CRPF Jawans keeping vigil on Amarnath Yatra Marg at Sheshnag

CRPF SAMACHAR

31 October, 2001



Sh. L.K. Advani, the Union Home Minister being introduced to the RAF Contingent Commanders



Shri M.B. Kaushal, Secretary (ISP), MHA presenting certificate to a RAF Commandant at the Valedictory Function of RAF Senior Officers Course on 22nd Aug., 2001



The Public Relations Branch of the Dte. being awarded the Rajbhasha running shield for maximum

use of Hindi in official work by Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF, on Hindi Day.

CRPF SAMACHAR

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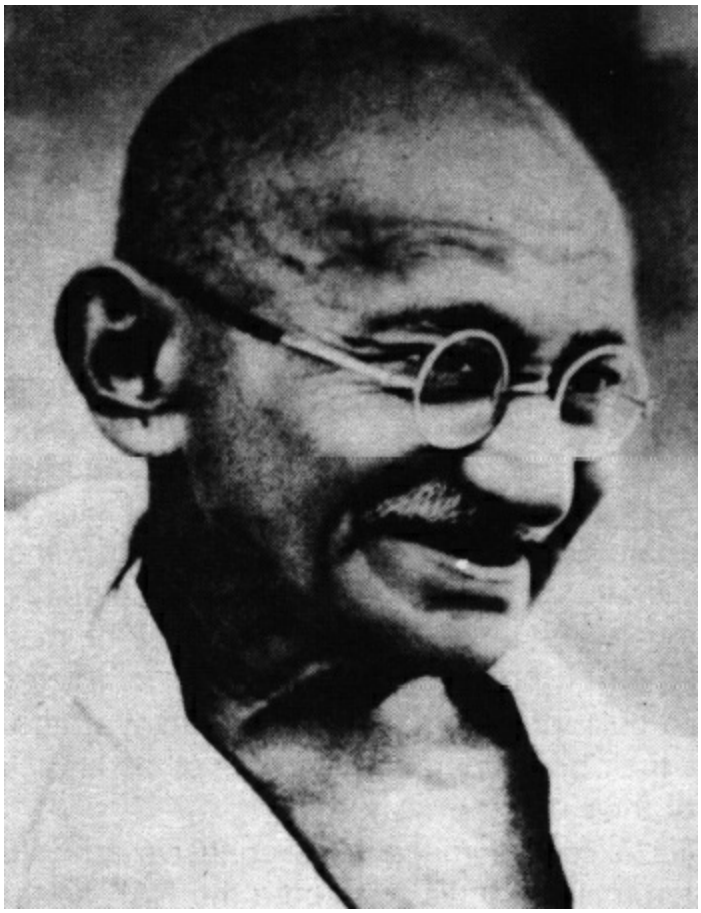
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The Rank and File of CRPF salute the Father of the Nation on his 132nd Birth Anniversary, October 2,2001

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From Director General's Desk



The Rapid Action Force, a Specialised Wing of CRPF to handle communal riots and other riot-like situations has completed 9 years of glorious existence. Over the brief period of its existence, this Force has earned an image for itself as the most effective Force not only to handle riot situations but also to take on disaster management and social work.

It is note-worthy that our country did not witness any major communal riots after the RAF has become fully functional. The sense of stability and security generated by the mere induction of RAF into any likely scene of trouble and tension had been one of the major reasons, which created such a happy situation. The Officers and men of the Force deserve a pat on their back for this commendable achievement. The great reputation it had built for itself has prompted many of the State Governments to seek the assistance of RAF trainers to train their police personnel on the ethos and culture of the RAF. Some of them have emulated RAF in setting up of their own riot wings.

Its excellent image as a cohesive and effective instrument to maintain peace and order prompted the Government of India to depute the RAF as the first Police contingent of India on UN Missions. One Coy of the RAF was deployed in Haiti. 2 Coys of the Force continue to remain deployed in Kosovo ever since May 2000. The excellent performance rendered by them in these troubled regions earned lavish appreciation of the UN authorities.

RAF has a number of creditable achievements during the current year also. On 26th Jan. 2001, 4 Coys of 100 Bn RAF located at Vastral reached all the affected areas of Ahmedabad within one hour after the devastating earthquake that hit the State of Gujarat. Their prompt arrival and timely rescue operations undertaken earned them the gratitude of the citizens of Ahmedabad. 102 Bn RAF which had moved from Mumbai and 107 Bn RAF moved from Bhopal also reached affected areas in Bhuj, Bachau, Anjar, Gandhidham and helped the victims. This coupled with similar services rendered by the RAF in Orissa during the Super Cyclone which hit the State in October 1999, established RAF as an effective agency to deal with natural and manmade disasters. The Kosovo contingent of RAF was instrumental in recovering mortal weapons like AK Rifles, huge sum of unaccounted cash and recapture of fleeing criminal etc. The RAF personnel ensured peaceful conduct of the famous Rath Yatras in Puri and Ahmedabad during June 2001. Induction of RAF when communal rights broke out in Kanpur during March 2001 and in Ahmedabad during August 2001 helped the local administration to speedily contain the situation in these sensitive cities.

The excellent image RAF has earned for itself and the achievements mentioned above should not, however, make its Officers and men complacent. The country and its people expect a lot from this Specialised Wing of CRPF and any short-fall in meeting such expectations, besides, lowering the image of RAF, will also considerably damage its impact when deployed to handle sensitive situations in future. Any delay in responding to crisis situations, be it natural or manmade, will also lead to adverse views from the people and government.

I am sure the rank and file of the RAF will bear this in mind, and strive hard to achieve perfection not only in its assigned roles but also as the ideal friends of the people in their hours of need.

I wish them all success.

Jai Hind



(Dr. Trinath Mishra)
Director General, CRPF

New Delhi
17.9.2001

Relevance of Human Rights in RAF

— M.B. Kaushal, Secretary (ISP), MHA

The motto of RAF is to serve humanity through sensitive policing. It seeks to control the situation with use of minimum force. The aim is not to kill or maim but to dissuade the rioters. Once the situation is brought under control, they immediately take up the work of providing medical aid to the victims of the riot and their evacuation to the hospital. It also has done its bit in serving the people in times of national disasters. The RAF has played an exemplary role in many sensitive situations, such as the 1993 floods in Delhi, the 1994 plague in Surat, the 1999 super cyclone in Orissa and the 2001 earthquake in Gujarat. The services rendered by the RAF in these situations has earned it the respect amongst the affected people.

All ranks of the RAF are also acquainted with broad principles and practice of various religions to enable uninhibited interactions. They are also made aware of inter-community misunderstandings and prejudices. Encouraged by the success of RAF, many State Governments have been approaching Dte. Genl., CRPF, to train their Armed Force personnel on the pattern of RAF. So far the RAF has trained the Armed Force personnel of the States of West Bengal, Karnataka, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi.

Indeed the charter of the RAF symbolises its sensitivity to human rights concerns on social issues. As indicated earlier, the Motto of RAF is also to serve humanity through sensitive policing of communal/caste tensions and control situations with use of minimum force. It draws inspiration from the values enshrined in the Vedas,



Shri KTD Singh, IGP (Ops & Trg) addressing RAF Officers at the Human Rights Course organised at the RAF Hqrs.

"अज्येष्ठासो अक मिष्ठास ऐतसा भ्रातरोणा वृधु
सोभगाय"

(Rigveda 5-60-5)

(No one is superior or inferior. All are brothers, all should strive for the interest of all and should progress collectively). This has a particular significance in national life in contemporary times when anti-national elements seek to spread disaffection amongst communities in our widely diverse society.

The rank and file in RAF is aware that there has been a growing concern about the issues relating to human rights all over the world ever since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 by the UN General Assembly. Human Rights has emerged as an important source of hope for crores of common people who set it as an important tool to highlight the injustice meted out to them. Governments across the world, realising the importance of human rights have begun to reorient their institutions and functions in the light of well recognized human rights

standards. In fact human rights is now considered a measure of good governance.



RAF Mahilas - Humane face

The National Police Commission has observed in its report submitted to the Government of India in 1978 that one of the fundamental requisites of good governance in a democracy is an institutionalised arrangement for effectively guarding against excesses of commission/ omission by the executives in the exercise of the powers which cause injuries, harm, annoyance or undue hardship to any individual citizen. This is specially necessary in relation to the functioning of the police who have vast scope for exercise of powers which affect the rights and liberty of individual citizens in daily life. Powers of arrest, search, seizure, institution of a criminal case in courts, preparation of reports on the alleged anti-social conduct of any individual, etc., mark several stages in executive police action which afford vast scope for misconduct by police personnel in different ranks, particularly at the operational level, causing harm and harassment to the citizens.

The right to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual represents the core of human rights. The Police and Central Para-military forces are entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of law and order, prevention and control of crime and related duties. Towards this end, they are armed with various powers under different laws to enable them to effectively deal with their mandate. There can be no improvement in the human rights situation unless those whose duty is to protect such rights cease to be protectors themselves.

The majority of the complaints relating to violation of human rights related to the conduct of the police. Incidents of excesses committed by the police, harassment against individuals at the time of investigation of cases, use of violence against detenues and innocent persons and a variety of other type of excesses are common allegations. In many instances, such excesses can be traced to the arrogant exercise of power and common human failings of disregarding the parameters which circumscribe the use of such power.

There is a strong legal framework in the country for protection of human rights. The right to freedom and liberty is enshrined as a fundamental right in the Constitution of India. These rights have found expression in the various laws in the country. While the law strives to protect the citizen’s human rights, a number of judicial decisions over the years have given shape to a code of human rights which protects the dignity of the individual and seeks to ensure that he is entitled to receive just and fair treatment in terms of internationally accepted standards of human right values. The Government has also set up institutions like the NHRC with powers of inquiry and investigation into allegations relating to human rights violations. The existence of a strong and independent judiciary and an ever active and watchful press and media and a host of NGOs and human rights activists together act as a powerful dog mechanism to enforce accountability of the Government agencies. Also, several steps have been taken by the Government to encourage the promotion and protection of human rights by way of spreading of mass awareness and sensitisation of police and security forces and the targeted groups.

Some of the basic deficiencies in the police functioning identified be the Padamanabaiah Committee on Police Reforms in its interface with the citizens relate to the attitude/ behaviour and mind set of the police forces. Lack of fairness and impartiality in dealing with the public serves as a major

obstacle to resolve the problem particularly in communal/caste conflict situation which the RAF is called upon to deal with. This is an area where RAF has acquired great credibility as a well disciplined and effective force. There is an important need to effect attitudinal changes in the police personnel through proper training and sensitisation.

Training is a regular feature in the RAF. About 4000 personnel undergo various training courses at various locations in the country during a year. Officers are given orientation training on ‘contemporary social realities’ in special courses organised for them, in which renowned Police Officers and academicians share their thoughts and ideas with the participants of these courses. The training programme includes important social subjects like ‘Contemporary Social Realities’ which would give an understanding to the RAF officers of the social set up in which they operate. It is to be noted that all ranks of the RAF are acquainted with broad principles and practices of various religions to enable uninhibited interaction. They are also trained and made aware of intercommunity misunderstanding which enable them to win the confidence of the population wherever they operate. There are also specialised training courses including human rights which makes the RAF very dynamic force. The Rapid Action Force is essentially deployed during the period of communal riots. It is very important to ensure that the members of different communities are dealt with evenly to ensure that allegations of partiality towards one community or the other are not levied. Such allegations only compound the adverse communal situation and attract inferences from the human rights angle.

The current security situation in the country has meant an increasing role for the CPMFs deployed to tackle militancy/insurgency. The interface of the armed forces with the common citizen mainly arises during the arrest, search and seizure operations of the armed forces during counter insurgency operations. This has resulted in a large number of allegations relating to abuse of their authority while acting in a high handed manner. Allegations of rape and torture are also common. In the insurgency affected areas of J&K and North-East, allegations against security forces are made that people get picked up by the armed forces for questioning and their whereabouts have not been known thereafter or the dead bodies of persons alleged to have been picked up were later recovered. Cases of harassment, torture, disappearance, death in custody etc. are reported to have taken place

and in most of the cases the procedure prescribed by law is alleged not to have been followed, thereby violating the human rights of the citizen flowing from the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution.



RAF cycle expedition at Ahmedabad



100 Bn RAF contingent in Republic Day parade

Apart from the need to strictly follow the law of the land during the interface with the common citizens and while conducting counter insurgency operations by the CPMFs, the question of the right attitude is very important. Harassment and highhandedness of the innocent persons during CI operations is a common complaint. Improper behaviour serves to alienate large sections of the population whose cooperation is very important for combating insurgents. Proper attitudinal training is a must. A large number of complaints relate to allegations of rape. The security forces have dealt with such offences, wherever proved, with a firm hand.

When counter insurgency operations are conducted it is very useful to take local leaders into confidence and establish close rapport with them. During and after the search and seizure operations, association of local influential people would go a long way to ensure that human rights violations do not take place.

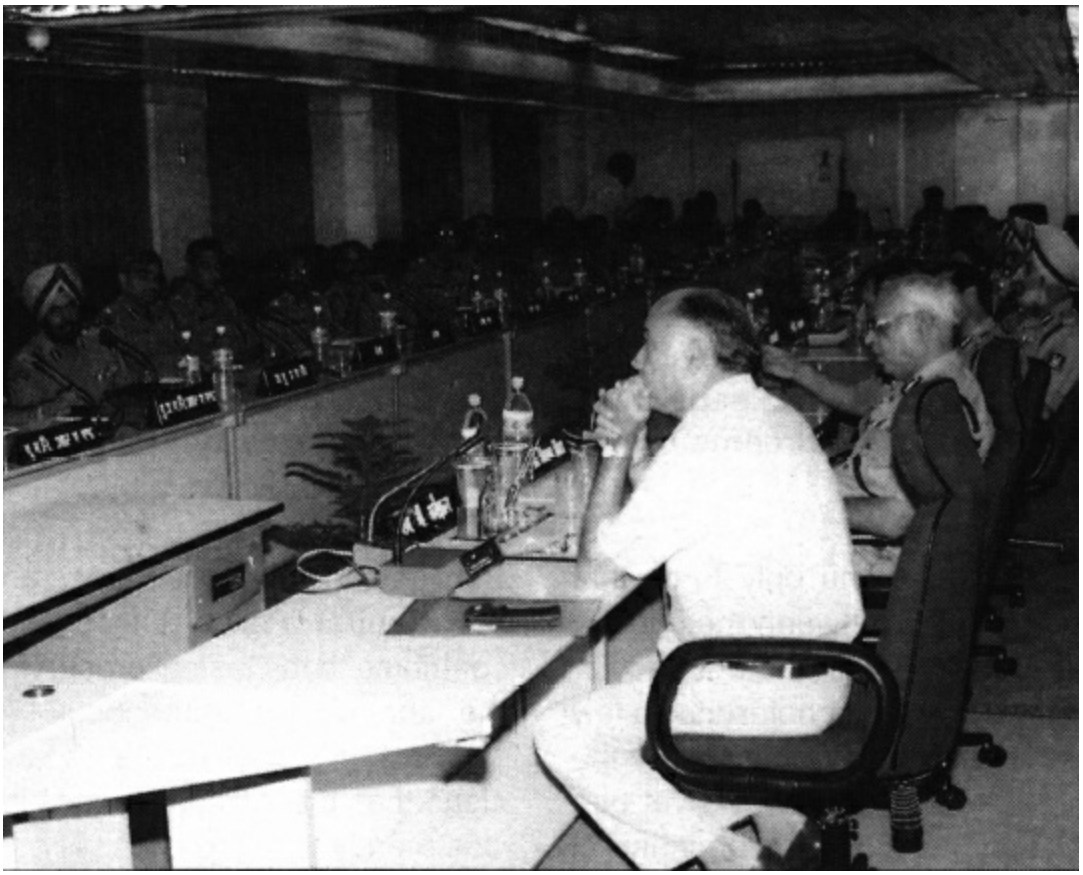
In order to inculcate proper attitude and prevention of violation of human rights certain important steps have been taken by the central para-military forces to implement programmes on prevention of violation of human rights. Some of the important steps taken are (a) The Central Para-military Forces, including the Armed Forces are already being directed to take action to incorporate human rights as an essential input in the various training programmes. The Central Paramilitary Forces have initiated several steps in this direction. (b) Teaching and Training of Human Rights forms an integral and essential part of training in BSF Required dose of subjects like Humanitarian Law and Constitutional obligations etc. are included in the course syllabi of all Basic as well as in services courses. In addition, special Seminars, Capsule training and interactions involving ICRC and other agencies dealing with Human Rights are regularly arranged to sensitise the commanders and men at grass root level to understand the importance and implications of guarding against Human Rights violations. A booklet containing various DO’s and DONT’s in simple language has been issued to all the field formations for further dissemination of the contents of Human Rights down to the Constabulary level. (c) ITBP has reported that troops in CI grids are briefed in detail about the provisions of the NHRC Act during Sainik Sabhas. (d) There is an institutional mechanism governed by the provisions of the Army Act etc. which takes care of investigations and trial

into allegations relating to violations of Human Rights. (e) Assam Rifles have also initiated some steps such as (i) Strict adherence of SOP/orders to ensure that no lapse takes place while exercising Special Armed Forces Powers Act. (ii) Regular education of personnel on Human Rights awareness, (iii) Investigation of complaints and initiation of disciplinary/administrative action on defaulters, when deemed necessary and (iv) Aspects on uplift-of Human Rights have been adequately covered in Manual of Indian Military Law and proposed Assam Rifles Act.

The violation of human rights by the Central Para-military Forces have been a problem, particularly in insurgency-ridden areas, like Kashmir and North-East.The internal procedures of the operating force have made provisions for inquiry and trial of offences of violation of human rights allegedly committed by the members of the security forces. Besides, civilian remedies by way of writ petitions in the High Court, judicial inquiries wherever the Government so orders and special procedure for entertaining complaints against members of security forces for alleged violation of human rights prescribed under the Protection of Human Rights Act enabling complainants to approach National Human Rights

Commissions and the State Human Rights Commissions. It should be possible to ensure that the existing provisions are strictly enforced so that accountability of members of the security forces in matters relating to alleged violation of human rights is ensured.

At the same time in order to give certain amount of protection to members of the Armed Forces and Central Para-military Forces from harassment at the hands of those affected by their actions (militancy and militancy supporting organisations), a special provision has been incorporated in the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993. Section 19 the this Act details a separate procedure for dealing with armed forces, which includes Central Para-military Forces, wherein the National Human Rights Commission cannot directly inquire into the cases of alleged violation of human rights, but will obtain a report either from Home Ministry or Defence Ministry, as the case may be, on the allegation and only based on such report make its recommendations. This separate procedure has been incorporated as the Central Paramilitary Forces, as mentioned earlier are already governed by their own statute, which includes in most cases, powers and procedure for trial and punishment.



Shri M.B. Kaushal, Secretary, MHA in a meeting with Dr. Trinath Mishra DG CRPF and other Senior Force Officers

No talk on human rights issues in the current context will be complete without referring to the D.K. Basu case. In a far reaching judgement on the issue of Law of Arrest, the Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal, had issued 11 requirements to be followed as preventive measures against custodial violence in all cases of arrest or detention till legal provisions are made to incorporate this in relevant laws. Even though the principles mentioned in the above case have been circulated to all the

State Governments for immediate implementation and compliance, most of the States have yet to implement these principles and the need for their implementation have not yet been fully understood by many of the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs is reminding all the State Governments to ensure that all the custodial authorities under their control follow the above principles.

The RAF is still a young force. It has rendered commendable service to

the nation and community at large. It has proved itself in many difficult situation and has won the confidence of the people it served. It will continue to grow in stature as time passes by. The RAF has also been exposed to UN Peace Keeping duties in Kosovo. It is commendable that in such a short period of time the force has come a long way in living up to the expectation of the people and the country. (Valedictory address delivered on Aug. 22, 2001 for the course organised for the senior officers of RAF)

THE RAF OF MY DREAMS



— George C. Podipara

The author is the Inspector General of Rapid Action Force. He had an earlier stint of more than $3^1/_2$ years in RAF when the RAF was in its initial stages. Shri Podipara was thus instrumental in introducing many of the novel concepts which has enabled the RAF to attain its present-day image as the most effective Riot Control Force of the nation and as an excellent peace keeper and friends of the people. Shri Podipara is retiring on 31st October 2001. Let us hope his dreams on Rapid Action Force as brought out in the article become a reality in the near future.

—Chief Editor

"CRPF is the only force that stands between the country and disintegration" stated a senior police officer at a conference a few years back. As an officer of the corps I was flattered and yet one realised the exaggeration inherent in the statement. Our people, irrespective of divisions driven by region, caste or creed have always stood as one when faced with an external aggressor. Moreover, the political class will not be naive enough to endorse such a shortsighted vision. The All India Serivces, the Defence Forces and the Central Police Officers all contribute to the task of preserving the fabric of our statehood.

Having stated that, it is also clear that the officer in question was merely trying to exemplify the significant contributions made by the CRPF in anti insurgency operations across the country in the recent past. The force has had to pay an extremely heavy price, including several lives in the pursuit of maintaining civil law in strife torn areas. In spite of these adverse conditions, which ever so often drove even the most hardened of us to wring our hand in frustration we have persevered, met every situation with grit and emerged victorious each time. The future poses a new set of challenges, unknown and unexpected. The force will remain steadfast in its commitment to preserve national unity at any cost, now enriched with the tremendous experience gained over the years.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF) was set up in the second half of 1992, essentially as a riot control force, primarily to tackle the recurring communal riots of the late eighties and early nineties. Fortunately for the nation post the Ayodhya debacle, the country has not faced any major riots till date, save for the Coimbatore riots in November 1997 and Kanpur riots of March 2001. The RAF justified its existence with prompt and effective action in both instances. It will however be unfair to attribute this happy state of affairs to the RAF alone. Wide sections of our people have realised the futility of such conflagrations. They have refrained from violence in spite of blatant instigation by anti social elements. Credit also needs to be given to social leaders, as well as to timely measures taken by respective state and district administrations in curbing this menace.



RAF Mahilas in Republic Day Parade in New Delhi

The very sight of the blue clad men and women of the RAF in their riot drill equipment crisscrossing strife torn areas brought immediate calm to these areas. Having been an observer to the successful operations in both Coimbatore and Kanpur, I have seen the palpable relief on the faces of the affected people when the RAF moved in. Our prompt arrival and intense patrolling have helped alleviate tensions in Delhi, Baroda and the Tonk district in Rajasthan when communal tensions erupted in these places.

The RAF has however evolved into an ideal agency to handle all kinds of natural and man-made disasters. The list is endless, the plague in Surat, cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, and the earthquake in Kutch, Bhuj and Ahmedabad. In addition to providing timely relief the RAF has also played a humanitarian role in ameliorating the hardships of the affected people and have won a permanent place in the hearts of the people from these affected areas.



Free Medical camps are organised by RAF Bns as a part of civic action programme

The all round training imparted by the RAF to its personnel found recognition when the RAF became the first ever Police Force to be sent abroad for international assignments. One company of the RAF comprising 120 personnel was deployed in Haiti for eight months in 1995-96. Their outstanding performance prompted the Govt. of India to induct another contingent of 240 personnel in Kosovo. This contingent has become an integral part of the UN Peace Corps in Kosovo and has won lavish appreciation for its exemplary conduct from the UN authorities.

It is matter of great pride that a force created almost exclusively to police communal riots has grown into handling additional roles in disaster management and international policing.

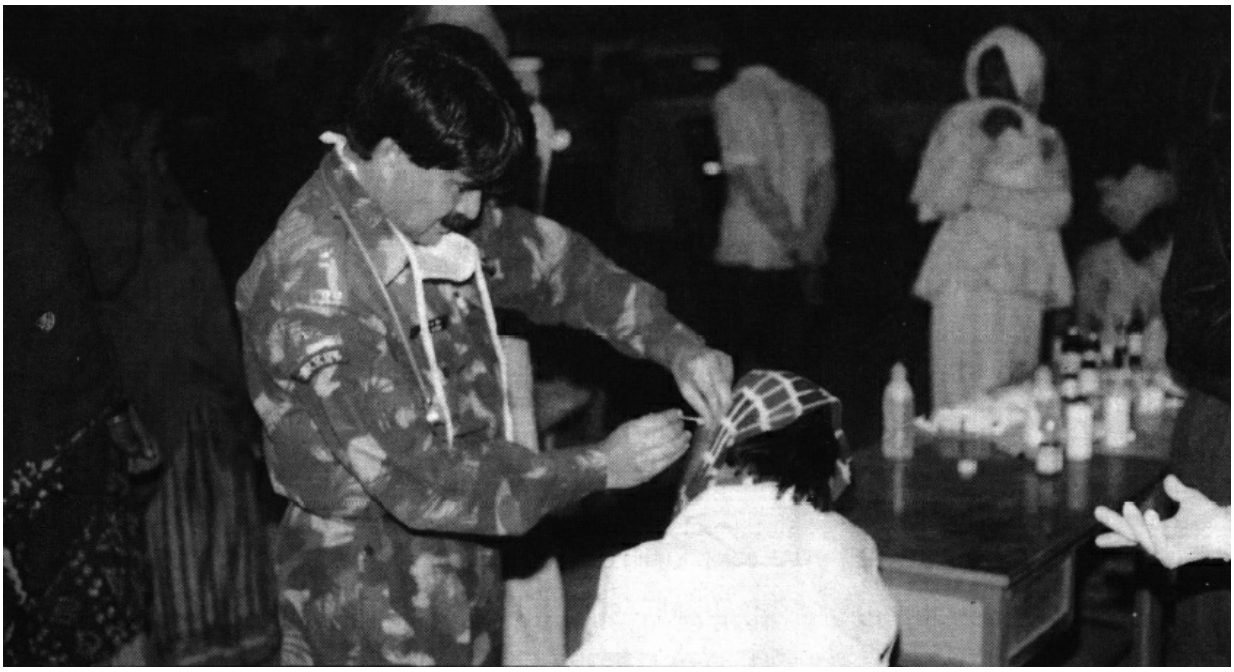
I have been associated with the RAF from the day of it's raising and the level of trust reposed in us by the people and the Government of India gives me tremendous happiness. Yet, the dreamer in me is not satisfied. Why can't we do more ? There is so much more that we could do. I see a day when the people of this nation see us as friends, as benefactors. Anyone who feels threatened or insecure should feel free to approach an RAF officer with their problems and apprehensions. Women and children should consider the RAF Mahilas as their friends to confide their doubts and worries. The RAF should possess adequate resources to come to the people's aid whenever any major or even minor calamity strikes them. The RAF should promote sports and cultural activities to wean away young minds from creating trouble. The extra ordinary range of difficult situations handled by the officers of the RAF make them ideal advisors to officers of the state as well as elected representatives of various local and autonomous bodies. Expert guidance coupled with the well trained constabulary at their command make RAF commanders best positioned to tackle various disputes that arise in society. I also visualise the sportsmen and artistes of the RAF being role models for the vouth of society.

The key area for enhancing the scope of the RAF is to increase its involvement in the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations. Specific bilateral arrangements for using the RAF to handle specific riot driven situations will further enhance the operating skill matrix of the RAF. This could well earn the RAF the title of being "The Peace Keepers of the World".

"Prevention is better than cure" is very apt when we look at communal riots. The agony, the hatred and the loss of life and property that a riot leaves in its wake are truly enormous. Add to this the cost of containment and rehabilitation and you have all the reason any one will ever need to try and curb this accursed menace once and for all. Converting more Bns of the CRPF into the RAF and positioning them in sensitive areas is the critical first step in this direction.

Just as no nation can afford to do without a well trained and equipped defence force even though they might never have to get a war every nation

needs an effective deterrent against civil unrest. The RAF has already established its credentials as an effective instrument against communal and caste riots despite the fact that we have never had to handle riots ever since our inception. It is my firm belief that increased RAF presence in sensitive areas of the country is the simple most effective method of controlling communal unrest in India.



RAF doctor treating the injured at Adhoi village in quake-hit Gujarat

A Commendable Job

— Hemraj, Commandant, 107 Bn, RAF

The Film “Gadar” was being screened at Lily Talkies, Bhopal, Capital of Madhya Pradesh. On 19th June, 2001 at around 1400 Hrs, suddenly hundreds of activists of one community, armed with lathies, Petrol bombs, Rod and Knives trespassed in the Lily talkies campus and asked to stop the screening of film Gadar. They were protesting against some of the scenes and dialogues which they were describing as highly objectionable. The mob tried to ablaze the screen and some activists were also spread over in the Lily talkies campus and ablazed a dozen of Motor Cycles/Scooters. They also damaged two wheelers and four wheelers parked in the talkies premises. After hearing this news Senior Police Officials and local administration rushed to the spot and

tried to control the violent mob but they failed to control over unruly Mob. However, the police used tear gas and cane charged to control the unruly mob. In the mean time, D.M. Bhopal rang up to the Commandant 107 Bn. RAF and narrated the worse situation of Bhopal city and asked available strength of RAF Bn HQ immediately in old City of Bhopal at Lily theater itself. After hearing this news the Commandant (CCD)-107 sent Platoon of B/107 under command of Dy. Comdt. Himanshu Kumar, which rushed to the troubled spot without loss of time to curb the crisis situation. On seeing the RAF troops some of the protesters who were engaged in a pitched-battle with civil police started leaving the place. Thus RAF controlled the mob within few minutes. The law and order situation become fully under control in the area of Lily talkies at Jhangirabad but violence spread over to other areas of Old Bhopal late in the night, when the police went to arrest the Youth leader who led the demonstration in area of Lily talkies. RAF/STF was deployed in the City's sensitive areas including the area surrounding the Cinema Hall. Patrolling and search was conducted during the night to arrest the leader but he escaped the police dragnet.

During the night on 19th June, 2001 when B-Coy was on deployment the leader was arrested by police. Our two Coys remained deployed in the Bhopal City wef. 20-27th June, 2001 as two Coys were released by MHA to State of M.P. Though during the week wef 19th June, 2001 to 27th June, 2001 situation remained tense but controlled due to heavy deployment of RAF/STF etc.



Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG CRPF presenting memento to Shri. V.G. Kanetkar the First DG, CRPF on the occasion of the 8th RAF anniversary at Bhopal

RAF - Service to Humanity Through Sensitive Policing

— M.L. Sharma, DIGP, RAF



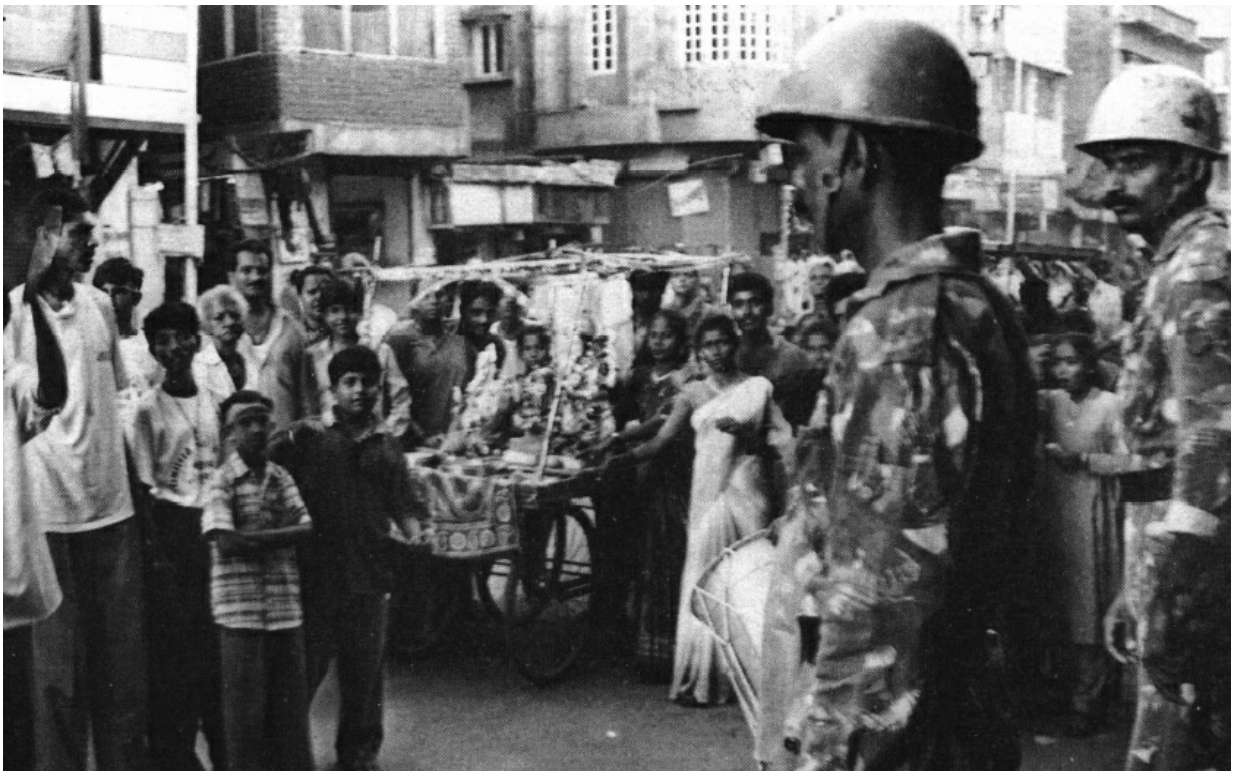
"Now that curfew has been lifted, people cutting across religious lines discuss only two things, and riot and RAF. The later with a touch of sincerity and respect".

Times of India, 25th Oct 1992

One area which has given rise to considerable violence during the last few years and which holds the potential for much more frightening violence than any other single cause is communalism. According to Bipin Chandra, simply put, communalism is the belief that because a group follows a particular

religion they have, as a result, common social, political and economic interest. In a culturally plural society like India, the communal problem is no more a Hindu-Muslim problem. It is becoming a Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Christian-Parsee-Buddhist-Jain-Shia-Sunni etc. problem. The incident of communal riots between various communities has increased over the years and this trend shows no signs of being reversed. Every riot apart from resulting in large deaths, injuries and destruction of property/business, also aggravates the differences between the communities to a point when over a period of time it may make reconciliation and peaceful coexistence between the communities more and more difficult.

In such a scenario of growing influence of fundamentalist organisations and spread of violence based on communal, caste and regional causes need was felt for creation of a Force to deal exclusively with riots or riot like situations. Thus, the Rapid Action Force was raised in October 1992 by converting 5 CRPF Bns to RAF Bns and 5 more Bns were added later.



RAF guarding the religious procession in Surat

The RAF has been conceived as a specially trained and equipped anti riot force. The Govt. of India may however deploy it for any other law and order duties in case of grave emergencies and also to undertake disaster

management during natural and man made calamities. Keeping up with its motto “to serve humanity through sensitive policing”, the RAF in addition to its law enforcing role has a very significant pre and post-riot role. As its pre-riot role, it undertakes socially useful work by organising and participating in suitable community activities and programmes for fostering fellow feeling, emphasising the privileges of common citizenship like medical camps, adult literacy programmes, inter school/college debates, and sports events, cultural programmes, pulse polio campaigns and other activities to discourage community ill-will. It not only benefits the society at large but also helps to build a good and favourable image of the Force.

Unlike the conventional forces of law and order, the RAF has its post riot role of rescue and relief which is very significant in order to apply a healing touch to the public mind which might have been bruised during the riots. The commendable services rendered by RAF during 1993 floods in Delhi, 1994 plague in Surat, 1995 floods in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, 1999 super Cyclone in Orissa and 2001

Earthquake in Gujarat has placed RAF at a higher pedestal among the affected masses. The aim of all anti-riot actions is to dissuade the rioters and not to kill or maim them. It seeks to control the situation with use of minimum force. Whenever deployed, the RAF has performed credibly in a non-partison and unbiased manner and prevented various tense situations from developing into riots because of its sheer presence. Once the situation is diffused, they immediately take care of the dead and injured and guarding against looting of property.

A different organizational pattern and equipment has been envisaged keeping with its special role. Due to sensitivity of nature of duties and for effective and close supervision, augmented strength of supervisoy staff has been provided. This force is armed with specialised and non lethal weapons like shock batons, rubber truncheons, rubber and stun grenades. ‘Vajra’ the state of art riot control vehicle has proved immensely effective in controlling riotious mobs.



Riot drill demonstration



Vazra - RAF's Riot Control Vehicle

Adequate representation to all sections of society including minorities and backward classes given in the force has projected it as impartial keepers of peace and tranquility in the eyes of masses. To maintain separate identity,

the RAF personnel are given a distinct and separate uniform.

Conversion training is imparted to all SOs/ORs on joining RAF to familiarise them with its working. Besides this, they also undergo specialised courses like Human Rights, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue and Relief, Disaster Management and Tear Smoke etc. Officers are given orientation training on “Contemparary Social Realities” in special courses organised for them.

The RAF maintains strict vigil in all sensitive and hyper-sensitive districts of the country while carrying out familiarisation exercises. It is conducted to familiarise force personnel with the terrain, local leadership, details of sensitive localities and complete background information of the district which may be required to deal with communal violence in case of need. These exercises tend to reduce intercommunity and inter-caste tension among members of various communities and castes and provides opportunity to the force to interact with local population.

When requisitioned for communal riot, law and order problem or in case of natural calamities, the RAF rushes to the scene without any delay maintaining its ‘Zero Response Time’. A specific time limit has been prescribed to facilitate the achievement of ‘Zero Response Time’. The composition of vehicles has been designed to provide self contained mobility at Team, Platoon and Coy levels. Mobilisation is practised through mock exercises when not deployed at regular intervals.

In 1995 this force went international with its participation in UN Pace Keeping Mission in Haiti. As a result of its outstanding performance in carrying out its assigned tasks, this elite Force has added another feather in its cap with detailment of its two Coys for performing the duties of Special Police Units on UN Peace Keeping Mission in Kosovo since May 2000. The two Coys are being rotated every six months and they have won laurels for the country by performing duties assigned to them with utmost dedication, devotion and sincerity.

RAF, although relatively a young Force, has come a long way living upto the expectations of the people and the Government. It has rendered commendable service to the nation and community at large. This well equipped and specially trained Force shall sincerely endeavour to faithfully perform the unique role assigned to it of restoring peace and order keeping

Humanity above all.

Rapid Action Force : A Profile

—D.G. Mohapatra, PRO, CRPF

Growing influence of fundamentalist organisations and spread of communal violence by them necessitated creation of a Force to deal exclusively with communal riots. Govt. of India therefore decided to set up a Force for this purpose. Thus the Rapid Action Force was raised in October 1992 by converting 5 CRPF Bns to RAF Bns and 5 more Bns were added later.

Role of RAF

(i) The Force is primarily designed and utilised to handle communal riots or riotlike situations, (ii) The Govt. of India may however deploy it for any law and order duties in case of grave emergencies and also to undertake disaster management during natural and manmade calamities and (iii) 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. RAF has played a vital role in Pulse Polio Campaigns too.

The motto of RAF is to serve humanity through sensitive policing. It seeks to control the situation with use of minimum force. The aim is not to kill or maim but to dissuade the rioters. Once the situation is brought under control, they immediately take up the work of providing medical aid to the victims of the riot and their evacuation to the hospital.

Yeoman services rendered by RAF, during 1993 floods in Delhi, 1994 Plague in Surat, 1995 floods in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, 1999 Super Cyclone in Orissa and 2001 Earthquake in Gujarat has made RAF an object of icon and respect among the affected masses.

Organisation

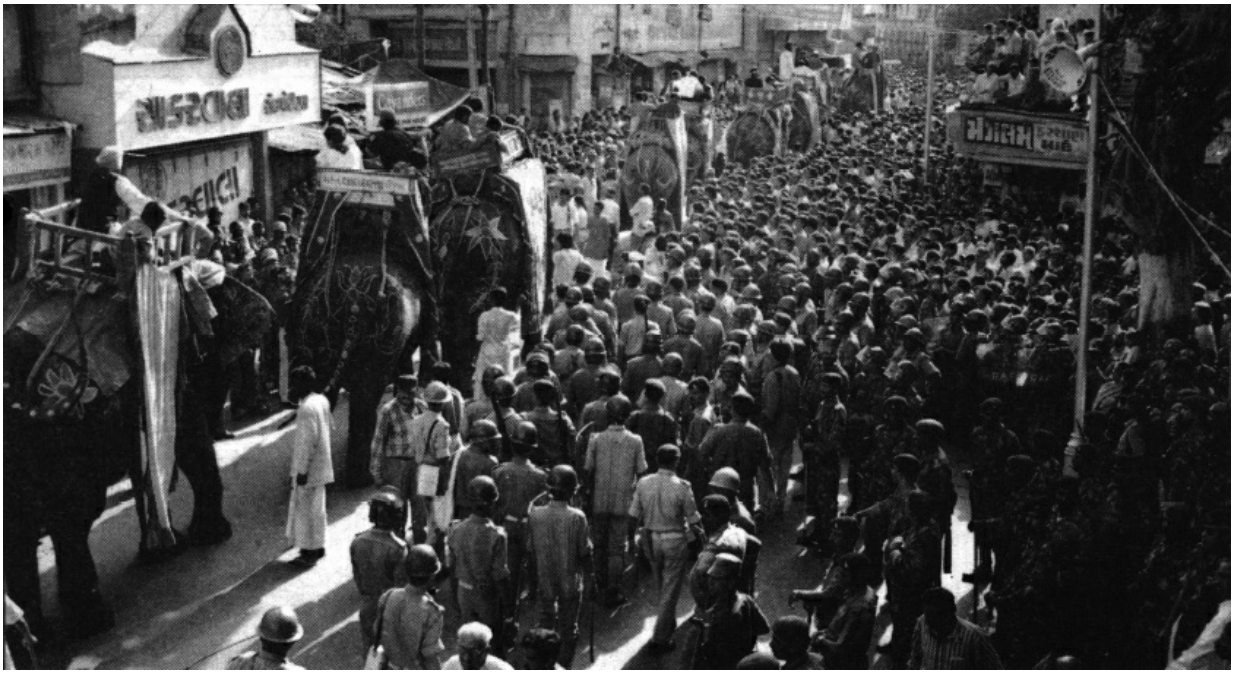
For providing proper leadership to the Force, there is an Inspector General of Police, who functions directly under the guidance and supervision of Director General, CRPF. There is one Range DIG and 10 Commandants commanding 10 RAF Bns. IGP is responsible for proper

training of the Force personnel and keeping them in a state of preparedness for deployment at short notice. He is assisted by an Addl. DIGP and a Commandant at his Hqrs.

RAF Bn

The Organisational structure of an RAF Battalion is different from that of a standard CRPF Battalion. The smallest functional Unit in the Force is a Riot Control Team comprising Riot Control Element, Firing Element and Tear Smoke Element. The team is commanded by an Inspector. Four Teams make a Platoon commanded by an Assistant Commandant. Two Platoons make a Coy commanded by Dy. Commandant and Four Coys form a Battalion commanded by a Commandant.

Total strength authorised for a RAF Bn is 1306 all ranks. One Team of each Coy consists of women officers and other ranks.



RAF men in Ahmedabad Rath Yatra

RAF Coy

Due to sensitivity of nature of duties and for effective and close supervision, augmented strength of supervisory staff has been provided. A Company commanded by a Dy. Comdt. has a total strength of 222 personnel including 3 ACs, 8 Inspectors, 16 Sls, 40 HCs and 128 Constables and 17 Followers comprising of Washermen, Cooks, Water carriers, Safai

Karamcharis and Barbers. Each Coy consists of 2 Platoons of 97 all ranks and each platoon comprises of 4 Teams of 24 all ranks each.

Use of Minimum Force

RAF follows the principle of "use of minimum force". Handling of a riot-like situation by the RAF involves 8 different stages i.e. (i) Pursuasion, negotiation and appeal, (ii) Warning against use of force through banners and loud speakers, (iii) Use of coloured water and water jet from water cannon, (iv) Use of tear gas, (v) Use of Shock Batons, Rubber Truncheons, (vi) Use of Lathis, (vii) Use of Rubber Bullets and Plastic Pellets and (viii) Use of actual bullets.

Special Equipments

This Force is armed with sophisticated equipments which come handy while handling communal riots and other riot alike situations. These include shock batons, rubber truncheons, rubber bullets and plastic pellets which though non-lethal are effective deterrents.

Separate Uniform

To maintain separate identity, the RAF personnel are given a distinct and separate uniform. While on operational duty they wear blue/light blue striped overalls (Dungarees).

Special Tear Smoke Munitions

The Force is equipped with special tear smoke munitions and stun grenades apart from normal riot control equipments.

The stun grenade which produces a resounding bang with blinding flash with a temporary stunning effect helps disperse mobs without injuries.



Mahila troops of 100 RAF Bn stand tall at Quarter Guard

The dye maker grenade which stains the clothes of rioters helps to identify active participants during the post riot operations.

Vehicle

The goal of RAF is to achieve excellence in performance by maintaining "Zero Response Time". The Govt. has authorised adequate transport to achieve total mobility for all the Bns of RAF to enable them to reach scenes of riots with least possible delay. The composition of vehicles has been designed to provide self contained mobility at Team, Platoon and Coy

levels.

'VAJRA' the state of art riot control vehicle has proved immensely effective in controlling riotous mobs. The multi barrel launchers atop the vehicle helps to propel tear smoke shells and rubber bullets both electronically and manually in all directions. The Vajra equipped with first aid box and stretcher can also be used as an ambulance in rescue and relief work. The Generator and emergency flood lights provide power and light for night operations. The Combat design provides safety from violent mobs and effective counter attack.

Representation to minorities

A composite character has been given to the Force by giving adequate representation to all sections of the society including minorities and backward classes. Such a balanced secular composition has projected RAF as impartial keepers of peace and tranquility in the eyes of the oppressed during riots.

Location and Area of Responsibility

Location of RAF Battalions have been consciously selected keeping in view their proximity to communally sensitive areas and all sensitive/hyper sensitive districts falling within a radius of 400 Kms become their primary area of responsibility. In this manner 10 Battalions cover most of the sensitive districts in all states except the states of J&K and the North East. The Battalions are located at Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Navi Mumbai, Delhi, Aligarh, Thiruvananthapuram (will be shifted to Coimbatore during this year), Jamshedpur, Bhopal and Meerut.

Training

Training is a regular feature in the RAF. On joining RAF, every SO/OR has to undergo conversion training to familiarise himself with the working of RAF. Besides this, they also has to undergo specialised courses like Human Rights, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Rescue and Relief, Disaster Management and Tear Smoke, etc. About 4000 personnel undergo various courses at various locations in the country during a year. Officers are given orientation training on "contemporary social realities" in special courses organised for them, in which renowned Police Officers and academicians share their thoughts and ideas with the participants of these courses.

All ranks of the RAF are also acquainted with broad principles and practice of various religions to enable uninhibited interactions. They are also made aware of inter community misunderstanding and prejudices. Encouraged by the success of RAF, many State Governments have been approaching Dte. Genl, CRPF, to train their Armed Force personnel on the pattern of RAF. So far the RAF has trained the Armed Force personnel of the States of West Bengal, Karnataka, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi.

Specialised Training Courses are conducted for RAF personnel and the subjects such as (a) Conversion Training, (b) Human Rights, (c) First Aid, (d) Fire Fighting, (e) Rescue and Relief (f) Disaster Management and (g) Tear Smoke are taught.

Familiarisation Exercises

Familiarisation Exercises are conducted to familiarise force personnel with the terrain, local leadership, area of responsibility and to equip themselves with all necessary information which may be required for dealing with communal riots or riot like situations which may occur at these locations. In addition, the objective of this exercise is also to collect intelligence in respect of the area of responsibility, communal situation and mischievous elements of the area.



Socially useful work at Othikkungal village, Malapuram (Kerala)

These exercises tend to reduce inter community and inter-caste tension among members of various communities and castes. Besides, these exercises bring the force in close contact with the people so as to enable them to know each other from a close angle. It also enables RAF to act effectively without help from a paralyzed civil administration in the event of major riots.

In view of increasing caste consciousness and general intolerance amongst various religious castes and communities role of RAF has become all the more significant and demanding, which calls for more professionalised training for them in crowd control, rescue and relief and disaster management.

“Zero Response Time”

RAF is required to achieve ‘Zero Response Time’ to over power the rioters and miscreants and should be effective in dealing with such situations quickly. A specific time limit has been prescribed to facilitate the achievement of ‘Zero Response Time’.

Although RAF is still a young Force, it has rendered commendable service to the nation and community at large. It has proved itself as an instrument of service to the society. This Force will continue to grow in stature as time passes by. RAF had its first exposure in UN Peace Keeping duties when one Coy consisting of 123 personnel was deployed in HAITI as part of Military Police from 30th March, '95 to 2nd Dec, '95. The Force did very well there. Again the RAF got an opportunity to send a contingent of two Special Police Units consisting of 240 personnel for UN Peace keeping duties in Kosovo in May, 2000 and are doing very well. In a short period of time the Force has come a long way living upto the expectations of the people and the Government.

RAF IN KOSOVO :

Special Police Unit- An Experiment

— Major K. Sajjanuddin, Chief Operations Officer, Indian SPU



Shri S.K. *Mathur, Ambassador of India to Yugoslovia addressing the Indian SPU at Kosovo*

UN Security Council on 10th June 1999 adopted resolution 1244 authorizing the secretary general to establish in Kosovo an interim international civilian administration under which the people of the war ravaged province. could enjoy substantial autonomy.

In Kosovo the United Nations faces a sweeping undertaking that is unprecedented in its complexity and scope for any international institution. No other mission has ever been designed in which other multilateral organisations are full partners under United Nations leadership.

To achieve the aims set by United Nations the local administration called UNMlK (United Nations Mission in Kosovo) was further divided into four Pillars.

- Civil administration under the United Nations itself.

- Humanitarian assistance led by office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

- Democratization and institution building led by Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

- Economic reconstruction managed by European Union

Later pillar number two of UNHCR was merged with Civil administration sector.

Apart from UNMIK there is separate force to look after external boundaries of KOSOVO under NATO agreement called KFOR or Kosovo Force Comprising of nineteen countries of NATO and eighteen non-NATO countries.

As per mandate of UN KFOR will continue to maintain public order and security until the UN international Police under UNMIK and a new Kosovo Police Service can take over that responsibility.

UN International Police in Kosovo works under UNMIK police Commissioner as part of Interim civilian administration. Following comprises the part of UN International Police - Border Police (taking care of border crossing with neighbouring countries) CIVPOL (performing normal policing duties), KPS (local police under training) and Special Police Units.

It is first time in the history of UN peacekeeping operations that Special Police Units are deployed for maintaining public order. To assist the UN Police Commissioner in managing the affairs of SPU’s a Special Police Advisor is appointed who manages the affairs of SPU’s.

The basic tasks, which are assigned to SPU are (1) Providing protection and security to UN officials,

UN Civilian Police and UN Border Police in discharge of their duties, (2) Providing operational support and backup to the UNlP, (3) Responding to threats to public order in coordination with KFOR, (4) Assisting the Kosovo Police service to manage crowd control during violent demonstration and civil unrest, (5) Assisting humanitarian agencies (ICRC, UNHCR if required) and (6) Assisting the activities of the ICTY.

In Kosovo to meet the challenging task of this unique experiment nine Special Police Units from India, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Ukraine, Argentina and Jordan are deployed at important towns of Kosovo.

Indian Special Police unit formed from elite Rapid Action Force of CRPF arrived in Kosovo in May 2000. Since arrival in Kosovo the Indian SPU has carved a niche for itself by its high degree of professionalism and dedication for duties. Indian SPU has adapted very well to this international environment.

The distinct blue dungarees of

Indian SPU have become hallmark of professionalism in Kosovo. These ambassadors in uniform have endeared themselves to the people of Kosovo, with their unique style of functioning combining the professionalism of west with ethics of orient.

Since arrival in Kosovo Indian SPU has performed multifarious duties. However a few important ones are mentioned here :

Guarding of commercial complex called GERMIA in the heart of Pristina city. This complex was forcibly occupied by unlawful elements. UN had taken over this complex to accommodate some of its offices there. But these anti-social elements were creating trouble day in and day out, also frequent demonstration was being held against UN occupation of Complex. Indian SPU after deployment at this place took control of the situation and it was due to vigorous efforts of Indian SPU, UN offices are now running smoothly in this complex.

Security of Trepcha Smelter Complex. There is vast industrial complex located about 70 Kms from Indian SPU Camp. To prevent the pilferage of huge quantity of industrial material kept in factory Indian SPU was deployed there. Inspite of inclement weather, bad road conditions and long distance involved Indian SPU performed this task very well until local security service

was able to take over.

Indian SPU was also deployed for securing court premises wherever sensitive trials were conducted, especially trials involving war crimes in erstwhile Yugoslavia.

Patrolling in minorities pockets. Indian SPU was given task of patrolling Obilic area in Kosovo, which had sizeable minority Serb population. These people were living like prisoners in their own homes surrounded by hostile ethnic Albanians. Green sector where Indian SPU patrolled provided relief to Serb Minorities and helped them to lead normal lives. The proactive and Intensive aggressive patrolling by Indian SPU instilled sense of security amongst Serb population.



Shri J.S. Gill, RAF contingent commandant presenting a memento to Shri S.K. Mathur

Crowd control duties at Grancanica, Lipjan, Prizen, Stimle and Mitrovica. In all these place Indian SPU performed the duties with utmost diligence and professionalism. At Mitrovica on 14th March, 2001 despite being surrounded by volatile mob of 10,000 Serbs which is a very large gathering by European standards Indian SPU managed the situation very well. Crowd tried put to torch our vehicles and also threw stones, petrol bombs etc. on our vehicles. But our men did not loose their cool and they

dispersed the mob without using much force. In this task about seven SPU vehicles were damaged and six men suffered minor injuries. This tactful handling of situation by Indian SPU was applauded by Special Advisor to Police Commissioner and also by Regional Commander.

One of most sensitive duties of escorting the Serb convoy was entrusted to Indian SPU on 25th July 2001. It was the duty, which no other SPU has done so far, and it was always done by KFOR (Army). In month of March 2001 an explosive was placed in the route of this convoy which resulted in death of seven Serbs even though the convoy was being escorted by Army. But on 25th July 2001 Indian SPU successfully escorted Serb Convoy carrying group of officials from former Yugoslavia visiting site of mass grave in Kosovo for investigation.

Also Indian SPU assisted Border Police manning border with Macedonia and Albania in preventing illegal trade of narcotics, helping in collection of toll tax, preventing smuggling of arms etc.

The very sensitive duty of guarding high-risk prisoners in Pristina Hospital was also entrusted to Indian SPU since their arrival in Mission area. It is to credit of Indian SPU that since their taking over the duties there was not a single escape where as on earlier occasions prisoners have managed to escape from custody of International Police.



RAF deployed in Kosovo, as a part of UN Peace Keeping Mission

With their hard work and diligence Indian SPU was able to recover weapons in Kosovo such as Pistols 5, AKM 2, Magazines 15, Rifles/Guns 5, Ammunitions of various caliber 1439 and Illegal currency 2 lakh Yugoslav Dinars.

Apart from performing duties Indian SPU has been in fore front in organizing Sports activities in Kosovo and also participating in them. These endeavours of Indian SPU has not only provided a change to men of SPU from their routine duties but also has brought about a ray of sun shine in strife torn lives of local people.

Indian SPU was behind organizing first ever-big sport event in Kosovo that is Pristina International Marathon in April 2001. Indian SPU was associated with this event from conceptualizing stage till the conduct of the race. The denizens of Kosovo received this event with great enthusiasm.

We have successfully organized tournaments of Tennis, Basketball, Volleyball, Football, Endurance Runs in which members of various SPU's, Civilian staff of UN, local populace and members of KFOR participated with great passion.

In keeping with great traditions of the force Indian SPU adopted local schools and helped the improvised school children with sports items. To imbibe the concept to living in harmony amongst various ethnic groups, we distributed books about Indian heritage and cultural amongst school children.

We also adopted some of the Roma families in Kosovo for providing medical assistance. Roma's are at the bottom of social hierarchy in Kosovo and they have suffered the most at the hands of Albanians and Serbs in ethnic. conflict in Kosovo.

These efforts of India SPU are like a drop in ocean of Kosovo. According to the UN secretary-general Kofi Annan "the task before the international community is to help the people in Kosovo to rebuild their lives and heal the wounds of conflict."

The hard work, commitment, professionalism, assiduousness and vigilance of our men in performance of duties, has been successful to keep up the faith which international community has reposed in Indian Special Unit in Kosovo.



Union HRD Minister Shri Murli Manohar Joshi addressing the RAF Jawans



RAF being presented the best Marching Contingent trophy by Shri Digvijay Singh, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh



RAF men being felicitated by UN officials during their stint in Haiti on UN Peace Keeping Mission



RAF men being presented with medal for their success in Duncon Marathon Race in Kosovo



105 RAF men in rescue action in Flood hit Kerala



Officers of 104 RAF Bn administering Pulse Polio drops



Shri M.B. Kaushal, Secretary (ISP) MHA interacting with Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF at the Valedictory Function of RAF Senior Officers Course



Shri S.M. Krishna, Chief Minister of Karnataka presenting best Marching Contingent trophy to CRPF Contingent Commander on the occasion of Independence Day at Bangalore

Super Cyclone in Orissa - A Reminiscence

— K.K. Sivaprasad, Commandant, 99 Bn, RAF

When the Meteorological Department issued a warning about the deep depression in Bay of Bengal in the 3rd week of October 1999, the gathering storm was not anticipated to turn into what can be called the worst tragedy of the century caused by the fury of nature. It was thought to be of another cyclonic storm which lashed the Andhra and the Orissa coast every year during October and November. The storm followed by heavy rains took everyone by surprise by its mere viciousness as it ravaged almost the entire State. The damage and the trail of destruction that left behind made the official media dumping it as a ‘Super Cyclone’.

The high velocity wind reached a record 280 Kms per hour and the tidal waves a height of 26-28 feet marooning villages after villages, uprooting trees, electrical and telephone poles, severelly damaging railway lines, washing away roads and killing human beings and animals in thousands. The most part of Orissa was completely cut-off by the cyclone. The worst ever cyclone of the century has done the damage. Jagatsinghpur,

Kendrapara and Cuttack districts were the worst hit. Balasore, Bhadrak, Jaipur, Khurda, Mayurbhanj and Keonijhar also bore the brunt of the vicious cyclone. “There is no food and drinking water. There are hundreds of bodies floating around. We will not last much longer this way. Please do something...,” and the line went dead. This was the SOS from Sh S.K. Mahapatra, Chairman of the Paradip Port when he managed to establish a brief contact with the Ministry of Surface Transport on October., 31st. The port area was reported to be submerged in more than 30 feet of water. The Prime Minister Sh. Atal Behari Vajpayee in an appeal on 30th October, 1999 announced a relief of Rs. 300 crore and appealed to the countrymen “At a time of such grave natural calamity, we should all come to the aid of those who have suffered loss of their loved ones, or have lost the shelter above their heads. They need all possible help from their fellow countrymen. I appeal to all citizens; organisations and fellow Indians to come forward to provide relief to the cyclone-hit people of Orissa and generously help in their rehabilitation.” The appeal by the Prime Minister of the country to voluntary organisations and all citizens shows the enormity of the problem confronted by the nation. The resources of the State Government paled into insignificance like a drop of water in the Bay of Bengal.



RAF men extricating dead bodies in supercyclone hit Orissa

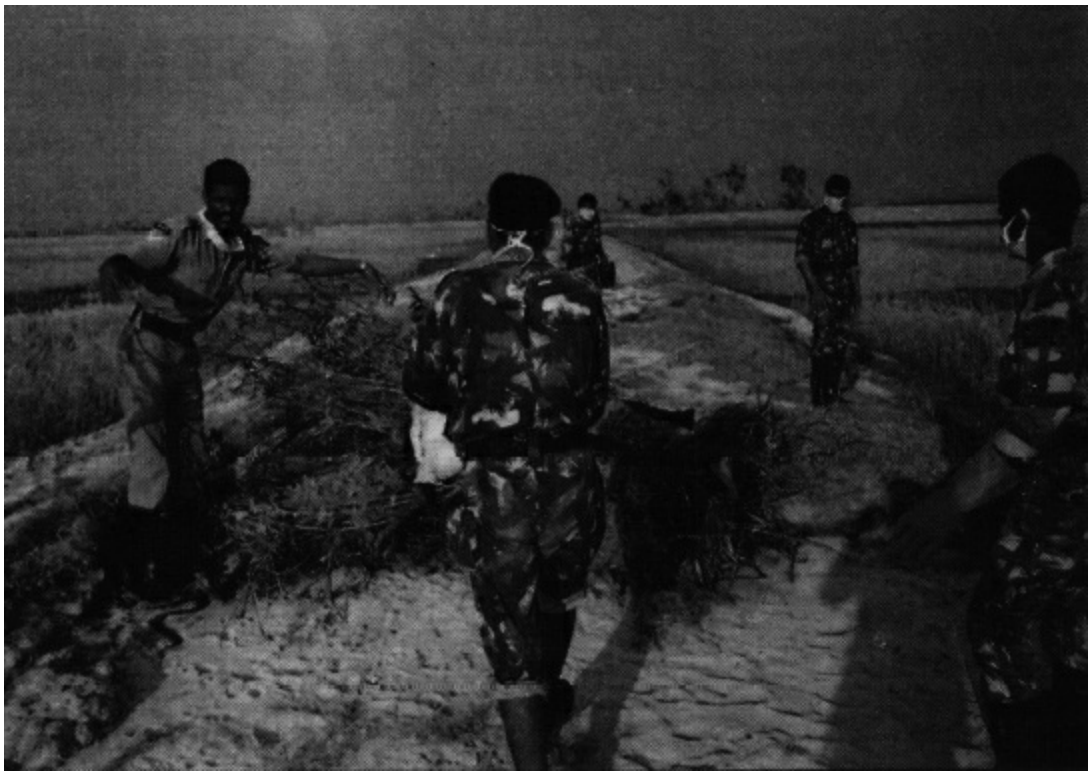
Dte Genl CRPF acted on the same night. It ordered 2 Coys of 106 Bn stationed at Jamshedpur and 2 Coys of 99 Bn RAF stationed at Secunderabad to rush to the cyclone hit Orissa. Since the rail communication was completely disrupted and the roads severelly damaged the only glimer of hope to reach the place of disaster was to use own transport available with RAF in the hope that these vehicles could make roads of its won, through water logged cross-country to reach where their help was needed. 99 Bn RAF Coys reached Bhubaneswar on 1st Nov., '99 after covering a distance of about 1160 Kms and was deployed in the districts of Jagatsinghpur and Cuttack on the same day. 2 more Coys of 99 RAF were ordered to move on 11th Nov., '99 night and the Coys left the camp immediately in the night itself to provide succour to the ravaged millions. 99 and 106 RAF Bns got into work immediately.

The problems faced by the RAF relief teams was an uphill task. About 30,000 people were believed to have died and more than 1.7 lakhs of livestock has perished, leaving a trail of dead bodies and destruction. Telephonic communication, power and water supplies were totally disrupted. There was panic and confusion. People were so scared they refused to come out of whatever remained of their houses. Those who were rendered completely shelterless were dazed. The State Administration was also in a state of shock and confusion. The RAF set themselves into a four pronged strategy :- (a) clearing the highways so that relief supplies could reach the villages, (b) disposal of hundreds of dead bodies and the carcasses of human beings and live stock scattered all around, (c) escorting and distribution of relief material especially the food materials and (d) arranging medical treatment of the ill and prevent outbreak of epidemics.

The State and National Highways which were completely breached and blocked due to tidal waves, gushing water and uprooting of huge trees were cleared kilometers by kilometers. The mammoth traffic of vehicles which had come to a grinding halt could be restored by RAF in the districts of their deployment. Continuous patrolling was carried out on the State and National Highways for the maintenance of Law and order and to prevent crime and to restore confidence in the minds of the people. When the relief materials started reaching Dist. Headquarters, the Dist. Administration found it beyond their ability to ensure a fair distribution and to make the relief

material reach the most needy. Immediately after the cyclone, the hungry and the shelterless public started looting the shops, godowns and the trucks carrying relief materials from all over the country. To manage the riots and preventing the relief material from being looted, pilfered or diverted by anti-social elements the RAF Coys set into the job of escorting the relief materials. The RAF ensured that it reached the destination safely and distributed to the most needy. The Coys of 99 alone escorted approximately 3,000 truck loads of relief materials weighing around 30,000 tons in 4 districts.

Disposing-off the dead bodies scattered at all the places in a highly decomposed state since 29th October was an arduous and extremely difficult task. The Officers of 99 and 106 RAF Bns alongwith specially selected personnel took up this task voluntarily in Dist Jagatsinghpur. Collection and disposal of the dead bodies of men, women and children, bloated bodies of living stock and other animals lying in a highly decomposed state required extra-ordinary courage and will power. The bodies were lying in slush and paddy fields. The emanating stench was unbearable. Many bodies had to be taken out from water logged knee deep ponds. The personnel rose to the occasion and collected the dead bodies through improvised means and cremated them with available woods, tyres, tubes and kerosene oil. This operation went on for about 10 days covering on foot an area of about 20 kms a day. It was a job well done under extra-oridnary circumstances. Without proper rest, food and water, the personnel of RAF did a commendable job.



RAF men in rescue and relief operation

The RAF also organised medical camps to treat the ill and sick and to prevent epidemic breaking-out. The medical camps were organised by the MOs and para-medical staff of RAF, BH-I, II and GC CRPF Bhubaneswar in districts of Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara. The medicines were brought from the respective establishments by the Medical Officers. In addition, medicines were also received from the Dist. Medical Officers of the districts. About 8,000 villagers-men, women and children were treated. Day and night the medical staff toiled. Ravaged as they were, they had lot of complaints and grievances to report. The MOs and Officers of the RAF provided them physical and emotional support attending one by one and healing patiently their complaints both medical as well as others, pacifying and encouraging.

The role of RAF in the rescue and relief operations, in the maintenance of law and order and providing succour to the victims of the worst tragedy of the century caused by a natural calamity was highly appreciated not only by the police and the district administration but by the public at large and various NGOs who had swooped in to the worst affected areas. The praiseworthy performance of RAF personnel both men and women was lauded by both the print and electronic media. But at the end of the day it

was the self-satisfaction which emerged in the form of a sardonic smile on the tired faces of the men and women of Rapid Action Force that was the most encouraging reward for the organisation adding another feather to its cap.

We Conquered Their hearts

—Joginder Singh, Commandant, 102 Bn RAF



102 Bn. RAF medical relief camp at Bhachau (Bhuj district)

On the fateful day of the 26th of January 2001, when the entire nation was celebrating its 51st Republic Day, a severe earthquake measuring 6.9 on the richter scale ripped through the state of Gujarat. Its epicentre was located at 20 kms north-east of Bhuj in Kachch district. There was large scale devastation in the entire district which necessitated the emergent deployment of Rescue and Relief teams.

Who better than RAF/CRPF could be called for assistance when the state and people of Gujarat were in the dire need of humane services. Accordingly, on the directions received from CRPF Headquarters C and D Coys of 102 Bn were rushed by road to the earthquake affected areas of Bhachau Taluka in Kachch district to participate in Rescue and Relief Operations. As the situation called for an emergent movement, both sub-units were moved from Bn HQr at 2330 Hrs on 26th Jan, 2001. The

requirement for more rescue teams was felt by the state authorities as the devastation caused by the killer earthquake was of high magnitude. Consequently A and B Coys were also deployed at Anjar in Kachch district. Since time is of great essence in such rescue operations both the sub-units raced down the road leading to Anjar saving crucial hours.

When the sub-units reached Bhachau and Anjar, the barren landscape of the once prosperous towns were strewn with rubbles and destruction. From the very first day of deployment, our personnel uncaring of their comfort and rest jumped in to heroic rescue efforts under severe adverse conditions. If on the one hand, the people of the nation opened their hearts and purses to help the hapless victims, our men on the other hand, committed themselves to save the many precious lives which were buried in the debris and to provide relief to the survivors in the form of medical aid, shelter and food.

Medical camp was established at Bhachau town, where a team of two doctors with paramedical staff provided relief to the victims. Medicines donated by NGOs and individual donors were also distributed under our supervision. A relief Hospital was also established by the relief team from Ukraine near our Camp at Bhachau and medical relief was also provided with the co-ordination of Poland's Medical Staff, South Korean Medical team and other NGOs. About 2337 persons were given medical treatment and assistance.

Vigorous Rescue and Relief works were also carried out at Vondh village where CRPF relief camp was established to provide temporary shelter to homeless victims. They were also provided with sufficient ration, cloths, lantern and other essential items. The Sub-units also assisted in the distribution of food packets and drinking water which were supplied by NGOs and other civil organisations. Besides these, personnel also distributed four truck load of relief materials donated by family members of the UP Police to remote villages of Bachau Taluka vis-avis in Vondh, Sikri, Chowbary, Khanpara, and in Jethashri village in Ropar Taluka.

It is pertinent to include that our men not only salvaged life and property of the public, but safely removed Rupees 19 crores and 87 lakhs from the damaged building of SBI in Bhachau.The operation was conducted in a concerted effort with the civil Police, SBI authorities and the Army. Thereafter the SBI staff carried the currency notes to Kandla under foolproof security arrangement by our personnel under the overall guidance

of the Battalion Commandant.

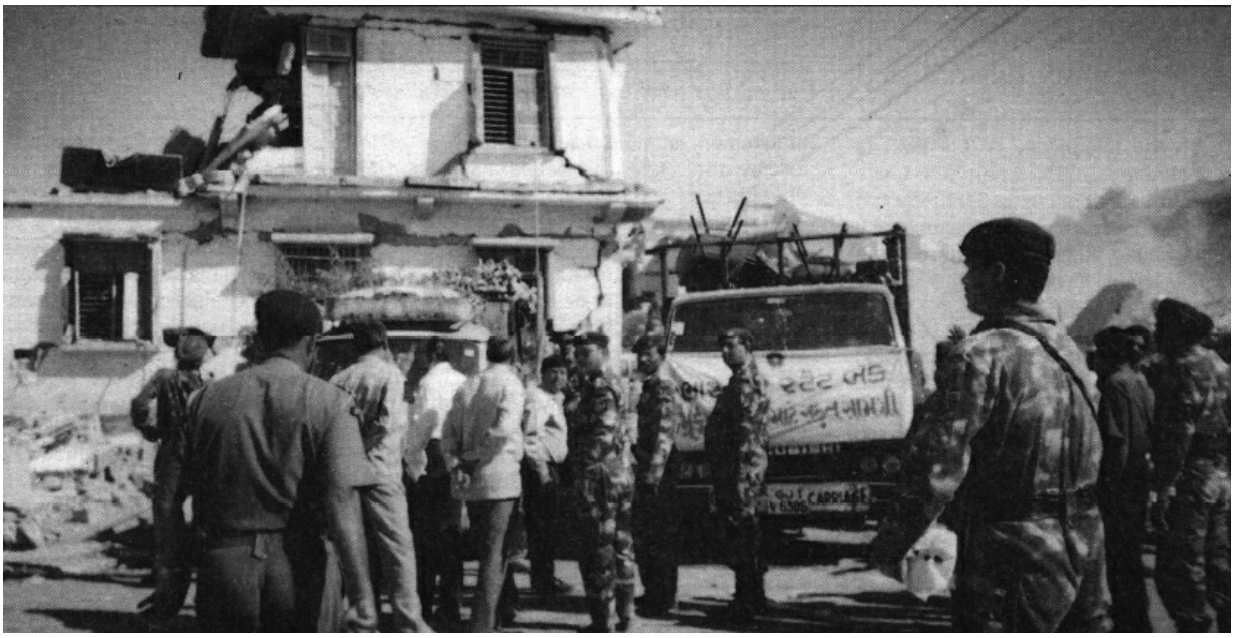
The subsequent weeks of deployment largely highlighted relief works and extrication of bodies from the debris. Our men left no stone unturned inspite of the lack of expertise and essential rescue equipments. Amidst the demand of the moment to remove the dead bodies to prevent the spread of epidemics, our men also performed normal policing duties like mobile patrolling, foot patrolling the Law and Order duties during the visit of VIPs. Our men were manning the emotional crowd during the visits of the Prime Minister, Home Minister, State Chief Minister and other political leaders like Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda and others.

The earth quake had flattened the entire district of Kachchh. The dust gradually settled in the pre-dawn mayhem leaving thousands dead and lakh of people injured and homeless and those who died entombed in the rubble remains of their houses. A and B Coys extricated 124 dead bodies from Anjar and C and D Coys which were deployed at Bachau were finally relieved on 25th Feb., 2001, it was a sight to behold as the towns of Gandhidham and Bachau doff their caps to the RAF rescue Force. They left behind, a poignant image of the Samaritan Force in Blue dungaree, an image of a saviour who had come to share their adversities and provide them with the much needed succour to heal the irreparable wounds of personal loss and grief. In totallity all personnel of RAF/CRPF deployed in the earthquake devastated areas in Gujarat had silently, though effectively, proved their worth in the selfless service to mankind and projected very high standard of discipline and professionalism.

On 26th Feb., 2001, a combined community lunch was organised under the personal supervision of Commandant 102 Bn. at Vondh, in which 350 people including local villagers, Sarpanch, Patwari, Officers of Revenue Deptt., Thana Staff, NGO groups and above all members of all caste and community participated. The people and local authorities expressed their sincere gratitude and appreciations for the mountainous contribution made by RAF in particular and CRPF as a whole for the services rendered to the people of Gujarat at the time when they needed them most.

Acclaimed admirations and appreciations have come in from the public and civil authorities as well as NGOs for the dedicated and selfless service that the Force rendered to humanity and mankind in general. RAF/ CRPF not only conquered the eqarthquake, but won the hearts of the people of

Gujarat with their Samaritan attitude.



Damaged SBI Building, Bachau just before removal operation

RAF in Riot-hit Kanpur

—Nagendra Singh, Commandant, 101 Bn RAF

Kanpur the fifth biggest industrial city of the country is very sensitive from communal point of view. Sometime very trifle reasons lead to the communal tension and serious law and order problems in Kanpur.The feeling of mutual mistrust and bitterness in both the communities after the demolition of Babri Masjid has further widened. The tension increases during the festivals of either of the communities. The feeling of communalism has reached to such an extent that no community leaves any stone unturned to show their might during any such occasion.

March 2001 - Riots

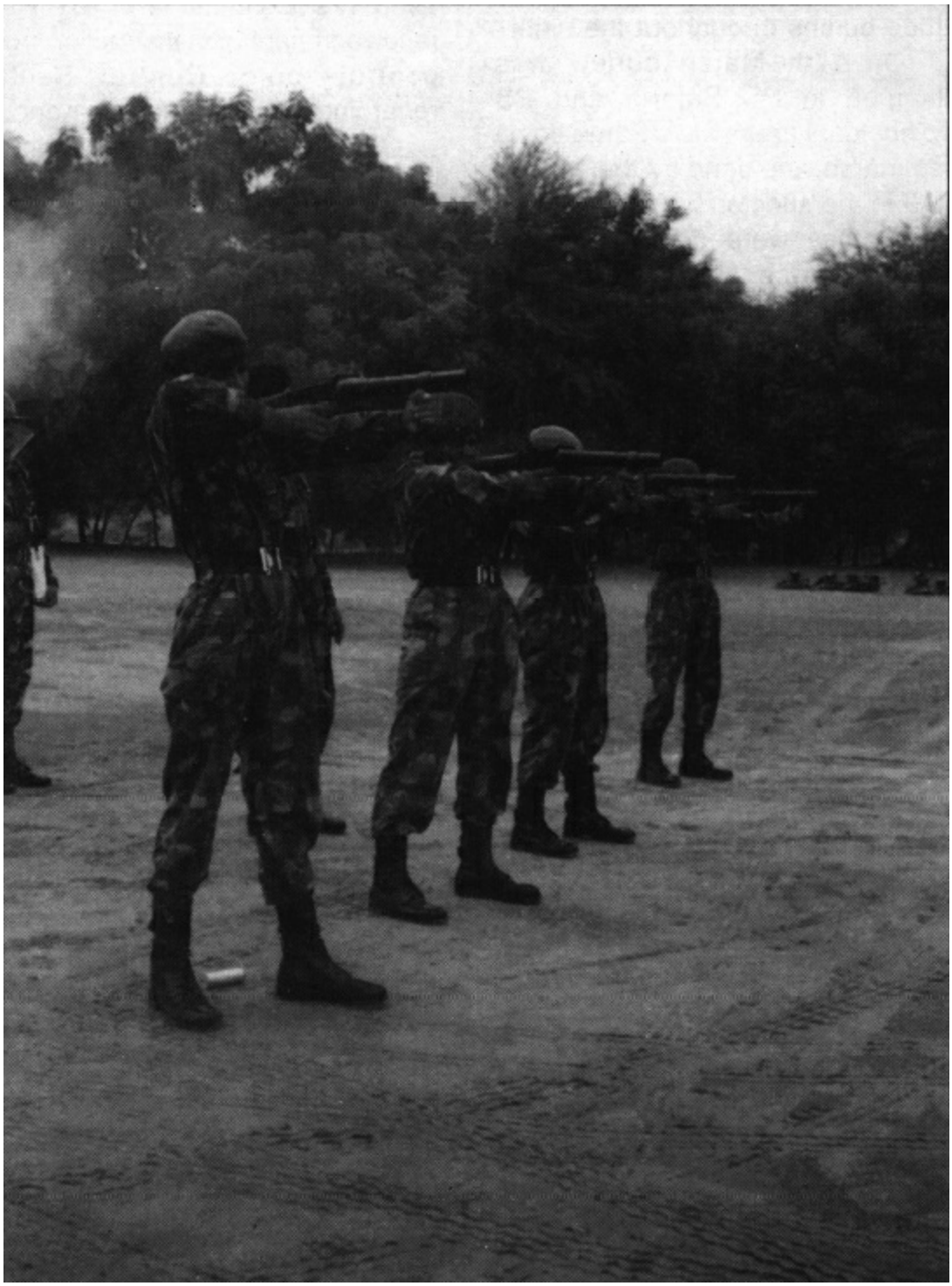
The discontentment was brewing for last one week in the Muslim community of Kanpur over an unconfirmed information through a web site on internet that the holy Kuran have been burnt in front of United Nations Office at New Delhi. An 11 member committee under the chairmanship of Sh. Mohd. Suleman regional president of Indian National League was formed. This committee decided to protest against the burning of Kuran

Sharif by putting black bands on their arms. It gave call for observing a blackday and bandh on March 16, 2001.

On 16th March after the Friday prayer, SIMI activists took out a procession in the city to protest against the reported burning of Holi Kuran. They had made emotional appeal from the mosque during the prayer. They assembled at Halim Muslim crossing and headed towards Parade Chowk and reached Navin Market area. After burning some effigies, the procession forcibly started closure of the shops belonging to the other community.

When the Police intervened some elements in the crowd resorted to heavy brick batting. It was followed by stampede throwing of crude bombs on the police force and burning of vehicle.The yateen Khana police post was attacked by the trouble makers. The forces under the command of ADM and SP City fired a no. of tear gas shells to disperse the mob but of no avail. The mob continued pelting stones throwing crude bombs on the police. In the meantime the mob had set on fire 5 two wheelers and one paint shop between parade Choraha and Nai sarak. The situation acquired communal overtones when some member of other community joined the police in the gunbat. The violent mob had also damaged the deities in a temple at Choubey gola under PS. Moolganj, Shri RC. Pathak, ADM who was on patrolling duty in the area was fired upon and he was evacuated to Hallat hospital where he was declared brought dead. In this incident Shri Ramchander orderly of Shri Pathak was also injured. After this incident indefinite curfew was clamped in PS Moolganj, Anvarganj, Bekanganj, Chamanganj and Raipurwa. Despite the curfew the police forces were attacked with crude bombs throughout the night. On 17th March curfew was clamped in PS Bajaria and PS Colonelganj areas also. Same day a flag march was done by the 101 Bn RAF in the affected areas. After flag march they were deployed under different police stations. On 18th March the rioters threw crude bombs on PS Bakonganj and tried to attack the Bakonganj PS. The Police resorted to fire and the mob was dispersed. A few shops were burnt in PS Chamanganj area but fire brigade quenched the fire. There was no incident reported in the AN on 18th March, 2001. On 19th March, 2001 curfew was relaxed for one hour and essential commodities were distributed by the administration. On 20 March, 2001 curfew was relaxed for $2^1/_2$ hours and no incident was reported. On 21st March, 2001 curfew was relaxed for 5 hours and from 22nd to 24th March, 2001 curfew

was relaxed for 12 hours and the situation started coming back to normal and curfew was removed of all PS by 27th March, 2001.



RAF Mahilas giving demo on Tear Smoke Firing

Loss of Life and Property

During the riots as per records total 14 person were killed including ADM whereas unofficial sources claim that around 40 people were killed.

Around 25 shops were reduced to ashes in Bekanganj area and loss of property is estimated to be of Rs. 3-4 crores.

One paint shop burnt at Nai Sarak. One glass shop burnt near Takiya Park crossing. Three Sls and 4 CTs of civil police injured by crude bombs. Total 22 shops belonging to Hindus and 64 belonging to Muslims were burnt. All the shops in murga bazar dealing in chicken, fish, meat and fruits were reportedly looted.

Deployment of RAF

On 16th March, 2001 at about 1900 hrs Commandant 101 RAF received telephonic instruction from control room, Central Sector regarding move of 4 coys to Kanpur.

Only D coy in its full strength were present at Bn HQ Allahabad otherwise one platoon of each coy A, B and C had gone for familiarisation exercise.

Immediately on getting information on telephone Commandant 101 gave verbal orders for all Coys to move to Kanpur followed by signal. The Coy HQ and the platoons present at Allahabad moved at 2300 hrs for Kanpur. The platoon of A, B and C Coys also moved.

The Commandant with one platoon reached Kanpur by 0500 hrs whereas all other coys had reported there by 0800 hrs on 17th March, 2001. The information about arrival of Force at Kanpur was given at PS Kotwali at 0500 hrs and they were asked to go to Nausbasta Mandi. At 0800 hrs SP City was informed about arrival at Force. Of 1130 hrs Commandant and other 2 officers reached PS Kotwali where they were briefed by IG Kanpur Zone. It was decided that a flagmarch by RAF may be carried out in the city as a result at 1330 hrs flagmarch was conducted by RAF in various parts of city. After the flagmarch the coys were deployed in maximum sensitive places in Kanpur by 17th March.

Though no untoward incident took place in area of deployment of other coys, “B” coy had to fire five rounds in self defence in Yateemkhana area.

At about 1800 hrs OC-B/101 Inspector Ranjeet Singh was told to go to Interiors of Yateemkhana area where IGP Kanpur had already gone. When

Inspector Ranjeet Singh alongwith 2 teams entered a narrow lane, crude bombs were thrown on them. Meanwhile IGP also came from the opposite direction and one bomb had exploded a few feet away from the IGP. The IGP asked RAF personnel to open fire. Five rounds were fired by RAF personnel and the throwing of bombs was stopped. However nobody was reportedly hurt in this. After that IGP alongwith RAF teams came out of that congested areas.

On 18th March at 0500 hrs a meeting was held at PS Kotwali presided over by SSP It was decided in the meeting to carryout raid/search in Talak Mahal area under PS Bakanganj jointly by RAF and Civil Police. The force reached Talak Mahal area at around 0615 hrs accompanied by ADG, lG and SSP. In the morning fresh clashes between PAC Jawans and rioters were reported. On the request of members of particular community PAC was removed and the duties of patrolling in Muslim area was given to RAF. People were assured that when 2 coys of RAF will reach, the PAC will be fully withdrawn.

After 18th March, 2001 the situation started returning to normlacy and the Coys of RAF were deployed as a precautionary measure.

Besides the RAF also rendered assistance to civil administration in supplying essential commodities to the residents during curfew relaxation hours. Despite several odds the RAF during Kanpur riots lived upto expectations.

A TRUE FRIEND IN NEED

— A.M. Muhammed, Commandant, 105 Bn RAF

The divide and rule policy of British resulted in communal divide in various parts of this country.This also culminated into major riots in the country. The secular fabric of the society and example of national integration is evident in the composition of CRPF comprising representatives of all regions and religions working shoulder to shoulder in a team for upholding peace and tranquility wherever they are deployed. The impartial attitude, professional competency and dedication of its members earned good name for CRPF in all parts of the country; the proof of which is the increasing demand for CRPF from all states. RAF which was created and trained to deal with communal

disturbances and rescue and relief work during natural calamities also proved its worth since its inception.

South India so far witnessed only very few situations of communal disturbances when compared to north. But now due to influence of various fundamentalist organisations, the peace and harmony in social fabric is sometimes disturbed. 105 Bn RAF is deployed in southern parts of the country covering the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Whether it was the clashes between the fishermen community in Vizhinjam in Kerala during 1994, in Pondichery during 1997 or when Coimbatore city was burning due to communal riots in the end of 1997 and 1998, personnel of 105 Bn have proved its worth in bringing peace and harmony in all the places.This is evident from the attitude and high regards the society and administration have for RAF in these states.

105 Bn, RAF personnel have also been participating actively in rescue and relief work whenever time demanded. Close surveillance and familiarisation exercises in vast area of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have made its presence felt in each and every corner of these states. Officers and men of 105 Bn RAF are proud of the sincerity and affection they received from the local public as well as administration.

Bus Accident of Pookiparambu

An accident took place on 11th March, 2001 in which a private Bus turned turtle after hitting a car at Pookiparambu near Thirurangadi in Malapuram district, about one kilometer from Klari where D/105 is located. The speeding Bus after coilliding with a Car coming from opposite direction, plunged into a way side gorge and caught fire after its diesel tanks explosed due to impact, trapping most of the passengers inside. The Bus was jam-packed with around 60 passengers out of which 36 persons died on the spot and 6 were seriously injured.

On receipt of information through civil sources personnel under command of Inspector T.M. Mohanan who was performing the duty of OC D/105 rushed to the spot alongwith fire fighting equipments and four unit vehicles. Our personnel tried to extinguish the fire with the help of civilians and also tried to rescue passengers from the burning bus. Fire brigade personnel reached later from Malapuram and Tirur. After extinguishing the fire, seriously injured personnel were evacuated immediately to nearby civil

hospital. Unit personnel also removed the badly burnt dead bodies of the passengers from burnt out shell of the bus and shifted to M C H Kozhikode in Unit vehicles for postmortom etc. The bus was totally burnt. 36 persons died on the spot and later 5 persons also died at hospital. Our men took all efforts to rescue passengers alive from the burning bus. Minister of 34 Forest and Transport, Keral Shri C.K. Nahu and Minister of local administration Shri Palode Muhammed Kutty, district Collector Malapuram and other senior most civil officers had visited the spot. The media and public had appreciated the rescue operation done by our unit personnel.



RAF personnel during communal violence in Coimbatore



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

Train Accident at Kadalundi

A train accident took place at Kadalundi, district Kozhikode, about 40 kms away from D/105 Bn RAF Klari, Malapuram on 26th June, 2001 at about 1700 hrs.Train No. 6602 Mangalapuram-Chennai mail consisting of 19 boggies had left Kozhikode Railway Station, out of which 6 boggies de-railed while passing the Kadalundi Railway Bridge. Three boggies of the rear plunged into the river and two coaches remained in hanging position. A telephone call was received from the SP Malapuram by D/ 105 Klari on 26th June, 2001 around 1755 hrs. intimating about train accident and requesting the assistance of the coy personnel. Soon after receiving the information Inspector Khalil Ahammed OC D/105 with full strength of Coy rushed to the spot in Unit vehicles after intimating the unit HQr alongwith available rescue/relief equipments, at 1800 hrs. and reached the accident site at 1900 hrs. Initially our troops were involved in the rescue of injured persons as well as dead Some of the injured were evacuated to nearby

hospitals of Kozhikode and Malapuram in our unit vehicles. Fire Force personnel from various parts of the district, civil Police, medical team from various hospitals, relief teams of Railway and civil also took part in the rescue/relief work. Heavy rain and darkness hampered the rescue operations. Still our men continued the rescue work in the night. Our sub unit personnel with the help of other agencies recovered 6 dead bodies. The injured persons who were badly trapped inside the damaged railway coach were also evacuated safely. Sub unit performed cordon duty and also VIP security duty during the visit of Union Railway Minister and Chief Minister of Kerala at the accident site.Total 48 dead bodies were recovered and 35 injured were evacuated from the site.

Deployment in Coimbatore

On 29th June, 2001, two Union Cabinet ministers and Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu were arrested by Police at Chennai. There were wide spread disturbances in all parts of Tamil Nadu. A and C Coys of 105 Bn RAF located at Coimbatore were deployed in Coimbatore city and nearby areas. Strict vigil during the period of deployment paid results. Presence of Blue uniformed personnel and strict vigil resulted in maintaining peace and there was no major trouble in and around Coimbatore city when almos all other parts of Tamil Nadu witnessed agitation and destruction of public property. This was appreciated by civil population as well as local administration.

Deployment in Bangalore and Mysore

B and D Coys of 105 Bn RAF was deployed for more than a month in Bangalore and Mysore to control the situation when super star Raj Kumar was kidnapped by Veerappan. Strict vigil kept during the period of deployment in Mysore and Bangalore prevented many untoward incidents in these cities and both cities remained peaceful except for few organised agitations. But wherever deployed, our personnel acted swiftly and sternly which earned goodwill among public and local administration.

Riot-quelling at Ranchi -Another Feather in RAF’s Cap

—R.S.H.S. Sahota, Commandant, 106 Bn RAF

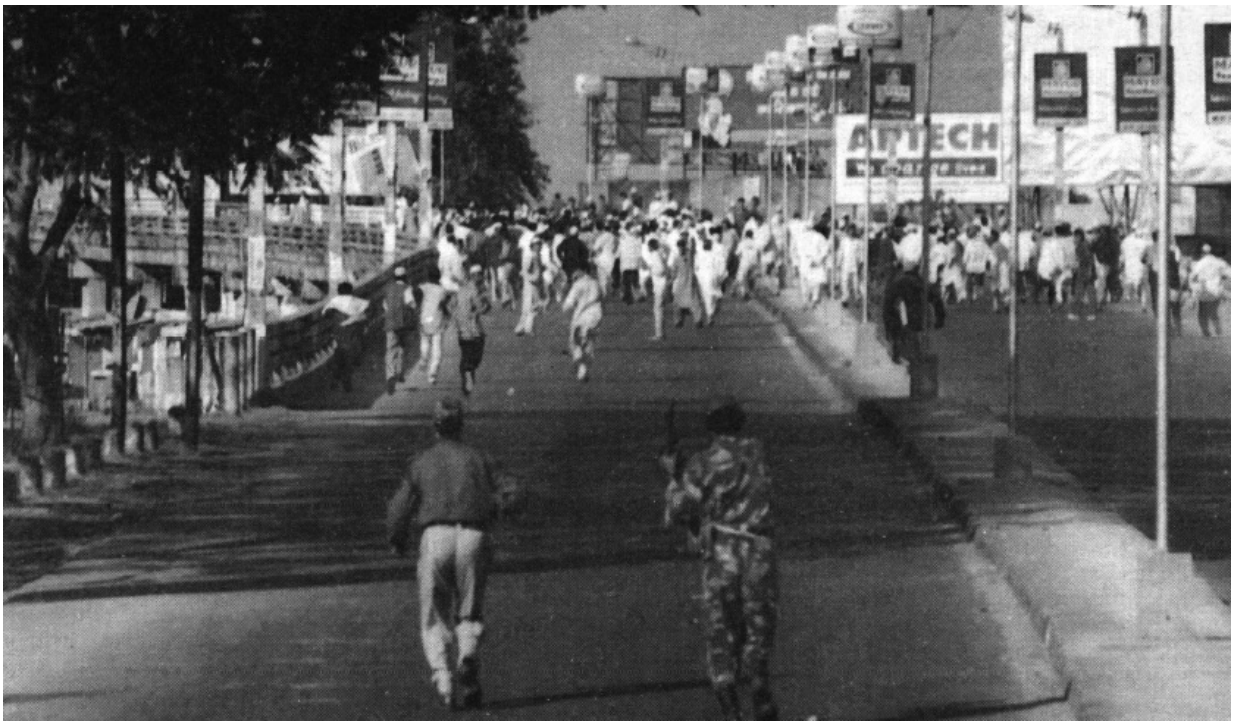
On Dec. 12, 2000, Id-ul-Fitar day a minor girl named Baby Afreen in front of Ekra Masjid was crushed to death by the truck of Jharkhand Armed Police, Ist Bn. The namajis who had congregated in the Masjid got agitated and blocked the Ranchi Main Road. During the negotiations with civil administration regarding compensation, service to the aggrieved family and handing over driver of vehicle for punishing by the mob, the situation got very tense and Dy SP of Hatia was injured in the mob and to control the situation police restored to fire in the crowd resultant three civilians belonging the minority community were killed. Later DySP Hatia Shri U.C. Jha also succumbed to the injuries on Dec 31st, 2000. The mob went on rampage of Government, civil property, burnt 12 vehicles worth crores of rupees & damaged vehicles parked near Yuvraj Hotel.

Zero Response of RAF

B/106 under command of Shri S.K. Singh, Dy. Commandant left Jamshedpur on 28th Dec. 2001 at 1800 hrs and reached Ranchi at 2330 hrs in Unit transport. Commandant 106 Bn with Adjt. reached Ranchi on 28th Dec, 2001 anticipating serious riot like situation at Ranchi as learnt from SSP & DM Ranchi.

Deployment of RAF Platoons

The minority community has decided to bury the 3 deceased personnel killed in the police firing at Risaldar Nagar burial ground after Friday Namaj. The administration was anticipating trouble and one platoon each of RAF was deployed at Rajendra Chowk Risaldar Nagar and Ratan P.P. Town out post. DM, SSP and Commandant 106 were stationed at Rajendra Chowk and OC B/106, SP City were stationed at Ratan P.P. Town out post.



RAF men dispersing crowd at Rajendra Chowk at Ranchi



Firing T/S munition shells and rubber bullets on violent crowd

Agitated Mob

After Friday Namaj at about 1300 hrs thousands of people had assembled at Ekra Masjid located near Ratan P.P.TOP under P.S. Hindpiri.The mob

bifurcated into two directions, few thousands proceeded to Rajendra Chowk for burial of their deceased persons and the remaining started pelting stones at RAF, CRPF. Civil Police and Distt. administration personnel.The violent mob had burnt Sujata Talkies TOP, Hindpiri TOP, looted the belongings of police personnel staying in the police post. Shri S.K. Singh, Dy. Commandant OC B/106 on order of SDM Ranchi fired 10 T/S munitions through teams and dispersed the mob adroitly.

Rajendra Chowk (Risaldar Nagar)

On Dec. 29th, 2000 at about 1300 hrs. after Friday Namaj, thousands belonging to the minorities and some political party workers concentrated at Risaldar Nagar Kabristhan for burial of 3 persons killed in the police firing on 28th Dec.2000.The processionists especially zealots and agitated youths of Hindpiri, Doranda, Kahru areas were wearing black badges waiving black flags menacingly and shouting anti police slogans. DC, SSP Ranchi and Commandant 106 RAF tried to pacify the agitated crowd but crowd did not pay any heed to the advise of officials, instead became more violent and started pelting stones. Few of them were carrying lathies, rods and some of them hurled petrol bombs on the RAF/Police party. In the ensuing melee window screen of Gypsy was damaged and few personnel including Commandant and Shri S.K. Singh, A/ Commandant sustained minor injuries. On orders RAF restored to T/S munitions fire from Vajra and Team personnel. RAF fired 15 Rubber bullets, 19 Plastic Pellets, three Way Single Grenade. Thus RAF had the distinction of controlling and dispersing the violent mob by using T/S munition, Rubber Bullets and Plastic Pellets. To avert violence curfew was imposed in Ranchi. The curfew was relaxed on 30th Dec. 2000 from 100 to 1500 hrs. However Shri U.C. Jha, DySP, Hatia succumbed to the injuries on 31st Dec, 2000 hence curfew was reimposed in Ranchi town from 31st Dec. 2000 1500 to 3rd Jan. 2001. The curfew was lifted on 4th Jan., 2001. 3 coys of 106 Bn RAF were rushed from Bihar on 1st Jan., 2001 and deployed in Ranchi for maintaining law and order and strict enforcement of curfew.

Laudable Role

RAF had the distinction of quelling riot like situation through T/S munition and Rubber/Plastic bullet fire without any loss or injuries to human life (agitators). The Chief Secretary, DGP Jharkhand, DC, SSP Ranchi in a letter appreciated the excellent job of 106 Bn RAF. The press

and media has also appreciated RAF role in dextrous handling of riots like situation at Ranchi.

“RAF” Symbol of Selfless and Dedicated Service to Mankind

—Jeevan Singh Thoidingjam, Commandant, 102 Bn RAF



Jawans of 102 Bn RAF extricating dead bodies from debris at Bhachau

The Devastation caused by the killer earth quake on the 26th January 2001 in Gujarat being of high magnitude, the requirement for more rescue force was felt by the State authorities. Since time is of great essence in such rescue operations, 4 Coys of 102 RAF raced down the road leading to Kachchh/Bhuj- District of Gujarat saving crucial hours. When the sub-units reached Bhachau and Anjar the barren landscape of the once prosperous towns were strewn with rubbles and death. From the first day of deployment our personnel, uncaring of their comfort and rest, relentlessly put in heroic rescue efforts in the adverse conditions. If the people of the nation opened their hearts and purses to help the hapless victims, our men committed themselves to save the many precious lives which were buried in the debris and to provide relief to the survivors in the form of medical help, shelter and food. The sub-units also assisted in the distribution of food packets and drinking water which were supplied by Non-Governmental Organisations

and other civil organisation.

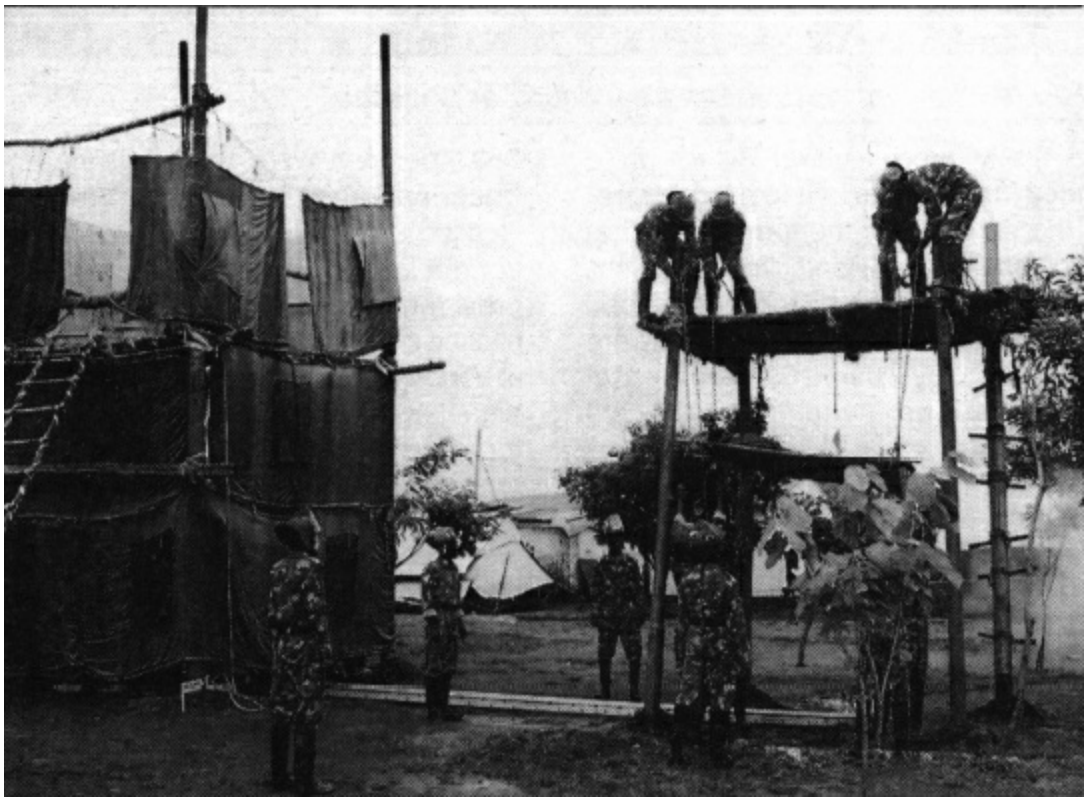
Medical camp was established at Bhachau town on 28th Jan. 2001. A team of two Doctors with other paramedical staff provided medical relief to the victims. Medicines donated by NGOs and individual donors were also distributed under our supervision. Relief hospital was also established by the relief team from Ukraine near our camp and medical relief was also provided with their co-ordination. In totality about 2337 persons were rendered medical treatment and assistance. Vigorous Rescue and Relief operations were also conducted at Vondh Village. Tents provided by GC Gandhinagar were pitched in CRPF Relief camp established at Vondh to provide temporary shelter to homeless victims. Subsequently, the tents from GC Gandhinagar were replaced with tents managed from NGOs and Vondh villagers were shifted, where they were also provided with sufficient ration, cloths, lantern and other essential items. Besides these, we also distributed four truck load to relief materials donated by family members of UP Police to remote villages of Bhachau Taluka i.e. in Vondh, Sikri, Chowbary, Khanpara and in Jethashri village in Ropar Taluka.

Our men not only salvaged life and property of the public but safely removed 19 crores and 87 lakhs from the damaged building of SBI, Bhachau in a concerted operation with Civil Police, Bank authorities and the Army. Thereafter the SBI staff carried the currency notes under fool-proof security arrangement by our personnel under overall guidance of the Commandant. In totality it was a concerted operation and an example of team work.

The second week of deployment largely highlighted relief works and extrication of bodies from the debris. Our men left no stone unturned in spite of the lack of expertise and essential rescue equipments. Amidst the demand of the moment to remove the dead bodies to prevent the spread of epidemics, our men also performed the normal policing duties like mobile patrolling, foot patrolling and Law and Order duties during the visit of the VIPs. Our men were manning the emotional crowd during the visit of the PM, Home Minister, State CM and other political leaders like Ms. Sonia Gandhi, H.D. Dev Gowda etc. The earth quake has flattened the entire district of Kachchh. When the dust had settled in the pre-dawn mayhem leaving thousands dead and lakh of people injured and homeless and those who died entombed in the rubble remains of their houses. A and B Coys of

this Unit extricated 124 dead bodies from Anjar. C and D Coys of this Unit which were deployed at Bhachau removed 5 live persons and 87 dead bodies.

On 26th Feb. 2001, as desired by the DG, CRPF a combined Khana (Community Lunch) was organised at Vondh village under the personal supervision of Commandant 102 Bn. RAF. In persuit of the culture and tradition of the CRPF, Combined Khana was organised in the CRPF Relief Camp at Vondh which was attended by around 350 people including members residing in the Relief Camp, Local village leaders, Thana Staff, Civil authorities, Hospital Staff, NGO groups and above all, members of all caste and community participated. The Patwari of Bhachau Taluka who had also attended the function expressed his gratitude for the Rescue and Relief operations conducted by RAF/CRPF during the most tumultuous moments. He also committed himself to providing a site for the construction of shed for temporary shelter and which could be subsequently used for community social gatherings, wedding ceremony, meeting and other activities at the panchayat land. An advocate of the High Court, who is also residing in CRPF Relief Camp expressed his sincere appreciation for the contribution that RAF/CRPF has made towards Rescue and Relief activities and for providing shelter, drinking water, food and clothing materials as well as medical cover. Besides them the victims who had received medical treatment from the CRPF Medical Relief Camp expressed their gratitude for the timely care and medication that were provided to them. An Officer of the Revenue Department Gujarat expressed his gratitude in a very dramatic manner and thanked Commandant 102 Bn RAF profusedly by shaking hands with an emotionally charged state of mind. A student of social work from Delhi Okhla representing “NGO”, did not hesitate to thank RAF for the selfless service rendered to the mankind.



102 Bn RAF men giving a demo on rescue and relief operation at Bn HQr, Navi Mumbai

The Combined Khana *(Community* Lunch) was a symbol of the elusive qualities of the heart and humanity, an image of a friendly helping Police Force. It was also an occasion where our men and victims shared unspoken emotions of gratitude and optimism for better days ahead. In totality it undoubtedly proved to be extremely effective way of projecting the humane image of CRPF/RAF who are the symbol of selfless and dedicated service to mankind.

The constant, effective and proper co-ordination maintained continuously with Polland Medical Staff, South Korean Medical Staff and other NGO Medical Staff at Anjar and Ukarainian mobile Hospital Staff at Bhachau so as to ensure timely medical cover to all those seriously injured earth quake victims. Acclaimed admirations and appreciations have come in from the public in particular and civil authorities as well as NGOs for the dedicated and selfless service that the Force personnel have rendered to humanity.

The day when the sub-units of 102 RAF were leaving Kachchh Bhuj, District, it was a moment to behold as the towns of Gandhidham and Bhachau doff its cap to the RAF Rescue force. They had left behind a poignant image of the Force and of the Blue dungree, an image of a saviour

who had come to share their adversities and provided them with the much needed succour to heal the irreparable wounds of personal loss and grief. In totality all personnel of RAF/ CRPF deployed in the earth quake devastated areas of Gujarat had silently, though effectively, proved their worth in the selfless service to mankind and projected an exemplary standard of discipline and dedication.

Oath to Uphold the Motto “Service and Loyalty”

— Raghubir Singh, Commandant 140 Bn.

In an impressive and colourful function of Passing Out Parade held on 19th July 2001 at GC, CRPF, Bangalore, 612 recruits of 140 Bn took oath to work for the country even at the risk of laying down their lives for the sake of their motherland. They marched out into the future with a sense of dedication and pride, achievement and expectation to upheld the motto of the Force, “Service and Loyalty”. Shri. Mallikarjun Kharge, Home Minister of Karnataka graced the colourful function as Chief Guest. Shri. D. Kannan, Dy. Comdt. 140 Bn commanded the Parade and the passing out parade was flawless and appreciated by one and all.

The Chief guest awarded the tropies to nine recruits who stood first in various training events. Rt/GD Oinam Santomba who belongs to Manipur was awarded the trophy for “All Round Best Recruit”. During the ceremony Dr. D.N. Gautam, IGP S/S and four others were also presented DG’s commendation disc by the Minister.

Dr. D.N. Gautam, IGP, S/S highly appreciated the parade and performances of all Officers, SOs and ORs particularly newly passed recruits. He commended the performance of those nine recruits who did exceedingly well in various field of training and sanctioned a reward of Rs. 7,500/- to them.

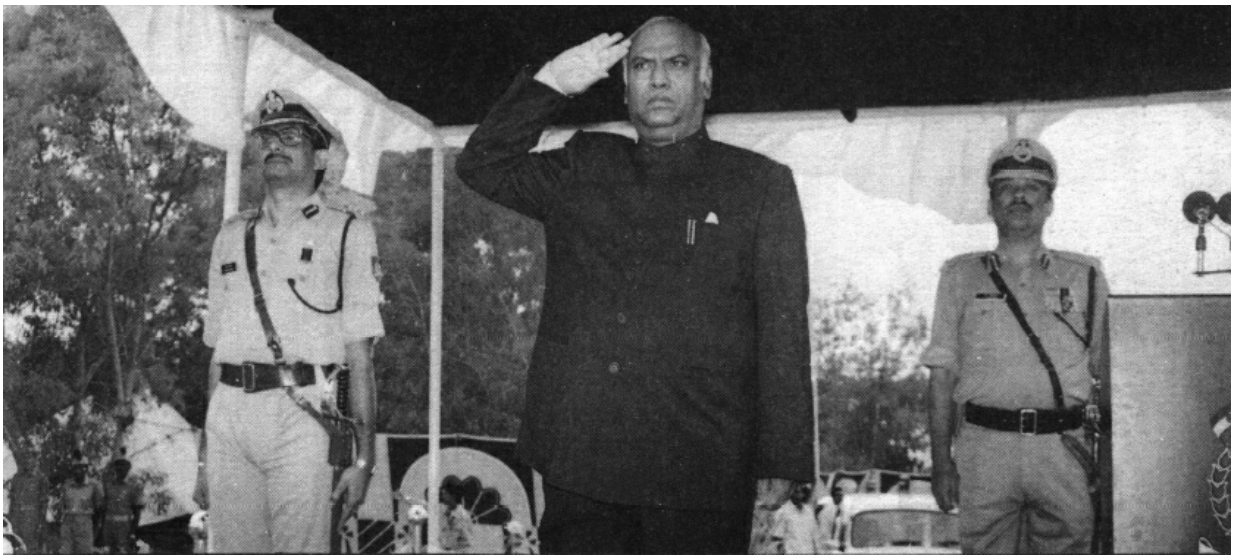
140 Bn, CRPF was ordered to be raised at Group Centre, Bangalore by Government of India during April, 2000. Shri M.N. Sabharwal, the then Director General of CRPF inaugurated this new Battalion on 1st July, 2000.

The training started with great thrust on the physical endurance. The recruits were imparted foot drill, arms drill, physical training, Un-Armed-Combat training and taught weapons of various types including AK-47 and

Insas Rifle. Long route marches upto 20 Kms and road walk/run upto 16 Kms during day and night have also been conducted from time to time.

Keeping the present law and order scenario in view, particularly Terrorism and Insurgency prevailing in J&K and N.E. Region, the recruits have been trained in firing skills with all types of Indian Weapons such as SLR, Carbine, LMG, Pistol, AK-47, 2" Mot and firing of Grenade with SLR. The recruits have also been put to endurance training on difficult obstacles, time and again till they developed good skill in negotiating all such obstacles during field duties. They have undergone a tough Jungle Training for four weeks in a place located far away from Yelahanka.

In view of the imperative need to have proper knowledge of Law, Rules/ regulations etc. the recruits were taught various subjects such as IPC, CrPC, CRPF Act and Rules, General Knowledge, Laws relating to Human Rights, attitude towards weaker Section of the society, Police-Public relations, Rescue and Relief operations etc.



Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Home Minister of Karnataka taking salute at POP of 140 Bn at Yelahanka Bangalore

SERVICE AT THE TIME THEY NEEDED MOST

—Anil Minz, Dy. Comdt., 102 Bn, RAF

The Gujarat earthquake devastated thousands of square kilometer at around 0845 hrs., just before the 52nd Indian Republic Day parade began on January

26, 2001. Its epicenter was located at Dhori village 20 k.m. north east of Bhuj in district Kachchh. It was measured 6.9 in richter scale by the Indian scientists and unlashed energy equivalent to a 53 mega tonne Hydrogen bomb. The several towns and village of Rann of Kachchh which fall in earth quake zone-5, the most vulnerable among the five seismic zones were wiped out within seconds. This was the second catastrophic earth quake to have occured in Kachchh, 181 years after the massive earthquake on June 1819.

There were large scale devastation in the entire district which necessitated the emergent deployment of Rescue and Relief teams. The Companies of 102 Bn. RAF were ordered to rush by road to earth quake affected areas of Bhachau Taluka of Kachchh district. As the situation called for an emergent movement, my coy moved from Mumbai at 2330 hrs. Since the bridge on Salbi River was damaged, the coy followed comparatively long alternative route and reached Bhachau on 28th Jan, 2001. Bhachau town, the Taluka Head quarter and once the border post of the princely state was completely flattened. Thousands of populations had perished in the quake and most of the property had been destroyed. Not a single house was habitable and the impact of the earth quake has been so devastating that it was difficult to identify the land marks of the surroundings. Without losing time we rushed to badly devastated town Bhachau in our bid to save the residents trapped under the debris of collapsed buildings and to provide medical relief, food and other assistance to other countless victims who were injured or have lost their belongings.

On the first day i.e. 28th Jan., 2001 we recovered 5 dead bodies trapped under the debris and manged to extricate an alive woman named Asha Ben. Next day we again extricated an old man alive named Nathu Solanki with the help of Russian team. We concentrated to clear the rubbles of Primary Girls school located in the heart of Bhachau town, where it was reported that around 250 children of age group between five to twelve were crushed under the rubble. But till evening not a single body was found and was confirmed later on by authentic local source that the report earlier received may be mere rumour. Simultanously we continued our efforts till 2nd Feb., 2001 and recovered 26 more dead bodies from Bhachau town and from the far flung villages like Chowbari, Shikari, Dudai and Manfara.



Medical relief camp by CRPF/RAF Vondh Village in Bhuj district

With hopes fading rust of finding anyone else alive the attention switched to the safety of property buried under the debris as it was reported that Armed gangs were terrorising and pillaging the servivors and looking for lucre under the debris. Police geared up security arrangement and accordingly on 3rd Feb., 2001 we were given 6 vital points at Bhachau town for 24 hrs. guarding and patrolling duties. These six vital points were dominated by our troops effectively till the last day of our duty. Among these points, one point was Vatham Chowk, where the collapsed building of State Bank of India was located. This important point was guarded effectively round the clock as huge quantity of currency notes were lying under the collapsed SBI building. Finally on 8th Feb., 2001, the locker was opened by an expert from Godrej company under security arrangement by RAF. The Army engineers also helped to cut some iron bars and Ninteen Crores and 87 lakhs Rupees were safely removed from the damaged SBI building. Thereafter the currency notes were escorted upto SBI Kandla under our fool proof security arrangement. In totality it was a concerted operation and team work with civil police, Bank authorities and Army.

After reaching the IGP W/S in Bhachau, a CRPF/RAF relief camp was established in village Vondh, where a vigorous Rescue and Relief operation were also conducted. We had prevailed upon certain NGO’s to provide

sufficient ration, utencils, cloths and all essential items for all families staying in our camp, in addition to distribution to other needy victims of village of Vondh. In addition to these, after due deliberation and coordination with concerned authority we helped and guided various NGOs for distribution of large quantity of food packets, dry ration, drinking water, warm clothes and other essential items to the earth quake victims to remote villages.

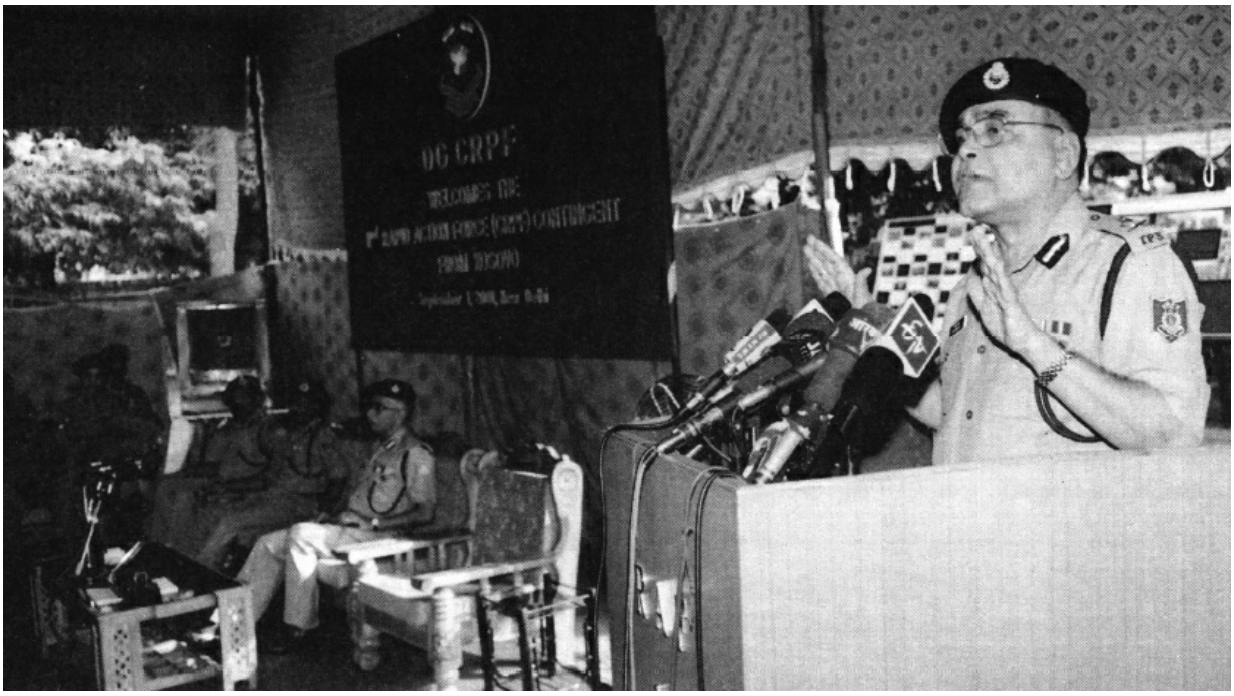
It was rare opportunity to be part of rescue and relief operation during the tragedy of one of the most devastating earth quake. At the same time we also experienced our shortcomings and faced problems which should be taken care of for future remedies. It is a well known fact that the first 48 hrs. in such calamity is very crucial and helping hand should reach the spot within shortest possible time. We had experienced the situation where our precious hours have elapsed owing to the long hectic road journey from Mumbai to Bhachau. Had we been airlifted on same day, we could have saved more precious lives. Secondly we did not have the expertise or the equipments to deal with the situation. The absolete equipment and lack of required resources and technic made our achievement low inspite of having sufficient man power. Our men can be imparted training with regard to disaster management and modern rescue methods. Endeavour can be made by equipping the troops with portable rescue equipments like hammer, hacsaw, gas cutter, driller slings to lift concrete etc. Sophisticated and latest state of art technology rescue devices like sonar vivration equipment, thermal sensors, sound detector (to detect heart beat) can also be introduced to make the rescue work more effective. A squad of sniffer dogs could also be deployed. And third lack of co-ordination among the rescue team and slack administration and planning hampered the timely and proper distribution of the enormous quantity of donated relief materials. The administration had not divided areas of responsibility amongst the forces and organisations engaged for Rescue and Relief work, which was the cause of unnecessary delay and confusion. State government official and crisis management teams could have been appointed and stationed in affected areas for supervision and co-ordination for the distribution of relief materials to the genuinely needy victims.



RAF Jawans carrying out rescue and relief operation at Bhuj

In totality personnel had silently though effectively proved their worth in the selfless service to mankind and projected very high standard of dedication. Uncaring of their comfort and rest relentlessly put in heroic rescue efforts in the adverse conditions. Sincere gratitude and acclaimed admiration have come in from the public in particular and civil authorities as well as NGOs for the dedicated and selfless service rendered to the people of Gujarat at the time they needed most.

RAF Personnel Felicitated



Addl. DG CRPF Sh. G. Jha welcoming the Officers and Jawans of RAF on their return from Kosovo

"You are the messengers of peace". Addressing the officers and jawans of Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialised wing of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in a felicitation function organised in New Delhi on Sept. 1, 2001 on return of a contingent of RAF from Kosovo, Shri Ganeswar Jha, Addl. DG, CRPF said that during last thirteen years, the Force had to go beyond its frontiers a number of times, carrying the message of peace. The force personnel have risen to the occasion with full devotion, dedication and sincerity and accomplished the task cheerfully in the foreign countries, he said. Shri George C Podipara, Inspector General of Police RAF and Shri M.L Sharma, Deputy Inspector General of Police, RAF also spoke on this occasion.

Kosovo, an autonomous province of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, remained a source of historical dispute since long and experienced varied constitutional status at different times. Kosovo witnessed intense ethnic rivalry between the Serbs and Albanians who inhabited the region during the 1990s. Although the major fighting ended with the June 1999 agreement between the Serbs and NATO - an agreement to permit a peacekeeping force and allow humanitarian assistance coordinated by the United Nations to enter the region - sporadic violence continued to occur. Even more seriously, ethnic hostility throughout the Balkans also rose to a new

intensity, and the shattered economy and infrastructure of the region have made any prospect of a return to normalcy fade into a distant and hard-to-imagine future

Hence on 10th June, 1999, the Security Council authorised the Secretary General to establish in Kosovo an interim international civilian administration under which the people of the war ravaged province could enjoy substantial autonomy. The Council took this action by adopting resolution 1244 after NATO suspended its air operations following the withdrawal of security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from Kosovo. Two days later, Secretary General Kofi Annan presented to the Council an operational concept of what since has come to be known as the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

The Govt. of India ordered deployment of two Companies of Rapid Action Force (RAF) for peace keeping Operations in Kosovo with specific tasks such as providing protection and security to the UN Officials, UN Civilian Police and UN Border Police in the discharge of their duties, providing operational support and backup to the UNIP, responding to threats to public order in coordination with KFOR, assisting the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) to manage crowd control during violent demonstrations and civil unrest, resisting humanitarian agencies (ICRC, UNHCR and other agencies recognised by UN), if required and assisting the activities of the ICTY.

Accordingly, two companies of

RAF consisting of 240 personnel were inducted to Kosovo in May, 2000 after being fully equipped as per Troop Contributing Nations guidelines. Since arrival in Mission area, the Special Police Units from India were deployed for the tasks such as Special Operations at General Jankovic border alongwith border police and UNMIK customs, law and order duty at Obilic, vehicle checkpoint and special operations in Lipjan and Stimtjle, escorting of high-risk prisoners from detention centre to hospital/Court, guarding of prisoners at Pristina Hospital, Greek Hospital, Gracanica and Russion Hospital, Kosovo Polje, guarding of Zevoan Semlter Factory, special operations in Dardania (Station 4 area), joint operations with KFOR in Obilic and Lipjan, deployment at Airport for crowd control, deployment in North Mitrovica for anti-riot duties, deployment in Pristina Town for crowd duties and deployment during election period for public order and

crowd control during rallies and election.

As per the Memorandum of Understanding with the UN the Indian Contingent is being rotated after every six months in two phases. The first replacement of 2/ 3 strength was carried out in Dec. 2000 followed by the remaining strength in Feb. 2001. Next 2/3 replacement contingent have been despatched on 29th Aug. 2001 and the remaining 80 personnel will be replaced in October 2001.

During the past, the Force had to go beyond its frontiers carrying the message of peace. In 1995, a 123 men strong contingent of RAF was sent to Haiti as a part of the UN Mission to assist in the Haitian election process. The Contingent won praises from all quarters for its professionalism and stead fastness to duty.



Shri G.Jha, Addl. DG, CRPF and Shri George C. Podipara, IGP RAF interacting with Kosovo returned RAF contingent

Major Achievements of RAF : At a Glance

RAF immediately after its inception performed exceedingly well in the communal riots of Sitamarhi Bihar in 1992, its first assignment and established its credentials.

“Now that curfew has been lifted, people cutting across religious lines

discuss only two things, the riot and RAF.

The later with a touch of sincerety and respect

Times of India 25th Oct 1992

- When doctors shied and shirked and relatives abandoned, RAF personnel stood by hapless victims of deadly plague providing medicines, food and comfort in Surat during September 1994. The Chief Minister of Gujarat termed this work as ‘an exemplary show’.

Kumbh Melas held at Allahabad during Feb. ‘97 and at Haridwar during April 1998 went off peacefully under strict vigil of RAF.

- People affected by the earthquake of Jabalpur on 22nd May ‘97 witnessed the humanitarian face of RAF while it carried out rescue and relief work by providing medicine and rescuing people from debris and shifting them to safer places.

- 106 Bn RAF carried out rescue and relief operation for 43 days from 10th June, ‘97 to 22nd July, ‘97 in the area of Gangtok, Sikkim affected by major landslides rescuing people and recovering valuables.

- RAF played a pivotal role when communal riots broke out in the textile city of Coimbatore during Nov. ‘97 and serial bomb blasts rocked the city in Feb. ‘98. The presence of RAF continues to instill a great sense of security. Though not equipped for Anti Terrorist operations RAF feat was lauded.

- Requisition of RAF Companies for religious processions like Ganesh Chathurthi, Dussehra, Muharram, Idul-Fitr. Rathyatras etc. has become a routine necessity.

- On 11th Jun ‘98 a devastating cyclone hit Kandla Port in Gujarat. RAF reached affected areas the same day and carried out rescue and relief work preventing impending disaster.

- On 15th June 1999 in Lucknow the Muharram procession taken out by Shias was disrupted by Sunnis resulting in major clashes. The highly explosive situation was controlled and peace and normalcy restored by 9 Coys of RAF

- The super cyclone of the millennium which hit Orissa in Oct. ‘99 witnessed death and destruction of an unprecedented magnitude. Coys of RAF did commendable work providing succour to suffering humanity and

in escorting and distributing relief materials. The RAF personnel distributed relief material to 105 villages feeding approximately 1,25,000 families. They organised medical camps, milk camps for the injured and ailing. The RAF personnel were the first to dispose off 413 highly decomposed human dead bodies while members of the public/ NGOs shied away. Exemplary role of RAF in disposal of carcasses and spraying of insecticides checked spread of serious epidemics.



RAF Mahilas administering Pulse Polio drops

- RAF Units organised 3-day medical camps at Nand Nagri and Sarai Kale Khan during Nov. '99 in which 8577 patients were provided treatment free of cost.

- RAF has been closely associated in Parliamentary and Assembly elections alongwith other CRPF Bns. During the Bihar Assembly/By Election in Feb. 2000, 9 regular and 18 ad-hoc coys gave examplary performance in peaceful conduct of these elections.

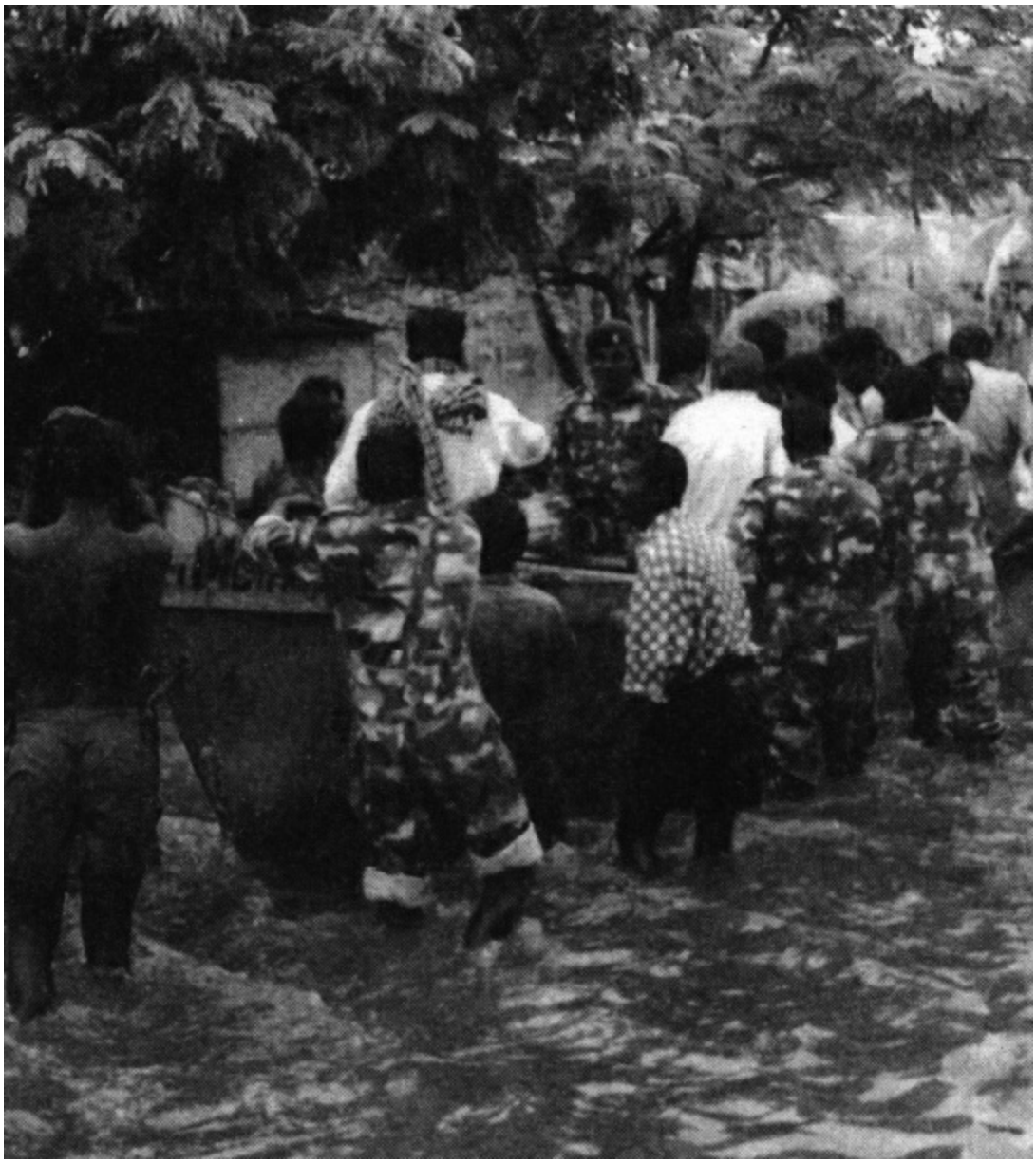
- During the communal riots which broke out in Tonk Distt. of Rajasthan during July 2000, five coys of RAF were rushed to assist civil administration in restoring normalcy.

Rescue and Relief Operations in Earthquake Hit Gujarat

During devastating earth quake in Gujarat on 26th Jan., 2001, 10 Coys of RAF worked round the clock for a month at Adhoi, Bhuj, Bachau, Anjar

and Gandhidham and did an excellent job by doing the following rescue and relief work.

- Rescued alive 203 persons.
- Dead bodies of 535 persons taken out from debris
- 33,750 water packets were distributed to needy people.
- Distributed 32,425 food packets with the help of NGO’s.



105 RAF men in flood relief work at Calicut

- Medical treatment given to 5488 persons.

- Unit transport facilities provided to 1090 needy persons for shifting them to various relief/specialised medical camps.

- Assisted in re-starting of Govt. primary school at Adhoi (Bhuj).

- Distributed Note Books, pencils and pens to 248 students of school after purchasing from Bn resources.

- Assisted in conduct of Yoga classes to children and villagers at village Adhoi.

- Sprayed disinfectants in the vill. Adhoi and surrounding area to prevent epidemic.

- Assisted NGO's in running relief camp wef. 28th Jan., to 16th Feb., 2001

- Cremation of the dead bodies with the help of local people.

- Provided medical aid to the injured/sick persons.

- Recovered Rs. 19 crores and 87 lacs from the rubble of SBI building at Bachau.

Operational Achievements in Kosovo

- On 1st Sep. 2000 Mr. Jahulla Prenqi was apprehended along with one 7.62 calibre pistol, 2 magazines and 14 rounds in Obilic area during the VCP/Foot Patrolling duty.

- On 2nd Sep. 2000 one Mr. Nairn Hasmi was apprehended with 14 rounds of different calibre in Obilic area.

- On 6th Sep. 2000 Mr. Jeton Selmani (Driver) was apprehended along with 1 Revolver of make "Zastava-357 Magnum" with 9 live rounds and Mr. Safet Hasani (Co-passenger) with "9 mm sound pistor PAK", 1 magazine and 3 rounds in station#3 area during the VCP duty.

- On 16th May, 2001, one Team of SPU-I under the command of Shri R.M. Sampar, Dy. Commandant deployed for Vehicle Check Point duty near village Veternin Breg, Pristina recovered 2 Lakh Yugoslavian Dinars from Mr. Dejac Soyevic of Caglanica, Pristina.

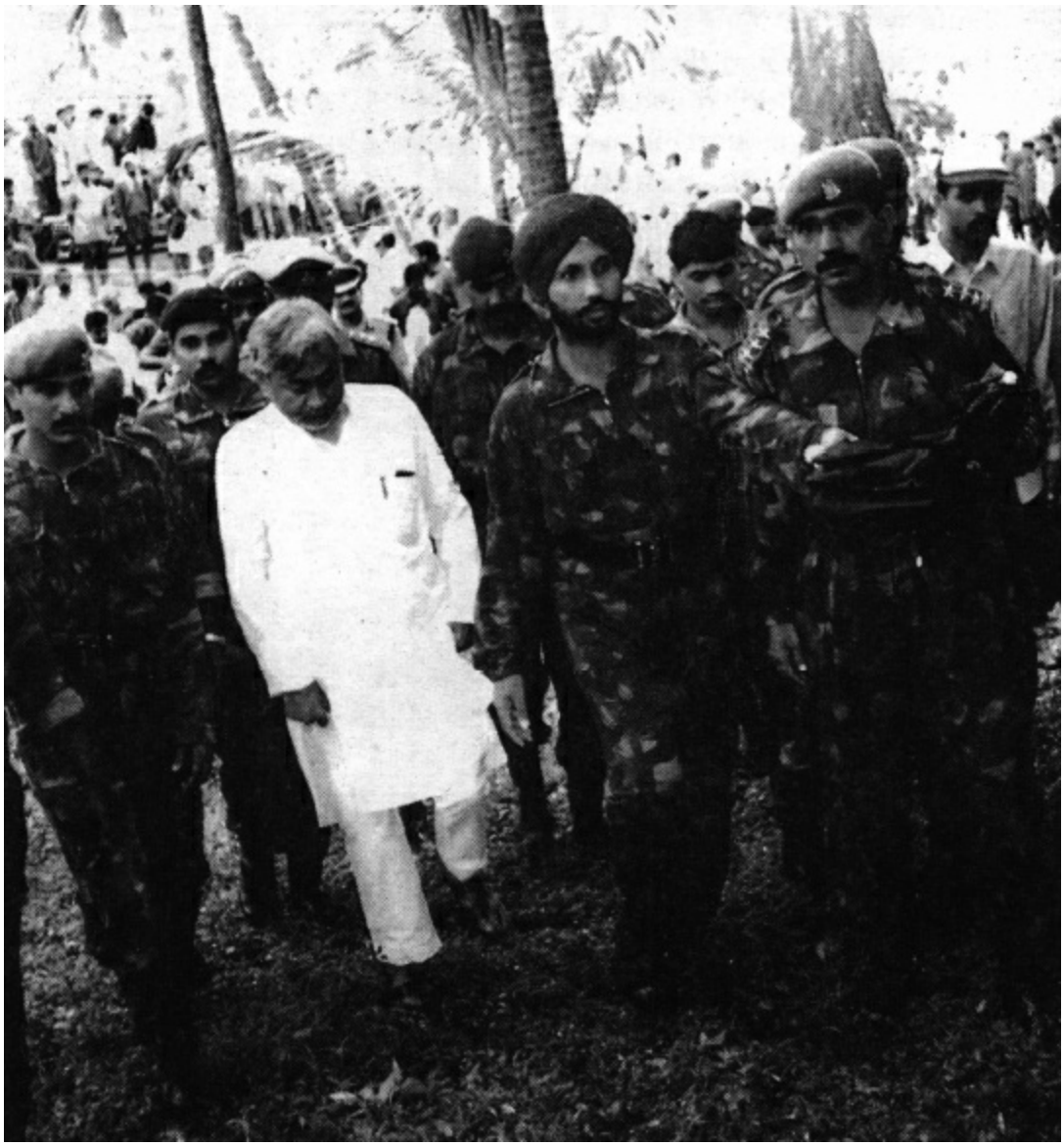
- On 3rd June, 2001, one Team of SPU-I under the command of Shri R.M. Sampar, Dy. Commandant deployed for Vehicle Check Point duty near village Laplje Selo recovered one M-48 Rifle, 350 rounds of 7.9 mm,

one ammunition pouch etc. from Mr. Mikic Ljubinko a resident of Laplje Selo village.

On 6th June, 2001, one Team of Indian SPU under the command of Shri Subhash Chand Sharma, Asstt. Commandant deployed for patrolling duty at Obilic town recovered one AK Rifle with folding butt, another AK Rifle with bipod, 1009 rounds of 7.62 mm, 11 AK Rifle Magazines, 2 Grenade Launching Tube, 2 CP-6 Grenades, 78 Charger Clips and one unidentified grenade like object from a cemented manhole.

Rescue and Relief Work during the Train Accident at Kadalundi

DIG Malapuram informed D/105 telephonically at 1755 hrs on 26th Jun., 2001 that a train has met with an accident at 1700 hrs near Kadalundi in Kerala. The RAF coy immediately prepared for the Rescue and Relief operation and left the location for accident site at 221800 hrs and reached at 221900 hrs covering a distance of 40 hours. The coy plunged with utmost dedication in rescue and relief work. It was involved in rescue of injured, recovery of dead bodies and shifting of injured to hospitals in RAF vehicles. The coy also performed VVIP duty on visit of Union Railway Minister and CM of Kerala at accident site. The coy also put cordon alongwith civil police. The coy returned to its location at 231820 hrs after rescue/relief operation was called off by civil authorities.



RAF men escorting the Union Railway Minister Shri Nitish Kumar to the rail accident rite

Other Achievements

- On 11th March, 2001 at about 1400 hrs an accident between one civil Bus and Car took place near one Km stone from D/105 loc at Klari (Malapuram) towards Calicut. Bus Regn. No. KL-11 -E-3987 was coming from Guruvayoor to Tallacheri and Car was going towards Calicut. Total 36 passengers died on the spot by burning and six persons injured seriously. On receipt of information rescue and relief operation party of D/105 immediately reached the accident place and injured persons were shifted to Tirurangadi Govt. Hospital in own transport. Dead bodies recovered from Bus were also shifted to M.C. Hospital Calicut in unit transport by the sub

unit personnel. Above Bus and Car completely burned out. This incident is reported in the Delhi edition of the daily Hindu on 12th March, 2001. - On 17th May, 2001 at about 0415 hrs two trucks, Regn. No. MH-T2-UA-9547 and GJ-l-UU-9975 approaching from opposite direction collided head on in front of Gate No. 2 of 102 Bn on Pune-Thane highway road. Rescue party and available officers of 102 Bn rushed immediately to the spot. Four persons along with drivers were removed from both trucks. Two of them were seriously injured and they were evacuated to M.G.M. Hospital, Mumbai by Unit Vehicle.



Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF felicitating Miss Arudhra, daughter of CRPF Comdt Shri R.K. Swami on her debute performance of Bharatnatyam



Inspector Deepa A.K and Sub-Inspector Sudha K.P. who won medals at World Police and Fire Games held at Indianapolis, USA were felicitated by Dr. Trinath Mishra, DG, CRPF at CRPF HQrs. recently.

Regd. No. 45950/87



Helping blues of 100 RAF in aid of disabled in riot-hit Ahmedabad city on March 18, 2001