CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

2006

CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

2006

Contents

31 January 2006 Vol. 18: No. 1
30 April 2006 Vol. 20: No. 2
31 August 2006 Vol. 20: No. 3
31 October 2006 Vol. 20: No. 4

C.R.P.F. SAMACHAR

31 January, 2006



CRPF Mahila Contingent in Republic Day Parade-2006



Shri J. K. Sinha, DG. CRPF addressing the press after RD. parade preview at Andheria More New Delhi on 21 Janaury, 2006



Shri D. P. Sinha, Additional DG North-West Zone CRPF among with DAGOs of 36 Batch at ISA Mount Abu after POP



CRPF
SAMACHAR

January, 2006

Vol. 18 No. 1

31st January, 2006
11 Magha, Saka 1927

Chief Editor
Abhishek Dayal

Production
Ranbir Singh

Photos
PR Photo Cell
Dte. General of CRPF and Units

Editorial Office :
Directorate General
Central Reserve Police Force
Block-I, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi-110003
Tel : 24360649

Printed and Published on behalf of the Director General, CRPF

Composed & Printed at :
U.S. Printer, B-186, Okhla, Industrial Area Phase-I
New Delhi-110020



The Republic Day is the celebration of Indian Nationhood, when all patriotic hearts flutter on seeing the smart jawans salute the President and the flag. It is a time to review our oath to serve our country till our last breath.

Editorial-Advisory Board:

Chairman :

S.S. Rawat, IG (Prov)

Members :

R. P. Singh, DIG (Adm)

M.S. Rawat, DIG (Pers)

P. V. Balgamker, DIG (Ops)

C.V. Mathew, DIG (Trg)

LR. Sidhra, ADIG (Prov)

Rozi Aggerwal, DFA

Abhishek Dayal, PRO

CRPF Samachar is published every month. It is not necessarily an organ for expression of the policy of the Force. Signed articles represent the views of the writers.

–Chief Editor

Contents







1. Internal Security Scenario: A Review
2. Two CRPF contingents participate in Republic Day parade
3. Passing Out parade of 36th Batch of DAGOs
4. Igniting Minds : An art of Management
5. Training-cum-operational seminar
6. My Experiences as a Company Commander in a CRPF Battalion
7. Bureau of Police Research & Development An Introduction
8. 67 Shaurya Chakra Gallantry, Distingushed and meritorious service medals to CRPF
9. The Committed Scout
10. CRPF : Preparing for a Commando Future
11. Left Wing Extrimism
12. Hospital Management-An overview
13. Police Training a Comparative International Perspective
14. Uniform verses Uniformity
15. Stress and CRPF personnel
16. CRPF and Sports

17. CWWA News

INTERNAL SECURITY SCENARIO: A REVIEW

Abhishek Dayal
PRO, CRPF

The year 2005 saw some highs and lows for Central Reserve Police Force, but on balance, the force looks back at the year with a quite sense of pride for duty well performed. The year saw the force deployed in a number of hot spots, that were created either by nature or were man made. Here is an assessment of the internal security scenario faced by the force in three hot spots, namely J&K, NE and Naxal affected states.

CRPF IN J&K: GROWING ROLE

Association of CRPF in J&K has been long - the oldest paramilitary force has always been with the people of the State in times of trouble, both natural and man-made. In the eighties and early 90's the CRPF was deployed in the State in big numbers. The force was however diverted to tackle Punjab militancy after that - a job that CRPF performed with great success.

In the last ten years, over 200 Companies of CRPF have been constantly deployed in the State. At times this number has even crossed the 300 mark and reaching almost half of the total deployed strength of the force. Right from the late 1980's, when militancy and cross-border terrorism spread in the State, CRPF has borne the responsibility of assisting the State police in maintaining internal security.

This high level of deployment is the proof of trust that GOI and the State govt. has on the force. And as for Kashmiri people, their trust in the force is based on the secular and professional ethos of the force and its clean human rights record. Since 1995, only 48 cases of human rights violation have been reported. All of them have been investigated by the courts and independent authorities, and only 1 case has been found to be correct. CRPF has been trained to work with the civilian population and use minimum required force to handle any violent situation. Sensitization to human rights and minimal use of force has endeared the force, wherever it is deployed.



Shri P.M. Nair IGP(Ops) Jammu reviewing security provided by CRPF to railway project at Sangaldon Area of District Udampur

CRPF was earmarked for handling the responsibility of Internal Security in J&K by a Group of Ministers after the Kargil war. CRPF has recently taken over from BSF in the Valley. It has also been given the responsibility of guarding the Jawahar Tunnel. In phases, the entire responsibility of maintaining peace in the State of J&K will be jointly borne by CRPF and J&K Police. As on date, 64 Bns of CRPF are deployed in State of J&K, 49 of them in Kashmir region and 15 in Jammu.

Fighting terrorism with cross-border connections has never been easy. The world has woken up to this reality only recently. The terrorist rides behind the civilian population, using them as its shield, its hostage and the target of its violence. CRPF has designed its tactics to thwart such a strategy. Random checking of vehicles, further developing its intelligence network & using state-of-the-art weaponry are some of the measure that have been taken.

The tragic incident of gunning down of MOS Education, Shri Gulam Nabi Lone and the simultaneous attack on the house of an MLA, Mohd.

Yusuf Tarigami on 18th October last year, brought the question of guarding the VIPs against the terrorists, again to the force. In the two incidents, the security personnel on the spot were also shot at. The political leaders of the State, who have to meet hundreds of people everyday, have to be protected in a manner that does not affect their accessibility with the people. CRPF, along with J&K Police has increased the surveillance and random checking.

This incident was followed by a spate of suicide bomb attacks using motor vehicles laden with lEDs. CRPF has started an intelligence cell from its own resources in the State. It also depends on the State Police intelligence machinery and the Intelligence Bureau at the Centre. **CRPF's DG, Shri Jyoti Kumar Sinha** believes that the force is perfectly equipped and trained to deal with the challenging task of restoring normalcy to the troubled state. He believes that the desperation shown by the bosses of terror groups ever since the relations between India and Pakistan have started to improve, is a proof that things are moving in right direction.

The force achieved a rare success when they captured alive a Fidayeen in an encounter at Lal Chowk of Srinagar on 14th November last year. Subsequent questioning of the Fidayeen, who is Pakistani national, has revealed important information on the methods followed by the terrorists in the region.

The successful start of Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service in April last year, despite the challenge of the militants to thwart it, is another proof of determination of people and the government to move towards peace.

As done for the past 3 years, CRPF played a significant role in smooth conduct of incident-free Amarnath Yatra this years also. 31 companies of CRPF including one Mahila coy and two Commando teams were mobilized in the valley state for providing security during the yatra. The duty included round the clock security to various pilgrim lodging centres and yatri convoy, mobile patrolling, area domination in Jammu while CRPF men provided security to various yatri camps like Baltal, Manigam, Sarbam, Numwan, Pahalgam, Chandanwari, Seshnag, Posupatri, Panchatami and Holy Cave. CRPF also provided free medical assistance to yatris. CRPF Dog squad, bomb detection and disposal squad and tear smoke squad were also pressed into service.



CRPF man checking vehicle in the North East

Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil said in a discussion in Rajya Sabha during the recently concluded winter session - “I am very happy to report to this House that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has improved. It is a very good thing and we have congratulated the soldiers and officers also for this. I am not going to give the statistics in this regard. There are various factors behind this improvement. They may be paramilitary forces policies of the Government of India, of the State Government and also of neighbouring countries also. When I say so we are not giving them a clean chit as such. There is a slight change in their attitude and that might have also helped.”

WORTH EAST: CALMING DOWN

The situation in the North Eastern states normalized substantially this year. CRPF, which has 47 Battalions in the region in the states of Tripura Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal and Assam, registered a decline in the violent incidents. While the number of encounters with the militants used to be around 100 every year, this year it was less than 50.

Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil told the Rajya Sabha, "In the North-Eastern States also the situation has improved. Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland has also been very peaceful. There were some difficulties in Manipur and Assam, but those difficulties have also been overcome and the situation is improving there also. In Tripura also, there were some difficulties. Here also, it is happening because of the fence which we are trying to put up over there."

The situation in Karbi Anglong district of Assam is fast returning to normalcy after the ethnic strife in the district in September last year. Aggressive patrolling by the Security Forces is on in the area. All Naga Students Association of Manipur (ANSAM) had started economic blockade in Manipur from June 2005 against the declaration of the 21st June as Integrity Day by the State Government. The blockade was lifted on 11th August 2005. Sustained offensive operations were conducted in the three Southern districts of Manipur and the writ of the civil administration restored in most part of the State.

In Tripura, due to the sustained pressure by the Security Forces, the violence has decreased by 45% and a large number of NLFT(B) and ATTF cadres have surrendered in 2005. Consequent to the improvement in security situation, a number of development projects have been launched.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM: AN AREA OF CONCERN

In Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, in parts of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and of Uttaranchal, the Naxalite or Left Wing Extremist activities continue. When the Andhra Pradesh Government was talking to the Naxals, there was a reduction by 4 per cent in incidents and killings. But when these talks could not be continued, the number of incidents went up. The Naxalites have shown great deal of expertise in using large quantities of explosives as land mines.

CRPF is at the forefront of tackling the menace. Last year, CRPF eliminated 57 Naxalites and caught 1519. CRPF also burned its hands, when an Improvised Explosive Device in Dantewada in Chattisgarh blew up an anti-mine vehcile carrying 22 CRPF men. CRPF works in tandem with the State Police, who have the local intelligence required for the anti-naxal

operations. CRPF also has its own intelligence cell to gather and interpret information on the Naxals.

The audacious attack on Jehanabad Jail by the Naxals was a demonstration of their ability to strike at will. Although a CRPF company was available in the vicinity, the local administration failed to make use of it to thwart the attack. Seeing the need for better co-ordination between States and para-military forces, the Union Govt. has decided to set-up joint task forces.

Replying to a debate on internal security, the **Union Home Minister** said- "How to tackle Naxalism is the real question. I agree with Shri Arun Shourie that if the naxal problem has to be tackled in a proper manner, the police, the armed forces, the State police and the Paramilitary Forces and others have to do their duty. We are giving funds to the State Governments to expand their police force, to have bullet proof cars, to have armored vehicles and to have different kinds of weapons. We are also giving them the intelligence which they need."

The Government of India has comprehensively revised the Security-Related Expenditure Scheme for Naxal affected areas to make it more beneficial to the affected States. A Standard Operating Procedure has been finalized in consultation with the Naxal-affected States with an objective to formulate operational plans and undertake intelligence based inter-State joint anti-naxalite operations in the specified inter-State border areas against naxal leaders and cadres. Each of the inter-State border areas identified will have a separate inter-State task force/mechanism on a bilateral or trilateral basis to facilitate need-based intelligence driven joint operations.

CRPF Director General, Shri Jyoti Kumar Sinha recently told reporters that the force has taken two significant steps that will help us tackle the problem in these states. The first is to raise a crack force of 11 Companies that will have the ability to pursue and launch attacks on Naxal groups. This force has been adequately trained and will be fully equipped in a month or two. The force has also got more Land Mine Proof Vehicles for deployment in these states and is going in for modernization of the communication equipments.

As a second measure, the force is being provided funds by the Union Home Ministry for carrying out Civic Action Programmes in the poorest of the poor areas of these states to help ameliorate some of the problems of the

people. Shri Patil feels that -“Let us not think that by asking our forces to take to arms and use the bullets and barrels against these misguided youth, we would be able to solve this problem. We cannot take this kind of attitude. Rs.35 crores are given to each of the States to bring about a development in infrastructure in the naxalite-affected areas. We will strengthen the State Police and paramilitary forces to see to it that there is no terrorism. But, at the same time, we have to see whether people are being affected by the situation that is prevailing in the society. Wherever land reforms have taken place in a proper manner, the naxal activities there are a little less.“



Jawans being briefed about cordon & search operation.

Training, modernization and civic action key to success

CRPF is gearing up for more challenges in the coming year. It is in an expansion phase as 25 more Bns are in the process of being raised, and by the end of next year, the force will consist of 201 Bns. In terms of **training,**

the force is upgrading its course structures and is going in for specialized training for diverse duties like Disaster Management and Counter Insurgency with the help of different government agencies.

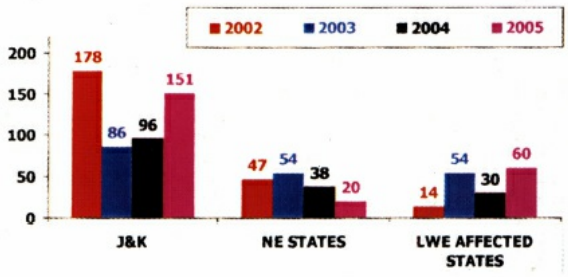
The force has to modernize continuously to meet its goals. **Modernization** of training and equipments is, therefore, an important issue that was seriously addressed during the year, and the force hopes to get the results of the efforts in the coming year.

Ultimately, for the success in the field, CRPF needs to have good rapport with the civilian population of the area. It enjoys trust of the people because of its secular and non-partisan attitude at times of crisis. But more needs to be done to come closer to the people. Field formations of CRPF undertake **civic action programmes** as part of their duty to establish a close working relationship with the people. Providing medicines and medical services to the needy, distributing books and study materials for the children in villages, construction of bathrooms, community halls, hand pumps etc. for poor communities were some of the activities CRPF has undertaken this year. It plans to invest more time and resources in getting closer to the people in the coming year.

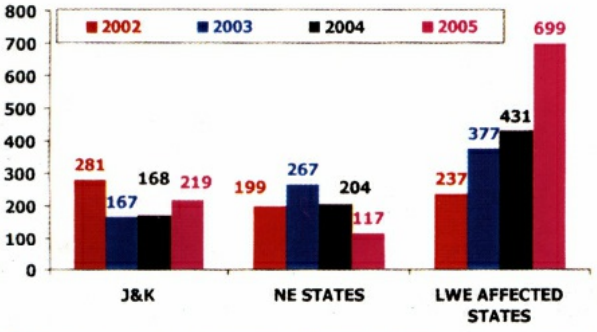
OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS-2005



THEATRE-WISE CRPF OPS ACHIEVEMENTS-TERRORISTS KILLED



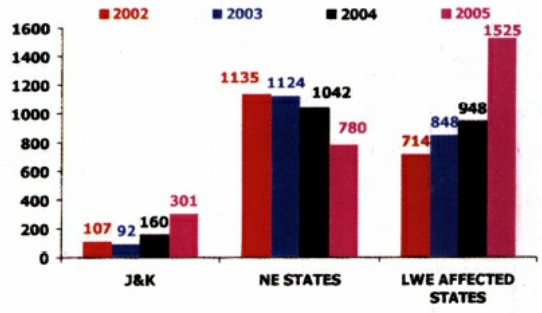
THEATRE-WISE CRPF OPS ACHIEVEMENTS-WEAPONS RECOVERED







THEATRE-WISE CRPF OPS ACHIEVEMENTS-TERRORISTS APPREHENDED



CRPF A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL FORCE

TWO CRPF CONTINGENTS PARTICIPATE IN REPUBLIC DAY PARADE

Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF) was represented by two contingents comprising of CRPF Mahila Contingents and Brass Band in the Republic Day Parade- 2006.

Addressing the media persons in the Press Preview of Republic Day Parade Contingents held, Shri J.K. Sinha, Director General, CRPF said that the first contingent from CRPF will be of 144 strong Mahila contingent with 3 Inspectors led by Miss Aparna R.S., Assistant Commandant. Colourfully attired, the CRPF mahila will be wearing RAF Dangree , Navy Blue Beret Cap with white hackle, Black belt, Boot ankle black and Kamarbandh with Jhallar. Officers and SOs will be wearing black cross belt and boot ankle black. The average height of this contingent is 5 feet 4 inches.

Shri Sinha further said that the CRPF Mahila Contingent will be followed by 101 member CRPF Brass Band contingent under command of Inspector Lal Singh. CRPF Brass Band was raised in 1961.

All the contingents will march to the tune of CRPF theme song “SEVA BHAKTI KA YAH PRATEEK CRPF KAHATA HAI”. women in marching contingent will be carrying 5.56 INSAS Rifles whereas the Officers and SOs will carry swords, Shri Sinha added.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Sinha told reporters that United Nations has asked for the services of one company of CRPF’s Mahila Battalion for Liberia. Liberia is a trouble torn West African nation where the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established by Security Council resolution in 2003. Shri Sinha said that CRPF will look into the request and give its response soon. He said it is a matter of pride that the Indian women police forces were sought after by international bodies for peacekeeping.



CRPF Mahila Contingent participating in Republice Day Parade



CRPF Band Contingent Cammanded by Inspector Lal Singh at the press preview of the R.D. Parade Contingents held at Andheria More, New Delhi on 21st jan, 2006

In reply to a question Shri Sinha told reporters that banned militant outfit Hizbul Mujahideen has released advertisements in local urdu press in Jammu and Kashmir warning local youths from joining CRPF. Under a special recruitment drive CRPF has already recruited 3000 local youths in the past few months, and has decided to setup recruitment camps in interior areas of the state to recruit another 2000 personnel. This drive will not only give employment to the poor households of the interior regions but also prevent the militants from luring these youths into militancy.

Speaking on a question on anti Naxal operations, Shri Sinha said that CRPF is presently training and equipping crack teams for undertaking anti - Naxal operations on sustained basis. These teams will be able to undertake sustained and difficult operations against the naxals based on specific intelligence. DG CRPF also appealed to the government to consider special incentives like additional insurance cover to this team to enhance their motivation. Setting up of an intelligence structure by the CRPF will be completed by the end of Feburary, he added . According to Shri Sinha this time-bound responsibility has been entrusted to IG (Ops) Sh KTD Singh. This structure will be similar to the intelligence setup of BSF, but will be created from existing manpower drawn from the 176 Battalions.

PASSING OUT PARADE OF 36™ BATCH OF DAGOs

The historic Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu saw another chapter of history being written when the 36th batch of directly appointed Assistant Commandants of the force completed their training with flying colours and marked this occasion with an impressive Passing out Parade.

Shri D.P. Sinha, IPS., Addl. DG, North Zone, who took the salute was impressed by the show. He advised the new officers to dedicate their lives for the integrity of the country and for the benefit and protection of the men under their command. “Men that you command are your sacred duty and your support and abilities will help them excel at the work given to them” he added.

In his address to the Shri Sinha said that it only because of professionalism and impartiality displayed by the force while discharging its onerous duties that CRPF is today the largest paramilitary force in the country. “CRPF has come up to the expectations of the government of the day at all times. Be it during the attack on Parliament or at Ayodhya, or countering extremism in Jammu and Kashmir, or the North Eastern or the states affected by Left Wing Extremism, the professional competence of the force and the dedication of the personnel stands out, he said.”

The parade marks the conclusion of the 55-week-long training of 65 trainee officers, including a lady Mita Roy who joined the Academy in November, 2004. Sixteen of the trainees are from Bihar and Rajasthan each, 14 from Uttar Pradesh while Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Karnataka account for the rest. The officers also have impressive educational profile. Of the total 65 Officers passing out from the Academy, 30 DAGOs are post graduates.

At the end of the course, all the officers were complimented for their above average performances. The following trainee officers were awarded at the parade:



Shri D. P . Sinha, Additional D.G., North-West Zone Chandigarh releasing Acadamy Magazine on the occasion of POP of 36 Batch DAGOs at ISA, Mt. Abu



Shri D. P. Sinha, Additional D.G., North-West Zone taking salute of passing out parade of 36 batch DAGOs at ISA Mount Abu

Amit Chaudhary received the most coveted Sword of Honour and Home Ministers Cup for best all round performance, while Hanuman Prasad bagged the Running trophy for best in drill, apart from Abhishek Memorial Trophy for Best Shot and Director's Baton for Parade Commander. The other awadees were-

Indranil Dutta for best trainee in Indoor subjects & Essay Competition), Praveen Kumar Yadav for best trainee in Outdoor subjects, D.S.Rajput for best in PT, S.Arun Kumar for best speaker, Kumar Saurav for best sportsman, Purervasu Tiwari for Rock climbing and Ashish Vishwakarma for photography.

CRPF's Internal Security Academy was established in 1975 and runs coursed for DAGOs as well as for senior officers of the force as well as other state police forces. The DAGOs course focuses on Drill, Administrative skills, tactics, CRPF rules, Stress Management, Human Resource Management, Communications, Legal issues and Human Rights and Personality Development. in fact, the aim of the course it produce a well informed, competent and dedicated officer and provide him with all the

tools that would be necessary for him to perform in the field.

Shri D.N.S. Bisht, Inspector General and Director of the Academy, feels that the role of the academy is to fill in those lacunae in the personalities of the officers that may hinder in their performances in their carrier. For this he feels that the trainer must have the dedication and the eye for such details. While addressing the officers at the parade, he asked the officers to maintain a high degree of integrity in their lives and care for the men under their commands. The two aspects would automatically help them reach the pinnacles of success in their professional lives.

During the Parade two books were also released. **'A DAGOs Guidebook'** by Shri D.N.S. Bisht, Director ISA is a compilation to help the young officers overcome initials hiccups on joining the force, and '**Souvenir of 36th Batch'** is a compilation by the young officers themselves.

Igniting Minds : An art of Management

P.M. Hair, *ips*
IGP Jammu, CRPF

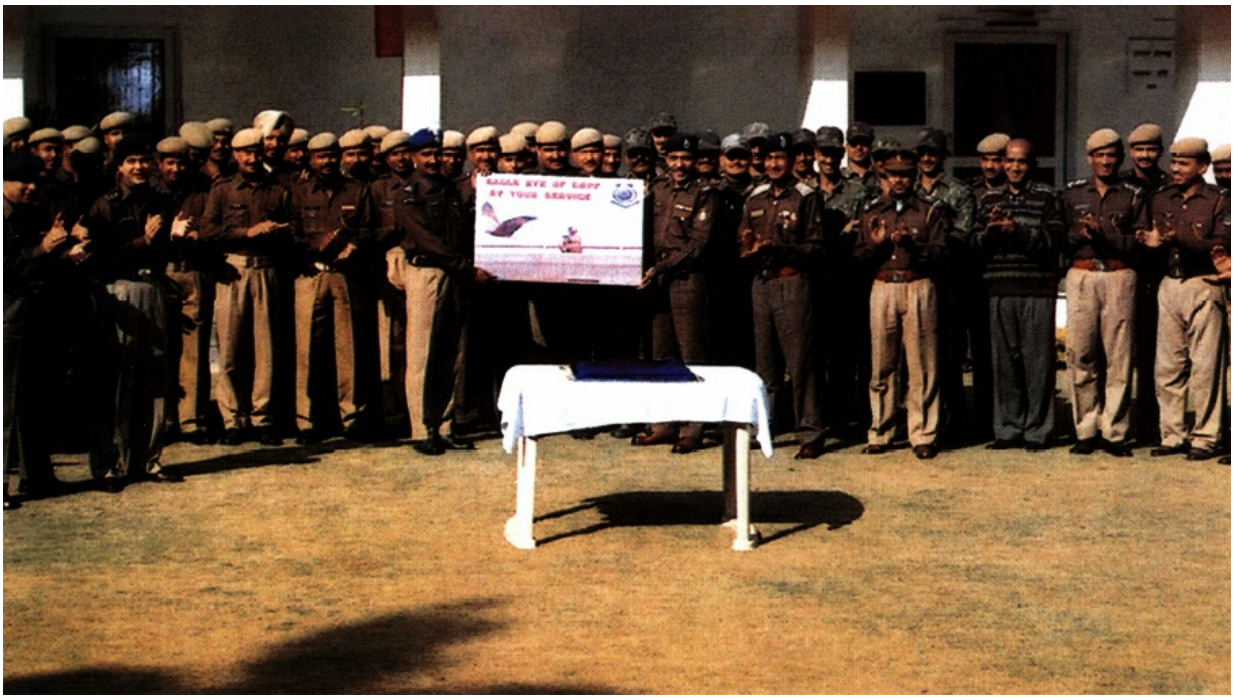
The *summum bonum* of managing an Organisation is improving efficiency, proficiency and the best output of on one and all in the organization. The basic paradigm is that of Human Rights, where each individual is as important as the other. The roles may vary, the hierarchy may demand command and control through stratified formal structures, but nothing can diminish or undermine the importance of any individual. Therefore, the essential requirement for progress in an Organization is to ensure effective contribution by every member. It is rightly stated that 20 percent of the men perform so percent of the task and, as accordingly so percent of the men under-perform or do not perform at all. It is also possible that some of them may counter-perform and thus are counter productive and reactionary. Negative performance by one would adversely affect the positive performance by many. Undoubtedly, the human rights paradigm of each one being important has its all pervading significance.

The Human Rights-oriented philosophy of work was the prime mover in the functioning of the CRPF Jammu Sector during the year 2005. Every effort was undertaken to make each one realize that he/she is important, that his/her contribution is significant and that he/she should strive best to improve oneself. The initial effort required was to empower the person by facilitating congnizance of one's power within. Growing by the 'Need Heirarchy' of Abraham Maslow, the focus was not on the "basic needs" but on the "higher needs". It is a fact that the basic needs are more or less taken care of very well in the CRPF, especially because most of the managers focus attention on this area, which can easily visibly, accomplished. Therefore, in the new paradigm developed by the IG, CRPF, Jammu, the focus was on the "higher needs" of the individual, which includes self-actualization, self-realization, self-promotion and self- enhancement. It was an effort in promoting the mental well-being by stimulating the faculties within the individual. And, thereby, igniting the minds.

Phenomenal results were achieved, both systemic and individual, one contributing to the other. Since the yardsticks for such qualitative measurement of the achievement are mostly nebulous or are not commonplace, the best way to document the achievements would be through a Case Study. Hence the following Case Study.



Vigilant CRPF Jawan in high altitudes of Jammu



Memonto presented to CT. Pradeep Kumar in the Presence of his colleagues, who were performing the duties on the same flyover where this photograph has been taken

How a dull, drudge, mechanical and monotonous job was redeemed into a pleasant, interesting and involving one.

CRPF has been entrusted with several sensitive posts in the different 'parts of the Jammu Sector, which has jurisdictions extending to the districts of the Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda, Kathua and Jammu. One of the tasks was manning a flyover in the Temple Town of Jammu. This flyover is located at a vantage point, overlooking the busiest bus stand, the vibrant market place and a host of vital installations in its vicinity. Earlier, there were certain serious incidents of grenade throws from the top of the fly over killing and harming the innocent public who had been attending to their daily chores in the vegetable market located below the flyover. Therefore, the onerous task of guarding the flyover was entrusted to CRPF, which the CRPF has been doing for many years on a 24 x 7 basis. During summer months the scorching heat falls straight on the head and shoulder of the standing sentry as there is no cover anywhere. He is exposed to the vagaries of wheather in winter and rains too. The bridge cannot have any such shelter either. Standing alert and carrying an SLR with loaded magazines (weighing @ 6.2 Kg), wearing a body protector on the chest and back (weighing 12.325 Kg), sporting an iron helmet on the head (1.200 Kg) along with a leather boot (which also is almost 1.425 Kg), the sentry on the bridge looks

like a beast of burden. Despite all the physical weight on him and the consequent psychological impact, he is expected to be performing his duty with extreme alacrity, He is expected to be quick in decision making and reaction, and responsive enough to ward of any incident. The continuous duty, hampered by the sheer weight of the armoury, coupled with the inclement weather as well as the resultant physical and mental fatigue would make any ordinary human-being feel tortured, disinterested, mechanical and, consequently de-motivated and frustrated. His performance would be lacklustre. The duty becomes an unavoidable compulsion which he has to live with, as this is the only way to sustain his livelihood. Fatatism takes over, and involvement dies out.

After observing these features, the IG Jammu was thinking of ways and means of motivating these personnel. All the traditional and usual methods of change of the personnel at frequent intervals, switching places, stress reduction techniques etc were tried out. Though they did make some impact, the result was not foolproof nor as desired. Therefore, leaving the offbeaten track, a novel approach was made to the whole issue. The thought process was reversed with a question. Is it not a fact that stress was less due to physical and psycological factors but mostly due to management and organizational issues?

In this context, the IG came across a photograph taken by one of the local photo journalists who had captured a jawan standing alert on duty looking down from the flyover, keeping an eye on the moving public below. It so happened that an eagle was flying past. The intelligent and observant photographer snapped at the right time. The photograph was published in the local edition of the Indian Express."

The IGP saw the photograph in circulation. Having observed the serenity, alertness, grit and liveliness which were writ large in this photograph, the IGP thought as to why this cannot be a good point for motivating the men. A proper caption was thought of. Friends and colleagues were consulted and they did offer some suggestions. Finally, after lot of thinking, the IG found an approparite title for the photograph, **"EAGLE EYE OF CRPF AT YOU SERVICE".** This caption was superscribed on the photograph as its title, alongwith the emblem of CRPF. Permission was taken from the Indian Express for recycling their photograph. Thereupon the edited photograph given in box-ll" was arrived

at.

A search was carried out to locate the Constable whose picture has been captured by the photo journalist in the photograph. As per the existing practice in the CRPF, men move out at regular intervals on transfer. Usually transfers are from one part of the country to another. This constable had also moved out. However, with some efforts, the Bn was located and thereafter, with further efforts the person in the photograph was identified. It is Ct/GD Pradeep Kumar of 52 Bn. Presently he is on deputation-with the RAF Bn in Gujarat. A request was made to the Commandant to send the Constable to Jammu for a day. The constable came. In the presence of other colleagues he was gifted with a large momento measuring 3x2 feet size. The momento was in fact a copy of the photograph (photo-ii above) prepared on a flex screen. Pradeep Kumar's joy knew no boundary. He was so excited that tears of joy came to his eyes. The excitement was due to several reasons:

Firstly, Ct. Pradeep Kumar was rewarded with such a large momento carrying his own photograph which he could never dream of.

Secondly, he never thought that he would be called back from Gujarat to Jammu for appreciating the work which he had performed long before. He thought once gone. he is forgotten.

Thirdly, he never thought that the static, dull, monotonous duty which he performed on the fly over is worth so much appreciation and commendation.

Fourthly, Ct. Pradeep Kumar could never comprehend the fact that he had become a mascot, with his photograph being used for projecting the image of the organisation. He could not believe that he is an important person.



CRPF Jawan keeping vigil at a tourist site in J&K



CRPF Jawan keeping strict vigil in Pahaigam during Amamath Yatra

The momento being presented to Ct Pradeep Kumar was done in presence of other colleagues, some of whom had earlier performed the duty on the same fly over. All of them rejoiced the event. A photograph taken on the occasion is given below. Thereafter these colleagues were asked as to how they felt about the duty on the fly over. They had no words to express their happiness that even the job which was perceived to be taxing and difficult becomes pleasant and satisfying once we realise the potential of the job and the person becomes involved in the job.

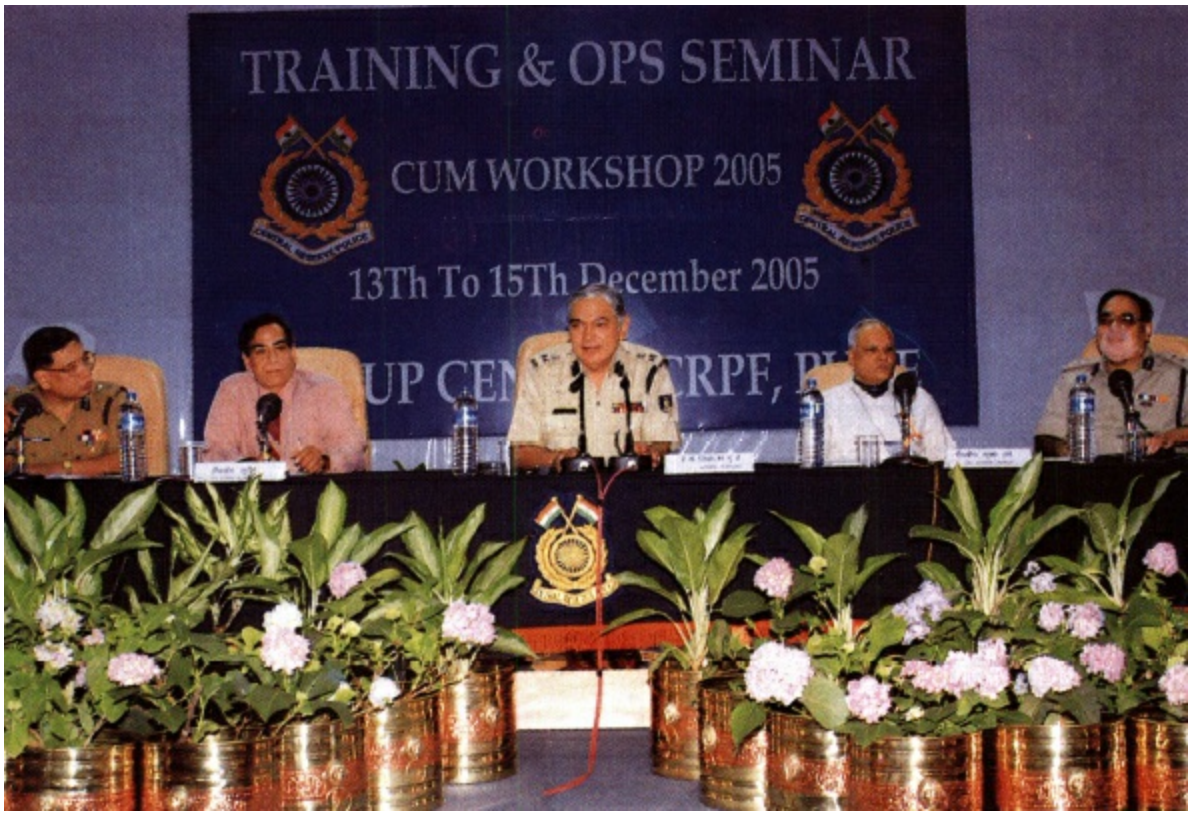
This is simple initiative but its impact is tremendous. The mind of Pradeep Kumar, constable, was ignited. He was made to realise his importance. The cognitive faculties were excited. The revisit to the duty performed by him earlier on the flyover was now a different experience, radically different from the earlier one. It was no more remembered as monotonous, mechanical or drab. The message was passed on to other colleagues. There was no need for any sermons or speech. The momento itself spoke volumes. Moreover the reaction and response on the face of Pradeep Kumar, betrayed by his excetement, joy and pride, were too obvious to other colleagues. Body language conveyed much more than what words would. This did ignite the minds of all these colleagues. The photograph became an intrinsic motivation for him and his friends. A sense

of pride was brought into all of them. They realized their potential and value. The ignited mind was the best.

The hoarding developed from this photograph with the caption **"the Eagle Eye of CRPF at your service"** became a hit among other CRPF colleagues. It was widely appreciated by the public and media too. IG, CRPF, Jammu has got the photographs enlarged to 10x8 size and these hoarding were installed at different parts of the city. As advised by the DG CRPF, one large poster has been sent to the CRPF Directorate at Delhi and is exhibited there. IG CRPF Srinagar had demanded a copy of the photograph from IG CRPF Jammu and, thereafter, a few hoardings were installed in Srinagar also giving Hindi/ Urdu caption. Undoubtedly, the photograph has been a good method of marketing one of the innumerable activities that CRPF performs in the service of the nation. This marketing did bring in good name and fame for CRPF. Of course, the credit should rightly go to Shri Pradeep Kumar, the Constable on duty and Shri Neeraj Upadhyay, the Photographer.

TRAIHING-CUM-OPERATIONAL SEMINAR

-C.V, Mathew,
DIG (Trg)



A 'Seminar' is "a conference of specialists". The concept of seminar was initiated to bring together specialists of operational and training field for healthy discussion on assigned topics related to operational performance of the force. Although traning institutions get all their specialists from the field units only, nevertheless all of them cannot be shaped into perfect instructors. An instructor has to be a good trainee and has to prove his worth during various courses by obtaining high grading, has to have clarity of concepts on **'art of war/insurgency, training methodology etc.'** What distinguishes him from experts of field is his art of communication by which he helps his trainees to imbibe professional inputs.

This event was centered at NEEMUCH for many years and officers from the field and training institutions congregated at CTC-I to hold deliberations on issues having a bearing on operational efficiency and training. In these seminars training institutions had the main role and officers from the field contributed in the deliberations. A Trophy for excellence was instituted and training institutions vied with each other through indoor and outdoor Presentations symbolic of perfection/ superiority in methodology, communication skills and expertise on the subject dealt. The schedule of the seminar dealt the following-

• Outdoor demonstration by each Training institution projecting an innovative techniques to deal with specific problem/operation.

• Indoor presentation by each training institution to air new concept/ assess new reaim/device new techniques and equipments.

• Detailed deliberations on agenda points projected by different operational and administrative sectors. The representatives of branches of Directorate attended the seminar to enable appropriate decisions.

• Revision of syllabuses of courses in accordance with ground realities.

• The emphasis was to bring in a sense of urgency in training institutions through healthy competition. It was assumed that the competitive zeal will inspire training institution to innovate in following areas-

• Device new operational tactics to deal with the menace of insurgency.

• Innovate new equipments indigenously which can be used in operational theatres.

• Develop new trainin alds wherever required.

• Efforts made during first few training seminars have brought out many innovative techniques and a few improvised equipments which are being used in the force. Such as :-

• Room intervention techniques to safely operate in hideouts in urban areas being occupied by insurgents.

• Assault techniques to flush out insurgents from their shelter in urban areas.

• Disc target system to motivate firers to mprove upon their shooting skills by instilling confidence in them.

• Laser sights which can be mounted on existing weapon and which can be used for precision firing in darkness.

• CI harness.

• New conceps on riot drill.

• Techniques to deal with Fidayeen Attacks.

• Lately it has been observed that although remarkable efforts are being made by training institutions in imparting training the effect of the same is not perceivable in terms of improved performance in the field. Apparently, there is a gap between actual performance and performance expectations in the field. Training has to address this gap to improve performance in tune with the ground realities. This is required to be done at two levels i.e.

institutional and field. The training efforts at the institutional & field level must mean through positive and objective feedbacks. The training & ops seminar cum workshop-2005 adopted this aspect as its theme- **"synergy Between Formal And On Job Training To maximize Operational Efficiency".** Under this theme, indoor & outdoor presentations were organized as follows-

• Training-Institutional, field: a field: a perspective by C.V. Mathew, DIG (Trg).

• Field training Key to Ops efficiency is adoption of attitude, skills and knowledge imparted in training institutions.-By P.S. Rajora, Commandant 73 Bn. CRPF.

• Importance of Research and Development in the Force-endeavourer of ISA in this area-By D.N.S. Bisht, IG/Dir ISA.

• Every Job that Battalions handle is a matter of training - By Z. F. Khan, DIG (Ops) Annantnag.

• Left Wing Extremism : Counter measures - By D. Gautam Sawang, DIG Raipur.

• The field Commanders endeavoured to analyse the gaps or areas of improvement in institutional and field training and suggested that all training programmes at institutional level must keep in view the requirements of performance in the field to bridge the existing gaps. One grey area that emerged was our inability to cope with innovations and mobile operations of left Wing Extremists in various states. Central Training College-3tried to project throughan outdoor demonstration. **'Effective ways to operate in Left Wing Extremism effected areas'.** The demonstration was well presented using modern training aids combining live action & Audio visual aids. It generated animated deliberations.



99 Bn RAF Jawans at Unit level training

• Heads of all training institutions and training Directorate were present in the seminar. Besides, senior officers not only from training and operations Directorate but also from personnel and provisioning participated in the seminar and contributed actively in the deliberations.

• Cross section of all ranks of the Force participated in the seminar as delegated and made valuable contributions in arriving at various decisions that have been taken.

As a corollary to the seminar the syllabus revision committee meeting was held on 15 December, 2005. this meeting was attended by heads of all training institutions and representative of pers directorate. This committee deliberated the listed agenda points sponsored by field formations and training institutions and took decisions to incorporate relevant revision and updating of syllabus of training courses.

The seminar cum workshop was quite significant in the sense that useful points and suggestions were made and decisions arrived at to improve

operational performance, it is hoped that these will translate into improved performance in the field.

My Experiences as a Company Commander in a CRPF Battalion.

-Bhudeb Chakrabarti
Ex. DIG, CRPF



CRPF Men Patrolling in Dal Lake in Srinagar

I joined CRPF as a Directly Appointed Gazetted Officer in May 1963. We were recruited as Deputy Superintendent of Police for the job of Company Commander/ Quarter Master of a CRPF Battalion. At that time the battalion Headquarters were stationed at static locations and the Companies of the battalion were deployed in different places for operational duties according to requirements. Then a battalion had a Commandant, two Assistant Commandants (now called Deputy Commandant), one Quarter Master and six Company commanders (now also called Assistant Commandant). Out of the two Assistant Commandants, one was called the Second-in-Command or 2-l/C. As the name would suggest, he was the senior of the two and would take over the command of the Battalion in the absence of the Commandant.

The other Assistant Commandant was called as Adjutant. They were of the equivalent rank of SP/major. Each one of them stayed in the operational area, the so-called detachment, by turn, for six months. The Quarter master was always available at the battalion Headquarter. The Commandant rotated between the Battalion Headquarter and the detachment according to the requirement. The Company Commander, as his designation would indicate, used to be with the Company, wherever it was located.

After nine months of basic training in the Central Training College (CTC) of CRPF at Neemuch and the Central Police Training College (CPTC) later renamed National Police Academy at Mount Abu, we reported to the headquarter of the Battalions where we were posted. I was posted to 4 Battalion. The Battalion Headquarter of 4 battalion was stationed at Mokamaghat. After my familiarization training at the battalion Headquarter, I was asked to report to the detachment of the Battalion in Manipur. All the companies of the Battalion were deployed in the interior hill areas of Tamenglong sub-division (now district) of Manipur. The detachment headquarter was stationed in the subdivision town of Tamenglong. I was posted to D Company also located in Tamenglong town. I had come from the Battalion Headquarter by train upto Manipur Road (now called Dimapur). From there I availed the convoy being controlled by the Army and reached kangpokpi on Dimapur-lmphal road. The road journey took the entire day. Kangpokpi happened to be the Rear headquarter of 4 Battalion. It was also the location of A Company. Tamenglong was at a distance of 75 miles from kangpokpi. Again it took one full day for me to reach Tamenglong from Kangpokpi. Such was the condition of the road. It was a fair weather road and only jeeps and power wagons could ply in good weather.

S.I. Oliviera, a veteran CRPF officer was the Detachment Commander at that time. Every Company, as of now, was authorized a Company 21/C of the rank of Inspector, besides the Company Commander. Subedar R.S. Gurung was the Company 2-l/C of D Company. He was a very competent chap.

F Company, which was deployed at Namtiram, had neither a Company commander, nor a Company 2-l/C. The charge of the Company was held by an ex-Army JCO Jemadar Sri Ram. Jemadar was of the equivalent of Sub-Inspector. I was ordered by the Detachment Commander to move to

Namtiram and look after F Company.

Namtiram was quite far off from Tamenglong. First we had to go on foot downhill upto Barak river. Beyond Tamenglong there was only narrow hill track. Then after crossing the Barak river, generally wading through it, we had to ascend a hill with a very steep gradient and climbing Mount Everest seemed easier. The steep and arduous uphill climb finally ended at a village called Azuram. From Azuram to Namtiram, the trek over the undulating ridge was not as difficult as the earlier ascent. Namtiram was full one day's back-breaking journey from Tamenglong. In this connection it would be worthwhile to mention that the valley areas of Manipur were mostly inhabited by 'Meitis' majority being Hindus and with some Muslims. The hill areas of Manipur were the homes of the nagas, mostly Baptist christian. Kukis lived both in the hills and the valleys. They were monthy chritiars proper tamenglong was a rongme naga villege. Namtiram was a Liangme Naga village. The villages in Tamenglong Hills were either Rongme Naga villages or Liangme Naga villages or Zeme Naga villages.

F Company had two Sub-Inspectors. Every Company was authorized for three Sub-Inspectors to act as Platoon Commanders for three platoons. Jem Sri Ram and Jem R.B. Gurung of F Company, both ex-Army JCOS, were experienced war veterans. They acted as mentors to me and my apprenticeship under them was very useful.

The Company post at Namtiram was sited at the most dominating ground in a high hill feature, a little apart from the main village, to ward off any possible attack by the Naga insurgents. There was a strong perimeter wall built of heavy wooden logs and earth and with defensive 'morchas' allround the Company area with mutual support. Sharp bamboos like knives (Panjis) were planted in front of the post to make it difficult for any intruder to approach the post by crawling on the ground. Bamboo 'bashas' with thatched roof had been constructed for the SOs, under officers (UOS) also called Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and constables (jawans) for their accommodation. I must say that the 'bashas' were very comfortable. Men slept on beds made of bamboo mats (chatais) raised from the grounds by bamboo posts. After I joined the Company a small basha was constructed for me in record time complete with bedroom, sitting room, kitchenette and toilet. Separate bashas were available in the post to be used as Company Office, Kote, Stores, recreation room, 'langar' (kitchen) and Mandir.

Namtiram was an air maintained post i.e. rations were airdropped at a suitable place like Tamenglong where Dropping Zone (DZ) was available and from there sent to the post through porters. Rations were stocked in the post according to requirements and advance stocking was also made for the rainy season.



Alert CRPF Jawan at Rajpath



CRPF Jawan in search/Cordon operation in Naxal affected area

When I came to the Company on first posting, insurgency by the Naga insurgents was at its peak. F Company which was located in an interior area was required to conduct operations on receipt of intelligence regarding insurgent activity in the area of Ops responsibility. At that time 4 Battalion was under the Army operational control. The Army formation used to provide intelligence to the Detachment Headquarter which used to pass it on to the Company for acting on it. Besides that, the Company carried out intensive patrolling in the area of Ops responsibility. During my stay with F company, I accompanied every column and patrol. I found my interface with the men of F Company of great help in the initial phase of my career. I would gratefully acknowledge the contribution made by them in developing esprit-de-corps and camaraderie which stood me in good stead in future. I returned to my original Company i.e. D Company, when a regular incumbent was posted to F Company. In course of time the Detachment Headquarter had been shifted to MS (Milestone) 44 on Kangpokpi-Tamenglong Road. B Company commanded by C.M.Pandey who was a DAGO like me was also located at MS 44.

When I joined 4 battalion, M.E.Decunha was the Commandant. He soon left the unit. B.R. Pabbi who succeeded also stayed for a brief tenure. Then came H.M.Hoshi. He was an IPS Officer of M.P. Cadre. He later became

the DG of the State. Major Piare Lal, the Second-in-Command, came over as the Detachment commander when S.I. Oliviera left.

At Tamenglong we were joined by a Company of 7 Guards. After the induction of the Army, there were a number of joint operations conducted. I saw that we had a lot to learn from the Army. They were more disciplined in their approach and were more professional in carrying out the mission. I personally cultivated the wonderful company of Major R.S. Sirohi-the Company commander of 7 Guards.

When we were busy in the joint operation with the Army, we came to know about the Ceasefire between the security forces and insurgents agreed at the highest level. The Ceasefire came into force in September 1964. Immediately thereafter the company of 7 Guards left Tamenglong. The entire 7 Guards unit was now headed for Churachandpur in Manipur for intensive training and combined exercise. The Army was perhaps more busy in peace than in war.



The Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V Patil flanked by the CRPF Director General, Shri J. K. Sinha, addresing the trainee Officers of 36th Batch of DAGOs.

After the ceasefire we had now more time for administration, training, education and welfare of the Company. The Orderly Rooms were now more regularly held. Annual Range Classification Firing (ARCF) Practices and Physical Efficiency and judging distance Tests (PE/JD) were very much insisted upon to be carried out in a proper manner. Sainik Sammelan was

now held at least once a month if not more often.

Every Battalion then had two Medical officers. Unlike us they were civilians. One of them was always present in the detachment. First Dr. R.M. Dey was with us and then when he went back to Mokamaghat, Dr. S.S. Sarkar came. They had joined CRPF before me and were more experienced and knowledgeable than me. I learnt a lot from them.

In October 1964 the CRPF completed twenty five years of glorious service to the Nation. We also celebrated the silver jubilee Anniversary of CRPF in a befitting manner.

I would have loved to continue in D Company where I had developed close repport with the men. However when M.S. Brar officer commanding A company kangpokpi was transffered to the battalion Hqr, I was asked to take over his charge. At kangpokpi besides the work of a company, I had to look after the Rear Headquarter work. The Rear Headquarter work mainly involved liaison with the Army formation. Our Battalion was under the operational control of 8 Mountain Division Jakhama, nagaland and 59 Mountain Brigade Imphal, Manipur.

H.M. Joshi subsequently left CRPF on transfer to SSB. Major Piare Lal succeeded him as the Commandant. His place was taken over by H.C. Panigrahy, an experienced Orissa State Police Officer. He had come to CRPF with an Orissa Military Police Battalion (OMP) embodied in CRPF. H.C. Panigrahy remained in CRPF till the last days of his life. He loved the Force and died just before the had to retire. Major Piare Lal fell seriously ill while in Manipur and could not recover. He died at his home. I would ever remember both of them for their fatherly advice and affection.

4 Battalion which was due for change over after its long tenure in the North East was ordered to move to a peace area at the end of 1966. Simultaneously I also received my transfer order to 11 Battalion Mokamahghat as its Quarter Master. I handed over the charge of the Company commander of 4 Battalion to go to Mokamahghat to join my new duties. I had a deep sense of satisfaction that my stint with 4 Battalion as a Company Commander prepared me to face future challenges with more confidence.

Bureau of Police Research & Development: An Introduction

R.C. Arora, IPS
B PR&D

Bureau of Police Research & Development was set up on 28 August 1970 in furtherance of the objective of the Government of I ndia for modernization of Police Forces. It manifests a more direct and active interest in this subject by the Central Government. **Late Dr. Anand Swarup Gupta,** an IP Officer of 1939 batch (UP cadre) was appointed its founder Director.

The BPR&D was assigned the responsibility of promoting a speedy and systematic study of police problems in a changed society and to bring about rapid application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the Police functioning in the country. The BPR&D has over the years as multi-faceted consultancy. A number of additional responsibilities have been assigned to the BPR&D over the time, which is a reflection of the trust, which the Government and Police forces have reposed in the BPR&D. The services of the BPR&D have also been utilized by police forces of friendly foreign countries for human resource development of their police officers.

Motto and Mission

The Motto of BPR&D is **"Promoting Good Practices and Standards".** In pursuance of this Motto, the Bureau follows the Mission of:-

1. Investing in Research & Developing Policies and Practices for Police and Correctional Services.
2. Seeking and Securing Appropriate Technology for Enhanced Performance.
3. Investing in Human Resource Development through Training and by Imbuing Scientific Temper.
4. Formulating Strategic Vision to meet Future Challenges and Assist Stakeholders.
5. Building Police as a Professional Service for People.
6. Fostering Co-operation and Coordination among State & Central Police

organizations for Common Vision.

Organisation Comparable to BPR&D

Following are some of the comparable organisations functioning in the world:

• United Kingdom (Britain) -Research Development & Statistical Directorate;

• United States of America (USA) -National Institute of Justice;and.

• Japan - National Police Agency.

Organizational Set-Up

To begin with, the BPR&D had 2 following Divisions:-

(i) Research Division

(ii) evelopment Division

Thereafter, following Divisions were added to the organization:

Training Division (1973). Forensic Science Services (1983. Correctional Administration (1995)

In the meantime, following organizaions have been set up to take over some of the functions of BPR&D:

• Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (1976) (renamed as Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science)

• NationalCrimeRecordsBureau(1986)

• Directorate of Forensic Science (2002)

Research Division

It is involved in identifying the needs and problems of the police services in the country and initiate, stimulate and guide research in this field in coordination with various academic and professional institutions. It also organizes seminars, symposia, workshops and congress on various subject of topical interests to the police forces in India to develop national consensus and draw actionable conclusions.

BPR&D plays an important role in the Modernization of Police Forces in the States. A Concept Paper for ***Police Moderniztion*** was prepared in the year 2000, which is used as a reference point for the up-gradation of infrastructure for the State Police Forces. Bureau is also closely associated with *Modernization of Prison Administration* in the country as well as development of Coastal Security with the Police Forces of the Coastal States. The expert inputs from BPR&D obtained and used gainfully by the State Police Forces and CPOs to prepare their Modernization Plans. As an ongoing exercise, BPR&D obtains information from the States and CPOs respecting their sanctioned and actual Police strength in various ranks, expenditure incurred on Police and infrastructural facilities available in those States.

An Annual compilation of such statistics and information under **"Data on Police Organization"** is published every year and circulated among all the States and CPOs for use by them as a reference book.

BPR&D also provides a useful forum for the officers and practitioners in the field of Criminal Justice to write about various aspects of policing and then get it published in our quarterly **"Indian Police Journal"** which has very wide range circulation in the country and abroad. A *monthly* **"Newsletter"** in English and **"Police Vigyan"** ***(quarterly)*** in Hindi are also published by the Bureau.

Research Grant

The Bureau invites research proposals from different educational Institutions, non-government organisations as well as government organisation or police and prison related subjcts as well those related to the criminal justice system. The Standing Committee on Police Research is the apex body to finalize these proposals by giving to concurrence. The committee also aids the BPR&D in following manners.

(i) To advise the Bureau in identifying the problems and needs of the Police forces, assist in preparing feasibility studies and give advice on the award of research projects to the outsiders.

(ii) To assist the Bureau in maintaining liaison with outside institutions in the area of police research.

(iii) To keep a continuous watch on the progress of various research projects.

The Bureau has completed 146 research studies till date either by

outsourcing or by in house study. Some of the important and interesting research studies undertaken are:-

- Use of Forensic Science in Criminology Justice Administration.
- To estimate quantities and impact of Influx of Small Arms and Explosives in India.
- A study on Creating a Functional Positive Police-Politician Interface for Public Order Maintenance.
- Impact of Traffic Fine on Motor Vehicle Drivers.
- Crime Against Women and Role of Section 498-A of Indian Penal code, 1860.
- Evolving norms for the Police buildings in the States.

Doctoral Fellowship in Criminology & Police Science

Doctoral fellowship in Criminology & Police Science was started in the year 1986-87 with the approval of MHA. The main objective of the fellowship is to encourage and foster research and development in the field of criminology & Police Science.

The scope and the field of the studies covered by these fellowships include the priority areas pertaining to criminology & Police Sciences and Correctional administration. This will also cover police organisation and functioning, criminal investigation, role of the police in changing society, crime, criminal and victim, criminal justice system, organization & functioning of criminal courts, correctional administration, juvenile delinquency, prisons and prisoners, their correction & rehabilitation and the like. The number of fellowships awarded each year is six and the duration is tenable for the period of 3 years. The value of fellowship is Rs. 5000/- pm. for the first two years and Rs. 5600/-p.m. for the third year. The contingency grant is Rs. 5000/- per annum along with the departmental assistance of Rs. 3000/- every year. The fellowships are given to such candidates who are registered in any recognized Indian University for Ph.D program. Beside the candidates should have 55% marks in Master Degree in Criminology, Sociology, Social work, Psychology, Social Anthropology, Public Administration, Law or Political Science or M.Phil. So far 43 thesis have been submitted.

Conferences/Seminars

A number of important Conferences & Workshops are arranged by the Bureau with participation from different disciplines of the Criminal Justice System. Some of the Important Conferences/Workshops which have been recently conducted/sponsored by the Bureau are given below. -

Crime Against Women Workshop (2004), Crime Against Children Workshop, Crime Against *S*C/ST Workshop (2004), Crime Against Elders workshop (2004), National Conference for Women in Police (Biennial-2005), All India Police Science Congress (Annual -2005), National Workshop on good practices in Police Housing (2005), Seminar on Public-Police Interface with Special reference fortraffic police (2004), Use of Handcuffs - Rationale approach (2003), National Seminar on Developing Stress Management Programmes for Law Enforcement Personnel and their Families (2004), Workshop on Crime Against Women-Role of Sec.498 A IPC (2003), Sponsors All India Conference of Indian Society of Criminology every year.

Development Division

The **Development Division** keeps itself abreast with developments in the application of science and technology to police work in India and other countries and studies new procedures with a view to promote induction appropriate equipments and techniques in police infrastructure and functioning. It constantly scouts for new technologies and scientific products and examines feasibility of their adoption in our country. It has been laying standards in procurement/ application of number of equipment like Body armorurs, Bullet Proof Vehicles, Weapons, Motor vihrcles, etc. The responsibility of this division has increased many folds ever since the states have embarked upon the programme of upgrading their weaponary/equipments, under Modernization of Police Scheme.

Training Division

The **Training Division** was established on 13 September 1973 pursuant to the recommendations of **Gore Committee on Police Training** to function as Central Police Training Directorate to caterto the training needs to the police forces in the country. It is also involved in evaluating the existing programmes and designing training strategy and methodologies of the training establishments throughout the country by assessing the future

needs of police training. This Division liaises with the State Police Training Institutions and other academic bodies and helps in preparation and circulation of syllabi and training materials of different specialized courses. It also conducts quality audit of police training institutions to facilitate their upgradation. The Training Division is involved in big way in both training of Police officers from friendly foreign countries in India as well as organizing specialized courses for Indian Police officers both in India and abroad with the help of foreign trainers. Similarly, the Training Division has also conducted **training needs analysis** of various ranks in many friendly countries with a view to help them develop training programme for their police personnel and to avail of such facilities in India whenever needed.

Central Detective Training Schools

Three Central Detective Training Schools, headed by a Principal each, are functioning at Kolkatta, Chandigarh and Hyderabad under the Training division of BPR&D. State Police Forces with middle level are imparted short term and long term training in the scientific techniques of investigation in these schools.

Correctional Administration Division

The Correctional Administration Division was established in the BPR&D on 16 November 1995 with a specific charter of functions, which includes responsibilities relating to the study of problems affecting prison administration and the promotion of research and training in this field. The Division has not only been sponsoring research and training programmes through State Governments and academic institutions but has also been undertaking on its own various projects on issues deserving priority attention from the view point of public policy. The priorities in this regard are determined on the basis of a national consensus emerging at various fora, such as, Advisory committee on Prison Reforms, Regional Meetings of the Heads of Prison Departments of States, and Vertical Interaction Courses for Prison Officers.

This Division undertakes departmental research as well as sponsor research projects on priority areas in the field of correctional administration in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Prison Reforms which is the apex body for this purpose. Since 1995, 7 research projects were

completed and 6 research projects are in hand with this Division.

Training Programmes:

BPR&D organizes five Vertical Interaction Courses for Prison Officers in each region of the country every year. In addition to it, 24 training programmes are being organized by the BPR&D for the prison officers of middle supervisory level on Human Rights in Prison Management as a part of the National Action plan of the Government of India on Human Rights Education.

Conferences/Seminars:

This Division organizes and participates in following seminar/ conferences:-

All India Conference of DG/IG Prisons and Secretaries (Prisons) of all States/UTs (Annually).

All India Prison Duty Meet (Biennial)

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (Annually)

Modernization of Prison Administration :-

BPR&D identified deficiencies in the living conditions of prisoners due to overcrowding in prisons and also the dilapidated conditions of staff quarters available in various States and UTs. Thereafter, a scheme for Modernizing the Prison Administration was formulated by the Bureau. With the result, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has introduced a non-plan scheme for five years w.e.f. the financial year 2002-2003 with an outlay of Rs. 1800 Crores on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25, the share of the Central Government being 75% and that of the State Governments of 25%. One of the main objectives of this scheme is to reduce overcrowding in prisons by way of constructing additional prisons and to repair and renovate existing prisons. In addition to it, this scheme provides provision for adequate sanitation and water supply in existing prisons for the prisoners and residential quarters for prisons staff as one of their basic minimum needs on 100% level of satisfaction.

67 SHAURYA, GALLANTRY, DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDALS TO CRPF

Sixty seven Officers and Jawans of Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF) have been awarded shaurya Chakaras President's Police Medal for Gallantry, Police Medal for Gallantry, President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and Police Medal for Meritorious Service by the President's of India on the occasion of Republic Day-2006. Out of 67 personnel 09 for PPMG (1 posthumously), 13 for PMG, 06 for Distinguished Service and 37 for Meritorious Service have been awarded. Details are as follows:-

DEFENDERS OF AYODHYA GIVEN SHAURYA CHAKRA

Two CRPF men, Asst. Commandant Vezoto Tinyi and Head Constable Dharambir Singh have been awarded the prestigious Shaurya Chakra for bravely defending the Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya from terrorist attack.

Asst. Commandant Vezoto Tinyi was the shift duty officer at the time of terrorists' attack on 5th of July last year. As the terrorists broke the outer cordon, entered the complex and started indiscriminate firing, Shri Tinyi immediately tactically deployed his men and took his position. He withstood the firing and the grenade attack of the militants and evacuated the three injured jawans also. In the fierce gunbattle that lasted for an hour and a half, all the five terrorists were shot down by the CRPF men led by Asst. Commandant Vezoto Tinyi.

During the encounter HC Dharambir Singh was positioned at the Morcha 2(A) which came under heavy attack by automatic rifle fire, grenades and rockets. A grenade injured HC Dharambir Singh, but without caring for his personal safety, he made a resolute and effective stand against the attackers.

He exhibited extreme courage and valor on that fateful day.

The exemplary act of bravery shown by these two CRPF personnel saved the day for the security forces and foiled the terrorist attack.

PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY:-

S.K.Chaturvedi, Assistant Commandant, Uttam Kumar Sarkar, Head Constable/Gd, Late Prem Singh Tomar (Posthumously) Constable, Nand Kishore, Sub Inspector, Sultan Singh, Head Constable (Now Sub Inspector), Smt. Santo Devi, Assistant Commandant, Jagdev Singh, Sub Inspector, Ram Kumar, Head Constable, and Vivek Kumar Rathore, Constable/Gd

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY:-

Kamal Kant Sharma, Commandant, Yoginder Singh, Second-In-Command, Khayali Ram, Head Constable (Now Sub Inspector), A S Ali, Constable (Now Head Constable), Gouri Shankar, Constable (Now Head Constable), Samarjit Singh, Constable (Now Head Constable), Pinjari Jahangir, Constable (Now Head Constable), R T Koleh, Constable (Now Head Constable), J.N.Saikia, Constable (Now Head Constable), Arjun Yadav, Constable (Now Head Constable), Ramashray Prasad, Constable (Now Head Constable), Rajesh Kumar, Constable (Now Head Constable), and Jaswinder Singh, Constable (Now Head Constable).

PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE:-



Shri C.Balasubramanian, IGP Southern Sector



Shri T.S.Dhillon,DIGP, Jalandhar



Shri A.S.Malik, DIG Ajmer



Shri Z.F.Khan, DIG (Ops), Anantnag



Shri R.P.Singh, DIGP, Nagpur

Shri V.N.Chatterjee, DIG(OPS) Bongaigaon

POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE:-



Shri A.P.Maheshwari, IGP, Srinagar.,



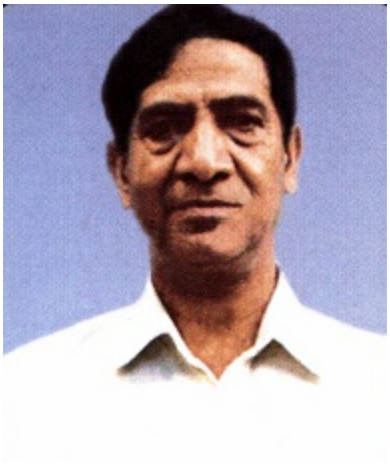
Shri Sanjeev Ranjan Ojha, DIGP(Ops) Srinagar



Shri Sat Sarup Singh, DIGP, RAF-2, Mumbai,



Shri B.S.Negi, DIGP(Ops) Doda



Shri N.C.Bhatt, ADIG, Eastern Zone HQr,



Shri Rohit Kumar Singh, ADIGP, Dte.Genl,



Shri R D Sharma, ADIGP, Dte.Genl,



Shri A.K.Sharma, ADIGP, Group Centre, Nagpur



Shri T.D.Kamble, ADIGP, Group Centre Bilaspur,



Shri Bharat Kapoor, ADIGP, Group Centre, Mujaffarpur



Shri Inder Singh Yadav,Comdt 51 Bn,



Shri V.K. Shukla.Comdt 21 Bn,



Shri Dharampal Sehrawat.Comdt, Gandhi Nagar Range



Shri V.S.Sahi.Comdt 86 Bn,



Shri Amar Singh, 2 l/C, Kohima Range



Shri Bhanwar Singh, 2 l/C -137 Bn, East Singhbhum



Shri Om Prakash Yadav, 2-l/C -63 Bn, Jammu



Dr. RN.Bhatt, CMO, Group Centre, Avadi (Chennai),



Shri Karan Singh Yadav, Dy Comdt, GC,Jammu



Shri Sher Singh, Dy Comdt -48 Bn,



SM/GD, Gumam Singh, Group Centre, Jallandhar



SM/GD, Lal Chand, Group Centre-I, Ajmer



lnsp/GD,Balbir Singh, Group Centre, Jallandhar



Insp/GD - Aas Mohammed, 113 Bn, Kohima,



Shri Hoshiar Singh Malik, JAD, PAO, DTE , Delhi.



SI/GD, R.C.Sharma, Nanded Range,



SI/GD Kishan Singh, -16 Bn, Barmualla



SI/GD Kishan Singh,-21 Bn, Patna



SI/GD Madhukar Thokle,141 Bn, Pulwama,



Sl/Armr Ami Chand, -AWS-1, Hyderabad



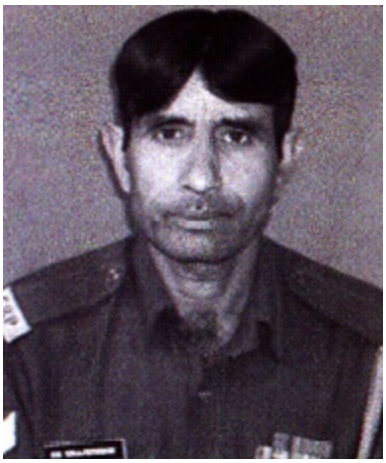
HC/GD Ramesh Chander Maity,-41 Bn,



HC/GD Harcharan Singh,-2 Bn, Dhibri



HC/GD V.Ravindran 154 Bn,



HC/Dvr, Sarajuddin Peer, Srinagar Range



Constable/GD -K.G.Krishnan, 71 Bn,



Cook Babu Lal,-111 Bn, Panisagar,

Insp/MM, Prem Kumar, Group Centre, Guwhati

THE COMMUTED SCOUT : P.S. TOMAR

M.R Buhuguna,
Comdt-66 Bn, CRPF



One platoon of E Coy 66 Bn, CRPF consisting of one SI and 20 ORS was detailed for polling station duties for TTAADC Election 2005 of Tripura state scheluled to be held on 5 March, 2005 at Chackbeha chow Para Village under P.S. Chawmenu, Distt. Dhalai, Tripura. This village is 13 Kms away (Pedestrian Path on hilly terrain) from Manipur Camp of C Coy 66 Bn, CRPF, the last road head point.

After conducting peaceful polling at Village-Chackbeha on 5 March, 2005, The party alongwith polling staff and polling matarials left chakbeha

at 6:00 Hrs on 6 March, 2005. for depositing polling materials with S.D.M. office Chailengta, Via.-Manikpur.

When the party covered about 4 Kms distance and was in the process of negotiating zig zag hilly path surrounded by dense forest and thick vegitation at about 7.15 Hrs. The alert scout of the party. CT. P.S. Tomar noticed some human movement on his right down side behind the vegitation and shouted, “Ambush” “Ambush”. The militants fired at CT. P. S. Tomar. One bullet hit him on his right leg. But even though injured, CT. P.S. Tomar started retaliatory fire. Unfortunately another militant, hiding on about eight feet high land scape behiend a tree, also fired at CT. P. S. Tomar. One of the bullets again hit him on the right eye causing his death on the spot. The rear party conducted counter ambush measures and started firing from weapons, Mortors and Grenades from the flank, following heavy gun fire by extremists. This prompt action of the party led the militants to flee the area taking advantage of terrain and jungle.

The alertness, vigil and bravery shown by late CT/GD P.S Tomar not only broke the Ambush laid by about 24 Cadres of NLFT (BM) group but also saved the precious lives of men and thwarted the possible attempt of extremists to wipe out the whole party and take away the weapons and polling materials.

CT. Tomar has been awarded President Police Medal for Gallentry posthumously

CRPF : Preparing for a Commando Future

By Bharat Karnad



When going gets tough, the tough get going.

A troubling trend is apparent in the first years of the 21st century. Composite societies and heterogeneous states made up of peoples of different ethnicities and religions, are under enormous strain. Many such states have disintegrated owing to uncontrolled and violent rise of subnationalism, like the Soviet Union, or have experienced assisted break-up, like Marshal Josef Tito's Yugoslavia, which split into a number of small

sovereign states based on the ethnic or religious identity of the majority of the people. The external support for internal secessionist strife rests on the principle of self-determination the UN Charter approves of.

India, an amalgam of very diverse peoples from differing cultural and ethnic stocks, has been under pressure from these twin sources. Bad governance and tardy pace of economic development especially in the provinces on the periphery, like Jammu & Kashmir or in the North East, have led to ill-educated and jobless youth, in particular, being tempted to take up the gun by promises of shahadat (martyrdom) or freedom or, as in say, Nagaland, by employment in the parallel government run by the NSCN. Trained in terrorist and guerilla tactics and in handling small arms and explosives and steadily supplied in the field, insurgent youth are perfect tools enabling adversary states to wage sustained covert-- low cost, low-intensity--wars against the Indian state in the cities and in the countryside. In the heartland, disaffected rural youth, for similar reasons, are turned by revolutionary ideologies, like marxism, into obedient naxalite cadres intent on undermining the extant law and order situation by prosecuting a "people's war".

The fact is, short of economic prosperity spreading equitably and fast all over the country, India may confront many more internal guerilla movements and heightened militancy in the future. As the leading paramilitary organization in the country responsible for internal security, the Central Reserve Police Force can expect more difficult times ahead. In the event, it is imperative that CRPF acquire the appropriate operational skills and capabilities effectively to tackle insurgency and terrorism.

The whole point of having paramilitaries, like CRPF, is to minimize, to the extent possible, the government's reliance on the Army in "aid to the civil" activities-a duty the Indian Armed Forces neither cherish nor are trained to perform and, increasingly, are unhappy to pull. The Army's legitimate grouse is that internal security being a police function, the state police and the paramilitaries ought to do their job and not call them in at the first sign of trouble or when things going awry. But what about the guerilla menace? Are the paramilitary organizations trained and equipped to eliminate it? Apparently not. How else to reconcile the growth of the CRPF with the lack of success against the *jehadi* guerilla groups and the Naxalite guerilla outfits?

Curiously, despite the fact that insurgencies have been ongoing since the time of Independence, neither the Army nor the police and the police-officered paramilitaries have learnt the obvious lesson that a guerilla cannot be defeated by the normal police ways or even by military means, but rather that a guerilla force can only be beaten by another guerilla force and that the best type of anti-guerilla units are Special Forces or specialist commando skilled in guerilla fighting. A guerilla fighter is an elusive enemy. Lighltly armed and highly mobile, he lives off the land, cultivates the people in the areas where he is active, just so he becomes, as Maozedong put it, “like fish in water”. In other words, he becomes part of the scenery and is hard to distinguish from the local population among whom he lives, permitting him at any given instant to melt into the crowd. Because the guerilla lives with the people and shares in their deprivations, he is the beneficiary of their trust. This last which translates into the people offering him shelter, providing him food, shielding him from the police, supporting his clandestine activities, and hepling him in sundry operational matters, like in building up arms caches, misleading the police, etc.

Contrast this with the average police or paramilitary unit out in the countryside fighting the *guerilla.* Heavily armed, the CRPF units move in mass or in single vehicles or convoys and prefer to keep to built up areas, to roads and venture out, at most, on to kaccha tracks. They rarely go beyond into the jungle or the deep hinterland and never, in any case, very far from their logistics support system without which they cannot survive. These units moreover live in fortified encampments and, with their often brusque demeanour, end up alienating the very people at the grassroots level whom they are supposed to protect from the excesses of the Naxalite and the *jehadi,* and who if cultivated could provide ready and ongoing intelligence on the activities and whereabouts of the gangs of the armed ideologues.

What is needed to neutralize an insurgent or terrorist is hell brute force than finesse, less firepower than intelligence on guerilla movements, less equipment than mobility. With these force characteristics in mind, CRPF ought to constitute a large number of area specific elite, six man, very lightly armed commando teams expert in action by stealth. For example, dealing with the naxalite threat will require that the so-called “red corridor” stretching from Andhra Lradesh to the Nepal border and passing through Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jhakhand, and Bihar is sanitized and the Naxalite guerilla cells operating in these parts eliminated.



Hand Grenade Throwing Practice by recruits : RTC-II, CRPF, Avadi



CRPF Men in search operation

To achieve this aim will necessitate several such commando teams being deployed in each of the districts within this long corridor. Depending on the location, the team personnel ought to be either recruited from among the

people of the district or with the relevant language aptitude to facilitate the merging of these teams into the landscape. They should at all times be in mufti, live off the land, pay for things secured from village and hinterland stores, and generally strive to become indistinguishable from the average habitant of the area. They can then go about inconspicuously collecting intelligence and eliminating Naxalite guerillas individually without fuss and clamour. These commando teams will be required to be in *communicado,* their performance judged by the reduction in the presence of naxalites in the targeted area and in the fall off in the level of their "revolutionary" activity. In time, whole commando teams or individuals within them may be able to penetrate the naxalite cells and the higher organization and thus plot their destruction from the inside and to derive specific intelligence about the naxalite supporters in urban areas and among the petty bureaucracy and state officialdom, which can then be unobtrusively communicated for appropriate action by uniformed CRPF. The idea being to get a team or persons skilled in guerilla techniques to hunt the anti-nationalist guerilla or *jehadi* down, and to deny him the freedom of unhindered movement and access to the people: in Maoist terms, to deny the fish friendly water to operate in.

A proximal template to what is recommended here may be found in the successful quelling of the Khalistan Movement in Punjab. Regular forces cordoned of areas leaving it to the commando element of Punjab Police under IG, Punjab Police (and former DG, CRPF), KPS Gill, to ruthlessly rid the cordoned-off portions of the countryside of Khalistani terrorists and undermine their support among the people. Difficult problems sometimes require ruthless solutions. Commando capability should from here on be the sword arm of CRPF. It will not only consolidate the Force's role in internal security but win it the respect it deserves.

LEFT WING EXTRIMISM

-Jaidev Kesri
Second-in-Command, CRPF

India is an emerging 'superpower' and burgeoning on the world forum to play a major role internationally. However, like any other developing

Nation, India is also beset with numerous problems in its public policies. **“Democracy, the modern world’s holy cow, is in crisis. And the crisis is a profound one. Every kind of outrage is being committed in the name of democracy. It has become little more than Bollow word, a pretty shell, emptied of all content and meaning. It can be what ever you want to be. Democracy is the Free World’s whore, willing to dress up, dress down, willing to satisfy a whole range of tastes, available to be used and abused at will.”** Thus writes Anundhati Roy in her recent book-An Ordinary Person’s Guide to Empire. The monster of Left Wing Extremism, the bane of democracy is spreading fast in the Indian subcontinent.

The multi-headed Left Wing Extremism has now engulfed some 12 States all along the Sub-Continent heartland extending from Nepal in North to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, down south, paving the way to a ‘Red Corridor, or ‘Compact Revolutionary Zone’ consolidating the red organization as never before. Recent merger of People’s War Group-PWG and Maoist Communist Center-MCC is clear indication for the things in store for future. The revolutionary zeal is at its zenith towards their utopian goal of acquiring State power through the barrel of gun. Deriving ideological prowess from Mao and Lenin thoughts and Chinese revolution and driver to fight tyranny, poverty, lack of development, fight against corruption, land reforms ..... and other causes of immediate public attention, naxals have succeeded in demarcating ‘Liberated Zones’ in many parts of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh. These liberated zones are being defended and administered, virtually with total territorial soveret and control. The naxalite are more active and more acceptable in most backward areas where the tribals are denied the basic amenities and the people are below the poverty line. Civil Administration is not able to reach such places due to remoteness, difficult terrain and alienation of the public with police and mass support to the Naxalites. Since such die-hard support is among the tribal population, intelligence gathering is a major hurdle due to un-decipherable dialects with each community.



CRPF Jawans in a search operation

Equitable distribution of land, corruption-free society, social justice and economic growth of poverty ridden populace are core of their agenda to be achieved through armed revolution and violence as justified means to overthrow the present system of governance. Causing damage to the State infrastructure, killings, extortion, ransom, arson, sabotage, through a cadre-based indoctrinated comrades operating in *'Dalams'* are ways and means of their existence. Visualizing, the Maoist scarcely get foreign funding, instead they prefer levy collection and looting of Banks for finances and attacking Police Stations for arms/ ammunitions. Power of gun and violence finds ready acceptance without impunity. They firmly believe in the connotation, 'Power flows from the barrel of gun'. off late, Maoist are at war with the Marxists with killing of more than 20 political activists since Sept-2001 by hard core CPI (Maoist) cadres in West Bengal itself is indicator of such a trend.

The Left Wing Extremism is at its worst in the remote areas with minimal basic facilities of rail/road/telecommunication connectivity.

However, the urban conglomerations come handy for ‘levy’ collection from well-off establishments/businessmen/traders/ contractors/industrialists/corrupt Government officials/ and sometimes politicians. Maoists have taken advantage of the failure of the government machinery to deliver the fruits of pro-poor benevolence schemes. Developmental schemes road/electricity/water/employment generation, etc. undertaken by the government are quite often high-jacked by the Maoists to their credit. There is an increasing mandate of public and intelligentsia for Naxalites not to be considered as anti nationals and are finding wide acceptance with political patronage as they are being considered to be fighting for the legitimate rights of the oppressed and the down-trodden.

At the helm of the affairs to dissipate the red ideology’ is a Core Group of highly educated lawyers, thinkers, philosophers, writers and motivated professionals. However, the cadres are more or less literate/semi-literate unemployed youth, many a times under coercion drawn mainly from remote rural areas. Off late women cadres have joined ranks on full-fledge scale and are participating shoulder-to-shoulder with their male counterparts. *Improvised Explosive Devices - a weak man’s strong weapon*-have long been a bane in the modus operandi adopted by the Naxals. Most of the times it has been observed that naxals tend to use small quantities of commercial explosives and abundance of area embedded with nails/ball bearings/nut-bolts to increase the intensity of the blast. Attack on Security Forces and Police Stations are in dalams, with a strength as large as 100-150 members. Killed members during an encounter are never abandoned, rather evacuated at all costs and risks. The *dalams,* if are able to over power the police, prefer to snatch weapons and equipment instead of killing personnel.



CRPF Jawan distributing study materials to School Children as a part of civic action programme at Rajouri district of J&K

As a matter of fact, barring some stray incidents suggesting nexus, the Nepal maoists do not have any direct physical or military link with naxalites in India. However, Intelligence agencies do claim nexus of naxalites on both sides of border, without substantive evidence to their claim. The Nepal Maoists do claim inspiration from Indian counterparts apart from ideological brainwave from Russian Revolution, Chinese Revolution, and Indian National Movement as a hallmark to ideological political movement subscribing to the Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The fundamental difference between the Maoist movement in two countries is that the Naxalites in India are fighting for a social agenda in democratic set-up, however the maoist in Nepal are fighting against a monarchy for bourgeois democracy, making the two as separate communist movements. The Maoists in Nepal are fighting for a democratic republic against the prevailing Monarchy, and hence expect Indian political leadership to support their cause.

SUGGESTIONS TOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM

Unlike insurgency in J&K or the North-Eastern States of India, Left Wing Extremism is homebred without any material or moral support by any external agency or neighboring countries.True to their faith-**Government is our Quarter master',** Naxalites arrange finances and weapons from local resources by extra-constitutional means of donations and coercive extortion. Weapons used are either locally made or those snatched from SF's or the Police. Militancy in live affected areas cannot be assigned the same status at per with militancy in J&K or insurgency in North-Eastern states. Hence, there is a need for two-pronged strategy to be adopted with humane-socio-economic approach to deal with Left Wing Extremism.

Socio-economic/ Political Aspects:

Left Wing Extremism is by and large a Socio-economic problem of sons of soil. In a nutshell undermentioned steps can be taken to mitigate the problem.

1) Institution of a Combined Task Force with hotline facility for strategic planning and intelligence sharing.
2) Intensive infrastructure development in remote areas all along the 'Red Corridor'.
3) Free education till secondary school level integrated with vocational studies.
4) Upgradation of road/rail/telecommunication on war footing may be by catering for centralized budget.
5) Political co-ordination among all States.
6) Need to curtail nexus of naxalites with politicians.
7) Eradication of corruption.
8) Entrepreneurship development in tribal belt.
9) Development of co-operative societies for organized trade of local produce.
10) Involving NGOs socio-economic empowerment.
11) Human Resource Development along tribal belt.
12) Sound grievance redressal.

Military Measures.

1) Seamless contiguous deployment of troops.

2) Troops from hilly regions will be very helpful being acclamatised to the local terrain conditions. Recent deployment of Nagaland India Reserve Battalion is likely to be advantageous.
3) More utilization of STF with jawans drawn from local population.
4) Inter-State Co-ordination of Police and SFs.
5) *Failing to train, means training to fail:* hence training should include jungle warfare, heliborne training LRPs, Shooting exercises, raid, CASO, Rock Climbing, etc.
6) Gearing up of intelligence network.
7) Village Defense Committees on the lines of J&K.
8) Helicopter patrolling/helibome operations after intensive training of troops.
9) Upgradation of surveillance equipment viz. Radio frequency interceptors, DSMDs, Explosive Detectors, Mine Protected vehicles, Sniffer/Trekker Dog Squads, AGLs, High resolution binoculars, light weight tentage, etc.
10) Civic Action Programme and Psy ops on regular basis.
11) In an era of media management, if you are not in news, you don't exist. Hence need for designation of a Nodal Officer for each Force in every Ops Range, as Official Spokesperson for Psychological warfare and efficient media management.
12) *You can kill a man but not an idea.* Naxalites can be considered as Anti-social elements but not anti-national: hence need to deal with the naxal menace with firm but a humane touch.
13) Comprehensive and exclusive recruitment drive for surrendered naxalites.
14) Special open-rally door-step recruitment drives in remote villages with relaxed eligibility standards.
15) Beefing up security of Banks and FIs.
16) Closer Police-public interface.
17) Civil police has its own impediments for efficient control and supervision of specialized operations: hence possibility of inducting officers from para-military Forces should be explored to appoint SP (Ops) as done during the heydays of Punjab militancy.



Comdt. 12 Bn Shri S.K. Malik distributing material to local School girls

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT -AN OVERVIEW

Dr. SANJU SINGH.
MD. (Physician), MHA (A.I.IM.S)
M. O, 2nd BN, CRPF

"A patient is a person or a member of the society in need of medical care. He is neither an object nor a disease entity".

"The hospital administrator is a person who understands the specific needs of patients and endeavours to make a patient feel welcome in a friendly manner."

Introduction:

Hospitals have a long and rich history of providing medical and to some

extent Social Care. Their functions have evolved throughout past millennia, more or less in response to the need of society as perceived generation after generation. Their development has gathered greatest impetus in the past century, but they have all too often become ivory tower of high and sophisticated technology needed by relatively few and accessible to even fewer. For the vast majority of population there is no access to hospital care. It is a known fact, that in many countries roughly 80% of the total health budget goes to hospitals. Most of the hospitals in under developed countries were built in colonial days. The rulers built those for their soldiers and after independence, the efforts on increasing the beds and facilities in those very hospitals without proper planning, resulted in a haphazard and unplanned growth of hospital. The massive structural growth of mortar and bricks without keeping in view of functional plan has become costly to maintain. Most of the institutions grow around personality of physician/surgeon rather than need of the place. Once that personality disappears from the scene, the organisation starts decaying. If an organisation is built as per need, planned properly and organised nicely then in course of time it comes to maturity rather than looking aged. The condition of most of our hospitals is worse than aging. They need to be discarded. The high cost of maintenance is due to unscientific administration and inefficiency.



CRPF ladi Doctor examining the ladi patients in BH-III

Experience has shown that success depends critically on the support and supervision being given by management to their workers. Those few hospitals which are good are because they are planned, organised and directed as per managerial dictum.

What is Modern Hospital?

A patient is a person or a member of the society in need of medical care. He is neither an object nor a disease entity.

Hospital is a highly labour oriented and a very complex Socio-economic Scientific Organisation. This is operated by various personnel of different background and education.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION has defined a hospital “as an integral part of a Social and medical organisation, the function of which is to provide for the population complete health care, both curative and preventive, and whose out-patient services reaches out to the family and its home environment; the hospital is also a centre for training of health workers and bio-social research”.

Peculiarities of a Hospital:

As a provider of patient care, its services go out from highly specialised medical and surgical procedures to the standard type of total accommodation.

1. It has to function 24 x 7
2. The load of work is unimaginative. Disaster and hazards can bring any number of Casualties at any moments.
3. Some of the hospitals function as educational and training institutions.
4. A hospital is a highly labour oriented institution.
5. Hospital employees include highly trained intellectuals to unskilled workers.
6. Outpouring of new equipment, machine and materials mostly manufactured in western countries, as donation or purchased due to training of doctors in those countries. They are mostly costly and difficult to manage, because they are purchased without spares and once it goes out of order, the repairs become the problem.

Functions Of The Hospital Are:

1. **Restorative Or Curative :** Diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and to provide emergency medical care
2. **Prevention of diseases** & **promotion of health:** Supervision of general pregnancy, immunization, control of communicable and non-communicable diseases like Cardiac problem, accident and diabetes etc. Health education.
3. **Education & Research:** Education and training of medical under graduate and post-graduate, nurses and other paramedical staff.
4. **Professional Support:** Intellectual and professional support need to be provided to medical practitioners at stipulated cost.
5. **To become a part of Primary Health Care (PHC) programme:** Every hospital needs to take the following responsibilities :

a) To provide support to PHC.
b) To promote Community Health development action.
c) Basic & Continuing education to Workers engaged in PHC.
d) Research on PHC (How to remove barrier) etc.



Hospital Management as Scientific Discipline:

Management always existed in some form or the other in every part of the world since the dawn of civilization. The origin of management can be traced back to those days when the man started living in-groups. Leaders of these groups were those strong persons who could prevail upon others to organize into groups. These groups had to put in coordinated efforts to arrange for the necessities of life under the able leadership of the group leader. Evidence of use of principles of management is found in the organization of the society in ancient Greece, organization of Roman Catholic Church and organization of Military Forces.

With the onset of industrial revolution this position underwent a radical change. The structure of business became extremely complex leading to a myriad of problems for the owners. Due to these new problems, a stage was set for the development of formal theory of management. Thus the theory of management for both workers and work came into existence.

Most of the present hospital administrators are managing the hospital as

per their experience which they have gathered while working in due course of time but it is a known fact that management is no more a rule of thumb.

Due to various forces such as better education, higher standard of living, industrialisation, the demand and expectation from hospital is increasing.

The most important job of any administrator is to take decisions and the decision has to be based on facts, which depend on correct data. Thus, it is essential that all those who are engaged in hospital management must be exposed to modern management techniques to have conceptual idea about various facts of hospital. They must get little technicalities of management and sen/ices and last but not the least the human skill e.g. behavioural approach to all problems. **Harold Koontz** describes a system "as essentially a set or assemblage of theory that are inter-connected or interdependent so as to form a complete structure". As mentioned above, hospital as an organisation has also been divided into four components (system) and each system has many Sub-systems. Once the management is able to identify these specific parts in the process, then it can be integrated into an inter-related whole.

Hospital Management / Administration & its Role:

Hospital management is a special branch of general management and all its principles are applicable with some modification to meet the peculiar needs of the hospital.

Management moves around a goal or commitment to be achieved. Management is ***"Getting Things Done through People".*** The hospital administrator basically works at the backgrounds to make things happen and to ensure that the hospital runs effectively and efficiently.

Thus the role of hospital Administrator/Manager (The hospital administrators/ manager are called in different countries like Director Medical/Medical Director, Medical Superintendent, and Chief Executive etc) will vary depending upon the nature and complexity of the hospital and is to follow the following functions, which are called management function.

They are as follows:-

a) To plan all the activities which are categorised as:
   i) Clinical & Nursing Services
   ii) Supportive Service

iii) General administration and
iv) Utility Services

b) To organise, the above services in such manner so that right number of personnel of right qualification and experience must be available at right place to look after the job.

c) To implement the plan and organisational work in such a manner so that the entire worker, must feel motivated to do his/her best to fulfil the commitment.

d) To evaluate all the functions mentioned above are going as planned.

Due to various forces such as better education, higher standard of living, industrialisation, the demand and expectation from hospital is increasing.

Conclusion:

The internal management of any organisation consists mainly of the management of the people working in the organisation. This is called personnel management. Industry has for a long time realised the necessity for good personal relations and has built personnel management into a profession.

The purpose of hospital administration is good patient care with human touch, efficiency and economy within the available resources. Administration thus entails Personnel Management and Material management We may add to it the Financial Management— the three Ms': Men, Materials and Money.

But hospitals are slow to follow, though it is increasingly being realised that running a hospital is similar to that of a business concern, considering the money and personnel employed. Sixty to seventy percent of the average hospital's total budget is spent on pay roll alone. It is here that a group of human beings with different values, attitudes, motives, personality, education, training and background have to work, and the shape of the organisation is determined by the interaction of the individuals. Complex equipment, new drugs and advanced medical knowledge can achieve nothing by themselves; hospitals can achieve this primary objective of the best possible patient care only through the medium of employees.

The six foundation pillars of good hospital administration are -

organisation, co-ordination, co-operation, efficiency, service and economy. Personnel management and personnel policies built around these principles will succeed in rendering the fullest and most efficient care of the patient - the primary purpose of the hospital.

Police Training a Comparative International Perspective

-T.S. Dhillon
DIGP, JALANDHAR, CRPF



Recruits undegoing UAC training at RTC-I Neeemuch

Education, Grooming and teaching plays a pivotal role for the development of every person. Training plays all the important role for shaping up police officers & men, wherein variety of subjects & skills are involved. The efficiency of any police organization broadly depends upon & reflects the quality of training, their men & officers are imparted. Therefore it is imperative to have police training on priority consideration.

Keeping in view of the above considerations and my long standing experience in CRPF institutions including CTC-I & RTC-I and premier

Punjab Police Academy Phillour (PB) while on deputation to Punjab Police, I selected the topic for my Ph.D as “Police Training - a comparative international perspective”, so as to have detailed research on the subject and bring out valuable recommendations for improvements in Police Training in India.

Though lot of consideration is being given to Police Training in India, but still the base is old colonial and conventional. However, BPR&D, NPA, Hyderabad and ISA, CRPF are making conscious efforts, bringing on going progress and also have devised system of practical training in the field after the probationers are passed out. Feed back system is also being forward but their is dire need to have further research and improvements to ensure quality training.

General Awareness and Setup of Police Establishments Abroad

While on leave, I could avail the opportunity & made successful efforts to recently visit the following establishments abroad to study their functional and training systems:-

i) national Police college Bramshil (UK)

It is established in 400 years old building away from London. The induction in U.K. is at Constable level only, even upto the age of 40 years. The duration of training is all together for 2 years. More stress is on academics than physical and surprisingly no training of weapons or firing is given except for specialized squads. The Chief of Police is designated as Chief Constable.

ii) Police set up in Yorkshire Police (UK)

It was encouraging to see the well set functional system of Yorkshire Police having optimum use of resources.



Rope climbing as a part of training

iii) Police Functioning - at Mannheim & Munich (Germany)

In German Police the induction, is again at Constable level, who are properly in systematic trained at various training centers. Their ranks structure is starting with one star to four stars in Yellow colour and there after same way get elevated to silver star one to four and finally Golden star one to four. Every German Police officer is issued with a weapon duly trained and has lot of power to stop and check any one in the interest of security. It was enlightening to see the effectiveness and the well set establishments of German Police Hqs. in Mannheim & Munich.

iv) U.N.O.-HQs at Geneva (Switzerland)

U.N.O. HQs are established in Geneva and it was very informative and good experience to visit this HQs. However the main purpose of my visit could not be achieved as I was told that the peace keeping department is

shifted to new York U.S.A.

v) UNO-HQs Hew York (USA) and peace keeping element

During the visit to UNO Hqs. in New York, valuable information regarding functional system and the objectives of peace keeping elements was obtained. UNO is doing a very responsible job of extending assistance of police from other countries to the needy country. It was good to see Mr. Sanjay Bhatnagar, an IPS officer from India serving UNO on deputation in this department, who had been very helpful.

vi) New York Police Academy-Manhattan (USA)

The New York Police Academy is established in heart of the city on manhattan, having all the infrastructural facilities to train 500 Police officers at a time. The induction in the USA is also at Constable level, with elevation upto Chief Commissioner The stress in Police Training in USA is also more on Academics, Specialized skills than the physical. However every Police officer is trained on weapons. The training system is well organized and effectively executed.

vii) Canadian Police College-Ottawa (Canada)

This College is more famous for organizing specialized training programme for the Canadian Police and even for the officers from other countries. Their system of functioning and training was studies in detail.

viii) City Police HQr's-Toronto (Canada)

Toronto Police has a very well establish control room and police hqs in the Toronto city to exercise proper control over the activities in the city. The induction in the Canadian Police is also at Constable level and the chief is known as chief police commissioner. The duration of training is 36 weeks which they are considering to further curtail to 26 weeks.

ix) Royal Canadian Mounted Police Academy-Regina (Canada)

It has been an immense experience and most valuable to visit this 125 years old organization. Their infrastructure and training effectiveness was most impressive. The salient; feature of this institution has been that the stress is on facilitating methods of training and maximum on hands training with simulating training system. They have an excellent driving track for training in motor driving, best posible 50 mtrs. and 100 mtrs. indoor shooting ranges, fire arms training system and model police stations/ houses etc. It was surprising to see that every Canadian Police Officer is well trained on weapons and issued with a 9mm Pistol, having hallow point bullets, with specific training to fire in the main body frame when must to stop the threat.



Shri Babu Lal Gaur the then CM, of MP awarding trophy to best cadiet during POP 162 Bn.

Factors commonly found in these institutions were

:–

i) Training on priority agenda.
ii) Need based scientifically designed training and effectively executed.
iii) Excellent feed back & evaluation system.
iv) Constant efforts to update and improve the same (R&D cell)
v) Proper selection, grooming and inculcating pride in instructors.
VI) Excellent infrastructural facilities and training aids/ equipments.
vii) More stress is on :-

- Academies and mental training than physical
- Facilitative method of instructions,
- Self awareness and self studies,
- On hands training (Simulating instuation), situation
- Community policing

viii) Excellent coordination amongst various agencies/branches.

ix) High image of police - therefore focus is to train and make it clear that they are to serve the society and are answerable to Public & Law.

Lessons for CRPF

Based on my experience. and visit abroad, following factors can be considered for further improvement of training in India and CRPF in particular. However detailed and authentic recommendations will be submitted on the completion of my thesis.

i) To have fair and qualitative induction (recruitment) at various levels purely on merit.
ii) Well qualified and specialized people for specialized jobs.
iii) qualitative and motivated instructional staff.
iv) Luring incentives for selected staff posted in training institutions like-

- Added service benefits-enhanced training allowance (preferably income tax free)
- Free accommodation
- Tenure at least 5 years.
- Choice of posting after completion of tenure.
- One rank promotion at least up to NGO level.

v) Adequate training institutions at attractive places-well equipped with sufficient infrastructural facilities to provide conducive atmosphere.
vi) Well planned, systematic training on requirement basis with more stress on simulating training system and on hands training.
vii) More stress on intellectual and mental training than physical.
viii) Proper feedback system through trainees, staff and even the field-to update accordingly.
ix) Well equipped R&D cells with selected staff at force HQs and even at every training institutions.
x) In-service, promotional and rotational training should be well planned and effectively executed.
xi) Training should be on priority agenda with adequate financial support.

HUMOUR

UNIFORM VERSES UNIFORMITY

Ins. ***(M) Barun Bandyopadhyay***
68 Bn., CRPF

All are surprised seeing Rameshwar silent from morning. Head Constable Rameshwar Prasad is an experienced NCO with sense of humour as well. He usually talks with all persons like own family member and everyone of the campus admire him due to his wiseness and positive attitude. Sahab has asked Rameshwar to write something about ‘Humour in uniform’ for publication in ‘CRPF SAMACHAR’ as he is seeing this force for last 35 years. Rameshwar had never written anything for 'CRPF SAMACHAR'. He is now thinking what to write and from where to start as he has already assured the Sahab to write something from his experience.

Rameshwar met with Constable Anjaiah on the way to Recreation Room and asked. “You are in higher office for more than 10 years, then you should know something about humour in uniform”. Anjaiah had no time for such discussion and replied, “I came here only to meet with constable Rao who has completed more than 3 years here and is proceeding on”. Rameshwar asked with surprise, “Then how you are continuing in a single

office for more than 10 years Anjaiah laughed, “You are a fool. I am attached there and no such tenure is fixed for attachment. However, my parent unit is being changed in an interval of 2 or 3 years. A person posted in any GC has tenure of 3 or 4 years and he has to go to other unit thereafter” Rameshwar could not understand as to how one attached person can enjoy family life for unlimited period and a posted person has to leave family after a fixed tenure.

CT Rao joined them and Rameshwar asked, “Hey! Have you been transferred? ” Rao replied, “Yes Major. I have been transferred to a battalion at a distance of 2500 Kms. from here, but I shall not get any transfer benefit or Joining Time where as another CT is also proceeding on transfer to a unit at a distance of 100 Kms only and he will get all transfer benefits including 10 days J/T.” Rameshwar told, “So you are going on own request?” Rao laughed, “No it is on adminstrative ground. I am going to an attached Bn 2500 kms away, but my Hqr will be unchanged.” Rameshwar told, “We can do nothing as it is the Government rule.”



Rameshwar saw Head Constable Hari singh near main gate returning from Sector hqr. after attending the investiture ceremony. Young Hari Singh was promoted as Head Constable recently and he has been awarded the DG'S Commendation Disc. Gate RP asked Rameshwar, "Hari Singh got DG'S commendation Disc after only 15 years of service. But you have not been awarded with such disc even after 35 years of service." Rameshwar replied "Be cool. It is for good work and competent authorities are watching each Subordinate working under them. Such Disc/ Medals cannot be claimed as per seniority." Gate RP reacted, "I know. since such Disc/Medals are for good work and there is no monetary benefits, seniors may be selected for this purpose from Gradation Lists if there is nothing adverse in their ACR/Records. It is just my view to simplify the procedure and to maintain uniformity". Rameshwar advised, "You should not have any grievances. Decision on such important matter is being taken by appropriate authorities considering all aspect and merit of the cases. Further, we should not make any comments on such matters."

Confused Rameshwar decided to go to main Office where babus are working and thought that they may give him guidelines about the subject of humour in uniform. He first met with SI (M) Rakesh who was writing something. Rameshwar has good relation with all M/Staff. Rakesh said, "I am making a representation. My transfer application for duty Bn was rejected last year on the plea that my tenure was not completed. But this year I have been transferred to another static office as my tenure has been completed". ASI (M) Shiv Prasad remarked. "What a fun ! You are not keeping family with you and transferred to a family station. I have brought my family here recently and have been transferred to a duty Bn". Rameshwar told, "It is difficult to adjust all people as per their choice in this large Force. There are more problems in GD cadre. Maximum units are deployed in J & K and NE/Naxalite areas whereas representation from those states in CRPF is not so high." Rakesh stopped him and told. 'But maximum numbers of M/Staff can be adjusted in sectors/ regions as per choice and remaining staff may be kept in nearby sector/ region who may be accommodated in their sector rotationally. Specially our cases should be considered sympathetically. We have single income but having more than one establishments. Family/children are staying alone with so may problems there. Persons with separated families should be posted in such places so

that they can reach to their families within 15 hours. However, it is my personal view." Rameshwar consoled him. "Grievances of all persons cannot be redressed in one day in such a large Force. However position is improving and efforts are being made at appropriate levels to bring uniformity in all such cases."



Shri DP. Sinha, Addl. DG North West Zone giving away Trophy of Best Cadet in various disciplines during POP of 36th Batch DAGOs



Anantnagh (Ops) range inter Battalion Tournament trophy winner 143 Bn CRPF with Basket Ball team

Finally, Rameshwar met with OS Sahab who will be retired next year. Rameshwar requested him to say something about humour in uniform. OS Sahab laughed, “My uniform it self is full of humour. If I am now promoted to the post of Adm. Officer, then I have to give up my Khaki uniform. I shall become non-combatised after working so many years in uniform. Moreover, I shall have to continue in same pay scale and special pay of SM/OS will be ceased. I’ll be looser even after promotion. Roti (Ration money), Kapra (Uniform) and Makan (Free accommodation) will be snatched from me after getting promotion. Three promotion posts i.e. Insp (M), SM (M) and A.O have only one pay scale. SM/ OS and Insp (M) are promoted after convening DPC, but there is no separate pay scale, is not it fun ? M/ Staff are combastised and they are also attending parade now a days, but they have to become non-combatised after promotion from SM/OS, whereas Inspectors/SM of all other cadres i.e, GC/MT/Signal etc may continue in uniform till last day of service.“ Rameshwar replied,” Situation is improving now. You can get benefit of pay fixation on promotion as A.O. Further 3 years of service is also being extended. As regards promotion at par with GD/MT/Signal Inspectors, I think that your Basic Training is not sufficient for that” OS Sahab answered, “Staff are not responsible for less period of Basic Training Further, CT (Painter)/(Mali) etc having only 3 months basic Training can now get promotion to the rank

of HC/GC after undergoing SCC" Rameshwar concluded. "This benefit of Promotion is being given to Ct (Painter) (Mali) etc as there is no promotional avenue in their trade. But case of M/Staff is different." Rameshwar silently left the place. He became tired after such unnecessary discussion. Rameshwar knows many thing about this Force, but today he is totally confused as to what to writre on the subject "Humour in Uniform". Finally he decided not to ask any one on this subject any more.

Stress and CRPF personnel

Prabhat Tripathi *Asstt. Comdt,*
(Welfare), Directorate General CRPF

The CRPF was raised to fight against the dacoits and other anti social elements. It was to be the reserve central force to be used in emergencies. Their training and logistics were provided accordingly. In the recent years, Centre's role in maintaining internal security has increased substantially. Resultantly the force like CRPF which was by nature a reserve force became an active force and nearly all of their units are deployed. This round the year deployment along with other compounding factor have created tremendous stress among the force personnel. The long separation from family, lack of basic amenities and frequent movement from one place to another palce are some of the main factors behind this negative stress. Elimination from society, tough routine, same nature of work, continuous risk of life, sense of insecurity, tough dealing by senious (at time rude behavior due to their own stress), disturbed routine, unlimited working hours are some other factors which are working as catalyst. In CRPF, 107 suicidal deaths cases and 39 shoot out incidents against innocents have occurred between January 2001 to August 2005. Both number of suicidal and shoot out cases are alarming. In my opinion the above are the out come of negative stress.

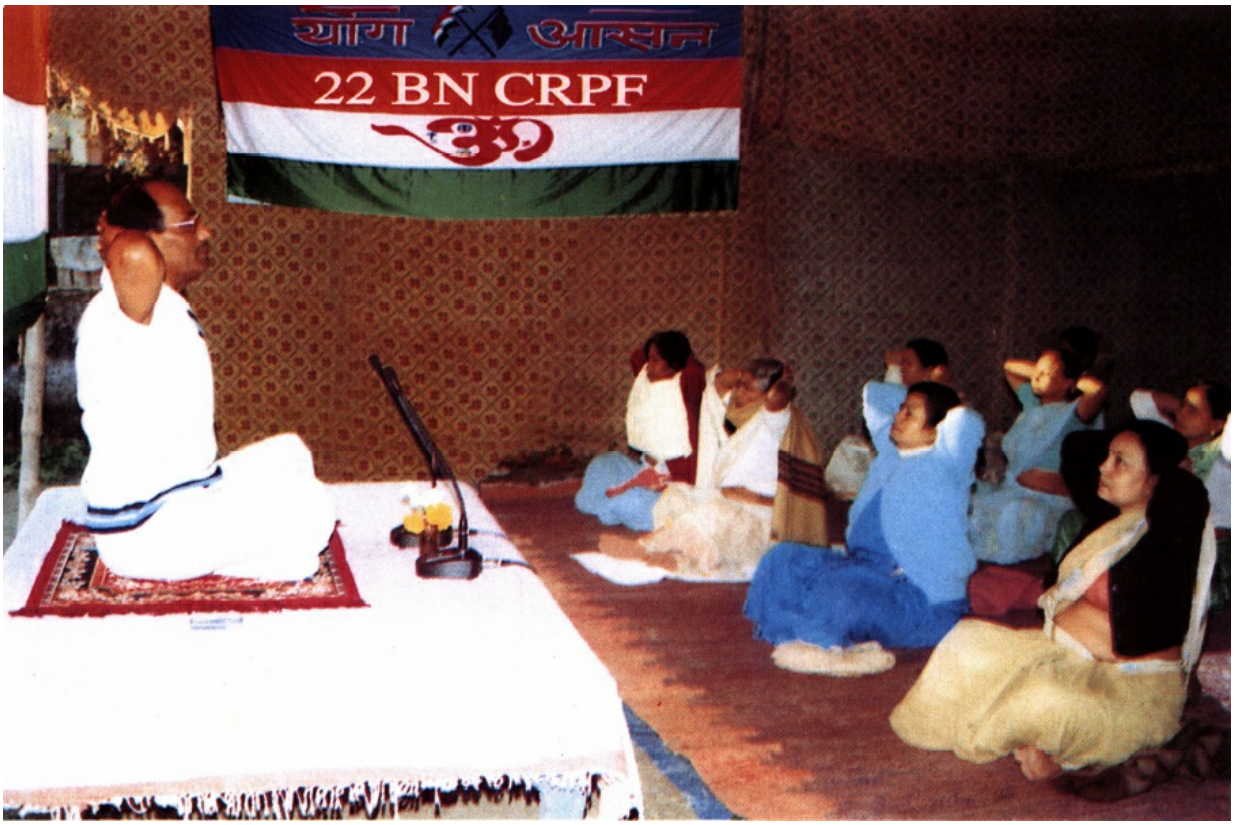
Stress Defined

As per Britannica Encyclopedia stress is -"In psychology, a state of bodily mental tension resulting from factors that tend to alter an existent equilibrium. Stress is an unavoidable effect of living and is an especially complex phenomena in modern technological society". Stress is the body's

response to pleasant/unpleased situation. It creates the bio chemical change in the body. The bio chemical change of body is due to secretion of **Crotisol Harmonee.** The secretion of this Harmone increase in the body in response to physical and psychological stress. In this process the body release more energy for utilization of brain. If the Harmone Cortisol is produced in controlled manner, less amount, it creates positive stress in the body. such type of mild stress is useful to achieve positive results in examination, sports and other activities. On the other hand if stress is not managed properly, the excess release of Cortisol creates negative effect and takes the individual towards negative values of life. In general security personnel are suffering with negative stress. it will put more emphasis on negative stress and talk about the factor effect symptoms and management of this stress.



CRPF Mahila Contingent practicing for R.D. Parade 2006 at Rajpath



Officers, Jawans and their families at yoga session

Causes of Stress

Broadly factors of stress in security forces can be divided into two part- Internal and External. Internal factors can be either physical, Mental, Psychological or Organizational.

The Physical causes of stress relate to tough life style, demand for high levels of physical fitness, long patrolling hours in which hone has to be constantly alert, working in tough terrains and in unfriendly weather conditons, lack of basic amenities, unfamiliar social environment, radical and forced changes in food habits and separation from family etc.

By mental causes we mean, peer pressure to perform, high expectation from juniors, no error syndrome, fear of punishment, unsympathietic behavior, at times, from colleagues and seniours, continuous lack of communication with family, sense of insecurity, fear of unknown etc.

In Psychological causes, we have pressure to do unlimited work, mechanical and forced work, hallucination and fear of enquiry.

In Organizational factors causing stress, we have complicated system of

decision making, fear of getting blamed if something goes wrong, lack of autonomy in functioning, limited power of decision making under demanding conditions, lack of proper arrangement for travel, lack of planning in movement, order for sudden movement. At times we are also faced by situations where seniors make frequent changes in their decisions, lack of proper training, multiple role of the force, complicated and unscientific arganization structure and unscientific administrative command structure.

Among the External Factors, we may list:

i) Away from family
ii) Family problems like sickness of wife, children etc.
iii) Family dispute like property/land rights etc.
iv) Social problems-fear of getting cut off from society
v) Lack of communication with their social group.
vi) Daughter/sister marriage etc.
vii) Inability to look after ailing/old parents
viii) Sense of unfulfilled social obligation

Effect of stress :

The effects of stress are many and varied. It can lead to suicidal tendencies and even lead to suicide, depression, Poor cut put and work result, Running amok resultantly, killing of Junior, senior and colleague, alcoholism and drug abuse, over stay from leave, absent without leave and even desertion.

The mechanical modern life style, work pressure, working condition, social pressure, family dispute etc. create psychological pressure on the mind. In the process body produce excess amount of Cortisol Hormone. This excess production of Houmone creates excess energy, which leaves towards coronary heart disease, psychosomatic disorders and various other mental and psychological problems. Some other symptoms of stress in force personnel are as under.

- Frequent quarrel with colleague
- Irritable behavior
- Non adjustment and continuous complaints from juniors
- Inability to taking decision

- Frequent change in order
- chronic headache
- Blood pressure
- Easily irritable resulting into complaint from all side
- Calling at odd time
- Excessive use of alcohol
- Complaint from family memeber
- Disturbed digestive system
- Problem of adjustment with colleague
- Anger and depression
- Lack of faith on junior
- Frequent mistake
- Dissatisfaction
- Loss of interest in work
- Sudden change in behavior (Negative)
- Sleeplessness
- Lowering of self steam
- Inability to concentrate
- Under/overeating
- Frequent sick report

The effect of negative stress can be disastrous. It has physical, psychological and behavioral effect on the body when these problems are not dealt with properly they leads the individuals and organization towards serious consequences. In recent years the shooting incidents had increased not only in para military forces but in the civil police also. Stress, therefore, needs to be managed effectively to minimize the suicidal / shooting incidents and other its undesirable consequences. Copying with the stress, following points have to be kept in mind:-

Physical exercise :

Physical exercise in any form as running, jogging, PT, swimming etc helps combat stress. A balance is to be made in the exercise least it should not prove another factor of stress and fatigue. the more emphasis should be given on physical fitness and relaxation. Proper relaxing exercise must be done. Normally we emphasis upon hard physical exercise and give less

importance to relaxing exercise. This attitude is not correct.

Games :

The games penod must be utilized for playing relaxing and recreational games. if outdoor games are not possible due to one or other reason then indoor games should be encouraged.

Yoga:

Yoga is very useful in stress management. But this exercise must be done under the supervision of the master of this field.

Laughing:

It is effective and short cut method to reduce instant stress. See movies or share the jokes with your colleagues.

Reading:

Men (especially constabulary) should be encouraged to read health literature.

Music :

Music is good relaxant. the men should watch TV and listen to music.

Avoid stressful situation :

Know the situation in which you get stressed and try to avoid it so the behavioral self control may be developed which is required to avoid the stressful situation.

Positive work:

always count your positive work and make a note on it. The Commander should also recognize the positive work of individual and appraesal should be given accordingly.



Shri P.M. Nair, IGP (ops) Jammu donating blood during blood donation camp organized by Jammu Airport authority and Dainik Jagran News Paper

Sharing of problems:

One should share his problems/ feelings with their co-worker and commander

Develop listening habit:

It will make you popular, more knowledgeable, sensitive and help to be a nice person. This will lead the individual towards the positive stress.

Eating habits :

One should eat fibrous food. The commander can help more in this field. He should take care of this.

Frequent communication :

An environment should be created where men can communicate with each other and share their problems.

Sainik Sammelan :

Minimum there should one Sainik Sammelan in every month where all problems of Jawans should be heard and solve properly.

Use Suggestion Box :

Expressing grievances to the organizational superious has been proved to be very good for the morale. But it is often not encouraged in forces. But at the very least a force personnel should use existing suggestion box, venting their problems which they cannot express in public. Wherever such boxes are not available, the seniours should make it a point to install one in their office/units.

And last but not the least is the family support, support from seniours and counselling. These help the individual to cope up with stress. The role of family is very important and they can positively support the individual. These above points will help the individual in managing negative stress.

The level of deployment and engagement of CRPF is only going to increase in future. But for the efficiency of the force and health of over 2 and a half lakh personnel, it is important that we give due importance to managing and countering negative stress. it is the duty of both the organization and the individuals to take the issue seriously and think of remedial measures at the earliest.

CRPF AND SPORTS: GOOD NEWS RAISES HOPES EOR THE FUTURE

The year ended on a happy note for CRPF sportspersons. 2005 saw sterling performances by the CRPF teams both in the country and abroad. Be it the World Police Games at Quebec in Canada or the All India Police Athletics Games in New Delhi, they cornered both medals and glory. The icing on the cake was bagging 2 Arjuna Awards - the highest honour a sportsperson aspires to in the country. All this leads to the inevitable question - what next? But first, a review of the year that was.

WEIGHTLIFTING

CRPF boasts of a strong Weightlifting team, especially in women category. Inspector Nansita Dev, Inspector Geeta Rani and SI Prasmita Mangaral won Gold Medals at the **Commonwealth Weightlifting Championship'05** at Melbourne in Australia this October. Nansita Devi and Geeta Rani also won six bronze medals (three each) in the **Sr. Asian Weightlifting Championship'05** at Dubai in September.

Earlier, CRPF (men and women) team secured 4 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze at the **Senior National Weightlifting Championship** in Guwahati in February.

JUDO, TAEKWONDO & KARATE

As a police force, CRPF encourages the more physical and combative sports. In sports like Judo, Taekwondo & Karate, CRPF team notched up some commendable performances.

CRPF Taekwondo Men's team have won one silver, one bronze and Women's team have won three Gold, three silver and one bronze medal at the **Senior National Taekwondo Championship'05** held at New Delhi.

CRPF Judokas participated in the **Senior National Judo Championship** at Chandigarh in March. The women's team won the tournament while the men secured 3rd position. The Mahila Judokas secured top position at the **South Asia Judo Championship** at Indore in February.

CRPF Karate team participated in the **19th National Karate Championship** at Chennai in April, and secured 1 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze medal.

All India Police Championship

CRPF Central Weightlifting, Gymnasttc, Judo, Wrestling and Boxing Teams participated in 54th All India Police Championship-2005 organised by BSF at BSF Camp, Chhawala, New Delhi from 19 Decmber, 2005 to 23 Decmber, 2005 CRPF Men/Women Weight Lifting Team secured 1st position in both Men and Women section with following medals:- CRPF Men- Gold, 04, Silver-03, Bronze - 03,

Women Section- Gold - 05, Silver -06, Bronze-01, In Gymnastic CRPF

(Men) Team Secured 3rd Position with 3 Gold medals and CRPF Central Judo (Men) Team had also Secured 3rd Position with 2 Gold and 3 Bronze medals,In Wrestling (Men) Team Secured 3rd Position with 2 Gold, 1 Silver, 8 Bronze medals. In Boxing CRPF Men secured 01 Silver medal.

SHOOTING

In shooting, CRPF has had a commendable track record, but of late its team is being rebuilt under the supervision of the coach Sh. T.S.Dhillon (DIGP, Jalandhar). At the All India G.V.M. Shooting Championship in Kerala in November, CRPF shooters won 3 Gold and 3 Silver medals. Of these six medals 5 were won by newly trained recruits. The Gold medals were won by Pushpanjali (who created a new meet record of 273 out of 300 in .22 Pistol 25 Mtr. Women event), Mohd. Vasim and Nate Amol.

FOOTBALL

CRPF football team won the 57th **All India Independence Day Cup** Football Tournament, held at Nagaon in Assam in September-October this year. Earlier, the CRPF football team had also won the **Phagwara Football Cup** held in Phagwara in Punjab in January.

GYMNASTICS

Inspector Mayank Srivastav secured 1st position at the **2nd South Central Asian Gymnastic Championship** held at Allahabad in February this year. He secured 4 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze medals.

WORLD POLICE & FIRE GAMES

The World Police and Firefighter Games bring together full time sworn law enforcement officers and firefighters from around the world. The 1997 Games in Calgary had competition in 64 different sports and events, a record for an international multisport competition. The games in Indianapolis in 2001 were the largest to date with 9000 participants. Adelaide, Australia is scheduled to host in 2007 and Vancouver-Burnaby Canada chosen as host for the 2009 games.At the World Police Games 2005 in Quebec, Canada, 10 thousand sportspersons from 60 countries

participated in 62 sports. CRPF sportspersons registered sterling performances to win 40 medals- 14 Gold, 17 Silver and 9 Bronze.

The collection of sports was certainly varied, with the usual cast of characters such as Volleyball, Swimming, Running, Bicycling, & such - but interestingly, there were games-specific sports such as Street motorcycling, Ultimate Firefighter, Police Service Dog, Wrist Wrestling, & Scuba Diving -and weird ones like Paintball, Angling, Bowling, and Tug of War -events which added a different twist to the whole package.

UPA Chairperson and Congress President Smt. Sonia Gandhi was impressed. She wrote - “The superb performance of the CRPF at the World Police Games in Quebec has brought pride and glory to India. For the 13 CRPF sports men and women...(it) is indeed a magnificent achievement. We are delighted, but not really surprised - it is the same qualities that distinguish the CRPF in their professional duties that have won them laurels in sports - tremendous courage and dedication, mental and physical discipline, a fine team spirit, and a quest for excellence.”

ALL INDIA POLICE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP

After 4 years, the CRPF lifted the championship in men’s events whereas in women’s events CRPF remained undisputed champions for the past many years. This year both the championships were lifted by the athletes of the Force and the women athletes have created 4 new meet records and the men section created one new record. The men’s section won 9 Gold, 8 Silver, 8 Bronze and secured a total of 164 points and won the championship leaving behind BSF and Punjab Police at 143 points. In the women’s section, our mahila athletes have won 18 Gold, 8 Silver, 6 Bronze medals and lifted the championship by securing 236 points with Punjab Police trailing behind at 101 points.



CRPF Mahila athlete in action during 54th All India Police Athletic Championship held at Jawhar Lal Nehru Stadium during Nov. 2005

COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2006

We now come to our poser- what next? The Commonwealth Games at Melbourne are around the corner- in March 2006. CRPF's Sportspersons like N.Kunjarani Devi, Jincy Philip, Geeta Manral, Raja Ram Tokas, Paramjit Singh and Rigzen Angmo have shown outstanding performances

and are our medal hopes for the future. We wish our sportspersons all the luck for conquering the world in 2006 as well.

UNION STATE HOME MINISTER VISITS CRPF AT AMRITSAR

On 19 January, 2006 Shri Shriparakash Jaiswal Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India on his visit to the Holy City Amritsar also made a short visit to 134 Battalion, CRPF at Amritsar. He was accompanied by a number of senior Police and BSF officials, He was warmly received by the officers and men of CRPF. A cultural programme was presented by the Bhangra Team of this unit which was enjoyed by the Hon'ble Minister and other dignitaries. Praising the performance of the unit a cash reward of Rs 5000/- was sanctioned to the unit Bhangra team by the Minister for their welfare. A memento on behalf of 134 Bn CRPF was gifted to the Hon'ble Minister also interacted with the jawans and their families and listened to their grievances. He also distributed sweets to the children of CRPF and Police personnel present during the Cultural Programme. The Minister praised the functioning of CRPF in the country despite all odds and promised to sort out problems of accommodation faced by the force personnel.



Union State Home Minister Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal discussing with Comdt. 134 Bn, Shri S.S. Sandhu during his visit Holy city Amritsar on 19 January, 2006



Union State Home Minister Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal distributing Sweets to children 134 Bn, during his visit Holy city Amritsar on 19 January, 2006

Poet's corner

"DILEMMA OF LIFE"

Life is.....Period of span
between.....Birth.....Death.
Neither has.....
.....Control on Birth.

Nor.....
.....On death.
Then.....
Where& why are you ?

Your very existence...
Is Either.....Accident
Or.....Incident ?
Death Is still.....

Pious.....but.....
Birth.....may be.....
.....Legal.....Illegal..
Be Honest.....Confess.....

Don't Befool.....at least yourself !
Every Body has Joined to leave.....
Then.....
Why are you crying, worry.....,

Next.....Leave.....
All.....Behind.....and.....be free.
Think....think.....think.....think.....
Are you Instrumental.....

.....In making Thinks Happen.....

.....Do You.....
Staying in.....“Fool’s Paradise” Is Not it ?

Nature was, is & will.....
.....Remain.....as it is.
But you & i was & will be not.....
Wind Blowing.....Birds singing...

Due to Nature; not because of you.
Is this not a dilemma !
Very next moment is not yours
But you plan for cades.

Always hanging between...
You & I.....Future, feel....Dillemma.
Between have & have not.....
Between three & thy.....

Leave mind behind.....
you have learnt so much which creating
Ultimate problem to you.
be fair to life.....

Realise you are not here for.....
Decision is yours.....this side or that.
Life is not mathematics, not logic & not science.
it is something more,

And That some thing more is the most valuable.
Please don’t waste.

-N.K.Singh,
Dy. Commandant, ISA

Why War

War is a crual thing

Which takes away life
and brings poverty
The war goes on and the country is destroyed.
The bildings one damaged life is devasted
these may be victory
But no life left
what is the use of war
victory on defeat may be
the answer
But both the parties lose
there why waste time
energy and life

SI. Saravanawaba S.
E/74 Bn CRPF

CWWA NEWS

"SOCIAL VACCINE TO PREVENT AIDS"

Smt. Lakshmi Srinivasan



On 1 December 2005, while the whole world was observing "World AIDS Day", the CRPF in Imphal (Manipur) also organized a function to observe it. Immediately, thoughts started thronging my mind as we are observing this day every year on 1 December all over the world but the cases of AIDS are also on the increase.

As we all are aware AIDS is a dreaded disease which has no cure till date. Therefore, there is an imperative need to lay emphasis on preventive and control measures. Prevention of any serious disease is a must and more so is prevention of incurable disease. Information, education and communication are key elements in prevention approach in the absence of any vaccine to treat the affected cases. Social vaccine i.e. education and awareness are the only available preventive measures against AIDS. In this venture the print and electronic media also plays an important role in moulding public opinion. Making the people informed about various choices to prevent AIDS must remain as a focal point of the campaign. Every citizen should play some role in educating the public, creating awareness amongst them. Media should transmit crucial information to develop awareness, alertness and preventive measures.

The first case of AIDS in India was detected during 1986. Now the number of people affected by this dreaded disease in India are reportedly

around 5 million. If this is not controlled effectively, it will certainly play havoc in the years to come and the number may go to 20 to 25 millions by 2010. There is also evidence that mobile population is playing critical role in the spread of the disease. In India, as per reports, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil nadu, Nagaland and Manipur are worst effected. In Manipur, as on date, the affected persons are reportedly 1.7% of the total population.

Everyone will agree that healthy people make a healthy nation. AIDS is no longer a public health issue, it is a socio economic concern. In fact AIDS remains as a challenge against mankind. It is also important that the discrimination of those affected by AIDS should be avoided. There is an urgent need to address the devastation being caused by AIDS as a global epidemic.

The National AIDS control Programme-Ill to be launched during early 2006, will reportedly focus on the rural areas where the incidence of HIV infection has touched 59% as against 41% in the urban areas. It is learnt that the govt. also intends to enhance budgetary allocation for anti-AIDS programmes and strengthen the institutional mechanism.



In CRPF creating awareness among the personnel and their families through periodical interaction, organizing Talks on the subject Video Screening, etc. is of paramount importance. As AIDS is the most complex disease humanity has ever faced and presents it with unprecedental challenges, CRPF which is part of the community can contribute in many ways to the HIV/AIDS Campaigns and play the role of a “Good Samaritan”.

Smt. SINHA VISIT THE FWC OF ISA



During his visit to the Internal Security Academy, in Mount Aby on the occasion of the Passing Out Parade of 36th batch of DAGOs on January 16, 2006, Shri D.P. Sinha, Addl. Director General was accompanied by his wife Smt. Sinha. During her stay at the Academy, Smt. Sinha visited the Family Welfare Centre of the Internal Security Academy. She was all appreciation for the good work being done by the ladies of the Academy by way of making various utility items and garments like embroidery on Saries and making various utility items and garments like embroidery on Saries and making of pillow cover, cushion cover table mats, Bed sheets, handkerchiefs and glass paintings. She was taken round the Family Welfare Centre by Smt

Snehlata Nathanael, President of the Academy Wives Welfare Association and Smt. Seema Sinha, the Vice-President of the association. Smt. Sinha gave various suggestions to the ladies for further improving the activities of the Association and the Family Welfare Centre.

Family Welfare Day



Family Welfare Day for the year 2005 was organised in Avadi Group Centre on 28 October, 2005 to provide a form for redressal of various difficulties faced by families next of kins of CRPF personnel hails from Tamil nadu State, Pondicherry and A&N Islands who laid down their lives during service in the last five years. Total 60 CRPF Widow/NOK's were invited to attend the function and most of them turned up.

The function was presided over by Sh. T. Chandra Sekhar,. Addl. DIGP GC AVADI. The NOKs/families were apprised of all entitlements of financial benefits/ final payments due to them and confirmed they receive

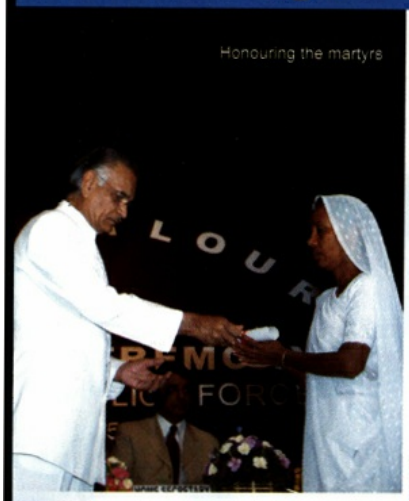
payment correct. The grievances/ sulbmission of NOKs were individually and personaly heard by the Addl. DIGP and possible remedies were taken on the spot. One NOK namely Smt. K. Lattha W/ O Late CT A. Kasi of 66 Bn was also handed over a draft for Rs. 3 lakh on account of payment of GPAIS Claim in the function by the Addl. DIGP. At the end of the days proceedings in honour of these widows a community feast followed by cultural show. was also arganized.

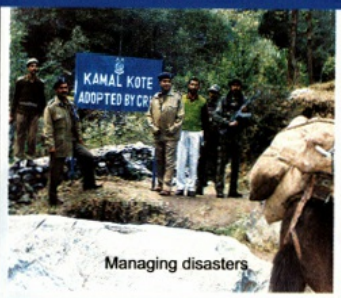
CRPF SALUTES THE NATION ON REPUBLIC DAY

CRPF SADA AJAY,
BHARAT MATA KI JAI.



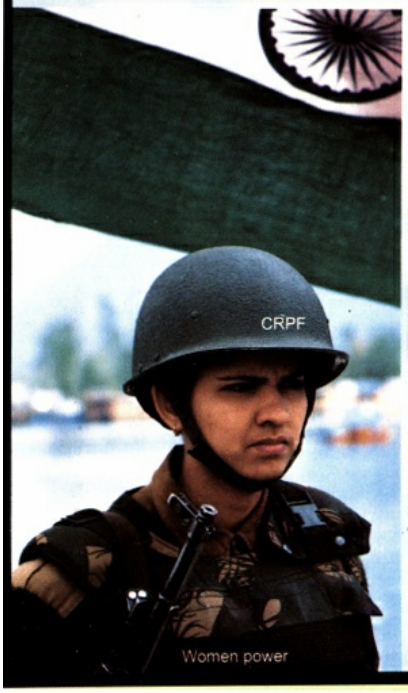
Central Reserve Police Force
Peace Keepers of the Nation


Honouring the martyrs

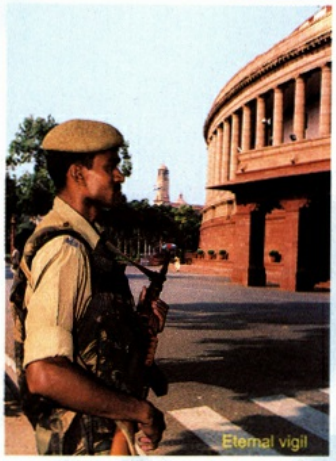


Managing disasters


Helping hands



Women power


Eternal vigil


Preparedness


Keeping the flag high

Regd. No. 45950/87



Shri D. P . Sinha, Additional D.G., North-West Zone Presenting the Sword of honour to Shri Amit Choudhary at the POP of 36 Batch DAGOs at ISA, Mt. Abu

C.R.P.F. SAMACHAR

30 April, 2006



Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil honouring to Kunjarani Devi for her outstanding performance in 18th Commonwealth Games on Valour Day



Medal awardee Officers with Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Patil, Shri V.K.Duggal, Home Secretary and Director General, CRPF Shri J.K.Zinha



Shaurya Chakra winners with Hon'ble Home Minister, Home Secretary and Director General



CRPF
SAMACHAR

April, 2006

Vol. 20 No. 2

30st April, 2006

Chief Editor
Abhishek Dayal

Production
Pankaj Gupta

Photos
PR Photo Cell
Dte. General of CRPF and Units

Editorial Office :
Directorate General
Central Reserve Police Force
Block-I, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi-110003
Tel : 24360649

Printed and Published
on behalf of the Director General, CRPF

Composed & Printed at :
U.S. Printer, B-186, Okhla, Industrial Area
Phase-I
New Delhi-110020



April is the month of celebrations for CRPF, when we remember our heroes. Home Minister honouring Shri Vijeto Tinyi ,Asstt. Commandant and SI Om Prakash, the Ayodhya heroes.

Editorial-Advisory Board:

Chairman :

Koshy Koshy, ADG (HQ)

Members :

Ranjit Sinha, IG (Pers)

S.S. Rawat, IG (Prov)

R.P. Singh, DIG (Adm)

M.S. Rawat, DIG (Pers)

P.V. Belgamkar, DIG (Ops)

C.V. Mathew, DIG (Trg)

L.R. Sidhra, ADIG (Prov)

Rozi Agarwal, DFA

CRPF Samachar is published every month. It is not necessarily an organ for expression of the policy of the Force. Signed articles represent the views of the writers.

-Chief Editor

Editorial

A small contingent of CRPF's second Battalion stood up against a mighty Pakistani brigade and repulsed its attack on 9th April in 1965. That is history. It is inspirational and one likes to hear the deeds of our heroes again and again. It gives us pride, along with goose-pimples.

Indian society is today beset with a feeling of self doubt. Society is asking itself whether we are as brave as honest and as patriotic as our forefathers. Recently the successful Hindi movie 'Rang de Basanti' dwelt on this theme, comparing today's youth with the lives of Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad and their friends.

But for a CRPF jawan there needs to be no such angst, no self doubt. Even today, the jawan of the force is standing tall against the enemies of the country with same valour and dedication as the heroes of 2nd battalion did in 1965. Everyday the jawan is facing grenades, bullets and land-mine blasts in various parts of the country. Daily some CRPF jawan dies or is injured. But any numbers of such dastardly attacks have failed to shake the resolve of the jawan to do his duty with courage and honesty. Surely it is the highest form of bravery, where such dangers are a part of daily routine. One is reminded of the Greek hero ***Thucydides*** who said that *'The bravest are surely those who have the clearest vision of what is before them, glory and danger alike, and yet notwithstanding, go out to meet it.'*

April is a time to celebrate this unique feeling of being special, of reminding ourselves on Valour day that we are living up to the traditions of the force and standards set by the noblest souls.

The fight against the enemies of the Indian state will be endless- there may not be a time when our republic will be entirely free of dangers. But then, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The mandate of CRPF is clear- protect the nation from all dangers, internal or external, natural or man-made. The jawans in the force know this, and all evidences show that they are living up to the expectations placed upon them by the nation.

We salute all the heroes and martyrs of the force- both past and current.

The force has expanded in the recent years, and will be touching 200 Btns. soon. A large number of young officers have joined the service. Youth

brings with it a freshness of approach in solving the problems of the day, and is not limited to fixed mindsets and tunnel vision. Young officers are expected to voice their opinions and ideas freely and fearlessly. After all, not only the future of the country and the force depends on their mental alertness but their individual future and careers are also directly linked with the success of the force. The young jawans, ACs, DCs and Commandants should lay as much stress on thinking as with acting, with reading and knowing as much as telling. They should also become more involved with CRPF Samachar, which is their magazine, and contribute to it with their articles and features. CRPF Samachar, which is read by many key officials of GoI, should act as a platform for highlighting their ideas and creativity.



-Abhishek Dayal
Public Relation Officer

Contents







1. Valour Day : A day of Celebration and Nostalgia
2. Organizational Growth
3. Media management and the CRPF
4. Accidental Firing : Causes and remedies
5. CIAT Dayapur vision
6. Fight against Naxalism -Experience of 33 Bn
7. Global Positioning System : A Navigational Tool
8. Budgetary Allocations -A New Era unfolds
9. Integrity - What's that?
10. Avian Influenza (Bird flu)-Fact sheet
11. The anatomy of a complete round of SAA
12. Passing out parade at RTC-IV
13. Creche home away from home for 88 Bn
14. DG CRPF visits Kamalkote village
15. CRPF News
16. Photo feature of Valour Day

Valour Day: A day of Celebration and Nostalgia



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil on the occasion of Valour Day with Shri V.K.Duggal, Home Secretary.(left) and Shri J.K.Sinha,DG(Right)

CRPF is a force that is mentally alert and physically fit enough to face all the dangers to internal security before the nation. This was the message of Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil on the occasion of Valour Day of CRPF in New Delhi. This recognition of the capabilities of the force from the highest authority responsible for country's internal security is another feather in the cap of a much decorated force.

On 9th April 1965 at Sardar Post in Run of Kutch a battle between two forces that were unmatched not only in strength but also in terms of weapons and artillery. Scarcely anyone would believe that one company of a paramilitary force can hold and push back a full army battalion of a hostile neighbor. But that is exactly what happened on that fateful and glorious day in 1965. The day is remembered by CRPF with pride and nostalgia, and we honour our past and present heroes on this day.

This year, the main function on Valour day in Delhi was presided over

by the Union Home Minister, who openly evaluated the role of CRPF in the recent years. He remembered the terrorist attack on Parliament, saying that he was an eyewitness of what had happened on the day. He believes that but for the valiant action shown by CRPF and other security forces on that day, history would have been written differently.

He also remembered the role of CRPF jawans in Ayodhya last year. For both these actions, he felt that mere physical and logistical strength would not have sufficed. He felt that the mental resourcefulness and courage shown by few jawans achieved something that probably a full battalion may not have achieved. And therein lay his message- cultivate and develop these valuable assets in the personnel to serve the country best. He also felt that these two episodes need to be properly analysed by security and political experts. He felt that the far reaching and deep implications of the incidents have still not been fully understood by either the defenders or by those defended.

In a brilliant multimedia presentation made by DIG (Training) Shri C.V. Mathew, four instances of CRPF's outstanding action were shown in some detail- battle at Sardar Post in Rann of Kutch, battle between CRPF and the Chinese aggressors at Hot Springs in Ladakh and terrorist attacks on Parliament and Ayodhya. A visibly moved Home Minister saluted all those brave men of the force who laid down their lives for the country. He honoured the four veterans of Sardar Post in Run of Kutch, and paid floral tribute to the sacred soil of Sardar Post collected from the spot of incident and kept in an urn.



Home Minister garlanding the sacred soil of Sardar Post

This was followed by the Investiture Ceremony, which began with honouring of the officers and jawans who were awarded Medals and Certificates for Presidents Police Medal for Distinguished and Meritorious service. These were:-

Shri S.C.Sharma, IGP, North-Eastern Sector, Shri M.S.Rawat, DIG(Pers), Directorate General, Shri D.C.Dey, DIGP, Agartala, Shri H.B.Singh, DIGP, RTC-I, Neemuch, Shri M.S.Agarwal, DIGP, Muzaffarpur, Shri B.D.S.Chauhan, DIGP Neemuch, Shri Raghubir Singh, DIGP (posthumously), Shri D.R.Pathak, DIGP Gwalior, Shri S.P.S.Nagar, Addl.DIGP, Jammu Sector, Shri T.Chandrashekhar, Addl.DIGP, Avadi, Shri Joginder Singh, Addl.DIGP(Pers-3), Dte. General

Shri C.Balasubramaniam, IGP, Southern Sector, Shri T.S.Dhillon, DIGP, Jalandhar, Shri Z.F.Khan, DIGP, Anantnag, Shri V.N.Chatterjee, DIGP, Bogaigaon, Shri A.S.Malik, DIGP, Ajmer, Shri R.P.Singh, DIGP Nagpur

The Home Minister also hounoured those personnel of the force who have received Shaurya Chakra for foiling terrorist attacks Parliament and Ayodhya. They were:-

Sl Y.B.Thapa.

HC Sukhwinder Singh

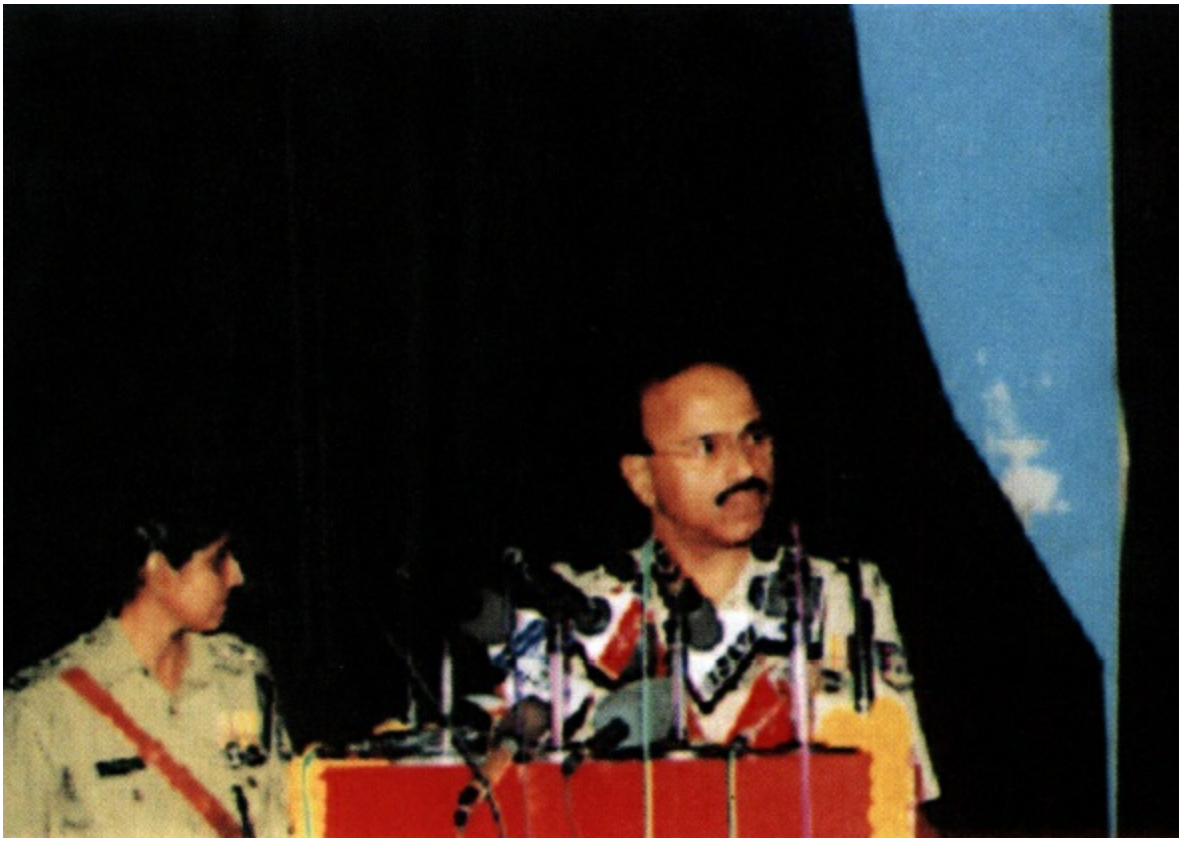
HC B.Santosh Kumar

HC Shyambir Singh

Shri Vijeto Tinyi, and

SI Dharamvir Singh

Thereafter, Units and Group Centres who were assessed the Best Unit in Administration, Operations and Cost effectiveness were awarded trophies by the Hon'ble Home Minister.



DIG Trg. Shri C.V. Mathew giving audio-visual presentation



Shri J.K.Sinha,DG presenting momento to Shri Patil

22 Bn CRPF was given trophy for Best administration. Shri S.P.S. Nagar, Addl.DIGP, Jammu sector received trophy on behalf of Commandant who was away on election duty.

16 Bn CRPF was adjudged as Best Operational unit and Shri H.K.Kanaujia, 2-l/C received the trophy.

151 Bn which was given best position for cost effectiveness. Shri V.N.Chatterjee, DIGP received this trophy for the Bn.

Shri C.J.S.Heera, Addl.DIGP, Ajmer received the trophy of Best Group Centre.

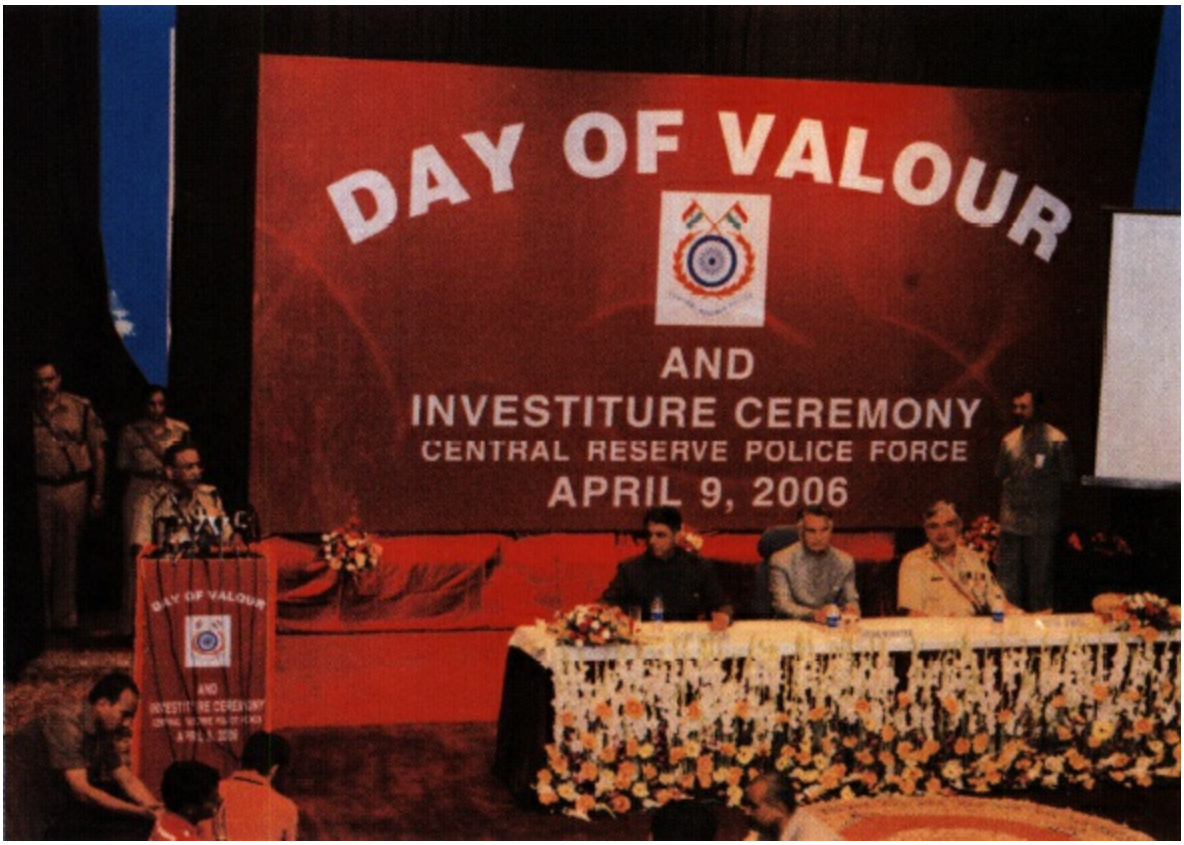
Thereafter Smt..Saroj Thakur a lecturer in Delhi University presented a touching poem remembering sacrifice of jawans. The poem was “Kar rahe alvida”.

HM then acknowledged the achievement of the medal winners of 18th Commonwealth Games. Praising the 5 women sports persons of CRPF who won medals in Melbourne last month, the Home Minister joked that the proposed increase of women power in police forces would ensure more

sporting medals for the country in International arena. He gave away cheques of Rs. 1,25,000/-each to Ms Kunjurani Devi and Geeta Rani for bagging Gold medals and Rs.75,000/ - each to Monika Devi, Ashiq Biwi and Seema Antil for winning Silver Medals. He also announced a Rank promotion for Monika Devi. He also promised all help from Home Ministry to CRPF in preparing sports persons for commonwealth games 2010.

In the end Shri Koshy Koshy,ADG(HQ) paid vote ot thanks to Hon'ble Home Minister, Home Secretary Shri V.K.Duggal and other dignitories, officers and families for their valuable presence and also thanked to all who working behind the stage for making the programme a big success.

Afterwards Medal recipients, and sportswomen had their group photo with the chief guest.



Shri K.Koshy, ADG giving the vote of thanks



Speech of DG CRPF

I welcome you all on this occasion. Raised as Crown Representative Police 67 years before, this was named as “Central Reserve Police Force” in 1948. This force always stood ahead for sacrifice of highest order for the unity, integrity and peace of the country.

Initially in addition to Internal Security duties this force was also assigned the responsibilities for security of International Borders. In the beginning of 1965, keeping in view the suspicious activities of Pakistan Army on Indo-Pak border, four companies of Central Reserve Polie Force were assigned the responsibility of Sardar and Tak border posts at Run-Kutch of Gujrat.

In the dark night of 8/9 April of 1965, full brigade of Pakistani Army attacked on the posts of Central Reserve Police Force. Pre-planned and

unexpected attack of Pakistani brigade was retaliated by handful brave soldiers firmly and gallantly and they were defeated and forced to be on backfoot. Though enemies were equipped with modern weapons and were enough in numbers yet our brave soldiers without loosing patience not only foiled three attacks but also forced Pakistani soldiers to return back. This gallant action, valour and strategic intelligence was praised all over.

To salute this wonderful valiance and to get inspiration from such courageous actions and with the purpose to motivate our personnel towards selfless and dedicated service of nation, we celebrate this day as “Valour Day”. From the raising day to date this force without being partial and selflessly is ever ready to sacrifice for the duty.

Due to such dedication of service to the nation, more than 3200 officers and jawans have been awarded with various medals and decorations including 1 George Cross, 3 King PMG, 1 Ashok Chakra, 7 Shaurya Chakra, 1 Padmshree and 1 Veerta Padak.

On the occasion of Republic Day His Excellency President awarded Gallantry and distinguished service medals to 43 Officers and jawans which is sign of their loyalty, dedication to duty and field skills. Not only in the field of security but also in the sports force has brought laurels for the country on International level. In the recently held Commonwealth games at Melbourne 6 members team participated out of which they won total of 5 medals including 2 Gold and 3 Silver Medals. We are eying 2010 Commonwealth games. We are on the job and will try to get maximum medals for the country. Though we do not have world class facilities presently yet we have enthusiasm. Hon’ble Home Minister if we can get Sports Academy for the force, there will be multiple increase in our preparedness. Besides if the procedure for selection of players and appointment of coaches is streamlined CRPF will achieve highest place in sports activities in India.

This is love and affection of Hon’ble Home Minister who gage us time from his busy schedule to be present on this occasion. On being honoured by you, CRPF Officers and jawans will feel more pride.

SPEECH OF HON’BLE HOME MINISTER (Delivered in Hindi)

We are here to celebrate Valour Day. To remember our martyrs and to salute them. Their memories are with us. Ashes of their body are with us in this urn. We should not forget them. It will be a great mistake if we do so. We will have to face consequences. If we remember them today, we can perform our duties well and can face the tough times ahead.

I congratulate you for the presentation of Valour Actions of CRPF in which 4 incidents shown in brief. The first one relates to attack on Parliament, second is of Ayodhya attack, third one is valour action of Hotspring and fourth is of battle of Run of Kutch. I call it a war/battle. People say it was not battle but I say it was a small battle.

When Parliament was attacked, I was present there and saw how bravely CRPF men and watch and ward staff did their duty. It was incredible and unmatched. I was in my chamber when I heard firing. On enquiry we came to know that this was terrorist attack. After 10-20 minutes everything was over. When came out and saw bodies of attackers and victims were lying. Injured were evacuated to hospital. It was noticed that they were trying to enter from different entry points. Had any of them succeeded, the country would have faced a big trouble and a sad chapter in History would have written. But brave jawans saved from this trouble. They did not care for their lives. They are human beings and they can also make mistakes. Their sacrifice is to be reassessed. It should be understood that what 8-10 people by laying down their lives did, 4-5 Battalions could have not have done. This is a historic incident. Only attackers knew what their plan was. The commendable work of force personnel should be revaluated .

After the Ayodhya attack, I had visited the site with DG CRPF I met Asstt.Comdt. Tinyi and Santo there. Terrorists wanted to spread hatred in whole country. Had they succeeded in their mission, it would have been sad. But our brave CRPF men did commendable job there. We have no words to thank them. Society, country and history will remember their bravery



I have been to Hotspring and what I saw there was historic. That monument should be improved. I would request Home Secretary Shri. Duggal to see to it. CRPF and ITBP should maintain it. But so far I have not visited Run of Kutch. I wish I could go there at the earliest possible. I also wish to see a skirmish whenever happens.

We should be alert physically and mentally. Mental alertness is most important because attacks can be made anytime, by bomb, landmine or sophisticated weapon. Preparedness should be in such a way that counter should be like reflex action. Had our forces not been alert in Parliament then we could have not countered attack. Reflexes of CRPF in Ayodhya were also good. Timely action killed 5 attackers.

We are celebrating Valour Day, but we are not worshipping the power of killing. Jains worship Mahavir who saves from all dangers. Physical, Mental and Spiritual alertness is must. One mistake can change the history. Even big armies make mistakes. Example is the third battle of Panipat, which was lost due to mental weakness of the leader.

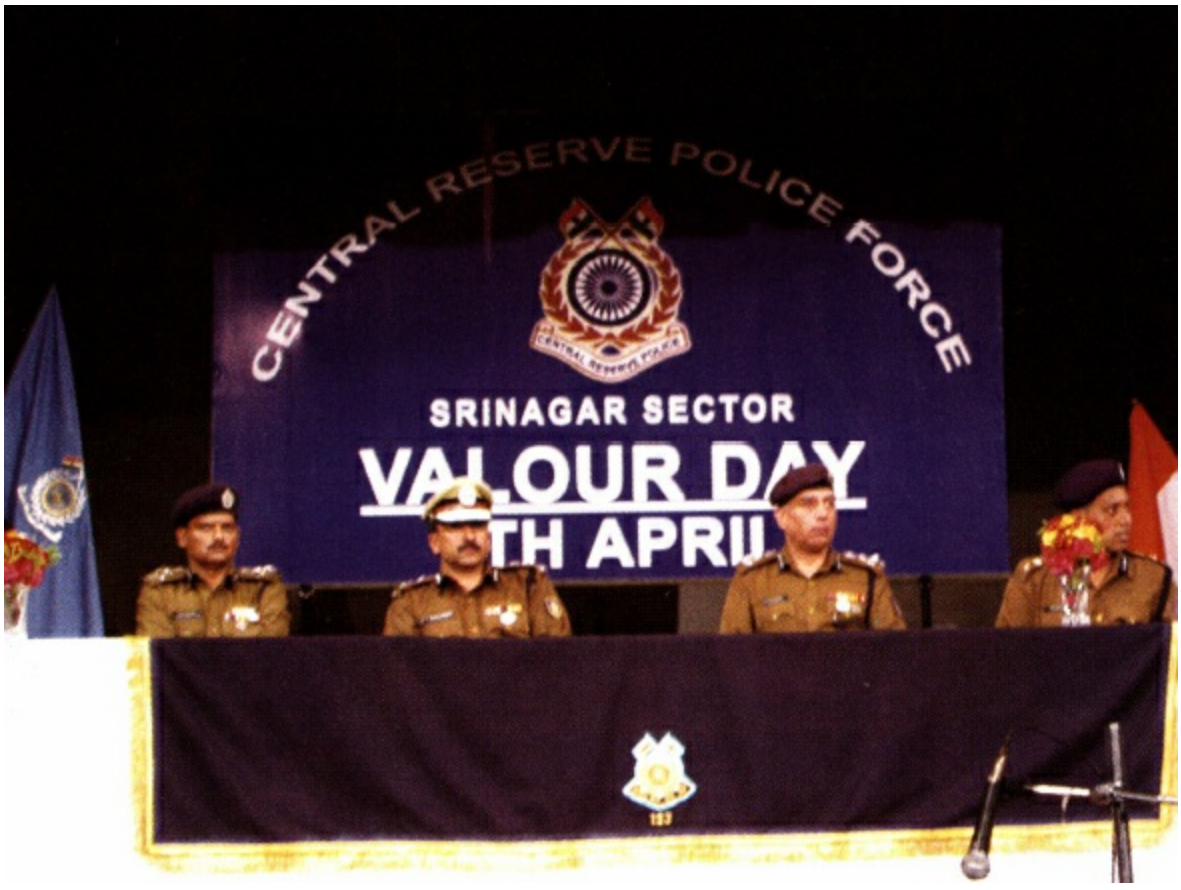
It is hard to fight with your own people. We must not fight with bullets but with mind. CRPF has greater responsibilities. The enemy at the border can be seen but inside the country, it is hard to find out and fight them.

I congratulate all who have won medals in Melbourne. I see that in CRPF

women have won all the medals. I think the proposed increase in number of women in police forces will ensure more international medals for the country. We are going to organize 2010 Commonwealth Games. We wish all of you to win medals there also. I would request all DGs here to select youngsters for sports team and train them well. Anything required from our end will be provided on priority.

In the end I would once again say that what you have done will be remembered always and pay my gratitude. Congratulations to all of you. Thank you.

SRINAGAR SECTOR CELEBRATES VALOUR DAY



Valour Day was celebrated with full fervor and gaiety on 9th April 2006. The day started with RUN FOR PEACE in which about 2000

participants took part. Participants were from various spectrums of life, which included school children, businessmen, teachers, media personnel and even tourists. It was an occasion to be seen to believe that participants especially the school children, braving the chilled wind and inclement weather were spreading message and expressing their solidarity for bringing peace in the region. Shri Gopal Sharma, IPS, DGP J&K flagged off race and later on distributed the prizes in various categories to the winners.

A Blood donation camp was also organized in association with Indian Red Cross Society in which more then 200 officers & men donated blood voluntarily. This gesture of the force personnel was happily appreciated by the elite of Srinagar.

Investiture ceremony was also held in the day time in which the force personnel who distinguished themselves in various field during their carrier were pinned DG's Commendation Disc by Shri A.P. Maheshwari, IPS, IG, CRPF, Srinagar and presented with commendation certificates.

A mega cultural show, which was organized in collaboration with regional chapter of CRPF Wives Welfare Association, was the culminating point of the days function. Ms Rupa Ganguli, the famous television artist was the star artist of the night who had specially flown in to be with us along with her troupe. Kashmiri dance by local artists and performance by our own jawans was the added attraction. The programme was witnessed by senior Civil Police and Army dignitaries besides our own men. Lt. Genl. S.S. Shillon, PVSM AVSM, VSM, GOC 15 corps was the Chief Guest of the function.



Children ready for participation in Run for Peace

ORGANIZATIONAL GROWTH (A concept paper for CRPF)

Shri A.P.Maheshwari,
IG. CRPF, Srinagar.

Today, we are living in a highly dynamic and progressive environment. Change always outpaces capability, the capacity to cope with the new challenges. Organizations are emerging with newer formats as specialized agencies with claims of delivering.

Growth is possible either through “qualitative improvement” in organizational responses or by substituting ‘quantity’ for ‘quality’. The former at a cursory glance may appear to be ‘cost exhorbitant’ but

eventually leads to a higher level of equilibrium. However, in a ‘resource scarce’ environment, ‘labour’ the cheaper substitution for ‘technology’ often becomes the favoured option, though most often an ‘illusion’. What happens in such a situation? The organization may being to burgeon indiscriminately without any intrinsic growth. The outgrowth of extrinsics may lead to a paucity of room for survival as the individual aspirations may not be supported by the organizational synergy. Such a situation may be prone to either vertical conflicts in terms of a clash of interest between ranks or between the directly recruited executives as against the promoted or horizontal clash between one branch / service as against another. The resultant outcome of this is the organizational synergy becoming a casualty, the strength of the fist is then deflected, as fingers left to themselves tend to move in different directions.

The question now staring us in the face is - How do we tackle such a situation? Before we attempt them, let us begin with analyzing the trends of growth in the past few decades. As we are already aware that the post World War-II era has witnessed an onslaught of ‘mechanisation’, followed by a period infested by ‘technological multiplier’. But, it does not end there. Lately, it has been observed that the domains of information and knowledge have revolutionized the potency of the work situations. Now, what we find are open ended learning organizations. ‘Open ended’ denotes the readiness for networking and collaboration with other existing organizations while ‘learning’ means the “expertise - bound” organizations with real-time capability to imbibe the new trends i.e., being proactive with a realistic vision. Thus, only those organizations that fit into this category and create growth centres within the organization, which facilitate the replenishment of its intrinsic strength, seem to survive effectively in today’s environment.



Nevertheless, any ‘growth-centric approach’ has to abide by the following rationality criterion :-

- Substantive or intrinsic rationality.
- Functional rationality
- Rationality in terms of net ‘value addition’.

In the background of above realities, we can analyse the strategies available before us for organizational growth. We can think in terms of two pronged moves - one at organizational level (micro) and one at Government level (macro).

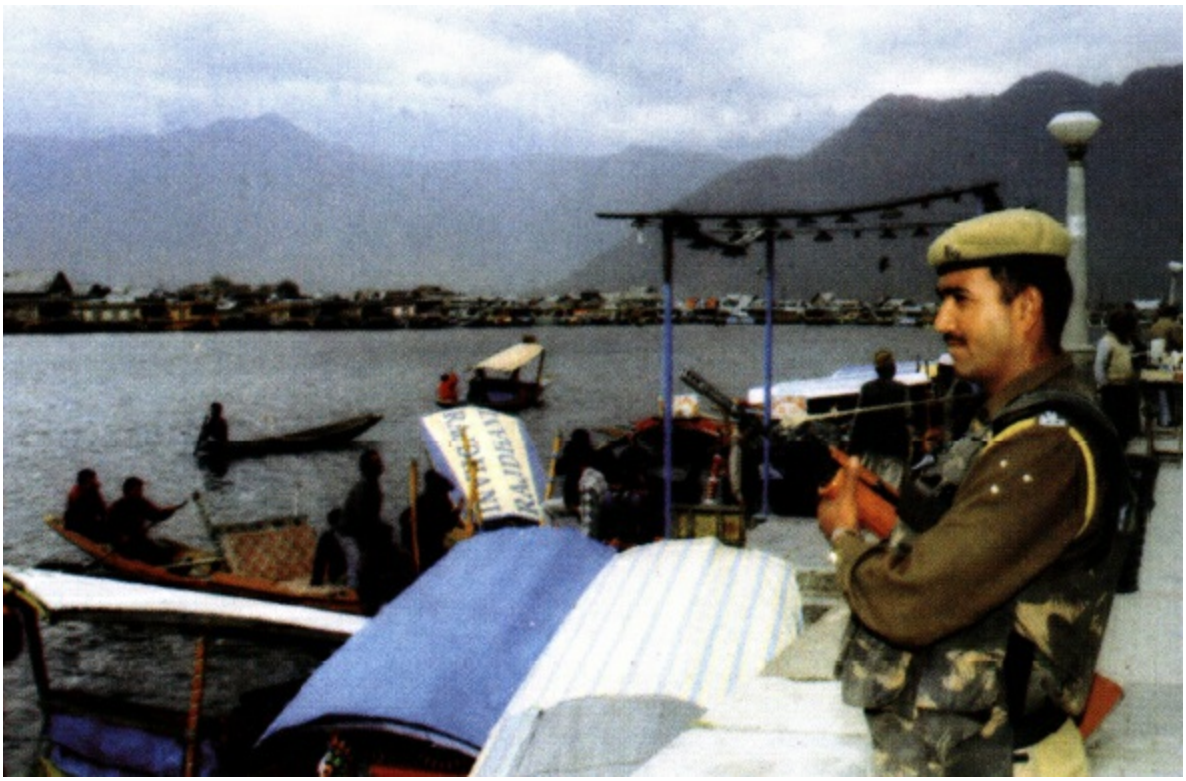
Strategy I : Micro moves at organizational level

We can make an attempt to delineate the areas of growth for an organization like the CRPF which has been assigned the task of Internal Security / Counter Insurgency as a specialist. Many of these areas we might have been dealing with as part of our routine, but it is now essential to evolve as an ‘Expert - body’ in these fields so that we are universally accepted as technically superior and occupy a strategic spot for better knowledge interface.

- Counter measures against Car Bombs and suicide squads / expertise on the detection and diffusion of Explosives and lEDs.
- Electronic surveillance / e-policing.
- Communication methodologies and interception techniques.
- Disaster Management
- Riot Control
- Community policing.
- Human Resource Development (HRD)
- PR drives and mass communication
- R&D (for technological & informational encapsulations/ force multipliers which may be required further).

It is not a question of just the paradigms and the dimensions within which we explore our capability (and which may keep changing with time) but also important is the way we propagate for public recognition and realization. We can enlist the options available to us and use them as per the need and feasibility of the hour -

- Create growth centres as the above in the force.
- Ensure networking with organizations who are already in the field.
- Associate ‘elite experts’ with our organization as the ‘lead persons’ or the ‘visiting experts’.
- Suo motto participate in incident-analysis for better professional update.
- Evolve a useful database for purposes of cross reference and use by public / selected members.
- Develop CRPF officers as experts and assist them to undertake projects outside the organization.
- Hold conferences, workshops and interactive sessions with user groups and other experts.
- Use the opportunities available in various exhibitions, displays and such similar forums.
- Go in for celebrity endorsement whenever it is so desirable.
- Arrange the visit of the public and the press to such growth centres.



A CRPF jawan on the security duty at Dal Lake, Srinagar

It is evident that these potentials have to initially emerge from within the existing set up to ensure its being a ‘utility based’ expansion. We must first ‘deserve’ what we ‘desire’, only then can we strike a bargain to our advantage convincing others and creating new support base for sustenance at higher level. We would be creating more space this way. We must also realize that we may be intrinsically strong, yet we will still need to draw support for our cause resorting to positive propaganda and effective lobbying.

If we are in agreement with what has been mentioned above, we now need to carefully chalk out a well programmed implementation strategy.

Under our present set up what, prima-facie, appears to be feasible is as under:

1) Let each individual sector HQr adopt a particular growth centre concept and utilize its sectors resources to evolve an expert body worthy of certification by the authorized agency.
2) The main R&D wing may function at Delhi. Its structure can be independently designed. It would also be a facilitator for all the growth centres.

3) These growth centres do not have to evolve on the basis of rigid SOPs or the bureaucratic rules and regulations. They need to be flexibly manned by willing and technically sound officers. Such officers could be given sufficient incentives in the form of earmarked training either abroad or within the country and also the funds provided to conduct the necessary activities.
4) We could consider drafting a vision paper and submit to MHA with details of how we aim to become a growth-oriented/ever evolving organization, successfully coping with the impending challenges.

The sectors may volunteer to undertake a particular area or they may be allotted one after due consultation. A concept-seminar at the initial stages could be organized to initiate and decide on the course of action. It may even call for a subjectively passionate indulgence of the concerned sector IG. Any new concept always face intense resistance and consistent effort is required to overcome the initial inertia. If we are prepared to lead the growth centers to the take off stage, then we can hope to see them becoming self sustaining shortly. We could further go on with linking this stage to a talent specific career-progression of the officers. The need of the hour is expertise in critical areas.

The above depiction provides the possible germination of a concept. The efficacy of this scheme, however, is subject to further brain storming sessions leading to a larger consensus for a win-win situation. The burning issue before today's leadership is to effectively create a battery of experts / professionals who are simultaneously sensitive to society's needs and aspirations. A growing society needs growing organization.

Strategy - II : Macro moves at governmental level

Besides supporting the organizations to grow qualitatively, it is also the prime onus on the government to see that the members of the organization, belonging to various services, are able to fulfill their aspirations. No organization can thrive by killing or suppressing the aspirations of the employees. Where do I reach by the end of the day ? That is precisely the 'dream come true' of every one of us. Police organizations, though originally raised on Army pattern, have been changing their formats congruent with the requirements of the fast changing society, undergoing refinements day by day. The areas of specialization, as well as the work-

culture, need to be moulded accordingly. However, the emerging scenario is not devoid of the problems, such as :

- Need for finding a finer mix of all the services in the organization to cater to various types of expertise required.
- Finding equitable point of confluence between various services.
- Providing perceptional parity in between various expert organizations which have emanated over a period of time.
- Catering to aspirations of 'career progression' vertically within the organization at all levels.

For non-gazetted ranks, Chiefs of the individual organizations may be expected to evolve inner synergy levels and determine career progression plans best suited to organizational needs as well as aggregate aspirations of the individuals, providing for 3-4 rank assured promotions (or equivalent financial gains) if they otherwise perform well. However, for gazetted ranks, indulgence of the government seems indispensable because of the problems of inter-service and inter-organizational balances as perceived above, besides legal genesis of various issues emanating from respective service acts and laws. Out of the available options, creation of Central IPS Cadre, as recommended by Police Commission decades back, still-seems appropriate and relevant. This will not only provide assured career progressions to those deserving, but also offer easy options of inter organizational mobility. The system of empanelment at each higher level, as prevalent in Govt. of India at present, may take care of pruning out the least competent and promote the best available to take over top leadership jobs without discriminating between people on the basis of their service of origin. Since over a period of time they will join a common pool, any real or perceived differentiation would cease to exist. This pool may also be a feeder to Central Staffing Cadre in the Govt. for top services in the Country. Inter-service and inter-organizational parities, perceived as well as real, may thus be best taken care of. Hence, CRPF as an organization could take-up the case with the Govt., and do enough lobbying with the help of other CPFs, in this regard. Whereas option-I would strengthen intrinsic growth profile of the organization, option-II would provide much needed extrinsic cover to the organizations to flourish at optimal synergy level.

Media management and the CRPF: A crash course for the field units

Abhishek Dayal, PRO

All too often we see the good work done in the field gets distorted by the time it is reported to the people by the press. Often we blame the media for the lapse- after all it is their duty to find out the truth and report accurate facts. He stress is always on Media's responsibility. Another usual complaint that one hears is that media is biased. It projects someone or the other, and not the truth.

We do not live in a perfect world. It is mere naivety on our part when we believe that we have been given a raw deal by media or that it has not been fair to us. Nobody is deliberately out to be unfair to us. It is just that we do not fully understand the motivations of the media and utilize their services to our best advantage. Why we do not do so or how we should do it, we will come to that later. First we must understand how a media organization works.

There are three types of media organizations, each distinct in their approach and functioning. These are News Agencies, Electronic Media and the Print media. We may add a fourth to the list, the internet media, but since it has not assumed a significant and separate identity in India at present we can ignore it for the time being.

News Agencies:

Of the three types, the agencies are the fastest and most crucial for disseminating field achievements and incidents. The two most important news agencies operating in all the districts in the country are the PTI, and the UNI. They have both Hindi and English services as well as photo services. They have a number of reporters in Delhi and in state capitals, but usually a single reporter in the districts covering all sorts of events. These reporters FLASH important incidents from their cities. These flashes are carried by all newspapers, big and small, from Delhi to the smallest cities. For example if the CRPF men bust a naxal hideout in Dantewara, the news will be flashed from Dantewara or Raipur by the agencies throughout the

country. This news will be carries in the papers with Dantewara or Raipur dateline in all the papers in India. Nobody from Delhi control room or PRO office can catch hold of a Delhi UNI or PTI reporter and get this particular news flashed. At best, a reaction or allied report like rushing new companies can be carried from Delhi.

Thus, the first lesson is, that to highlight field level achievements, we have to use the agencies in the field.

But the question is how to best use the services of an agency. By giving out accurate facts. Agency reports never give opinions, they deal with raw facts- they are hungry for details. Normally the agency reporter is in touch with the state police personnel on a regular basis, and gets their version of events, and flashes them. It is no accident therefore that in joint operations, we often notice that the role of state police tends to get unduly highlighted. It is essential that our field officers also establish regular interaction and rapport with local agency reporter and brief them whenever important incidents take place.



Electronic Media:

Electronic media has developed into a unique creature in itself in the last

few years in our country. We all love to have it, and everybody has an opinion about it. We hate it because somehow it seems to be out of our control and hostile to our interests. But whatever may be our opinion about the medium, we have to live with facts rather than tilting against them. And if we understand the motivation of the electronic media, we can make it work in our interest to some extent.

The number of news channels (and here we are limiting ourselves to Television, we will talk of Radio while discussing government media separately) have grown exponentially in the last ten years, and there is cutthroat competition between them for viewership. Each channel is either trying to create a niche audience and place itself in the market with certain values. For example Delhi homes get about 25 news channels, of the following categories- i)English national, ii)Hindi national, iii)regional (Punjabi, Gujarati, Tamil, etc), and, iv)local(only Delhi specific news). This broad categorization applies to news channels in every city of the country. Each of these channels have different motivations and hence different editorial policies.

How do these channels operate. First some generalizations. All of them depend on Agency flashes for the bulk of their news content. Editors of all of them read morning papers and then decide to develop stories. All of them are in the lookout for support for visuals and bytes, without which they do not have television stories, even if they have facts and information. All of them are manned by young men and women who do not have their own agendas or political/bureaucratic coteries to support. In fact, despite the image projected by many, Indian news television is in an *age of innocence.* It is idealistic and nationalist to the core. It does not deliberately do negative stories, but it can get influenced by vested interests. Their newsrooms have short memory span and do not like to keep following a single story for long. It wants colour and excitement, newsiness and human interest in its stories. And it takes at least one full day for a reporter and his cameraman and many hours on an editing table to turn out a small 2 minute news package. In short, a lot of manpower hours go into making even small stories.

But there are some subtle differences between different types of News channels. The **English national channels** are by and large elitist and sober. They like to thrash out national level issues and look towards the top brass of organizations for their stories. The **Hindi national channels** look more

on *masala* to succeed. Most of them are dominated by what they call CCCS or cricket, crime, cinema and sex. They are prone to carrying negative and sensational stories and are normally dismissive of developmental and governmental angles. But any story with a human face or human interest can be positively developed by them. CRPF, with responsibility of internal security throughout the country cannot be ignored by them and these channels would like to cooperate with the force on a long term relationship basis. The **regional channels** operate from regional capitals, and their reporters can be cultivated at the regional headquarters. The importance of these channels in forming public opinion in their areas is immense, and should be utilized for image enhancement. These channels are also good for getting ceremonial functions at sector level covered. The **local channels** are of very limited use for a big organization, since their focus and coverage is limited to small areas of the city. They also have very little viewership.

Newspapers and Magazines:

The print media also have the broad categorization of National, Regional and Local (regional press is also sometimes called the language or vernacular press). The print media is the most important part of the media world since it creates or destroys image of individuals and organizations permanently. The print media has the news space, manpower and the ability to deal with issues at length and with sophistication. Indian print media, again despite its image, is mature and subtle. It also enjoys respect among the people. We would, for example, believe almost anything that we read in papers. All shades of public opinions are also reflected in the print media through stories, editorials, letters to editor, guest columns and expert columns.



Print media organizations also depend on news agencies for primary reporting, but have a vast pool of reporters to do their original stories or develop any agency story. The reporters are organized in a ‘beat’ system, each reporter following certain area of public life. These reporters move around and are in touch with people for getting the ‘news’. Normally, newspapers do not tolerate reporters who develop vested interests- and such vested interests are quickly exposed since the media operates in a very competitive atmosphere. There are at least 2 good papers in even the smallest of Indian cities. In metropolitan cities, the number of good papers can be as high as 10.



The myth that reporters can be bought easily for getting stories printed holds no water today. That this policy should not even be tried is one of the important lessons for media managers, since it only attracts unscrupulous elements in the media who do more harm to organizations' image than good. What a newspaper reporter needs is a constant flow of information at times that he requires and accurate and trustworthy tips from time to time to develop original stories. Modern journalist, especially in big towns, is highly educated and well paid professional, who can come to the aid of government and development agencies, by projecting positively, all successful initiatives.

There is however some ambivalence in the relationship between the police organizations and the media. This is because of poor image that the public has of the police personnel. The papers therefore do not want to espouse the police version of events very easily- it annoys the public which is always skeptic of police versions. CRPF can however easily sidestep this minefield by projecting itself more as a para-military force, rather than a central police organization. This implies that we must highlight the fact that we are the reserve forces specially trained to come to the aid of the public and the state governments in times of crisis. We must also be careful of

maintaining a clean and corruption-free image, both through our conduct, as well as by repeatedly projecting this fact in the media.

Government media:

Not everybody fully recognizes the influence of the government media- Doordarshan and All India Radio. The low opinion of public sector media is due to a number of reasons, including their own inefficiency and functional limitations. But what the people in metros do not realize it that Doordarshan is still watched by 78% television homes (only about 25% Indian homes have cable connections, and hence any choice). News is still a monopoly of All India Radio for radio listeners (private FM channels have not been allowed to broadcast news). The above facts would explain why no government of the day has ever been in a hurry to give full autonomy to Prasar Bharti Corp.

Government media is by and large responsive to the needs of government agencies and its reporters are good professionals who can develop ideas and stories into television and radio packages. In fact DD News is competing well with the private channels even in the metros due to its crop of good reporters. (DD News is presently at 5^{th} position in News channels in *metros* according to TAM ratings, with a viewership of 8%, after Aaj Tak, Zee TV, Star News and NDTV). The message is clear, be it in regional capitals or in Delhi, this important, and relatively easy part of media pie should not be ignored.

Need for image building:

Image building is a constant, resource consuming and complex job. Often the refrain is, why do we need to spend on image building, since we are not a commercial concern, and we also do not need to attract men for recruitment- we are in fact dealing with the problem of plenty. My answer would be, because ‘Image is the king’. What people perceive you as, is often as important as what you do. With a good image, it becomes easier to operate in society, it becomes easier to convince powers-that-be about our problems, and it creates a more confident and satisfied force. I do not wish to belabour the issue, the extent of media exposure being the collective decision of the top brass of any organization.

Role of field officers for media management.

Once we do get convinced of the need to have a good image, we must prioritize or areas where we would have to put our resources. A good Media coverage can be achieved through judicious use of public events, regular advertisements, conducted tours at workplace, and keeping in a regular touch with media-persons, or in other words, cultivating them.

Who can or should be the person to keep in touch with the media-persons? In the Directorate the face of the force is the Director General, and for specific issues, the IGs project the case for force. The PRO setup manages these interactions. At the sector level, the IG is the face of the force, and can earmark one of his officers to manage the relation with the press on day to day basis.

It is at the field level, at the battalion/company commander level where we must have a policy of giving the personnel the competence to handle the press on a limited basis. Often the interface of the company commander with the media is not a conscious and deliberate act. Those working in society have to face the probing eye of the media. Nor should they be averse to standing tall and answer for their actions. But to do so needs proper orientation and training. For example, the more irresponsible elements in the media use the tactics of being hostile and provocative to cause anger. This gives them ‘good bytes’, besides making an official look bumbling and arrogant. Those who are aware of this tactic, never lose their cool while facing the media. Another point to remember is that giving facts and your versions informally is one thing, but giving television ‘sound bytes’ and ‘quotes’ is quite another. Field level officers should insist in their interactions that it is only at IG level or above, or those specifically permitted, that are entitled to be the spokesperson for the organization. This tough stand will always help avoid controversies and save future trouble.

Since interactions with the media for field officers is almost inevitable, we can follow the example of armed forces who have regular media orientation courses for their personnel at institutes like Indian Institute of Mass Communication. We can also have a media management module for our Direct Recruit officers during their one year course. For this also we can tie up with IIMC or Jamia or some other reputed institute for providing guest faculty.

Leadership, awareness and concern for managing public image are essential for cultivating this spirit among the force personnel. Investment and care taken in this direction can pay a handsome return to the force in the long run. And what is more, it is not a difficult target to achieve, once we get into the right mindset and ensure proper training for the job.

CALENDER OF COURSES COMMENCING DURING JUNE, 2006

Sl.No.	Name of Course	Course Sl.No.	Duration	Period from – to
1.	Newly Promoted A/C course	19	12 days	19/6/06 to 1/7/06
2.	WT Instructor Course	23	12 weeks	19/6/06 to 12/9/06
3.	SUOCC	28	12 Weeks	19/6/06 to 12/9/06
4.	DASO/UOs(M) Course	37	12 weeks	5/6/06 to 30/8/06
5.	Training of Trainers course	83	5 weeks	12/6/06 to 15/7/06
6.	Advance Ammunition Explosive Technician Course	05	24 weeks	26/6/06 to 19/12/06
7.	Gas and Electric welding course	62	45 days	5/6/06 to 26/7/06

ACCIDENTAL FIRING : CAUSES AND REMEDIES

Shri N.K.Singh,
Dy.Commandant ISA, CRPF, Mt.Abu.



The Armed force and firearms complements each other. Existence for force without weapons / arms / ammns / explosives is unimaginable. The armed force means police, paramilitary, army which deals with external aggression as well as responsible for upkeep of internal law and order problems, needs to be properly equipped which has bearing of fear on the public or population being dealt. The force as noun implies for strength, power, energy, efficacy, validity, influence, vehemence, violence, coercion and over all a group of peoples assembled for collective legitimate action. The objection of any force is to enforce the provision of law through use of firearms on unruly people so the men of police have to be equipped with fire arms for deterrence.

Central Reserve Police Force as a leading paramilitary force has proved to be a strong arm of Union of India in dealing internal disturbances throughout the country be it terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency in all sever N.E. states and left wing extremism activities in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Bihar.

An analysis of the deployment makes it evident that 85% strength of the force is deployed in insurgency infested areas. This figures also depicts the

amount of commitment of the force in operational areas. Performing in operational areas entails regular handling of the firearms and explosive along and using them as per need of situation.

DETAILS OF WEAPON USED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRING

WEAPON/YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005UPTO 15/3/05	TOTAL
Carbine	8	6	11	3	28
SLR	5	10	6	1	22
Insas Rifle	2	3	4	1	10
AK-47	2	4	4	2	12
LMG	-	5	2	1	8
MP-5	-	1	-	-	1
Pistol	-	2	-	-	2
Total	17	31	27	8	83

RANK WISE DISPOSITION INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRING

RANK/YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005 UPTO 15/3/05	TOTAL
Asst.Comdt.	1	-	-	-	1
Insp/RO	-	-	-	1	1
S.I.	-	-	2	-	2
HC/GD	6	5	6	4	21
HC/Tlr	-	1	-	-	1
Armourer	-	1	-	-	1
L/NK	1	-	-	-	1
CT	8	22	14	3	47
Driver	1	2	5	-	8
Total	17	31	27	8	83

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTAL FIRING CASES

YEAR NO. OF ACCIDENTAL FIRING
CASES NO. OF KILLED PERSONNEL
NO. OF INJURED PERSONNEL

2002	17	02	14	
2003	31	02	15	
2004	27	05	15	
2005				
(UPTO 15/3/05)		08	-	02

Factors responsible:

Training:

Training is the biggest casualty the force is facing now a days. Every facets of training have been pushed to back seat which may have been explicit in the form of increased accidental firing. No force may make good such losses where soldiers become a casualty without any valid reasons. Further insight confirms the aftermath of ignoring training which has now became chronic and the force is bound to bear the bout.

Due to rapid expansion of force the men are being trained at adhoc training institutions viz. GC, Bn etc with inadequate infrastructural support and trained manpower. Trainers have a great role to play in moulding a civilian into a disciplined soldier. This inadequacy has been taken very casually and barest/ negligible efforts are being made to reorient the situation. However fire fighting measures are being adopted which have hardly any great bearing on this chronic issue.

Training is a continuous process and knowledge for its effective utility have to be updated frequently'. A massive dent has resulted after the rank of L/NK and NK have been done away with the force. The men from lower profile are put for refresher training frequently before conferring next higher ranks. These refresher courses instill confidence in men and make them proficient in handling of arms. A periodical exposure to refresher courses were sufficiently good enough to instill confidence in the men, adding to their proficiency in arms handling.

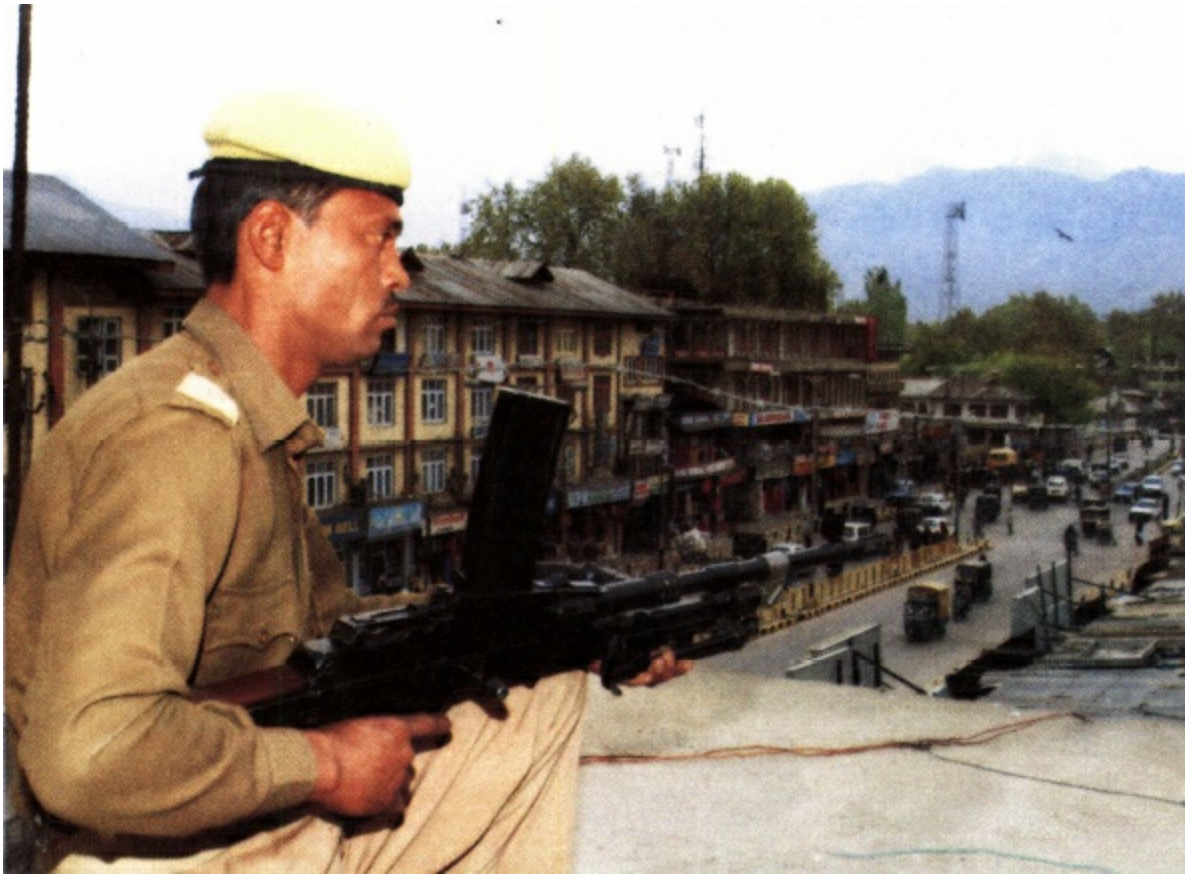
It is the trainer who shapes the entire personality of trainees during short span of time and makes him force-worthy and confident. A positive word of a trainer motivates a weak trainee to scale the mountain where as a negative

component may mould an excellent trainee into timid and coward soldier. Before engaging any person for imparting training to new entrants ways and means may be devised to select the best from available lot. It is no way indicative that the force does not have system but this requires to be revamped and re-oriented to achieve a better result.

Training is an area which requires hundred per cent devotion, dedication toward assigned duty. As per experience less number of employees are interested to shoulder this odd job. There are adequate example where officers are compelled to serve in training institute as punishment which ultimately takes its toll in form of valuable life.

Working environment

Battle front be it internal or external have never been a conducive environment for a soldier. The life is as tough as any once can imagine. Bullet can pierce your body from any angle at any time. The time gap between a standing vigilant soldier to sleeping dead soldier is minimal zero as one can think.





Working in such environment for years together where fears looms large, threats are numerous is a tough task which envisages for strict control on impulses. The dealing of seniors, peers and juniors colleague have immense bearing and even one impolite dealing is sufficient to spark the loss of mental balance which finally yield into many unwarranted result like accidental firing.

Availability of a variety of weaponry :

As on date the CRPF is in possession of about a dozen types of flat trajectory weapons. These weapons have different working principles and mechanism. Each weapon has a peculiar characteristics and design to perform a particular task. It is thus quite imperative that different kind of weapons have different types of mechanical and applied safety devices. A less educated personnel fails to understand these intricacies of mechanics and fells into a trap of accidental firing. The spectrum of weapon available with CRPF units are :-

A) LMG B) AK-47 C) AKM D) SLR E) INSAS RIFLE F) CARBINE

G) PISTOL H) MMG I) MP-5

J) SNIPER RIFLE

Non-adherence of weapon drill:

Weapon drills in vogue are time tested and have immense relevance in day to day working. Due to various reasons these drills are not being followed religiously either by Commanders or by men at all level. The cases of accidental firing while cleaning, checking, ARCF practice etc tell the story loudly how concern are we about following set-weapon drills. The strict adherence towards weapon drill will certainly reduce the cases of accidental firing. The question does not even arise of accidental fire if a soldier religiously follow the procedure made for handling of weapon.

Stress factors:

The force personnel are functioning under tremendous stress irrespective of their area of deployment. The reasons are many and remedial measures are also being taken. We need not go into details here, but it is a well established fact that a stressed out personnel is more liable to make errors of judgment than his happy and contended collegue.

Poor maintenance of weapon:

This aspect of force is also a victim of omni-present deterioration. Deterioration in other fields may not have visible results but explosives never excuses even users. Poor maintenance and casual approach toward the weapon and explosive results in heavy toll.

Circumstances under which accidental fires took place

i) While debussing
ii) Falling of personnel with weapon.
iii) On sentry duty
iv) Falling of weapon from height.

v) While routine maintenance.
vi) While checking/inspecting.
vii) Use of weapon in intoxicated state.
viii) Faulty handling of weapon
ix) Unnecessary fiddling with weapon
x) During changing over of guards
xi) While carrying out ARCF practice

During last four years from 2002 to 15-03-05, 83 cases of accidental firing took place in the force in which 9 force personnel had lost their lives and 46 personnel sustained different kinds of injuries. Of these, 29 happened in Jammu & Kashmir, 17 in Tripura, 11 in Assam and 6 in Chhatisgarh. These four states are highly affected by terrorist, insurgency and LWE activities. On further analysis it shows that the force personnel are working under tremendous pressure and their slight inefficiency spill out and cause damage to own troops.

The weapons used in these accidental firing were Carbine, SLR, INSAS Rifle, AK-47, LMG, MP-5 and Pistol. If you go by figures carbine used as many as 28 times where as SLR for 22 and AK-47 for 2 times. At present SLR is the weapon, which is being mostly used by troops but figure shows carbine caused the maximum damage which is generally used by Head Constables and above officials. Any force person even having little knowledge about the weapons can say that the carbine is weapon which is having maximum mechanical and applied safety devices. It shows careless attitude of handler towards weapon who is solely responsible for mishaps. As far as involvement of SLR is concerned, fault lies with handlers only.

The rank wise involvement in accidental firing again points towards lower profile i.e. HCs and CTs and it is imperative also. But involvement of Assistant Commandant, Insp/RO, SIs and Armourer are really alarming and a cause of concern for senior commanders. Policy planners have to think and formulate some strict guidelines how to over come such negligent act.

Suggested Remedial Measures:-

After analyzing the dynamics of accidental firing and damages/losses suffered by the force the following remedial measures are suggested:-

Training

“The most you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war”.

“Training is a planned process to modify knowledge, skill, behaviour, reflex skills and the like through learning to acquire performance in an activity or a range of activities”. Training is the foundation on which the career of a soldier is built. Stronger the foundation, braver the soldier. Training and its importance needs to be taken in right spirit and every force personnel involved in training have to give his hundred percent. Methodology of training must under go change and keep pace with modernization taking place around.

The training modules require exhaustive modification in its structure and content to suit the present need. Precisely the training has emerged as a fashion of formality, an eye wash. Honestly confessing the training is being planned, formulated, imparted, evaluated on papers which later on takes shape of a file and lastly find place in rusted book shelves for future references. The training institutions are being compelled to compromise with quality of training. Proper assessments of trainees are not being carried out and simply passing 100% trainees do not serve the purpose much.



Raising of adhoc training institutions had further aggravated the menace

and deteriorated the standard of training to the possible lowest limit. Every body can't be a trainer and if we compromise at any level then be ready to face consequences in coming days.

Tips to improve training:-

- Select dedicated/qualified trainers.
- Regular training institution may only be used for imparting training.
- Intake capacity should be limited to the carrying capacity of the training institution.
- Required infrastructure may be developed.
- Do not compromise with quality.
- Do not succumb to pressure as Institution Head.
- More emphasis on weapon handling.
- More firing practice.

Role of Unit

Unit/Coy is the hub of all operational activities. The officers and men posted in Unit/Coy are having daily dealing with various kinds of weapons/explosive, so it can be put forth strongly that these delegations have to be more knowledgeable, careful and cautious. All policy, formulae devised for safe handling of weapon will die down if do not implemented by the officers and men.

Tips for improve handling:-

- Organize rotational / refresher training as frequently as possible.
- 60% duration of rotational training should be earmarked for weapon training/handling.
- Weapon drill in vogue should be carried out religiously.
- ARCF should be carried out strictly as per Standing Order No.58/01 to instill confidence.
- Unauthorized weapons must not be issued viz. if a personnel is not trained to use carbine, it must not be issued to him. To implement this Coy Commander should maintain a roaster encompassing details of men who is proficient in which weapon.

- While depositing and drawing weapons from kote, ensure magazine and chamber of the weapon is empty.
- Quarterly inspection of weapons must be carried out with full sincerity. DC(QM) of unit and Coy. Commander must keep close watch regarding repair and replacement of defective parts/ component noticed during inspection.
- Turn over of Ammunition may be ensured as guideline enumerated under Para 7 of Circular Order No.38/1980.

Role of CWS:

Central Weapon Store is primarily responsible for purchase, distribution and maintenance of arms / ammns being used by the force. Before approving introduction of new arms in the force, CWS must study its usability and analyze its suitability from all perspectives. Arms inspection should be carried with full sincerity and defects noticed repaired at the earliest.

Tips for better maintenance of Arms

- All laboratory tests should be conducted before issue of the arms to the field units.
- Annual inspections must be carried out.
- Defects noticed should be repaired.
- Inferior quality arms received from Ordinance Factory should be rejected.
- A guideline regarding declaring the arms U/S may be issued to avoid ambiguity.

However, theories do not give results unless translated into practice. The personnel will have to adhere the above commonsense guidelines to feel the difference.

Operational Achivements

In the month of April in various operations CRPF has killed 14 militants and has apprehended 125 including suspects. 2 militants have surrendered. A total of 49 Arms, 1816 ammns , 37 greandes/ bombs and 39 kgs. of explosives recovered . In these operations CRPF got 33 brave jawans

injured.

CIAT DAYAPUR VISION PAPER

Regionalism, ethnic and lingual diversity unequal development, the ever growing gap between have and have nots, which is now more visible due to reach of the media, will always give enough reason and cause for unsocial elements and leaders to exploit. The dissatisfied public particularly the youth will always be an easy target to be exploited by our belligerent neighbours. Spread of LWE in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand and the fringe states is assuming an alarming dimension. Religious fundamentalism has become a core issue in the world today. India too is bound to fee the impact, and will have to take active part to counter it, as part of the world community.

The weaponry being used and what can be available is growing in lethality and sophistication. State police finds it difficult to counter the menace of domestic insurgency. The local police also suffer from big disadvantage of local pressure and threat to their family members.

The Govt is increasingly dependent upon and employing central security force mainly Army, BSF and CRPF in counter insurgency operations. RR and CRPF in particular have been designated as CI Force.

CRPF has been employed on multifarious tasks like maintenance of law and order, election duties, natural calamities and CI Ops. While, it has performed creditably in all spheres, conduct of CI Ops and results are far from satisfactory. The **CIAT School** has been established with the primary aim to enhance the efficiency of the Force in CI Ops. It provides quality training for CI Ops in general and NE and LWE areas in particular. Its duties include running Pre-lnduction (PI) training for Bns, CI courses for GOs, SOs and Other officers, to establish faculty to analyze and update insurgency situation in the country and counter insurgency operations and to keep close watch on insurgency related situation in the world.

CIAT was sanctioned by the MHA in 2004. Its authorized strength is 19 officers and 121 other ranks, and it functions as a nodal agency for training in CI and anti terrorist Ops.



Pre induction Training

PI training will be conducted for battalions being inducted to LWE and NE region. The battalions will be self-contained for Arms and ammunition and messing. Each individual will fire 100 rounds per weapon, one hand grenade and .25 of Rifle Grenade. Firing of 51 mm 2” Mortar will be conducted on acquisition of additional land. Battalions must cater of adequate explosive for training and destruction of blinds.

Research

CIAT is mandated to carry out study and research on counter insurgency and anti terrorist related subjects both national and international level. It will also coordinate with faculty at Internal Security Academy. Its general duties will be to-

a) Act as nodal agency to pursue doctrine and concept development in the field of CI and anti terrorist Ops.
b) Assist training Directorate and other training establishments to formulate,

refine and update tactics and Ops concept related to CI & AT Ops.

c) Carry out study and analysis of case studies.

d) Provide inputs for revision and updating of syllabus public-actions and production of training films.



Syllabus, broad outline of contents are given at Appendix-C.

METHOD OF TRAINING

The training at the academy is CI operation related and region specific with emphasis on out door exercise and firing on imaginatively designed ranges. Detailed analysis of after action report and case studies are carried out and discussed with students. The components for training include lectures, demonstrations, outdoor exercises, case studies, screening training films, CI firing, and Endurance exercises.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE

The school is presently co located with GC CRPF Silchar. Following

training aids have been created- Computer aided training package and films. Sand models two. Counter insurgency encounter ranges.

Following essential training facilities are in pipeline:- IED Room, IED lane, More Class Rooms, Lecture halls, Sand Model rooms, Auditorium, Multi purpose Gyms, Indoor stadium, Swimming pool, Combat obstacle course and Field firing Range.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

Terrorism has become a global phenomenon. Modern terrorism has no boundaries. USA, Iraq, Afghanistan, India, Chechnya, Israel are a few countries facing similar situation. The terrorist organizations are influencing policies and decision of some of the countries, particularly smaller nations which bow down to their demands. Terrorist are psychologically exploiting the minorities and using them as a tool of insurgency. India will be called upon to play greater role in combating international terrorism. A broad frame of terrorism that is like to be faced includes

1) Proxy War.
2) Economic insurgency.
3) Narco Terrorism.
4) Cyber & electronic terrorism.
5) NBC terrorism.
6) Pan Islamic terrorism.
7) Religious terrorism
8) Unified approach of militant groups.
9) Inegular warfare.
10) Terrorism W/O Borders.

Insurgency in India is changing in dimensions. The have nots and people of underdeveloped regions and gradually coming under the fold of Maoist influence. Approximately 15 States are directly affected and it may spread to neighbouring regions. The methodology of the future insurgent is likely to include more Suicide attacks and use of RPVs, Robot and lEDs, global networking, greater Sophistication in weaponry and exploit deference between Have and Have Nots.

To counter these the security forces have to rely on better tactics, improved communication and more Unified command and coordinated

operations. The states are increasingly looking towards the Centre for relief and hence the role of para military and central police organizations are increasing. These forces would require area specific training, ability to operate independently in small groups by or night. There has to be greater emphasis on IED detection and neutralization, and acquiring Jamming devices to interfere with hostile communication. And above all, there has to be a greater awareness to human rights aspects and means to win the hearts and minds of the people.



The CIAT at Dayapur has an ideal environment and terrain condition to train and focus on the aspects narrated above. While training for the present, the school will always be planning for the future, with a view to make it a nodal agency for CI training for all PMF and CPO. The infrastructure it seeks to create is based on state of art equipment, which will be able to meet the requirement of the Force for next 20 years.

Tell a man he is brave, and you help him to become so.

Thomas Carlyle

All speech is vain and empty unless It be accompanied by action.

Demosthenes

Spectacular achievement is always preceded by unspectacular preparation.

Robert Schuller

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action.

Benjamin Disraeli

CIAT SCHOOL DAYAPUR

Brig. K. S. Dalal
Principal, CIAT

"Counter Insurgency and Anti terrorist School Dayapur became operational on 23th Feburary 2005

As on now this school has been entrusted to conduct:-

CIAT Course for officers SOs and ORs - **6** weeks., Pre-induction training of units which are to be deployed in LWE and NE region- 5 weeks., Rotational training - 6 weeks, QRT (course which is first of its kind in CRPF).- 5 weeks, and Other Training as on required basis.

The school conducted training for 220 personnel of Bihar Police where individuals besides the professional angle also benefitted by shedding 15-20 Kgs. of extra weight around their waist line.

Today the school apart from grenade and firing range possesses unique jungle lane shooting range which gives a feel of real combat like situation resulting in shapening of shooting skills. School also gives exposure to trainees in firing from moving vehicle, night firing,side ways moving target, pop up target, peeping hostile and number of other improvised and imaginative firing practices , A battle obstacle course (BOAC) merging with the nature is unique feature of endurance training. Apart from BOAC,

corss country races are indispensable part of endurance training."

FIGHT AGAINST NAXALISM - EXPERIENCES OF 33 Bn...

Jagrup Singh
Commandant-83 Bn.

Our unit (83 Bn) has been fighting the left wing extremists from May, 2003. This is now our fourth year in Warangal, Guntur, Prakasham and Mahaboob Nagar Districts of Andhra Pradesh which are declared "Guerilla Zones" of the Naxalites. As CRPF men, we have specialized training to tackle problems like left wing extremism, J&K terrorism, or different and complicated insurgencies of Tripura, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland. So when our Unit arrived from Tripura, it quickly oriented itself and very soon it came upto the expectations of the operational authorities of the state.

Till date the unit has conducted 62 successful operations (achievements) in which 29 Extremists were killed and 69 were arrested. The recoveries of Arms/ Amns/Explosives are very huge to find space here. The achievements have to be measured keeping in view the peace talks between the Govt. of AP and naxalites. Full fledged operations against the Naxalites started only after January, 17th, 2005 when the talks broke down. The naxals had used the period of ceasefire to regroup, re-arm, train and consolidate in new/existing areas.

The deployment of the Unit is at platoon level in Police Stations and about half the platoon is required for camp security. Apart from CRPF, AP Grey Hounds and Special Police operate independently with lot of patronage from local administration and our achievements thereby add more feathers in the cap.

Left wing extremist problem is a socio-economic problem and the solution has to be based on social development and developing confidence and trust. But whenever the extremists resort to illegal and extra-constitutional actions and when the symbols of established power and authority are challenged, our unit immediately resorts to both offensive and

defensive actions in a measured way. Still we take pride in the fact that no complaints of any violation of rights or rules by 83 Bn, CRPF has come to light in the last 3 years.



I wish to highlight two remarkable incidents of offensive and defensive action by the 83 Bn.

On 14th March, 2004, one section of D/83 along with SHO, Bhupalpally Police Station, Warangal left for raid and search operation in Kasimpally area which borders Karimnagar. On noticing the forces, the naxalites who were in a house, opened heavy fire on our men and tried to escape. A woman naxalite took position in a narrow passage (Gali) between two houses and fired on the party with her automatic US Carbine. Head Constable P.S.Rajendran located the lady naxalite and moved towards her. She immediately fired upon him, but without caring for his life and safety, he advanced towards her making use of the ground features. Sensing that it would not be possible to overpower and arrest her, he opened burst fire with his Insas Rifle hitting her down. Then he crawled to her while she was still firing even after injury and snatched away the rifle.

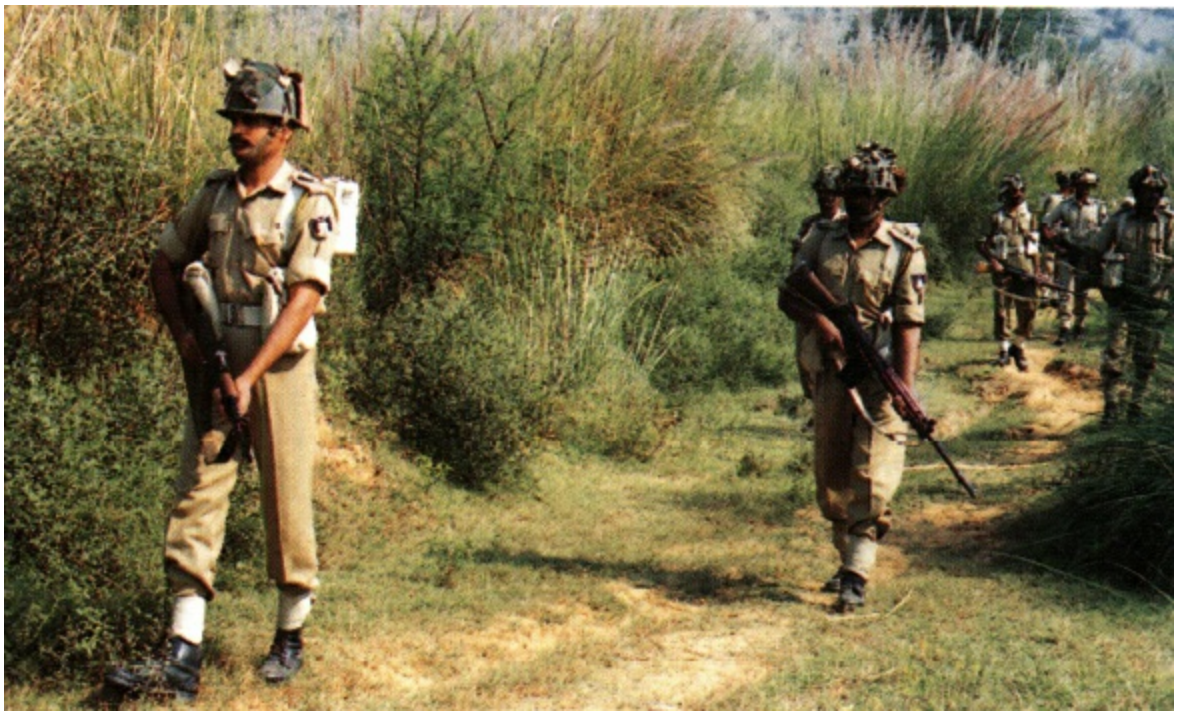
The other men were searching for the other naxalite and located him while he was fleeing. Constables S.Babu and T.Thirupathi chased him even though the naxalite was firing towards them. He too was shot dead and one .303 rifle was recovered from him. Both naxalites carried a reward of Rs.2

lakh on their head. For the gallant and daring act, HC/GD P.S.Rajendran and CT/GD S.Babu were awarded Police Medal for Gallantry in 2005. A good quality of arms, ammunitions and literature were recovered from their hideout.

In another incident, on 3rd of June in 2005, around 400 Maoists launched a major offensive, attacking 2 police stations of Mannanoor and Amarabad of District Mahaboob Nagar where 1 platoon each of D/83 were deployed. All routes for reinforcement were blocked and ambushed by naxalites before the attack. They fired over a dozen rocket launchers on the police stations and started firing from rifles also. The CRPF Sub Inspector Chandra Bhallabh immediately worked out a contingency plan and retaliated. The firing continued for over two hours and seeing that CRPF post cannot be run over, the terrorists escaped from the spot. 3 naxalites were injured and were dragged away to the forest areas. A huge quantity of explosives and ammunitions were recovered from the area on search and the men of both platoons were handsomely rewarded by the Home Minister of AP, DGP of AP and SP of the District.

Our Unit's actions have never led to a protest by the villagers or caused bandhs or adverse comments by the media. The correct and measured use of force instills confidence in the local public regarding the capabilities of the state and its forces. The communist propaganda is that "the state will wither away when a huge uprising of 'people' takes place". Every action by naxalites is always projected by them as a war between the state and the people and not between the state and the naxalites. This is a war for public sympathy and has to be challenged at every point.

However, along with mighty show of force, the administration should recognize the extreme backwardness of the region and work earnestly for the development of our villages. The futility of violence and the fact from history that violent agitations have never succeeded is required to be our main message. The "Salwa Judum" abhiyan is a good beginning in that aspect and the tremendous response by the local public should be an eye-opener for everyone.



CRPF personnel on search operation in forest area

A look of the naxalite party cell in a village shows it has 6 committees - Raksha (Military Squad), Vikas, Nyaya, Cultural, Viday and Forest protection committee. A careful study of the cell shows how deep rooted is their connection land and therefore the solution also lies through land reforms.

The naxalites are exploiters of the tribals and landless poor. These poor people, who mostly live in forests, jungles and mining areas and come under the protected areas under the Forest conservation act, 1980. There are restrictions on building houses and also harvesting and trading of forest produces. Through necessary amendments in FCA and positive and quick response by the Government in land reforms, the main issue of exploitation of poor can be removed and the naxalites will have no major cause at hand.

The problems in the villages start and end with water, roads, schools, hospitals, electricity and recreation and market/godown facilities. That is the reason why civic action programmes by CRPF has been a huge success with the masses. Through identifying the small problems of the villagers and with the help of their participation and available funds, our CAP has been able to show to the villagers that we care for them and we are interested in their welfare. Similarly, the governments may consider and equip some selected reputed officers with sufficient funds and executive powers to solve

problems/sanction projects etc, thereby making the villagers with no major irritants and remove the breeding ground of the naxalites.

In the end I would like to stress that CRPF and state police forces must ensure proper behaviour while dealing with the public. A determined effort has to be made for development of the Indian villages. Let the atmosphere of mistrust, terror and violence be replaced with a formula of social development. That will be the highest regard that we can pay to the meaningful words in the preamble of the Constitution-Socialism, Equality and Democracy.

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM : A NAVIGATIONAL TOOL

Shri N.K.Singh,
Dy.Comdt, ISA



INTRODUCTION

Where am I? Where am I going? Where have I been? If you feel lost then Global Positioning System technology can shine some light on your location.

Global Positioning System technology has made an impact on navigation and positioning needs. With the use of satellites and ground stations, the ability to track aircrafts, cars, cell phones, boats, and even individuals has

become a reality. GPS technology comes in many forms for various needs and industries. With miniaturized GPS units and fewer integrated circuits this makes GPS technology economical and accessible almost to everyone. GPS technology is a navigational system that has changed the way we work and play. The Global Positioning System, usually called GPS (the US military refers to it as NAVSTAR GPS - Navigation Signal Timing and Ranging Global Positioning System), is a satellite navigation system used for determining one's precise location and providing a highly accurate time reference almost anywhere on Earth or in Earth orbit. It uses an intermediate circular orbit (ICO) satellite constellation of at least 24 satellites. The GPS system was designed by and is controlled by the United States Department of Defense and can be used by anyone, free of charge. The GPS system is divided into three segments: space, control, and user. The space segment comprises the GPS satellite constellation. The control segment comprises ground stations around the world that are responsible for monitoring the flight paths of the GPS satellites, synchronizing the satellites' onboard atomic clocks, and uploading date for transmission by the satellites. The user segment consists of GPS receivers used for both military and civilian applications. A GPS receiver decodes time signal transmissions from multiple satellites and calculates its position by trilateration. Global Positioning System, a navigation system using about 24 satellites in 12 hour orbits, distributed evenly around Earth. These satellites continually broadcast their positions and a small instrument, receiving signals of 3 or more such satellites, can calculate its position within about 10 meters.

The cost of maintaining the system is approximately US$400 million per year, including the replacement of aging satellites. The first of 24 satellites that form the current GPS constellation was placed into orbit on February 14, 1989. The 50th GPS satellite since the beginning in 1978 was launched on March 21, 2004.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Global Positioning System, formally known as the Navstar Global Positioning System, was initiated in 1973 to reduce the proliferation of navigation aids. GPS is operated and maintained by the United States Department of Defence. By creating a system that overcame the limitations of many existing navigation system, GPS became attractive to a broad

spectrum of users. GPS has been successful in classical navigation applications, and because its capabilities are accessible using small, inexpensive equipment, GPS has also been used in many new applications.

THE COMPONENTS OF GPS

Global Positioning System, comprises three segments: the space, control, and user segments. The space segment includes the satellites and the Delta rockets that launch the satellites from Capbe Canaveral, in Florida. GPS satellites fly in circular orbits at an altitude of 20,100 km (12500 miles) and with a period of 12 hours. The orbits are tilted to the earth's equator by 55 degrees to ensure coverage of Polar Regions. Powered by solar cells, the satellites continuously orient themselves to point their solar panels toward the sun and their antennas toward the earth. Each satellite contains four atomic clocks.

The control segment includes the master control station at Falcon Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and monitor stations at Falcon Air Force Base on Hawaii, Ascension Island in the Atlantic Ocean, Diego Garcia Atoll in the Indian Ocean, and Kwajalein Island in the South Pacific Ocean. These stations monitor the GPS satellites. The control set uses measurements collected by the monitor stations to predict the behaviour of each satellite's orbit and clock. The prediction date is uplinked or transmitted, to the satellites for transmission to the users. The control segment also ensures that the GPS satellite orbits and clocks remain within acceptable limits.

The user segment includes the equipment of the military personnel and civilians who receive GPS signals. Military GPS user equipment has been integrated into fighters, bombers, tankers, helicopters, ships, submarines, tanks, jeeps, and soldiers' equipment. In addition to basic navigation activities, military applications of GPS include target designation, close air support, "smart" weapons, and rendezvous.

With more than 500,000 GPS receivers, the civilian community has its own large and diverse user segment. Surveyors use GPS to save time over standard survey methods. GPS is used by aircraft and ships for enroute navigation and for airport or harbour approaches. GPS tracking systems are used to route and monitor delivery vans and emergency vehicles. In a method called precision farming, GPS is used to monitor and control the

application of agricultural fertilizer and pesticides. GPS is available as an in-car navigation aid and is used by hikers and hunters. GPS is also used on the Space Shuttle because the GPS user does not need to communicate with the satellite and GPS can serve an unlimited number of users.

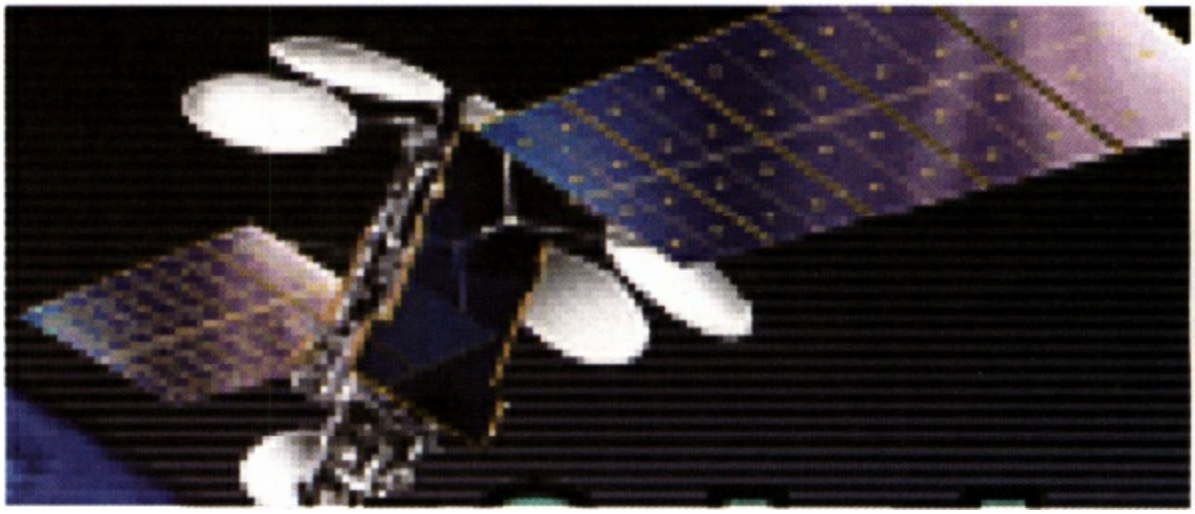
HOW GPS WORKS?

Global Positioning System determines location by computing the difference between the time that a signal is sent and the time it is received. GPS satellites carry atomic clocks that provide extremely accurate time. The time information is placed in the codes broadcast by the satellite so that a receiver can continuously determine the time, the signal has broadcasted. The signal contains data that a receiver uses to compute the locations of the satellites and to make other adjustments needed for accurate positioning. The receiver uses the time difference between the time of signal reception and the broadcast time to compute the distance, or range, from the receiver to the satellite. The receiver must account for propagation delays, or decreases in the signal's speed caused by the ionosphere and the troposphere. With information about the ranges to three satellites and the location of the satellite when the signal was sent, the receiver can compute its own three-dimensional position.

An atomic clock synchronized to Global Positioning System is required in order to compute ranges from these three signals. However, by taking a measurement from a fourth satellite, the receiver avoids the need for an atomic clock. Thus, the receiver uses four satellites to compute latitude, longitude, altitude, and time.

The receiver does not need a precise clock, but does need to have clock with good short-term stability and received signals from four satellites in order to find its own latitude, longitude, elevation, and the precise time. The receiver computes the distance to each of the our satellites by the difference between local time and the time the satellite signals were sent (this distance is called a pseudo-range). It then decodes the satellites' locations from their radio signals and an internal database. The receiver should now be located at the intersection of four spheres, one around each satellite, with a radius equal to the time delay between the satellite and the receiver multiplied by the speed of the radio signals. The receiver does not have a very precise clock and thus cannot know the time delays. However, it can measure with

high precision the differences between the times when the various messages were received. This yields 3 hyperboloids of revolution of two sheets, whose intersection point gives the precise location of the receiver. This is why at least four satellites are needed, fewer than 3 satellites yield 2 hyperboloids, whose intersection is a curve; it's impossible to know where the receiver is located along the curve without supplemental information, such as elevation. If elevation information is already known, only signals from three satellites are needed (the point is then defined as the intersection of two hyperboloids and an ellipsoid representing the Earth at this altitude).



GPS CAPABILITIES

Global Positioning System is available in two basic forms: the standard positioning service (SPS) and the precise positioning service (PPS). Standard Positioning Service provides a horizontal position that is accurate to about 100 m (about 330 ft) and Precise Positioning Service is accurate to about 20 m 9 about 70 ft). For authorized users – normally the United States military and its allies – PPS also provides great resistance to jamming and immunity to deceptive signals.

Enhanced techniques such as differential GPS (DGPS) and the use of a carrier frequency processing have been developed for GPS. DGPS employs fixed stations on the earth as well as satellites and provides a horizontal position accurate to about 3 m (about 10 ft). Surveyors pioneered the use of a carrier frequency processing to compute positions to within about 1 cm (about 0.4 in). SPS, DGPS, and carrier techniques are accessible to all users.

The availability of GPS is currently limited by the number and integrity

of the satellites in orbit. Outrages due to failed satellites still occur and affect many users simultaneously. Failures can be detected immediately and users can be notified within seconds or minutes depending on the user's specific situation. Most repairs are accomplished within one hour. As GPS becomes integrated into critical operations such as traffic control in the national airspace system, techniques for monitoring the integrity of GPS on-board and for rapid notification of failures are being developed and implemented.

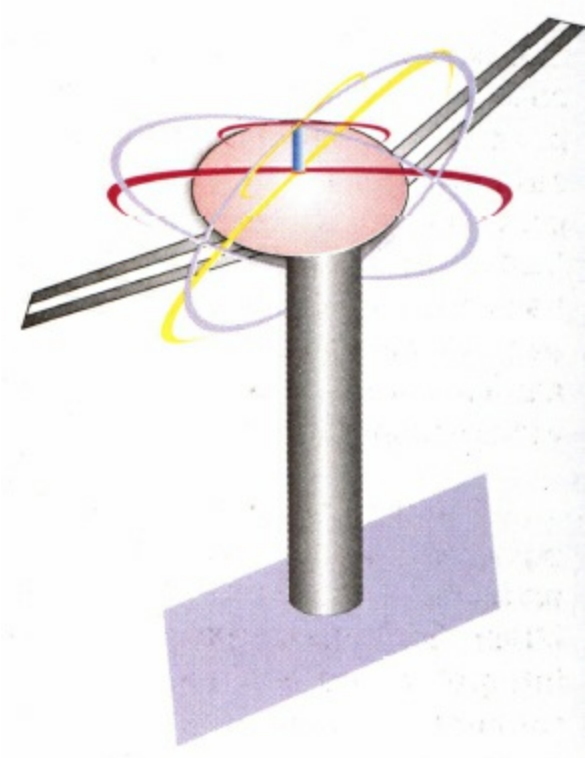
THE FUTURE OF GPS

As on date, 24 GPS satellites were in operation. Replenishment satellites are ready for launch, and contracts have been awarded to provide satellites into the current century. GPS applications continue to grow in land, sea, air, and space navigation. The ability to enhance safety and to decrease fuel consumption will make GPS an important component of travel in the international airspace system. Airplanes will use GPS for landing at fogbound airports. Automobiles will use GPS as part of intelligent transportation systems. Emerging technologies will enable GPS to determine not only the position of a vehicle but also its altitude.

GPS TECHNOLOGY BENEFITS

Depending on your needs and the GPS technology, you can hope to gain several benefits from using GPS technology in your environment. Some of the benefits are:

- Offers precise location data for any point on the planet, in any weather.
- Helps you find out where you are and how to get where you are going on land or sea.
- Surveys and maps precisely saving time and money with higher accuracy.
- Currently being used in several different types of industries.
- Reduced costs has made GPS technology more affordable for everyone.
- The ability to tract an object down to its precise location.



These are just few benefits that you may achieve by using GPS technology. Since there are several GPS units and devices available, it is always a good ideal to make sure you've determined your GPS needs before your choose your GPS solution.

Transit Camp Ajmer Gate near New Delhi Railway Station has been inaugurated and functional. All personnel coming to Delhi for temporary duty must avail this facility

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS - A NEW ERA UNFOLDS

Rozy Agarwal
Dy. Financial Advisor

Onset of April marks the beginning of new financial year for Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. It is also the time when units and formations, after having gone through March frenzy of clearing last minute

bills, find themselves starved of funds. The demands for budgetary allocations start doing the rounds, especially for meeting out emergency/obligatory payments. All eyes at this time of the year are pinned upon passing of Vote of Account, which partially provides authority to incur expenditure, especially under obligatory heads such as salaries etc. Normally, the Vote of Account, passed by the Parliament around end March/early April authorizes various Government departments to incur expenditure to the extent of $1/6^{th}$ of the Budget Estimates of the year. The funds, however, authorized under vote of account are merely sufficient to meet obligatory expenditure. Procurement of stores , equipment and other important expenditure is postponed till allocation of full budgetary demands.

The budget proposals containing demands for grants of various Ministries / Departments are taken up for discussion in the Parliament and the Budget Estimates of various Ministries/Departments are approved with or without cuts by the month of May. Thereafter, allocations are made by Ministries/Departments to their field formations, resulting in delays for units at field level getting their full budgetary allocations, which are to be spent in the remaining months of the year. The field formations often find constraints in planning their expenditure through out the year due to allocations reaching them towards later part of the year. The same results in rush of expenditure towards the end of financial year leading to financial indiscipline and unwarranted expenditure.

For the financial year 2006-07, Parliament approved the Budget proposals as a whole during the recently concluded Budget session. The approvals have been communicated before the end of March i.e. even before the close of the previous financial year. This in real terms means that the budgetary estimates of the Ministries / Departments have been approved in March 2006 itself for the full financial year and, accordingly, full allocations can be made to field formations at the very start of the current financial year.

As a sequel to the Budget approvals received from the Ministry, the budgetary allocations for all the Sectors of CRPF have been communicated by the third week of April for utilization/sub allocation of funds at Sector/Bn. Levels. Availability of funds for the whole year at the very start of the financial year will enable the Formation Commanders to plan out

their requirements and spread the utilization of funds over the year. Besides it will avoid rush of expenditure towards the end of the year, which often results in wasteful and un-called for expenditure.

Sector / Battalion formations must take advantage of this new development and prioritize their requirements for the whole year. As against the practice in the past years when the funds would be available only around Revised Estimates stage and at a time where pace of expenditure is in-significant, this year with full budgetary funds parked with Sectors/formations, mid term review at the RE stage should genuinely reflect savings or additional requirement of funds, as the same would be linked to actual utilization of funds in the first half of the year. In case the Sectors / Formations are able to utilize their resources in a phased manner, any shortcomings / additional requirements can be projected at the time of revised estimates, which are rendered in November.

In another significant measure to bring about financial discipline, the Department of Expenditure has desired that 67% of the budgetary grants should be expended by 31st December. Only 33% of the expenditure can be booked in the last quarter ending March every year. This would necessitate that pace of expenditure has to be kept even throughout the year and would preclude any over indulgence on the part of government offices either during the course of the year or towards the end of financial year. The availability of budgetary resources at the very start of the year will greatly facilitate the formations to incur expenditure proportionately avoiding over or under bookings during the course of the financial year. The restriction on spending only 33% of the budgetary grants in the last quarter will seek to avoid rushing in with expenditure only to utilize the available allocations.

As brought out above and by the time this appears in print, budgetary allocations for the whole year would have reached the Sector headquarters. Battalions and other formations must get into their act and obtain their budgetary allocations from their respective Budget Controlling Authorities to enable them to plan out their expenditure, initiate procurement process /codal formalities timely and incur expenditure judiciously and in a phased manner. The Sector / formation Headquarters may also render their monthly expenditure statements to their respective Budget Controlling Authorities timely, which serves as an MIS tool to monitor the pace of expenditure and to make corrections wherever required.

To sum up, as the budget approvals for the current financial year 2006-07 wing their way down to units/formations, the Budget Controlling Authorities i.e., Sector Headquarters / respective wings of Directorate must ensure that the end users get their budgetary allocations at the earliest and the expenditure proposals get underway, earnestly. It would also be incumbent upon the Budget Controlling Authorities to ensure that the expenditure graph remains steady throughout the year and in line with the guidelines for proportionate expenditure in each quarter. After all, availability of funds timely and their utilization in a planned manner spread evenly throughout the year is a sure step towards financial discipline and Management by objectives.

Food for thought

You can't achieve anything without getting in someone's way.

Abba Eban

Bureaucracy is the death of all sound work.

Albert Einstein

Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power.

Abraham Lincoln

I love deadlines. I especially like the whooshing sound they make as they go flying by.

Douglas Adams

There is nothing so useless as doing efficiently that which should not be done at all.

Peter Drucker

You have enemies? Good. That means you've stood up for something, sometime in your life.

Winston Churchill

The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.

Mahatma Gandhi

I've got a firm policy on gun control. If there's a gun around, I want to be

the one controlling it.

Clint Eastwood

Never pray for justice, because you might get some.

Margaret Atwood

The first method for estimating the intelligence of a ruler is to look at the men he has around him.

Niccolo Machiavelli

To marry is to halve your rights and double your duties.

Arthur Schopenhauer

A patriot must always be ready to defend his country against his government.

Edward Abbey

In politics if you want anything said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman.

Margaret Thatcher

A good wife always forgives her husband when she's wrong.

Milton Berle

CRPF Samachar is a forum for all serving and retired CRPF Officers and jawans to express their views. We would like you to grab this opportunity to place on record your experiences and ideas. The Editorial board wishes to reissue the guidelines that have been framed to give the magazine a professional and aesthetic output.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1) The matter should be relevant, lucid and informative, factually correct and related to the lives of CRPF personnel.
2) Articles should not exceed 2000 words.
3) Matter should be typed out in double space and a soft copy in the form of CD or floppy may also be sent wherever possible.
4) The article should accompany relevant photographs wherever applicable and preferably in digital form.
5) In many cases write ups/reports/ photographs of functions/ occasions are

received very late and due to delay loses its news value. Hence same should be sent immediately after programme.

6) For special issues, specific sector or particular offices are requested to contribute, as they are related to the subject. These offices should adhere to the timeframe given in request.

Writers/contributors are paid remuneration/honorarium for good articles/poetry etc. All heads of office should give wide publicity to this effect and personnel be encouraged to contribute in maximum number.

Editorial Board

Humour

INTEGRITY / WHAT'S THAT?

Abhishek Dayal

"In a year filled with political wrangling, natural disasters and pop culture curiosities, people turned to (online) Merriam-Webstar Dictionary to help define it all. 'Filibuster', 'Refugee', 'Tsunami' were among the 10 most frequently looked up words among the 7 million users of the site. But topping the list is the word-'lntegrity'. About 2,00,000 people sought its definition online."

-Tol, December 12,2005

"Integrity! What's that?" People are totally zapped. Is it an old word making a revival as they sometimes do, coming back into fashion, as it were. It has a whiff of the old 'black-and-white', grainy times, smelling of old, dusty books taken out of rusty cupboards on summer afternoons to kill time. It has a romantic aura of outdated dreamy, mildly pleasant fantasy. It even reeks of being philosophical- lending itself to be discussed in a general, non-concrete sort of way. A whole summer afternoon or a winter evening can be woven around it, sitting with friends or elderly relations. One can get a lot of fun throwing up provocative statements at the old uncles, saying that, in fact, integrity had never existed, and that it was always a hoax created by the elders.

No, seriously, what does it mean? Too much, if you ask me. The word seems be too loaded to survive in a 'byte-a-minute', '30-second-ads' world.

Oxford dictionary creates a mystery around the world with following definition of integrity-'*moral excellence, honesty, wholeness, soundness*'. Honesty, ok. Maybe even moral-excellence. But Wholeness! Soundness!! No wonder the word (and the concept) has gone into disuse.

But *integrity* likes to be in auto-biographies as in "I never compromised with my integrity in my long years in....", or even in commissioned biographies, as in "He was a man of integrity, uncompromising with his principles, etc". The problem is, autobiographies are so seldom read that very few people seem to know about the word.

How come this sudden interest in integrity, in an age of zooming sensex and 'round-the-year-sale'. Is it only fashion, as in "khadi bikinis at India-international fashion world 2005"? Or is it a reactionary right-wing backlash? Out to attack our modern way of life and check our freedom to do whatever we want to.

I do not give much credence to conspiracy theories. No one is driving 2 lakh people to the net to find out the meaning of integrity. I much rather think it is more of a nostalgia for times when we used to know what we meant when we said something. Some of our youngsters, who have just got old enough to question the certainties of life want to find out what they mean when they say "Ma, I will do what I want, it is a matter of my intellectual integrity".

What this search by this generation will yield is anybody's guess. But I do hope they find the meaning of the word 'integrity', and can also find some use for it.

Humour in Uniform

Undercover Agent

A tourist asks a man in uniform, "Are you a policeman?" "No, I am an undercover detective." "So why are you in uniform?" "Today is my day off."

CRPF Jawan in Heaven

St Peter is standing at heaven's gate when a man walks up. "Welcome to heaven my son. What did you do with your life?" "I was a policeman," he responded. "What kind of policeman?" St Peter asked.

”I was a patrol officer. I kept dangerous criminals out of the city.” ”Wonderful my son, welcome to heaven. Pass through the gates.” A few moments later a second man walks up.

”Welcome to heaven my son. What did you do with your life?” ”I was a policeman,” he responded. ”What kind of policeman?” St Peter asked.

”I was a traffic officer. I kept the roads and highways safe for travelers.” ”Well done. Pass through the gates into paradise.” A few moments later a third man walks up.

”Welcome to heaven my son. What did you do with your life?” ”I was a policeman,” he responded. ”What kind of policeman?” St Peter asked.

”I was a CRPF Policeman, Sir.” ”Excellent my son, I’ve to go to the toilet, watch the gate will you?”

AVIAN INFLUENZA (“BIRD FLU”) - FACT SHEET

Dr. Sanju Singh, MD (Physician),
MHA (AIIMS) MO, 2nd Bn, CRPF

Avian influenza is an infectious disease of birds caused by type “A” Strains of the influenza virus. The disease occurs worldwide and has caused much alarm in recent months. While all birds are thought to be susceptible to infection with avian influenza viruses, many wild bird species carry these viruses with no apparent signs of harm.

Other bird species, including domestic poultry, develop disease when infected with avian influenza viruses. In poultry, the viruses cause two distinctly different forms of disease – one common and mild, the other rare and highly lethal. In the mild form, signs of illness may be expressed only as ruffled feathers, reduced egg production, or mild effects on the respiratory system. Outbreaks can be so mild they escape detection unless regular testing for viruses is in place.

In contrast, the second and far less common highly pathogenic form is difficult to miss. First identified in Italy in 1878, highly pathogenic avian

influenza is characterized by sudden onset of severe disease, rapid contagion, and a mortality rate that can approach 100% within 48 hours. In this form of the disease, the virus not only affects the respiratory tract, as in the mild form, but also invades multiple organs and tissues. The resulting massive internal hemorrhaging has has earned it the lay name of “chicken Ebola”.

Apart from being highly contagious among poultry, avian influenza viruses are readily transmitted from farm to farm by the movement of live birds, people (especially when shoes and other clothing are contaminated), and contaminated vehicles, equipment, feed and cages. Highly pathogenic viruses can survive for long periods in the environment, especially when temperatures are low. For example, the highly pathogenic H5N1 virus can survive in bird faeces for at least 35 days at low temperature. At a much higher temperatures, H5N1 viruses have been shown to survive, in faecal samples, for six days.

What is avian influenza?

Avian influenza, or “bird flu”, is a contagious disease of animals caused by viruses that normally infect only birds and, less commonly, pigs. Avian influenza viruses are highly species-specific, but have, on rare occasions, crossed the species barrier to infect humans.

In domestic poultry, infection with avian influenza viruses causes two main forms of disease, distinguished by low and high extremes of virulence. The so-called “low pathogenic” form commonly causes only mild symptoms (ruffled feathers, a drop in egg production) and may easily go undetected. The highly pathogenic form is far more dramatic. It spreads very rapidly through poultry flocks, causes disease affecting multiple internal organs, and has a mortality that can approach 100%, often within 48 hours.

Do migratory birds spread highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses?

The role of migratory birds in the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza is not fully understood. Wild waterfowl are considered the natural reservoir of all influenza A viruses. They have probably carried influenza viruses, with no apparent harm, for centuries. They are known to carry viruses of the H5 and H7 subtypes, but usually in the low pathogenic form.

Considerable circumstantial evidence suggests that migratory birds can introduce low pathogenic H5 and H7 viruses to poultry flocks, which then mutate to the highly pathogenic form.

In the past, highly pathogenic viruses have been isolated from migratory birds on very rare occasions involving a few birds, usually found dead within the flight range of a poultry outbreak. This finding long suggested that wild waterfowl are not agents for the onward transmission of these viruses.

How do people become infected?

Direct contact with infected poultry, or surfaces and objects contaminated by their faeces, is presently considered the main route of human infection. To date, most human cases have occurred in rural and semi-urban areas where many households keep small poultry flocks, which often roam freely, sometimes entering homes or sharing outdoor areas where children play. As infected birds shed large quantities of virus in their faeces, opportunities for exposure to infected droppings or to environments contaminated by the virus are abundant under such conditions. Moreover, because many households in Asia depend on poultry for income and food, many families sell or slaughter and consume birds when signs of illness appear in a flock, and this practice has proved difficult to change. Exposure is considered most likely during slaughter, defeathering, butchering, and preparation of poultry for cooking.

Is it safe to eat poultry and poultry products?

Yes, though certain precautions should be followed in countries currently experiencing outbreaks. In areas free of the disease, poultry and poultry products can be prepared and consumed as usual following good hygienic practices and proper cooking, with no fear of acquiring infection with the H5N1 virus.

In areas experiencing outbreaks, poultry and poultry products can also be safely consumed provided these items are properly cooked and properly handled during food preparation. The H5N1 virus is sensitive to heat. Normal temperatures used for cooking (70oC in all parts of the food) will kill the virus. Consumers need to be sure that all parts of the poultry are fully cooked (no “pink” parts) and that eggs, too, are properly cooked (no “runny” yolks).

Consumers should also be aware of the risk of cross-contamination.

Juices from raw poultry and poultry products should never be allowed, during food preparation, to touch or mix with items eaten raw. When handling raw poultry or raw poultry products, persons involved in food preparation should wash their hands thoroughly and clean and disinfect surfaces in contact with the poultry products Soap and hot water are sufficient for this purpose.

In areas experiencing outbreaks in poultry, raw eggs should not be used in foods that will not be further heat-treated as, for example by cooking or baking.

Avian influenza is not transmitted through cooked food. To date, no evidence indicates that anyone has become infected following the consumption of properly cooked poultry or poultry products, even when these foods were contaminated with the H5N1 virus.

What is the status of vaccine development and production?

Vaccines effective against a pandemic virus are not yet available. Vaccines are produced each year for seasonal influenza but will not protect against pandemic influenza. Although a vaccine against the H5N1 virus is under development in several countries, no vaccine is ready for commercial production and no vaccines are expected to be widely available until several months after the start of a pandemic.

What drugs are available for treatment?

Two drugs (in the neuraminidase inhibitors class), oseltamivir (commercially known as Tamiflu) and zanamirvir (Relenza) can reduce the severity and duration of illness caused by seasonal influenza. The efficacy of the neuraminidase inhibitors depends, among others, on their early administration (within 48 hours after symptom onset). For cases of human infection with H5N1, the drugs may improve prospects of survival, if administered early, but clinical data are limited.

So far, most fatal pneumonia seen in cases of H5N1 infection has resulted from the effects of the virus, and cannot be treated with antibiotics. Nonetheless, since influenza is often complicated by secondary bacterial infection of the lungs, antibiotics could be life saving in the case of late-onset pneumonia. WHO regards it as prudent for countries to ensure adequate supplies of antibiotics in advance.

What strategic actions are recommended by WHO?

In August 2005, WHO sent all countries a document outlining recommended strategic actions for responding to the avain influenza pandemic threat. Recommended actions aim to strengthen national preparedness, reduce opportunities for a pandemic virus to emerge, improve the early warning system, delay initial international spread, and accelerate vaccine development.

Health officials who are alerted to a location where poultry (chicken, ducks and other farmed birds) have been found to be dying of bird flu or avian influenza (H5N1 virus) will need to take immediate steps to ensure that the disease does not spread. With a good plan, one that includes effective communication measures, the spread of bird flu can be successfully arrested.

THE ANATOMY OF A COMPLETE ROUND OF SAA

(K.K. Pandey)
Dy Commandant
CWS- II, CRPF, Talegaon, Pune

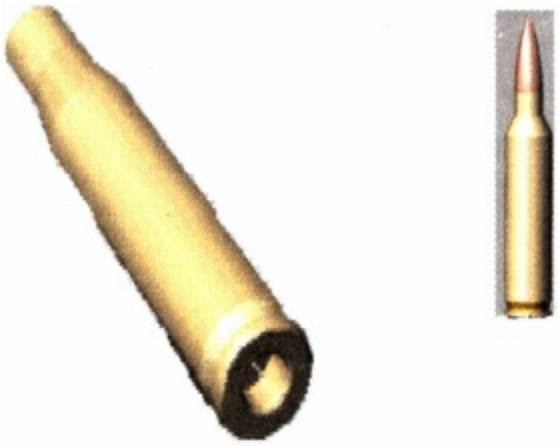
Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) is normally defined as ammunition for weapons such as pistols, rifles and Machineguns below 20mm in caliber.

The complete round of SAA is referred to as “Cartridge”. It consists of cartridge case, bullet, firing system, cap, propellant charge and where it is used, the wad. In certain types no bullet is required.

Cartridge SA Ball 5.56 mm INSAS

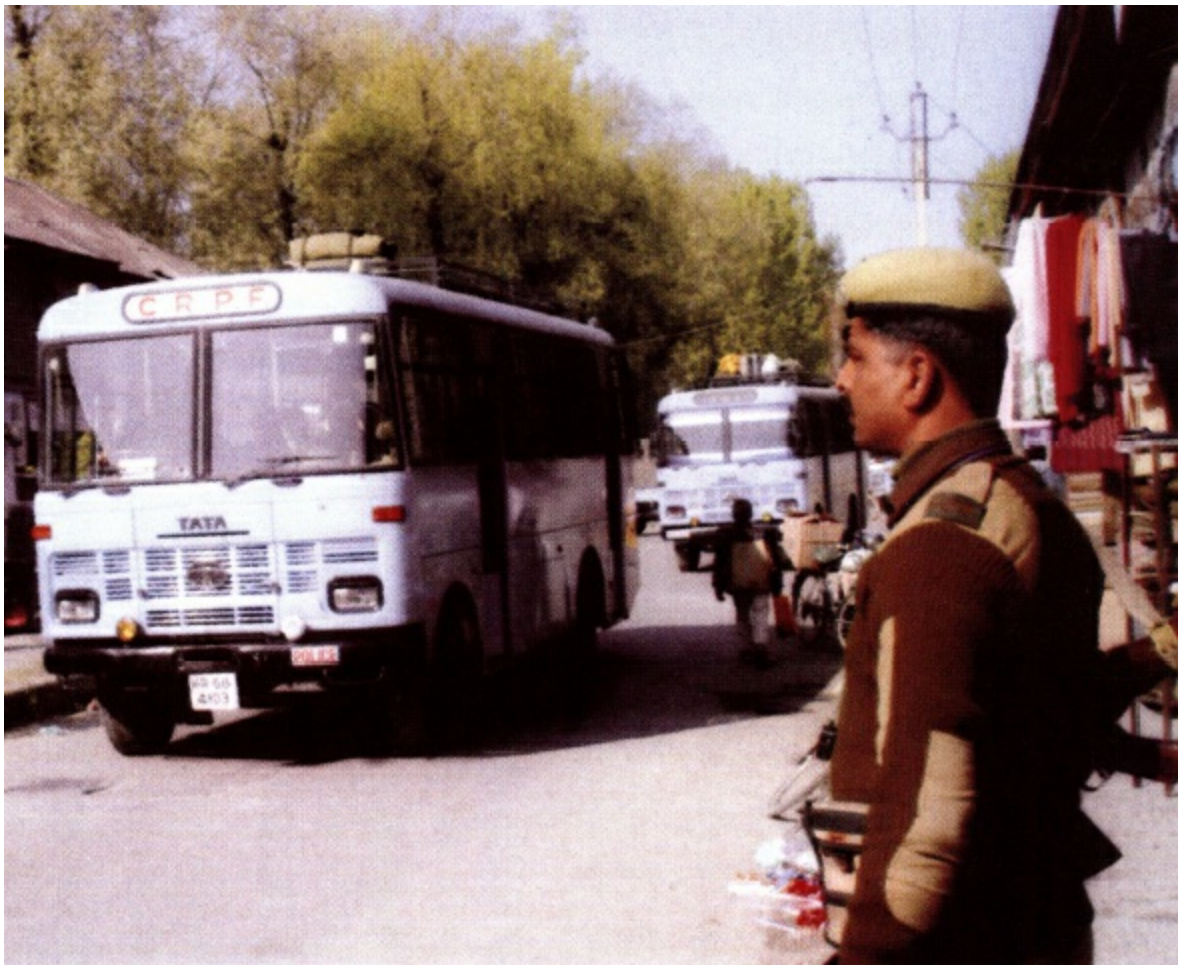
CARTRIDGE CASE

A cartridge case provides rearward obturation contains the propellant charge, houses the ignition/ firing system and secures the bullet. It must be sufficiently elastic to expand to provide obturation and then contract almost to its original size to enable it to be extracted from the chamber. It must be capable of resisting corrosion during long-term storage and be strong enough to withstand transportation and handling in unfavorable conditions.



Brass is the material, which is most commonly used in the manufacture of cartridge cases, in the proportions 70% copper to 30% zine. It provides for most purposes the ideal combination of strength, hardness, elasticity and resistance to corrosion. Although the use of brass is almost universal for the manufacture of high-pressure ammunition, other materials are used and of these the most common variant is steel. Steel cases must be lacquered, or plated with copper or nickel, to prevent corrosion. Aluminum and anodised aluminum cartridge cases have been used with limited success: there is a tendency for aluminum cases to split under pressure, particularly in worn guns. Plastic is used increasingly for low-pressure ammunition such as blank rounds, short-range training ammunition and shotgun cartridges.

The base of the case may be rimmed, rimless, semi rimless. The rim is for positioning and extraction. In the case of rimless an extractor groove is provided and positioning is done by the shoulder of the base. The rimless type is more convenient for use in automatic weapons, as the absence of rim precludes the possibility of rounds becoming interlocked. Semi rimless is intended to provide the good positioning qualities of the rimmed case without the disadvantages of a prominent rim. This type is extensively used in Japanese rifle and Machine gun ammunition. In the case of belted ammunition, the round is positioned by means of a belt and there is an extractor groove.



BULLET: -

The modern bullet consists in general of a core and an envelope. A cannelure is cut in the envelope to provide a recess into which the mouth of the cartridge case is crimped. The body of the bullet is cylindrical. The nose may be round as in the case of pistol and revolver ammunition or ogival (Curved taper) as in all service rifle and machine gun bullets. The base may be ‘square’ i.e. cylindrical or boat tailed i.e. streamlined.

CORE: -

The core depends on the nature of bullet but it must fulfill the following requirements.

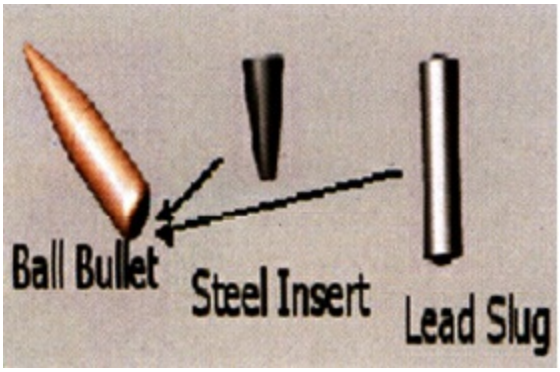
a) Must be of high density in order to give mare momentum for long range firing.

b) Must be hard enough to facilitate penetration.

c) Must be sufficiently malleable to assist the envelope to engage the rifling in the barrel.

For core of different types of bullets the follows materials are under:-

a) Ball - Lead (98%) + antimony (02%).
b) A. P. - Hardened steel
c) Tracer - lead core tip in forward end.
d) Incendiary - No core.



ENVELOPE : -

The envelope must be tough enough to engage the rifling without cracking or stripping and yet not hard enough to cause fouling. The material used are:-

a) Cupro- Nicked (80% cu and 20% Ni)
b) Gilding metal (85% to 90% cu and 15 to 10% ZN)
c) Mild steel coated with either cupro-nickel or gilding metal.

FIRING SYSTEM

In service cases, a cap chamber is usually formed in the base and connected by two fire holes to the interior of the case. In the centre of the cap chamber an anvil is formed integral with the case on which the cap composition is crushed by the blow of the striker. In American and many other foreign types of SAA, the anvil is a separate component and is introduced into the cap chamber with the cap. In this case one central fire hole only is used.

A third method is the ‘rim fire’ in which the initiating composition is packed into a hollow rim at the base of the cartridge case. The round is

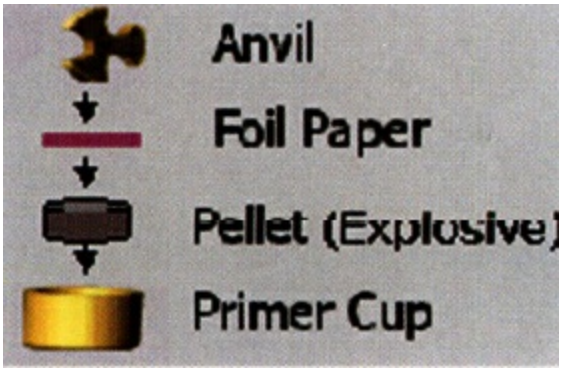
initiated when a section of the rim is crushed by the firing pin. The arrangement is favoured for very small caliber ammunition in which the base is too small to accommodate a cap. It is standard in .22 - in ammunition for target shooting.

ANVIL :

It is a small metal projection in the percussion cap on which cap chemical gets crushed and produces flames on striking of the striker. It is having holes for the passage of Flame to the propellant charge).

CAP

This is usually a soft metal cup containing igniferous initiator compositions covered on top by a lead tinfoil disc and varnished over. The composition is either cap composition (Used in caps of 9 mm) or detonator composition 'A' mixture (used in case of 303 - in). The cup is generally made of cartridge brass (Copper - 70% and Zinc - 30%.



Methods of securing the cap in the chamber are as under: -

a) PUSH FIT. - Used generally in low pressure rounds such as blank and Rifle grenade cartridges.
b) RINGING - The cap is inserted in the cap chamber and a chisel circular in cross section and slightly larger in diameter than the cap chamber, is forced against the base of the cartridge case, forming a ring concentric with the cap chamber and pressing the metal of the cartridge case over the edge of the base of the cap. This method is used for the normal types of SAA in the service.
c) Burring - Used for high-pressure rounds, eg, proof rounds.
d) Bunch stabbing - Many foreign producers adopt this method, which

consists of pressing the metal of the cartridge case over the edge of the base of the cap in three or four places only.

Note: Cap composition: -

the cap composition used in the caps of SAA contains: -

Fulminate of Mercury	- 19%
Potassium Chlorate	- 33.4%
Antimony sulphide	- 42.8%
Sulphur	- 2.4%
Mealed powder	- 2.4%

WAD

The Wad is a strawboard disc normally used with cordite charges and placed between the charges and the base of the bullet, e.g. Cart SA .303", Ball. The main purpose is to assist in gas sealing during the free passage of the bullet from the neck of the case into the bore.

With streamlined bullets the use of a wad is increasingly difficult owing to the increased distance the bullet is incorporated into the case. Existence of a taper necessitate the bullet being loaded deeper into the case thus using valuable charge space and rendering the use of a wad almost impossible e.g. in cart SA Ball 5.56 mm wad is not used..

PROPELLANT

A propellant is an explosive which by its regularity of burning produces moderately high and sustained gas pressure in the bore of the gun, thereby imparting an acceleration to the projectile

PROPERTIES OF AN IDEAL PROPELLANT

The following are the chief properties which one ideal propellant should possess: -

a) Controllability: - To ensure ballistic regularity and a steady development of pressure, the rate of burning should be regular and time to "all burnt point" controllable.
b) Smokelessness: Smoke may give away the gun position and also may

obscure target in direct shooting.

c) Flashlessness: This may be “Muzzle flash” or “Back flash”. Muzzle flash is objectionable especially at night since it discloses the position of the gun, while back flash may be a source of danger to gun detachment or to cartridges and other inflammable material in the vicinity of the breech.
d) Non-poisonous gases: Poisonous gases like carbon monoxide produced by the burning of propellant may be harmful to gun crews particularly in tank turrets.
e) Safety: Propellant must be safe in storage, handling and transport.
f) Non-corrosive: For this reason propellant should be of cooler burning.
g) Ease of Ignition: If ignition is difficult, more gunpowder may be necessary in the magazines of primers which may bring forth the drawbacks which have been sought to be eliminated in the modern propellant.
h) Compactness: Propellant is material which is not required at the target and naturally less that can be used to do the work the better.
i) Stable in storage and transport.
j) Unaffected by moisture and temperature.

MODERN PROPELLANTS

Depending upon the basic ingredients, propellants can be classified as: -

a) Single - base propellant.
b) Double - base propellant.
c) Triple - base propellant.

SINGLE-BASE ROPELLANT

A propellant in which nitrocellulose is the only explosive ingredient is called a single-base. It is employed in all kinds of guns from pistols to artillery weapons. The energy content (or Q value) is between 3100 and 3700 J g-1.

DOUBLE-BASE PROPELLANT

A double-base propellant contains nitroglecerine (NG) in addition to nitrocellulose (NC). It is more energetic than single-base propellants and has a Q value between 3300 and 5200 J g-1 depending mainly on the proportion

of NG present. The percentage is now much lower than when double-base propellants were first introduced in the late 19th century, due to the erosive effect of hot propellants in modern automatic weapons. Double base compositions are now largely restricted to ammunition for pistols and sub-machine guns. The NG constituent makes them incompatible with celluloid and therefore unsuitable for use in mortar secondary charges.

TRIPLE-BASE ROPELLANT

Triple-base propellants contain up to 55 percent by weight of nitroguanidine as well as nitrocellulose and a limited amount of NG. Nitroguanidine, which has a pseudonym picrite, is a white crystalline solid, and it is finely ground before being mixed with the NC/NG gel to form a particulate suspension. The triple-base propellants have energy values, intermediate between those of the other two types, ranging from 3200 to 3700 J g-1. Their use is restricted to larger types of guns because of their difficult ignition characteristics and because their chief virtue, the production of minimal gun-flash, is of most value in that application.

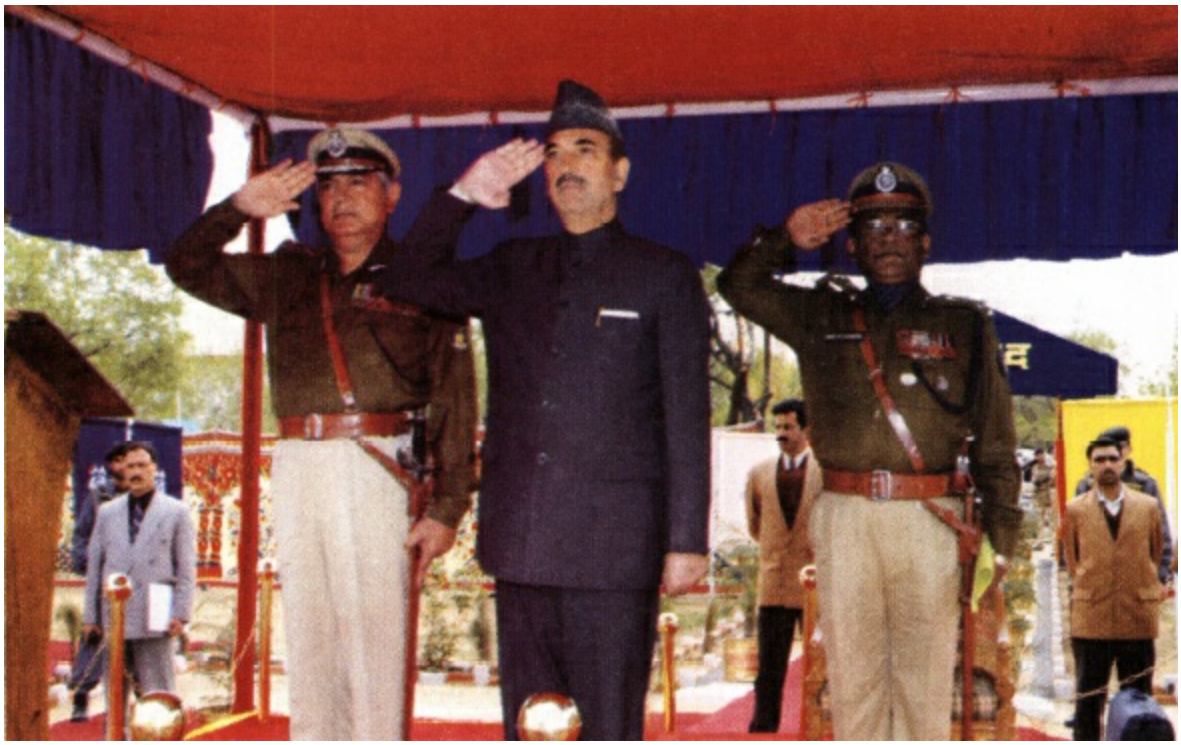
There is a further class of compositions called ‘Energised Propellants’ which have recently been introduced. These contain a significant proportion of the nitramine explosive, RDX**.**

PASSING OUT PARADE AT RTC- 4

For tackling internal security problems, CRPF a premier Force of the Central Govt. inducted 542 recruits as constables into the force in an impressive passing out parade at their Recruit Training Center at Srinagar. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Hon’ble Chief Minister of J&K took the salute. These 542 constables hail from different states including 74 from J&K. As CRPF has to perform multifarious duties ranging from normal law and order duties to serious internal security problems like secession and insurgency in different parts of the country, these constables are imparted intensive training on connected subjects besides conditioning them to operate in different environmental conditions. Sufficient emphasis is also given on subjects like law, human rights and police-public relations etc. The recruits are inducted into the Force as Constable only on passing of rigorous test /

examinations conducted periodically during basic training of about one year. On successfully completion of basic training, these constables will be deployed in various units of CRPF deployed in length and breadth of the country tackling different problems of internal security.

Addressing the recruits at the passing out parade Azad praised the personnel of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for “their excellent track record in human rights”. “During my short tenure, I haven’t received a single complaint against the CRPF regarding the violation of human rights”, Azad said. He said during operations, “the innocent people shouldn’t be harassed and detained”. Azad said 3,000 youths have been recruited in the paramilitary force and 2000 are in the process. “The recruitment of youths is in accordance with the multi-pronged strategy adopted by the government to tackle the unemployment”, he said. “There is no complaint of human rights violation against the force for the last six months”, Azad said, adding the security personnel were guarding the borders, vital installations and protecting common man in the state. Toughening his stand over engaging militant groups in the ongoing dialogue process, Chief Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad said the militants wouldn’t be made part of the process unless they drop their weapons.

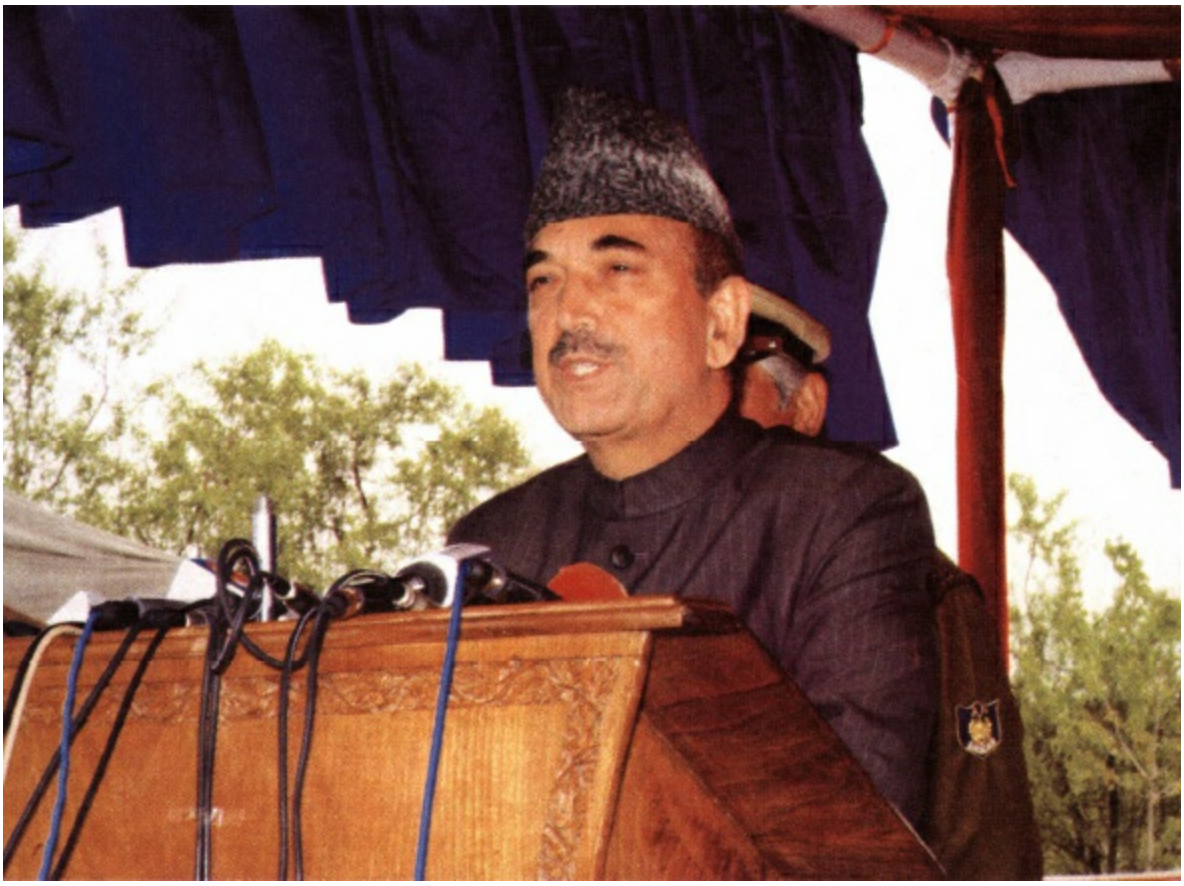


Chief Minister of J&K Shri Gulam Nabi Azad taking the salute



Squad march : Rady for Passing out Parade

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF HON'BLE CM OF J&K



Mr. J.K.Sinha, D.G., CRPF, officers and other ranks of CRPF, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. I am extremely happy to be present here on this occasion of Attestation Parade of recruits, organized by CRPF. At the outset, I would like to congratulate all the recruits who have taken part in this impressive parade. They are now permanent members of CRPF and would be deployed all over the country, including J&K, for maintenance of law and order. On this occasion, I would like to say that they should perform their duties firmly with full dedication and devotion, within the legal framework.....

Recently CRPF has recruited 2000 youths from Jammu and Kashmir and given them employment and will carry out recruitment on similar pattern this year too. Similarly, it has been recruiting youths from all over the country and giving them opportunity to serve the nation.....

I am extremely happy that, in spite of working in stressful environment, the record of CRPF on Human Rights front is Very Good. I would urge to keep this record clean in future too. I am told that CRPF keeps on sensitizing their officers and men for observance of Human Rights through

regular courses.....



At the end, once again I would like to congratulate all the officers and men of CRPF for this impressive parade and wish for a bright future for the newly passed out recruits.

JAI HIND

CRECHE HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR 88Bn



CWWA President Smt.Rashmi Sinha inaugurating the Creche

Creche, Recreation and Education Block of 88 (Mahila) Bn was inaugurated by Smt. Rashmi Sinha, President CWWA on 7th April, 2006. Shri J.K.Sinha, Director General, CRPF has honored the occasion with his gracious presence.

Establishment/opening of a crèche has become most essential requirement in Mahila Bn as the Mahila personnel are facing difficulties to attend official of serving Mahila person expects that the nurturing and maintenance of child is sole responsibility of the mother. Such tendency among the family members of Mahila personnel makes them disturbed to perform their duties smoothly. In a CRPF Battalion a Mahila joins duty early hours in the morning (Marker time) and leave the camp for home/resident after 12 hours (Roll Call) with a 3-4 hours rest duty. She hardly gets any time to look after her small children who are often left at the mercy of neighbour or relative as it is difficult for them to afford for a private crèche in a meager salary. If a crèche is established in the Bn, the mahilas will feel proper safety, security and maintenance of their small children. This will also enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Mahila Bn besides create a better sense of job satisfaction amongst them and definitely reduce their burden of worries. Creche is well equipped with

Bed, Playing items, fans/coolers, microwave, refrigerator and all other essential items.

HISTORY OF 88 BN

88(M) Bn was the first Mahila Bn not only in India but in Asia, was raised on 6/2/1986.

Bn completed its 20 years on 6/ 2/06. In the past 20 years, it has earned laurels for its performance where ever it was deployed within or outside country.

Mahila troops of this Bn have received many bravery awards too. The first recipient of highest peace time award in CRPF Ct/M Kamlesh Kumari was from this Bn only. Ct(M) Bindu Kumare laid down her life in an effort to safeguard airport from Fidayeen attack received President Police Medal for Gallantry.



Smt.Sinha distributing choclates to children

Outside India also Mahila personnels have showed that they are no less than men. HC(M) Bimla Kumari was awarded Sena Medal in recognition of her outstanding work in Sri Lanka as part of IPKF.

Mahila personnels are not only providing services to the Nation but working for their development also. Various welfare based institutes/ programmes are being run in the Bn for the women and by the women.

OTHER FACILITIES AT THE BATTALION:

Each company in the battalion is equipped with a personal computer. Every branch in the Main Office, the QM branch, Ops branch etc. are all computerized already. In the computer every thing is available with a click of mouse. To keep pace with the outside world, computer courses are arrange for the Mahilas at Bn HQ itself. Computer knowledge is good not only for their present, but for their future also.

Healthy body is the house of healthy mind. Our fitness centre is equipped with abdominal crunch, treadmill, acro bike, twister etc. so hat troops can burn their calories. Lot of personnel are engaged in jobs which forces them to lead sedentary lifestyles, those working in Control Room etc. Fitness centre will also enable these personnel to keep their body fit.

Various classes are being organized in the battalion to teach troops Judo, UAC, Karate Rolling, punches which teach them self defense when without arms.

Books are the source of knowledge, library is equipped with various categories of books like religious, story books, health related magazines and news paper etc. which help Mahila troops enhance their knowledge. Books worth Rs.1 ½ lakh are there in Bn HQr library.

Bn has provided well equipped recreation room for the troops. Recreation room is equipped with Television (with cable connection), Music system, CD player and CDs and various indoor games to refresh troops after and in between work Canteen/Cooperative Dry and Wet canteens alongwith Co-operative shop is being run in the battalion by the mahilas and for the mahilas. Here they can get daily needs and various essential items at a price lower than market rate.

Quarter guard and main gate security mahila troops are securing QG and performing camp protection duties for 24 hours smartly dressed with a smile on their face.

STD booth is being run where two telephone connections are installed for battalion personnel.

God of all religion rest in the same place. Mahilas troops of Bn serve here too.

Doing all the jobs efficiently, mahila troops brings in the sense of pride for nation, patriotic settlement in every gist who wants to do something in their life.

We are proud to be a part of this Battalion, which has been serving the nation with a smile since 1986

DG VISITS FWC

Director General Shri J.K.Sinha visited Family Welfare Centre of 105 Bn during his visit and supervised various activities being run there.

Though the functioning of FWC started from May 2005, it had prepared uniforms in big number for newly raised units. Further craft works like candle making, toys making and computer education is also being provided to the family members to improve their skills.



CWWA BANGALORE ORGANISED BLOOD DONATION CAMP

CWWA Bangalore organized a blood donation camp with the assistance of Station Hospital, Group Centre, Yelehenka in which a total of 165 personnel donated blood out of which 147 officers and personnel including

Commandant of 182 Bn CRPF donated blood voluntarily for this noble cause. The blood so donated was given to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. The donors were presented a Donor Card and certificate in recognition.

DG CRPF VISITS KAMALKOTE VILLAGE



Shri J.K.Sinha, DG CRPF laying out foundation of School and Community Centre

It was a day of reckoning when on 18th of April 2006 Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF visited the earthquake ravaged villages Sarai Bandi and kamalkote. It is pertinent to mention that CRPF contingent led by Commandant 152 Bn was the first responder when the villages of Uri sector were hit by earthquake on 8th of October 2005. The CRPF provided food and shelter and helped these villages to limp back to a sort of normalcy. It was not an easy task with 100% destructed houses, loss of about 300 human lives and 3000 live stock, alone in these villages.

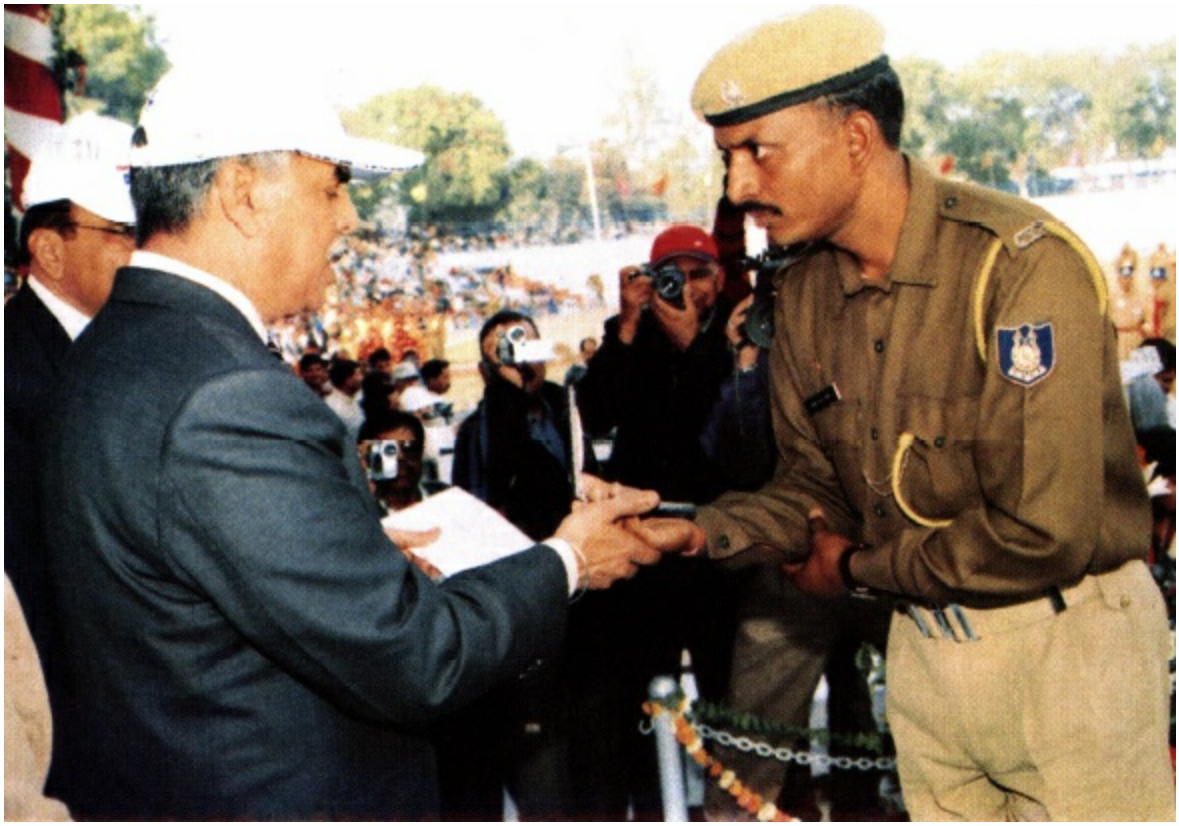
Under Community Action Programme, as an earthquake relief measure, CRPF adopted these two villages, Sarai Bandi and Kamalkote for school and Community Centre Project a scheme was worked out to rebuilt 2 high school (one each for boys and girls) 7 primary schools and 4 Community Development Centers at an cost about 1.3 Crore rupees.

DG CRPF had come in to meet the villagers, specially the children and laid foundation stone of the school and community center project. DG was received by the Sarpanch, members of Panchayat and high school headmaster, amongst other civil and military officers. He was presented bouquet by the children who had lined the path and were waving national and CRPF flags. In their welcome speech, Head Master and Sarpanch thanked DG for the help rendered by CRPF during the earthquake and the projects undertaken bny the CRPF. DG was also apprised about the difficulties being faced by the villagers after the earthquake. Head master of the School requested DG the after the school is built they would need books for library. He also requested DG that after the school is built they would need books for library. He also requested DG that a tour may be organized for the children of Kamalkote and Sarai Bandi. After laying the foundation stone, DG in his reply assured the villagers that the help of CRPF will be readily available for their assistance. He also promised to take their of misery and vows to the officials at the helm of affairs.

DG announced that the books will be provided by the CRPF, for the school. He asked the head master to submit list of books required. DG also announced a tour of children to different part of country in October. He also asked the villagers that under the present recuitment drive they should send as many eligible candidates as they can and they would be recruited.

DG was presented a shawl as a memento by the villagers. A cultural programme was also organized in his honour in which the school children participated. DG was invited for a lunch by the villagers in which he enjoyed the local food, especially the “MAKKA Kl ROTI” and “ANAR Kl CHATNI”. Later the DG was seen off by the villagers. Amongst other dignitaries and local Army and Police Commanders, Shri H.C. Meena, IGP (Adm) Dte. Genl,Shri A.P.Maheshwari, IGP (Adm) Srinagar, Shri S.K.. Singh, IGP (Ops) Srinagar, Shri N.C. Bhatt, DIGP (Ops) Baramulla were present during the function.

CRPF NEWS



Constable Ranglal Ram receiving PM's Police Medal for Life Saving

CRPF CONSTABLE GETS PM'S POLICE MEDAL FOR LIFE SAVING

Adding another feather in the cap of the force, Constable Ranglal Ram was awarded Prime Minister's Police Medal for Life Saving by Shri Vijay Shankar, IPS, Director CBI at Madhuban (Haryana) on 8th February.

On 16/7/04, due to worsening of law and order situation in the aftermath of the Manorama killing, 5 Coys of 130 Bn underogoing P.I. Training at Taphou, Senapati district were directed to report immediately in Imphal to deal with the situation. Accordingly, B/130 under command of Inspector Ram Singh left Taphou on 15/7/04 at 0600 hrs alongwith light bedding and personal Arms/Amns. Since, there was heavy landslide on NH-39 between Kangpokpi and Keithelmanabni, the coy had to move cross-country over the hill. Constable S.A. Jaffar who was the front guide suddenly slipped and fell

in a fast flowing river and was washed away by fast flowing current. Due to heavy weight and his personal weapon around his back, he started drowning. Constable Ranglal Ram who was walking behind Ct. Jaffar showing presence of mind and exemplary courage immediately jumped into the river and despite fast current saved Ct. Jaffer from drowning by pulling him out of the river. Ranglal Ram not only saved his comrade but also prevented loss of the weapon.

CTC.II ORGANISED SPIRITUAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME :

A spiritual musical programme and discourse on ‘Inner Engineering’ was organised in this Institution on 4/ 4/2006 by Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev, founder of the Isha Foundation, Coimbatore. Shri D R Karthikeyan, IPS (Retd), Ex-DG CRPF and Director, CBI was the chief guest on the occasion. Shri O P Singh, IPS, IGP, Northern Sector, who was in this station to deliver lecture to DASOs was guest of honour. The programme was attended by over 100 eminent personalities of Coimbatore and staff and trainees of this Institution.

Set up as a non-political and non religious organization, Isha foundation functions through over 150 centers worldwide and renowned for initiatives for world peace, outreach programmes for prisoners, destitute children, embattled women, other interested strata of desirous public and devotees for their well being to experience the inner dimensions of life that give energy, passion and insights. The discourse was found very much inspiring to our men.



Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev(middle) with Shri D R Karthikeyan, Ex-DG CRPF(left)

A demonstration on ‘Rescue and relief of a hijacked bus’ was also presented before the dignitaries by the staff and trainees of this Institution. The programmes were given wide coverage by the local print media.

46 BN RECOVERED GANJA

On 27/2/06 during patrolling duty at Dimapur Railway station, one section of D/46 Bn under command HC/GD P.Giri caught 22 Kgs of Contra Band Ganja which was found on the R/Station Platform No.2 lying unclaimed. Recovered ganja handed over to GRPS, Dimapur.

DROWNING WOMEN AND CHILD SAVED

On 11/3/06, one child aged one and half years fell down off the road, down about 100 ft. towards the river. On seeing the child falling into the river his mother ran towards her child and in the process fell down towards the river. Immediately another woman W/ O C.P.Maz John Murmu also jumped to save the child but she too fell down, off the road towards the river. On seeing this, HC Kanwar Singh of B/7 Bn on ROP duty went down and rescued the three persons. Two ladies and the child were brought back

by our men. The ladies sustained injuries on the chest, hip and face while the child had only minor rashes. The injured were rushed to BRTF M.I. Room at Barak who were later evacuated to Jiribam. Their condition is said to be out of danger. The act of our men was highly appreciated by the villagers and the BRTF personnel personnel as no one was willing to go down and bring the injured.



Commando action : Demonstration of action against bus hijackers

ADG EZ VISITS 105 RAF

Shri N.R.Das, IPS, ADG and Shri P.M.Goud, IPS, IGP, CRPF who have joined CRPF recently has visited 105 Bn RAF on 18/3/2006 as a part of their familiarization in CRPF/RAF. On the occasion of their visit to 105 BN RAF, Shri S.S.Sidhoo, Commandant (CCD) has introduced a presentation about the function/organisation structure and role of RAF in the nation. A demonstration on riot control followed by un armed combat has also been presented by the personnel of this unit. The visiting officers have well appreciated the performance and functioning of this unit while presenting demonstration. Both the officers planted trees in camp premises in rememberance of their visit.



Demonstration of matial arts by RAF personnel

CRIMINALAPPREHENDED

On specific information on 16/3/ 06, two sections of F/151 Bn under command HC/GD I.A.Ansari and HC/ GD C.H.Ramesh Bhai carried out a raid operation at village Bhuban Khal Punji, P.S.Sonai, Distt. Cachar (Assam) from 1000 to 1300 hrs and apprehended three suspect namely Kachu Datta, 27 years, Son of Khoka Datta; Arjun Ree, 20 years, son of Sukra Ree; and Samrat Bhuyan, 13 years, son of Late Badal Bhuyan resident of Village Mohan Khal, P.S.Sonai, Distt. Cachar (Assam) and recovered hand made SBML Gun-1, Gun power-250 gms and Sisha-250 gms (which can be used to prepare Amns of SBML gun). On getting information Shri R.R.Meena, AC and Shri S.K.Yadav, DC(Ops) immediately rushed to the spot and interrogated the above apprehended suspects. During spot interrogation it was revealed that they are suspected of crime against property. Apprehended suspects alongwith recovered Arms and items handed over to civil police in P.S. Sonai for further interrogation/ investigation. Later on after thorough interrogation they have confessed that they were involved with criminal activities and Kachu Datta and Arjun Ree were sent to Jail and Samrat Bhuyan released by civil police.

CRPF PERSONNEL SAVED LIVES

On 14/4/04 a fire broke out in forset near Gyan Ganga School, Geological Survey of India campus and adjacent to Vidhan Sabha Bhawan localities. The officer and men of 175 Bn controlled the fire immediately with the help of fire fighting party and water truck and did not allow it to reach to Vidhan Sabha Bhavan. The commendable work of unit personnel saved lives of nearly hundred school children of Gyan Ganga , officers and staff of GSI alongwith Govt. properties.

4 SIGNAL BN. WINS CRICKET TROPHY

"Dashpur Express Champions Trophy" played under the aegis of Hindi daily newspaper "Dashpur Express, Neemuch" was won by 4 Signal Bn. The final was played between 4th Signal and S.P. eleven. Signal Bn. won by 4 wickets to lift the trophy. Constable/RO Dinesh Babu was given Man of the Match for his glorious performance and HC/RO Kuljeet Kumar was adjudged as Man of the series for his outstanding performance.

CRPF PERSONNEL COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY

Constable Samresh Sarkar, Devajeet Das and Maizuddin Ali of 74 Bn CRPF in recognition of their courageous and gallant action were presented commendation certificate by Supdt. Of Police of Distt. Sonbhadra. On 26/4/05 in an encounter with naxalites they played a vital role in which 2 naxalites including Area commander were killed and .303 bore file and SBBL gun was recovered.

152 BN. CELEBRATES RAISING DAY

On 24/3/06 152 Bn. celebrated its raising day. . DIGP(Operations) Shri N.C.Bhatt was chief guest.. On this occasion various sports and cultural activities were carried out at unit level. A souvnier named "Smarika 2006" in which all achievements of the unit have been compiled was also released and tree planted by the chief guest.

RAF DEMONSTRATED RIOT DRILLS

108 Bn RAF presented speech and live demonstration at Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy, Musoorie, ITBP Academy and 44 Bn PAC, Meerut in which 450 IAS probationers, 400 ITBP jawans and 450 PAC jawans participated . It was presented in three parts i.e. Introduction of force, working procedure , platoon formation and riot control drills. They were also introduced to special equipments of RAF. Also they demonstrated how to control violent mob by using minimum force.



RAF personnel demonstrating mob control drills

.

Masters shooting competition organised by CRPF



DG with winners : Samresh Jung, C.K.Choudhary and Jaspal Rana

It was for the first time in the history of CRPF to have been allotted the conduct of prestigious Masters Shooting Competition by the National Rifle Association of India w.e.f. 8th to 13th April. Having expertise of International Coach, Shri T.S. Dhillon, DIGP, CRPF, Jalandhar Range was nominated as Director Competition cum-Organizing Secretary of the competition. Over 200 shooters from all over the country including Padmashree Jaspal Rana, Khel Ratan Awardee & Olympian Anjali Bhagwat, Arjuna Awardee & Olympians Deepali Deshpande and Soma Shirur, Olympian Gagan Narang and Arjuna Awardee Samaresh Jung participated in this competition. National Coaching camp for the shooters was also organized by CRPF concurrently from 6th to 18th April, 06.

One National record was created by Arjuna Awardee Samaresh Jung in the 50 Mtr. Pistol Championship Men with the score of 570 out of 600 breaking his own previous record of 565. Kuheli Gangulee created the meet record with the new score of 591 in 50 Mtr Rifle Prone Women. Khel Ratan Awardee & Olympian Anjali Bhagwat shot brilliant score of 399 in the 10 Mtr. Air Rifle Women.

Shri J.K. Shina, IPS, Director General, CRPF was the Chief Guest in the ‘Closing Ceremony’ held on 14th April, 06 and gave away the prizes in a prestigious ceremony. The Chief Guest first visited the PAP Shooting Ranges which were designed and constructed under the supervision of Shri T.S. Dhillon while on deputation to Punjab Police.

The Chief Guest also approved the construction of Modern Shooting Complex in CRPF campus Kadarpur (Gurgaon) and also to strengthen the CRPF Shooting Team so as to contribute at National level.



DG with women winning team : Tejaswani Sawant, Anjali Bhagwat and Suma Shirur



DG CRPF Shri Jyoti Kumar Sinha inaugurating Men's Club at GC Jalandhar

Hospital and Men's Club inaugurated at Jalandhar

Group Centre, Jalandhar since its raising in 1994 is known for its rapid speed of construction and has become a model Group Centre where all essential facilities have been provided within campus.

Now adding another feature to it a 20 Bedded Hospital has been constructed which was inaugurated by DG CRPF Shri J.K.Sinha.

He also inaugurated Men's Club at Group Centre Jalandhar where recreational facilities for jawans will be provided.

On this occasion he said that the extended facility of hospital will provide the jawans and their families,the expertise treatment at their doorstep and at Men's club they can have facility of indoor games and other recreational facilities.

On this occaion Shri D.P.Sinha, ADG NZ, Shri A.N.Srinivasan, IG(Training), Shri S.S.Sandhu, IGP NWS and Shri T.S.Dhillon, DIGP Jalandhar and Addl.DIGP Group Centre Jalandhar were also present.

DG visits Golden Temple

DG CRPF Shri Jyoti Kumar Sinha visited Golden Temple, Amritsar, Punjab on 14th April. There he offered prayers before Guru Granth Sahib Shri Sinha visited Sikh museum located in the Temple campus. He also had *Langar and Halwa Prasad.*

Shri Sinha was given a warm welcome by Shriomani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee officials and was presented *Siropa and* a momento.



Shri Sinha being presented momento by SGPC officials



A scene of Medical camp organised by 86 Bn

CRPF CONSTRUCTS TOILETS FOR SCHOOL

Under Civic Action Programme of CRPF 46 Bn constructed and handed over 4 toilets for Govt. Middle School, Dimapur without which there were lots of inconvenience for children and teachers. On this occasion a cultural programme was also organized in which teachers, students and local people participated. 46 Bn also provided building material for construction and repair to Govt. School Darogapahar, Dimapur, Primary School Lotha Deefupur and Unit Christian Higher Secondary School, Dimapur. Smt. Usha Kiran Kandulna, Commandant addressed the gathering. School management and local residents praised this action of CRPF.

CRPF CONSTRUCTS COMMUNITY HALLS

On 4/4/06 a Community Halls inaugurated by Shri S.K.Mishra, DIGP, Bhubaneshwar was handed over to village heads of village Lathikata and village Tulsikani in Orissa. Above community halls were constructed by CRPF at a cost of Rs.35,010/- and Rs. 64,9902/- respectively. On the occasion SP, Addl.SP, SDM, Tehsildar, local public leaders and Sarpanchs of villages and local residents were also present and this deed of CRPF got appreciation from all over.

86 BN CRPF ORGANISED MEDICAL CAMP

86 Bn, CRPF has organized it's Civic Action Programme of Dayaram Para under P.S. Vishalgarh, West Tripura District on 9/4/06. Shri D.C.Dey, DIGP, CRPF, Agartala has presided over the function. Under this programme P.H.C. Dayaram Para was provided eight hospital beds, side lockers and other hospital necessities. With this helping hand from CRPF, P.H.C. Dayaram Para has become full fledged eight bedded hospital. A medical camp was also organized on this occasion and medical officers of 86 Bn & 133 Bn CRPF administered treatment and medicines to the needy people. A large number of local residents turned up and were benefited by this programme. Shri Dey also distributed sports items to the local schools. Shri D.C.Dey, DIGP, CRPF, Agartala and unit Commandant Shri M.P.Bahuguna, 2I/C, 86 Bn, CRPF praised the work of CRPF in the state of Tripura under Civic Action Programme and assured the public much more such programmes in future also by CRPF.

2ND BN CRPF ORGANISED MEDICAL CAMP

2nd Bn CRPF organized two free Medical camps at Rupshi and Kazigaon in which two doctors from Group Centre CRPF Guwahati conducted medical checkups and extended medical facilities. More than 1000 poor children, women and old aged persons were given medical assistance during the medical camps. Unit also carried out cultural activities such as Bhangra dance and drama which was appreciated by all locals and organizers.



People lined up in medical camp organised by 2nd Bn

WORKSHOP ON INTELLIGENCE GENERATION

Appreciating the importance of intelligence in day to day operations and its effect as force multiplier in achieving optimum results, a one day workshop on Intelligence generation was organized under the aegis of IGP (Adm) CRPF Srinagar on 24th March 2006 in the conference hall of Sector Hqr Srinagar. The workshop was attended by local field Commanders, including DIsG, Commandants and 2-l/Cs. The aim of the workshop was to sensitize and educate the local field Commanders about the Intelligence set up in an organization and various methods of Intelligence generation. The workshop was inaugurated by Maj Gen V.K. Singh VSM COS, 15 Corps HQ and the valedictory address was delivered by Shri N Sandhu, Addl Director, IB, Srinagar

Professionals from Army, CRPF, BSF and the IB were invited to address the field Commanders and they spoke from their wealth of experience and knowledge on the following topics:-

- Electronic Surveillance by Brig A K Srivastava
- General Information and Qualities of Intelligence Officer by Shri R S Sandhu, Comdt 93 Bn, CRPF

- Organization of ‘G’ Branch by Shri R K Bhargava, Addl.DIG BSF
- Intelligence Generation-Field tactics by Shri D J Handoo, Addl Director IB



Officers attending Intelligence workshop

By the end of the day, all the participants had grown wiser with the following inferences:-

i) The workshop had helped in understanding various methods adopted by Intelligence agencies for collection of intelligence, i.e. Human intelligence.

ii) It had highlighted importance of electronic equipments in Int. generation i.e. Tech Int.

iii) It had impressed upon the need for having an institutionalized ‘G’ cell in an organization.

iv) It had exposed the reality that Human intelligence has the advantage of

check back and it is mostly money driven.

v) It had enlightened on talent search and creation & handling of sources.

vi) It gave an insight into classification and grading of intelligence for better analysis and extrapolation.

vii) It emphasized that coordination with other agencies is must for optimum operational results.

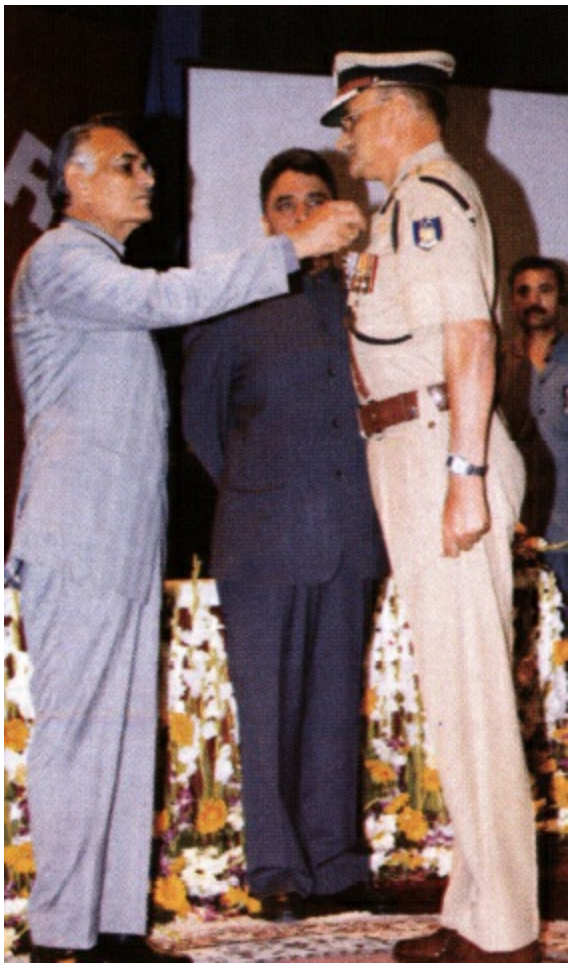
viii) It revealed that normal policing activities also offer ample opportunities for int. generation.

ix) It called for launching covert operations under various covers for collection of intelligence.

In token of having attended the workshop, all the participants were awarded a certificate by Shri N Sandhu, Addl Director, IB at the end.

PHOTO FEATURE OF VALOUR DAY

Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil awarding Distinguished and Meritorious Service Medals to-



Shri S.C.Sharma, IGP



Shri M.S.Rawat, DIGP,



Shri D.C.Dey, DIGP



Shri H.B.Singh, DIGP,



Shri M.S.Agarwal, DIGP,



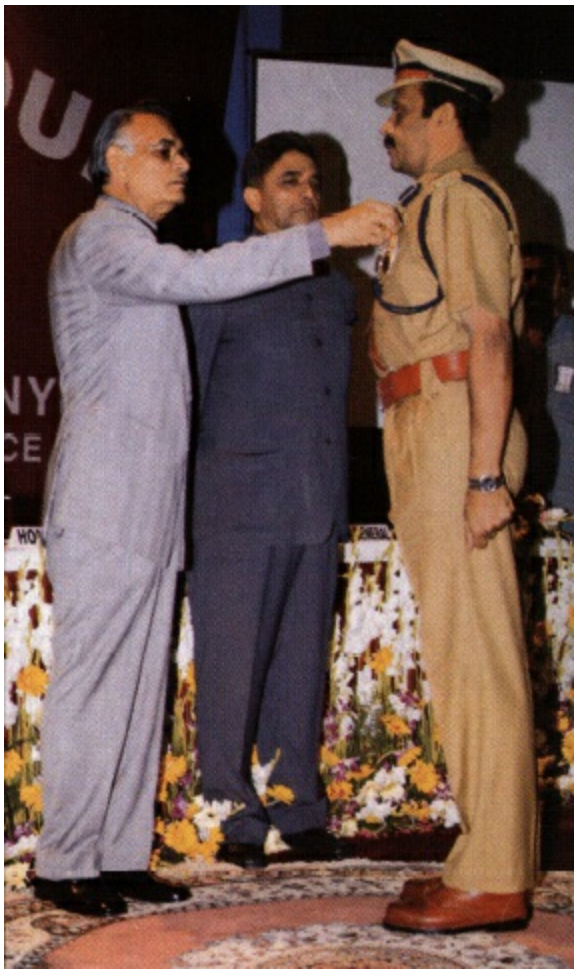
Shri B.D.S.Chauhan,DIGP



Shri D.R.Pathak, DIGP,



Shri S.P.S.Nagar,ADIGP ,



Shri T.Chandrashekhar,ADIGP



Shri Joginder Singh, ADIGP,



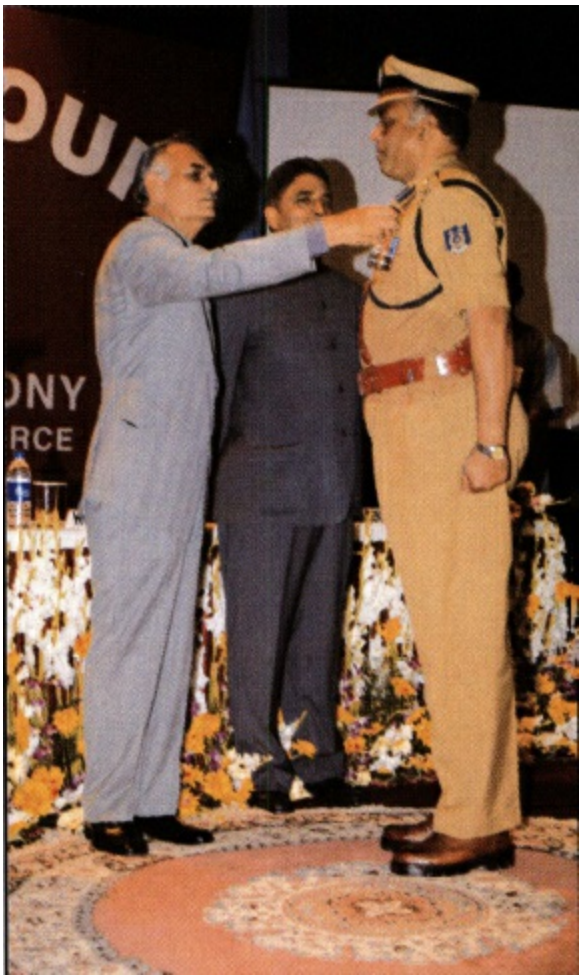
Shri Raghubir Singh, DIGP (posthumously) received by Smt.Singh,



Shri C.Balasubramaniam, IGP



Shri T.S.Dhillon, DIGP



Shri .Z.F..Khan, DIGP



Shri V.N.Chatterjee,DIGP



Shri A.S.Malik, DIGP,



Shri R.P.Singh DIGP ,



Shri SPS Nagar,ADIGP receiving Best Bn trophy for 22 Bn



Shri V.N.Chatterjee, DIGP receiving trophy for 151 Bn



Shri H.K.Kanaujia 2-l/C for 16 Bn ,



Shri CJS Heera,ADIGP for GC Ajmer



Ex-lnsp.Hardev Ram



Ex-SI Bhawani Dutt



Ex-SI Samuel Ganesh



Ex-W/C Ratan Singh



SI Y.B. Thapa.



HC Sukhwinder Singh



HC B. Santosh Kumar



HC Shyambir Singh



Shri Vijeto Tinyi



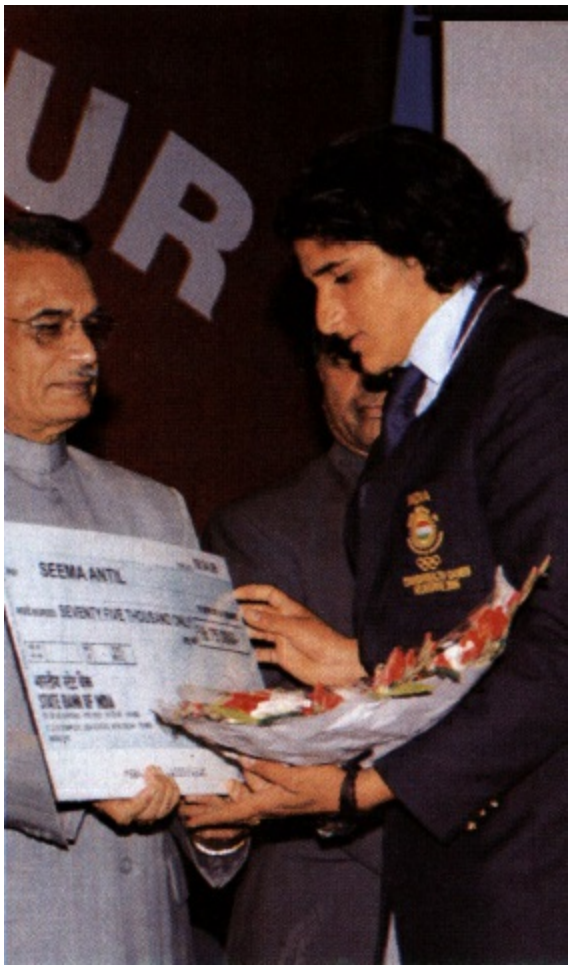
SI Om Prakash



SI Chotte Lal



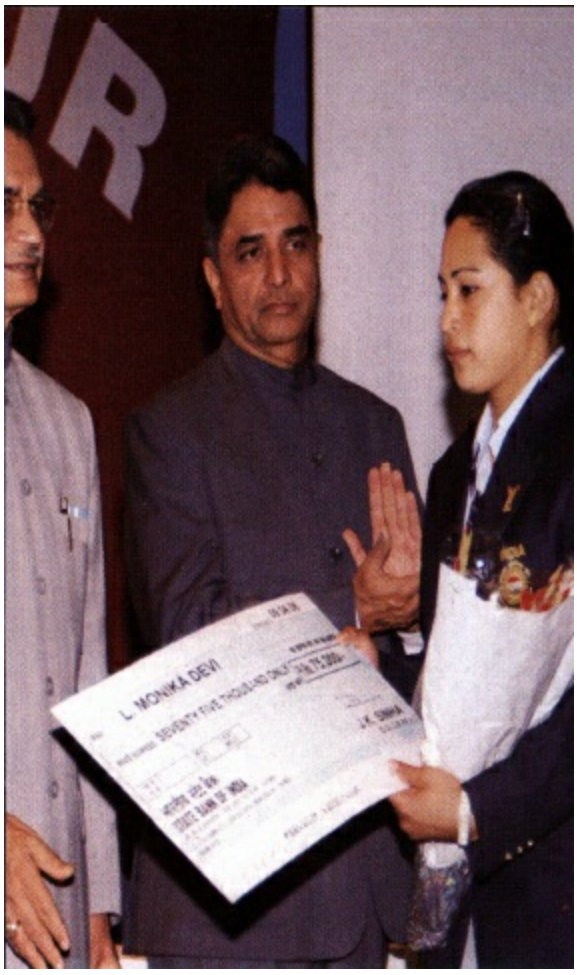
Insp. Geeta Rani



Insp. Seema Antil



Insp. Ashiq Biwi



HC L.Monika Devi

PHOTO FEATURE OF VALOUR DAY AT SRINAGAR



Cultural Programme by Rupa Ganguly’s troupe.....



.....Run for peace gets a huge response.....



.....and decorations and demonstrations at official ceremony.....



Director General CRPF receiving Hon’ble CM of J&K at RTC-IV



TV Actress Roopa Ganguly performing for CRPF at Srinagar on valour day

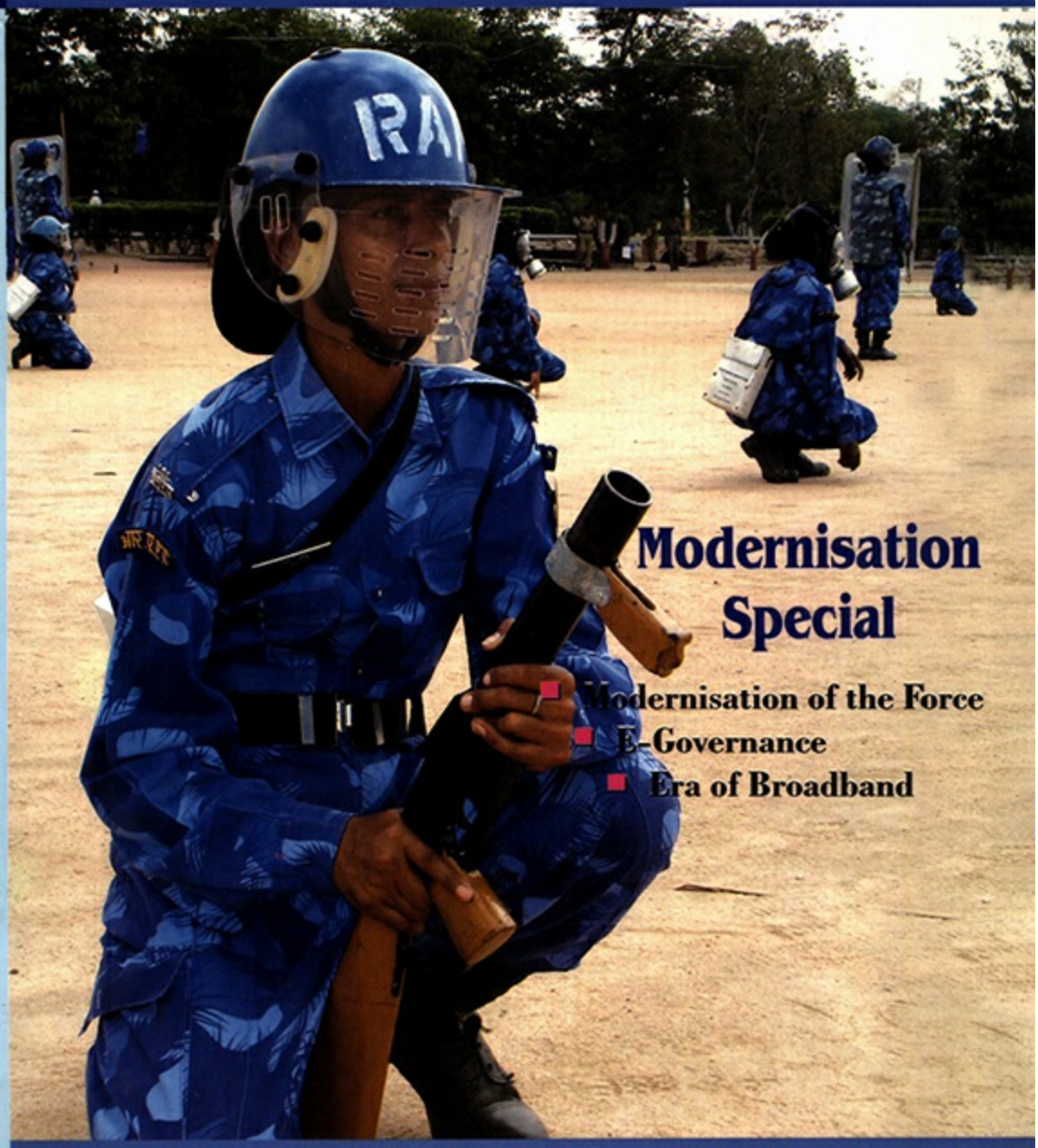
Regd. No. 45950/87



Hon'ble Chief Minister of J&K Shri Gulam Nabi Azad inspecting Passing out Parade at RTC-IV Srinagar

August, 2006

C.R.P.F. SAMACHAR



Modernisation Special

- Modernisation of the Force
- E-Governance
- Era of Broadband

CRPF Women under training for UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia



Retd. Gen. NC Vij, VC, NDMA, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, MOS for Home and Shri J.K. Sinha DG, CRPF on the occasion of Stone laying foundation ceremony of disaster management institute at Latur





Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, MOS for Home and Shri J.K. Sinha DG, CRPF planting saplings at Latur

CRPF SAMACHAR

Vol. 20 No. 3
August 2006

Chief Editor: Abhishek Dayal, **Editor:** Pankaj Gupta, **Photos:** PR Photo Cell, Dte. General of CRPF and Units, **Editorial Office:** Directorate General, Central Reserve Police Force, Block-1, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Tel.: 24360649, **Printed and published on behalf of the Director General, CRPF, Designed and printed at:** Tara Art Press, New Delhi-110002, Phone: 23379686, 23378626

Editorial-Advisory Board

Chairman: Koshy Koshy, ADG (HQ), **Members:** Ranjit Sinha, IG (Pers), S.S. Rawat, IG (Prov), R.P. Singh, DIG (Adm), Ramesh Chandra, DIG (Pers), P.V. Belgamkar, DIG (Ops), C.V. Mathew, DIG (Trg), L.R. Sidhra, ADIG (Prov), Rozi Agarwal, DFA

CRPF Samachar is published every month. It is not necessarily an organ for expression of the policy of the Force. Signed articles represent the views of the writers.

–Chief Editor

Contents



CRPF Women set to create history

First time in the history, UN has selected CRPF all women squad for peacekeeping mission in Liberia.

Work starts at Disaster Management Training Instt.

CRPF has setup an Institute at Latur for Training of Police Personnel for Disaster Management Training.





Modernisation of the Force

The force has changed its face and soul with the changing times and challenges.

Era of Broadband

Broadband has strengthened Communication System and improved efficiency of the force.



CRPF Women set to create history as UN Peacekeepers

Work starts at Disaster Management Trg. Instt.

Modernisation of the Force

E-Governance: Transforming India

Era of Broadband

Co-ordination & Intelligence -Key for success in fight against terror

A contemporary appraisal of conflict theatres & role of Commanders

Mt. Expedition flag-off
Mountaineering Expedition to Mt. Deo Tibba
Medals Awarded
Independence Day Celebration at CRPF Public School, Rohini
Mathematics Lab setup
Raising Day celebrations at CRPF Public School, Rangareddy
Civic Action
CWWA News
Other News
Poetry

• **COVER STORY**

CRPF Women set to create history as UN Peacekeepers

Indian women are all set to make global headlines. In fact they have already done so. With Indian Govt. accepting UN's request to send an all women police team to Liberia, world press has descended in numbers to cover these CRPF girls.

Women CRPF officers are all set to create history as the first all women contingent to undertake peacekeeping job at international level. The United Nations has sought the services of Indian policewomen to do peacekeeping job in strife-torn Liberia on the Western Coast of Africa. The 125 officers, currently undergoing the final stages of their training in India, will make up a specialized unit known as Formed Police Unit (FPU). Led by Commandant Seema Dhondiya, the contingent will leave for Liberia in October.

The contingent is currently being given a refresher training in baton wielding, lobbing teargas shells and handling weapons, besides unarmed combat. The fully equipped 'blue helmets', as the UN forces are called, will be armed with pistols, INSAS rifles, AK-47s and LMGs. The contingent will also be carrying with it huge amounts of logistics like bullet proof vehicles, riot control vehicle Vajra, Arms and ammunition, Night vision devices, GPS etc. The contingent will have three component- viz.-Firing, Tear Smoke and Baton wielding. This force will be expected to undertake joint patrolling and general area domination, riot control, training police officers of Liberan National Police and other related duties.

The selection of the members of the contingent was a rigorous exercise. The benchmark provided by the UN was circulated among all the Sectors of CRPF and applications were invited. On receipt of applications, tests were conducted pertaining to physical, mental and emotional strength, skills and proficiency in weapons handling, unarmed combat and fluency in English (which is the official language of Liberia) and knowledge of computers. The

officers are satisfied that those who have been selected will prove to be the best possible ambassadors for the country in Liberia.



Women squad under intensive training for Liberia mission

The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) took over peacekeeping duties from the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) in October 2003 and all peacekeepers are now under UN command. Composed of about 16 ethnic groups, the country poses a challenge to the contingent, as there has been ethnic strife for the last 20 years. Liberia has also entered a new phase of democratic experience, and for the first time the country has an elected women President, Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

DG CRPF Shri Jyoti Kumar Sinha feels the responsibility on the girls is high, but they are fully capable of passing the test with flying colours. “There was some initial hesitation on part of CRPF to send an all women formation with no ops support from our men contingent, but our women officers and other personnel were very confident that they can handle the challenge. They have been doing a fabulous job in many insurgency prone areas in our country, so we finally decided to send them after getting full

situation report from the UN and a visit by our team to Liberia. I am confident they will do a good job there and be an ambassador for India," he said.



Women squad practising Unarmed Combat



CRPF Women practicing firearms

Even the UN is enthusiastic at the prospect. In its press release of 4 September 2006, the UN hailed the decision by India to send 125 female police officers for peacekeeping. It release said- “This is an unprecedented move by India to deploy these female officers in policing and we applaud it and think that it is extremely timely and extremely relevant to the policing needs in the years ahead”. Police Adviser Mark Krocker told the UN News Service. “We think it’s a breakthrough that India has expressed its willingness and it’s also good for our Liberia mission because it brings to that police operation these officers who are trained, who are capable, who are women and who can bring the best of what the UN police is to the component there”.

The release adds that “India currently contributes almost 400 police officers to UN missions worldwide, one of the top 10 police-contributing countries, but only 15 of these personnel are female officers, something which the introduction of the 125 women officers next month will dramatically change and which will also send a powerful message for change to other contributing countries.”

The World media including the BBC, Reuters TV, AFP, AP TV and CNN International gave wide coverage to the news. In his report BBC correspondent Sanjoy Majumdar said- “Under a blazing midday sun, more than a hundred Indian women are being put through their paces in a special training facility north of the capital, Delhi. Smartly attired in brilliant blue battle fatigues, this is an all-female police unit that is shortly to be deployed alongside UN peacekeepers in Liberia. There they will form part of a specialised unit, the Formed Police Unit, which in the past has been used as a rapid reaction force, to control riots and crowds and also to train local police forces.” BBC repeated referred to them as battle scarred veterans.

Kamil Zaheer of Reuters television wrote in his report that- “Dozens of helmeted Indian women in blue camouflage uniform, holding automatic rifles, rubber-tipped bamboo sticks or fibreglass riot shields, position themselves in a circle, training in anti-riot operations. Nearby, other female officers of India’s Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) practise self-defence, their fists flying. They are part of the first all-woman police unit being sent on a United Nations’ peacekeeping mission — to the west African nation of Liberia, painstakingly recovering from 14 years of an off-on civil war. Although women officers have been part of U.N. police units, this is the first time a standalone, all-woman force is being sent to a country by the global body.”



Commandant Seema Dhondiya being interviewed by BBC

Seema Dhondiya, Commandant of the FPU feels that the morale of the unit is high and all the girls are looking forward to the challenge. She feels that the confidence reposed in them is well justified since the women personnel of the force have repeatedly proved themselves to be worthy of the trust placed in them in the past.

Operational Achievements

In the month of August in 35 encounters and various operations CRPF has killed 17 militants and has apprehended 248 including suspects. A total of 65 Arms, 1422 ammns., 27 kgs. of explosive, 91 grenades/bombs recovered. In these operations CRPF lost 5 brave jawans and got 40 jawans injured.

• REPORT

Work starts at the Disaster Management Training Institute

CRPF has taken the initiative to build a world class training institute for disaster management — A report

CRPF along with the state police are the first responders in all natural and man-made disasters. Given the enormity of the challenge of rescue and relief operations and also given the sensitivity of the job, Government of India has established an elaborate structure of personnel to monitor, evaluate and respond to this challenge. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been created under the Disaster Management Act and is the nodal body. The Government has also decided to develop specialized units of paramilitary forces and train them to deal with both natural and man-made disasters. In this context, 145 and 146 Bns of CRPF have been given extensive training in managing relief and rescue operations in times of disasters. These Battalions have been located at Ahmedabad and Pune and will cover the Western Region.

Simultaneously it was felt that that the whole force in CRPF would require extensive training in disaster management. Disasters can strike at any place and any time and the nearest available force would be required to respond to it. A well trained force would be able to save many more lives at such times, compared with an ill trained force that just muddles through a crisis. In this context, it was decided that CRPF would establish a world class training institute for disaster management for its personnel.



Union Minister of State for Home, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal addressing the people

The purpose of setting up of the institute is to train police personnel for natural disasters like earthquake, floods and manmade disasters like railway/plane accidents and nuclear, chemical and bilogical warfare etc.

The foundation stone of a National level institute on Disaster Management Training at Latur in Maharashtra was laid by Rtd General NC Vij, Vice Chairman NDMA on behalf of the Hon'ble Home Minister of India, Shri Shivraj V Patil on 9th September 2006. Union Minister for State for Home, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal graced the occasion as Chief Guest.

In his speech Shri Vij highlighted the need of involving the common people in the setup created to fight natural disasters. He felt that without the proper understanding of the issues involved by the common man, much of the effort would be wasted. Union Minister of State for Home, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal congratulated the CRPF for being the initiator in such an important work. He said that to ensure a secure life to the future citizens of the country proper capability for fighting disasters has to be developed. The steps taken by the CRPF in this direction are commendable and need to be emulated by other forces also, he added.

The proposed Institute will cater to the need of training Police manpower, both of the CRPF and also the local police. The Institute will initially have a training capacity of 700 personnel at a time. The training is skill intensive course and therefore it will require 1 instructor per 3 trainees.

The institute will have three core facilities—

- Medical 1st responder (MFR) and Collapsed structure search and rescue (CSSR) are the two core modules which will deal with disaster situations in calamities.
- The second facility will focus specifically on Flood rescue and relief operations. This facility will also train for fire accidents and other manmade accidents like train/plane etc.
- The third facility will be for training in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical disasters (NBC).



Director General CRPF Shri J.K. Sinha addressing the gathering



Malegaon heroes with dignitaries

The standards of training and the facilities for training at the Institute will be of world class. It is broadly being based on a similar institute functioning in Singapore, and the consultation for the design of Latur institute has been done with the creators of Singapore Institute.

The 200 acre facility will cost approximately Rs.100 Crore to setup and is expected to be functional within two years time. Other National level institutes facilitating the setting up of this institute are- BARC Mumbai for radiological emergencies; DRDE Gwalior for Chemical & Biological and National Civil Defence college, Nagpur for other infrastructure at the institute. Equipments of all types including mannequins, cutting instruments, first aid kits, Radioactive source for training in nuclear disasters, flood water rescue training on a pool with fast flow for practice etc will be available at the institute.

• FOCUS

Modernisation of The Force – An

update

With the changing times and mounting challenges CRPF is turning from a traditional force to a hi-tech one

R.K. Gaur, DIG (Prov)

Security forces, are committed round the clock, 365 days in a year to fight against terrorism, but yet there is no signs of slackening. The various of terrorist events happening throughout the world clearly demonstrate, terrorists are getting more numerous, more technical & far more ruthless. They are acquiring new tools and techniques of terror, as well as capabilities of mass destruction, including Nuclear, Biological & Chemical devices. The incidents of Ayodhaya, Akshar Dham, Raghunath Temple, Mumbai blast and attack on Parliament have rocked the country. Frankly speaking the country has suffered, endless series of tragedies, one after another & the terrorist incidents have acquired alarming proportions.

Terrorism, invariably causes number of highly complex situations like bombing, murders, robbing, disruption of electric supply, poisoning of water supply and commitment of other serious crimes against the society. Every now and then there is bomb threat, perhaps the highest profile aspect of terrorism, countering of such threats require specialized equipment & highly trained individuals.



Once it might have been sufficient to use wooden batons & low powered VHF sets to deal with day to day Law & Order situations, however, today a policeman needs highly specialized equipment to perform efficiently.

Once it might have been sufficient to use wooden batons & low powered VHF sets to deal with day to day Law & Order situations, however, today a policeman / any anti-terrorist force need highly specialized equipment to perform efficiently. Since manpower is limited, the first requirement is for the force multiplier, the weapon or device which could increase the effectiveness of the individual, to a level which otherwise would have required 4-5 individuals, in by-gone era. He requires ultra high frequency radio sets and complex encryption systems, in order to maintain confidentiality. Highly specialized equipment, with expensive night vision devices for sighting and target acquisition systems are required to perform efficiently, in any condition of light and weather.

The surveillance, overseeing of streets, areas or other sensitive spots have become highly technical, needing image intensifiers, video surveillance, infra red devices and even more complex forms of sensors. Detection systems need highly advanced technology, whether it is for simple devices in detecting weapons or explosives carried on the persons or else-where in hidden manner, or it is keeping the premises secured, preventing unauthorized entries, by fencing, using movement detectors and monitor access. There are extremely diverse and effective field of activity requiring extremely sophisticated technology.

The constantly changing and challenging security scenario of the country, has put on ascensive demands, for enhanced deployments of CRPF, particularly in the back drop of allocation of CI Roles, to not only to prevent such incidents, but also, to respond to the situations, when terrorists do strike. CRPF is committed to provide secured living environment to the citizens, by protecting them from the menace of cross border terrorism, naxalism, militancy & various other internal disruptive, subversive and anti national activities. Therefore, in order to enhance the operational efficiency & to enable the force to competently deal with the challenges of increased militancy & terrorism, the Government, soon after the Kargil War has recognised the need to modernize the force. Based on the recommendations of the GOM’s, in February 2002, the Cabinet Committee on securities have

approved the modernization plans of various CPMFs including CRPF, with a time perspective till 2006-07. CRPF with budgetary allocation of **Rs. 542.75 Crores,** is in the last leg of, implementation of its approved modernization plan, particularly in the field of Weaponary, Machinery & Equipment, Transport including water crafts, Communication, surveillance equipment, Training Aids, Clothing & Tentage. During last 04 years, force has acquired sizeable number of Insas Weapon system with day & night telescopes, PNV weapon sights, NVD Devices, AK series Rifles, special & area weapons like CGRL, AGL, MMG & 91 MM Mortars, DSMD, GPS, BP Patkas, BP Morchas, BDD Equipment, along with Loose Fitting Combat Dress Disruptive Pattern & Synthetic Web Equipment. Efforts are on to procure Light Weight B.P. Jackets and Sniper Rifles.

Year 2003 has brought the watershed in the functioning of CRPF. It has been the year of **"E-Governance"** and switching over to functioning on **"SELO"** -the Intranet offering connectivity to 84 CRPF establishments, providing enterprisewise computerization covering all functionalities in various modules for Adm, Ops, Training, Medical, Provisioning and Finance Directorate. **"SELO"** has brought in the facilities for mailing and messaging, thereby considerably reducing the scriptory work, efforts in message handling and transmission time. The old communication equipment of HF series have been phased out with new equipment. Best equipment with computerisation system of working on low powered HF sets. More versatile VHF sets with secure mode and collective calling, provide edge over ages old technology. 43 CRPF stations are covered with POLNET, in alliance with DCPW. Installation of video conferencing facility with 05 remote stations is further a step forward. Procurement of Digital Trunking System is on anvil.

Revolutionary changes have been brought in training equipment & methodologies. Besides acquisitioning various class room, training aids like computers, printers, scanners, visualisers, video cameras, multi media projectors, a great deal of simulators have been procured for Training Institutions. Interactive small arm simulators, offer opportunity to 08 firers, with different weapons, at a time, to practice together under various combat situations. 08 Nos of i-Sats (i-Fads) provide facility for simulating training conditions for various weapons, including 81 MM Mortar, CGRL & AGL. Infantry weapon effect system simulators (i-Wess) offer simulative tactical situations, in which as good as 50 trainees can collectively take part in a

tactical exercise. Whereas 2 Nos of TAC-SIM (the advanced version of i-Wess), fitted with Laser, Cameras and GPS facility, enables the instructor to pin point error / faults of a trainee & display his learing graph with various datas. 2 Nos of recently procured driving simulators (Medium, Light - 01 No. and Heavy - 01 No), offer 05 training consoles /motion platforms, with convoy driving features that facilitates training of 05 drivers at a time by single instructor. Training under simulative conditions besides improving physical and mental reflexes offers trainees with instant data display of their shortcomings. Serious efforts are on for modernization of firing ranges / setting of baffle ranges.



CRPF personnel during disaster management training in NBC suit

Mobility in the force is an issue of key importance. Authorization of additional Vehicles, Bullet Proofing of 750 Nos vehicles, procurement of 10 Nos water cannons for RAF & 24 Nos mine protected vehicles are other significant achievements. Government has sanctioned additional number of motor cycles and speed boats for carrying out motor cycle borne and water borne operations.



A CRPF person putting NBC suit during demonstration of disaster management

Two of the CRPF Bns (i.e. 145 & 146 Bns) have been declarec **"Disaster Management Bns",** which will soon be equipped with specialized equipment to handle flood situations & calamities caused by collapsed structures. 145 Bn is specially being trained & equipped to deal with NBC Disasters.

Acquisition of special equipment for RAF, Bomb Disposal units & authorization of over 1000 Sniffers & tracker Dogs are yet other achievements.

Sanction of 29 Nos Generator Sets of varying capacities, for Bns deployed in J & K and LWE states, installation of 1248 Nos Pre Fabricated Structures, replacement of Coal Bukharies with Kerosene Bukharies, Blanket BK with Blanket Superior Woolen Dyed, Conventional Tents with Tent Extendable & procurement of Ultra Light Synthetic Web Equipment for troops operating in LWE areas are worth mentioning. Highlightly are the acquisition of land for 3 upcoming GCs, 43 camping sites & 841 ready built flats at Dwarka along with achievement of 13% of satisfaction level in providing married accommodation to the force personnel. Functioning of Transit Hostel accommodation, at New Delhi Railway Station and Officers Institute at Nehru Nagar, Delhi have provided sequel to the transients.

The commencement of CRPF Academy, National Police Band Institute & Disaster Management Training Centre at CTC-II, Coimbatore are yet other milestones on the march of CRPF towards modernization.

The draft proposal for our second phase of Modernisation including Weaponary, Equipment, Special Equipment, Motor Transport, Training Equipment, Communication and Computers with financial outlay of Rs. 1472 Crores is in penultimate stage before submission to the Government.

All round, sincere efforts are on to keep the force abrest with the changing needs of the time so that rank & file could look up with confidence & pride which ultimately will lead to efficient Human Resource Development. Time, toil, tests & turmoil will scan the efficiency and provide SWAT ANALYSIS of our mode.

• FOCUS

E-Governance : Transforming India

Connecting the CRPF offices through Intramet 'Selo' the force has moved one step closer towards E-Governance

Harjinder Singh Bains, 2-I/C, 1 SIGNAL

What is e-governance

E-governance or electronic governance may be defined as delivery of government services and information to the public using electronic means. Such means of delivering information is often referred to as information technology or 'IT' in short form. Use of IT in Government facilitates an efficient, speedy and transparent process for disseminating information to the public and other agencies and for performing Government administration activities.

We need Government services from the cradle to the grave as illustrated below :

The objective of e-governance is that all Government services and many

private services are accessible to the common man through the Web and wide spread network of common service centers at the local level.

GOVERNMENTS VISION

The vision of national e-governance plan of Government of India is that all Government services be made accessible to the common man in his locality, throughout his life through a one–stop-shop (integrated service delivery) ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability at affordable costs to meet the basic needs of the common man. Therefore the objective of e-governance is good governance to the citizen's delight and not just to the citizens satisfaction.

The journey of India towards e-governance has begun. Parts of the dream have already been realized somewhere but nowhere all parts of the dream have been realized.

As per the national e-governance plan (NEGP), e-governance is viewed as under; -

- E-Governance is not about e, but about governance!
- E-Governance is not about computers, but about citizens!
- E-Governance is not about translating processes, but about transforming processes!



CHILD:
Birth certificate, Health care



STUDENT:
School admission, Examination results



YOUTH:
Employment-services, Vehicle registration, Driving Licence, Passport/ Visa



FAMILY:
Agriculture, Land record, Property registration, Marriage certificate, Taxes (Income, other), Utility services, Municipality services



OLD AGE:
Pensions, Insurance, Health care, Death certificate.

Illustrations: -

Here are a few examples, which illustrate the success of e-governance projects in India and abroad.

- The Karanataka Government's 'Bhoomi' projects has led to the computerisation of the centuries–old system of handwritten rural land records. Through it, the revenue department has done away with the corruption–ridden system that involved bribing village accountants to procure land records, records of sight, tenancy and cultivation certificates. A farmer can walk to the nearest Taluk office and ask for a

computer print out of his land record certificate for Rs.15/-. He can also check details on a touch-screen kiosks by inserting a two rupee coin instead of days registration of records can be done in just a few hours. Thus the project has benefited the people sitting on the other side of the digital devide.

- In Hyderabad, through e-seva, citizens can view and pay bills of water, electricity and telephones, besides municipal taxes. They can also avail of birth/death registration certificates, Passport applications, permits/licenses through the Government portal on the Internet through a single window service.
- In Singapore all interaction with the Government is done by the citizens through one counter 24 hours a day, 7 days a week without waiting in lines. All citizens can contact the Government through a single website where all forms, legislation, news and other information is available. Entire banking transaction including money can be done through Internet and various ATM counters located at all public places.
- Indian railways has shown to the country how citizens can be benefited from e-governance initiatives. Today citizens can plan their train journey, make reservations and buy their tickets by interacting with Indian Railways through their website while sitting at home.

E-governance in CRPF

CRPF adopted e-governance with the following objectives

(i) Provide better administration to the personnel.
(ii) Improve decision making and operational efficiency.
(iii) Connect force headquarters with the sector headquarters, range and units and improve overall communication

Intranet ‘Selo’

CRPF took a giant leap in E-governance and IT when it launched project Intranet ‘Selo’ in the year 2003 with the following objectives: -

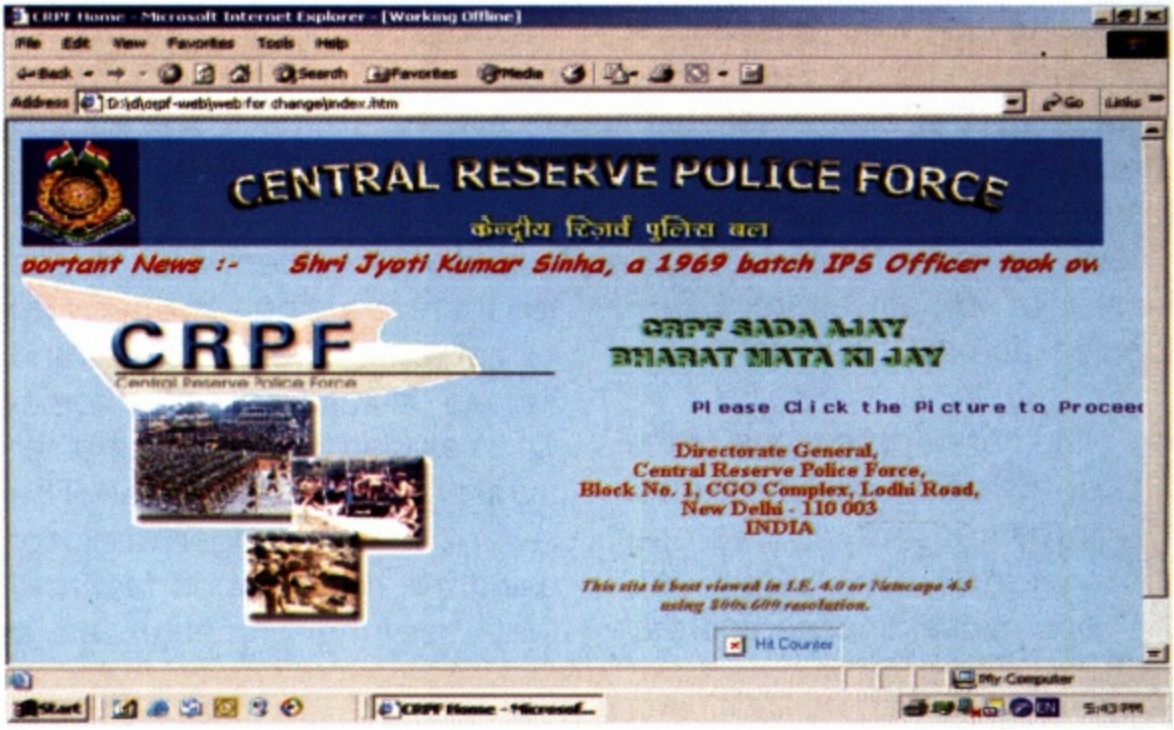
(i) Multi fold improvement in operational efficiency.
(ii) Computerise DG/IG/DIG and GC offices and reduce paper work.
(iii) Fast and accurate decision making.

(iv) Improvement in monitoring control and forecasting processes.

(v) Electronically duplicate data at important places thus improve data availability.

(vi) Inter connect all the offices and units thereby improving communication speed and bringing out effective management.

(vii) The goal of project Intranet Selo is bringing computers, CRPF functions (operational and administrative) and officers and men at all levels together in a few clicks from anywhere any time. This projects aims towards enterpriswise computerization of all activities of the force.



2. Internet: - All units are being encouraged to avail Internet connectivity and make extensive use of E-mail facility. Liberal use of Internet has improved computer literacy. The CRPF interacts with the public through the CRPF website www.crpf.nic.in. All information relating to recruitment advertisement, examination results, tenders etc. can be accessed by the citizens through this website.

3 Information kiosks: -CRPF website and All information related to pay and allowances, GPF etc. can be browsed by the jawans by the simple touch of the screen of information kiosks installed in Dte. Genl. office. There are plans to install such kiosks at all offices of CRPF located across the country.

- The core applications of the software are personal information system, Inventory management, operations, finance and pay roll, messaging and work flow (mail, work flow, digital sign), misc. A countrywide network connecting all static offices through WAN links (DOT leased lines, wireless technology and satellite links) has been established, tested and made fully functional. The usage of use Selo applications like Personal Information System, Inventory management, operations, finance and payroll is gradually increasing and the force has become e-literate and tech. savvy. The benefit of Selo to CRPF are: -

(i) Integrated multi service network to manage information flow within the organisation.

(ii) Assured availability of information thereby quick decision making.

(iii) Computerisation of service records / operations records/inventory records-thereby less chance of human errors.

Cost saving in terms of resources (men and material)

Training facilities: - CRPF is running in service computer courses for officers and jawans to increase the strength of computer literate personnel and spread E-culture in the force. This has lead to greater computer awareness and usage. The jawans are no longer afraid of using the computer. In fact now they see the computer as a powerful tool, which makes this job simple and easy. Training demonstrations, lessons and lectures have been recorded and digitized in CD formats. These jawans can use these CDs to update and refresh their professional skills and knowledge.

Video conferencing

All IG's controlling operations in the troubled states of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Manipur can discuss operational issues, plan strategies with the DG CRPF while sitting at their respective office by making effective use of video conferencing technology. This saves valuable time and simultaneously reduces cost burden 'on the exchequer'. A jawan while sitting in remote IG office location at Agartala can have the audience of DG through video conferencing without having to travel all the way from Agartala to Delhi.



Final outcome:

The outcome of e-governance is transparency and efficiency in Government. It gives substance to Right of Information and better delivery of services. Government services come to the doorsteps of the citizen and life becomes simpler for the common man.

• FOCUS

Era of Broadband

Broadband has the power to impove the efficiency of the force with faster decision making and communication.

S.M. Hasnain, Commandant, 1 Signal Bn.

Broadband is generally considered as an always— on internet connection provided by an ISP. Contrary to this popular belief, this is not the true definition of broadband. Simply speaking, the term broadband refers to the ability of sending multiple channels over a single link. In other words, we use the same connection to pass multiple signals. A cable TV network is a perfect example of broadband. We get a single co-axial cable terminated to the TV, but the same cable delivers lots of TV channels for us to watch.

So despite true broadband having been there in our lives for so long in the form of cable TV, we never realised its true meaning. Instead, the image that has been created, of broadband, is completely different – a 24x7 Internet connection. That is because the term has largely been promoted by ISPs for their Internet connections. The focus has been more on always on

Internet connection than on the actual bandwidth being offered. If there is insufficient bandwidth, the multiple services can't run reliably over the same connection, which is the very basis of a broadband connection. The only advantage of this is that the connection doesn't drop, so users can use it for downloading large files from the Internet.



CRPF formations also require fast and reliable information for carrying out their operations. This information can emanate from the Headquarters, from field formations or from any of the numerous agencies like the press, commercial or government websites etc.

As per latest TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India) orders a connection will qualify as broadband if its minimum bandwidth is 256 Kbps. With so much bandwidth, users can go beyond Web browsing, e-mail and downloads. They can expect more services from the ISP, which were not possible till now, due to lower bandwidth that was being offered. Some of these can be live audio/video streaming to listen to songs or watch movies in real time without compromising on quality. They can use it for video conferencing, VPN connections or running business applications online.

Having more bandwidth also means opening up a larger pipe for the world to access our systems. Therefore, security risks increase. So we have to look at security issues that arise due to broadband. Lastly, any organization going for a broadband connection needs to ensure that it gets the bandwidth being promised by the ISP.

Further, broadband need not be purely wired. ISPs such as Air Tel and Sify and Spectranet etc. are providing wireless broadband, without needing wires at our end. Satellites and Low-interference/ high power transmission towers are used to propagate the internet signals almost the same way as a TV signal is propagated. Wi-Fi broadband complicates quality of service considerations further, since obstacles and different types of materials in between the access points and the receiver can severely destroy the connectivity. Also the number of users jumping into the connection will further degrade and reduce the available band width.

Relevance of Broadband to CRPF

CRPF is a fast modernizing force that is in a perfect position to improve its efficiency through better connectivity between its formations that are spread throughout the country. Being connected through broadband will ensure faster decision making, better coordination and at cheaper rates. Moreover, CRPF formations also require fast and reliable information for carrying out their operations. This information can emanate from the Headquarters, from field formations or from any of the numerous agencies like the press, commercial or government websites etc. With broadband it would be possible to give access to internet and other possible facilities to more and more personnel of the force, and the advantages of newer technologies will most likely produce multiplier effects of their own. But to get full benefit of the newer technologies we must first have a clear understanding of how to get access to the Broadband.

The following technologies can effectively be used to set up broadband connections.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)

This is perhaps the first type of broadband technology to become popular. This requires a switched telephone system. It works by multiplexing both voice and data signals digitally over the ordinary copper wire network, providing high speeds and quality. ISDN uses two channels for transmissions, called B (Bearer) and D (Data). The B channel is for both voice and data, while D is for signaling and control information.

The ISDN system also uses two types of interfaces, each differing in the number and combination of channels they carry: the BRI (Basic Rate

Interface) and the PRI (Primary Rate Interface). BRI supports two B channels with bandwidths of 64 Kbps each and one D channel at 16 Kbps. PRI has a country dependant number of B channels and a single D channel at 64 Kbps. In North America and Japan, PRI would have up to 23 B channels, providing around 1.5 Mbps. In Europe, Australia and Asia, this goes up to 30 B channels and 2 Mbps. ISDN supports multiple simultaneous calls, and each session on the B Channel is a simple 64 Kbps synchronous bi-di rectional flow. Using a technique called ‘channel bonding’ B channels can also be multiplexed into a single channel of higher bandwidth.

All telecom and Internet Service Providers in India offer ISDN connectivity, in BRI they use 2 B channels, offering 64 Kbps and on PRI, we get 30 B at around 1.5 Mbps. Using an ISDN connection requires a costly infrastructure. It requires an ISDN line from telephone company and an ISDN modem or router. Applications for ISDN include Internet access, video conferencing (most widely used application on ISDN) and VPN connectivity between offices. ISDN requires us to dial out every time we need to connect. In CRPF we have video conferencing facility from Directorate General to IGP Offices located at Srinagar, Agartala, Guwahati and Imphal for senior officers of the force.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

As a concept, DSL is similar to ISDN but uses ATM (Asynchronous transfer mode) channels to transfer data and voice simultaneously over the same telephone wire. The crux of DSL technology is the fact that human-audible signals lie in the frequency range 300 to 3500 Hz, while DSL transfers data signals in the 10 to 100 KHz range, in 4.3 KHz bands. So, a telephone cable can be used to carry voice and data simultaneously. The maximum frequency is 1.1 MHz for ADSL. As we write this, even higher frequencies are emerging, giving rise to more cousins of DSL such as SHDSL. However, SHDSL is not currently supported in India.

Unlike ISDN where we would get our own line from our premises to that of the service provider, DSL uses the same wiring as the normal telephone. This introduces the concept of ‘line contention’. Naturally, the better the contention, the more the bandwidth available to us.

DSL uses a DSL modem or router connected to the telephone line and via USB or Ethernet to a computer or network hub/router/switch. Between

the DSL modem/router and the telephone line, sits a DSL splitter that ensures that the modem and telephone units receive only those frequencies the provider has allocated for each.

The applications for DSL are the same as for ISDN high quality VoIP, video conferencing, high bandwidth internet access, VPN, internet streaming of audio and video. DSL requires us to dial out every time we need to connect to the service provider.

The following sub-sets of DSL currently exist:

i) **HDSL** (High **Bit-rate DSL):** same as normal DSL

ii) **ADSL (Asymmetrical DSL)** The data flows faster in one direction than in the other. Usually the inward (download) rates are higher than the outward (upload) rates. Data speeds can start at 128 Kbps and can reach a blistering 1.5 Mbps (downloads). However, ADSL rates fall off dramatically as the distance between the end and the ISPs terminal (Central office) increases. For example, the same 256 Kbps line might show speeds of upto 9 Mbps if the central office is within 300 meters. ADSL2 and ADSL2+ are improvements to ADSL that allow download rates of upto 25 Mbps at up to 2.5 Kms from the central office.

iii) **RADSL (Rate Adaptive DSL):** Works just like ADSL, except that the modem/router can adjust the speed of our connection as per the quality and length of local lead. Here, the modem/ router uses the unused portions of the upload bandwidth to create more download bandwidth. RADSL is also more tolerant to signal loss and line noise. The lowest upload speed attainable here is 64 Kbps, the same as single - channel ISDN connect.

iv) **SDSL(Symmetrical DSL)** Transfer rates start at 72 Kbps and reach 2.3 Mbps over a pair of copper wires at upto 3 Kms. SDSL is vendor-specific both the central office and the equipment at our premises should use the same chipset/vendor equipment, since all communications are in proprietary formats.

v) **VDSL (Very High Bit-rate DSL)** The theoretical maximum speed of this is 52 Mbps download and 12 Mbps upload, much faster than most common Ethernet connections (10 Mbps). This is done using two different frequency bands each, for uploads and downloads. VDSL can be further symmetric (26 Mbps, 1.5 Km) or asymmetric (100 Mbps, 100 m) also. VDSL is very suitable for HDTV (High Definition TV) applications.

Cable Internet



Here, a co-axial Ethernet cable is used to connect via a network of repeaters and routers, to the cable service provider's office. We need a cable modem or router at our end to receive the connection. Unlike ISDN and DSL connections, there is no need to dial anywhere when using the cable Internet connections. Just turn on your cable modem/router and the connection is available. Typically, cable Internet is delivered over long distances using the same line used for our cable television connection and is provided by the same company. Hence the name 'cable internet'. However, some providers are also known to draw dedicated Ethernet lines from the router nearest to our premises, to give us better connectivity.

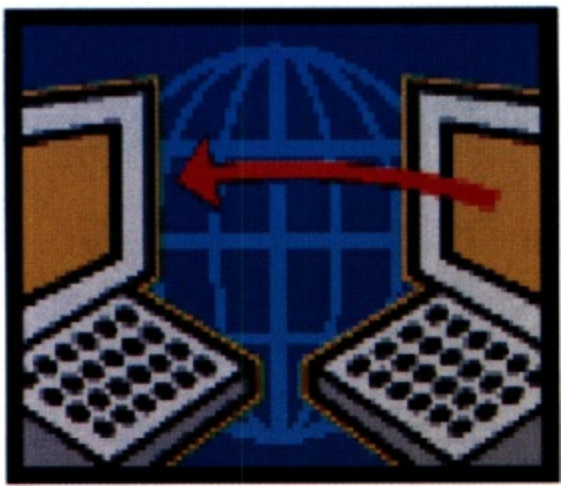
Cable Internet connections can actually be truly broadband since the maximum speed attainable over this cable is any where starting from 10 Mbps to 10 Gbps depending on the terminals the cable provider is using at his end. Connection speeds vary drastically here depending on the number of users online as well as what they are up to, since the entire line is shared between subscribers in the same neighborhood. Cable providers in India start connection speeds at a mere 64 Kbps.

Cable Internet connections and computers connected over such interfaces are the most vulnerable to hacking attempts since they're always on, and the networks are usually not switched. Modern cable modems support DOCSIS 2.0 (Data over Cable Service Interface Specification). DOCSIS 2.0 is a specification that enhances security and privacy by encrypting

communications between our end and the server provider. DOCSIS also allows the ISP to control our modem from their end- they use this to monitor and troubleshoot our connections.

Applications of cable Internet range from hosting our own private server to using it for applications that need a LAN like connectivity. The quality is not good enough to run a call center on low - end connections, but we can definitely down load large files that are required for BPO operations. IP-TV and video-on-demand are also applications that can use cable internet.

Besides above technologies, there are lots of other ways one can have a broadband connections like ;



Satellite Internet

Internet connectivity is through satellite. The equipment is costly. Connections experience severe delays (upto 0.9 seconds) making it unsuitable for any thing other than casual browsing or very slow e-mail access. Useful if one is stuck in a desert or a similar remote area, like deep inside a forest, with a satellite phone capable of web browsing.

Power – line Internet

Transmission of broadband data is over high voltage power lines. This is a very noisy way of being online, since the electric power-lines are inherently noisy. Any power-saving device on the route would introduce distortions into the signals and this would need to be cleaned out. Any implementation should have a built in error correction and noise-filtering system to keep out these disruptions. In India, Power Grid Corporation of

India is working on this platform by using its High voltage transmission lines spread across the country.

Wireless broadband

This is slowly catching on in India, with the rise of so many hotspots. But this is not yet enough to create a completely wireless ISP, since all hotspots currently are locally created and controlled.

COURSE TO BE SCHEDULED DURING NOVEMBER '2006

Sl. No	COURSE NAME	COURSE S/No.	PERIOD
1	SENIOR LEVEL INTERNAL SECURITY COURSE FOR SSPS/DMS FOR STATE/CPOS	93	13/11/06 TO 21/11/06
2	JUNIOR LEVEL INTERNALSECURITY COURSE FOR ASPS/ADMS FOR STATE/CPOS	159	29/11/06 TO 09/12/06
3	D&M UP GRADATION COURSE	17	06/11/06 TO 16/12/06
4	TRAINING OF TRAINERS COURSE	84	20/11/06 TO 23/12/06
5	MFR/CSSR	10	06/11/06 TO 18/12/06
6	MAP READING	42	06/11/06 TO 09/12/06
7	INTELLIGENCE COURSE	18	06/11/06 TO 02/12/06
8	OACC	13	06/11/06 TO 02/12/06
9	PRE-PROMOTIONAL COURSE FROM HC TO SI	30	13/11/06 TO 25/11/06
10	HUMAN RIGHTS AND SENSITIVITY COURSE	31	06/11/06 TO 16/11/06
11	PIPER'S DRUMMER COURSE	03	06/11/06 TO 18/4/07
12	POTENIAL BAND MASTER	01	06/11/06 TO 18/4/07
13	POTENTIAL BAND MASTER COURSE FIRST YEAR	02	06/11/06 TO 18/4/07

• SPECIAL

Coordination and Intelligence: Key for success in fight against terror

The forces of terror, from Srinagar to Mumbai, want to create social turmoil. This is very evident from recent incidents.

Abhishek Dayal, PRO

July terror

Mumbai, Srinagar and Dantewara may not have much in common, but they were in News for similar reasons last month. These three cities came under attack from organized terror around the same time. Over 200 innocent lives were lost when the rail-line of Mumbai was attacked, while at Dantewara in Jharkhand, Naxal insurgents slaughtered 26 innocent villagers. Around the same time, the terrorists killed a number of tourists and civilians in Srinagar.

Though separated by geography, these attacks have some common features that must be looked into. Firstly, all these attacks were carefully planned and ruthless. Second, they were not acts by some desperate, persecuted minorities or victims of state machinery. They were carried out by powerful forces that want to undermine the very principles of Indian democracy. And third, these attacks seek to divide the people on whatever pretext available and undermine our social fabric.

The Mumbai blasts on 11/7 were a classic terror attack in terms of meticulous planning, and ruthless execution. They have not been done by any particular group to highlight any particular grievance- the motive was to bleed India and divide the polity on communal lines.

Attack on Mumbai rail, Naxal raid on Salva Judum Camp in Dantewara and grenade attacks in Srinagar — all point to efforts at creating social disharmony.

In Jharkhand, the Left Wing Extremists, or the Naxals, who claim to represent the downtrodden have been slaughtering the same poor tribals from the time the latter have rebelled against their depredations. The attack on a poorly defended Salva Judum camp, deep in the night by a horde of over 700 Naxals on 17/7, also displayed meticulous planning and unprecedented ruthlessness. The Naxals surrounded and attacked a nearby

CRPF camp first, effectively cutting off the tribal villagers, before proceeding to slaughter them. Still, despite grave danger of their own camp being overrun, the CRPF men rushed to the Salva Judum camp, and killed 10 Naxals before chasing off the rest.

The Naxals are heavily into exploitation of the tribals in minor forest produce trade, and cannot bear to be questioned by them. That the state had failed to provide development to these regions for a long time helped the naxals gain initial sympathy. But soon their designs became clear to the local population, and hence the gloves are now off. The stated plan of the Naxals is to overthrow the Indian state and wrest political power. They do not believe in democracy, and it is clear now, they do not believe in anyone questioning their right to loot and plunder.

Similarly in Srinagar, the terror factory is now attacking the tourists, who are the economic lifeline of the state. They are targeting the symbols of normalcy, the tourists from other parts of the country and common Kashmiris. They are using sophisticated technologies like satellite telephones and the internet for networking and planning their operations. These global warriors of terrorism do not represent anyone, and not are interested in doing so. It is their manifest wish to create a wedge between the Kashmiri people and the rest of Indians.



CRPF jawan keeping a vigil in Srinagar

CRPF and the fight against terror

Central Reserve Police Force is well placed as the arm of the Central government in its fight against terror. With 190 Battalions, it is the largest Central Police Organization (CPO), and works across the states. It has been mandated with the job of maintaining peace inside the country (the other CPOs have been assigned different and specialized jobs like guarding Indo-Bangla border against infiltration etc.). CRPF currently has 62 Battalions deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, 45 in the North East and 31 in Left Wing affected states. Recognizing its role in fighting terror in the country, CRPF is currently setting up its own intelligence wing alongside each of its battalions, besides coordinating with state and central intelligence agencies.

It is with a proper direction from the top and proper coordination between different agencies that are involved in fighting terror that this modern day plague can be checked and consigned to the pages of history. Recognizing its potential threat, understanding its growth and strengths and tackling it in time is the need of the hour. That it is already a major headache for the security agencies is clearly revealed by statistics. This year

(till 16th July) CRPF alone has been involved in 180 operations in which it has eliminated 119 extremists and insurgents and apprehended 1,118 others. The force has recovered 420 various types of sophisticated weapons, over 10 thousand rounds of assorted ammunition, 759 grenades and bombs and 466 kilos of explosives. These are big numbers, and tell their own story. They need to be analyzed and checked. There is a real danger that this dismal story may soon get bigger and messier.



A scene from Mumbai Rail blast

Coordinated efforts

The response to terrorism has to be at a multiple level. First, there must be a recognition for the need of development for those regions or sections of society that are deprived of development and normal economic activities. In short, any potent cause of grievance or resentment must be addressed by them at once.

A national resolve against terror exists. There is much anger against the forces that are disrupting our society. But to effectively tap this anger into meaningful action and public support to tough action, much spadework needs to be done. There must be laws that respect rights of the citizens, but

do not permit any softness towards terrorists. It is a sensitive and ever evolving work, and has to be done keeping the citizens informed of the needs for such laws.

The state must also to project its image and its value systems to the people more forcefully. The image of a corrupt government with anti-people police-bureaucracy works in favour of the terrorists who have to depend on people's support in a large measure. Indian democracy has certain cherished values like the rule of law and equality of all, and this is its strength. But these values must, time and again, be reinforced in terms of stories and modern contexts, or else they will seem theoretical and discarded ideals. Everything must be done to cleanse the system of negative examples and high moral standards must be set for public figures.



CRPF Jawan on security duty at Dal Lake, Srinagar

Coming back to the trust of our present argument, the central government has to strive for a proper coordination between intelligence agencies so that it can keep a tab on various terror groups and modules and neutralize them in time. This is because the three sectors of terrorism in Srinagar, Mumbai and Dantewara, may at present be separate from each other, feeding of local

grievances and opportunities. But there may come a time in near future, when they may start to help each other—indeed there is a fear of Islamic and Red terror groups coordinating for weapons supply. And if that happens, the situation will truly go out of hand. To thwart such possibilities, effective the coordination between states and central government's security agencies is crucial.

• **ARTICLE**

A Contemporary appraisal of conflict theatres and Role of Commanders

Battalion commanders of CRPF have a huge responsibility for maintaining social order in India today. We need to recognize their role and empower them to perform better.

R.Jaya Kumar, DC, ISA M/Abu

The management of internal security is extremely complex as the internal security scenario is influenced by many factors including its historical legacy, geography, population size, quality of governance, sense of national unity and pride, economic development, poverty, socio economic disparities and socio cultural as well as ethno religious traditions. Regional and global developments also affect our security interst. In the context of the challenges and requirements of the times, the GOM report outlined the objective of entrusting internal security (IS)/Counter Insurgency (CI) duties progressively to CRPF thereby rationalizing the role of central police forces. The sheer disposition of CRPF troops in principal conflict theatres and massive expansion in recent years stands testimonial to this fact. In brief, CRPF is on the threshold of massive infrastructural changes, changing paradigms of contemporary internal security threats and above all with huge expectations from the public.

We cannot predict all possible wars. But we must be able to survive them. And no one will survive without plans that include some comprehensive assumptions about the future security environment

Sam J Tangredi

Salient features of present Geo-strategic environment

- Unipolar world is likely to give way to a multi-polar world, with the rise of India and China as global powers
- Competing idealogy – so called 'clash of civilizations' and spread of Islamic fundamentalism.
- Rise of transnational terrorist groups like Al qaeda and Lashkar-e-Toiba.
- Potential of narcotics trafficking as an instrument of state power – the increasing flow of heroin money into the coffers of Jihadi organizations.
- Economic interests of nations have become predominant over all other interests.
- Globalisation has made geographic borders transparent to the flow of ideas and also turmoil and insecurity.
- Technology continues to be the engine of change and is slowly becoming the currency of power.
- The spectacular comeback staged by Taliban in Southern and Eastern Afghanistan and the increasing acts of suicide terrorism.
- Israel – Palestine issue continues to be a major stumbling block for lasting peace in Middle East – The recent military action taken by Israel in Lebanon has polarized the sentiments further.

What are the Strategic realities of our nation?

- Infant and growing democracy and age of coalitions
- Size, location and potential obliges it to function as a 'stabilizing force' in South Asia.
- Situated between Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle
- Gateway to emerging markets of Southern and South east Asia
- Coast line of 7683 kms through which 97% of India's overseas trade and

80% of oil transit.

- Competitive basic market economic infrastructure and crossing of 10k in sensex
- Emerging as the software capital of the world
- Unresolved border disputes with China, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- A hostile nuclear Pakistan with a continuing terrorist infrastructure
- A changing and radicalized Bangladesh
- Amazing success of Maoist insurgency in Nepal
- Continuing ethnic strife in Srilanka
- Fragile border monitor in Myanmar
- China's strategic encirclement of India
- Without effective internal security even the most powerful political, economic and military power would be at the mercy of inimical forces
- Globalisation of terrorism and externalization of internal threats to security have underlined the need for integrated approach to national security.

It is evident that India is likely to face major asymmetrical challenges in the near and mid term future and these will be symptom of barbs by inimical states and non state acors either sponsored by these states or independent global entities like the Al Qaeda or Laskhar e Toiba. It is also important that until an effective coping mechanism is placed to ensure economic, environmental and informational security of the people, these threats are also likely to generate survival threats. It is in this context that the role of our force becomes even more crucial.

Cross border terrorism with Jihadi flavour in Jammu and Kashmir

The first 6 months of year 2006 has seen a continuation in the trend of decreasing terrorist violence. The formation of 5 working groups to improve the center's relations with J&K on furthering the relations across the line of control, giving a boost to the state's economic development, rehabilitating the destitute families of militants and reviewing the cases of detainees and ensuring good governance will prove to be one of the best way to move forward and ensure that the views of different segments are incorporated.

Though in retrospect J&K is witnessing a continuation of the secular decline in terrorist violence, a trend discernible since 2001, the terrorist's

capacity to strike at important targets and also maintaining a threshold level of violence cannot be underestimated. Even after the October earth quake which devastated millions, the terrorist campaign recognizes no bounds and is not constrained by the humanitarian crisis in the wake of natural disasters. An end to the bloodshed in the state seems as unlikely as it was at any given point since the dramatic escalation of the militancy in 1989. Even as measures like bus links and other CBMs will probably remove some of the chronic mistrust but will do little to alter the fundamentals of the basic conflict in the state.



CRPF personnel on patrol duty on railway tracks in North East

Continuing stranglehold of complex insurgencies in the North East

North east represents 8.06% of Indian landmass and possess only 3.73% of the total population. Not less than 116 insurgent groups exist in North East and out of 32 groups prescribed under the Unlawful activities (prevention) Act, 10 are from North East. The continuing insurgency in

North East suggests the need for reframing the counter insurgency strategy which is in place over the years. Considering the threats to human, economic and internal security that it poses, a re-examination of this strategy, the presumptions underlying it, their shortcomings and the formulation of an alternative counter insurgency plan acquires importance. In such alternative counter insurgency plan, the role of CRPF needs to be greatly elucidated and made part of a meaningful game plan.



CRPF personnel on security duty in North-Eastern region

Besides the growing militant assertion of ethnic identity (Nagas, Meities, Tripuris, Bodos, Khasis, Garos, Kukis, Hmars, Koch Rajbongsis, Ahoms, Dimasas, Karbis etc) into a separatist movement, few other burning issues demand meritorious attention such as;

- Demand of greater Nagaland or Nagalim (greater Nagaland as envisioned by NSCN-IM is an area of 120,000 sqkms in comparison to the present area of 16,579 sqkms) and
- The prevailing border disputes between Assam and Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya.

ISI's game plan in the North east – Operation Pin code – In January 2005, the ministry of Home affairs revealed that Pakistan has launched

Operation Pin code against India from Bangladesh territory and has shifted almost 200 training camps from Pakistan occupied Kashmir to Bangladesh. The document entitled “Pakistan’s alternative proxy war base’ accuses Pakistan’s intelligence services of developing Bangladesh as a new base for their anti India activities.

The gist of the Op pin code plan is

- To launch an infiltration drive in the Bengali Muslim dominated areas of the north east to foment secessionist forces
- ISI to have control over ULFA leadership
- subvert the Indian economy with fake currency
- Pan Islamize the North East region
- coordinate unity efforts of rebel groups
- plans to appoint Pakistan nationals trained as Maulvis in Madrassas situated on the Indo Bangladesh/Nepal border

Another issue which merits for attention and analysis is the demographic invasion in the North east. Insurgency,terrorism or separatism in the Northeast has a direct bearing on the massive infiltrations from Bangladesh. Besides, there has been an accretion to India’s security threats particularly after the growing radicalization and changing face of Dhaka in recent years. Our relations have become a sorry tale of mutual incomprehension, fragile egos and self defeating behaviour.

An area of concern is the silent demographic change in the region that will prove to be the much wanted trigger mechanism for a disastrous outburst of violence and destruction in the North East. With political perspectives clouding the vision of the policy makers combined with a high measure of administrative foot-dragging and incompetence, infiltration into the northeastern region can be expected to remain a serious problem in the foreseeable future.

Growing tentacles of Maoist Left Wing Extremism

The long arm of the Maoists stretches across the Indian heartland reaching out to their comrades in neighbouring Nepal. Within 37 years of the 1967 Naxalbari uprising, the left wing extremists under different names have extended their influence to about 170 districts across 15 states. The

recent merger of PWG and MCC to start a new outfit as CPI (Maoists) is a pointer to their determination to consolidate their hold over the Indian heartland by creating a Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ). Analyzing the contemporary trends the left wing extremism is going to be biggest theatre for CRPF in the years to come.



Commandant 87 Bn talking to villagers in Dantewara, Chattisgarh

Emerging trends in the Naxal Theatre; A Summary

- Merger implications of PWG and MCCI as CPI(Maoists) resulting in single party command-Reorganized-restructured-well coordinated-transshipment of arms, ammunition and explosives is easily facilitated-easy relocation of cadres during sustained operations.
- Enhancement of resources viz operational capability, logistical sharing, Exchange of experience.
- Arrival of Central Military Commission to coordinate their operations.
- End of turf war between PWG and MCCI.
- Merger attraction and spread to virgin areas-expansion of their influence to newer areas.

- Excessive brutalization.
- Mixture of ambush and landmines operations.
- More stress on strangulation and liquidation tactics (Koraput, Madhubani, Giridh, Jehanabad, Ramagiri Udayagiri.
- Elementary but sustained use of indigenous rockets
- Fallouts from Salwa Zudum in Chattisgarh.
- Growing Maoists network in South Asia.
- The scenario in the affected states presents a grim picture. Lack of success in containing the existing dimensions of menace by civil police has been compounded by the lack of energetic developmental activities which has led to further growth in extremist ranks. As on date the social fabric in these affected states has been torn apart by this terrible phenomenon of violence. Incidentally such mindless violence has provided an umbrella of protection to corruption at all levels.

Question we need to probe

There is a need to address few questions before conceptualizing the role of commanders in the coming days. These issues need to be addressed so that the commanders are well placed in the field to realize the organizational goals and retain the sense of professionalism. A proactive campaign in this regard is a must for the force to establish its credentials as the principal agency dealing with internal security threats.

- Is CRPF part of a meaningful game plan? If so, it needs to be elucidated to the ranks and if not it should be culled out so that there is a commonality of objective and purpose in the given area of responsibility.
- Is CRPF reduced to a mere human force multiplier under the guise of wider acceptability reflected by various states?
- What type of safeguards that we need to incorporate in ensuring basic and reasonable living infrastructure in the area of deployment?
- Do we have the adequate intelligence machinery to tackle the growing internal security threats?
- What type of logistical preparedness is required to meet the future internal security challenges?
- Does our training apparatus meet the contemporary field requirements and if not how to synergies the same?

- What measures have been taken to redress the growing and visible stress scenario in the force?
- What steps have been taken to address the huge vacancy, deficiency and attachments in the units?
- There is a loss of reserve character in the force. How to tackle the 100% deployment with high mobility factor resulting in unhealthy state of overstretching and consequent lethargy?
- Are our existing welfare package for personnel in health, safety, social security, housing etc. is adequate to provide the much needed morale and motivation in the force? Do we need to revamp in tune with the fast changing life style around us?
- Do our present personnel policies motivate the rank and file of the force?

Role of the Commanders

In the backdrop of there constraints and challenges, the role of commanders is going to be a crucial link in the days to come. The ability to influence the ranks and files by providing purpose, direction and motivation while operating to accomplish the mission will be really tested. The commander should try to introduce a leadership doctrine which enables their men under command to meet challenges in the future.



A typical CRPF Camp

Some of the fine tuning areas which need to be given utmost priority in the field are-

- Sensitisation of the troops about the emerging threats-strive to keep the unit as a ‘learning force’
- Reorient training in the battalion according to the ground requirements in the ‘AOR’ on the job training
- Modify training in the unit to improve combat shooting skills and proficiency in use of area and support weapons, field craft and tactics of guerilla warfare
- Fine tune your immediate action drills for all contingencies
- IED intelligence and proficiency in neutralizing threats
- Explore the viability of small team operations
- Prepare permanent phenomenon type of civic action program and ensure continuity
- Analyse the logistical requirements of the unit and constantly monitor to improve the tooth and tail ratio-Does the logistics have enough biting power for the troops?
- Brain storm with your unit officers about changing security paradigms-adopt informal discussions
- Endeavour to improve the working/living conditions of your men under command
- Stress management
- Sensitise men about AIDS/ HIV
- Sincere morale and motivational measures at your level
- Aim at regimentation-foster team spirit in the force
- Maintain high degree of physical fitness to withstand the rigors of extreme climatic conditions, frequent moves and greater demands on person-lead by example
- Be sensitive to human values and emotions-attitudinal orientation
- Provide emotional anchoring during physical as well as emotional traumas to men inspite of your own need for anchoring
- Integrate the activities of the force with various local agencies and develop a common operating strategy while maintaining force’s identity
- Sincerely monitor the utility of your troops in operational areas
- Organisational pride and self esteem programmes- revive the pride of

CRPF and prevent cribbing mentality

- Sincere grooming of young officers- ‘Accusing the present is excusing ourselves’

The mantle of internal security demands sweeping changes in our outlook and most importantly in the attitude of the commanders. The organization needs to ponder on the constraints that the operational commander faces and should formulate an action plan in weeding out the same in steady manner, Similarly, the commanders should try to inculcate a leadership doctrine which integrates a code of conduct, organizational values, legacy, attributes and skills. A particular type of fighting approach for future challenges which is based on individual’s iniative and “AUFTRAGSTAKTIK” (promotion of harmonious thinking at all echelons of command) directive style of command is the need of the hour.

The four pillars of success which would help CRPF in establishing itself as the principal internal security force can be submmarized in the following requirements.

- Strategy embracing the organizational and operational aspects
- Morale and motivation
- Proper threat perceptions and analysis
- Combat efficiency

From 1939-2006,CRPF has come to a long way. The high traditions of professionalism and valour needs to be carried forward. The mantle of internal security given to the force is a wonderful opportunity which we should grab it with fullest vigour and enthusiasm. This window of opportunity should be utilized to emulate the hallowed traditions of bravery and legacy of our force and most importantly make the much needed reforms in administrative and operational aspects and creating an appropriate mechanism to tackle the threats effectively.

• SPORTS

Mountaineering Expedition Flagged

off

Flag Off Ceremony of CRPF Mountaineering expedition to Mt. Kamet and Mt. Abi Gamin

After conquering Everest by our hero Late Constable Sri Krishan, CRPF has stepped into new era of mountaineering and our team is ready to conquer other peaks one after one. Team has recently scaled Mt. Deo Tibba and is ready to climb Mt. Kamet and Mt. Abu Gamin.

Mt. Kamet with an altitude of 25,447' situated in Garhwal Himalayas, Chamoli district of Uttaranchal is the third highest peak of India, second highest in Garhwal Himalayas and highest in Zanskar Range. The peak is situated near the Indo-Tibetan border, therefore, is restricted area.

Mt. Abi Gamin situated is another major peak adjoining Mt. Kamet to its North with an altitude of 24,130'. Both the Peaks are located ahead of East Kamet Glacier.

DG, CRPF Shri J.K.Sinha flagged off a 20 member CRPF Mountaineering Team to Mt. Kamet and Mt. Abi Gamin on 28th August 2006 from Directorate General, CRPF and handed over National and CRPF Flag to the team leader of this expedition Shri Sunand Kumar, Second-in-Command, 42 Bn CRPF. The supporting staff includes one doctor, one pharmacist, two operators and one cook. The two operators and cook are also qualified in Basic Mountaineering course with high grading.



Director General Shri J.K.Sinha handing over National flag to expedition leader during flag off ceremony

On the occasion, DG wished the team good luck for the entire expedition. He asked the team members to maintain full alertness throughout the expedition and return back safely. He fondly remembered the achievement of CRPF's first Everestor Constable Sri Krishan, who had died while returning from Mt. Everest during May 2006.

• SPORTS

CRPF Mountaineering Expedition to Mt. Deo Tibba

Earlier this year, CRPF mountaineers went on an expedition to Mt. Deo Tibba as a preparation for Mt.Kamet - Experiences of Expedition Leader

Sunand Kumar, 2-I/C

Mountaineering- a sport that takes place in an environment that is indifferent to human needs. Oxygen is deficient, temperature is low, air pressure decreases, gravity reduces; and only one thing that increases is fast wind. Mountaineering is full of hazards; avalanches, rock/ice falls, traversing on cornices/rocky ridges, deep and wide crevasses, snowstorms, steep ice walls; and deceases like hypothermia, cerebral edema, pulmonary edema, frost bite, chill blame, hallucination, high altitude sick ness and so on. In such conditions, it is not a one-day game, also not a five-day match, but continues for weeks and months. Probably that is the reason that mountaineering is known as the king of all adventure sports.

Mountaineering and other adventure sports; promoted in the Armed Forces in the country and all over the world to create and foster the spirit of risk taking, teamwork, and capacity for ready and vital response to challenging situations. It provides an opportunity to imbibe the qualities of leadership, teamwork, self-confidence and helps in character building and national integration. It also helps to improve civic sense and awareness about environment protection



Mountaineering and other adventure sports; promoted in the Armed Forces in the country and all over the world to create and foster the spirit of risk taking, teamwork

Central Reserve Police Force officers and men who are working in adverse conditions and difficult situations, it can help in promoting among them enthusiasm, team spirit, leadership, sense of regimentation and pride, ability to work under mental pressure, sense of mental preparedness to sacrifice their lives for the cause of the Force and Nation. It also adds to the courage, will power, spirit, patience and discipline.

Conception of Idea

The CRPF has done successful expeditions to Mt. Jogin I (21211') & Mt. Jogin III (20,070') during May 1995 and to Mt. Sri Kailash (22,774') during May 2000. Before organizing third CRPF mountaineering expedition to Mt Kamet (25,447') & Mt Abi Gamin (24,130') during the year 2006 it was essential for the Team to go for Pre-Expedition as this is the first time when the Force is going for a Major Expedition. The objective of this expedition is to prepare the team mentally, physically and technically for the Major

Expedition with a view to provide many opportunities to the Team members for training on snow craft, ice craft and rock climbing and on the other hand, it will add to the confidence of the members. It will also add one more feather in the cap of CRPF as it will be a full-fledged expedition in itself.

The Team is a combination of experienced mountaineers and new young aspirants. More than 50% of the team members are qualified in basic and advance mountaineering courses and others are qualified in basic mountaineering course. Keeping in the view the history, might and altitude of Mt Kamet and Mt Abi Gamin it was necessary to organize one expedition by the team to the peak with moderate altitude. The Himachal Himalayas, which provide technical phases and extreme cold were suitable and as a result the peak was to be selected in this region. Two peaks were considered neck to neck for this purpose i.e. Mt. Hanuman Tibba (19,450 ft) and Mt. Deo Tibba (19,687 ft) and finally Mt Deo Tibba is selected for expedition on merit as it has higher altitude, long tracks and technically suitable to prepare the team for major expedition.

Planning of Expedition

Expedition Leader visited Directorate of Mountaineering and Allied Sports at Manali (HP) and gathered various information about the Mt. Deo Tibba (19,685'). Accordingly, the team concentrated on the following aspects i.e. Endurance exercises like 10 KM running and long-range trekking, yoga, *pranayam* and other respiratory exercises, rock climbing, ascending practice on bridge, practice on various mountaineering techniques, in door lectures on important mountaineering subjects and discussions on past reports of various mountaineering expeditions to Mt. Deo Tibba. The team members were also sent for basic and advance mountaineering courses to ITBP Institute of Mountaineering and Skiing, Auli (Uttaranchal) and to Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling (WB).

Execution of the Expedition

Shri J. K. Sinha IPS, Director General of Police, Central Reserve Police Force flagged off the expedition from the Conference Hall of CRPF Directorate at CGO Complex, Block I, Lodhi Road – New Delhi in a grand Flag Off ceremony attended by all the Delhi based senior CRPF Officers on

15 May 2006. On this occasion, Shri J. K. Sinha handed over the National and CRPF Flag to the Expedition Leader.

The team moved to its Road Head Base, Kullu (HP) on 17th May at 1600 hrs and moved to its first Intermediate Camp Chikka on 20th of May 2006 morning. It took four days for the Team to Reach at Base Camp which was established at Upper Tanta on 23th May by 1600 hrs. l directed the team to take rest for the next day, which was also required for acclamatization.

In my initial plan of the expedition I had planned for one Advance Base Camp at Chander Tal. I discussed the issue with the Guide and realized that our expedition Team was strong enough to ignore the advance camp and make it straight to Camp I. On 25th Team left for the reccie of Camp I. Initially it was on moraine then the moraine was covered with snow. After two hours of climb, the team reached on the bottom of Gully. From here the climb was steep and I directed the Team members to fix rope. The location for the Camp I was identified and it was finalized ahead of *Duhangan Col* at the altitude of approximately 17,200'. The next day on 26th I directed the team to make load ferry to camp I as the rope was already fixed on the long gully consisting of snow and rocky wall. On 27th I asked the whole team to take the rest and took this time to plan future course of action.



Team members in their way to expedition

On 28th after having the breakfast and taking pack-lunch I with a Advance Party of another nine climbers moved to Camp-I and the Rear Party of four members along with Sh Randeep Sharma Dy Commandant,

Dy Leader made load ferry to Camp-I. I also received the weather report this evening and it was not very encouraging. The report intimated from Base Camp said that the next day was generally going to be cloudy with thundershowers. In spite of this, I briefed the Advance Party to prepare them for First Summit attempt to Mt. Deo Tibba. Time for move was 4 am. I also had a detailed discussion with the Guide, and decided to make a Summit attempt from Camp I. I was convinced with the strength, stamina and spirit of the Team which was capable of making it from the Camp I thereby ignoring one more camp, which is traditionally established on the Top of Ice Wall.



A Mountaineering Team at Base Camp

On 29th at around 3.00 am, I could notice hustle-bustle in the Camp-I and every body was getting ready for the climb. It was around 3.30 am when it started snowing. The situation was re-assessed and keeping in view the weather report in mind I deferred the Summit attempt to next day i.e. on 30 th I also reconsidered the constitution of the Climbing Team and decided to make the Summit attempt in one party. I called Ct./GD Mingma Sherpa, Ct./GD Jai Kishan and Ct./GD Jitender Kumar Tiwari to move to Camp-I and join the Advance Party and directed Sh. Randeep Sharma, Dy Commandant, Dy Leader to stay back at base camp. Subsequently the members of the Rear Party joined the Advance Party. The whole Team was

divided into four ropes.

Ascent to Mt. Deo Tibba (19,487’)

As briefed in the evening the activity was started in Camp I at around 0245 hrs. We had *Maggie* in the meals at around 3.30 am and filled our water bottles. I checked the weather it was partially cloudy. We had already deferred one attempt and I was not willing to postpone it again for the second time. I decided to make it a summit day. It was exactly at around 4.30 am when all the ropes left the location of Camp I. After leaving from the Camp I, we followed the side of the rock on the left side and top of *Malana Glacier.* After crossing the *Malana Glacier,* we were on the bottom of the Ice wall. The entire Team halted here for some time, organized in climbing and rope order and started the ascent. I decided that I would be the Lead Climber on this day.

We realized the fact that Deo Tibba (19,687’) traditionally a tough peak with technical route was true. We had to negotiate around more than one kilometer of steep climb in ice, powder snow and on some rocky patches with bergschrund and after a climb of one hour we were on the top of Ice Wall at the altitude of approximately 18,500’ to 19,000’. It was again a flat ridge on the top. Below the ridge, the team had to negotiate a dangerous narrow ridge of loose rocks and powder snow called *Piton Ridge.* I directed that only one rope would cross this point at one time. Rope was also fixed on the route. Any body losing balance at this point would have suffered a fall of a mile on the other side of the ridge. When the entire team had reached on the top of the ridge, we waited for all the ropes to come at this point. We were feeling that we had crossed the major hurdle in the climb, but it was not the reality. After the ridge, we started climbing down on a snow ridge.



Team leader with members on the top of peak

Luckily, the weather had improved in the morning after we had started our climb but from the top of the ridge, we noticed that all the areas in the down were covered with clouds and white fog and these were likely to come up soon. When we were going ahead on a snow ridge and we had cornice to our right. In fact we were walking on the side of the cornice for a distance of around 250 meters. Fog and clouds were playing with our emotions. Some time we were having the glimpse of some features and in other moment, the next man in rope was not visible to us.

When we were crossing the crevasse prone area, we also noticed a thick ice wall to our right, which formed an overhang. Now it was time to negotiate other ice walls, below the Dome of Mt. Deo Tibba (19,687'). We started the climb and started fixing the ropes. In this face, we had a steep gradient of around 70 degree in the beginning, which was reduced after a climb of around 150 meter. We climbed a little of distance without fix rope. In fact, we fell short of ropes required to be fixed on the slope. Again, we had to negotiate a steep ice wall to reach on the Dome of Mt. Deo Tibba (19,687') with a gradient of more than 70 degree. At this stage, the climb was becoming difficult, the boys were facing exertion but the spirit was high

After a marathon effort, suddenly we realized that we were on the top of Dome Deo Tibba (19,687’). Six ropes were fixed on these two ice walls. The time I noted it was 11.35 am. However, it was complete white out our sheer bad luck. We reached at an optimum point on the Dome and first thing we did was to worship the Peak. After *pooja* we hoisted the National and CRPF flags on summit and tried to catch the feature around which appeared to be difficult as it was a complete white out. For one moment, we had a glimpse of Mt. Indrasan ahead of us and in the next moment, it was gone. We waited for almost 30 to 40 minutes but weather was not improving. In the mean time, we tried to send the message to our base camp but from this location, we were not getting through to our Base Camp Signal Center. We had taken around seven hours and five minutes from Camp-I to reach the summit and I realized that it was the time; the team should start back to CampI. In the mean time, HC/RO Subhash Singh who was carrying the set was through to Chandigarh location without getting the strength with our Base Camp. He informed the station about the climbing. After Climbing down to the lower ridge, I also got through to the Base Camp Signal Center and sent a message to all the formation about the climb.



The joyous team after conquering peak with National and CRPF flags

I briefed the Team to be prepared to make summit attempt to Mt. Norbu, which was alternative peak on the next day i.e. on 31st morning. It was decided that the Team would leave the camp at 7.00 am. In fact, Mt. Norbu had been the consolation peak for various expeditions to Mt. Deo Tibba. As and when the Teams failed to scale Mt. Deo Tibba (19,687'), they have tried to make ascent to Mt. Norbu. This was not the case with our Team. However, this expedition was organized, as Pre Kamet Expedition and I wanted to give the Team maximum exposure in climbing and familiarization with mountain conditions. It was decided that the Team would make summit attempt to Mt. Norbu (17,511').

On 31st we got up in the morning at around 5.30 am and noticed that it was snowing heavily. I asked the boys to wait and watch the weather but it continued to be in the same state for the whole day. We again postponed the attempt. I decided that we would make the same attempt on the next day. I briefed the team accordingly and relaxed inside our tents for the whole day.

On 01st June 2006, I got up at 6 am and noticed that the weather was cloudy. Although it was not snowing but the visibility was very poor. Such a horrible weather conditions could have deterred any Mountaineering Team to ignore the summit attempt and pack back to the lower camp. I came out and observed the conditions cautiously and carefully. In fact, I found that it was a thick fog and complete white out. I spoke to the boys and it was decided that as this team is preparing to go to Mt. Kamet(25,447'). From that point of view, we decided to attempt Mt. Norbu. (17,511') in bad foggy weather. Around 7.15 a.m. we left for the Mt. Norbu in the same Team/Rope order, as we had made for Mt. Deo Tibba (19,687'). We followed the right topside of *Malana glacier*. We continued to walk on the ridge.

After reaching on the summit of Mt. Norbu National flag and CRPF flag were hoisted on the summit. After waiting for nearly twenty minutes, we left back for Camp-I. After reaching at Camp-I, we were congratulated by the Bengali Team which had come for the expedition for Mt. Inderasan. We shared some juice and dry fruits with the other expedition team and then packed to make a descent to the lower camps. The whole team came down to the Base Camp on the same day where the other members who were waiting for us. We had *pooja* at Base Camp, which was arranged by the Dy

Leader and relaxed for the remaining time.

On 2nd we left for Chikka and on 3rd we had Campfire to celebrate the success of our expedition. On 4th , the whole team reached at Road Head Base at 4th ITBP Bn Kullu. After taking two days at kullu for clearances and other administrative works, the Team came to GC Pinjore on 7th. The expedition was over with a successful note.

• AWARDS

Medals Awarded

79 CRPF Officers and Men Decorated with I-Day Awards

79 officers and jawans of Central Reserve Police force (CRPF) have been awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantry, Police Medal for Gallantry, President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and Police Medal for Meritorious Service by the President of India on the occasion of Republic Day- 2006. Out of these, 6 have received PPMG, 6 PMG, 5 for Distinguished Service and 62 for Meritorious Service.

President's Police Medal for Gallantry

Six CRPF personnel have received PPMG posthumously:

Shri A. Anandan, 2 l/C

Shri C.R. Kulhar, 2 l/C

Ct Ashok Kumar Shaw

Ct. H.K. Mani

Ct Kuldeep singh

Ct. Prabhu Swamy.

Police Medal for Gallantry

Six CRPF personnel have received PMG:

M. Srinivasa

Late Raksha Ram Pathak (Posthumously)

K.R. Ranga Swamy
Pawan Kumar Singh
Suresh Kumar
Ramanuj Kumar Singh

President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Five personnel have been awarded medals for distinguished service:
Shri P.M. Nair, IGP Jammu (on deputation on UN)
Shri Srikant, DIGP Rampur
Shri J.S. Gill, ADIG, NWS
Shri D.C. Khulbe, Comdt.
Shri Sumer Singh DC.

Police Medal for Meritorious Service

62 Personnel have been awarded Police Medal for meritorious service:
Shri K.S.Dwivedi, IGP, Special Sector
Shri C.B.S.Rathore, DIGP, Gandhinagar
Shri Umrao Singh, ADIG, NZ
Shri Ravindra Tomar, ADIG, GC, Silchar
Shri T.B.Rao, ADIG GC, Bhopal
Shri B. Rajendra Kamath, ADIG, GC, Agartala
Shri Narendra S. Thakur, Comdt., 146 Bn.
Shri Gurdeep Singh, Comdt., 112 Bn.
Shri Surender Kumar Malik, 139 Bn.
Shri N.P. Srivastava, Comdt., 8 Bn.
Shri Bhagwan Singh Rathore Comdt., 107 RAF
Shri R.K.Sharma, Comdt., 91 Bn.
Shri Jagbir Singh Tomar, Comdt., 77 Bn.
Shri Ratnakar Singh, Comdt.. O/O DIGP, ALLD
Dr. S.K.Mishra, CMO, CH HYD
Beena Pani Rath, CMO (SG), CH GTY

Shri Balkar Singh 2 l/C now Comdt, GC DLI
Shri Jamadar Singh, 2 l/C, GC BTB
Shri Om Prakash Arya, DC, 113 Bn.
Shri S.S.Srivastava, DC, GC LKW
Shri S.K.Yadav, DC, 29 Bn.
Shri Lal Chand Yadav, AC, 85 Bn.
Shri Jagdish Prasad, SO, ADM DTE
Shri N.S. Rawat, AO, O/O IGP JMU
Insp/GD A.K. Balan, PROV DTE
Insp/GD V.M. Mishra, GC LKW
Insp/GD Jagdish Ram, 84 Bn.
Insp/GD Bhagirath, 128 Bn.
Insp/GD Jaimal Ram, 135 Bn.
Insp/RO Bahadur Singh Gariya, 5 SIG Bn.
Insp/RO Radhey Shyam, 5 SIG Bn.
SIGD Phoola Ram, RTC-1
SI/GD Sheotaj Singh, 22 Bn.
SI/GD Samunder Khan, GC PJR
SI/GD Ram Chander Yadav, 159 Bn.
SI/GD Banwari Lal, 159 Bn.
SI/GD H.B.Pandey, GC LKW
SI/GD Kishan Singh, 103 RAF
SI/GD P.S.Narayan, 8 Bn.
Sl/T KN.Pandey, 5 SIG Bn.
SI/GD Ram Singh, 139 Bn.
SI/GD Kulwant Singh, GC BTB
SI/GD Jagdish Chander, 138 Bn.
Si/Band V. Rathinam, GC PPM
ASI/RO K.V. Damodaran, 21 Bn.
Pharm Ram Prawesh Mishra, 94 Bn.
Pharm S.K.B. Singh, 21 Bn.

HC/GD Latif Khan, 2 Bn.
HC/GD Deep Chand, GC PJR
HC/GD Harbans Lal, 127 Bn.
HC/GD F.H. Thunga, 128 Bn.
HC/GD S.K. Sharma, 76 Bn.
HC/GD Gurdev Singh, GC SNR
HC/GD Richpal Singh, 130 Bn.
HC/GD Nek Ram, 12 Bn.
HC/GD Kamla Yadav, 92 Bn.
HC/DVR Ramanand, 148 Bn.
HC/Band Vijay Prasad Mal, GC LKW
HC/MAH Kalpana Saha, 135 Bn.
CT/GD R.Balthasar, 42 Bn.
W/C S.K. Rakshit, 26 Bn.
B/B Bachan Lal, GC BTB

TRIBUTE TO OUR HEROES

In the month of August, the following personnel of CRPF laid their lives in various incidents. We pay our heartiest tribute to our brave heroes

1. No.901271383 Head Constable Mohd. Avesh of 172 Bn. was shot dead by terrorists in Srinagar on 1.8.2006 while on naka duty.
2. No.041726184 Constable Kapil Kumar Yadav of 172 Bn. was shot dead by terrorists in Srinagar on 1.8.2006 while on naka duty.
3. No.941380705 Constable P.Udaya of 51 Bn. was killed in landmine blast at Dantewara, Chattisgarh on 1.8.2006.
4. No.850809737 Head Constable Kedar Nath Mishra of 131 Bn. was shot dead by terrorists on 2.8.2006 while on patrolling duty.
5. No.045010065 Constable Akhilesh Kumar of 131 Bn. was shot dead by terrorists on 2.8.2006 while on patrolling duty.

• SCHOOL NEWS

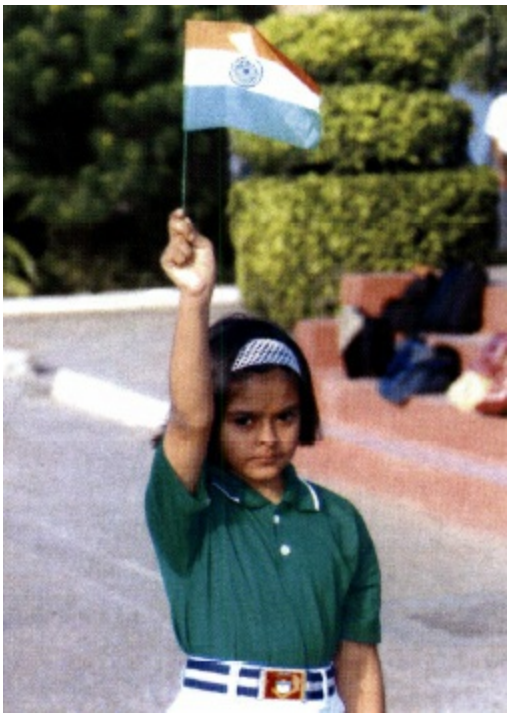
Independence Day celebrations at CRPF Public School Rohini

Colourful celebration of Independence Day with spirit and enthusiasm — A report

CRPF Public School celebrated 59th Anniversary of Independence Day on 12th August 2006. The Chief Guest of the occasion was Mrs. Rashmi Sinha, President, CWWA and Mrs. Susan Koshy, Vice President, CWWA was the Guest of Honour. The Chief Guest hoisted the National Flag and took the salute of the school parade consisting of six contingents led by Head Girl, Head Boy and the Sports Captain. The parade started with the musical notes of the School Band and the March Past of NCC girls followed by four contingents belonging to various Houses namely, Shradha, Shrum, Shaurya, Shakti alongwith boys NCC.

The students presented the cultural programme. The Principal Shri Suraj Prakash welcomed the Chief Guest Smt. Rashmi Sinha by stating that she was always been a motherly figure for our children and added that Mrs. Susan Koshy, the Guest of Honour, reflected childlike simplicity.

This was followed by a musical presentation by the Tiny Tots which was the combination of Song, Dance and Orchestra. The atmosphere was more melodious when the young ones performed to the Musical notes “Haath Se Haat Milao”. The imagination of the young ones was given a public footing the poem recitation on various topics.



People were spellbound by the music by the senior school orchestra. The whole atmosphere was made more colorful when the audience was taken on a journey to the mountains of Uttaranchal by a Folk Dance dedicated to Nanda Devi.



Students giving classical music performance



School children performing folk dance

Thereafter, the Annual School Exhibition which gives the platform for the creativity of the children. The children exhibited their talent in the form of working Models, Charts, Computerized virtual reality. Chief Guest and other distinguished guests took a round and interacted with the children who were demonstrating their talent.



Principal presenting mementoes to Smt. Sinha and Smt. Koshy

Mrs. Rashmi Sinha, in an address complimented the students for their excellent performance. She congratulated the meritorious children who received the awards which were given away by her and Mrs. Susan Koshy. Mrs. Sinha motivated the children by reciting Rabindranath Tagore's famous poem "Where the mind is without fear". She encouraged the children to celebrate Independence Day with toil and sweat. She explained the very relevant definition of theism that the real God resides in the hard work of the common man not in the Temple, Gurudwaras etc. Her message was to inspire the children to work hard to take the Nation towards the unexplored heights.

Mrs. Susan Koshy congratulated and complimented children for the fascinating performance. In her address she mentioned that India is progressing with the growth in per capita income and soared literacy percentage still there's lot to do. She said children are the future scientists and technocrats. She inspired the children to resolve today that they would conquer all the barriers, accept all challenges and will not leave any stone unturned to carry our motherland to a new acme.

Die that day

I'll die that day
when I'll be lost
in the hurricane of hatred.

I'll die that day
when my conscience will die
in the midst of my life.

I'll die that day
when my ego will arise
to conquer my modesty.

I'll die that day
when a traitor's splendor
overshadows my honesty.

Perhaps I'll die that day
with a disastrous finale
of the human in me.

-Pankaj Gupta

- **SCHOOL NEWS**

Mathematics Laboratory at CRPF Public School, Rohini

The purpose of setting up Maths laboratory is to make concept of mathematics easy and interesting for students

Anjali Malik

Mathematics Laboratory is basically an activity oriented study which was made a part of the curriculum almost eight years back. During these years students of classes VI, VII, VIII, IX and X were performing activities on tangrams, LCM and HCF, addition and substraction of integers etc. The geometrical concepts were clarified through Geoboard and paper folding. Children picked up Mathematics as an art of creativity through curve stitching. Maths lab was given infrastructure few years back. The lab is well equipped with the models on polyhedrons using strains and connectors. In fact students themselves try to construct these models in the activity period. Students have come up with the models to explain the concepts of angle of elevation and depression in trigonometry concepts of optical illusion, origami, generation of solids etc. Eva sheet models have been made to explain the proofs of Pythagoras theorem algebraic expression like (a + b)2, (a – b)2, a2 – b2 etc. There are wooden models to explain (a + b)3 and various solids like cone, cylinder, cube, cuboids etc. Students and teachers have come up with models at senior secondary level to explain the concepts of ellipse, hyperbola, parabola, sum of squares of first n natural numbers, solution of a quadratic equation. Octant and other models to explain distance formulas is 3 – D space have been made using sum – board. Self explanatory exhibits are there to explain various proofs in geometry. Pascal's triangle, fallacies in Mathematics and construction of different geometrical designs. Portraits of great mathematicians have been put up in the lab. Biographic and the inventions of these mathematicians are also discussed with the students in the class, so as to motivate them to work for the cause of the subject. Graphic calculators are an integral part of the syllabus. Mathematics laboratory is accessible to class XII students during work experience classes. Here they learn to work with vectors, matrices, graphs of functions complex numbers etc. using graphic calculators.

Special emphasis is laid on learning facilities for the CRPF wards. Keeping in mind that most of the CRPF wards if in school hostel or staying with their families are actually missing the guidance of their fathers, extra coaching is given to them, after the school hours. The models in the lab are

easily accessible to the students. Various mathematical pets and books are made available to them, free of cost. Most of the students have phobia of Mathematics. Very often teachers of Maths department interact with the students and guide them about various strategies and methodologies to come out the phobia of the subject. The models in the lab have practically been quite useful in this regard because with these hands on activities students feel comfortable and basic fundamentals in mathematics get imprinted in their mind and thus their application becomes simple and obvious for them.

Various schools of Delhi and outside Delhi and experts from CBSE and NCERT have visited our Maths lab and appreciated the zeal, vigour and team spirit of the teachers and students that has helped in curriculum transaction and made Mathematics and interesting and enjoyable subject for the students. It has been given the students a forum to understand, perform, analyse, rework and improve. Students have found a place where they learn by doing and not because a teacher has said or books have dictated.

Raising Day celebration of CRPF Public School, Rangareddy

The annual day at CRPF Public School, Rangareddy celebrated with zeal

The Raising Day of CRPF Public School was celebrated recently with great gaiety and fanfare vanamahotsav too was celebrated on the same occasion.

The year 2006 marks a decade since the inception of the school in 1996. for the last ten years, the school has been striving tirelessly to provide quality education.

The Chief Guest for the function was the chairman of the school, Shri C. Balasubramanian IGP, Southern Sector CRPF.

The Guest of Honour was Smt. Mallamma DEO, Ranga Reddy District.

The manager of the school, Shri Gautam Sawang IPS, DIG, CRPF, Gruop Centre Rangareddy presided over the function. The President of the Lions Club, Jubilee Hills, Mrs. Diana Phillip and the Lew Adviser Mrs.

Uma, were present on the occasion.

The colour party of the school gave a ceremonial welcome to the dignitaries while the students of Leo club and N.G.C. presented a guard of honor, holding placards with slogans on nature conservation.

Principal Dr. I. Anuradha welcomed the guests and gave a report on the academic achievements of the students.

The students spoke about the importance of Vanamahotsav and insisted for ‘Each One plant one’.



Shri C. Balasubramanian, IGP, S/S addressing the gathering

The school toppers in the CBSE class X Board Examination were honoured.

M. Aamani topped the school with 94%. She stood at the third position in the twin cities, and 4th in the entire state. P. Aravind Reddy with 89% and Ch.Veeraraju with 87% stood 2nd and 3rd respectively.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri C. Balasubramanian said that it is the academic achievement of the child, which makes the parents forget all their sufferings in life. He congratulated the toppers for their achievement and said that the credit goes to the Principal, Staff and the parents of the children.

Smt. Mallamma DEO, Rangareddy Distt. said that she was highly impressed by the discipline shown by the students and wished all the very best for the school.

The Addl. Manager of the school Shri V.P. Shukla, ADIGP, CRPF, GC, Rangareddy proposed the vote of thanks.

• CIVIC ACTION

Blood Donation Camp

117 Bn is deployed in naxalite infested area of Balaghat(MP) and has participated in many big operations successfully. On 27th July 2006 Battalion organised a Blood Donation Camp in which officers and jawans donated blood voluntarily. Thereafter, a tree plantation drive was also carried out wherein 500 saplings were planted.



Commandant Shri C.T.Venkatesh donating blood at camp

Vana Mahotsava Celebrated

80 Battalion with Forest department jointly carried out a '*Vana Mahotsava'* in ULFA affected areas of district Gowalpara of Assam in which Sarpanchs from all district panchayats were present. They were addressed and were explained the benefits of green revolution. Deputy Commissioner of the district presided over the meeting. Shri Dulal Chandra Ghosh, MLA, Divisional Forest Officer were also present on the occasion. To motivate public messages to save birds of *durlabh* species were printed on Jute bags and were distributed aIongwith saplings amongst people by mobile vans of the unit.



Commmandant Shri Arun Kumar alongwith other dignitaries in Vana Mahotsava

Toilets constructed for School



CRPF Officers with school authorities

114 Bn. CRPF is deployed in Tura, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya for last one year. The Unit has conducted 3rd function of Civic Action programme on 1st August 06 at Hawakhana Secondary School, Tura, West Garo Hills Meghalaya. The first civic action function was conducted by unit in St. Mary's school Tura on 1st June, 05. The 2nd function was conducted on Aug'05 at out door stadium Dakopgre, Tura, Meghalaya and various sports items were distributed to 15 Clubs of West Garo Hills, Tura Meghalaya to encourage sports activities amongst the youth of the area. In 3rd function under civic action programme five Two Cabins Toilets have been constructed and handed over to five Schools of West Garo Hills, Tura. The function was attended by officers from District Administration, Police,

school teachers and large number of students. The Commandant addressed the gathering and highlighted the role being played by CRPF in Civic Action apart from their primary duties of maintenance of internal security. The Deputy Commissioner of West Garo hills in his address appreciated the role of CRPF and encouraged CRPF and teachers community to undertake more such programmes for the development of society particularly in the field of education. The local population was of high praise for the noble gesture of CRPF in conduction of such programme.

Free Eye Test Camp



Medical Officer of Shankar Hospital testing eyes in the camp

105 Bn, RAF organized a free eye test camp on 22 July 06 with the support of Medical Officer and para medical staff of Shankar Eye Hospital, Coimbatore. All the villagers of nearby village viz vellalore, Podanur, Kanzikonapalayam, K.V. Palayam Chetipalayam, Edeyarpalayam etc. were benefited in the eye test camp.

Shri S.S. Sidhoo, 2-l/C of 105 Bn RAF inaugurated the eye test camp. Dr. M. Nakkeeran, Chief Medical Officer of 105 Bn supervised the camp. This is a good will gesture extended to the villagers from the side of 105 Bn.

Blood Donation Camp organised



CRPF jawan donating blood in the camp

128 Bn CRPF under its civic action programme organised a Blood Donation Camp on its raising day in which Officers and jawans donated their blood voluntarily.

The response in this camp was overwhelming and jawans also desired to organise such camps in future too.

World Environment Day observed

World Environment Day was observed in CTC-2, Coimbatore. On this occasion Shri S.V. Balasubramaniam, Chairman of Board of Trustees of 'Siruthuli' (rain drops), as NGO organization of Coimbatore involved in environment protection activities was the Chief Guest.

Smt. Vanita Mohan, Managing Trustee of 'Siruthuli', other local dignitaries and officers, staff and trainees of this institution attended the function.

On this occasion, a lecture on environmental awareness was delivered by the Chief Guest. Besides a debate competition on the subject was organized among the trainees undergoing various courses at this institution and prizes distributed to winners.



Smt. George C. Francis planting sapling on the occasion of World Environment Day

The function was followed by a massive tree plantation drive in which over 1200 saplings of various varieties of trees were planted inside the campus.

• CWWA NEWS

Activities at Group Centre Imphal



Members of FWC Imphal at food stall

On the raising day of CRPF on 27 July 06, the regional CWWA unit of GC Imphal organized various programmes.

On the spot painting was organized in FWC, in which children below 6 years participated Shri P.M. Goud, IGP, M/N gave away prizes to the children on this occasion.

Tree plantation was also carried out in the GC, CRPF, Campus Shri P.M. Goud inaugurated the campaign by planting tree in front of the FWC premises, The suit was followed by other officers and men and their families by planting fruit bearing trees.

Food stalls were also organized on this occasion by the regional CWWA unit of GC Imphal.

A number of entertaining games for the children and families were also arranged. All men and their families enjoyed fully by participating in these games.

A special work shop was organized on HIV/AIDS awareness among the drug users, a project sponsored by CWWA central unit. The officers carried out conselling of men & their families & motivated them to get the blood checked voluntarily.

Summer Camp Organised



Shri S.M.Z. Rizvi, Principal inaugurating the camp by lighting the lamp

The summer camp for children age group between 5 to 14 was organized at RTC-II, CRPF, Chennai-65 Smt. S.M.Z. Rizvi was the Chief Guest who inaugurated the summer camp in which lecture on care of pets, good habits, communication skills, sports competition, quiz/ memory competition and field visit to science park Adyar at Chennai, was conducted.

CWWA Srinagar takes significant steps in Kashmir Valley

The Regional Executive Committee, CRPF Wives Welfare Association Srinagar, still in its nascent stage, is taking important steps towards fighting menace of AIDS, drug de-addition and alcoholism which have become a cause of concern for the Force. By striking at the roots of these problems the REC, CWWA aims to improve the condition of families of Force personnel who become unsuspecting victims of the consequences of AIDS, drugs an alcoholism. The ladies of Force personnel present in Kashmir are working tirelessly towards mitigating the sufferings of such families of the Force. Frequent lectures by various agencies and Medical Officers, screening of

films focusing on ways and means to tackle the menace of drugs, AIDS and alcoholism and awareness through documentaries on these subjects are being organized in a big way in the Valley. They are also participating in social welfare schemes and providing help as well as guidance to the widows of RAHATGHAR, Srinagar.



Dr. Mohini Giri attending CWWA function at RTC-IV, Humhuma, Srinagar.

Dr. V. Mohini Giri, Chairperson, Guild of service (North India) & War Widow Association, visited Srinagar on 24 August 2006 to attend a function organized for common sharing of views on "Gender Perspective" where President, REC, CWWA, Srinagar Smt. Vasudha Bhardwaja and other members of CWWA were invited to participate. Dr. Mohini Giri praised efforts being made towards welfare of force personnel and their families in the Valley. She expressed confidence that the cooperation and help of CWWA will go a long way in mitigating the sufferings of war widows to some extent.

REC has also taken decision to enlighten the force personnel on financial planning. In the present scene, the importance of economic management cannot be overlooked. Towards this end, a joint venture firm New York Life International and Max India Limited were requested to give presentations on

financial management. Personnel were made aware of various schemes of financial investment available to them to help them tide over times of crisis or to meet any unforeseen financial burden.

CWWA activities at GC Pallipuram

A short term Computer/ Typewriting course for wards and lady wives of Group Centre Pallipuram was inaugurated on 30 June, 2006. The programme was inaugurated by Shri P.G.G. Nair, DIGP, Pallipuram.



Lady wives at inauguration of computer course

Teej Celebrated



A participant showing the mehandi

CWWA, Group Centre Pune celebrated *'Teej'* and organised *Rangoli* and *Mehandi* competitions in which families of Welfare Centre participated. Winners were awarded by Smt. Uma Bakshi.

Seminar on Right to Information

GC Mokamehghat organised a seminar for familes of CWWA on Right to Information in which familes of GC were introduced to new law. It was also informed that IG (Adm) has been detailed as Information Officer for CRPF. The programme was headed by Shri A.K.Chaturvedi, 2-I/C.

Cleanliness Drive

Following the direction of CWWA ,Family Welfare Centre of GC carried out a cleanliness drive in which members and families participated with zeal.

CWWA issued a directions to all Family Welfare Centres to carry out a cleanliness drive after 1200 hrs on 15th August to aware personnel and families towards hygiene. Following the directions Group Centre Sindri organised a 'Cleanliness Drive'. Smt.Veena Saxena inaugurated the drive. Families of Group Centre took part in this drive and cleaned up the residential area.



Families participating in Cleanliness Drive

ULFA Cadres Killed/Apprehended

As per information received from our field formation, on 31st July, 2006 at about 1030 hrs, CRPF contingent along with State Police cordoned the house of one Jitender Talukdar, an employee of Irrigation Department at village, Arara, Janapur, under PS-Nalbari (Assam). When the inhabitants of the house were told to come out for identification, it was reciprocated with a volley of fire and lobbing of grenade, instead. Troops retaliated and the exchange of fire continued for about 45 minutes i.e. upto 1115 hrs. Subsequent search resulted in recovery of two dead bodies which were later identified as of, one Bhupen Lohker, R/o Burburhi, a hard core militant and captain of ULFA and the other of, Hemant Deka, R/o Bahjhani also belonging to the same outfit. Besides, another hardcore ULFA militant Robin Kumar Das, R/o vill-Jukli with one Juten Talukdar link man of ULFA were also apprehended along with 4 male and 3 female suspected OGWs/linkmen of ULFA. Troops recovered 2 Nos. AK-56 rifles, 1 No. LMG AK Series, 2 Nos. Grenade SG-84, 6 Nos. AK-56 magazines, 350 Nos. AK ammunition Mobile phone, charger, battery, transistor, pouch, incriminating documents, diaries, medicines etc.

• OTHER NEWS

Mechanized Laundry Plant Installed

A fully mechanized laundry plant system has been installed in CTC-2, Coimbatore,Tamil Nadu by M/s Saksham Enterprises, Sagar, (MP) on contract basis. They are providing washing, Dry-cleaning and Ironing services for all types of clothes of Staff, trainees and families on very economical rate. This plant consists of a washing machine, Hydro Extractor and Drying Tumbler. The plant is 100% hygienic and safe for the clothes for which quality TLS are used for washing.



Shri George C. Francis inspecting the laundry plant

Arms / ammunition recovered

151 Battalion which has been adjudged as ‘Best Operational Unit’ for the year 2005 has been instrumental in many successful operations in which large amount of arms and ammunitions were recovered. In such an operation during May 2006, unit during raid/ search operation at village Kulichera of Cachar district of Assam recovered 1 9MM Carbine , 1 magazine with live rounds.



Unit Commandant Shri Balram Sheel and party with recovered Arms

Independence Day Celebrated

Independence Day was celebrated in Group Centre Pune with enthusiasm and traditionally. DIGP Pune Shri Chandra Mohan Bakshi took the salute, hoisted the flag and addressed the jawans. Also it was celebrated in Montessori school where children presented entertaining and cultural programmes. Following the traditions of the force all Gazetted Officers of the station were invited in SOs Mess for refreshment.

148 Bn bags overall trophy in CRPF sports meet

148 Bn clinched the overall trophy in the four-day 10th Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)lnter-Battalion sports(gymnastics, wrestling, weightlifting and Judo) meet, held at Jammu.

The overall second position went to 20 Bn while 150 Bn finished third.

Deputy Inspector General of CRPF R.K.Dua was chief guest of the function. In his brief address, Shri Dua complimented the winners and praised the host 14 Bn for organizing the competitions in professional manners.

In all, 211 participants, representing 14 Bns of the CRPF, contested for the top honours

Earlier, Commandant of host 14 Bn, Bhupinder Singh briefed the special invitees about the sports meet.

• OTHER NEWS

Raising Day Celebrated

3rd Signal Battalion organised the raising day of the force with zeal and enthusiasm. Shri R.K. Das.Addl. Director General, Eastern Zone was chief guest of the occasion. He took salute in Quarter Guard, addressed the jawans and told them about the proud history of CRPF. On this day various sports and cultural programmes were also organised.



Shri R.K. Das, ADG, Eastern Zone taking salute on the occasion of raising day of 3rd Signal Battalion

Passing Out Parade

The passing out parade (POP) of DASOs SI.No.73 was conducted on 18

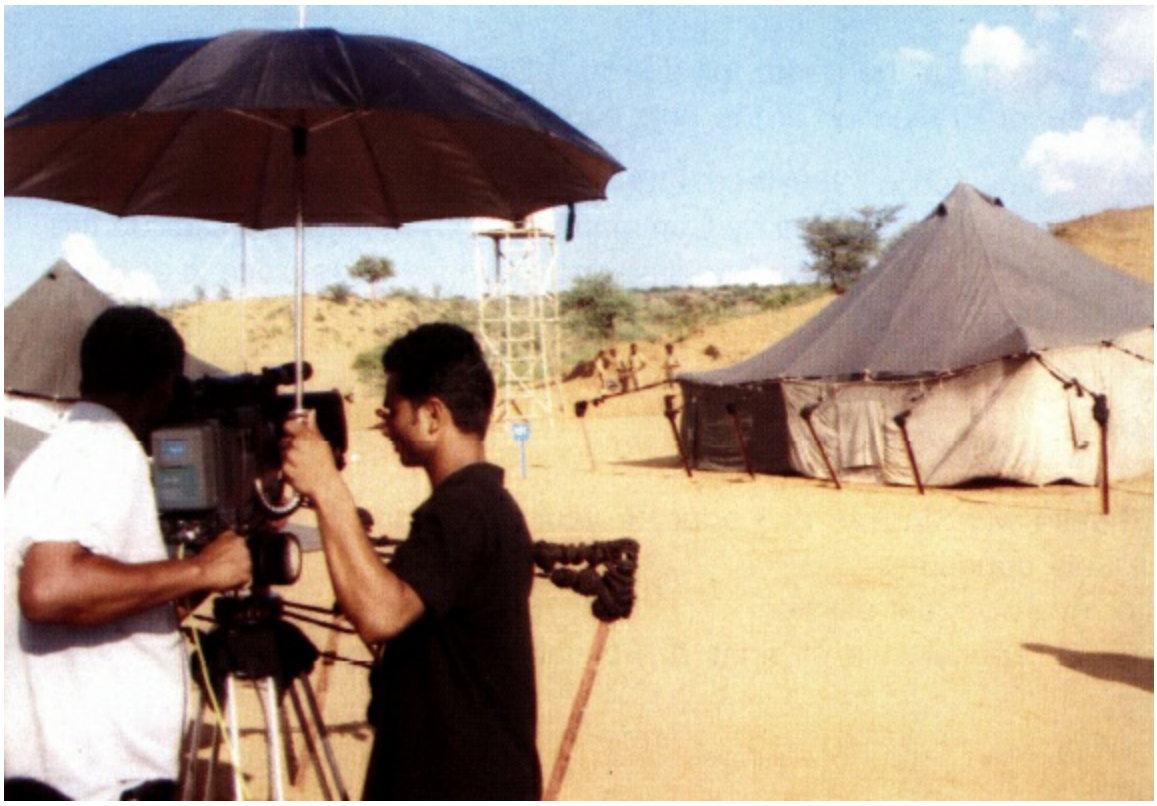
August, 2006 by 156 Directly Appointed Sub-Inspectors who under went 52 weeks training, passed out of the institution. Shri C. Balasubramanian, IGP, SS who was the chief guest on the occasion took salute and reviewed the attestation parade conducted at the institution . The quality of the parade put up by the trainees was of excellent standard.

SI Ganesh Pratap Singth of 64 Bn was adjudged as the “Best All round Trainee in Out door subject”. An Essay writing competition on “CRPF an effective tool in Upholding Communal Harmony”.



Shri C. Balasubramanian, IGP, S/S inspecting the parade

Documentary on ‘Sardar Post’ Shooted



Shooting of documentary at Kadarpur

The bravery of ‘Sardar Post’ battle is well known to every person of our force. It is a proud history of CRPF where 2 company strengrth of 2nd Battalion fought with full brigade of Infantry of Pakistan in Runn of Kutch in Gujrat during 1962 and constrained them to step back. It is nowhere in history where such a small strength of force exhibiting courage and bravery made unsuccessful to the evil designs of a brigade. It was decided that history of ‘Sardar Post’ incident be recreated so that our men could see that heroic action and get inspired.

Accordingly the shooting of ‘Sardar Post’ documentary was started at the location of Group Centre, Kadarpur, Gurgaon where Shri P.V.Belgamkar, DIGP(Operations) gave clap to ‘Muhurat Shot’.

CRPF rescue flood affected in Gujarat

On 31 July, 2006 telephonic information received from Distt. Collector Ahmedbad(rural) that flood situation in the area of PS. Dholka has worsened in the village “Ganol” and Dhanrol at about 65 kms. away from the unit HQr. One platoon of A/100 under command Shri Maharana under supervision of Shri RGP Bhat, Commandant immediately left for

P.S.Dholka. The platoon reached village GangoI/ Dhanrol and found these villages were severely effected by flood. There they started rescue and relief and ferried people from the primary school (camp established for safe keeping of affected people) to the road end. The people ferried included the minister for agriculture Shri Bhupender Singh Chadusama, media persons/journalists from various TV/News channels and other civil authorities. About 50 children and village personnel were transported to safer places during the operations Food was distributed to the local children. Rescue work was appreciated by the minister for agriculture, SDM Dholka, The rescue work was closely supervised by Shri RGR Bhat, Commandant During the operation there was no loss of human life and situation was under control as water level subsequently subsided.



RAF personnel ferrying the State Minister for Agriculture and other Civil Authorities

• HEALTH

DOS AND DONTs TO PREVENT FROM HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has turned into epidemic. Every year the death toll due to AIDS is rising but so far there is no treatment for this disease has been found. Prevention is the only cure.

In the force first HIV infected patient was detected in 1992, thereafter various measures have been adopted for prevention. Jawans and their families are regularly briefed by Commanders and Medical Officers on this issue. Since force personnel remain away from their homes for long time and move from one place to another, they are more vulnerable to HIV infection. Here are some preventive measures:—

DOs

1. Be faithful to your sexual partner.
2. Avoid casual sex
3. Interact on norms of sexual health with doctors and educate your family and friends.
4. Use hygienically safe and reliable condoms.
5. Ensure personal hygiene after every sexual session.
6. Visit a doctor or health worker on appearance of signs of Sexually Transmitted Infection.
7. Ensure safe blood transfusion.
8. Insist on use of disposable syringes.
9. Adopt HIV tests during pregnancy.
10. Respect the rights, dignity and confidentiality of the people living with HIV AIDS.

DONTs

1. Do not indulge in sex with infected partners.
2. Do not indulge in sex with partners having multiple partners.
3. Do not share razors, blades, needles and syringes.
4. Do not mistreat and humiliate infected persons or his family members
5. Do not disclose identity of infected persons.
6. Do not isolate infected person at work place.
7. Do not donate blood, body organs or tissues if infected.
8. Do not use illicit drugs and alcohol.
9. Do not hide infected status from your sexual partner.
10. Do not put probing questions to infected persons.

New Definitions

Atom Bomb	-	An invention to end all inventions
Boss	-	Someone who comes early when you are late and comes late when you are early.
Classic	-	A book which people praise, but do not read.
Dictionary	-	A place where success comes before work
Experience	-	The name people give to their mistakes
Etc.	-	A sign to make others believe that you know more than you actually do.
Smile	-	A curve that can set a lot of things straight.
Opportunist	-	A person who starts taking a bath if he accidentally falls into river.
Optimist	—	A person who while falling from the Eiffel Tower says midway " See I am not injured yet."

• POETRY

Born in 1944 Dr. Smt. Bertha D'souza served in the force upto 1996 and died this year. Her husband has sent this poem through Group Centre Ajmer as a tribute to her.



No farewell words were spoken
No tears to say goodbye
You were gone before we knew it
only God knows, why?

As we open our eyes each morning
And close them at night
The image of you 'dear Bertha'

we see, bathed in sunlight
Friends ask, how long will you mourn,
will this pain ever heal?
And as those word are said, our tears
continually spill
Our hearts ache so much for you,
to hold you in our arms
All through your life, we tried to
protect you from harm
We weep “Oh God! Why did you take
her away
We needed her more than you,
you could have let her stay”
We loved her, we nursed her,
we treated her with care
Letting her know that we would
always be there,
We miss that smile, our talks,
our joys and sorrows
Our minds can’t comprehend,
she won’t be there anymore
So when people ask,
how long will you mourn,
the answer is very clear
Until we reunite in heaven,
We, my wife,
and our mother so dear.

From loving husband
Michael, Children & Grandson

Life is like a Rain drop

Life is like a rain drop
that glides on a cloud of dream
and then comes down to reality
to be a part of the mundane stream

Life is like a ray of light
peeping through the tiniest hole
Bringing alongwith luminescence
penetrating the soul

Life is like a spring of water
playfully gurgling down the rocks
changing course on drastic encounters
withstanding all the shocks

Life is like cool zephyr
that ambles at its own sweet pace
flowing past the rustic sites
and then observing the urban daze

Life is like a restless wave
gliding high with fancy hopes
claiming loftiest of the heights
then tumbling down the inevitable slopes

Jokes

A person reached at CRPF recruitment centre. The recruiting officer asked him “what is your age?” He replied fifty-seven. Officer said, “the recruiting

age of constable is 23, don't you think you are too old for this job?" The man said "don't you need Director Generals."

A man was returning after cremation of his wife. On the way it started thundering and lighting. The sad husband looking towards sky said "It looks she has reached there..."

• POETRY

CRPF – UNIQUE FORCE

Insp/HT S.P. Singh
Eastern Sector Hqr, Calcutta

I sing the glory of force No. one.
Which is great and second to none
Your have performed in, India and abroad,
You have patrolled, each path and road.

You proved your worthiness, in the nick of time,
Not only countable, but innumerable time.
Incident of parliament, is unforgettable,
How you saved Ayodhya its really memorable.

You are protector and saver of humanity,
You are imbued with tremendous loyalty.
Your are the largest elite paramilitary,
You are guiding and shining paramilitary.

Govt has reposed, huge faith on you,
You have proved, performance too.
You end in smoke, sinister designs of terrorists,
Even in Kosovo, Bosnia, N E states.

Till last breath you fought very much,
Right from Hotspring to Rann of Kutch.
You crack down militants and took to task,
Even in Kargil, Dras and Ladakh.

You are not, but terrorists are fool,
Who are making, many blood's pool,
Your discipline is virtually, of highest standard,
That is why units crossing two hundred.

Life of your men, very much busy,
Who are keen to, take challenges easy.
Your integrity and sincerity is beyond doubt,
Your devotion to duty, is exemplary great.

You have taught us, lesson of camaraderie,
You have trained us to fight with bravery,
You well exhibited, in every spheres,
Irrespective of riots, sports, welfares.

You obeyed Govt orders, in hour of need,
Quit your personal interest, by paying no heed.
Your demand in states increased overwhelmly,
You handle Kashmir, very much effectively.

You are secular force of country,
Your men has set up, example of fraternity.
Maintenance of human rights, your first target,
To maintain law & order, your never forget.

You expert in C.I.A.T. operations,
Whosoever may be Naxalites/Militants.
You really represent, composite culture of India

As Jawans belong to, all over India.

State police mainly depend upon you ,
As esprit-de-corps qualities available in you.
Consepicuous indomitable courage, displayed in harness,
Thus you win many laurels in service.

You have brought, glory to the nation,
By raising and equipping, two Mahila Bns.
Not only India, but through out Asia,
Men and women where serving inter-alia.

RAF is your stronger part
Invaluable spirit replete in its heart,
You are trust of emulating tradition
Unprecedented confluence, of deep emotions

Your name is known at Global level
Whether on national/international level.
I wish success in all your mission.
Whether its sports or search operation.

Your image is well, in the eyes of public,
Because you know no duty yardstick.
Day and Night, you remained stand to,
Undeterred by prevailing, tense situation thereto.

Your aim and idea ‘Pursuit to Excellence’
Thus you glittering with light of eminence.
Command and control your transparent like mirror
No any scope for misuse of power.

At the last ‘SP’ salute you sincerely,
U are great and unique force really.



Shri J.K. Sinha Director General CRPF addressing the women squad under training at Wazirabad for Liberia UN Peacekeeping Mission



Smt Rashmi Sinha, CWWA President inspecting the painting exhibition at CRPF Public School, Rohini

Regd No. 4767/87



Retd. Gen NC Vij, Vice Chairman NDMA alongwith Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, Union State Minister for Home and Shri Ashok Chavan, Maharashtra Minister for Culture laying the foundation stone of Disaster Management Training Institute at Latur

October, 2006

C.R.P.F. SAMACHAR

Anniversary Special

Guest Columns by

D.R. Karthikeyan
S.V.M. Tripathi
TGL Iyer
Ajai Sahni





IG RAF Shri D.C. Dey presenting souvenir to Director General CRPF Shri J.K. Sinha on the occasion of RAF anniversary in Mumbai



Shri J.K. Sinha DG, CRPF with RAF and CRPF Officers on the occasion of RAF Anniversary

CRPF SAMACHAR

Vol. 20 No.
4 October 2006

Chief Editor: Abhishek Dayal,

Editor: Pankaj Gupta,

Photos: PR Photo Cell, Dte. General of CRPF and Units,

Editorial Office: Directorate General, Central Reserve Police Force, Block-1, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Tel.: 24360649,

Printed and published on behalf of the Director General, CRPF, Designed and printed at: Tara Art Press, New Delhi-110002, Phone: 23379686, 23378626

Editorial-Advisory Board

Chairman: Koshy Koshy, ADG (HQ),

Members: Ranjit Sinha, IG (Pers), S.S. Rawat, IG (Prov), R.P Singh, DIG (Adm), Ramesh Chandra, DIG (Pers), RV. Belgamkar, DIG (Ops), C.V. Mathew, DIG (Trg), L.R. Sidhra, ADIG (Prov), Rozi Agarwal, DFA

CRPF Samachar is published every month. It is not necessarily an organ for expression of the policy of the Force. Signed articles represent the views of the writers.

–Chief Editor

Contents



Towards a secure future: A roundup of CRPF activities



Left Wing Extremism in India Evolving Strategies for Containment: Ajai Sahni



Peace keepers of the nation: D.R. Karthikeyan



RAF Anniversary Feature

Towards a secure future: A roundup of CRPF activities

Peace Keepers of tha Nation

A New CRPF

Power of Great Partnerships

Achieving Professionalism through Training

Left Wing Extremism in India Evolving Strategies for Containment

Tackling Terror through Training

Special RAF Feature

RAF Raising Day Celebrations

Rapid Action Force

My Reminiscenes of RAF

Remembering Kosovo : Dancon Marches

Perception Management : Police Image and fight against terror

Managing Thoughts and Value for Excellence in Policing

Combating Terrorism

Correlation in HIV and Stress in CRPF

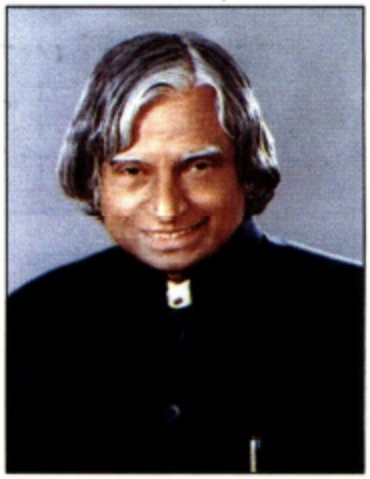
CRPF’s Annual Welfare Exhibition

Other News

Nostalgia

सत्यमेव जयते

राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA



MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 67th anniversary on October 28, 2006.

The CRPF has demonstrated its prowess and professionalism in performing its duties in combating militancy, extremism and insurgency, besides maintaining law and order and preserving the unity and integrity of the country. I am sure that the Force will continue to work with dedication and commitment in the service of the Nation.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and good wishes to all ranks of the Central Reserve Police Force and their families and wish the anniversary celebrations all success.

(A.P.J. Abdul Kalam)

New Delhi
September 18,2006

सत्यमेव जयते

उप-राष्ट्रपति, भारत

VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 67th Anniversary during October 26-29, 2006.

The personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force have over the years demonstrated their dedication, valour and professionalism and contributed to the task of combating insurgency, extremism and infiltration in the country. In the years ahead, the CRPF, I am sure, will further grow in strength to gear itself to counter grave and multiple challenges to national security and maintain its position as a vital and dependable arm of our national security system.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and good wishes to all ranks of the CRPF and their families.

BHAIRON SINGH SHEKHAWAT

New Delhi

***7*th September, 2006**

सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री

Prime Minister



MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 67th anniversary of the Central Reserve Police Force is being celebrated during 26th and 29th October, 2006.

The personnel and officers of the CRPF have set high standards in carrying out their responsibilities. Their courage and their dedication to duty are amply reflected in the many operations they have undertaken against terrorism and for maintaining internal security in several parts of the country. The supreme sacrifices of the personnel of the CRPF in laying down their lives while performing their duties testify to their commitment to serve the nation till their last breath.

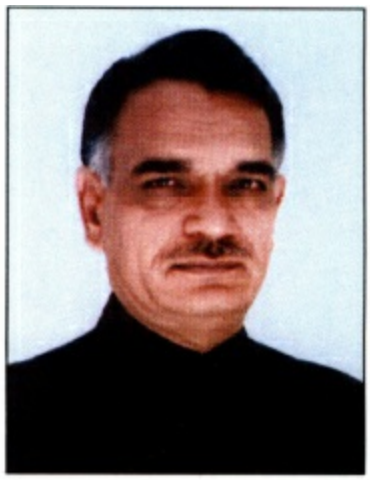
I greet all the personnel and officers of the CRPF and convey to them my good wishes for their future success.

(Manmohan Singh)

New Delhi

October 21, 2006

शिवराज पाटील
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL
गृह मंत्री, भारत
HOME MINISTER, INDIA
August 4, 2006



MESSAGE

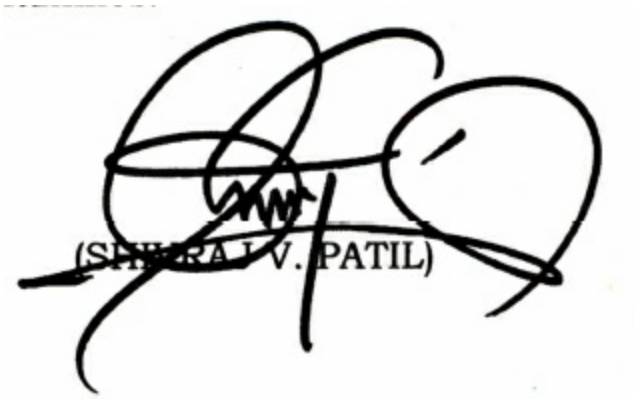
I am extremely happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 67th Anniversary on October 28, 2006.

Since inception, CRPF has emerged as a formidable and dependable Force in the country, particularly in its role against terrorism and insurgency. This Force has given an impeccable account of performance in fighting subversive and insidious elements in maintenance of internal security of our country under most difficult situations.

The Force has shown its mettle on number of occasions. The CRPF party gave a bold account of itself at Hot Spring on 21st October, 1959 while checking Chinese advancement; in 1965 two coys of CRPF repulsed the full Brigade attack of Pakistan-Army at Sardar Post in Rann of Kutch, Force gave a good account of its performance during militancy in Punjab and lately foiling fidayeen attacks at parliament in 2001 and on Ayodhya Shrine in 2005.

The Rapid Action Force, a specialized wing of CRPF has done exceedingly well in fighting against the communal riots and rendering assistance at the time of natural calamities. Two Mahila battalions of CRPF have also played a vital role in maintaining public law & Order.

On this joyous occasion, I send my warm greeting and felicitations to all ranks of CRPF and their families.



सत्यमेव जयते

B. K. CHATURVEDI



मंत्रिमंडल सचिव

CABINET SECRETARY

NEW DELHI

August 8, 2006

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure in extending my very warm greetings and good wishes to all the ranks of Central Reserve Police Force and their families on the occasion of its 67th Anniversary.

The CRPF has committed itself to its multi-dimensional role. It has remained deployed in the length and breadth of the country. Today it is tackling insurgency, terrorism and helping States in maintaining law and order. In the years ahead, I am sure the Force would grow further and

become a very important instrument for giving protection to the citizens and help maintain peace and tranquility in different parts of the country.

Please accept my good wishes for the success of the members of the Force in their future endeavours.

(B.K. Chaturvedi)

V. K. Duggal

सत्यमेव जयते



गृह सचिव
HOME SECRETARY
भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
North Block New Delhi.
8 August 2006

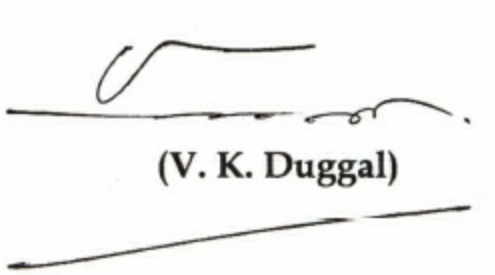
MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn that Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 67th Anniversary on 28 October 2006.

The CRPF performs an extremely important and arduous task, in that it fights the enemy in securing the citizens of India against the nefarious activities and designs of criminals, saboteurs and terrorists.

Known for valour, discipline and devotion to duty, a large number of brave soldiers of the CRPF have laid down their lives so that their compatriots may live in peace. The Force has also won numerous gallantry and distinguished service medals since its raising.

On this special occasion, I convey my warm wishes to all ranks of the Force and their families and exhort them to remain ever alert to meet any eventuality in future.



“Please visit our website at.http://mha.nic.in”

From Director General's Desk



With a great deal of pride, Central Reserve Police force is going to celebrate its 67th anniversary on 28th October. Pride, because of the knowledge that the force has served the nation with full dedication, never hesitating to put our lives in the line of fire to defend the life and liberty of the citizens. This is also an occasion to rejoice at our achievements, and to introspect about whatever weaknesses that we may have.

CRPF has been entrusted with a crucial task—to help the state governments in providing security to the society. Today, the states have been buffeted with challenges like cross border terrorism, insurgency and Naxal terror. CRPF, which now has 185 Battalions, and would grow to 200 by the end of next year, has the manpower and expertise to deal with these challenges. It is not surprising therefore, that there is so much demand for this force from the state governments.

To effectively tackle the designs of disruptive forces, it is essential for the country that CRPF continues to develop into a modern and efficient force. To achieve this we have in place an ambitious weapons and communications modernization programme, a training infrastructure which is constantly evolving and an intelligence setup that has the ability to anticipate the moves of the enemy.

However, I feel that the jawans are the key resource at the disposal of the force, and their high morale and efficiency gives this force the cutting edge. During the last two years that I have been a part of this great force, I have dedicated myself to work for enhancing the morale of the CRPF jawans. We have taken a number of steps to see that the CRPF jawans get the best deal from the society, and that they give their best to the nation. We have in

place an insurance scheme that gives cover to the families of the jawans in case of death or disability. With great pleasure and confidence, I can state that the Union Home Ministry is also planning to give additional insurance cover to our jawans. This will help them feel more secure about the future of their families in case anything happens to them.

We have a number of reasons to remember this year with nostalgia and pride. For another year we have helped the Jammu and Kashmir government in conducting an incident free and safe Amarnathji Yatra. Our jawans rushed in to help the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra during recent floods, and won great admiration for their selfless discharge of duties. One of our jawans, Ct. Srikrishna scaled the highest peak in the world, Mt Everest. Unfortunately, however, he lost his life while returning.

Our Mahila personnel were in news this year for all the right reasons. They won a number of medals for the country at the Melbourne Commonwealth Games. They were sought after by the United Nations for handling a peacekeeping mission in African country- Liberia. This all-women unit will be leaving soon for Liberia to take up the challenge of fighting insurgents and rioters in an alien land. I am confident that they will achieve great successes I Liberia. I feel they shall be representing our nation's women-power on the global platform, and shall become a great inspiration for women in many developing countries.

Once again I wish all officers, jawans and families a very happy life and a bright and fulfilling carrier. Jai Hind.



Jyoti Kumar Sinha

Towards a secure future: A roundup of CRPF activities



The enormous social change unleashed by the economic reforms since the early 1990s has forced all government organizations to change and adapt. The pressure on CRPF to change, adopt and deliver is even more due to a number of reasons. First, it has been given the task of being the main Central force to assist the state governments whenever the threat to security gets beyond their capacity. And these threats have increased manifold. The Naxal problem has spread both in area and intensity, while the terror network supported from across the border has been continuously changing its tactics and upgrading its technology. Second, government's focus on better management of natural and manmade disasters has put additional responsibility on the CRPF. And third, for greater efficiency of the force, the justified aspirations of the jawans in terms of service conditions, equipments, training, housing etc have to be met. In the following paragraphs, we will see how the force has reacted to these challenges and what more needs to be done.

Operational Achievements

The fight against terror in various forms in the country is going through a grim phase. Terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere, Naxals in LWE states and the insurgents in the North East continue to target innocents to remain in limelight and create social divisions the country. Attacks on Salva Judum camps, grenade lobbing on tourists in Srinagar and attacks on Mumbai local trains and in Malegaon, all point towards this trend.

Deployment wise CRPF has a major presence in all these areas. CRPF currently has 62 Battalions deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, 45 in the North East and 31 in Left Wing Effected states. 10 battalions of Rapid Action Force, which is a part of CRPF, are spread all over the country to tackle riot like situations or assist in rescue and relief operations in case of natural disasters like floods and landslides.

And in terms of numbers, CRPF has a lot to show as achievement. Till 20th September this year, the force eliminated 173 extremists and apprehended 1557 others and has recovered 597 various types of sophisticated weapons, and 1532 grenades/bombs/rockets & 522 Kgs explosive material in various operations through out the country. Six militants/extremists of various outfits also surrendered before CRPF during this period. During the course of these achievements, CRPF also lost its 31 gallant personnel besides sustaining injuries to 200 others in 264 encounters.

As per order of Government of India, CRPF is to replace BSF in J&K in phased manner. Replacement process is going on as per plan approved by GOI. At present 15 CRPF battalions are under going basic training. Out of these, 10 Battalions will replace BSF by the end of March 2007 in J & K. Further, five more BSF Battalions will be replaced during 2008 after raising of more CRPF Battalions.

In the dynamics of countering the militancy one important element is change of tactics, adopted by the militants and for this the initiative always lies with them. The militants in Kashmir were earlier resorting to fidayeen attacks, then shifted to lobbing grenades and suddenly in recent times resorted to some close quarter shoot outs in which not only the CRPF but other security forces also suffered losses. However, the CRPF quickly adapted to the new tactics and prepared itself to counter it effectively.

The militants have been employing civilians on payments for lobbing

grenades and the CRPF is using all its resources and with the help of State Police has managed to contain the situation. The recent arrest of Mohd. Mudasar, area commander of LeT who was master mind in grenade blasts in Srinagar area by the CRPF has fallout on reduction in grenade lobbing incidents. CRPF thwarted a fidayeen attack in Nov. 2005 at Lalchowk in which one fidayeen was killed and one fidayeen for the first time in the history of fidayeen attacks at Srinagar was apprehended alive. Similarly in another fidayeen attack at Firdous Cinema Hall, both militants were killed before they could heap more damage. These successes led to successful action against a number of LeT modules operating in the area.

The Naxal terror in Chattishgarh peaked last year after the villagers rose against them in revolt. Repraissals by the villagers were brutal and swift. Many of the villagers fled and some camps came up in the area spontaneously. These were given protection by Chattishgarh police. Additional companies of CRPF were deployed by the GOI, and since then a number of steps have been taken to bring the situation under control. The Force has achieved lot of success in the last 2 months in busting naxalite hide outs, protecting camps, apprehending and neutralizing the hard core extremists. In Jharkhand, a small contingent of CRPF successfully thwarted attack of large number of naxals at Jhumrapahar in June this year. The stress now is on better inter state coordination between security forces, and strengthening of intelligence and communication network.

Amarnath Yatra



CRPF stand guard at Holy Cave of Amarnath

CRPF is playing a major role in the conduct of incident-free and peaceful Amarnath Yatra. This year, the threat to the Yatra was rated as high. In the period just preceding the Yatra, there were a number of grenade attacks on tourists and civilians. A heavy deployment of CRPF personnel, including Mahila Coys showed remarkable alertness and provided foolproof security to yatris. The extra vigil shown on the Yatra route by the security forces resulted in an incident free Yatra this year.

Shaurya Chakras



Ayodhya Hero Shri Tinyi, Asstt. Comdt. being honoured by Hon'ble Home Minister

CRPF Jawans and officers get due recognition for their valour. 79 Officers and Jawans of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) were awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantry, Police Medal for Gallantry, President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and Police Medal for Meritorious Service by the President of Indian on the occasion of Independence Day-2006. Out of these, 6 have received PPMG, 6 PMG, 5 for Distinguished Service and 62 for Meritorious Service have been awarded.

Earlier in the year, two CRPF men, Asst.Commandant Vezoto Tinyi and Head Constable Dharambir Singh have been awarded the prestigious

Shaurya Chakra for bravely defending the Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya from terrorist attack.

Asst.Commandant Vezoto Tinyi was the shift duty officer at the time of terrorists attack on 5th of July last year. As the terrorists broke the outer cordon, entered the complex and started indiscriminate firing, Shri Tinyi immediately tactically deployed his men and took his position. He withstood the firing and the grenade attack of the militants and evacuated the three injured jawans also. In the fierce gunbattle that lasted for an hour and a half, all the five terrorists were shot down by the CRPF men led by Asst.Commandant Vezoto Tinyi.

During the encounter HC Dharambir Singh was positioned at the Morcha 2(A) which came under heavy attack by automatic rifle fire, grenades and rockets. A grenade injured HC Dharambir Singh, but without caring for his personal safety, he made a resolute and effective stand against the attackers. He exhibited extreme courage and valour on that fateful day.

The exemplary act of bravery shown by these two CRPF personnel saved the day for the security forces and foiled the terrorist attack.

Breaking new ground

As said earlier, the effectiveness of the force comes from its ability to adapt and change. Newer methods of doing things may not necessarily replace old truths, but the force also recognises the need to come to terms with the fact that terrorists and insurgents all over the country are using satellite phones, internet and many other modern equipments and weapons. You cannot deal with them with older methods, banking on sheer numbers. A lot of effort is being put on developing the force into a modern fighting and, more importantly, efficient force.

Counter Insurgency Training

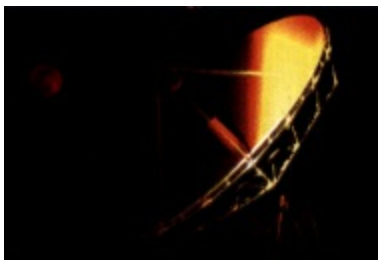


Ambush exercise scene at CIAT Silchar

Part of success against newer threats of terrorism and insurgency can be attributed to the quality of the training to the jawans. In view of the new role of CRPF, a lot of stress is being laid on imparting state of the art counter insurgency training to the jawans. CRPF has recently opened two specialized Counter Insurgency Training schools, at Silchar and Sarhan, with best of facilities available in the country. This is besides the regular training institutions of the CRPF that caters to its over 2 lakh jawans and officers. In all the training programmes, the stress is on understanding the psychology and the modus oprendi of the modern terrorist. The force believes that the modern jawan has to be physically tough and mentally alert. The mental alertness part had perhaps been insufficiently stressed in

the past, but all evidence shows that it is this element which finally decides on the fate of a jawan and the success of his missions.

Modernization



In the dynamics of insurgency situations, fast modernization of the force has been recognized as important. While one element of modernization is training, the other is the use of better equipment and more sensible use of technology. Modernization of CRPF is taking place in phased manner in terms of introducing modern weaponry and equipment such as AGL, CGRL, MMG, Snipper Rifles, NVD, Bomb Disposal Dog Squads, EVD 3000, Anti mine vehicles, Deep Search Mine Detectors etc. The modernization plan also includes improving communication. Global Positioning System, Satellite phones, Increasing the coverage of VHF sets in remoter regions and more mobile phones to the companies in the field are some of the measures being taken in right earnest.

Intelligence Wing

The CRPF has recently set up an Intelligence Wing of its own, pulling out men from within the existing strength. A formal proposal is already under consideration of the Govt. for sanction. This was done to meet the felt need of the force. While the force depends on the state and central government’s intelligence inputs for operations, it was seen that at the operational level, the force needed to have its own local intelligence sources to give it the extra cutting edge. Although intelligence gathering machinery takes time to settle down and start yielding results, even in the few months that it has started functioning in the Naxal affected states and in J&K, the results have been useful and encouraging.

Disaster Management Institute

Managing man-made and natural disasters is another priority of the

government, and in this too, the role of the CRPF jawans has been recognized to be important. The security forces are the first responders in any emergent situation, and the capability of these forces often decides how many people can be saved from disasters. Our recent performance in Gujarat and Maharashtra floods was well recognized by the press and the state government. At times our men put their own life at grave peril to save the citizens.



Foundation stone laying ceremony of DMTI

For a more effective response to disasters, government of India felt that organizing a proper training for the force personnel is crucial. Taking this idea to its logical conclusion, CRPF is opening a National level institute on Disaster Management Training at Latur in Maharashtra. The foundation stone of the institute was laid by Rtd. Gen. N.C. Vij, Vice Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority. This institute will have three core facilities-

a) Medical 1st responder (MFR) and Collapsed structure search and rescue (CSSR) are the two core modules which will deal with disaster situations in calamities.
b) The second facility will focus specifically on Flood rescue and relief operations. This facility will also train for fire accidents and other manmade accidents like train/plane etc.
c) The third facility will be for training in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical disasters (NBC).

This Institute will train all personnel of the 200 Battalions of CRPF in Disaster Management. The training facility of the Institute will also be available to other State Police & other civil search and rescue teams. The Institute will initially have a Training Capacity of 700 personnel at a time. The training is Skill intensive course and therefore it will require 1 instructor per 3 trainees.

The Standards at the institute will be world class. The 200 acre facility in Latur will cost approximately Rs.100 Crore and is expected to be functional in two years time. Other National level institutes facilitating the setting up of this institute are- BARC Mumbai for radiological emergencies; DRDE Gwalior for Chemical & Biological and National Civil Defence college, Nagpur. Equipments of all types including mannequins, cutting instruments, first aid kits, Radioactive source for training in nuclear disasters, flood water rescue training on a pool with fast flow for practice etc. will be available at the institute.

Touching new heights

The success of the force was evident not only in numbers, but also in certain unique achievements. Let us have a look.

UN Mission to Liberia

Women CRPF officers are all set to create history as the first all women contingent to undertake peacekeeping job at international level. Even the decision of the United Nations to seek the services of Indian policewomen to do peacekeeping job in strife-torn Liberia on the Western Coast of Africa is pathbreaking. The 125 officers, currently undergoing the final stages of their training in India, will make up a specialized unit known as Formed Police Unit (FPU).



Women squad preparing for UN Mission in Liberia

This fully trained and equipped women's unit will be armed with pistols, INSAS rifles, AK-47s and LMGs. The contingent will also be carrying with it huge amounts of logistics like bullet proof vehicles, riot control vehicle Vajra, Arms and ammunition, Night vision devices, GPS etc. The contingent will have three component- viz.- Firing, Tear Smoke and Baton wielding. This force will be expected to undertake joint patrolling and general area domination, riot control, training police officers of Liberan National Police and other related duties.

The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) took over peacekeeping duties from the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) in

October 2003 and all peacekeepers are now under UN command. Composed of about 16 ethnic groups, the country poses a challenge to the contingent, as there has been ethnic strife for the last 20 years. Liberia has also entered a new phase of democratic experience, and for the first time the country has an elected women President, Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

Melbourne Commonweath Games

CRPF women were doing well elsewhere too. In the 18th Commonwealth Games held at Melbourne, Australia, five CRPF women sportspersons won medals for the country and brought laurels to the Force. Ms.Kunjarani Devi and Ms. Geeta Rani lifted Gold in Women Weightlighting event. Geeta Rani also set new meet record by lifting 241 Kgs. of weight in her category. Ms.L.Monika Devi bagged silver in weightlifting. Ms.Seema Antil clinched silver in discuss throw and Ms.Ashiq Biwi won silver in 4 x 100 mtr. relay race.



Kunjarani at Commonwealth games

Everest Expedition



Another CRPF person created history and touched the ultimate when **Constable Shri Krishna** reached Mt.Everest on 14th May, 2006 as a team member of ITBP Everest Expedition. Unfortunately the joy for the CRPF was shortlived as Srikrishna slipped and died while returning from the Summit to camp. However the achievement of Srikrishna will continue to inspire generations of CRPF men.

Earlier in the year, a Mountaineering team consisting of 16 members of CRPF successfully scaled Mt.Tibba located in Dist. Kulu in Himachal Pradesh situated at the height of 19,687 feet on 30th May this year. This team is currently on a mission to scale Mt.Kamet and Mt.Abu Gamin located at the height of 22,447 feet and 24,130 feet respectively.

Reaching Out

The success or failure of any organization depends a lot on the human elements, both within the organization and outside it. A healthy force, stress

free and happy is much more likely to have a good relationship with the society and produce good results. Its efficiency will be more, it will not only have the goodwill of the people with it, but it will be in a better position to make the best use of this goodwill in its activities.

Study tour of Kashmiri Children



In the early part of this year, CRPF sponsored an educational tour of 100 Kashmiri children belonging to Gujjar and Bhakarwal community and orphans from ‘Rahat Ghar’ of Kashmir Valley. The idea was to associate the people of Kashmir with the force more intimately, and to familiarize the Kashmiri children with the rich diversity of their country. In this tour, the students visited Jammu, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra and Ajmer. They met the Hon’ble Prime Minister and Home Minister besides many other dignitaries at various places. These children were overwhelmed with the love they received everywhere, and impressed by the culture and attitudes of the common CRPF jawan. Many of them expressed the wish that they would like to join paramilitary forces when they grow up.

Kamalkote

Another CRPF initiative in Kashmir is the adoption of a village, Kamalkote for developing its infrastructure. This village had been destroyed in the J&K earthquake of 2005. DG CRPF has taken a personal interest in

the ongoing utility projects in the village.



Besides this, CRPF continues to take important civic action initiatives at the Battalion level in the remotest and most backward of regions of the country. This includes projects like water harvesting, health camps, construction and repair of school buildings in villages, AIDS awareness drives, Blood donation camps etc. These efforts not only supplement the government's welfare measures, but also bring the local people closer to the forces that are deployed to provide them security.

Housing



DG handing over keys of flats to Mahila Bn. at Dwarka, Delhi

Within the force itself, there are a number of issues that affect the morale of the force personnel and need to be addressed. One such issue is accommodation for the families of the jawans. The satisfaction level for this is at present a meager 12.5%. One of the reasons for this low housing levels is the Group Centre system under which the force works. For CRPF, whenever a new Bn. is raised, it is attached to an existing group centre which is expected to cater to its administrative and housing needs. In a period of rapid expansion of the force, this has resulted in insufficient growth of infrastructure. This year, MHA has sanctioned development of 40 locations for building infrastructure. The force is trying to get various state governments to donate land for this project. Besides this, the force acquired over 800 fully constructed flats in Dwarka in New Delhi and allotted them to various sectors. A sanction has also been given for construction of 227 family quarters at GC Ajmer. At present 23 thousand quarters are under occupation and 7300 under construction.

Education

For the education of the wards of CRPF jawans, CRPF Employees Educational Society is running one school at Rohini in Delhi and another at Ranga Reddy in Andhra Pradesh. The third branch is all set to be opened at Dwarka in Delhi, where land has been acquired. The society is also running three ITIs at Delhi, Avadi(TN) and Bhubaneshwar(Orissa). The most

encouraging part of the CRPF's efforts is that its schools have established a reputation of their own and are even sought after by the non CRPF citizens of these cities.



AIDS control

The menace of AIDS is a looming threat to the entire society, but the force personnel are more susceptible to HIV infection due to a number of reasons. It is important that this threat is taken seriously, and much is being done by the government of India. Besides those initiatives, CRPF has prepared action plan on HIV/AIDS Awareness and has set up AIDS Control Centres at Force headquarter, GC Level and Unit level.

A comprehensive programme to combat AIDS includes even the family members of the force personnel besides CRPF Wives Welfare Organization and CRPF Doctors. Some of the recent initiatives include:

- STIs Syndromic Management training for Medical Officers and Paramedical Staff. They will further train the Force personnel. Research Centre for Sexual health and HIV/AIDS (RCSHA) is providing technical assistance in the above training programme.
- The Force is also going to conduct Behavioral Surveillance Survey to know that risk taking behavior, awareness and area where intervention is required.
- CRPF Wives' Welfare Association has taken the initiative to educate the

family members of the force personnel about the disease.

This years' report-card for CRPF does present a rosy picture. The additional and important responsibilities given to the force is a challenge that has to be met creatively and humanely. For this, a proper and enlightened leadership, up-to-date training, high morale in the jawans and public support are the essential ingredients. The force has thus clearly chalked out its priorities, and is in a process of working towards achieving them. One would have noticed that a number of new initiatives have been taken this year. Some of them will yield results in the future, but many have already started to make a difference. It is rightly said, and it applies fully to CRPF, that nothing is permanent except change. And we at the CRPF are doing our utmost to ensure that all change is for the better.

Peace Keepers of the Nation



D.R. Karthikeyan, IPS
Ex.Spl.DG, CRPF.

A single force rarely qualifies to be universally acclaimed as a Model Force, an Asset to the Country, a Versatile Force and Internal Security Force of the Nation.

But the Central Reserve Police Force is hailed as such an unique force, without any challenge. Otherwise how can a force which was just 1,000 in strength at the time of Independence, can grow into a mighty force of 2,37,500 men and women in just 67 years of its existence?

While in no way playing down the role of other forces and organizations in maintaining the security and integrity of the nation, CRPF's excels in maintaining peace, order, harmony, unity, integrity, security and sovereignty of this vast nation.

In pre-independence days, the role of Crowned Representative Police was essentially repressive and protective, serving the interests of an alien Power. Thanks to the far sight and visit of the Iron man Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the first Home Minister of Independent India, it was re-christened as the Central Reserve Police Force. In a developing free society, though the role of the CRPF changed dramatically making it's role more promotive and protective, the Force adapted to the new role in the most appreciable manner.

India is a country with prolific diversity of caste, creed, race, religion and language. Right front the advent of Aryans in the early times and with the successive invations of Greeks, Huns, Turks, Mangols, Mughals, British Portuguese and French, till date, India has been a unique land of diversity in every aspect of life and times. Yet, there has always been an underlying concept of unity and culture that keeps it bound together. With a combination of such ethos and ever-evolving socio-economic and political milieu, policing India has always been a Herculean task.

In a situation when there is a constant threat to the internal security of the nation by centrifugal and centripetal forces, inimical forces trying to create disorder by instigating disaffection; and hostile neighbours and their collaborators indulging in low-intensity warfare posing a threat to the internal security and orderly existence and development of the nation, the task of the CRPF has assumed new importance and dimension to face such new challenges.

CRPF is confident of handling any serious law and order situation or

challenges posed by insurgency, terrorism and extremism. CRPF with its better known components the Rapid Action Force and the Mahila Battalions, is looked upon as the saviour during communal riots. There is a clamour for CRPF from all sections of the public during communal situations. Though the CRPF personnel belong to the various religions, languages, castes and communities, the effective training, efficient supervision and long glorious traditions make every member of the Force raise above narrow loyalties and function objectively as peacekeepers of the nation.

The Force is enormously popular not only with all sections of people but also with the administrations of the various States because of its adaptilibity. The Force works cordially and smoothly not only with the Armed Forces of the Union but also with the various State Police Forces. Hence, there is a constant demand for the CRPF from every State and union territory, whichever political party may be in power there.

Because of its political neutrality, clean images, secular outlook and professional efficiency, the very arrival of CRPF units in areas of disturbances has a sobering and stabilizing influence in the minds of the general public and the local administration. At the same time, it puts the fear of God and Law in the minds of the anti-national forces because of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Force.

The CRPF performed commendable task in Sri Lanka as a part of the IPKF. Most of the tasks of the civil police were performed by the CRPF in the northern parts of Sri Lanka during IPKF operations. Since then CRPF has increasingly become the main source for drawing personnel to serve as components of the UN Peace Keeping Force in various disturbed theatres in many parts of the world. Their role in peace keeping operations has come up for commendation again and again by UN Authorities.

More than 1500 personnel of all ranks have made the supreme sacrifice by laying down their precious lives in the discharge of their duties to the nation. Several hundreds more lost their limbs while fighting the communal forces, insurgency, extremism and terrorism.

The CRPF has an unenviable human rights record. Despite great provocation in many disturbed areas, very few complaints are received of human rights violations by the CRPF. The Force itself has a long tradition of respecting human rights. The Force Leadership does not tolerate human

rights violations on the pretext of ‘morale’. Whenever such violations are found, deterrent and severe action is initiated against the delinquent personnel for indulging in illegalities and violating human rights.

The CRPF has played an effective role in every activity role in every activity aimed at national building. I have done very well in the field of education, training, welfare, re-marriage and rehabilitation of widows, implementation of medical schemes for the poor and needy, and rescue and relief operations during natural calamities and distress like floods, cyclones and earthquakes.

The CRPF has been rendering commendable social and national service in afforestation at macro level, and blood donation at micro level. CRPF has always undertaken massive tree plantation campaigns. All its campuses are like mini forests. Blood is a precious commodity produce only within the human body. In our country thousands suffer and die for non-availability in time of life-saving blood. CRPF personnel have made it a habit and tradition of donating blood all the time.

During my various visits abroad, I have always made it a point to talk about the Central Reserve Police Force. They are amazed to hear about the versatility of the Force, which cannot only deal with any internal law and order situation, but also can fight shoulder to shoulder along with the Army at times, as it happened during the war with China and Pakistan or in the IPKF operations in Sri Lanka.

It is Force in which bulk of the personnel are forced to remain away from their families for months and years together. Some of the units keep moving constantly from place to place, from one hostile climate to another. This results in certain hardships which are peculiar to CRPF. I know of many instances where the personnel could not receive letters from home for months together, because they have constantly been on the move from one theatre of operation to another. I know personally of instances where CRPF officers and other ranks could not be with their families when their parents died or children are born.



CRPF Jawan countering ambush in jungles of North-East

Though enormous welfare activities have been undertaken and more and more residential accommodation is provided year after year, they have not reached the optimum level. Still, a large number of families of the CRPF personnel are living in remote villages or in slums in cities. With the joint family system breaking up, many young wives with young children find it very difficult to exist by themselves in villages. This puts enormous strain on married life. Hence, there is an urgent need for increasing the separated family accommodation. The nation and Government should certainly give

priority for providing more funds and ensuring that all such separated families are provided accommodation either at the Group Centers or Battalion Headquarters, or at Centers meant for separated families. If these aspects are taken care of, most of the worries and grievances of the CRPF personnel could be solved. These would relieve the CRPF personnel of their constant worries regarding their families and enable them to concentrate on the tasks on hand and perform their duties better adding glory to the Force and the nation.

Even though the nation can justifiably proud of its achievements since the last five decades, there are several factors which give us sufficient cause for concern about peaceful and orderly existence of the society in future. There are still millions and millions of citizens who are denied their basic rights to development and dignity and are deprived, socially, politically and economically. There are still forces both within and outside the country attempting to create disorder, disaffection, hatred, bitterness and violence within the society.



CRPF performing ROP duty

While the CRPF has every right to be proud of its tradition and past record of achievements, it has to prepare itself to face new emerging challenges of the future.

To meet such formidable and increasing challenges, the Force needs to be modernized and equipped in all respects, physiclly, mentally, psychologically, tactically and technically. Then only it will be able to rise to the occaion and meet such challenges effectively as it has always done in the past.

The multi-dimensional force has to prepare itself for facing more complex situations and challenges of not only maintaining order, peace and harmony but also the multiplying newer and more virulent threats of extremism, insurgency and terrorism. Being the main instrument standing between order and chaos, the nation should do its utmost to provide for updated training, equipment and morale of the force.

Today this force is the largest paramilitary force in the nation and perhaps in the entire World. With high morale, discipline and efficiency, this versatile and effective force has earned appreciation from all sections of the population by fully living upto it’s motto, “Service and Loyalty”.



A CRPF jawan on duty in Srinagar

S.V.M. Tripathi, IPS
Ex-DG, CRPF

The primary role of CRPF, since its very inception, has been to assist the States in maintenance of Internal Security. Times have changed and the rate of change is rapidly escalating. The external factors threatening the security of India have almost overshadowed the internal ones. At the same time the assertion of Federal privileges by the States shows no signs of diminishing. In certain circumstances it may result in less than optimal effectiveness of the Force.

It is obvious that a hard look has to be taken on the existing organizational culture, structure, processes and systems with a view to fine tuning them with the mission/objectives of the force. The efficiency of utilization of the resources, including manpower and equipment has to be critically reassessed. Areas for organizational development and improvement, with inter-se prioritization have to be identified. For all these a willingness to implement fundamental changes, albeit well considered ones, is a given requirement. In this effort full consultation between the

Centre and States would be necessary.

The force has built its popular image by its versatality and has emerged as a reliable agency of the Govt. and now-a-days it is the most sought after force

The current mission of the Central Reserve Police Force is “to enable the government to maintain Rule of Law, Public Order and Internal Security effectively and efficiently, to preserve National Integrity and promote Social Harmony and Development by upholding supremacy of the Constitution”. In performing these tasks with utmost regard for human dignity and freedom of the citizens of internal security and national calamities by placing Service and Loyalty above self. For this purpose a number of objectives and strategies would have to be formulated.

Due to variety of reasons, some historical and some based on professional achievements, CRPF has grown rapidly – (according to some, too rapidly)- and has now become the largest other armed force of the union’. One significant factor for this rapid expansion has been the almost universal acceptability of, and preference for, the Force by the States. it operates as a highly mobile all-India force managing an ever growing and diverse range of tasks relating to internal security. The spectrum of tasks to be performed by this versatile force seems to be perpetually stretching- from virtually unarmed duties to handle highly armed, motivated and externally supported terrorists, militants and insurgents. Sometimes the transition is so fast that there is no time even for pre-induction training, let alone rest and recuperation its numerous commitments make it imperative that it says in the field continuously for long periods, unlike a ‘reserve’ force.

For such a versatile force a proactive management mode is required. It should not operate more on the pattern of centralized hierarchy, speaking through files and without a self-initiated performanc audit aimed at promoting excellence. As an “insider”, who has traveled a fair distance from active service, I would venture only a few thoughts, which may hopefully yield some dividends. Basically these envisage much greater involvement of the professional leadership of the force in all aspects so that its considerable expertise is fully utilized.

Horizons scanning for internal security environment has to be greatly

upgraded and systematized. The long standing demand for intelligence set up for the force has been met to an extent. However, there is need for pooling of resources of all central and state apparatus in this field. Obviously this would mean setting up of strict professional norms and their faithful observance. Internal vigilance machinery would also need strengthening to forestall any leakage. The procedures have to be tailored to suit the various levels right from the battalion to the Director General. Looking at the enormous efforts of hostile nations to ferret secrets and the level of sophistication achieved “abundant caution” would certainly not be misplaced. In this process the inputs of the field officers spread all over the country, fully trained for handling sensitive intelligence, and provided with sufficient resources, would be invaluable. The end result should be adequate and timely preparedness, orderly induction and availability of action plans to deal with the situations in which the force is called upon to intervene.



Women squad preparing for deployment in Liberia for UN Peacekeeping Mission

The present command structure caters more to the logistical needs of the battalions rather than its full operational requirements. The operational role of the Commandants and other superior officers has to be redefined in the context of the operational autonomy of the force. It would be appropriate if tasks are assigned to the CRPF, in consultation with the Commanders. Once

tasks have been clearly indicated, the force leader should be given operational autonomy to carry it out in the best possible way. The manpower to be used, tactics and the logistics should be largely left to the CRPF officers. These officers should retain effective operational command at all times. At present officers above Company level have meager operational involvement and leave the operations largely in the hands of Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors under direction of the local 'civil authorities'. It can lead occasionally to injection of nonprofessional and even political inputs in the whole scheme. One of the advantages, which CRPF has over the State civil police, is that the men work as a body and are more closely supervised. To a significant extent the benefit of higher supervision of experienced officers is denied to the units and sub-units by the very nature of the present legal and administrative practices. It has to be ensured that the Command structure is kept intact and appropriate officers are available in proximity to lead units.

It is high time that we start looking at training as a means of social transformation. It is imperative that the force should acquire a high degree of professional competence as the margin for error is rapidly diminishing. It should also develop a clear understanding of the social purpose of its activity and sensitivity to the trends and forces which exist in the environment in which it works. Peter Senge, in his book "The Fifth Discipline" said, "People within an organization need to develop a permanent state of practicing the discipline of innovative learning if the organization is to continually enhance its capability to be successful in a changing environment. The dynamic and uncertain environment police officers now confront on a daily basis makes the achievement of this new learning process a mandatory and urgent priority."

Intensification and refinement of training efforts are of utmost importance. This would mean making adequate numbers available for various training courses and is linked with the imperative need for conserving manpower on the one hand and providing adequate training reserves on the other. Training methods are prone to quick obsolescence. Much greater investment in the training institution is required in terms of resources and quality of trainers. Fortunately in CRPF there is a tradition of posting officers of proven merit as instructors of different ranks. Continuous endeavor to modernize contents and techniques of training courses and widespread networking is indicated including foreign courses. Training has

to be designed which can bring about a change in attitudes and ensure acceptance of new ideas. Acquisition of new skills and ability to translate these into routine actions may also result in fewer mistakes and, lesser number of complaints against the force. It would help in achieving operational and ultimately reaching strategic objectives. Too much is at stake in terms of security, human rights, dignity and prosperity of the citizens.

The Central Reserve Police Force has a very bright future. it has always served the nation very well. There is no doubt that it will serve the nation better.

Power of Great Partnerships

A better leadership not only motivates its subordinates but also keeps them a step ahead in the working field in terms of performance and results

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

No one can run an organisation alone without the collaboration of co-leaders. It is increasingly essential for number ones to be developing, growing and empowering number twos. For example, Bill Gates of Microsoft handed over day-to-day control to Steve Ballmer that fuelled Microsoft's growth worldwide. According to insiders, much of Microsoft's unprecedented success is due to Ballmer, its top tactician, the person responsible for everything from getting the software shipped to foreign destinations and keeping the company filled with top-notch personnel. Adrian King, a former employee of Microsoft says: "Microsoft could lose Bill Gates but it could not survive Steve Ballmer's sheer will to succeed!".

All great institutions are the lengthened shadows of great men or women. The credit of nay achievement is not attributable to the person at the top. It is collective genius that makes any institution tick. Leaders and co-leaders together contribute a lot. Monotheism is giving way to collective responsibility. No wise top executive will demand blind obedience from his

number two. It is a question of survival. In our own country, the climate is for coalition governments; the single party system having become obsolete.



Another example is George Catlett Marshall, the right hand man of Ex-President of America Harry Truman. He won the Noble Peace prize and he was the Architect of Marshall Plan, which benefited developing countries and in turn benefited America itself. After retirement, George Marshall turned down may lucrative offers, but sat down to write his memoirs to inform the world how a system could effortlessly work.

In the organization where I work i.e. the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, the founder Maneklal Khanaiyalal Munshi was a great visionary and as the organisation grew larger and larger, he collected co-leaders to oversee day-to-day programmes with the result that the organisation grew into a nationwide and worldwide movement. Ideas alone don't work; there must be people to adopt and implement them.

Exemplary leaders inspire a shared vision. They look beyond the horizon. They en-vision the future with positive and hopeful outlook. The collect co-leaders and practice participative management. They give a focus and agenda to their colleagues and a mission to reach the goal and destination. Remember that without co-leaders, colleagues and the followers, there can not be any leader. It is called Transformational leadership', which is based on the principle of mutual stimulation and elevation. Transformational Leadership elevate followers into leaders and leaders into moral agents. Such leaders are often described as movers and shakers, heroes, innovators and visionaries!.

Coca-cola CEO Roberto Goizueta died suddenly in 1997 and everyone thought that there would be a vacuum. But the transition was smooth. He had groomed an able successor M. Douglas Investor whom Goizueta

referred to as ‘my partner’. The greatest legacy of Coca-cola was the way Goizueta carefully selected and nurtured the future leadership of the company. Investor the new CEO of Coca-cola said: “A CEO on a pedestal is definitely out; a CEO as platoon commander is definitely in”.

There are three distinctive career paths to successful co-leadership. 1) Fast-trackers are deputies on the way up. 2) Back-trackers like Chou-en-Lai of China who voluntarily relinquished command of the Red Army to junior Mao Tse-Tung. 3) On-trackers who always remained number two and never aspired for the No.-1 post. Bob Lutz of Chryster Corporation called his stint as 2I/C as ‘the best period of my whole career”.

Co-leaders can be classified into three viz. 1) Crusaders like George Marshall or Steve Ballmer who serve a noble cause. 2) Confederates such as Bob Lutz of Chryster or Amy Tucker of Stanford. 3) Consorts like Helen Keller’s Teacher Anne Sullivan who made Gelen world famous. In India, we had Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel who remained No.2 but contributed immensely in integrating the States, streamlining the post-independent bureaucracy, still remaining as the iron man.

A Leader know that it is better to be a member of a winning team that shine as an individual Hero. It is all about connectivity and networking. It is better to lead a pack of lions than seeing them within the cage in a zoo. A leader is both a go-getter and go-giver. He watches others growing, prospering and shaping themselves to occupy the slot which he may vacate any time! Peter Drucker, the management Guru said that JACK WELCH of General Electric: “He understood that executives are not their own masters. They are servants of the orgsnisation, whether elected or appointed”. Great co-leaders remind us that we don’t need to be Captions to play on the team; that doing something we want to do and doing it well can be its own reward! If a man aspires to the highest place, it is no dishonour to him to halt, at the second!

A few thoughts on leaders and leadership

- You must be the change you want to see in the world.

Mahatma Gandhi

- Management is doing things right; leadership is doing the right things.

Peter Drucker

- Leadership is based on inspiration, not domination; on cooperation, not intimidation.

William Arthur Wood

- I start with the premise that the function of leadership is to produce more leaders, not more followers.

Ralph Nader

- Men make history, and not the other way around. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.

Harry S Truman

- Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower.

Steve Jobs

Achieving Professionalism through Training

Training is the essential part of police profession. It helps the force keep fit and one step ahead of the ruthless opponents.

A.N. Srinivasan
Ex. IG (Training)

Training is a process of conscious, deliberate and planned efforts aimed at developing a particular type of aptitude, attitude, trait, skill, expertise or orientation in trainees. It is also a process of developing a person's effectiveness through carefully selected methods by competent trainers in a suitable learning climate.

Ingredients of Training

The ingredients of proper training are :

(i) Trainers
(ii) Trainees
(iii) curriculum
(iv) environment
(v) Material and
(vi) Methodologies

Whenever a performance problem is projected, first of all the problem is analyzed followed by designing the corrections, developing methodologies and implementation which consequently gives the desired results. However, at every stage process of Review, Evaluation and Feed back are ensured. This sequence is called “Training Loop”.

HRD and Training

Human Resources are developed on the basis of organizational need. Correction in knowledge or skill in Human Resources is effected through training process. There are various determinants which effect this process. Therefore, there is an imperative need to analyse following while evolving any training module :

(i) Organizational need
(ii) Learning’s need
(iii) Job need
(iv) Evaluation Techniques

Organizational need

To meet the organizational need we should decide well in advance as to :

(i) which job should get priority in training
(ii) which group of employees should be put through training
(iii) what modifications are desired after training and
(v) what should be the duration of the training process.



Recruits receiving combat training

Learner's need

In order to plan the needs of the learner, we have to analyze :

(i) the previous experience of the learner
(ii) his/her intellectual/social background and
(iii) more specific job requirement.

Job need

For proper planning of job need and the execution, we have to :

(i) determine job requirement
(ii) compare organizational need and employee's capabilities
(iii) find gap on deviated performance
(iv) evolve correction and implement the programme

Evaluation Technique

Following are the evaluation techniques so as to ensure effective training

:

(i) Observation
(ii) Interview
(iii) Feed back by trainee
(iv) Feed back by trainer
(v) Feed back by immediate superior of trainees after assessing performance.
(vi) Written tests
(vii) Assignments
(viii) Counselling

Importance of training

(i) It seeks to effect personal growth of trainees
(ii) It aims at facilitation organizational growth
(iii) It keeps trainees abreast of latest developments in the field of knowledge and skill
(iv) It orientates the learners to mould their aptitude, skill, trait, expertise etc. in desired direction
(v) It improves confidence and competence of trainees
(vi) It imbibes tactfulness to deal with any situation
(vii) It strives for professionalism
(viii) It helps in achieving organizational goal



The more you sweat on training field, the less blood you loose on battle ground

Every organization has a hierarchy to achieve is goal. It expects graded response from every level. Thus, the aim of any training module should be to devise a curriculum whereby desired response comes from every level at the time of need. However, training should never be considered as an end in itself. It is only a means to achieve some broader, well defined and pre-determinated ends.

Adult Learners

A person who has a responsibility and is discharging some functions at higher level in the hierarchy of an organization is called an “Adult”. In any organization, the top level management takes care of conceiving and designing skill, middle level management manages human skill and lower level management takes are of technical skill.

Human behavior is very complex and encrypted. Some of the negative psychological personality factors come into play when turn for adult learner comes. These factors are :

(i) Lack of adaptability
(ii) Aggressive tendencies

(iii) Internalized conflict
(iv) Emotional turmoil
(v) Cynicism and
(vi) Suspicion

Training Methodologies

Monologue type of training methodology will not generate fillip, interest or motivation for training. Therefore, many other training methodologies have been evolved over a period of time. One or a group of methodologies have to be selected depending upon the type of trainees, group composition, intellectual level, experience etc. The methodologies are :

(i) Lecture
(ii) Group discussion
(iii) Demonstration
(iv) Acting
(v) Training games
(vi) Case studies
(vii) Film shows
(viii) Brain storming
(ix) Symposiums
(x) Role Play
(xi) Practice for skill development
(xii) Syndicate work
(xiii) Project work
(xiv) Debate.

The percentage of each methodology for Indoor as well as outdoor training should be carefully decided depending on the category of the

training programme such as Basic training, On the job training, promotional training, specialized training, Refresher training.

Professionalism

As a personal characteristic, professionalism is revealed in an individual’s attitude approach to his or her occupation and is commonly characterized by the intelligence, integrates maturity and thoughtfulness. In

fact, a professional is more than someone who is knowledgeable about their job or has high status in the community. A professional is some one who is completely devoted to his/her profession and who loves what he/she does. A professional is a role model who earns respect not only within the field but from society. Knowledge, experience, accountability, competency, intelligence, thoughtfulness, leadership qualities, devotion, confidence, motivation, maturity, independence, focus on issues etc. are the ingredients of professionalism.



Unarmed Combat

Facility Development

What we talk about trainees curriculum, environment, material and methodologies will futile without Trainers. It is said even the most automatic machine on the earth requires human intervention for its operation. However, the person intervening a machine for its operation should have requisite skill. Here we are striving to effect a change in human behavior through training process. Thus the person intervening (Training Faculty) in the behavioral modification of training should have requisite professional skill. If the faculty does not possess it, same should be imbibed

through Faculty Development Programmes.

Conclusion

Training modules are tailor made for various target Groups of trainees. Aim of training enunciates that persons occupying various hierarchy levels in an organization should response differently as per heir professional competency. The aim of every Training Programme is improve the professional competency and administrative efficiency. If the objectives of a training curriculum are achieved in letter and spirit, there will be sufficient improvement in a professionalism of any organization. Thus training directly helps in achieving professionalism. It strives to attain the ingredients of professionalism. It is said that “Training precedes professionalism and perfection follows professionalism”.

Left Wing Extremism in India
Evolving Strategies for Containment



Trlbals attending a Salva Judum rally in Chattisgarh

Ajai Sahni*
Exec. Dir. ICMD

The Threat

Left Wing Extremists, progressively united under the banner of the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) see themselves as engaged in a classic Maoist 'protracted war' in India, whose eventual and unambiguous objective is the seizure of state power. This is a well-planned and calibrated attempt by an organized and ideologically motivated political grouping to wrest power through "the barrel of the gun". The strategies of protracted war seek to harness all instruments, military, political, economic social and cultural, to the objectives of the war, and the Maoist campaign is

a complex and severely underestimated mix of all these instrumentalities. The complexity and intractability of this conflict has been substantially compounded by conflicting and contradictory assessments emanating principally from official sources, and a persistent and misguided effort to underplay the risks and dangers of the Maoist threat in India.[1]

In his classic, *On War*, Clausewitz noted, "The first, the supreme, the most far-reaching act of judgment that the statesman and Commander have to make is to establish... the kind of war on which they are embarking: neither mistaking it for, nor trying to turn it into, something that is alien to its nature. This is the first of all strategic questions and the most comprehensive."[2] Regrettably, there is little evidence that India's security establishment has even begun to make this 'act of judgment' or display the capacities to arrive at an accurate determination of the nature of the 'protracted war' in which the Maoists are engaged, and to which they remain unswervingly committed.

In the meantime, the Maoist threat appears to be overtaking all other insurgencies in the country on available objective parameters – geographical spread and number of fatalities. At least 165 districts in 14 States, out of a total of 602 districts in the country, were affected by various levels of Maoist mobilisation and violence by the end of year 2005. Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) affects 12 districts, while the combined influence of the multiple insurgencies in India's Northeast afflicts, in various measures, 51 Districts. Over the past years, moreover, while fatalities in various other insurgencies have tended to decline consistently (with the exception of Manipur) fatalities as a result of the Maoist conflict have continuously augmented, and appear to be fast approaching levels of the high-intensity conflict in J&K.[3]

It is, within this context, necessary to decide how we are to assess the threat of the Maoist insurrection. Data relating to the numbers of districts affected has been repeatedly contested by the Government, even as the nomenclature shifts. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) report now speaks of just 76'badly affected' Districts, excluding all information relating to other intensities of impact. The Home Minister has argued, further, that "Not all districts mentioned are affected. One affected village or hamlet does not mean that the entire district is affected."[4] Thus, in addition to the fig leaf of 'badly affected', there is also the oft-repeated quibble over the

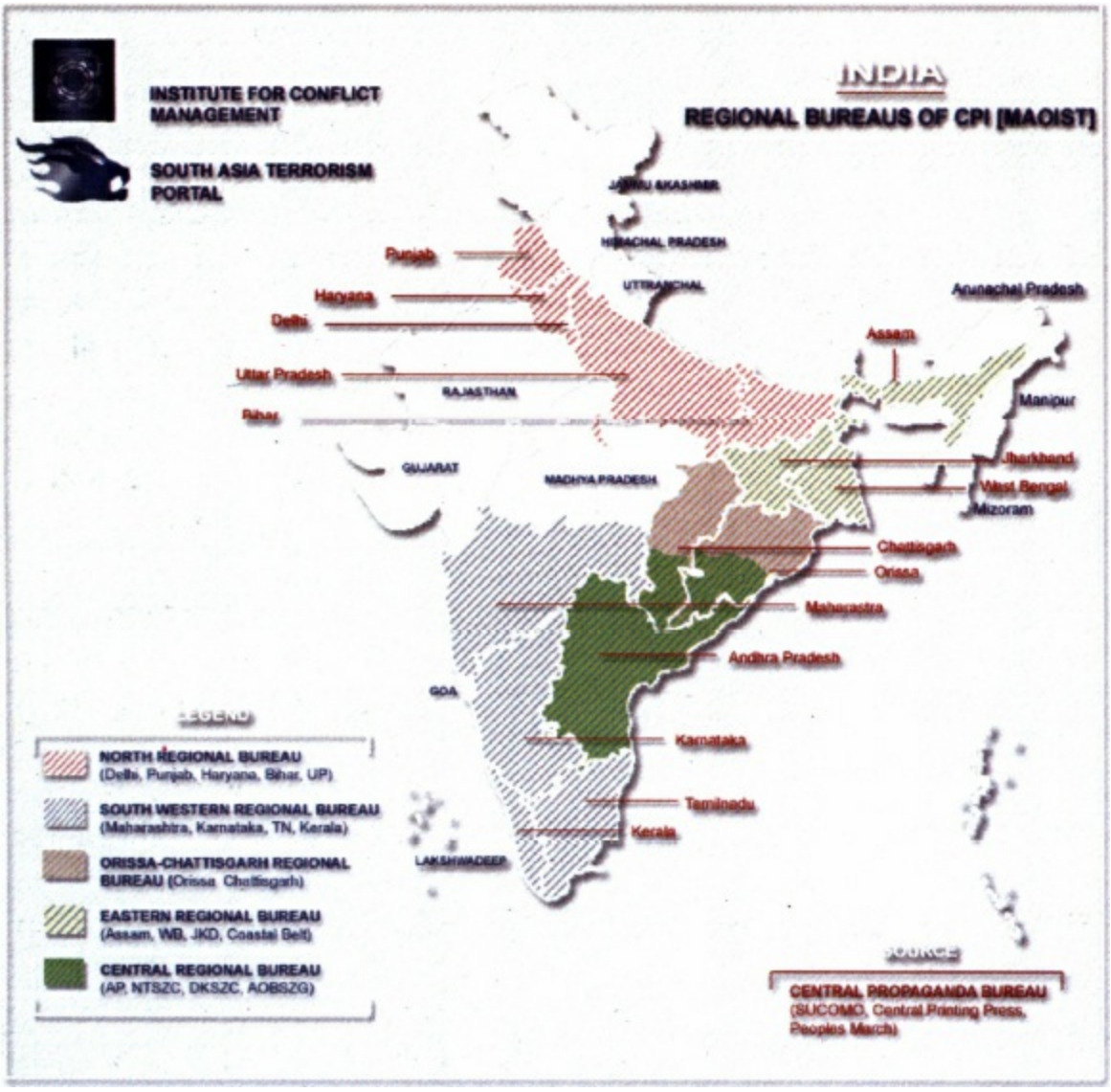
fact that only ‘parts of’ these districts, and not the ‘entire districts’ are, in fact, affected. These ‘parts’ are then defined in terms of numbers of Police Stations affected. Thus the Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report, 2005-06 claims that just 509 police stations in 11 States were affected by “Naxal violence” in 2005, underlining further that the “Total number of police stations in the country is 12,476”. But this is specious at several levels: first, on the same argument, the entire jurisdiction of these Police Stations is not affected, only parts are under Naxalite influence and activity, and we would need, then, to perhaps further disaggregate to village or household level; moreover, the same arguments applied in the preceding year when the much larger numbers of districts were being enumerated as highly affected, moderately affected, marginally affected and targeted; the same argument, further, applied to earlier periods when the total number of ‘affected’ districts was much smaller. Crucially, the threat of the Naxalites is not limited to the areas of immediate violence, nor does this threat vanish if violence is not manifested at a particular location for a specific period of time. It is in the complex processes of political activity, mass mobilisation, arms training and military consolidation that the Maoist potential has to be estimated. While incidents of violence and fatalities would be crucial in any threat assessment, they cannot exhaust its entire content.



CRPF personnel giving protection to a tribal rally

"Revolutionary warfare", Mao Tse-Tung noted, "is never confined within the bounds of military action. Because its purpose is to destroy an existing society and its institutions and to replace them with a completely new structure, any revolutionary war is a unity of which the constituent parts, in varying importance, are military, political, economic, social and psychological."[5] Within this broad objective of destruction and reconstruction, India's Maoists seek to create a network of local 'people's Governments' (Janathana Sarkar), and to gradually integrate these across wider areas, to replace what they perceive as the existing 'semi-feudal, semi-colonial' system. These Janathana Sarkars are to create the framework that will eventually overthrow the existing state structure, leading to the seizure of power and the establishment of 'people's Democracy', as against the existing 'comprador bourgeois democracy'. This objective is to be secured in a phased, well-planned progression, which involves the following processes:

- the study and documentation of local issues, grievances, and social and political power distribution
- political mass mobilization around these grievances, and the organization of protests and cooperative activities often though front organizations to raise the political awareness of the people. This phase is further complemented by
  - ♦ social and economic activities and establishment of cooperatives
  - ♦ Cultural activities, 'reeducation' of support base and creation of 'revolutionary solidarity'.
  - ♦ Holding of 'Jan Adalats' and dispensation of 'justice'
- gradual and systematic introduction to the Maoist ideology, and later by the identification and selection of cadre, their training and deployment in the 'people's war'.



Regional Bureaus of the CPI-Maoist

The phase of violence, which is ordinarily the point at which the state takes cognizance of the problem, consequently, comes at the tail end of the process of mass mobilization, and at a stage where neutralizing the threat requires considerable, if not massive, use of force, and carries further risks of significant collateral damage and disruption both of the lives of large populations, and of the capacities of governance. Within this context it is useful to notice not merely the current expanse of visible Maoist mobilisation, but the extent of their current intentions and ambitions.

Significantly, the CPI-Maoist has established Regional Bureaus across a mass of nearly two-thirds of the country's territory (Map 1), and these regions are further sub-divided into state, special zonal and special area

committee jurisdictions, where the processes of mobilisation have been defined and allocated to local leaders. This structure of organisation substantially reflects current Maoist plans, but does not exhaust their perspectives or ambitions. There is further evidence of preliminary activity for the extension of operations to new areas including Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Meghalaya, beyond what is reflected in the scope of the regional, zonal and state committees. In 2004, moreover, the Maoists also articulated a new strategy to target urban centres in their "Urban Perspective Document", drawing up guidelines for "working in towns and cities", and for revival of mobilization targeting students and the urban unemployed. Two principal 'industrial belts' were also identified as targets for urban mobilisation: Bhilai-Ranchi-Dhanbad-Calcutta; and Mumbai-Pune-Surat-Ahmedabad.[6]

Capacities for Containment

Regrettably, there is no foreseeable strategy or policy for complete neutralization of the Maoist threat in India. The continuous erosion of governance and administrative capacities; the degradation of grassroots politics and of cadre based political organisation; the enormous expanse and growth of inequalities and inequities, particularly, but not exclusively, in rural India; and a range of demographic factors create vast opportunities for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) mobilisation. Naxalism, in its early phases, is expanding principally into spaces that have essentially been vacated by governance. The restoration of the authority and functions of governance, including development, health, education and basic social and human security, is consequently imperative, and must constitute an integral part of any comprehensive approach to the Maoist doctrine and strategy of protracted war. It must, nevertheless, be recognized that this can only be done after the restoration of a modicum of law and order, and hitherto unavailable efficiency in the operation of the justice system. The essential axiom, here, is that you cannot develop what you do not control – and domination is, therefore, the first objective of any effective strategy to neutralize the Maoist onslaught.

Demographic trends auger a troubled future for India, and will progressively undermine the State's capacities to neutralize the recruitment base and operational freedom of the Naxalites. India's population is

projected to grow from 1.03 billion in 2001 to 1.30 billion by 2020. The urban population will rise from 27.8 per cent to 40 per cent of the total over this period, but in absolute terms would actually almost double, from 285 million to 540 million. This, however, offers no relief whatsoever in rural India; though the rural population declines in percentage terms from 72.2 per cent to 60 per cent, it rises in absolute numbers from 742 million to 810 million. The current patterns and policies that promote narrow and focused development in a handful of priority sectors in the hi-tech arena will further widen urban and rural-urban disparities, aggravating social tensions. There appears, at this juncture, to be no envisaged set of economic policies that can create a life of dignity and adequate prosperity for a rural population of 810 million by 2020.

There is, furthermore, an insufficient understanding within the national, state and security establishment of the details of Maoist strategy and tactics, and the imperatives of the character of response. It is useful to note, within this context, that the Union Government has failed at the planning and strategic level itself. The deficiencies of perspective and design are visible in the fact that no comprehensive strategy has yet been articulated to deal with the Maoist challenge; coordination and ntelligence sharing between States at the operational levels poor; while the Security Forces have, at great cost in lives, made dramatic gains from time to time, there have been continuous reversals at the tactical level, usually as a result of repeated political miscalculations and the refusal to provide the necessary mandate to the Forces operating against the Maoists.

Great faith has repeatedly been placed on ‘developmental initiatives’ in Maoist-affected regions to neutralize recruitment base of and sympathy towards the Maoists. There has been a regular reiteration, at the highest levels of the national Government, of the need for ‘speedy land reforms’ and ‘streamlining the delivery mechanisms for implementation of various developmental and poverty alleviation schemes. These exhortations, however, neglect fundamental realities of the ground in areas of conflict, where the delivery mechanisms and administrative machinery of the state cowers under the shadow of violence, with Government officials often paying extortion sums and ‘revolutionary taxes’ to the Maoist. The much-vaunted ‘land reforms’, moreover, can have little impact in regions where a red flag on a piece of land conclusively alters its title. And funds flowing in for various developmental schemes in Maoist afflicted areas have no

channels for productive utilization in the rural hinterland, where the civil administration has vanished and only the para-military column dares to venture.

One of the consistent feature across all the major Maoist-affected States is that they have extraordinarily poor policing capacities. As against a national average of 123 police personnel per 100,000 population, and some peaceful States with rations as high as 760/100,000 (Mizoram) and 602/100,000 (Sikkim), Bihar has just 56, Jharkhand – 74, Chhattisgarh and Orissa – 92, and even Andhra Pradesh, just 99 per 100,000 population. Worse, there is ample evidence that large proportions of the Central allocation for police modernization and upgradation remain unspent or are being diverted or mis-spent. At the local level, the lack of proper arms and equipment have hampered the police's ability to tackle the Naxalites. For instance, in Bihar, sections of the Police continue to use the antiquated World War I vintage bolt-action .303 rifles and other obsolete equipment, as compared to the foreign made guns and sophisticated Chinese-made communication equipment that are used by Maoists.

Political mischief and collusion have also been essential elements in the survival and growth of the Naxalite/Maoist movement. Political parties have often flirted with the Maoists for electoral gains and in doing so have provided adequate space and time for the Maoists to expand their areas of operation and to consolidate their influence.[7]

The problem cannot, moreover, be dealt with by mere tinkering – which appears to the principal pattern of response at the national level, as well as in most States. The Group of Minister's Report of February 2001 clearly noted that constitutional, legal and structural infirmities had "eroded the Union Government's authority to deal effectively with *any threat to the nation's security"*, and called for "appropriate restructuring of the MHA". The GoM Report also underlined the need for "a federal agency to deal with grave offences, which have inter-state and notion-wide ramifications" as it becomes "increasingly difficult for the State Governments to handle such crimes entirely on their own".[8] After the UPA Government came to power, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh repeatedly emphasized the enormity of the crisis and, in June 2004, promised a "comprehensive approach" which would "create greater synergy between our intelligence agencies, closer coordination between internal security structures".[9] Regrettably, little of this

promise has since been fulfilled.



CRPF personnel undertaking operation against the Maoists

As the problem of Maoist mobilisation and violence extends and integrates itself across State boundaries, a surprising establishment delusion continues to persist – that the existing legal and legislative framework has sufficient power, flexibility and scope to tackle the emerging complexities of response. A great measure of faith is, in this context, placed on the capacity of the Constitution's Article 355 to empower the Centre to generate the adequate and permanent mechanisms for a coordinated counter-terrorism offensive already spanning as many as 14 Indian States. Law and order, however, remains firmly a State subject in the Constitutional scheme, and the history of coordination between States has been abysmal. Article 355 may give the Centre overriding powers to "protect the States... against internal disturbances". But this is an emergency power that suffers from all the documented infirmities of Article 356, and will probably prove more effective in its abuse than in its use. Crucially, it cannot constitute the legislative basis of a permanent institutional mechanisms required for a protracted war against the Maoists, including the establishment of central agencies with standing powers to act across State boundaries over extended

periods of time, with or without the assent of (potentially politically hostile) State governments. It is clear that little thinking has gone into the framework of legal and constitutional changes that will be needed to effectively tackle a coordinated insurgency that already afflicts over a fourth of the country.

The utilization of available forces and resources has also not been reconciled with any comprehensive counter-insurgency strategy or plan, as such a strategy or plan does not, currently, exist. To the extent that this is the case, the Naxalites are in substantial control of the initiative and are in a position to set the agenda of the conflict in the State and in its enveloping environment. The situation is compounded further by the fact that the availability of intelligence on the ground is insufficient for focused, intelligence-led operations, and systems of sharing intelligence remain bureaucratic and sub-optimal. Basic geographical, topographic and demographic information is, moreover, not available for significant areas, particularly the increasingly important Central Guerrilla Zone in the Dandakaranya region, specifically including the Abujhmadh area.

Facilities available to personnel of the Police and CPMFs operating in the State, especially in rural and remote areas, are very poor and often insufficient even to effectively secure their own protection, particularly in terms of living quarters, sequestering and fortification of camps and Police posts/stations, and access to various resources within such camps and posts. Basic equipment, transportation, communications and available technologies require generational upgrades. Force augmentation and modernisation is an urgent imperative across wide parameters.

Within the broader context of the absence of a comprehensive strategy or plan for counter-insurgency is the lack of a strategy of information, perception and media management, and a coherent strategy for the exploitation of public opinion and resentment against the Maoists. The present strategy of management of popular resentment has been undermined by haste, internal inconsistencies, politicisation, and excess publicity.

Strategies of Containment

It is evident, from the preceding assessment of capacities, that urgent initiatives are required to create adequate capacities to generate and execute a sustained and effective war against the Maoists. A piecemeal approach

cannot work. Each of the Maoist Guerrilla Base Areas has its own independent capacities and military, political and administrative structures. The degradation of any one area will not affect capacities in other areas, or significantly undermine overall capacities. Any ‘squeeze’ on a particular area would, moreover, tend to result in a escalation of violence in other regions, and, to the extent that such a ‘squeeze’ is effective, in the tactical withdrawal of the Maoist leadership and forces from such an area. A coordinated strategy of bringing the Maoists under pressure in all areas of activity, compounded with a strategy of containment to ensure that they are not able to ‘leak’ or ‘overflow’ into other areas, is consequently necessary.

The counter-insurgency campaign against the Maoists must be conceptualised as a ‘protracted war’ intended to systematically degrade the strengths and exploit the vulnerabilities of the Naxalite military and political apparatus. If effective operations are to be designed within this context, officers of the State Police establishments and para-military forces must develop a full and detailed understanding of the ideological and operational bases of Maoist mass mobilisation and the strategic underpinnings of their military operations and tactics in order to tailor counter-insurgency practices to secure maximal impact.

The state must establish complete dominance over its entire jurisdiction. There can be no areas of ‘non-governance’, no ‘neglected hinterlands’, no safe havens for subversives, insurgents and terrorists, and no ‘natural’ recruitment pool for the Naxalites to exploit. This requires, as a first stage of response, the creation of a number of strongly held bases, strategically located to dominate the total currently non-policed areas which are available to the Naxalites for training and rest. Such bases would have to be of sufficient strength – at least two-company bases, of which at least four platoons are available for operations round-the-clock. The provisioning of some of these bases may initially have to be done by air-drops, and suitable capacities must be established to this end.

In the medium term, however, such bases should be conceived of not only in the context of security and policing, but as administrative bases which carry forward the integrated tasks of security management, administration and development. The current debate – to develop and then secure, or to secure and then develop – is futile and misdirected. Both these tasks need to be undertaken together, though a modicum of security and

stability is a necessary condition for administrative efficacy and developmental works. Moreover, the State's developmental focus must not be exhausted by areas of present violence – this allows the Naxalites to dominate the State's agenda again. There are vast areas of the country and in affected States which are not afflicted by Naxalite activities and violence, and where developmental activities can even now be efficiently executed. By improving administration, bringing in necessary reforms, and efficiently delivering public services, including improvements in rural health, education, sanitation, water supply, and a range of developmental programmes in such areas, the State denies the Naxalites a ready base for further expansion. Successes in such areas can simultaneously be extended, under security cover, to areas of some Naxalite violence, to systematically and gradually roll back the 'red carpet' that has come to cover large parts of the State.

A comprehensive plan for the operationalisation of the police forces in the country needs to be prepared. Such a plan must include a phased and sectoral long-term projection of capacities required to confront the Maoist threat, and must comprehend, among others:

- Manpower requirements and profiles.
- Infrastructure requirements
- Weapons, transport, protection and equipment
- Communications
- Technological upgradation and technical force multipliers
- Police reorganisation
- Expansion and deepening of intelligence structures and capacities
- Capacities for Specialized Training
- Adequate capacities, including helicopters, for emergency deployment of troops, emergency relief and medical evacuation.
- Laboratories and workshops to develop, assess and produce appropriate technologies.
- A permanent structure of media, information and perception management targeting both the regional and national media.

India's country's counter-insurgency strategy for the Maoists must be a comprehensive design intended to utilize all agencies and capacities of the state – including security, administrative, developmental, economic and public instrumentalities – to secure the neutralization of the Naxalite threat

within the context and concept of a protracted war. Such a strategy would need to neutralize both the military capacities of the insurgents as well as their 'mass base' and political outreach into the population, particularly, though not exclusively, in rural and remote areas. To this end, security and administration must extend to the remotest villages and settlements to engage with the villagers, settle grievances, provide relief, and create a vested interest among the entire population in the State and in its structures of administration.

---

*Dr. Ajai Sahni is Founding Member & Executive Director of the Institute for Conflict Management at Delhi; Executive Editor, *Faultlines: Writings on Conflict & Resolution;* Executive Director, South Asia Terrorism Portal (www.satp.org): Editor, *South Asia Intelligence Review;* and Founding Member and Associate Director of the Urban Futures Initiative. He has written extensively on conflict, politics and development in South Asia; has jointly edited (with K.P.S. Gill) *Terror & Containment: Perspectives on India's Internal Security;* and *The Global Threat of Terror: Ideological, Material and Political Linkages.* He received a Ph.D. from Delhi University for his thesis on *Democracy, Dissent and the Right to Information.* He has worked in the print and electronic media, and research.

1 See, Ajai Sahni, "Maoists: The Truth Won't Go Away", *South Asia Intelligence Review*, Volume 4, No. 38, April 3, 2006, http://www.satp.org/satpprgtp/sair/Archives/4 38.htm.

2 Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*, ed. and trans. Michael Howard and Peter Paret, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976, p. 88.

3 See, Ajai Sahni, "Maoists: The Truth Won't Go Away", *op. cit;* Saji Cherian, "Maoism: Expansive Vision", *South Asia Intelligence Review.* Volume 5, No. 8, September 4.2006. http://www.satp.Org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/5 8.htm#assessment1; Ajai Sahni, "'Misunderestimating' the Maoists", *South Asia Intelligence Review*, Volume 4, No. 34, March 06, 2006, http:/ /www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/4 34.htm#assessment2; "Datasheets". *South Asia Terrorism Portal*, www.satp.org. A high-intensity conflict is defined as a conflict with more than 1,000 fatalities in a year.

4 "Maoist problem could be solved by dialogue, not with bullets, says Union Home Minister", *The Hindu*, December 8, 2005.

5 *Mao Tse-tung on Guerrilla Warfare.* Translation and Introduction by Brigadier General Samuel B. Griffith, New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962, p. 7.

6 Document: *Urban Perspective: Our Work in Urban Areas,* CPI-Maoist, 2004.

7 See, for instance, Ajai Sahni, "Naxalism: The Retreat of Civil Governance", *Faultlines: Writings on Conflict & Resolution,* Volume 5, May 2000, New Delhi: ICM-Bulwark Books, pp. 79-103.

8 *Report of the Group of Ministers on National Security.* "Internal Security". Chapter IV. Government of India, http://mod.nic.in.

9 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. "Address to the Nation" June 25. 2004. New Delhi, http://pmindia.nic.in/speeches.htm.

Tackling Terror through Training

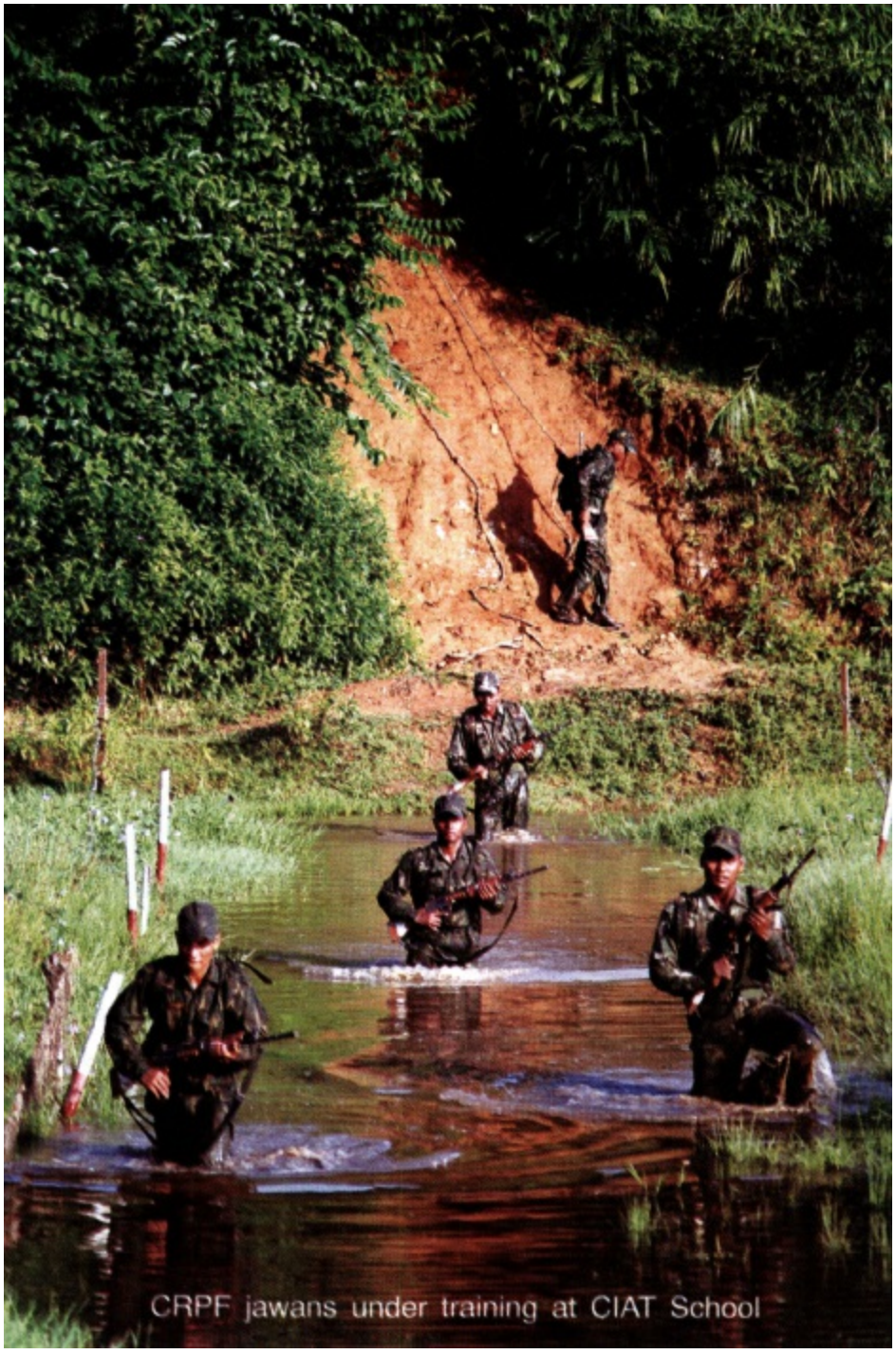
Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist School at Silchar has already justified its creation within a year of being setup

P.V. Belgamkar
DIG (Ops), Dte. General

CRPF has been assigned with Counter Insurgency role by the Group of Ministers in their decision to have one task one force in 2001. Following this, the Force has been on a large scale expansion mode. Such expansion can have its fall out in the dilution of training whereas the insurgents and extremists are improving upon their tactics and modus operandi. Three major threaters of operations where CRPF is deployed in J&K, North east and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) account for nearly 85% force committed to it. All these theatres have different nature of insurgency or extremist problems making the task more difficult for the force to tackle it.

However, justifying the reputation of being the most sought after force lot many achievements have gone CRPF's way. Nevertheless recognizing the need for specialized training to meet growing challenges, CRPF opened its Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist School at Dayapur, Silchar (Assam) in February, 2005 in pursuance of MHA's sanction. Prior to formal sanction, the CRPF on its own had initiated the CIAT training to some of

the Bns and personnel with adhoc arrangements. CIAT, Silchar has within a short period, become a premier Guerilla Warfare Institute and has acquired the distinction of having passed out about 1200 personnel apart from one exclusive CRPF Bn and 4 Coys which is presently deployed in LWE area.



CRPF jawans under training at CIAT School

The trainees at CIAT include sizeable number of personnel from State

Police such as Bihar and Jharkhand. The training school provides natural surroundings simulated to majority of insurgency terrains and prepares them to tackle variety of hurdles while carrying out all possible operations against terrorists. The institute has ensured that trainees are fully prepared physically and mentally to deal with most difficult situations in the field by the time they come out of the training school.







All photos of CIAT Silchar have been taken by DIG (Ops) P.V. Belgamkar)

Testing the success of CIAT, Silchar CRPF has opened another CIAT School at Sarhan in Himachal Pradesh and planning to have few more

ClATs to ensure better preparedness of every member of the Force to meet the existing and future challenges effectively. While improving upon their standards, the CRPF has come forward to help the State Police Organizations to raise their standards as well.



RAF Raising Day Celebrations

RAF celebrated its 14th anniversary at Mumbai—A Report

Rapid Action Force (RAF) celebrated its 14th Raising Day at the campus of its 102 Battalion in Navi Mumbai on 7th October. Director General of CRPF Jyoti Kumar Sinha took the salute and inspected the parade. At the glittering hour long ceremony, Shri Sinha awarded medals to 20 personnel. The 100 Battalion (Bn) currently posted at Ahmedabad was awarded the Best Operations Battalion, the 101 Bn posted at Allahabad was declared the Best Battalion, and the 107 Bn of Bhopal was awarded Best Cost Effective Battalion.

Formed in 1992, the RAF has made a place for itself in the hearts of the countrymen. Formed to fight the recurrent menace of Communal disturbances, the force has proved its utility and versatility many times in these years. In his speech at the ceremony, Shri Sinha said, “The RAF was constituted 14 years ago and has left its impact not only on India but also at an international level through its excellent performance in UN peacekeeping missions in Haiti and Kosovo. The RAF consists of men selected from all over. It is looked on as an impartial force. Each state is adequately represented in RAF so it is like a mini representation of India, which in itself is the strength of this force.”



RAF ANNIVERSARY FEATURE



RAF contigent on anniversary parade

In his speech the DG also highlighted the achievements of the women power of the force, saying that it now has a worldwide recognition. In an unprecedented move, India has decided to send 125 female police officers of one complete specialized unit to assist the United Nations Peace-keeping operations in Liberia next month. “The contingent, headed by a woman commandant of the RAF, is currently undergoing the final stages of its training and will join a specialized Forced Police Unit (FPU) serving in Liberia,” said DG Sinha. “This contingent shows the status of women in our country. This decision to send a 125-women contingent should inspire and encourage women from the other countries.”

While interacting with the media after the ceremony, the DG announced that the CRPF will soon start a national level institute on disaster management training at Latur. It will cater to the need of training the state police force which is the first responder during all natural and man-made disaster in the country. “The medical first responder (MFR) and collapsed structure search and rescue (CSSR) module comes first. The second facility will focus on flood rescue and relief as well as fire accidents. And the third facility will be training in nuclear and chemical disasters. The training will

be offered to all CRPF (including Border Security Forces, RAF, ITBP personnel) personnel. The institute will initially have a training capacity of 700 personnel at a time," he said.

Earlier in his welcome speech, IG RAF, Shri D.C.Dey thanked the DG for gracing the occasion. He spoke at length on the role of the RAF in handling mob violence and managing natural disasters at various places. He praised his jawans and officers for presenting an elegant parade despite the last minute hurdles placed by the heavy rains that ruined the parade ground.

In the evening the 102nd Battalion organized a grand dinner for all the officers in the honour of the DG. It was a befitting end to a memorable day.

RAPID ACTION FORCE

Though young in years, RAF is rich in experience and achievements. This year the force had its share of challenges to overcome and prove its mettle.

Rapid Action Force (RAF) formed on October 7, 1992 to deal wih communal riots and riot like situations has made its impact and won confidence of the people from the very beginning. Each Bn of RAF looks after the surrounding area of its zone of responsibility. In normal times, RAF Bn carry on exercises to familiarize themselves with the ground situations, so that they get full co-operation of the people of the area while tackling a situation. The Force celebrated its 14th Anniversary at 102 Bn RAF Mumbai on 7th October, 2006.

Although RAF is still a young Force, it has scaled new heights in the last 14 years of its existence and rendered commendable service to the nation and community at large. It has proved itself to be an instrument of service to the society.

RAF had its first exposure of UN peacekeeping duties when one contingent consisting of 123 personnel was deployed in Haiti as a part of Military police from 30/3/95 to 2/12/95. The force did very well there. Again the RAF had sent a Contingent for UN peacekeeping duties in KOSOVO from May 2000 to September 2005. Now, RAF is in the thershold of sending a first ever Indian Female Formed police Unit (FFPU)

to Liberia under UNMIL(United Nations Mission in Liberia) hereby creating a golden history in the Indian policing. The RAF is earning accolades for nation as well as International arena and upholding the motto of the Force “SERVING HUMANITY THROUGH SENSITIVE POLICING” in its true spirit. In short period of time, the Force has come a long way living beyond the expectations of the people and the Government.

In recognition of its services the President of India hs been pleased to honor the Force with color on its 11th Anniversary on 7th October, 2003.

Some good work done by RAF units during their deployment from Jan 1st 2006 to Sept 30th 2006 are as under :-

On 11th Oct. 2005 one rescue party from Zero Response Team of 100 Bn RAF alongwith fire tender rushed to plastic tank factory near Hanuman temple Ramol Ahmedabad cross road at 1040 hrs and carried out rescue relief operation and saved human livs and property worth approximately 35 lakhs.

On 3rd Feb. 06, C/107 Bn RAF was deployed for Law and Order duties in connection with Saraswati Puja at Bhojshala Distt. Dhar(MP), where the public started pelting stones and bricks on the security personnel. Despite several warnings when the mob did not care to disperse, on the orders of the District collector, the RAF personnel fired tear smoke munitions and succeeded in dispersing the mob in order to bring the situation under control.



On 17 Feb. 06 one platoon of C/99 deployed at New road, P.S.Shah AN

Banda and another platoon deployed at police station Charminar (Hyderabad). After consummation of prayer at Macca Masjid approximately 2000-3000 people gathered for demonstration/rally against publication of cartoon of prophet Mohammad. They were not permitted to go ahead and after thorough negotiations, the crowd and dispersed. Meanwhile, during dispersal some miscreants went towards “Gulzar house” and started pelting stones on Shiv Mandir and houses located in the vicinity of marwari business men located in the vicinity. They also shouted religious slogans. Platoon deployed at Charminar diligently dispersed the mob and controlled the situation.

On 3 March 06 a clash between two religious groups took place at Lucknow during a procession against the visit of U.S. President in India. Meanwhile a clash started and large-scale arson, stone pelting and violent action stunted taking place. As a result four civilians died and many gort injured because of which curfew was imposed. On receipt of information, all four Coys of 101 Bn RAF immediately rushed to Lucknow and controlled the situation, which was praised by civil administration and media.



RAF squad demonstrating riot control drill

On 7 March 06 three bomb blasts took place at Varanasi as a result of which about 25 civilians died and nearly 60 got injured. Two Coys of 101 RAF which were already deployed at Lucknow were rushed immediately to Varnasi and controlled the situation.

On 5 April 06, there wasa dispute between two communities in Mohalla in Aligarh over putting decoration lights in front of a small mandir. The mandir was located on a disputed site. Since the situation was not handled with the required seriousness it went out of control. The members of 2 communities started pelting stones on each other. Situation got further aggravated due to killing of two civilians because of police firing. RAF was immediately sent to control the situation and the situation was brought under control by the personnel of 104 RAF.

On 10 April 06 fire out due to electric short circuit in one of the Pandal which was erected in connection with exhibition of India Brand consumer show at Victoria Park, Civil Lines, Meerut. Since there was only one entry/exit gate, most of the people watching the exhibition got trapped inside due to devastating fire and suffocation caused by smoke. Many people got seriously injured in the stampede. 51 people lost their lives. On receipt of information, one coy of 108 RAF immediately went to the location with water canon, fire tenders and Ambulance and carried successful rescue and relief operation.

On 14 April 06 two coys of 105 RAF which were deployed in Bangalore successfully brought the Law and order under control which was got vitiated as the procession which had assembled for the cremation of Cinestar Dr. Rajkumar, got violent. The personnel of RAF acted judiciously dispersed the violent mob successfully.

On 6 July 06, violence broke out in Bhiwandi Maharastra when construction of Police Station started at a Cremation place. Two coys of 102 Bn RAF were immediately pressed into service to control the ugly mob which started pelting stones on security personnel and vehicles. In retaliation two civilians died. RAF controlled the situation by using tear smoke grenades and rubber bullets.

On 31 July 06 on receipt of telephonic, call one platoon of 199 Bn RAF rushed for active rescue and relief operation, when heavy rain created havoc in the village “Ganol” and “Dhanrol” at Ahmedabad. RAF saved life of fifty

school children by providing them food medicine and shelter. The humanitarian work done by RAF personnel was largely appreciated by population and civil administration including Shri Bhupender Singh, Minister of agriculture and Animal Husbandry Govt. of Gujrat.

On 7 August 06 at about 1915 hrs a fire broke out due to short circuit in PVS Mall, Shastri Nagar, Meerut (UP) which is having three cinema halls, shops and restaurant. Since the building was fully air-conditioned the fire spread to all the directions. On receipt of information, B/208 under command Shri Anil Kumar alongwith water trucks, fire tender pressed into service for rescue and relief work. Due to quick reaction by B/108 personnel, fire was controlled.



RAF personnel deployed in Aligarh for riot control



RAF personnel providing security during Puri Rath Yatra

On 20 September 06, four Coys of 103 Bn were deployed for Law and order duty in connection with ongoing sealing operation and Delhi Bandh called by Delhi Traders Association. At about 1100 hrs situation worsened at Bhajanpura Chowk and 12 to 13 DTC buses were damaged by the agitating mob. To restore normalcy Delhi Police fired tear smoke munitions. However, at about 1600 hrs the situation become worse in Mouzpur and Seelampur due to heavy stone pelting on police personnel and Govt. property. RAF controlled the situation by using tear munition and plastic palate. The action of RAF was highly appreciated by civil administration.

My Reminiscenes of RAF

A.A. SIddiqui, IPS
Ex. DGP, Punjab & Manipur



The Rapid Action Force is now one of the India's Elite Forces. It has proved it's worth in most of the conflict probe areas in the country and even outside the country. The RAF troops deployed abroad have brought laurels for the country and for the forces. I was fortunate to be associated with the project of Raising RAF Bn. Right from the inception as DIG and remained associated with the force even when I became IG and commanded this force for many yers. It will not be an exaggeration to say that I am emotionally involved with RAF even today. The RAF has been created with noble mission to tackle Communal/Caste and Sectarian Riots with total objectivity and without any bias or prejudice towards any particular group. The local/State Police Forces often failed in tackling riots and were charged with showing favour/disfavor to a group/community.

To start with it appeared very easy to recruit ten such Bn., then train them like any other Bns. and call them RAF, equip them with Riots gears, make them mobile and then expect them to perform. But when it came to implement such a command from the Govt. it was not so simple. I would like to share some of the interesting and important events that took place at that time and during the process which affected the shaping of the Force as it is today. They may appear mundane but the events had long lasting

bearing on the overall character of the force which is being perceived an excellence outfit to handle conflict situations not only in India but globally.

First let us talk about the insignia which is used by RAF along with basic CRPF Crest in uniform and on vehicles etc. To develop this insignia which prominently display a white flying dove with green twigs in the beak, a competition was held by inviting budding artists. My elder son who is now a Surgeon was a student then and used to do painting as his hobby. He also participated. Various combinations were painted and presented before panel of officers. Finally, this flying dove was approved. it turned out to be the one painted by Dr. Wasi Siddiqui. This fact is only known to few of those officers who were associated with raising of RAF. The main reason for accepting this design was that a white dove flying with green twigs represents the messenger of peace for which this force was meant and it did have that effect of those who wore it on their cap and uniform and also on public which saw the dove coming to them with a message of peace and as a neutral/unbiased force, the image of khaki uniform has to be replaced. This was supported by our IG Shri D.D.Gupta. I approached JCT Mills Phagwara and National Textile Corporation at my personal level. The JCT people knew me as I was from Punjab Cadre and NTC Chairman was my neighbor in Khelgaon Complex. We gave our idea about the design and color combination and both these organization produced more or less the same sample. The combination of blue n white was created to give an impression of peace and non violence and far away from khaki image. Sample uniforms were stitched and one platoon attired in new uniform was shown to the then DG Mr. Subramanium. Despite opposition from many quarters the present uniform was approved. The first consignment was purchased partly from JCT and from NTC to equip few Bns and gradually the normal procurement procedure was followed to get the uniform for all the Bns. The blue RAF uniform made waves in the media and was hailed a welcome step towards change. The uniform also made its impact when the first RAF contingent participating in Republic Day Parade was adjudged the best and the new uniform played the trick.

The color of RAF vehicles were also changed from dull blue to white after deliberate discussion and debate with in the force HQ. Apart from me and IG RAF, we found a good support in the then IG (Provision) Shri Bandopdhyaya who agreed to our view that the white color represents peace and harmony. The moment people see all white vehicles rushing towards a

conflict area and blue color force personnel come out rushing the first impression of public would be that a new and different force has come to tackle the situation. The aversion with khaki uniform and same old policemen which used to color the initial response of hatred and hostility would evaporate. This was taken on tested with success in each deployment of RAF. The major manufacturers of vehicles i.e. Tata, Nissan, Swaraj Mazda were all directed to bring new white color vehicles for presentations and when the team led by DGP CRPF saw the lined up white vehicles, the decision was made. The bulk purchase orders for vehicles to be used by RAF was given. Incidentally mobility being the utmost important for bridging zero response time in RAF, the Bns. of RAF had many times more vehicles than a normal CRPF Bn. Even today CRPF is better off because of larger fleet of RAF vehicles.

It was decided that no direct recruitment will be made for RAF separately so that there is scope of removing unwanted elements by transferring them to CRPF Also the young profile of the force which was to be maintained as per Govt order was possible only if a selection was made out of CRPF Bn. The requirement of the force was that people inducted in RAF should be free from any religious/caste prejudices and have cool temperament. They should be capable of taking decision on the spot. In order to achieve these objectives after thorough deliberations it was suggested that a psychological test be conducted to select such persons out of existing CRPF men. This move was also opposed at the top level leadership for various reasons. However when I made a presentation before a committee headed by Sh. Tripathi, the then DGP CRPF he accepted the suggestion and allowed the test. Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science was approached for this, who deputed Psychologist to develop the test on given criteria. The test questionnaire development was very lengthy and cumbersome. Then I met Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam who was the then Scientific Advisor to Govt. of India and requested him to depute DRDO for this job. The DRDO wanted to charge some huge amount but later, on the intervention of Dr. Kalam the matter was resolved and a test module was developed. The eligible persons in all CRPF Bn. were subjected to the test and those who met the criteria were selected and posted to different Bn. in RAF. This may be one of the reason for better image and performance of RAF till today.

As far as training of RAF was concerned a new course module was to be

developed for sensitizing men and officers as the requirement of this force was quite different from normal CRPF Bns. Prof. Imtiaz from JNU and Prof. Kapil Kumar from IGNOU were approached for developing a ten days programme for a core group of officers. The syllabus and subjects were selected after detailed discussion and finally approved. The Vice Chancellor Mr. Dixit who used to be my professor in Allahabad University was requested to organize the training programme in IGNOU campus. After some hiccups the first course was launched with great fanfare and it set the pace for future training. Experts on various religions were brought on our platform to strengthen the idea of secularism in all officers and men of RAF. This programme was conducted by the university on regular basis for some time so that we had sufficient numbers of officers who in turn will take on the training at Bn. level. Later this course became a regular feature in the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science. For other ranks who were inducted from CRPF, three months program of re-orientation was devised with a new manual for riot drill etc. After completing the training the men were finally inducted in RAF.

There are numerous incidents and events which are still embedded in my mind and I remember them vividly with fondness as it still gives me pleasure to know that RAF is doing very well. When lot of people associate me as one of the important founder member of RAF, my joy becomes boundless. I can go on and on remembering things associated with raising of RAF but for the sake of time and space I will end this narration by giving account of developing theme song of RAF and making a short documentary film on RAF both of which became instant hits.

The then IG RAF Sh. D.D. Gupta, Financial Advisor CRPF, Mr. Gopal Chaturvedi and myself alongwith few officers were having lunch at RAF HQ. During discussion it was felt that the RAF should have theme song depicting all its characteristics and the song should be used for motivational purposes. We also thought of developing a suitable band tune which should be played on formal occasions. Mr. Gopal Chaturvedi who used to write poetry volunteered to write a good poem which he did. The song written by him had an instant approval and we decided to adopt the same. One of the ghazal singer Shri Pankaj Jaskaran who used to be regular at ITDC Hotel Ashok was known to me. I approached him to develop a suitable tune and sing the song. On a very small budget he obliged us and gave a good music and song. The musical cassette was formally released by the then DGP Shri

DPN Singh who was highly impressed. He also decided to write a song for CRPF and get the music developed. That is how the CRPF got a theme song and signature band tune.

Once the RAF started getting recognition and appreciation the Govt. of India wanted to take advantage and I was given special budget to make a documentary film on RAF for projecting the policies of Govt. on communal riots as well for the positive image of the force. A famous director from South was engaged who did a good job. The shooting was done mostly in Hyderabad where I had camp for long. The then IG South Sh. Kartikeyan helped us a lot. Most of the casting was from RAF personnel. Very few actors were hired from outside. Commandant Mathew did a good job during the making of the film. The music was provided by M.M.Kareem. The film when shown for first time on Doordarshan drew a very good response and comments from media and public.

All these small efforts combined with many more such adventures collectively became responsible for putting RAF on a sound footing on its way to become such an elite force today. I still feel proud to have been associated in this process. It will be a befitting tribute to all those brilliant officers who were initially associated with me alongwith th first IG RAF Shri D.D.Gupta to mention their names here. The officers like Sh. Izhar Alam, I.J.Singh, R.K.Dua, M.R.Rawat, R.S.Yadav, R.KTikku, Balwinder Singh, M.Z.Khan, R.S.Teotia,. S.P.Singh, Nagendra Singh, Saxena, Bhardwaj, Punnu Swamy, Mathew Aftab Khan, George Podipara, Rizvi, R.K.Yadav and many young officers of the rank of Deputy Commandants and Assistant Commandants who were specially selected, worked whole heartedly nd diligently to make the task of raising RAF possible. I may be excused for not mentioning all the names because of lack of memory at this stage. I am sure all the officers must be feeling proud even today as I do for having done a good job. The CRPF on its part must be rightly proud to have such a force under its large wings.

Remembering Kosovo: Dancon Marches

CRPF has had a number of achievements to its credit on the international stage. Here are some memories from CRPF's peacekeeping stint at Kosovo.

J S GILL, ADIG

After my selection as Contingent Commander to lead the first RAF Contingent to Kosovo on U.N. Peace Keeping Mission, I met Col. B.S. Batbayal of 2/4 Gorkha regiment in early 2000. His Unit had just returned from southern Labanon after a very successful tenure in the UN Mission (UNIFIL). I was highly impressed by the operational, sports and other humanitarian achievements of 2/4 GR. Many glittering sports trophies were displayed in his office. It was at that time only that I made a quiet resolve to do as well as 2/4 GR had done if not better them in the Kosovo Mission.

Before our departure for Kosovo a UN special assistance team had visited New Delhi to conduct an evaluation of the special Police Units for deployment to Kosovo. During our interaction, I asked Mr Goran Bergstrom a Swedish officer whether facilities for sports activities are available in Kosovo. He had informed me that the Danish contingent organizes long marches popularly known as Dancon Maches in which all nations can participate. Since the RAF contingent was concentrated at Bawana, we started the practice for Cross country and Marathon in right earnest from October 1999 itself.

Since, it was the first RAF contingent, going to Kosovo a great care was taken to select very good athletes and sports men. After arriving in Kosovo in mid May 2000 we came to know that the first Dancon march of 25 Kms will be held on 18/6/2000 at Mitrovica. Here I would like to give a little introduction about the Dancon Marches. The tradition of Dancon (Danish contingent) marches had started in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in 1967. The Dancon march is a well known tradition among Danish Units that are serving outside the borders of Denmark. It follows a 25 Kms route, usually laid out in the terrain close to the Danish camps, as the march also serves as a sign of mutual trust between the local residents and the Danish Contingent. However, the main purpose of the march, besides the physical aspect is for the soldiers to meet their fellow KFOR comrades, have a few laughs, and break the daily routines of work in an atmosphere of

camaraderie and respect. As the Danish Battalion was located in MNB (Multi National Brigade) Mitrovica area in Camp Olaf Rye, the march took place in the hilly and mountainous terrain surrounding the city.

Date	Type of March	Name of winner	Position	Timings
18/6/2000	25 Kms	CT Karnail Singh CT Jaswinder Singh CT M.F. Bhat	Joint Ist	2.30 hrs.
15/7/2000	100 Kms	Shri Mohsen Shahedi, Sunil Kumar	D/CCT. Joint Ist	13.15 hrs.
5/11/2000	25 Kms	SI Azhar Mohd	Ist	2.25 hrs.
26/11/2000	100 Kms	CT Jaswinder Singh	Ist	11 hrs.

We had prepared meticulously for the Dancon Marches. While at Bawana a cross country competition between two Coys was organized. After reaching Kosovo regular practice was started near our camp on a mine-cleared track in pristina. 25 personnel of Indian SPU participated in the 25 Kms Dancon March on 18 June 2000 under the leadership of Mr. Mohsen Shahedi, D/C. A total of 255 participants of different nationalities had participated in the march. Frankly speaking I had no idea as to how our boys would fare against Europeans as they were very tough physically. I along with other officers and men reached Mitrovica to boost the morale of our boys.

Three personnel of Indian Spu came joint first, hand in hand holding the Tricolour aloft. At the finish line a Swedish officer after completing the march said “Well Done India”. After the first success in 25th Dancon March the Indian tricolour fluttered triumphantly at all subsequent sports events.

For the 100 KM Dancon Marches we also utilized the services of British Doctor Major Chris Shannon, Physiotherapist, RAMC- 22 Field Hospital. He had the experience of participating in a 120-200 KMs four day long March in Netherlands which is held every year in June-July. During the pep talk he told SPU personnel that the first 70 KMs of the march is generally run on the basis of body strength and the remaining 30 KMs on sheer will power and perseverance. Indian SPU. Personnel proved him right when they won both the 100 KMs. Dancon Marches and both 25 KM Marches. The results of these marches were as under:

In addition to obtaining the first position in every march the SPU personnel who participated in the Marches completed them in very good timing as compared to other participants. Success in these Dancon Marches coupled with other sports events made the Indian SPU the cynosure of all eyes in Kosovo. The most heartening feature of these marches was that each participants had to dish out 30 DM (German Mark) as entire team for 100 Kms Death March of course each successful competitor was awarded a medal, a ribbon, a certificate and nice refreshments. Needless to say the marches were organized in a very professional and efficient manner.



RAF personnel in Kosovo

How tough the 100 KM Dearth Marches can be gauged from the fact that our of 247 competitors who started the march on 26 November 2000 at midnight on 154 could complete it within the prescribed time of 24 hrs. The then DG, CRPF Shri M.N. Sabharwal through a DO letter had highly appreciated the performance of the SPU personnel appreciating the efficiency of our training, capability and enthusiasm of our personnel.

All the operational tasks were completed with professionalism and efficiency which won acclaim from SRSG Police Commissioner and other high UN officials. The Indian SPU won laurels in the mission for its efforts to bring people from all works of life together on a common platform by organizing games, sports events and cultural shows.

Though almost six years have elapsed but I still cherish the happy memories of Kosovo and the hard work, meticulous planning, teamwork and determination shown by all officers and men of the contingent. The accompanying article was published in the July 2000 issue of KFOR news magazine about the Dancon March. As the first Female Formed Police Unit is embarking on UN Mission in Liberia. I wish the Contingent Commander and all members the very best of luck for their success in the Mission.



Perception Management: Police Image and fight against terror

Abhishek Dayal, PRO

Terrorism is a battle for grabbing power. It is fought in full public view, and with the lives of the people. The modern terrorist poses that he is fighting for the rights of his people, and to do so, he has to establish his

sincerity and ‘sell’ his ideology amidst the public. And for that he uses the media and all other channels of communication available for reaching the minds of the people. If he loses this battle of the mind, he is sure to lose his battle for power. Winning this war is equally important for governments and public security forces. Let us see why.

A State legitimizes its authority in a number of ways. Democratic processes legitimize the power of any ruling elite in the most comprehensive manner, and that is the strength of democratic governments. But, democracies are liable to be attacked on ideological ground -“What is democracy except the rule of majority over minorities?” That nations are not simplistic collections of majorities and minorities, but a complex alignment of individuals, families, clans, religious groups, linguistic groups and so on, is conveniently ignored by this argument. The terror ideologues simply wish to polarize people into us and them identities, and often succeed in doing so. Modern democracies have to take up the challenge of defeating this logic of polarization very seriously.

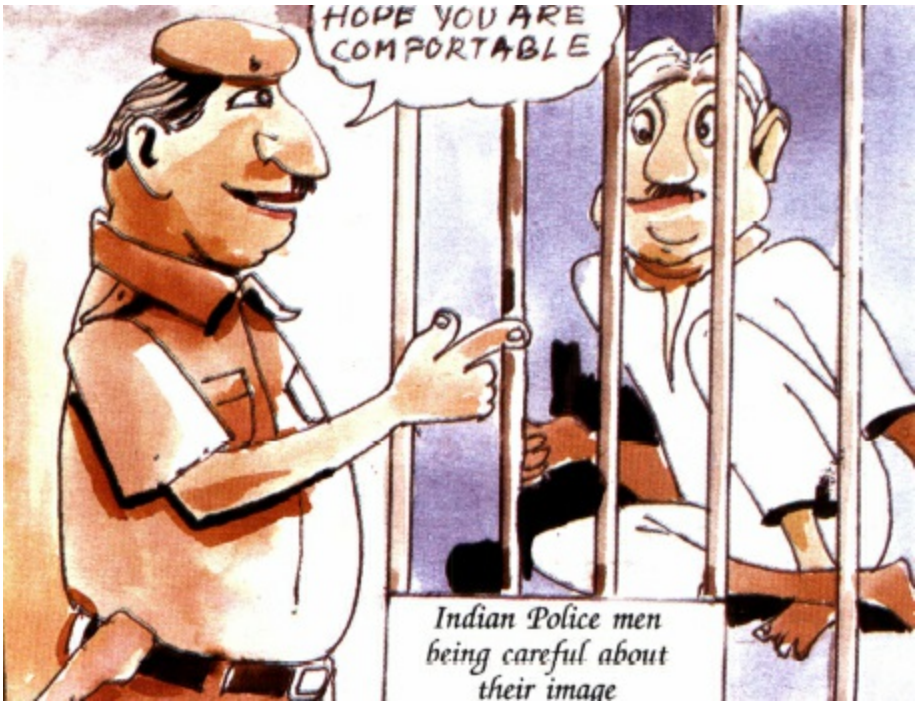
Police powers of the state are its most potent symbol of authority, and its most important tool against forces of destabilization. These powers help the state to ensure the crucial ‘Rule of Law’, which is the heart of the democratic system. In an ideal situation, the citizens benefit from this setup and act as partners in the state’s effort in maintaining the Rule of Law, or, as the police to term it, Law and Order. The police role maybe likened to that of a headmaster in a school, who maintains a distance from the students but ensures discipline so that normal activities are not disrupted.

But problems arise in societies where the impartial role of the police comes under question. In a developing and multicultural society like India, there are a number of problems that dog the police system. One of the foremost is corruption. Next come allegations of partiality towards sections of population based on religious or caste lines. And last is general inefficiency and lack of sensitivity.

None of these allegations are universal truths, but they have been repeated so often, that people tend to believe in them unthinkingly. It must be recognized that policing is not an autonomous and unregulated job of any organization. It is controlled by a democratically elected executive, is accountable to a democratically elected parliament (and assemblies in the states), is regulated by a plethora of laws besides the constitution, and

finally, is kept under a tight leash by the judiciary, which is the forum that finally decides on the validity or otherwise of all police actions.

Still, the perception of an independent police system, bedeviled by a number of problems, rules the mind of the common man. Add to this perception the vitriol of propaganda by divisive forces, and you have a potent brew of social dissatisfaction against the police and hence the state. What is significant here is the repeated inability of the state to counter this propaganda effectively, and remove the myths of brutality, corruption and inefficiency.



Why is the state not able to counter effectively such propaganda directed against it? Is it guilt ridden or is it simply inefficient? I feel that the part of the answer lies in the mindset of the Indian state and the police, wherein it feels that giving explanations to the people directly is not a part of their duty, that this job is best left for the elected government and that giving explanations may even be taken as a sign of weakness. Not engaging the citizens directly is one of the causes and results of the bad image of the Police in the country.

Paramilitary forces and public perception

Paramilitary forces like the CRPF, which are an integral part of internal

security system of the country, and which are being used in greater numbers everywhere, are even further removed from the citizens than the local police. These forces are normally at the disposal of the state governments to be used as force multipliers in case situation gets out of hand. The Reserve nature of forces is often talked about, but the ground reality is rather different. About 2 lakh CRPF personnel, and large numbers of security men from other paramilitary forces, are in direct touch with the people all over the country today. They are not sitting in reserves to be used in times of emergencies. How the public perceives of their role and behaviour, actions and inactions is important to the image of the state, and thus to the society as a whole. It is also important to the amount of cooperation that these forces get from the public. It is also relevant to the self image and morale of these forces, and hence their efficiency.



Perception Management

How are public perceptions made and changed. Perceptions or image takes time to build. It is a result of daily doze of information that people in a society get about anything, and by their own direct experiences. The basic rule of the thumb for improving image is to behave well, impartially,

honestly and efficiently. There can be no alternative to this. Having done that, one comes to the question of the image of a policeman, who despite doing all the above, is seen to be a brute because of the very nature of his work.

For example, a CRPF contingent, deployed for keeping peace during a communal riot ***will*** wield lathis, and may even have to use firearms. Allegations of human rights violations or partiality in action may be directed against them by disruptive forces and vested interests. These allegations are all the more frequent where the forces are involved in Counter Insurgency operations. At these times, finally it is the inherent faith of the people in the forces that counts for much. It is to such situations that the concept of managing perceptions becomes important for the modern state.

Perception management is a relatively new concept. The definition that the US Department of Defense, which coined the term, gives to Perception Management is slightly negative. It is—"Action to convey or deny selected information to influence emotions, motives, and objective reasoning, ultimately resulting in behaviors and actions favorable to the originator's objectives. Perception management combines truth projection, operations security, cover and deception, and psychological operations." This concept was however soon grabbed by business marketing executives, who argued that brands and everything associated with it are, in final analysis, perceptions. A leading authority writes-"Brand management is today in essence the management of perception. The complex process of management of perception is a bid to leverage attitude ...that leads to purchase decisions, and more importantly an attitude that fosters the brand in a positive mindset for years to come in the hearts and minds of consumers."



CRPF personnel helping an Amarnath Yatri

Creating the positive mindset

The key here is the creation of ‘positive mindset for years to come’. It is time that we understood the essential truth of the statement that ‘image is the king’. The tools of perception management may not be too different from what we know as common sense, but a clearer idea of what needs to be done, and the will to do it are the main issues before the state. There has to be a concerted effort to recognize the need to manage perceptions and then develop competencies and organs to do it. This implies listening to and using the services of professionals, investing money and time and above all, orienting the police manpower to this role.



Individuals are the key to managing perceptions. It is the individual citizen who is the target, and it is the image of the individual security personnel that has to be projected. It is the aim of perception management to make the citizens identify personally with what is being projected and accept it as the truth. The divisive forces aim their propaganda at social groups. For a democratic state, the target has to be the individual. And since perception management concepts also target the individual, it becomes a perfect tool for the state.

For long the police forces, who give so much to the society, have been at a disadvantage in terms of image. The image of the armed force personnel is good (and they do work towards achieving it). But the same cannot be said of the image of the paramilitary and police forces, which are not lagging behind in giving sacrifices for the country. It is necessary for achieving full efficiency of the forces and also for setting the record straight, that the state recognizes the need for working towards building a proper public image for them. That the forces would have to put in a lot of effort themselves for achieving this is undisputed, but the initial thrust has to come from the

political executive.

Managing Thoughts and Value for Excellence in Policing

A progressing society needs a well managed police system. Value based policing is call of the hour.

Rakesh Kumar Singh,
DC Intelligence Cell, Dte.General

The defining moments in life of police professionals are often those times when our highest values are in conflict and we ae forced to choose between two sets of values and ideas. It is in these moments characters are build and destiny defined. These are the creative an constructive moments which bring timeless glory an laurels. The intangible gains so achieved makes organization progressive and motivate individuals into intuitive attitudes surrounding values and beliefs. With these values innovation is the added parameter to excel in any arena in modern context. Since not only the world is materialistically changing fast but also its values and beliefs are under transformation. Therefore, the professional management of police administration is a harmonious balance commensurate with the burgeoning expectations of the people vis-a-vis resources of the nation state.

Today, the most humiliating allegations leveled against personnel in uniform are of inaction, being corrupt, immoral, partial, dishonest etc. All these are the aspects of one's moral values and belief. Though not often but police are Iso accused of lack of professionalism that is, at times the police lack training and tactics to deal with the situation. Thus, questioning the competency and capability of the police. Nevertheless, the personal characteristics like values and belief they adhere makes a policeman more vulnerable and open for contempt and criticism.

Police administration need to be infused with a value system for betterment of organization and society. For such attitudinal

transformation visible commitment at top level and organizational culture which promotes values, encourages work and innovation is required.

In recent years, there has been an accelerated shift in thought which guides police management culture. From management by example to management by objective to management by results there is perceptible move towards management by the values as a process to align personnel and get them committed to work for people at the cost of own comfort is a hard theory for anybody to vouch for in this materialistic and demanding society. However, still the core values of human beings remained the same through ages and still one get ultimate satisfaction or in managerial terminology "self actualization" in serving and helping human; being of some use to others and society.

One school of thought describes values being what is important to us and what gives significance and meaning to our lives. Explicit values provide with an efficient way to build commitment, guide decision making, align actions, increase potential capability and achieve a state that enables us to unite members in an effective performance. Our values are externally represented by our character and attitude. A policeman necessarily needs to have refined attitude and high character to win over hearts of people. In a developing community like India where still the government is administrating many aspects of people's life the role of police is of paramount importance as this is the apparently most strong and visible hand of government.

Values are simply product of good atmosphere, positive thinking and truthful organizational vision. To inculcate values amongst the police professionals society do play major and most impressive role but a good leadership, self pride, organizational esteem and sub-culture can contribute constructively to this august and most helpful "Police" institution. For promoting the cause of values, thoughts are to be generated and experiment. New ideas be implemented in managing facilitators by being tough on the values and tender in support of the personnel who would dare to take risk and try something new in support of those values. As tom Peter elaborate in his book 'A passion for excellence' that the leadership must speak constantly of vision, of values, of integrity and they should harbor the most soaring lofty and abstract notions No issue or activity is too small to pursue

if serves to make the vision a little bit clearer. Inspired management is need of the time which should connote unleashing energy, freeing and growing. These are possible through managing thoughts and adhering to values.

Like any other organizational culture the police management and leadership are reluctant to changes, particularly, if one associates changes with values and constructive thoughts. However recent degradation in the reputation of police has really forced everyone to think to do something which makes it acceptable to the people. If image of police is not getting positive impact, very soon it will become synonymous of something bad, irrational, rowdy, but necessary evil etc.



To make genuine changes an environment of mutual trust, feedback and constructive criticism is required amongst people and police as well as superior leadership of police an subordinate. For sustainable growth towards positive image, in my opinion following key ingredients will considerably help:-

a) Visible commitment at top leadership level (political as well as bureaucratic level).

b) A sub-culture that encourages team work and innovation and promotes truthfulness.

c) A tolerance for genuine mistakes, support for being proactive and respect for commitment.

d) Open and constructive vertical as well as horizontal communications.

e) An organizational culture which respects and promotes values and even in political victimization can stand behind colleagues.

Paradoxically, police is an organization where for petty gains even colleagues colludes with vested parties against own brother officers only to weaken and harm the organization in long run. This mindset need to be transformed if as a whole they want that “Uniform” be respected in society. An appropriate Arabian proverb expresses it beautifully- “We cannot direct the wind but we can adjust the sails.”

Personal leadership exists only a long as officers demonstrate it by superior values, courage, wider knowledge, initiative and compassion for the people. In all dealings they must show integrity and unselfishness and place the well being of their men before their own. So gist is that infuse police administration with leadership through values and superior thoughts for actions and reactions for services to the people and for its own survival as respectable and honored institutions.

Combating Terrorism



S.K. Gangopadhyay
AC 138 Bn, CRPF.

September 11, 'Black Tuesday', changed the world Terrorism acquired a new dimension. The world has at last woken up to the reality of terrorism. Even more dramatic than the way two aero planes were deliberately steered into the twin towers of world trade center in New York – thus reviving memory of the surprise Japanese attack on the U.S. Naval base at Pearl Harbour on Dec, 7, 1941. Two things these events did have in common. The startled surprise and the fact that each was the first even attack by alies on U.S. territory, off and on the mainland respectively. At Pearl Harbour, however, Japanese pilots did not hurt themselves at their targets, the way the terrorist did on September 11.

India has suffered from this phenomenon for more than a decade. The ISI of Pakistan is better known as 'India Sabotage Institution'.

No religion advocates war, rather all religions advocate peace and love.

John Milton said,

"Peace hath her victories No less renowned than war".

All religion seek peace because it is through peace that man advances himself both spiritually and economically. But when unmitigated evil can not be curbed, then war is the last recourse. As lord Krishna states in the Gita, "When Adharma or wrong conduct is on the rise, then I will return to restore Dharma to the world "scholars of the Sharia say the term Jihad used in the Quran signifies 'struggle', and not an unprovoked holy war against those from other faiths. And without grave provocation, "Jihad" does not automatically justify use of physical force. "Jihad" can take many different forms such as an internal struggle to follow Islam; a struggle against oppression on a struggle for peace. It is only when all other methods fail, Islam permits armed struggle.

In the present global set up a terrorist at one place can not be a freedom fighter at another part of the globe. A terrorist is a terrorist. Terrorism manifests itself in political, religious and social economic inequalities and exploitation. It thrives on grievances, real or imaginary.

Like a divine physician detect the cause of human suffering, strike at the root of all ills. Religion is not at fault, it is the purveyors of religions who are at fault. Religion as politics is bad, but politics as religion as worse. The epicenter of international terrorism had now skidded towards Iraq and Pakistan. Islamic fundamentalism has terrorized countries in both the west and east. Terrorists target soft vulnerable places of open transparent societies and have not respect for national boundaries. Renowned Journalist Khushwant Singh said, "The vast majority of Muslims of the world are ardent admirers of Osma Bin Ladin on the other hand, the vast majority of non-muslims regards him as a ruthless murderer and the devil incarnate. This division of the world population into muslim versus the rest is a most unfortunable development which smacks of a return to medieval times. We must do our very best to bridge this widening gap".

It is a common assumption both in security and public spheres, that military retaliation in response to terrorism can be an effective way to deter future acts of terrorist violence. More experts usually add two caveats to this assumption; first, that the response should be swift and take place soon after the terrorist even that provoked it; and the second, that the attack should be properly focused, i.e. targets selected on the basis of accurate intelligence. It

can be both justifiable and popular, and they can also successfully a number of important short term objectives. However, if past experience is any thing to go by, defeating or diminishing the over all threat of terrorism is not something that either small – or large-scale retaliations have yet been able to achieve. It is a serious concern, though, that there remains such a widespread commitment to believing otherwise. Terrorist conflict is not the same as conventional military conflict. the destruction of an enemy's personnel and resources is not a guarantee of victory. Human psychology, however, is inclined to support and tolerate such hard-line approaches even if the policies only exacerbate and prolong the conflict. The Govt. alone can not successfully tackle terrorism without the action support of the enlightened masses, as envisaged by Adi Shakrachary:



CRPF personnel on search operation

I am light within, Light Without, Light deep within the depth of myself, Light beyond the Eternal ..... Beyond. I am the Light of lights, the self-effulgent Light. Self's own Light, Siva am, I am Auspicious, am I; am that, I am that.

Then only will the demon of terrorism be slain. The war against this modern type of terrorism will have to be fought at various levels. Terrorists are akin to fish in a pond. If the water is drained out the fish dies. The

identification and isolation of the terrorist is the first requirement to combat terrorism. United strength against the global terrorism, is the only way to combating terrorism.

Correlation in HIV and Stress in CRPF

Over the last few years HIV/AIDS has become an area of serious concern for the society. Paramilitary forces are no exceptions.

Dr. Ms.S.K.Dhilion
CMO, GC Jalandhar

While serving CRPF for more than two decades, I carried special image of this Force. Sturdy, determined and always ready to sacrifice, this valiant Force is definitely second to none and justifies National and global accolades. Recent unbelievably high figures of HIV positive cases in CRPF are like deceptive illusion. One could easily correlate the famous incidence of special discount offer by SA red light inhabitants of the fighting Forces on alien land of Iraq and how overnight this special offer coupons exhausted by USA Army on coming back home rather than sharing bitter – sweets with their family members. The agony of stressful social scenario, Intra organizational constraint an uncompromised homes metamorphosed into houses are probably to be blamed for this unexpected upsurge of bigamy ad resultant HIV infection.

Besides natural and manmade disasters, certain unexpected diseases are surfacing and proving havoc to take their own toll on Global population size. Baptized in 1982, though in its infancy, HIV infection leading to AIDS is one such crisis. The virus (the smallest life form) responsible for weakening the immune system (Power to resist infections and disease) of human body was identified as HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) after confirming its existence in the United States, Haiti and Africa in 1978. HIV damages the immune system to make it ineffective. This stage of HIV infection which can take around 7-10 years to develop after patient becomes

HIV positive. The victim of AIDS may experience a wide range of different disease being host to opportunistic infections In brief, AIDS stands for-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.



As per WHO study, there are countries without Malaria, Polio or Plague but non without AIDS. With addition of 5 million new cases and three million deaths annually, 45 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS world wide, male vs. female ration approximately 70:30. Every 6^{th} second one person gets infected with HIV. Overall, adult HIV prevalence rate is 1.2%. Presently more than 2.5 million children under 15 years of age are suffering from HIV infection out of which nearly 5 lakh are dying of AIDS every year. These innocents are paying with their lives for misdeed of elders.

Human blood cells, mainly the lymphocytes (CD4) and macrophages are the fighting forces of our body and generate immunity against infections. The hallmark of HIV infection causes profound immunodeficiency by invading and destroying these cells, hence immune system, with the result that it cannot function normally. When the number of CD4+T cells declines below a certain level, the patient is at high risk of developing a variety of opportunistic infections and neoplasm (cancers).

HIV can be transmitted from an infected person to another through :Blood (including menstrual blood), Semen, Vaginal secretions an Breast milk. Both homosexual and heterosexual unsafe contact, whether vaginal, anal or oral, is the most common mode of infection worldwide, particularly in developing countries The correct and consistent use of barriers by both partners can reduce the risk of transmitting HIV infection. But as bullet

proof jacket cannot ensure 100% safety against projectile, so is the case with barriers too.

Direct blood contact including injections, drug needles, blood or blood product transfusion, accidents/negligence in health care settings-specially pathology laboratory, dressing room, injection room, operation theatre and dental clinics, are the next common source of spread of HIV infection. Mother to baby (before and during birth, or through breast milk) is the least common mode of spread. Barbershop, Beautician parlor and tattooing shops are other vulnerable joints.

Besides infected sexual partners, patients, medical and Para-medical staff, safai karamcharis, Washer men, Barbers/Beauticians and unfortunate children of infected parents are some of the vulnerable groups to catch and carry HIV infection.

Certain body fluids like saliva, tears, sweat, Feces and urine may contain HIV in very low concentration and do not spread it effectively. Based on the valuable information, certain casual practices like mosquito bite, sneezing, coughing, handshaking, sharing utensils, rooms, toilets, clothes and social kissing with infected person is not a risk of transmission of HIV. It is a fragile virus which cannot survive long outside the human body. HIV is present in the blood, semen or vaginal secretions of an infected person and does not spread by air or food. It is no transmitted by day-to-day contact in the home, the workplace, schools, or other social settings.

After contact with HIV infection, the individual passes through ‘window period’ and proves positive for HIV test after a lapse of few months. It takes years to become victim of AIDS but forever. Symptoms are vague like – unexplained fatigue, Fever lasting more than 10 days, Chills, Excessive sweating, Mouth lesions, painful swollen gums, sore throat, cough, shortness of breath, changes in bowel habits, frequent diarrhea, symptoms of a specific opportunistic infection (such as Candida, pneumonia etc., tumors, skin rashes or lesions of various types. Unintentional weight loss, General discomfort or uneasiness (malaise) etc. just to mention some of the commonest symptoms.

Once tested positive, early medical consultation, counselling, treatment, a healthy lifestyle and positive attitude can help stay well. Prompt medical care may delay the onset of AIDS and prevent some life-threatening conditions. It is important to know that a positive HIV test should always be

reconfirmed.

Responsible for immense human misery, stress, the bane of contemporary life is a common problem of modern day life, which has become mechanical loosing human touch and emotional anchor. Due to specific service conditions, stress is highly prevalent in uniformed forces. It is further aggravate due to transitions in contemporary society including personal life style and the social institution of family. Women empowerment and status of women in society including home, are certain facts presently indigestible and non-negotiable. The stress bound man i finding easy and immediate solution in bigamy. To some extent hostile environment at home, rising trend of marital discord ending in divorce and void of buffer of combined family are to be blamed for infidelity. Though problem is quite acute with working couples but non working better halves are far more incompatible. Feeling of neglect, irritability, dejection alienation, isolation and loneliness gradually start developing. Self-interest takes precedence over collective family interest. Boutiques, Kitty parties and round the clock TV serials are taking preference to satisfy the self ad the behest of tending to family needs. Eve, the mistress of household, the node of grace, compassion, charm and peace, consideration and solace is now in attempt to surpass her male counterpart and substituted by artificial smile, predetermined gestures and painted faces. Couples live isolated, neurotic lives, devoid of mutual warmth, sympathy, care and compassion. There is no time to share good and bad of each other, simply to transform cozy home into common shelter.

To face the crisis like HIV/ AIDS and stress, no doubt grass root level remedies at home are he only and instant prevention-cum-cure at present. No doubt home is the best hospital, life partner best doctor and family members the best nurses. One has only to regather the threads of relationship and make the family net stronger with relations to unite the family as one unit to fight and share all social evils and transform house into home and further home into heaven. Always remember **‘only a happy home is a healthy home’.**

CRPF’s Annual Welfare Exhibition

CWWA is determined for self reliance of families of force personnel and for betterment of jawans life by its social drives.

CRPF Wives Welfare Association, CWWA organises Annual Welfare Exhibition every year where FWCs from across the country participate with the items prepared in their Centres, which is put on sale for public. This year also the exhibition was organized from 14th to 16th of October in CRPF Ground, opposite CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi where all Group centres participated. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr.Kiran Bedi, DG BPR&D, who was chief guest at the opening ceremony.

In her welcome address, **President CWWA, Smt Rashmi Sinha** remarked that for the last few years, the Association had felt the need to do more to some of the important problems like AIDS awareness and Alcoholism. Now CRPF has in place a number of projects in place to spread the social messages against these evils and bring about behavioral changes. For this the association is taking the help of a number of prominent NGOs and UN organizations in their areas of expertise.

In a rousing speech, **Dr. Bedi** said that it was her first chance of attending function of CWWA and she was impressed with the way its working towards betterment of families of the force personnel. She said that in some ways the job of the policeman and especially of CRPF jawans is tougher than that of the Army because they have to fight a hidden enemy and have to be careful not to cause injury to any innocent person. The long periods that the CRPF jawan spends away from his family also leads to stress and difficulties. In view of all this, she felt, organizations like CRPF Wives' Welfare Association, CWWA, has an important role to play in helping the families in their times of need. Central Paramilitary forces should seek more governmental support for the welfare of its jawans since they are working in extremely harsh conditions and stay away from their families for long periods. She said that for ensuring the full efficiency of the police personnel and giving them a dignified life, the police leadership should focus on their working conditions and welfare. She said we talk of rapidly economic development of the country which is possible only due to internal security in which CRPF and state polices have important role.



Dr. Kiran Bedi, IPS, DG BPR&D, inaugurating exhibition by lighting the candle

She also addressed to the children of CRPF Public School who presented a musical performance saying our next generation leadership for the force and police should come from these schools and children should follow parent's footstep and join force and police to serve the nation.

Smt. K. Koshy, who was also present with the Chief Guest on dais paid vote of thanks to the guests and organizers.

Later, visiting the stalls put up by various Group Centres from across the country, Dr. Bedi said that she was pleasantly surprised by the quality of the crafts produced by the women at the Welfare Centres. In the stall of Srinagar, she released a book named 'Sehaj banje jeevan ki saanzh' which is presentation of Srinagar Sector. The book is very useful in terms of right and safe investment of our money and this also makes aware of fraudulent practices prevalent in the markets.

DG CRPF, Shri J.K. Sinha, replying to questions of press persons on the occasion, said that a number of important measures have recently been taken by the Home Ministry that will go a long way in helping the stressed out jawans. He said that more housing and Canteen facilities, personal

insurance of the jawans, easily accessible medical facilities and better education for the children of the jawans are now taking shape because of the total cooperation of the central leadership.



Dr. Kiran Bedi releasing the book sponsored by Srinagar Sector

The Welfare Exhibition remained open for public till 16,th of October. The stalls had a number of items for sale. In the closing ceremony Director General, CRPF Shri J.K.Sinha was present as Chief Guest who formally declared closing of exhibition. The response of exhibition from CRPF personnel and general public was overwhelming.

CWWA Activities

CRPF Wives Welfare Association, CWWA is not only playing a vital role towards self reliance of wives of force personnel and but it is also contributing for a better life to the force personnel by its drives against alcohalism and drugs de-addiction and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Under the Central CWWA Committee, there are Regional CWWA Committees in each Group Centre (family stations of personnel working in field units), who follows the directives and programmes of central committee. In these Family Welfare Centres of Group Centre's there are

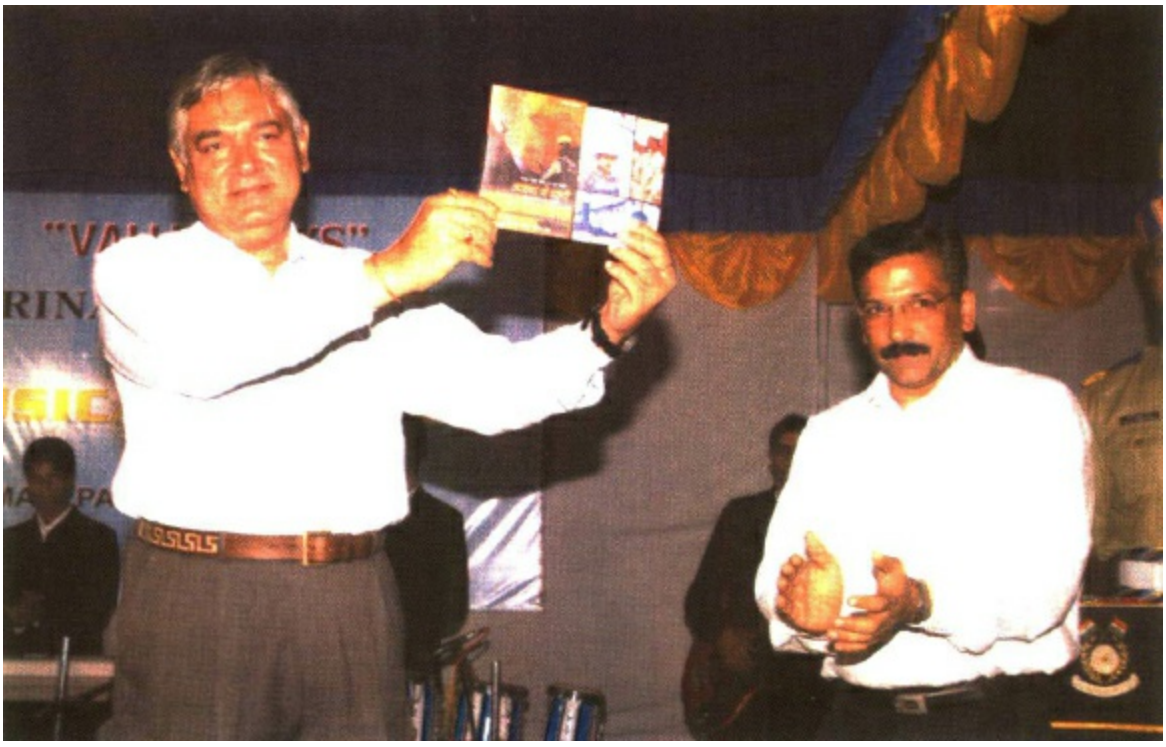
listed members of centre who are awarded stitching work of uniforms of jawans on payment basis. Besides they are provided vocational training such as embroidery, beautician, hair-care, candle making, pickle making, knitting, computer training etc. The items thus prepared in FWCs are sold in the outlets in Group Centre and also put on sale in the exhibition organised by CWWA. In the FWCs there are facilities of Creche and Library. Besides there are regular lectures on ladies and child health care. CWWA with the help of some prominent NGOs has picked and trained some of its members as Peer educator who directly communicate with the drug addicts and their family members in order to motivate for de-addiction.

Documentary on Amarnath Yatra Premiered

CRPF besides internal security duties and various other duties is also guarding the places of faith. Amarnath situated in J&K is also a religious place of Hindus where pilgrims visit in a big numbers every year but this place is under serious terrorists threat and in the past there had been terrorists attacks on the yatris.

CRPF not only provides security to the yatris but also helps in many ways as per its people friendly image.

'Astha ke Prehri' showing role of CRPF in Amarnath Yatra was filmed this year. On 15th October, the DVD of this documentary was released by Director General, CRPF Shri J.K.Sinha and film was premiered for Officers, Jawans and their families.



DG CRPF Sh. J.K. Sinha releasing the DVD of Documentary on Amarnath Yatra

A musical band group of Kashmiri youths also presented their lively performance on the occasion.

Historic Glory by Indian Shooters at World Championship

Shri T.S.Dhillon, DIGP, CRPF, Jallandhar Range represented the country in the 49th World Shooting Championship as Coach of Indian Shooting Team. This is considered most challenging competition being organized after every four years, like the Olympics. Over 100 countries from all over the World participate in this World Shooting Championship held at Zagreb, Croatia w.e.f. 22nd July to 6th August 2006 under the auspices of International Shooting Sports Federation with its HQrs at Germany.

Master Abhinav Bindra took the lead to be the first World Champion, winning Gold Medal in the 10 Mtr. Air Rifle men event with the brilliant score of 597/ 600. Next day Manavjit Singh Sandhu became another Indian World Champion in the Trap Event and Master Navnath Fartade became the Junior World Champion in the Air Rifle with the brilliant score of 596/600 in the 10 Mtr. Air Rifle. Manavjit, Mansher Singh and Anwer Sultan won

the Silver Medal in trap team event. Harveen Srao a junior shooter won the Bronze Medal in the 10 Mtr. Air Pistol Jr. Women event with a score of 582/600. Amanpreet Singh alongwith Om Prakash and Zakir Hussain won the 10 Mtr. Men Air Pistol team event.



Shri T.S. Dhillon, DIG CRPF with Olympian Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore and other coaches and shooters

115 Bn CRPF Recover 600 Rockets and Rocket Launchers



CRPF team with recovered rockets in Andhra Pradesh

\

On the basis on reliable information, local police troops led by C.I. Achampet Insp. Md. Majeed along with two section of E/115 Bn,CRPF,

from Achampet post under command SI Karan singh rushed to new bus stand, Achampet at about 3 pm and started Raid/Search operation near the area of Kranthi Transport. At about 11 pm CRPF troops apprehended on D. Hanmanth Reddy who was moving under suspicious circumstances. On interrogation, CRPF troops to Kranthi Transport, Achampet. They found 53 gunny bags containing spare parts of the Rockets, Rocket launchers, Gelatin sticks etc. which were transported from Vijayawada to Mahaboob Nagar through Kranthi Transport and from Mahaboob Nagar to Achampet through some transport for further supply to banned CPI Maoists.

All the spare parts when fitted together turned out to be 600 Rockets, 15 rocket launcher, 2 Electronic weighing machines and 2 Electronic Temperature Thermometer. Finally all the recovered items were transported to District police, HQ Mahaboob Nagar along with apprehended persons. The news caught national attention as the rockets, if had reached the naxals, could have led to widespread devastation.



Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament winners and participants with Director General

112 Bn CRPF notch up another success against Al-Badr

On 3/7/06 troops of 112 Bn CRPF killed two dreaded Pakistani terrorists of Al-Badar group in an encounter at Wangund near Telbal under P.S.Harwan, Srinagar. One of the identified terrorist was Abu Qaim@Abu Bhai , Area Commander. On a specific information , platoon of F/112 and

QRT of unit alongwith SOG of J&K Police conducted cordon and searchat village Wangund at around 1200 hrs and in a swift and courageou encounter which lasted less than 30 minutes both the terrorists were eliminated by the cordon party and recovered 2 A.k.47 rifles with 8 magazines and 273 rounds, 2 Chinese pistols with 5 magazines and 40 rounds, 3 Chinese grenade, 1 wireless set, 2 cellular phones, 1 knife, 1 torch, 3 I/Cards and cash worth Rs.23,600. Civil authorities of the state has sanctioned cash reward of Rs. one lakh to the party who took part in the encounter.



CRPF Jawans with the slain terrorists

Nostalgia



The first President of India Dr. Rajender Prasad with CRPF Officials



PL Jawahar Lal Nehru inspecting the ceremonial parade at Neemuch



Sardar Patel presenting colours to CRPF



Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi inspecting a Guard of honour



Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi visiting Group Centre, New Delhi on the occasion of raising of 88 Mahila Battalion



President Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam reviewing ceremonial parade



Dr. Kiran Bedi, IPS DG BPR&D with Smt. Rashmi Sinha President CWWA on the occasion of CRPF Welfare Exhibition organised by CWWA



Shri J.K. Sinha DG, CRPF with band members of Kashmiri Youths in CRPF Welfare Exhibition

Regd No. 4767/87



Director General CRPF Shri J.K. Sinha taking salute at the Anniversary parade of Rapid Action Force in Mumbai