CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

2007

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Anniversary Special

C.R.P.F. SAMACHAR



Women Contingent before proceeding to Liberia on UN peacekeeping mission



On the occasion of re-union of officers of 11th DAGOs batch with DG CRPF Shri J.K. Dutt



Shri J.K. Dutt, DG CRPF being welcomed by Shri D.C Dey, IG RAF on farewell function of UN Liberia Mission

CRPF SAMACHAR

Vol. 20 No. 4 January 2007

Taining : Essential for Excellence



CRPF Women starts their Historic Mission in Liberia



Between the Trade Offs



Stress among CRPF Personnel–An Analytical Study



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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

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Message from Director General

Central Reserve Police Force is now the largest Central Police force in the country and is performing duties in all the trouble-torn parts of the country with courage, conviction and patriotism. Through its glorious history, the force has successfully risen to face all kinds of challenges to the internal security of the nation. The force helped the states rid the country of menace of dacoity in the 1940s. In the early days after independence, the force was used effectively by the government to integrate the princely states into the union. In the next few decades the force not only stood as a bulwark against communal forces, but also fought alongside the army during the Indo-Pak and Indo-Chinese wars. The brave stand of the force at Hot Springs at Ladakh and at Sardar Post in Rann of Kutch has become national folklore. The force was effectively used against terrorism in Punjab in the early eighties. Since the last decade of the last century, the country has faced the challenge of terrorism in the North East and Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India has reposed faith in the force and has made CRPF its main instrument to tackle these problems. With the growth of Naxal menace in the last few years, it is again the CRPF that the Central government has turned to, to give assistance to the state police.

What marks CRPF out is its ability to adapt itself to any given situation.

Over the years the force has amply demonstrated its ability to adapt and grow with newer challenges. Even today, we can see that though the conditions and requirements in the three major areas of its deployment (the North East, jammu and Kashmir and the Left Wing Extremism hit states) maybe quite different, the training and the ethos of the CRPF has made it capable of tackling each of these situations with equal competence.

The main reasons for this unique adaptability and success can be summed up in two words- training and discipline. CRPF lays a great deal of stress on proper, well conceived and thorough training of all its personnel. I believe that the training should be such that it gives the personnel not only the skills to do their job, but gives them initiative, courage and self control. The CRPF jawan faces each challenge with confidence because he has been trained to judge and adapt to various situations. This is why the government has felt it prudent to deploy CRPF from the snow clad mountains of J&K, the vast plains and forests of Central India to the valleys and hills of the North-East.

CRPF is a specialized force that is available as a reserve with the Central Government to be used in case law and order situation gets out of hand of the state police. The problems created by cross order terrorism and insurgency in various parts of the country has made it difficult for the state police to provide adequate security to its people. At such times CRPF is sent for the assistance, becomes a part of the administration and ensures that law and order is maintained and the life and property of the citizen is secured.

To achieve these goals, earning the confidence of the local public is of paramount importance. Policing can be effective only when it has the support and cooperation of the people. This principle applies equally to the CRPF. The Force must quickly establish a rapport with the local people when it reaches a particular area on deployment. To earn the respect and love the people, the force has to set an example through impartial, fair and upright actions. Care has to be taken that no action taken in course of duty is vengeful or targeted against any individual or community. The purpose of the force is very clear- we are deployed to see that those who have gone astray and have taken recourse to violence are brought back into the mainstream.

It is also important to develop close and proper coordination with the state police in the areas where the Force is deployed. Both the CRPF and the local police have the common goal of maintaining law and order and seeing that civil society functions in peace. The local police and police stations have

extensive records and intelligence that must be tapped by the force to give effective operational results.

CRPF gets full support from the Government of India in terms of equipping the force with the best weaponry and communication apparatus and also in ensuring that the force gets state of the art training to make our men effective, accurate and precise. These are the strengths that we must bank on to achieve good results.

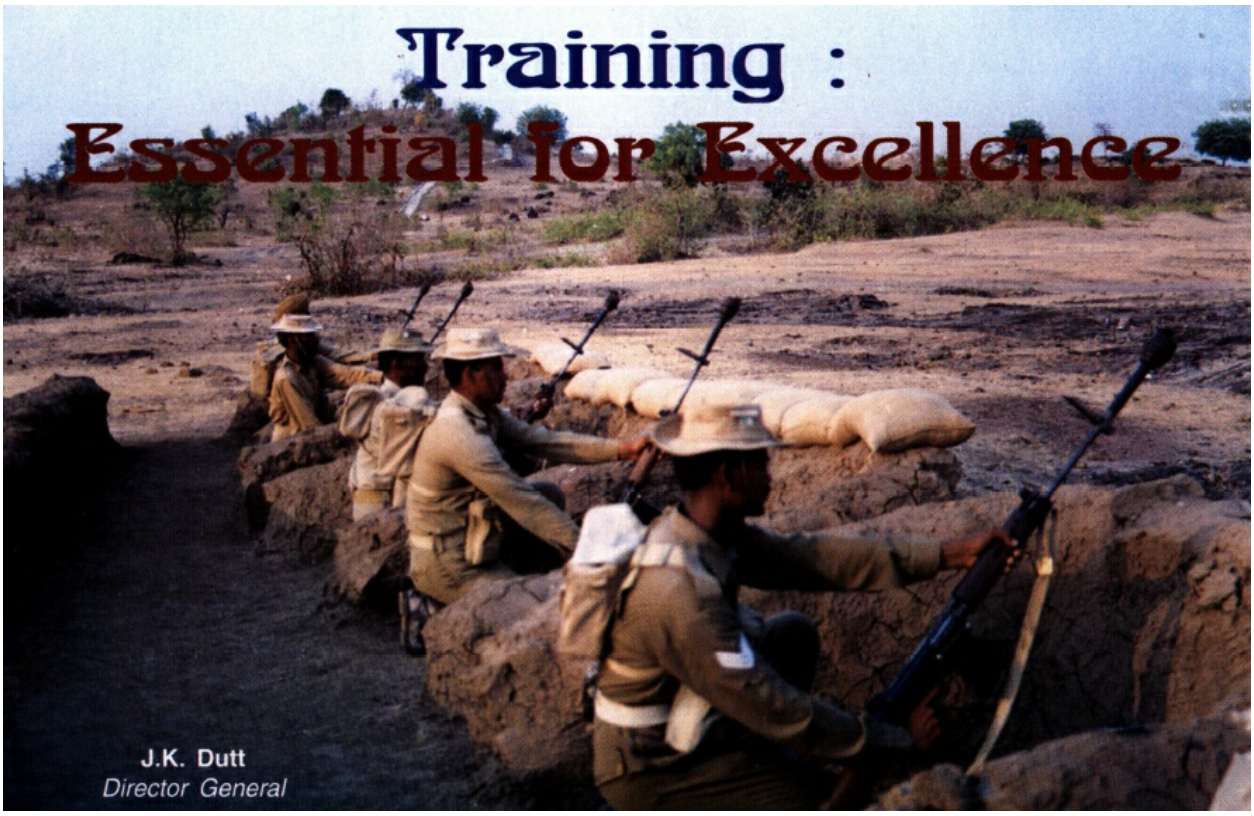
Our objective is to bring violent incidents down to zero and bring peace in the areas where we are deployed. We wish to create an atmosphere where lasting solutions can be found to conflicts. With peace, fruits of development can reach to the poorest of our citizens in the remotest of regions. It is a matter of great pride for me that all the jawans and officers of the force are fully dedicated to our motto of 'Service and Loyalty'—towards our country and our society.

I pray for the success of all the members of the CRPF family in the coming year and wish everyone a Happy New Year-2007.

CRPF Sada Ajay, Bharat Mata Ki Jai.

Jyoti Krishan Dutt
DG, CRPF

• Article



There is an urgent need to review and change our training pattern and syllabi with the changing time and challenges. Moreover, raising the standard of training will prove more effective and result oriented.

I feel extremely privileged to have become a part of the Central Reserve Police Force, as its Director General (albeit as an additional charge). CRPF is a force that has served the nation over the years with exemplary dedication and courage. It is an expanding force and has been assigned the vital task of maintaining the internal security of the nation. The force today is active in all those areas where the country is facing the threat of insurgency and terrorism. The force personnel have shown their grit and professional competence in a large number of incidences in the recent past. CRPF's performance at the time of terrorist attack on Parliament and at Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex readily comes to mind.

The ability of the Force to meet the challenge of maintaining internal security depends on the preparedness of the jawans and the officers who are in the field of operation. But the groundwork for success in operations has to be laid during the training of the force personnel. I am of the firm opinion that it is only with proper training that the true potential of the jawan can be brought out and he can achieve what many would believe to be the impossible. I would like to highlight some of the key areas where we have to work together to make our training more useful and meaningful.

All training courses should start with a clear statement of desirable objectives and outcomes. This procedure has a number of advantages. Firstly, it brings clarity in the minds of the trainers as to their goals, and gives them a frame of reference, Secondly, it tells the trainee in simple terms the expectations that the course instructors will have and the needs for various assignments within the training module. And most importantly, it will help the trainers as well as the trainees to evaluate at the end of the course whether the objectives as first laid out, have been met or not.

This brings me to the second important aspect- the evaluation of the trainees. I believe that it is an important function of training to grade men in terms of their abilities. This gradation is necessary for giving the force that extra edge - right man at the right spot is the basic requirement for getting desired results. The gradation and evaluation has to be honest and rigorous. A general and vague approval certificate to all trainees does not tell the organization the level of competence of an individual, and moreover, stops people from competing among themselves for achieving ever higher goals.

Even the benchmarks that we set for ourselves and our men have to be raised. It will not be sufficient for CRPF in the coming days to wade through from one crisis to another. We must dominate and excel in the field that we have been given. The true potential of our men will never come out if we remain satisfied at the levels of achievement that we have attained. It should become a part of every training programme to explore ways and means to extend the benchmark, to do better than what we have been doing over the years.

Training should never be divorced from reality, or else it fails the very purpose for which it is being given. We have to constantly review our training programmes for all levels of personnel and test it against the parameter of usefulness. This has several implications. One, the trainers have

to constantly upgrade themselves by aligning with operational ground realities. Second, the trainers have to stop relying on textbooks, and come up with innovative methods and even produce new literature based on their own experiences and interaction with field units. Third, those designing the course and those imparting training should be well read and knowledgeable about their subjects. They should be in a position to satisfy the curiosity of the trainee and encourage him to interact. Fourth, trainers should have a close interaction with R&D cell and procurement cell to know the latest gadgetry and weaponry being acquired by the force. Some of the modern equipments are complex and require some expertise to maximize their effectiveness.

In this connection I would like to give an example. The men who are operating in the NaxaI effected areas, have been facing the dangers of ambushes and landmine blasts. We have lost men in such incidents in the past one year. The training that we give to our men should have modules which can increase their power of observation. Every little detail in the field is important, and often alertness to small details saves lives. Our new recruits, both officers and jawans must undergo a well planned tactical training module to prepare them for overcoming the tactics of insurgents and terrorists. ‘Tracking and Observation’ and ‘Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism’ training are a must for our men in the current scenario, and we must incorporate these elements at all levels of training efforts at once.



Jawans undergoing field training

Training of trainers is a specialized field and requires due attention. The skills and aptitude that we want to inculcate in our jawans through our training programme cannot be achieved by poor quality of trainers. The trainers have to develop and upgrade first, before they can hope to enhance the quality of the training programmes. Selecting good trainers and putting them through good tailor-made courses is the need of the hour.

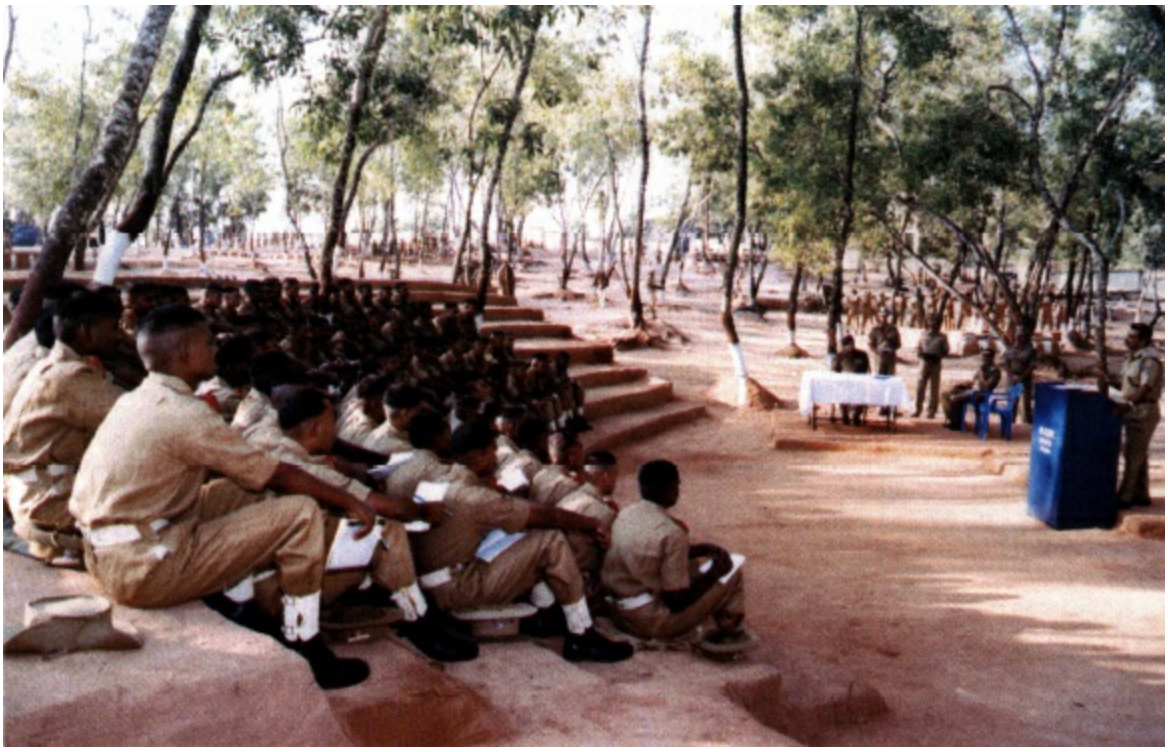
One training module must smoothly dovetail into another. A careful roadmap of our training plan will not only help the individual trainee to raise his level of knowledge and skills, but will also prevent wastage of efforts and resources available with the trainers. We are a big force, with varied training needs. More effort needs to be devoted to streamlining the task of managing hundreds of courses at over a dozen training locations.

The greatest motivator for the men is the sense of achievement that they get after doing a good job. We must ensure that all good work is given due recognition and appreciated. In this, the role of the officers becomes crucial. Commanding officers are also responsible for inculcating the qualities necessary to make the men competent police professionals and well behaved persons. In this sense, training is a continuous process. Officers, with the way they conduct themselves at all times, and the way they interact with their

juniors, help our men to acquire desirable qualities and manners.

In the end I would like to reiterate that we must set our targets higher. There is immense potential in every individual to do better and achieve higher goals. Though we often blame the system for not being able to achieve some of our goals, the real barriers to change and improvement are in our own minds. These mental barriers must be broken. Confidence needs to be instilled in our men that we are a force that has the ability to outshine and outperform everyone. I look forward to a greater association with each and every individual in the force. I know that by working together we can take this organization to an even higher level of greatness.

Jai Hind.



Keeping up with the times - classroom for the jawans

Operational Achievements

In the month of January in 35 encounters and various operations CRPF has neutralized 20 militants and has apprehended 154 others. A total of 74 Arms, 873 ammns, 260 kgs. of explosive, 139 grenades/bombs were recovered. In these operations CRPF lost 7

brave jawans and 21 jawans got injured.

• **Covery Story**

CRPF Women Start their Historic Mission in Liberia



A group of 125 women personnel of CRPF reached the Liberian capital of Monrovia to begin their historic peacekeeping mission. The mission is historic because it is for the first time that the United Nations has invited an all women police unit from any country for a peacekeeping job in a strive

torn country. The challenge before this group of CRPF women is not only to maintain law and order, check civil disorder and protect the lives of the citizens of Liberian capital, but also set a trend for future such missions by women from other countries of the world. In that sense, they are the torchbearers for the womankind of the world. A truly staggering responsibility!

The unit received a rousing welcome in Monrovia. Welcoming the new contingent at the Roberts International Airport in Monrovia, the UNMIL Police Commissioner, **Mohammed Alhassan,** said "the arrival today of the all-female FPU from India is an extra boost to our policing efforts here in Liberia. We hope that the presence of this all-female contingent will serve as an incentive and an attraction to encourage young Liberian women to join the LNP."

Earlier, in the farewell ceremony before their departure, the Director General of CRPF, Shri **Jyoti Krishan Dutt,** conveyed his best wishes to the unit for all success in a unique assignment. He said that it is a rare opportunity for the chosen few to represent the country and the womanhood of India at an international platform. There may be trying circumstances but the women contingent should always conduct themselves in an exemplary way.

About six months ago, the United Nations had sought the services of Indian women police force to perform peacekeeping tasks in strife-torn Liberia on the Western Coast of Africa. The 125 Mahila officers and personnel underwent a thorough and comprehensive training programme in the last few months. They are led by Commandant Seema Dhundiya.

When India accepted the request of the UN to send a all women unit, the decision was hailed by the UN as 'unprecedented'. Police Adviser **Mark Krocker** 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. It sends a message not only to other post-conflict countries about the importance of having women officers, but also to police contributing nations. 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".

“We are in the process of settling down and the pre-induction training has also started. Girls are highly motivated and morale is quiet high. I am sure that they are going to prove their worth. It was a very warm reception extended to the troops and people of Liberia are also looking forward to see them working.”



Seema Dhundiya
LIBERIA, 3RD FEB, 2007

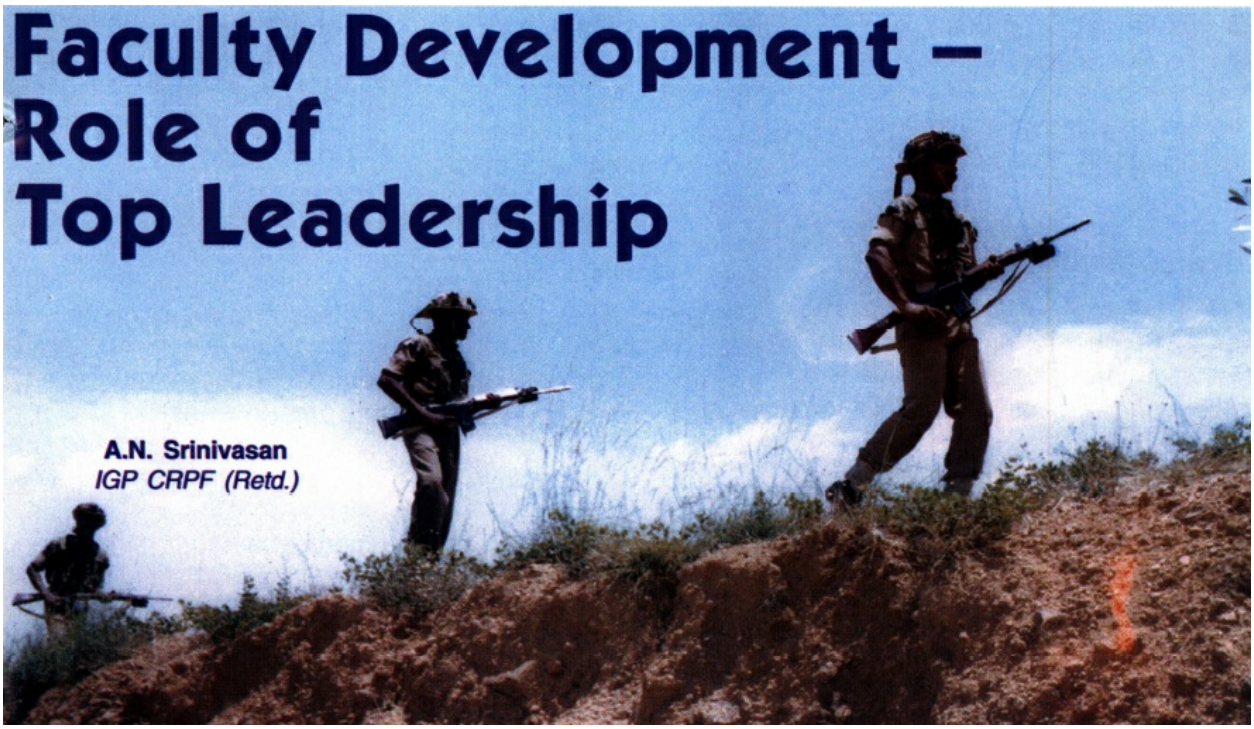
The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) took over peacekeeping duties from the Economic Community of West Afriica States (ECOWAS) in October 2003 and all peacekeepers are now under the UN Command. Composed of about 16 ethnic groups, the country poses a challenge to these CRPF personnel, as the country has been facing a devastating ethnic strife for the last 20 years. Liberia has recently entered a new phase of democratic setup and for the first time the country has an elected woman President, Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

The CRPF unit in Liberia is equipped with a wide range of weaponry, including the simple baton, teargas shells, pistols, INSAS rifles, AK-47s and LMGs. The contingent is fully prepared for all contingencies and is 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 has three components, namely, firearms, tear smoke and baton, which will be commensurate with the kind of force to be used for bringing a situation under control. This force will undertake joint patrolling and general area domination, riot control, training police officers of Liberan National

Police and other related duties.

India's history is replete with examples of bravery and courage of women who administered kingdoms, fought enemies and made supreme sacrifice in the service of their land and their people. In modern times Indian women have excelled in all walks of life, strengthened the fabric of the country's unity in diversity and are contributing in nation building. Shri Dutt feels confident that the women contingent from CRPF will be able to strike a rapport with the people of Liberia, impart a healing touch to the sufferings of the women and children and help in the restoration of peace and progress.

•Article



Jawans on outdoor training.

To achieve the real objectives of training, a good faculty is always required for which top leadership shoudl search and select the best

trainers available in the organization.

Introduction

As per Chamber's 20th Century Dictionary " Training is a process of conscious, deliberate and planned effort aimed at developing a particular type of aptitude, attitude, trait, kill, expertise or orientation in trainees". Thus training is an important tool for honing knowledge, attitude and skills of personnel in any organization and for the police and Para Military Forces it is a fundamental requirement for inculcating in its officers and men a sense of discipline, knowledge, skills, attitude, work ethics and operational efficiency. To achieve this objective the top leadership as also the faculty in any police training Institution have to play a significant role. Moreover, training has to be a continuous process so as to enable the trainees to respond effectively to the changing needs of the Force and the Society. Since a good faculty in a police Training Institution can ideally mould the mind and body of the members of the Police Force it trains, th leadership needs to select a proper faculty and after doing so, has to make all out efforts for ensuring its all round development to me it effective for the purpose for which it has been selected.

Selection of Faculty

No Training Institution can achieve its objective without a good faculty. The top leadership should, therefore, evolve an effective system for selecting suitable faculty for the Training Institutions. For this purpose, a list of prospective trainers may be drawn up centrally in the Police HQr/Directorate General based on educational qualifications, experience in the field, grading obtained by the officers in various courses and their service records. An interview may also be held to assess the candidate's communication skills an aptitude for training work.

Quality Required in an Ideal Faculty

As selection of a faculty of the right caliber for any Training Institution is a difficult and time consuming process, the top leadership must try to identify suitable personnel with following qualities and then groom them systematically as members of the faculty.

(i) Sound professional knowledge about the Organization, the Training Institution, the current environs, infrastructure available and knowledge of various subjects on which training is to be imparted.

(ii) All the Necessary skill required for a trainer to impart effective training to the trainees with the available infrastructure and training aids.

(iii) Right attitude towards training/trainees so that there is a proper interface between the two.

(iv) Proper aptitude for teaching and for taking care of the trainees.

(v) Innovative in approach/ training methodologies.

(vi) Interactive, so as to handle the trainees through interactive methods rather than resorting to monologues.

(vii) Adequate intelligence for appreciating the requirements of the training curriculum and also the needs of the trainees.

(viii) A Role Model for the trainees by exhibiting excellent discipline, turnout, sincerity and honesty of purpose.

(ix) Due regards for moral and ethical values to be able to influence the trainees for inculcating such qualities in them.

(x) Keenness to serve in a Training Institution.



Trainees being familiarized with weapons

Once selected, these qualities of the head and heart could be further harnessed through a properly formulated Faculty Development Program.

Development of Knowledge, Skill and Aptitude

Development of knowledge, skill and aptitude of the trainers is an important factor in the Faculty Development Program and in this area, the top leadership could play a key role. To begin with, detailed Orientation Courses could be organized to sharpen the training skills of the faculty and to update their knowledge about the training system and the methodologies and to test their aptitude they could also be deputed to attend Training of Trainers Courses and depending' upon their performance in such courses, they may either be retained or deployed elsewhere. Once they are selected for retention, they should be sent for specialized courses in areas of their interest so that they could further strengthen their knowledge in the relevant subjects. The Police Leadership can even send them for specialized courses on other subjects as well so that they could be utilized in other areas also. In order to motivate the faculty members to give their best for training, top leadership could consider sending them for training not only in some of the prestigious Training Institutions in India but also abroad because such training could provide them the necessary exposure in training methodologies, modern equipments and training aids besides the overall training systems being

followed by the police in other States/ Organization/Countries.

Periodic Upgradation of Training Methodologies and Syllabi

There should be a periodic review of the training syllabi of various courses and training methodologies. The decisions taken during the Annual Training seminar and other Meetings of Senior Officers should be thoroughly examined by the top leadership and those considered important should be implemented at the earliest. There are several NGOs and individual experts also outside the Government who can be invited for debates and discussions at th Directorate General and some of their views, if found useful, could be considered.

Performance Evaluation & Upgradation of Knowledge and Skills

It is necessary for the top leadership to keep evaluating the trainers by reviewing their performance periodically. This review could be based on separate evaluation by the trainees at each course and/or by the Senior Officers and outside experts. Based on this evaluation, the Senior Officers of the Training Institutions could issue suitable guidelines to the faculty indicating areas of improvement or send them again for specific training in appropriate training institution for honing their knowledge and skills. Simultaneously, the trainees who do well should be commended/rewarded for their efforts.

Training Policy

While the system should be open to periodic reviews and should encourage introduction of new ideas, contents and methodology, a certain amount of continuity is required to render training programs effective. This can be achieved only if a broad training policy is formulated after due consultation at various levels keeping in view the future requirements of the Organization. The training policy should, therefore, be a well drafted

document and should take into consideration personnel/functional/operational requirements of the Force for a considerable length of time. There is also imperative need to issue an Annual Training Directive by the Directorate General laying down the training requirements of the Force for a particular year as also the philosophy behind the Directive.

Selection of a faculty of the right caliber for any Training Institution is a difficult and time consuming process.

The top leadership must try to identify suitable personnel and then groom them systematically as members of the faculty.

Receptivity to New Ideas

Senior Police Officers often shun new ideas given by the juniors. This mind set should change if we want to achieve excellence in training. It is incumbent on the top leadership not only to recognize the initiations of the juniors but also to toward them suitably.

Financial and Administrative Support

Despite best efforts, a Training Institution may still not be able to conduct training functions effectively unless it guarantees basic amenities for its trainees and trainers. Therefore, the leadership must provide the necessary financial and administrative support in the form of adequate budget and sufficient financial power to the Head of the Training Institution. The Training Institution should also be provided with sufficient infrastructural support in the form of residential accommodation, training facilities etc.

Conclusion

The top leadership, thus, can play a crucial role not only in selecting a suitable faculty but also by continuously developing its overall personality by providing it with necessary training and motivation.

• **Article**

Training in Emotional Intelligence and Values : Philosophy that will get Results

Emotions if used intelligently can produce good results and one can respond to the situations with more positive attitude

Raesh Kumar Singh

DC(INT), Dte.General

Emotional intelligence has also been defined as a form of Social Intelligence that involves the ability to monitor one's own and other's feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use the information to guide one's thinking and action. Emotional intelligence is thus simply, Multiple intelligence or what we often called Maturity.

The Emotional intelligence can do wonders where the job skill requires Conflict resolution and mediation, Socially desirable response and Culturally competent process. This concept is very relevant for organizations like Police and further the fact that Emotional Intelligence competencies can be learned, increases its utility for Police organization where there is need to modify the behavioral attitude of officers and men.

Why in Police? Police organizations have behavioral orientations reflective of dominance, culture of individual achievement and masculinity. Recent challenges such as developing community-oriented policing and

transforming a traditional Police culture which typically emphasized operational efficiencies to one that promotes team collaboration, innovation and “effective” process suggest the need for new leadership models.

Police work does not advocate the demonstration of feelings. Infact, it strongly encourages the suppression of emotions for fear that it would interfere with the ability to make rational judgements and decisions. Emotions and feelings, however, do impact Police work. Emotions are inherent within the human conditions and it can not be legislated out of existence by organizational policy or culture.

Police work by its structural nature, places more emphasis on the management of technical process. However, the ability to comprehend, perceive, regulate the emotions of self and others would be equally critical to the management of Police work. For instance, a person’s mood has been shown to affect an individual’s rational judgement as well a inductive and deductive reasoning. Police need to possess a mind that should be capable of constructing and regulating emotions that enhance the opportunities for making rational and intelligent decisions.

An emotionally intelligent Police will be competent to respond to situation with positive feelings(good sense) and generate motivation to pursue reasonable behavior or action. This ability to. enhance performance and to provide constructive feedback will also help in coping stress and orientation of police toward service.

My Dream World

A world where peace extends
And all live as friends
A world where no war takes place
Where there is no difficulty to face
A world where there is togetherness
And spread All around is happiness
A world where there is one community
And People live united with humanity

SI/GD Sanjay Dhanwantha 67 Bn CRPF

• **Article**



TRAINING NEEDS IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

For effective training, it is very essential that training need of an organization be first idenfIed & analyzed and then only personnel be trained.

Mohd Sajid

Asstt. Comdt. RTC-4

In ever changing scenario and fast paced world, everybody is at war against time which has catapulted world into realm of new techniques and latest technologies. Result of these advances has sent mighty waves in the field of training that has resulted in formulation of new techniques and methodologies, one of them is Training Needs Identifications and Analysis. Its relevance and importune is a paramilitary like our requires attention and implementation.

As far as training is concerned it has been corner stone and bed rock of every para military forces like ours. A number of factors are significant in the process of training and development and one of most important must be initial identification of the training and learning needs that exist for individuals and the organizations. Without active and practical identification, how can we be sure that the training and learning opportunities we are providing are .

a. Needed by the Organization
b. Needed by the individuals
c. On a scale required ?
d. Which are the areas where problem exist? and the training we are imparting in appropriate and relevant. To address these issues we

have to go for Training Needs Identification and Analysis.

What is TNIA

It is clear from training needs identification and analysis has got two parts, one is identification and other is analysis.

- Training needs identification detects and specified training and development needs of individual within organization and of organization as a whole.
- Training needs analysis follows on from needs identifications and

determine the most effective and appropriate ways in which the needs might be met.

When we do the identifications and analysis of the “needs” the actual nature of needs must be identified. A need is not a want in any case barring few exceptions. Effective training and development in one organizations depends on needs i.e. requirement for improvement of human performance being identified and satisfied the provision of appropriate development opportunities.

Why Perform TNIA

Any process in training and development as in any other Paramilitary forces, is open to the question of values and reasons for doing it and TNIA is no exceptions.

The training is bound to fall if it is not on the lines of need. Therefore, TNIA is as important in training process as the training itself and subsequent evaluations. Why to proforma TNIA can be put into following ways.

a. It confirms and otherwise states the problem
b. It identifies the problems of training and commission.
c. It assures effective direction to training.
d. It saves money by ensuring appropriate and effective action.

Advantages of TNIA

Most methodologies and technique has got advantages as well disadvantages, TNIA is no exception. The advantages are listed below :

a. It pinpoints the problems if the training imparted is not producing desired results, it create a suspicion that some thing is wrong in particular or whole of training. A TNIA investigation will clarify this suspicion and if carried out effectively, it will entail the exact nature of problem but also suggest best ways to solve it.
b. It identifies the size of problem. Sometimes when we investigate about

ehe problem it turnout to be very small and required little efforts to rectify it.

c. It identifies the scale of need. TNIA when applied to ny paramilitary force it will identify whether the problem is isolated one or is more universal need requiring much larger solution efforts.
d. it indicates type of solution. Once the extent, size and nature of problem have been identified and analyzed, then the guidelines are suggested for solution.
e. It provides training objectives-specific statement and outline the content of training programme. A TNIA will lay down the needs of task or job. The gap between the requirements and the level of skills, knowledge and, attitudes among the group of people in question and consequently the training gap or the need in detail. After all this has been done then it becomes simpler task for the trainer to design a programme around these identified needs rather than provide universal programme with some aspects which might not be necessary.

The Stage of TNIA

The TNIA can be done at two stages

a. The initiation of an investigation into needs base on suspicion of problem
b. The introduction of new or revised training event or programme

TNIA and CRPF

In our organization there are different modes of recruitment and subsequent training like DAGO, DASO, DEGO, BASIC RECRUIT TRAINING etc. and their needs are very different in dimensions. Keeping all these requirement to the forefront we can use this methodology to improve the revolutionize our training.

Innovation and latest technologist are used by most terrorist outfits and organization. This process is continuous and has gathered momentum when 9/11 happen nobody would have thought that planes can be high jacked and

rammed into World Trade Tower with some much of devastation. Therefore, TNIA is the need of hour.

• Report

TRAINING OF 38th BATCH OFFICERS INAUGURATED

A new batch of Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers has joined and they are being imparted training at ISA Extension, Kaderpun

The Director General of CRPF Shri Jyoti Kishan Dutt has asked the newly recruited Gazetted Officers to develop necessary skills to fight stress at all levels in the force. Shri Dutt was speaking at the inauguration of basic training course of 38th Batch of Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers(DAGOs) in Kadarpur, Gurgaon. A batch of 178 officers will undergo an extensive 56 week training at CRPF Academy in Gurgaon before being inducted into service as Assistant Commandants.

Shri Dutt, in his speech, highlighted the role of discipline and knowledge in overcoming all challenges that would confront them during their service in the field. Informing the new recruits about the glorious history of CRPF, Shri Dutt said the force is known to be highly secular and professional. CRPF is at the forefront of defending country's internal security in Jammu & Kashmir, North East and Naxalism effected States, he added.



Shri J.K.Dutt, DG CRPF addressing the trainee officers


Newly appointed officers on the occasion of inauguration of training

Stressing the need to take training seriously, Shri Dutt said that being future leaders and officers, the trainees must sharpen their physical faculty, inquisitiveness, skills and form right attitudes. He said to meet the challenges

before him, a CRPF officer requires wisdom, courage, strength, patience, leadership, tenderness and tolerance.

The function was attended by IG (Training), Shri Arun Kumar Chhibbar, IG (Northern Sector), Shri O.P. Singh, IG(RAF), Shri D.C. Dey, IG (Director, ISA) Shri Nagendra Singh, DIG, CRPF (Gurgaon) Shri Harbhajan Singh, DIG CRPF Academy, Kadarpur, Shri S.K. Kapoor and other senior officers.

• Report

Republic Day Parade-2007 CRPF Contingents Participated

It is indeed rare privilege to march on the Rajpath on Republic Day. This year the CRPF fielded a male contingent followed by one Brass Band contingent.

Centra Reserve Police Force - the Peace Keepers of the Nation, had the proud privilege of fielding two contingents comprising of “CRPF Male Marching Contingent” and CRPF “Brass Band Contingent” at the Republic Day Parade, 2007.

The 144 strong CRPF Male contingent with 3 Sub Inspectors was led by Shri Sunil Kumar N. Assistant Commandant. Colourfully attired, the CRPF Male were wearing Scarf, Shirt Angola with sleeves rolled up, Khaki trousers, Kamarbandh, white belt, boot ankle black. The average height of this contingent was 6 feet.

The CRPF Male Contingent was followed by 101 strong men including 3 SOs of CRPF Brass Band under Command of Inspector Lal Singh.

The Contingents marched to the tune of CRPF theme Song "**SEWA BHAKTIKA YAH PRATEEK CRPF KAHATA HAI".** The other ranks in the marching contingent were carrying 5.56 INSAS Rifles while the Officer and SOs were carrying swords.

CRPF Male Contingent Commander



Shri Sunil Kumar N. was born in Kerala and joined CRPF on 24th May'1998 as Directly appointed subordinate officer, after completing BA (History) from Kerala University and Diploma in Computer Application. In the year 2003 he was selected as Asstt. Commandant through Limited Departmental Competitive Exam. He performed his 8 years of service in internal security duties in Srinagar & Assam and awarded "KATHIN SEWA PADAK". He is a good player of cricket and was the Western Sector Badminton Champion during the year 2006. Presently he is posted in 29 Bn CRPF deployed at Kokrajhar, Assam. He has done Weapon & Tactics Course and Interrogation & Investigation Course.

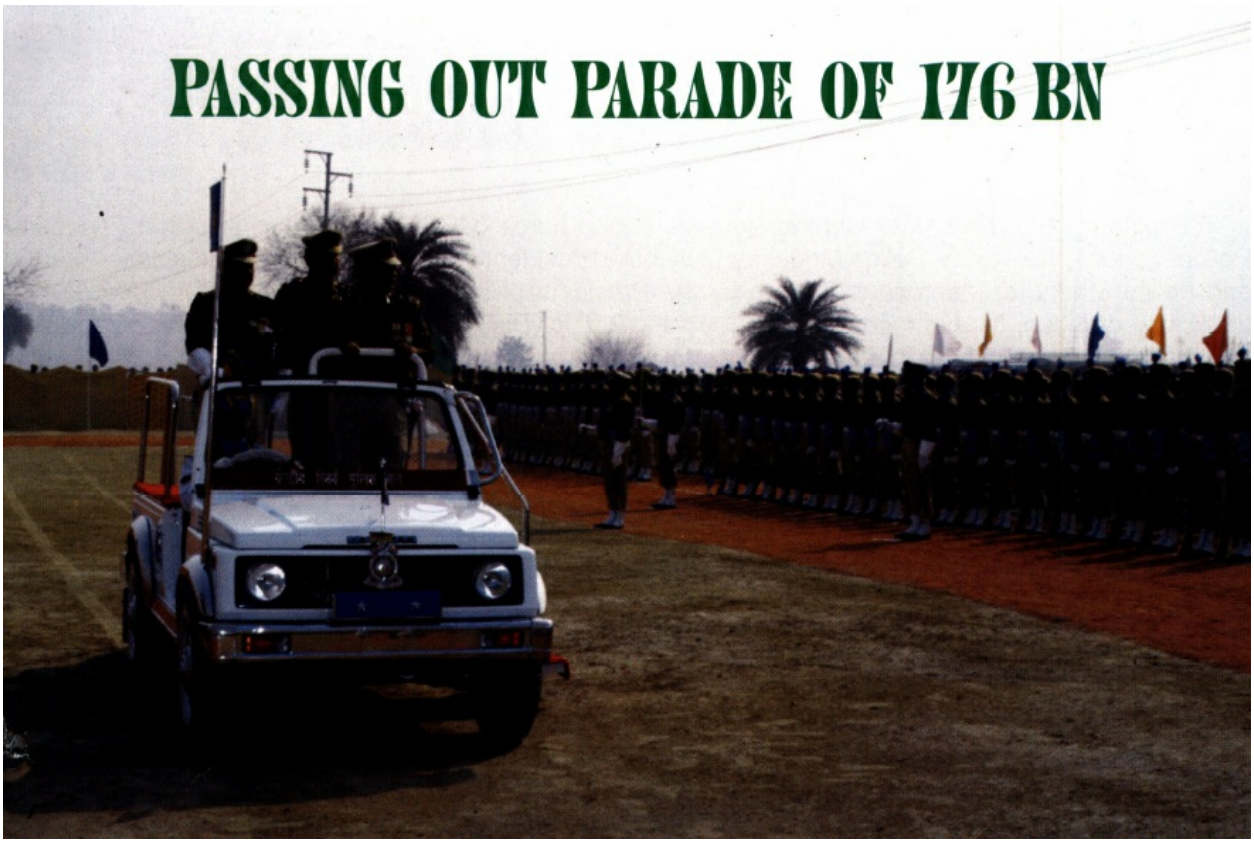
Band Contingent Commander



Inspector (Band) Lai Singh was born in Pithoragarh, Uttranchal in the year 1960. He served in Indian Army for 26 years and joined CRPF in the year 2005 as Inspector (Band).

During his service in Army he had the privilege of participating in the Republic day Parade and President's band duty and presented with **"Rashtrapati Commendation Certificate"** in 1991-97.

- **Report**



Shri O.P.Singh, IGP, Northern Sector inspecting the Parade

Newly raised Battalion has completed its training and now ready to takeover challenges of internal security duties in J&K.

896 Recruits of the newly raised 176th Bn were inducted into the Force at the Passing Out Parade held in Greater Noida . The Recruits completed their 44 weeks of rigorous training. Their training included physical fitness, weapons handling, Un-armed Combat Jungle training, Human Right laws, Police laws, Counter Insurgency Operations and a number of other related subject.

In his speech to the recruits, the Chief Guest Shri O.P. Singh, Inspector General, Northern Sector, CRPF said that he was confident that the men are capable to take on any challenge posed before them. He said that the training received by them will be tested immediately after their posting which will be in the militancy hit areas of Jammu & Kashmir. He remidded the recruits of glorious history of CRPF and asked them to create an equally inspiring

history lace for the 176th Bn by their valour.

The newly raised 176 Bn will be led by Commandant V.S. Sahi and will be posted in Baramula district of J & K from February. This Bn consists of personnel recruited from 18 different States of the country. It is one of the 10 new Bns raised by the CRPF to take over from BSF in J & K. In the ceremony. The following recruits were awarded trophies for their outstanding performances during training.

Best All round trainee - Rt Arvind Kumar

Best Indoor Trainee - Rt Rinku Srivas

Best Outdoor Trainee -Rt Chavara Prabhat

Best Shooter - Rt Lokeshwar Rai

• Report

CRPF Personnel Decorated With R-Day Awards

77 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 Indian on the occasion of Republic Day-2006. Out of these, 8 have received PPMG, 15 PMG, 7 for Distinguished Service and 47 for Meritorious Service have been awarded. Details are as follows:-

President's Police Medal for Gallantry

Eight CRPF personnel have received PPMG. Four of them have received the award posthumously. The awardees are:

Late HC/RO A Sakthivel

Late Ct. Aneesh Phillip
Late S. Jagtap
Nirmal Chand
Surender Mohan
Om Prakash
Ct. Rajender Kumar
Late Ct. R. Aji Kumar.

Police Medal for Gallantry

Fifteen CRPF personnel have received PMGs this year. They are:

Ct. V D Thakre
Shri P. Nagarajan, Comdt.
Shri Ajeet Bhati, A/C
HC A.L. Chandrasekhar
B.R. Jakhar
S. Rafi
Santosh Asegaonkar



A. Sakthivel



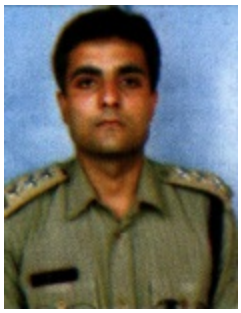
Aneesh Phillip



P. Nagarajan



A.K. Yadav



Ajeet Bhati



A.L Chandrasekhar



Karpal Singh



A.C. Padhi



V.D. Thakre



Shiv Vir Singh



N G Subramania



A. Ponnuswamy



S.P. Pokhriyal



Satpal Kapoor



Dr. B.L. Meena



Dr. R.C. Mohanty

Rupak Karmakar
H.B. Pawar
Sita Ram
P Chakma
Puran Singh
Manjit Singh
Shri Anil Kishor Yadav, AC
Ct. Shiv Vir Singh

President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Seven personnel have been awarded medals for distinguished service. They are:

Shri O.P. Singh, IG
Shri N.G. Subramania, DIG
Shri A. Ponnuswamy, ADIG
Shri S.P. Pokhriyal, Comdt

Shri Satpal Kapoor, Comdt

Shri Karpal Singh, Comdt

SI Anand Chandra Padhi,

Police Nedal for Meritorious Service

47 personnel have been awarded police medal for meritorious service. They are:

Dr. Bhanwar Lai Meena, DIG/ (Med.)

Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mohanty, DIG/(Med.)

Shri S. Mukherjee, ADIG

Shri Ranjit Singh, ADIG

Shri M.S. Raghav, ADIG

Shri S.A.M. Kazmi, ADIG

Shri Amar Singh, ADIG

Shri Kulbir Singh, ADIG

Shri K. Arkesh, ADIG

Shri M.K. Sinha, ADIG



S. Mukherjee



M.S. Raghav



S.A.M. Kazmi



Amar Singh



Kulbir Singh



K. Arkesh



M.K. Sinha



S.N. Rudrappa



D.K. Sirohi



S.B. Kajal



P.J.R. Mohane



Praveen Kumar



Rameshwar Lal



S.K. Sharma



A. Vivekananth



O.K. Koslia



P.M. Damodaran



I.D. Singh



Narendra Singh



N.K. Nath

Shri S.N. Rudrappa, ADIG
Shri D.K. Sirohi, ADIG
Shri S.B. KajaI, Comdt.
Shri Prakash J. Mohane, Comdt.
Shri P.K. Sharma, Comdt.
Shri Vijay Kumar, Comdt.
Shri Rameshwar Lal, Comdt.
Shri S.K. Sharma, Comdt.
Shri R.K. Sharma, Comdt.
Shri A. Vivekananth, Comdt.
Shri Om Kar Koslia, Comdt.
Shri P.M Damodaran, Comdt.
Shri Indra Deo Singh, Comdt.
Shri Narendra Singh, Comdt.
Shri N.K. Nath, Comdt.
Shri P.K. Chhetri, Comdt.
Shri Chhaju Ram, Comdt.

Shri S.S. Dogra, Comdt.
Shri Jai Ram Yadav, 2 l/C
Shri Hari Singh, 2 l/C
Shri H.S. Mall, 2 I/C
Shri A.K. Bajpai, 2 l/C
Shri V.K. Mishra, DC
Shri Gurcharan Singh, DC
Shri R.N. Prasad, AC
Shri Debasis Poddar, AC
Shri M.R. Choudhary, AC
Insp./GD Babu K.
Insp./Tech. J.P. Sharma
Insp./Cry. B.S. Negi
SI/GD Sreedharan M.
SI/GD Ram Chand
SI/GD M.C. Dogra
SI/GD Madan Singh
SI/GD Shankar Mishra
SI/GD N. Sharma
SI Suresh Rai



Jai Ram Yadav



H.S. Mall



A.K. Bajpai



V.K. Sharma



Gurcharan Singh



Debasis Poddar



Hari Singh



M.R. Choudhary



J.P. Sharma



Madan Singh



Shankar Mishra



Sreedharan M.



Ram Chand



Suresh Rai

4 Men of CRPF's 65th Bn Awarded Gallantry Medals



Rajender Kumar



Puran Singh



Manjit Singh



R Aji Kumar

The gunbattle with the Fidayeens on 27th July in 2004 at Leeward Hotel in Srinagar changed the lives of 4 men. These men of the 65th Battalion of CRPF were posted at the hotel, which was being used as a company headquarters by 65th Bn. At about 8 pm, 2 heavily armed Fidayeens rushed into the hotel, firing indiscriminately. 2 sentries at the gate became the first causality of the attack and two more were killed soon afterwards as the terrorists took vantage positions. It was time for the bravehearts of CRPF to take positions and retaliate.

Constable Late Shri R Aji Kumar and three of his collegues (Rajender Kumar, Manjit Singh and Puran Singh) pinned down the terrorist by surrounding and engaging them with retaliatory fire. Under the cover of fire and keeping his wits, Aji Kumar climbed to the second floor where one of the terrorist had taken shelter in a room. Aji kicked open the door and fired inside. He was immediately hit on the leg, but without caring for the injury or threat to his life, he continued firing for some time. Soon firing from inside the room stopped. After a while, to ensure that the fidayeen was neutralized, Aji entered the room. He was immediately hit by the bullets of the injured fidayeen. Undaunted Aji opened his fire and finally eliminated the fidayeen. Having completed his task, Aji also succumbed to his injuries. Rajendra Kumar meanwhile had neutralized the other fidayeen, while the latter was attempting to enter the armory.

The valour of the martyred Aji and his three collegues has been given the recognition it deserves. Aji and Rajender have received President’s Police Medal for Gallantry while Manjit and Puran have received PM’s medal for Gallantry. But for the bravery shown by these men, the death toll as a result of the terrorist action could have

been much higher.

IG, NS Awarded PPM for Distiguished Service



Shri O P Singh

Shri O P Singh, IG, CRPF has been awarded the President's Police Medal for Distinguished service. The decision was announced by the government as a part of the Republic Day honours awarded to outstanding security personnel of the country.

Shri Singh is presently working as the IG in CRPF and is in charge of 30 Battalions of the Northern Sector. Earlier he has also held the important post of DIG Personnel at the Headquarters.

During his service he has held a number of important assignments that include conducting of Kumbh Mela as SSP at Allahabad in 1995 and resolving a potentially violent Shia-Sunni dispute in Lucknow in 1998. For both these efforts he was honoured by the state government.

Shri Singh has also received Indian Police Medal for Gallantry in 1993 for neutralizing a dreaded terrorist cell operating in Pilibhit-Lakhimpur Kheri belt. In 1999, Shri Singh was awarded Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

• **Report**

Workshop on Cyber Crime

On 16 January, 2007, a work shop on Cyber Crime was organised by Intelligence Cell, NS HQrs at Conference Hall, NS HQrs, New Delhi. It was attended by OP. Singh, IGP, NS, DIG, New Delhi, all Delhi based Commandants and DCs(Ops) of NCR.

At the outset, the IGP, NS stressed over all pervading influence computer has on modem man. Cyber crime has off late begun to effect even a common man and is one of the modern methodologies being adopted by various terrorist outfits. He stressed over the need to sensitize people on various issues involved in cyber crime and also need to evolve a comprehensive law to check growth of cyber crime.

Thereafter Commandants-3rd Bn. gave a detailed presentation on Cyber Crime and detailed discussion were held on various aspects of cyber crime which included the following:-

(i) Definition of Cyber Crime (ii) Threats from Cyber crime (iii) Broad classification of Cyber crimes such as (a) Internet crimes (b) Web based crimes (c) Network crimes (d) E-mail based crimes (iv)Computer or Computer related crimes such as (a) Offences against Confidentiality, Integrity, availability of Computer Data and Systems (b) Computer Related Offences (c) Content Related Offences (d) Offences related to Copyright and related rights (e) Ancillary Liability.

The issue regarding use of cyber crime as a terrorist tool was also discussed in detail. Cyber terrorists can endanger the security of the nation by targeting the sensitive and secret information (by stealing, disclosing, or destroying).

Information Technology Act-2000 and its provisions and shortcomings with regard to cyber crime were also discussed elaborately.

Various case studies of famous cyber crimes were discussed in detail.

Discussion were also held on the agencies monitoring cyber crime such as Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) and Cyber crime Investigation Cell and Cyber Crime Research & Development Unit (CCRDU) set up by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

It was unanimously agreed upon that the following steps are needed to safe guard against the cyber crime:-

- Never disclose any personal information especially to strangers.
- Latest anti-virus software be used to protect computer system against virus attacks.
- While chatting on net avoid sending photographs to strangers along with personal data.
- Backup of the data be kept to prevent loss from virus contamination.
- Children be prevented from accessing obscene sites by the parents to protect their mind and career.
- Never send credit card number to an unsecured site to prevent fraud or cheating.
- Effort be made to make a security code and program to guard the computer system from misuse.
- Routers and firewalls can be used to protect the computer network.
- A check be kept on the functioning of cyber cafes and any mishappening be reported to the concerned authorities.
- Efforts be made to discourage misuse of computers and access to un-authorized data.

Towards the end, IGP, NS intimated that with growing usage of computer and computer based technologies, cyber crime and its techniques are bound to become more sophisticated.. India has taken a key step in curbing Cyber Crimes by the enactment Information Technology Act and by giving exclusive powers to the police and other authorities to tackle such crimes. However what is required is generating computer literacy and awareness amongst common masses.

• Article

Between the Trade Offs

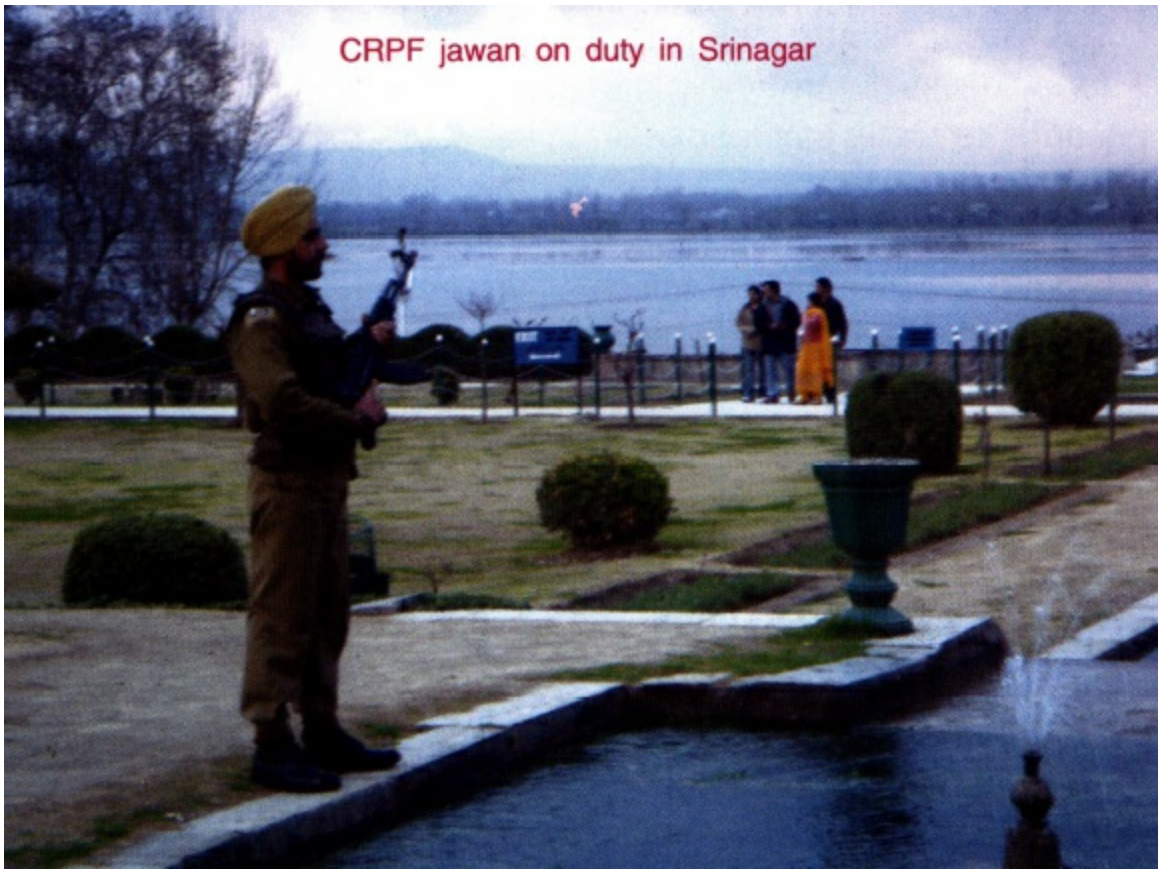
It is high time the force recognized the problems faced by our units in the field and came out with innovative solutions.

A.P. Maheshwari

IG (Operations). Dte. GenI.

CRPF is the elite counter insurgency force of Union of India, deployed all across the country particularly in the high-intensity conflict zones of J&K, North East and Left Wing extremism affected States of Central India. Besides long term deployments in such areas, CRP is also rendering its services by handling short term crises created by communal riots, much less national/man made disasters.

This organization is big as well as potent. The decentralized deployment under varied situations and across different geographical boundaries, coupled with the need for real time response in an effective manner to deal with generic issues, has often entailed discussion on the need for capacity building at local commanding levels. When one speaks of decentralization in terms of capacity building, it not only means financial or provisioning powers but also encompasses the arena of tactical decision with a leverage (error tolerance factor).



The perceptional differences, real or imaginary, have often emerged in various discussions. The inbuilt trade-offs in the organizational sub-systems may be attributed to various factors of organizational change, but reality is always the sum total of all where the holistic are difficult to be scanned in terms of specific causatives.

One of the view is that the Battalions can grow as independent viable units, given the decentralized formats, as compared to group centre concept. Further, when it comes to performance, we have gone in for dual chain of command. Though a cohesive unit cannot be generally segregated in terms of maintenance functions or the operational responses as both the aspects are integrative in nature and it may not be appropriate to take a non-holistic view. But we are, under the trade-off circumstances, doing it. The operational authorities are subjected to the role which, at times, defies principles of span of control. Commandant is required to work between the dual control of adm & ops supervisors. Another interesting aspect is that field leaders are posted by the personnel deptt. but rotated by the operational branch. This rotation is further torqued by the required concept of HRD. Thus, it is not difficult to

focus on the perceived conflict sub-zones.

The Union of India has a defined role vis-à-vis the autonomy granted to the federal states. Police is primarily a State subject and Central Government sends CRPF in aid of Civil Police. Hence, optimum utilization of the force is subject to the approach of State authorities. One may think in terms of autonomous areas of responsibility but it is not only constrained by lack of proper topographical or demographic interface but also by the fact that local civil authorities, in principle, cannot do away with their onus. The performance is subject to an environment where Commanders look forward to basic operational authority and the support systems which the State agencies have to provide. Thus, the trade-off between ops. and adm. is not only intra-organization but inter-organizational too. The performance related parameters, in such conditions, are difficult to be evolved beyond a point.

Conglomeration of various services, in an organization forms another conflict zone. Like an open ended organization, there are many advantages on one hand, the same falls in conflict with the concept of organized force. The systemic incongencies may be resolved by giving equal opportunity to all to contend for critical posts within the eligibility criterion. The clauses creating disadvantageous situation for anyone service could be reviewed.

Interestingly, a neo-list of ‘white collared’ and ‘blue collared’ jobs has emerged owing to continued deployment in remote and difficult areas and no respite from the same appearing feasible in near future. This is more due to paucity of soft areas. In fact, there are no soft slots, yet we try to find a slot which is less harder and convince ourselves that it is soft. Postings at Delhi are, as the perception goes considered ‘white collared’. Added to this list may be the postings to static institutions in urban conglomerations which are fairly peaceful. By contrast, the field postings in conflict zones become blue collared.

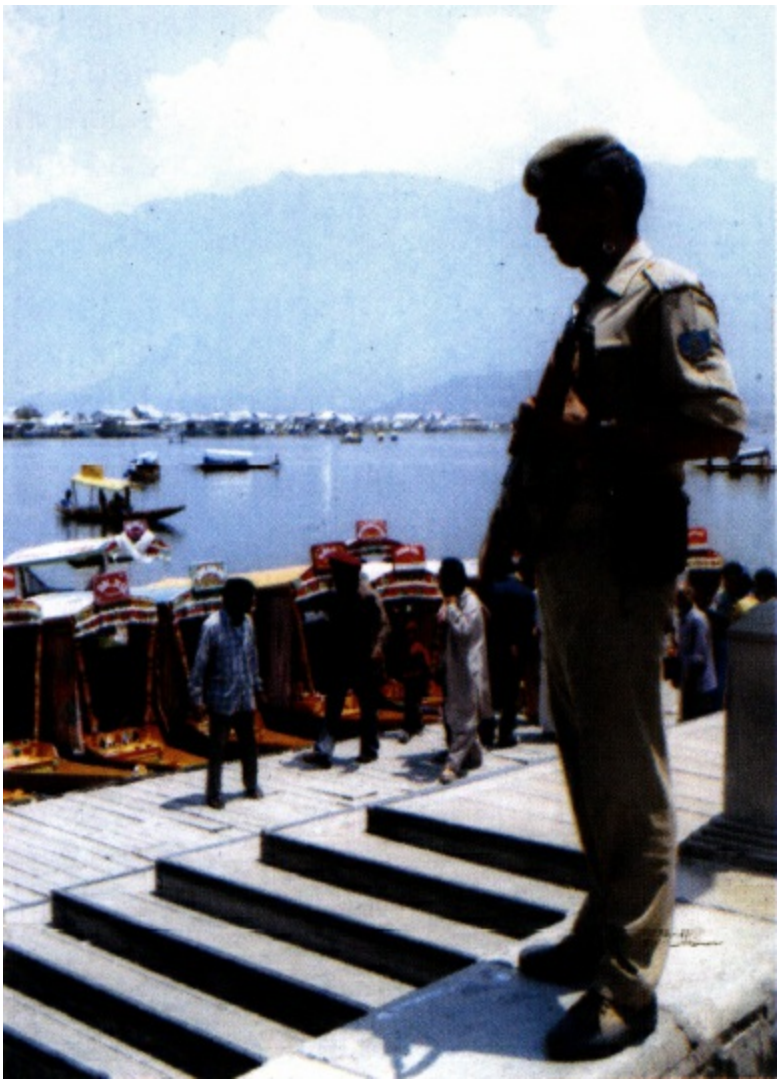
With the replacement of joint families by nuclear families and further marginalization in form of separated family where the male member is absent for long spell of time miles away on duty. The lady of the house plays the main role in absence of male earning member. Many issues in the household are sub-optimally managed for lack of exposure on part of female members, simultaneously causing concern/stress to the soldier in work field. Another dichotomous development which overshadows the behavior of individual soldiers is the adaptation to bachelor life and habits in contrast to family

living. The Jawan is entangled in various conflict-situations within his emotional web while he is returning from leave to the unit. Quite a few find it difficult to manage. Majority of suicides and shoot-outs are having their roots in such emotional imbalances which they carry along.

With under officered units, the continuity of command is disturbed more often than not. Goal displacements naturally creep in. When the right becomes left, or vice-versa, is rarely predictable. With the type of leadership styles some of us have learnt under the multi-agency functioning, we want to keep the records straight and, thus, compliance is focused on issuing letters and seeking written replies. Strict SOPs, zero error tolerance, fear of court of enquiry etc. have contributed to the art of playing safe. We, at times, find ourselves in a plight best described as “all dressed up and nowhere to go”. And finally the Parkinson's law partly prevails. Too many doing too little. We then create our fortresses and try to keep happy within the realm of our illusions. Functionality becomes secondary and procedures overrule all our wisdom, may be it means no security jackets for the men facing bullets, may be it means no water purifiers for the men gulping infected water to quench their thirst in inaccessible areas where they have landed chasing the insurgents.

Amidst these trade-offs and viciousness of dichotomies, we have to find our ways where we can make a dent, where we can feel contended that we have made a difference.

How to go about it? There may not be any single option. There may not be any absolute solution. We may, however, think in terms of the following:



Alert jawan on duty at Dal Lake, Srinagar

- Redefine job parameters such that people from various disciplines can avail equal option to rise to the highest. A merit based flexible hierarchy can be designed.
- Let us think in terms of various growth centers in the organization to facilitate growth of experts and professionals in given fields who would be competing for the key jobs as above. Good managers be evolved at all levels.
- We dan decentralize the systems so as to create autonomous capability at commanding levels in the field and do away with the system of bifurcation of roles in terms of administrative verses operational. Zones or sectors or ranges can be the potent units for movement to take care of a given theatre of conflicts which CRPF is handling on long term basis.

- Rules of integration of CRP with State forces for operational purposes be reviewed to provide healthy interface and sustenance. Funding pattern for providing logistics to CRP in state also needs rethinking. CRP should create its own establishments.
- Large scale initiative be taken to create Bn level compact townships catering to all the family needs so that Jawans in the field are not perturbed on account of family problems. Family intervention programmes may be launched to empower spouses to take care of all the family issues for good sustenance.
- Technological and skill oriented up-gradation should find more weightage than the numerical growth.
- Welfare oriented scheme for serving as well as retired personnel be taken on a compact scale to cater to all their needs which formal system is unable to provide for.

Many of us feel that proper handling of systematic issues could reduce individual aberrations and their tendencies for short cuts.

The autonomy of taking quality decisions is the crux. People may misuse it in the beginning or perceptibly mismanage but learning curve dynamism will overcome these oscillations, given the congruent system of accountability and performance appraisal. This largely depends on the quality of the 'management of change' in any organization.

• Achievement

CRPF Men Have Human Side Too

At times when the civil society recognizes the hard work of the force, it is a time to rejoice. Here is the full transcript of an article published in *Asian Age* by *Yusuf Jameel* on 5 Feb 2007.

Srinagar: The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), which has replaced the Border Security Force (BSF) in many parts of Jammu and Kashmir, including in Srinagar, has a human face.

A statement issued by the force recently listed various works it has taken in hand for the benefit of the common people across the state. “Our boys have always volunteered to help people in time of need,: it said, adding that the CRPF : has proved it is always available for the people and with the people.”

Speaking on the CRPF’s civic action programmes underway or already completed, spokesperson Prabhakar Tripathy said here that it set up a computer laboratory with eight machines and accessories for the students of Boys Higher Secondary School at Kamalkote, Uri, near the LoC who were keen to roll their fingers on the keyboard but their principal was not able to provide them a single computer with his own resources. Similarly, four computers with accessories were provided to government-run Secondary School at Tankanwarpora in Srinagar and to Girls School, Kunibal, Pampore, near here.



FOCUS | Yusuf Jameel

5 FEB 2007

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THE ASIAN AGE

CRPF men have human side too

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According to a source, the CRPF officers regularly visit different remote villages to hold meetings with village panchayats. It was on the suggestions of these bodies that the force has made several community halls, including at Ammu, Taral, Bantraj, Hiller, Panzgam, Hadole, Neelu and Talimpora in southern Anantnag and Pulwama districts. The CRPF has also constructed three toilets blocks within the premises of a mosque at Chantipora in Shopian

TOUCH SIDE: Police officials and CRPF men frisk bus passengers in Chabua under Dibrugarh district of Assam. CRPF men have undertaken various programmes across Jammu and Kashmir for the benefit of the common people across the state. *(PTI)*

In J&K's Service

- The CRPF has set up a computer laboratory with eight machines and accessories for students of Boys Higher Secondary School at Kamalkote, Uri.
- CRPF officers regularly visit different remote villages to hold meetings with village panchayats. The force has made several community halls at Ammu, Taral, Bantraj, Hiller, Panzgam, Hadole, Neelu and Talimpora in southern Anantnag and Pulwama districts.
- The CRPF has constructed three toilet blocks within the premises of a mosque at Chantipora in Shopian area of Pulwama.
- The force has distributed books among the students of the government-run Girls and Boys High School at Vissu, Qazigund, in Anantnag district.
- It has donated 35 sewing machines, carpets, chairs and tables to the Nehru Yuva Kendra in Budgam. It is donating wheelchairs, gas heaters, garden swings for the growth of physically and mentally challenged children of Chtey Tarey Foundation, an NGO.

requirement of the school-children, the CRPF has distributed books and sports items among the students of the government-run Girls and Boys High School at Vissu, Qazigund, also in Anantnag district, and constructed a dais, besides donating public address equipment and drums for use during morning prayers to M.L. Dhar Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Safakadal, Srinagar. "We also helped the school to organise their first-ever annual sports day," Mr Tripathy said, adding that with the help of its medical core, the CRPF has organised various static and mobile medical camps in different parts of Srinagar. "Incessant rains in the recent past have put many residential areas submerged or partially merged in water. The CRPF pitched their extendible tents and established the relief camps to accommodate the victims," he said.

The CRPF also donated the Nehru Yuva Kendra, district coordinator, Budgam. It is donating wheelchairs, gas heaters, DVD players, garden swings, sports items and toys to facilitate the growth of physically and mentally challenged children of Chtey Tarey Foundation, a Srinagar-based NGO.

"Since 2001, under the able guidance of Dr Mehbuba Gul, ex-chairperson of the National Commission for Women, the Guild of Service has initiated Rahat Ghar under the Centre's Swadhar scheme for empowerment of militancy-affected women.

DICTIONARY OF ISLAM

AL-KAHF "The Cave." The title of the xviiith chapter of the Qur'an, in which is related the story of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, known as the Ashabu'l-Kahf.

Thomas Patrick Hughes'

women in distress and those others needing care to transform theme and their children from insecurity to a totally secure transformation," the statement said.

It added that the CRPF Wives Welfare Association (CWWA) organised a get-together where women came together to share their common concerns with the war windows. "This meeting brought together these marginalised women from the Srinagar Valley to brainstorm on concrete steps that can be taken for their settlement and empowerment."

The statement further said that the CRPF has donated a musical laboratory equipped with all modern musical equipment to facilitate the musical interest of the children of Rahat Ghar. These children have been mainstreamed through excursion to see India, meet the President, Prime Minister, governors through a Bharat Darshan Yatra conducted by the CRPF. The CWWA donated jewellery, clothing, edible stores to facilitate the wedding of the marginalised girl, Mehbooba, from Bandipora in north Kashmir, and conducted the championship of lawn tennis, table tennis and squash with the help of local associations.

"The force also arranged a month-long self-defence course for boy and girl students of two Srinagar schools. "It has been proved several times that the CRPF personnel are sentinels of peace, and the motto of service and loyalty makes them special amongst all the forces of the country," Mr Tripathy asserted. He recalled that how the CRPF came to the aid of the October 8, 2005 earthquake survivors by adopting two of the most affected villages Kamalkote and Sarai Bandi. It also helped the victims of snowstorms in villagers along the foothills

According to a source, the CRPF regularly visit different remote villages to hold meetings with village panchayats. It was on the suggestions of these bodies that the force has made several community halls, including at Ammu, Taral, Bantraj, Hiller, Panzgam, Hadole, Neelu and Talimpora in southern Anantnag and Pulwama districts. The CRPF has also constructed three toilets blocks within the premises of a mosque at Chantipora in Shopian area of Pulwama.

Keeping in view the requirement of the school children, the CRPF has

distributed bookstand sports items among the students of the government run Girls and Boys High School at Vissu, Quzigund, also in Anantnag district, and constructed a dais, besides donating public address equipment and drums for use during morning prayers to M.L. Dhar Governinent Boys Senior Secondary School, Safakadal, Srinagar, “We also helped the school to organize their first ever annual sports day”, Mr Tripathy said, adding that with the help of its medical core, the CRPF has organized various static and mobile medical camps in different parts of Srinagar. “Incessant rains in the recent past have put many residential areas submerged or partially merged in water. The CRPF pitched their extendible tents and established the relief camps to accommodate the victims,” he said

The CRPF also donated 35 sewing machines, carpets, chairs and tables to the Nehru Yuva Kendra, district coordinator, Budgam. It is donating wheelchairs, gas heaters, DVD players, garden swings, sports items and toys to facilitate the growth of physically and mentally challenged children of Chtey Tarey Foundation, a Srinagar-based NGO. “Since 2001, under the able guidance of Dr Mohini Giri, ex-chairperson of the National Commission for Women, the Guild of Service has initiated Rahat Ghar under the Centre’s Swadhar scheme for empowerment of militancy affected women, women in distress and those others needing care to transform theme and their children from insecurity to a totally secure transformation,” the statement said.

It adds that the CRPF Wives Welfare Association(CWWA) organized a get-together where women came together to share their common concerns with the war widows. “This meeting brought together these marginalized women from the Srinagar Valley to brainstorm on concrete steps that can be taken for their settlement and empowerment.”

The statement further said that the CRPF has donated a musical laboratory equipped with all modern musical equipment to facilitate the musical interest of the children of Rahat Ghar. These children have been mainstreamed through excursion to see India, meet the President, Prime Minister, governors and chief ministers of various states and sightseeing through a Bharat Darshan Yatra conducted by the CRPF. The CWWA donated Jewellery, clothing, edible stores to facilitate the wedding of the marginalize girl, Mehbooba from Bandipora in north Kashmir, and conducted the championship of lawn tennis, table tennis and squash with the help of local associations.

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In J&K Service

The CRPF has set up a computer laboratory with eight machines and accesories for students of Boys Higher Secondary School at Kamalkote, Uri

CRPF Officers regularly visit different remote villages to hold meetings with village panchayats . The force has made several community halls at Ammu, Taral, Bantraj, Hiller, panzgam, Hadole, Neelu and Talimpora in southern Anantnag and Pulwama districts.

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- **Article**

Leadership Or Stupidity?

There is often a very thin line dividing inspired leadership and rank stupidity. It is often the outcome that decides the fate of leadership.

B.S. REKHI

Ex DIG. CRPF

Every winter takes back to December 1964 when the most popular attraction of Srinagar, The Dal Lake was frozen to a very large extent because of unprecedented snow fall. It said that on the frozen surface the people played Volleyball and football; I am not sure of that but I did see men and women walking on the edges of frozen surface while the children playing with snow balls.

It is important to me because it reminds me of my six young colleagues stranded at a static guard at Lakshmi Kutin (Resort) perched on an island in the lake without food for 48 hours, We in 13 CRPF had quite a few static guards in and around Srinagar, after the turbulences because of the missing Holy Relic from the Hazrat Bal shrine.

Our Detachment Commander had adopted the system of distribution of cooked meals to the men at the posts. When I joined the Battalion I questioned this system upon which our acting Subedar Major Gulzara Singh started narrating the logistic benefits with a mischievous smile. Would you believe that we, all the officers of 13 CRPF in Srinagar were not only using Chashme Shahi water for cooking but also for bathing and other needs. After Mughal Emperors and Dogra Maharajas and an odd Neta perhaps we were the only privileged a few to enjoy it. Ration vehicles returning after distribution of meals uses to bring this Chashma Shahi bounty.

No one from our setup had anticipated that one day Dal Lake's upper surface would freeze and our men would have to go without food for 48 hours in the severest snowfall. But in December 64 we did have to face this challenge.

True to the Law of shifting and shirking responsibility the detachment Commander of our battalion washed off his hands saying" You are commanding this company as such it is your responsibility to look after your men." He did not even bother to seek state Government or Army help.

Futility of godly help from any quarter dawned on me. I decided to venture out with a small party of 5 to 6 men:in biting cold and heaviest snow fall of the decades. Fortunately our local Kashmiri Sub-Inspector (Motor Mechanic) volunteered to some how or other drive us to our starving men. Small quantity of dry ration which could last for 4 to 5 days was packed in the convenient man loads. In absence of anti-skid chains and roads being hardly identifiable our sub inspector relying on his local topographical knowledge skillfully drove us to the place in approximately one hour. The covered distance could not be more than one mile. Meanwhile the platoon commander from his quarters had also reached at the point from where we used to ferry cooked meals in a Shikara for about 250 yards. From the distance our men saw us and waved hopefully. The upper surface of the lake was frozen as such ferry was not possible. We were not certain about the thickness of the frozen surface. It was indeed a very hazardous situation but keeping them without food was even more so.

Since some children were seen playing on the edges of the lake I asked the platoon commander to lead the ration party and deliver it to the stranded hungry men. Much to my shock the white bearded sub inspector with long service and experience straightway refused to do this. He told me in no uncertain terms that he would not like to risk his life on this stupid adventure. I felt bad and very humiliated and thought of initiating disciplinary proceedings against him. But in the very next breath he told me that recently his only son gave his life in the 5^{th} battalion CRPF in Nagaland in a very fierce encounter and as such he has two families dependant on him. He did not hesitate in telling me that I was a young bachelor officer with fewer responsibilities and a long way to go. His words struck a cord in my heart. I decided to lead the party, surprisingty our Motor mechanic sub inspector(not meant for such jobs) volunteered to go with me. We were a party of six people. I vividly remember that two Keralite boys one of them was surely Constable G Sudeshan Pillai leading the party in their ingenuous way. They took two long bamboo sticks with which they would stroke the surface and move ahead. L/NK Piara Singh carried their heaviest load as well. Our walking expedition on the Dal Lake took us about 30 minutes. The cheerful

faces of our men gave hearty welcome. In a way we celebrated our arrival at the post with steaming cups of tea and *pakoras*. The one hour spent there with my men that day was perhaps the most satisfying and thrilling hour of my life. On reflection I still do not know whether it was an ACT OF LEADERSHIP OR STUPIDITY. May be it was just crossing a very thin line.

Words of Wisdom

Money Talk

T. SEKAR, Commandant RTC-II, CRPF, AVADI

A 'one rupee' currency note was there with a thousand rupee note in my pocket. I heard them sharing their experiences of life. The thousand rupee note was narrating with ego and pride, "My life has been very confortable. I have been to many big hotels, exchanged in bars, played in casinos, used in political horse trading and was in the company of beautiful girls. I was in pride possession of many business tycoons and Fortune 500 members. I had been to many foreign countries and was given a special authority in worldly matters. What's about you."

The one rupee note politely replied, "I never received such lavish treatment and never had been to all such places but I was dropped in charity boxes several times."

The value of a person can be judged only by his worth to others.

Let us Switch to CFL

(Compact Fluorescent Lamps)

"A fully electrified India will have about 200 million residential consumers. If each of them were to replace a 60 Watt bulb with a 15 watt CFL, the peak capacity would reduce by 10,000 Mega Watt".

We are using 60 watt/100 watt bulbs at almost all the places including our office and residence where we spend maximum time.

Why not to switch over to CFL by a government decree.

The use of CFL will save cost on account of electricity generation and our electricity bill Which will help in the growth of Nation. Let us all vow to use CFL in place of Bulb.

• **Health**

Stress among CRPF Personnel— An Analytical Study

Most of our men remain on challenging duties in adverse conditions for years which effects their stress level. There is an urgent need to recognise it as a severe problem and make them stress free.

Dr Ms S.K. DHILLON

CMO, GC Jalandhar

Aiding to continued survival and providing a dynamic mechanism, stress generates impetus necessary to convert thought into action and hence initially it is a vital positive force. For optimum achievement in the life a minimum level of stress is must but in case the level of stress is more than required, it may cause psychosomatic-cum-social problems. The overall effectiveness of any organization directly depends upon the health and emotional balance of its employees. It is essential to study stress level existing among the members of any organization to ensure its success. It is generally felt that the nature of job in CRPF is challenging which may generate stress. Special remedial

measures need to be initiated to curb stress to ensure harmonious development and healthy functioning of this elite Force.

Every civilized society needs adequate policing for maintenance of taw and order, preservation of life and protection of citizen rights. With setting of constitution and democracy the post ndependence era witnessed drastic changes, where along with augmee and violence also up surged and started touching ever new heights in more sophisticated means. The post independence democratic decades demanded the formation and growth of police force with cancerous rapidity, giving birth to more specialized, equipped and modern wings to the spectrum of police forces and CRPF is one of the most prominent to withstand transitions.



Incepted with motto of ‘Service and Loyalty’ Central Reserve Police Force was originally designed to remain in ‘reserve’ in a state of constant preparedness to remedy the urgent call of state administration and returning back to camp soon after restoring normalcy. But the post independence developments with ever increasing social unrest coupled with terrorism & insurgency compelled this force to become the most mobile law and order maintaining agency and ultimately giving birth to ‘Rapid Action Force’, known for its efficiency and speed as ‘Zero Response Time’.

Force members failing from different native states have made CRPF Mini India anatomically. The functional composition is mainly of two types-static establishments and mobile Battalions, which are operational in different sectors and zones of the country. Counter militancy, insurgency, naxalism, protection of VIPs as well as important installations election duties, disaster management and participation in UN Peace Keeping Mission are different facets of the broad gamut of duties performed by the CRPF.

While performing multidimensional duties, the force members are fighting

constant undeclared was with fellow citizens, separatists and antisocial elements equipped with latest weapons. It demands frequent movements of force to the troublesome areas all over India, leaving meager time for acclmatization, traveling-cum camping plans or rest and recuperation. Fighting day and night under inhospitable climatic conditions and ecology, under living conditions for from Satisfactory even devoid of basic facilities tend to take their toll on the mental and physical health of the policemen involved. Because of nature and place of duty, they are bound to remain away from families. Deployment in life threatening situations for years together under such service conditions generates stress in the individual and makes it inherent in this organization. Besides frequent transfers, neglect of family, role conflict, work overload, public apathy, poor promotional prospects at lower level and over all abnormally extended hours of work are contributing factors for stress. Other social changes like rising incidence of marital discord, breakup of joint family system, widening generation gap, increasing unemployment which affects the wards of the policemen and economic scarcity are other aggravating factors.

Presence of stress is felt but still not recognized as a major enemy of law-enforcement agencies. Occasional departmental or media reports of police indiscipline, ill health, shootouts and suicides catch the attention as warning signals of job stress, emphatically pointing to the management of this crucial problem on priority.

Stress can be caused by individual intra-psychic factors like temperament, values, abilities, health status and life experiences. The social factors refer to the socio-cultural context of the individual. But the job and organization play dominant role to generate stress where the total work environment including task, role organizational culture and inter-personnel relations prove significant ingredients.

The stress is defined as negative emotional experience, a physiological and/or psychological strain which adversely affects and individual’s ability to cope with experiences and every day events. Associated with various elements of fear, anxiety, irritation, anger, sadness, grief and depression, the ‘Stress’ is a reaction to an actual, expected or imagined unreal danger. The perceived negative events are called stressors. Though classified in many ways by different scientific streams but from CRPF functional point of view stressors are of three types, firstly-the major complex occurrences involving

large groups (job conditions), those occurring less frequently and involving fewer people(ambush or terrorist attack etc.) and thirdly-the common day to day occurrences which make cumulative effect over the time and have greater health impact (organizational sub culture and work conditions). Stress influences perception and Judgment of mind which triggers hormonal variations. The chain of reactions starts to bring biochemical, physical, cognitive and behavioral changes. In response all the body organs are adversely affected, making stress the sole most important cause of a variety diseases.

An individual may react to stress by becoming anxious or depressed, by developing a physical symptom, by running away, by having a drink or starting an affair, indulging in bigamy, sabotaging moral/ social values or in limitless other ways, Common subjective responses are rage, guilt and shame. Stress causes psycho-somatic-cum-social problems which are decoded as disease by physician, behavioral aberration by psychologist, indiscipline by police officer and inefficiency by society.

The stress has long term impact on every aspect of life, may it be personal, emotional, economical, organizational or social, Besides different health problems, growing indiscipline in the police force, particularly in lower ranks who face the maximum brunt, increasing cases of discharge and voluntary retirement, overstayal during leave, rising number of accidents, family mal-adjustments, utter disregard to the rule of law and believe in force and extra legal methods to control the situation are some of the indicators of the mounting levels of stress .

Attempts to adjust to adjust to the strains of work demands include several psychological and behavioral coping strategies like cynicism, secrecy, deviance and indulgence in alcohol use etc.

Though majority of the stressors are within organizational job conditions-cum-work constraints yet the family related factors make root cause of stress to super impose and have additive effect by making indirect nexus with the service conditions. Some implications and remedial measures at individual, family and organizational levels may ensure to minimize stress in this vital force to ensure its most effectiveness.

• **Article**

IED: Growing Threat

Among the techological weapons being used by terrorists and naxalites, IED is the most lethal. Morever after planting it is very difficult to trace both its location and the bomber

Dinesh Singh

DC, CTC-3

The explosive device which is causing concern to security agencies world wide is the improvised explosive device or popularly known as IED.

Definition

An IED is a placed or delivered device that is fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating explosives or destructive, lethal, Noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals which is designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass.

An improvised explosive device (IED) can assume many shapes and sizes and is only limited by the resources and imagination of the designer. The bomb initiating mechanism sometime, called triggering method or switcher is the most critical part of IED. The advantage of triggering methods is that the bomber after planting an IED can be miles away, days away from the scene of incident yet it ensures most horrifying damage at the target the way bomber has desired.

Components:

1) Explosive

2) Detonator

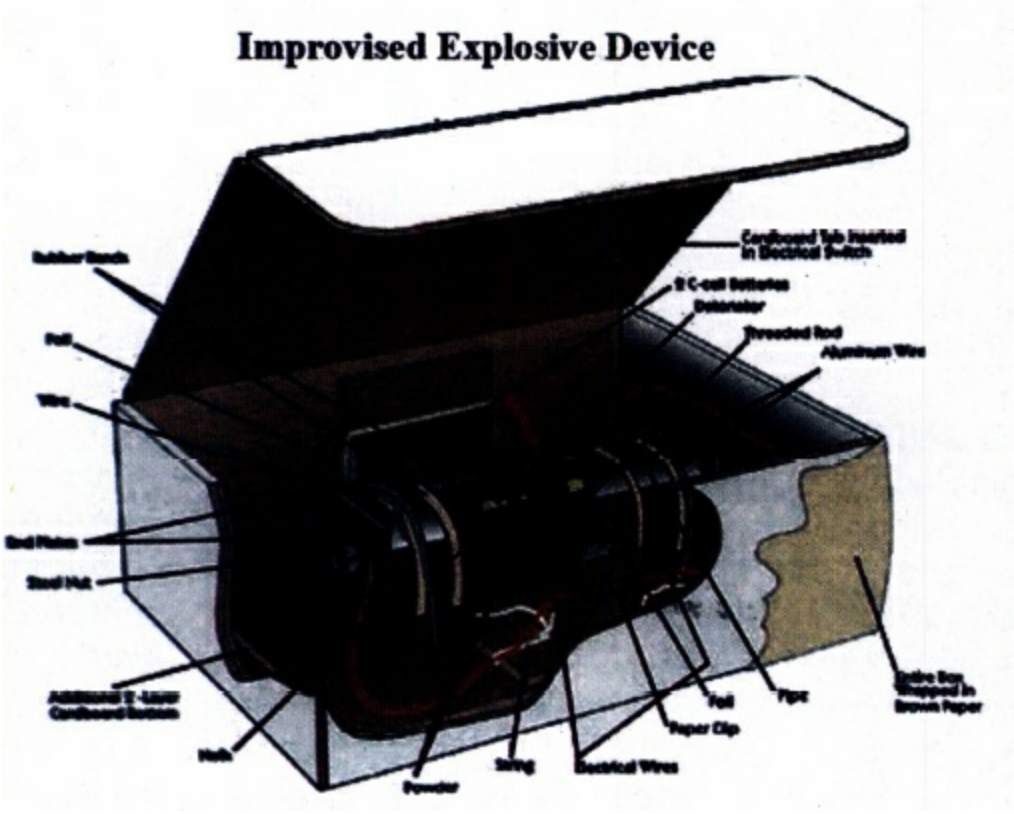
3) Mechanism

4) Power source

5) Container

Classification

Based on the type of Bomb initiating mechanism the IED can be also classified into four types.



i) **Anti-Handling**

These types of IED are targeted at innocent people, security agencies or bomb technician in such a way that when it is in advertently removed, lifted or opened it may explode, the initiating mechanism used may be of pressure, pull, combination or lift type.

ii) **Delayed**

These type of IED may have a delay varying from 5 min. to 5000 hours. Earlier delay was achieved by normal clockwork mechanism like clock watch but today many sophisticated timer mechanism are available in market the initiating mechanism may be clock, electronic timer, chemical thermal ext.

iii) **Ambient Condition**

The triggering mechanism is these IED is activated by environmental factors such as gas, smoke, acoustic, proximity ext.

iv) **Command**

This is the most dreaded mechanism where the bomber has total control over the device till its initiation. He can accurate the device at his will on getting the target from the distance. For example wire control ,radio control, infra red ext.

Use of Explosive / IED

Advantages

1. Maximum Desired Impact

Generally terrorist explode explosive device at places where presence of public is in large number so that explosion can cause maximum damage, further some mechanism such as command make it very accurate on target.

2. Attracts Media Attention

As explosion results in grave destruction and Mass causality which attracts media attention helping terrorist to gain propaganda.

3. No Evidence Trace

Once a explosive device is exploded by terrorist the mechanism and its traces are destroyed with the explosion leaving almost no prima-facie evidence of the bomber or shape, size, type of explosive. Only PBI by experts can reveal certain information that can be used as preventive measures. 4.

Easy to Handle and Carry

Almost all consumer utility items can be converted into an IED as it is only limited by the resources and imagination of evil mind of terrorist. Being made of commonly used items they often go unnoticed and undetected,

further being small they are convenient to carry.

5. **Easy Availability**

Many explosive used for industrial purpose are easily available in market, terrorist have easy access to these explosives, further to make a explosive device variety of mechanism in form of toys / utility item are readily available in market and these can be bought without raising a finger of suspicion.

6. **Ordinance and Hand Made Mechanism can be used**

IED can be made by using any mechanism it may be standard switches or handmade mechanism. It is mainly because of this that it takes hardly any time to prepare such devices.

7. No Risk for User

This is the major reason for increase in number of explomaniac in various terrorist group as the bomber can be miles, days and continent away from the scene and yet get the desired damage done.

8. Occurance and Results are Unpredictable

Only the perpetrator knows the time of explosion of bomb, for the target it remains a sudden explosion, loss of life and extent of damage are controlled by variety of variables which are beyond human control.

9. Creates Panic and Lowers Public Confidence

It is because of its being unpredicted it creates lot of panic among people who are even at nearby place of scene of explosion. Generally the damage is so high that it shakes the public confidence in the elected government.

Latest Trends Regarding use of Explosive / IED’s

- Throwing or lobbing of explosive device / bomb at public places, Security forces and Vital Installation / Points.
- Placement of lED's in crowded places.
- Human Bomb or Fidayeen.
- Vehicles loaded with Explosives are used to hit VIP Convoys, Vital installations or make entry in security camps and exploded.
- Use of Explosives / lED’s / Mines by insurgents on security forces

patrol followed by ambush.

- Placement of lED's on the hill side and explode it when vehicles of security forces or VIP convoy passes making the vehicle fall towards ditch side.
- Parking of Vehicle loaded with explosive in Public places and explode it to cause damage.
- Placement of lED's on the body of animals especially those animals which are used for transportation of stores of security forces and make it explode when the animal has entered in the security forces camp.
- Use of Aero planes as explosive devices to hit vital installation and cause mass destruction.
- Use of dirty bombs.

"Prevention is better than cure" this phrase is ideally suited and should be kept in mind of various security personnel world over who have been entrusted with the task of counter terrorism duties. Constant efforts and vigil is required to disgust terrorism from placing explosive device at places where damage to public in case of explosion is more.

However it is cashier said then done therefore the the need to understand Bomb detection and disposal system assumes importance.

Bomb Detection System

It involves a combination of following systems which have the ability to detect and to indicate by an alarm by detecting explosive or any component of bomb mechanism from any place, baggage irrespective of material and place. It consists of

(a) Search by experts

(b) Use of electronic system such as explosive detector, metal detector, electronic stethoscope-Ray equipment

(c) Person deployed for bomb detection should know

(i) Identification bomb mechanism

(ii) Recognition of terrorist explosive

(iii) Knowledge of latest technique of placing of bomb.

(iv) Method of concealment place where bomb can be hidden

(v) What to look for during search

(vi) Use of barest essential equipment and its limitation Once bomb is detected it we should know how to approach it. No bomb technician should ever think he can defuse all types of bombs, such illusion will only make him a dead hero. However a trained and experienced bomb technician can always attempt to make it safe or else at least minimize the damage

Render Safe Procedure (RSP)

This action is divided into the following phases

(i) Receipt of information

(ii) Immediate action phase

(iii) Approach phase

(iv) Scene phase

(v) Render safe procedure

(vi) Transportation

(vii) Reconstruction and PBI

Information Phase

Best disposal technique depends on maximum information. The person who receives the message must obtain following information

(a) Nature and size of suspected device

(b) Person who first saw the device

(c) When was it first noticed?

(d) Status of evacuation.

(e) Whether Article is barricaded or not?

(f) Info about official to be contacted by team on arrival.

Approach Phase

The officer should survey area enroute to identify any vacant plot or less inhabited route, he should also establish communication enroute with control room and scene officer on arrival at scene the OC BDD Squad should take required information from scene officer to decide the course of action. Before approaching the bomb he should ensure that the area is evacuated and cordon is in place.

Contact Phase

Render safe Team or BDD must inspect the device for wire or anti handling devices. They must wear protective clothing before approaching bomb use of binocular is recommended. The team should then move at least away from blast zone and discuss the course of action. Sniffer dogs should be used to confirm the presence of explosive in the suspected article.

RSP Phase

Once the explosive device is examined from close distance, the team ascertains the states of evacuation fire fighting and medical arrangements and only after wearing protective clothing they should approach the bomb with RSP tool kit and make sure following steps are completed before technique.

a) Visual inspection.

b) Audio Check

c) Metal detection check

d) X-raying the device

e) Decide the method of attacking the IED

Conclusion

Barring few countries all countries have shown increasing trends in bombing incidents. It must be kept in mind that bombing incident in coming years will be on rise as lED’s have become prime force at the hands of anti national elements. Nature of IED’s will be changing as there is no limit to the

innovativeness of an evil mind. It is a never ending battle of wits and we can not give up in thwarting the designs of terrorist against the peaceful societies. There is a urgent need to realise this potential danger and train our security personals about drills for search, recognition and detection of explosive devices and know the procedure of disposal of such explosive devices, it is rightly said that a “stitch in time save nine”.

• Article

Grenade Throwing - A New Strategy of Militants

Grenade throwing does not need any special training and terrorists are using localites for the purpose. This new strategy of militants has proved fatal to the Security Forces

Neeraj Kumar Singh

18 BN CRPF

In training it is taught that put your self in militant shoe, to counter his strategy but in Srinagar, this lesson is not working or in other words we can say that it seems, slightly impossible in the context of grenade throwing incidents, which is a new arrow in militant’s armory. Here it seems that militant thinking is ahead of security forces planning.

SF’s personnel deployed for ROP, Naka and Patrolling duty are at large risk to this menace. It is because they have to be on duty at busy places i.e. Markets, streets, lanes, chowk which make them easy target.

Modus Operandi of Grenade Throwing

1. Locals who are unemployed are easily lured by militants for grenade throwing, by paying meager amount of just 50 to 100 rupees per throwing.
2. No evidence is left, once the grenade is throwing since safety pin, lever all are left at the sight of incident.
3. Thrower easily mingles with the crowd after throwing the grenade.
4. It causes extensive damage than firing since splinters pierce the vital organs of the body which cause death as well as mass scale injuries.
5. SF's if open panic fires, will cause damage to locals only who will give the so called jehadis a subject of propaganda against SF's.
6. Militants got their jobs, done easily and so scot free.
7. Different modules(group and members) are used for different locations so that if some how any thrower is caught it may not be lead to big catch.
8. It is more beneficial than IED planting since lED's can be detected by thorough checking of the duty places which is not in the care of the grenade throwing.
9. Generally grenade is thrown from the running vehicle, which is very difficult to spot.

Setback of Grenade Throwing

There is only one setback of grenade throwing i.e. general public have also been injured, suffered casualties alongwith SF's. In one-two incidents there had been instances when only civilians died since grenade missed the intended target i.e. SF's.

These type of incidents enrage civilians, which is in favour of SF's and against the strategy of militants.

But still there incidents are taking place, which shows that militants are least bothered about the casualties, whether they are civilians or SF personnel.

Counter Strategy for SF's

1. Naka places to be changed frequently since naka at same place given sufficient time to militants to study the pattern, behavior of SF's.
2. Timing of Naka, patrolling to be changed continuously.
3. Obstacles to be placed in Naka so tat vehicle move in zigzag manner which will discourage the grenade throwing from the vehicles.
4. All the persons so wear Bullet Proof jackets and hairnets to reduce the splinter injuries to vital areas of body i.e. Heart, lung, brain.
5. Last but utmost important, avoid over crowding at one place, since it becomes a big and easy target.

The last lesson is BE EXTRA ALERT AND VIGILANT ON DUTY to avoid such incident of grenade throwing.

• Article

castes and creeds in The Eyes of god

Dividing the society on the basis of caste or creed is not only against humanity but also dangerous for future of the nation.

SI/M Pursotam

45 BN

The Lord has no creed, religion or country, He has no caste or color The lord can be described as under:

No form, no caste or
color has he
From his will the whole
creation springs

The Lord who created the world is neither white nor black, nor has he any caste or creed. Our soul is of the essence of the Lord: it has come out of the Lord and longs to merge back into hi9m. How can it have any caste, creed or color? When the sun has no caste or creed, how can its rays have any ? When the ocean has no caste or creed, how can its waves have any? When fire has no caste or creed, how can its flames have any?

God created man: he did not create any sects or creeds. It is we who divide ourselves into the narrow circles of caste, religion and country and thus sow the seeds of strife, discord and dissension, Where one has to account for one's deeds, neither body nor caste will go. Where the final steeling of our account has to take place, no one will ask to which caste or creed we belonged; even our body will not reach that place. It will be consigned either to fire or to earth. All our castes and creeds will remain behind with the body. No one will be interested in your caste or creed in the court of the Lord. It is only worship of him that matters and that enables our to merge into him. Only those who watch their actions carefully are acceptable to him those who take pride in their caste and religion cannot approach or enter his a court. One who is meek and humble, who regards himself as the lowest of the low and who has love for the saints, can easily swim across the ocean of this world. Caste after caste, nation after nation and country after country have vanished because of their arrogance. When men rise to high positions, their first taste of honor and fame fills them through and through with pride. Yet the reality is that they belong to the lowest of the castes until they meet a saint and offer him their love and devotion. It is only one pointed and steadfast love for the Lord that enables us to realize him. Let no one think that because a person is bom in a high caste, he alone has the privilege of meeting the Lord or because he has changes his religion from Hinduism to Christianity, he along is entitled to God-realization, Similarly, let no one think that because he is bom in a low caste, he cannot realize the Lord.

God created man without sects or creeds. We divide ourselves into the narrow circles of caste, religion and country and thus sow the seeds of strife, discord and dissension

Those who come into the. world as human being but do not remember the

Lord, belong to the lowest of the castes and will without doubt descend to be the lowest kind of creatures. On the other hand , regardless of their lineage, caste or religion, those who love the lord belong to the highest of castes.

One who gains human birth, follows the path of love, constantly listens to the divine melody of God and becomes completely absorbed in its practice, is truly of the highest caste. After his brief sojourn on the earth plane, he will go back and merge in the lord. If the Lord had any caste, creed or country, then the same would no doubt be true of the soul. But the Lord has no such attributes, so every saint takes us from these narrow divisions of caste, creed and religion and kindles in us true love for the lord.

• Health

10 Essential Health Tips

Due to changing lifestyle, stress is commonly spreading in society. Here are some suggesgted stress busters.

"*He who has health, has hope , and he who has hope, has everything.:* Arabian Proverb

1. Move More



Make it a daily challenge to find ways to move your body. Climb stairs if given a choice between that and escalators or elevators. Walk your dog; chase your kids; toss balls with friends, mow the lawn. Anything that moves your limbs is not only a fitness tool, it’s a stress buster. Think , move, in small increments of time . If doesn’t have to be an hour in the gym of a 45 minute aerobic dance class or tai -chi or kickboxing. But that;s great when you’re up to it. Meanwhile, move more. Thought for the day; Cha, Cha, Cha... Then do it

2. Cut Fat

Avoid the obvious such as fried foods, burgers and other fatty meats (i.e. pork, bacon, ham, salami, ribs and sausage). Dairy products such as cheese, cottage cheese, milk and cream should be eaten in low fat versions. Nuts and sandwich meats, mayonnaise, margarine, butter and sauces should be eaten in limited amounts. Most are available in lower fat versions such as substitute butter, fat free cheeses and mayonnaise. Thought for the day: lean, mean, fat-buring machine ... then be one.

3. Quit Smoking

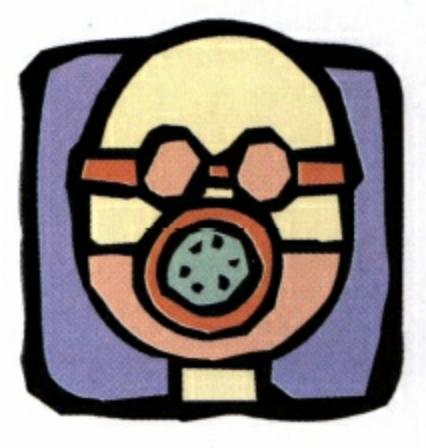


The jury is definitely in on this verdict. Ever since 1960 when the Surgeon General announced that smoking was harmful; to your health, Americans have been reducing their use of tobacco products that kill. Just recently, we've seen a surge in smoking in adolescents and teens. Could it be the Hollywood influence. It seems the stars in every movie of late smoke cigarettes. Beware. Warn your children of the false romance or 'tough guy' stance of Hollywood smokers. Thought for the day: Give up just one cigaratte... the next one.

4. Reduce Stress

Easier said than done, stress busters come in many forms. Some techniques recommended by experts are to think positive thoughts. Spend 30 minutes a day doing something you like. (eg. Soak in hot tub; walk on the beach or in a park; read a good book; visit a friend; play with your dog; listen to soothing music; watch a funny movie. Get a massage. A facial or a haircut. Meditate. Count to ten before losing your temper or getting aggravated. Avoid difficult people when possible. Thought for the day: When seeing red, think pink clouds... then float on them.

5. Protect Yourself from Pollution



If you can’t live in a smoke-free environment, at least avoid smoke- filled rooms, high traffic areas, breathing in highway fumes and exercising near busy thoroughfares. Exercise outside when the smoke rating is low. Exercise indoors in air conditioning when air quality is good. Plant lots of shrubbery,in your yard. It’s a good pollution and dirt from the street deterrent. Thought for the day: ’Smoke gets in your eyes’... and your mouth, and your nose and your lungs as do pollutants.. hum the tune daily.

6. Wear Your Seat Belt

Statistics show that seat belts add to longevity and help alleviate potential injuries in car crashes. Thought for the day: Buckle down and buckle up.

7. Floss Your Teeth

Recent studies make a direct connection between longevity and teeth flossing. Nobody knows exactly why. Perhaps it’s because people who floss tend to be more health conscious than people who don’t. Thought for the day; Floss and be your body’s boss.

8. Avoid Excessive Drinking



While recent studies show a glass of wine or one drink a day (two for men) can help protect against heart disease, more than that can cause other health problems such as liver and kidney disease and cancer. Thought for the day: a jug of wine should last a long time.

9. Keep a Positive Mental Putlook

There's a definitive connection between living well and healthfully and having a cheerful outlook on life. Thought for the day; You can't be unhappy when you're smiling or singing.

10. Choose Your Parents Well

The link between genetics and health is a powerful one. But just because one or both of your parents died you're in ill health doesn't mean you cannot counter act the genetic pool handed to you. Thought for the day: Follow the3se basic tips for healthy living and you can better control your own destiny.

Tribute to Our Heroes

1. Shri Vikas Chandra, Asstt.Commandant of 43 Bn lost his life in IED blast followed by ambush by naxalites on 16/1/07 in Bastar, Chattisgarh.
2. 903075797 Ct/GD Jagannath Chetia of 43 Bn Bn laid his life in

IED blast followed by ambush by naxalites on 16/1/07 in Bastar, Chattisgarh

3. 015242432 Ct/GD Rins Thomas of 143 Bn lost his life in IED blst by terrorists on 23/1 / 07 in Pulwama, J&K.
4. 085290725 HC/RO Ganesh Kumar of 143 Bn laid his life in IED blst by terrorists on 23/ 1/07 in Pulwama, J&K.
5. 921241505 Ct/Dvr. Srikanta Mishra of 143 Bn lost his life in IED blst by terrorists on 23/ 1/07 in Pulwama, J&K.
6. 880938809 HC/GD Ghanshyam Singh of 70 Bn laid his life in IED blast followed by ambush by naxalites in Malkangiri, Orissa.
7. 871161396 HC/GD P.Devendran of 143 Bn succumbed to his injuries on 30/1/07 which he got in IED blst on 23.1.07 in Pulwama, J&K

• School

Have Faith in God

In our day to day life, we face challenges and difficulties. Faith in God gives us extra strength to overcome the bad situations.

Anjali Malik, *HOD (Math)*
CRPF PUBLIC SCHOOL, ROHINI

One night a man had a dream He dreamed he was walking along a beach with God. Across the sky flashed scenes from his life. For each scene he noticed two sets of footprints in the sand; one belonged to him and the other to the Lord. When the last scene had flashed before him, he looked back at

the footprints in the sand. He noticed that many times along the path of his life there was only one set of footprints. He also noticed that it happened at the saddest and worst times of the life. He asked God "Lord I have noticed that during the most troublesome times in my life, there is only one set of footprints. I don't understand why? When I needed you most, you would leave me."

The lord replied "My precious child, I love you and I would never leave you. For the times of your trial and suffering you see only one set of footprints because it was then that I carried you."

People have often asked the seers,' What is God ?And one of the simplest and the first answers of all the wise men has been- 'God is Faith'.

Faith is stronger than fear. Faith overcomes all odds. Faith helps man achieve the impossible. One should pray for faith and courage as one prays for ones daily bread. The concepts of faith, courage, prayer and God are so closely linked, that one can not be understood without the other. Man has to do his duty himself. He has to face his destiny on his own. But since man is a part of nature, a part of God, he has within him the ability to achieve all that he wishes to achieve. But it is faith in oneself, faith in one's God that gives man the courage to face his difficulties.

The name 'God' gives you courage because you know he is with you when you call him. This is the meaning of faith. It is worth remembering that God is ever ready to help you with whatever difficulty you may have, however great it may be. With his help you will either solve your problem, overcome your difficulty or learn to live and get along with it.

Courage comes with positive thoughts. The happiest people in the world are those who think positive. One may think "This day the Lord has made, let us rejoice and be glad in it. It could have been worse for me." With positive thoughts, you get the spiritual energy to resist the problems and come out triumphant. You are either destroyed or made whole by the kind of thoughts you harbor.

In crisis man tends to loose faith, strength, thought-everything. At these times it is important to clutch on the faith, and hope, remembering that you have a friend in God you can always turn to. The only antidote of fear is to

fill the mind with thoughts of God. A thought of God banishes negativity. The mind cannot have prejudice, hatred, resentment or impurity of any kind, when it becomes one with God.

So the crux is, whenever you are afraid of the times to come, say to yourself, “I have faith in the Lord, I am not afraid”. For God did not give us a spirit of timidity but a spirit of power of love and of self-discipline.

I can suggest a six-point programme that can revolutionize your life.

1. Be bold and mighty forces will come to your aid. A scared person is cut off from the flow of power.
2. Deny adverse conditions: Don’t think ‘conditions are against me.’ Face facts but realize that a person is defeated not so much by the facts of a situation as by the negative interpretation of those facts. In whatever happens, there is an inherent good believe in that.
3. Picture good outcomes. This way you actually bring good influences into play, both in yourself and in the world around you.
4. Pray for any person you meet with, so that he or she may benefit from the dealings you have with him or her.
5. Practice love towards everybody. Remember love is the most potent tool. It is an impartial flow of energy of the Lord to you that can be transmitted to the people around you.
6. Learn to be cheerful. You may have a very plain face but if you have a charming a smile you can conquer the world. Our face is not of our own choice-but having smile on it is.

(The poems and painting have been contributed by students of CRPF Public School, Rohini)

A Modern Student

With tight fit jeans and stylish hair
the modern students do not care
they want to be in prime beauty
but have little sense of duty

They are rarerly found in reading halls
always eating, chats in many malls
roaming here and there, wearing sun glasses

they never bother to attend the classes

Talking of movies all day long
they always sing some filmy song
they think themselves to be Hero
but in studies they are zero

Wearing heels four inches high
thinking of touching the sky
making fun of all the teacher
they are spoiling all their future

They never prepare notes from books
but they get the degree by hook or crook
taking studies to be a burden
they like to call themselves modem

Ankita IX C

How to Live ?

Live for today but live it to be brim
Anxieties of tomorrow will not seem so grim
Life is too short, so make every second count
Your worries & troubles, you must try to surmount
Take things as they come, relax & learn to smile,
For then you'll have the inner strength,
to transverse many a mile.
Leam to forgie, to accept & go on,
Then, though, the night is too long,
It will soon be dawn.

Aastha (Xl-C)



Payal Ganguly V-E

Famous

Paris for beauty
Hague for majesty

France for wines
Brazil for mines

India for learning
Kuwait for earning

Scotland for cakes
Finland for lakes

China for great wall

New York for buildings tall

Norway for fish
England for wish

Let all these qualities be forever
Makes every country clearer.

Pretish Pathak Vll-C

• Sports

All India Police Duty Meet (Shooting) 2006

50th All India Police Duty Meet (Shooting) 2006 was held at BTC, ITBP, Bhanu, Distt. Panchkula, Haryana wet 26/12/06 to 30/12/06 under the aegis of All India Police Sports Control Board. Shri R.S.Dalai, DG Haryana Police inaugurated the Meet and Shri N.P.S.Aulakh, Special DG, BSF was the chief guest in the closing ceremony.



DIG Jalandhar Shri T.S.Dhillon receiving championship trophy from Special DG, BSF Shri

About 30 teams from various CPOs and state police participated in the competition. CRPF Shooting Team also participated in all the events and won the Championship with the distinction after about 15 years, bringing glory and enhancement of reputation to the organization. The performance of the team remained as under: -

i) Overall Championship Trophy - Winners

ii) Carbine Championship Trophy - Champion

iii) Rifle Championship Trophy - Runners up

iv) Pistol Championship Trophy - Third Position Best Individual performance in various events of shooting remained as under :

Constable Uttam Mandal

i) Carbine Practice 50 Yards- Gold

ii) Carbine Practice 25 Yards - Silver

iii) Carbine Practice 20 Yards - Gold



Chief Guest Shri Aulukh and Shri Dhillon with the winning team personnel

iv) Carbine - Best Shooter

Constable Gurdeep Singh

i) Rifle Practice 200 Yards - Bronze

HC Z.Bhupendra

i) Big Bore 3 P Prone Position - Gold

ii) Big Bore 3 P Kneeling Position - Bronze

iii) Three Position Rifle - Best Shooter

HC Dwarka Prasad

i) Dulling Firing (Centre Fire Pistol) - Bronze

Badminton Hall Inaugurated at GC Jalandhar

On 28th December, a newly constructed Badminton Hall was inaugurated by Shri S.C. Sharma, IGP, NWS at Group Centre, CRPF, Jalandhar. This will provide the centre another best indoor sporting facility for jawans. Shri T.S. Dhillon, DIGP, Jalandhar and Aadl. DIGP, Group Centre Shri M.S. Ahmed Ali were also present on the occasion.



Shri S.C.Sharma, IGP, NWS inaugurating Badminton Hall at GC Jalandhar

Rews

World Human Rights Day



World Human Right Day 2006 was observed in 105 Bn Vellore with the association of Health Education Legal Protection Society a NGO of Coimbatore and Coimbatore Human Rights Forum. Shri Mohinder Singh, Commandant ,officers and other dignitaries delivered lectures and also an audio visual presentation was given. The programme was informative and useful for awareness of jawans.

Pulse Polio Immunisation



On 7 January Pulse Polio Immunization programme was observed in Group Centre, Srinagar. Approximately 600 children of locality adjoining to the GC were given polio drops. A large number of passerby were also benefited by this booth. Basically the booth was started for pulse polio vaccination but due to extreme cold climate during the week, many old and sick personnel approached us with the request to provide medicines for cough, cold, fever etc. Dr. M.V. Rao, CMO of Group Centre took the initiative and an impromptu medical booth was also established which catered the needs of local populace. Dr. Mrs. V.Saujanya Rao, SMO, GC attended female patients. Medical coverage to the public was highly appreciated and generated good reputation of CRPF.

A Successful Encounter by 13 BN CRPF



A special operation ‘Swift’ was planned by Commandant 13 Bn and S P Palamu on 1st Dec 06. Under Special operation ‘Swift’ on 2 Jan 06. Two platoons of A/13 BN under command Shri P K Lai Asstt. Comdt. alongwith civil police representative conducted raid/search operation in Manatu police station area. During operation encounter took place between our troops and CPI (Maoist) naxalites who were present at the river embankment near vill Chak under police station Mantau Disttt Palamu (Jharkhand). Due to dare devilness and swift reflex action of troops of A/13, the naxalites were taken aback and retreated across the river in the hills throwing away their personal belongings, their arms and ammunition. Our troops apprehended two

naxalites. One of them was injured (who later on succumbed to his injuries) He was the area Commander of CPI (Maoist) dasta of B.K. Ji (who later on succumbed to his injuries). Troops also recovered a huge account of arms/amn and other items which includes Police Sten Gun-(Body NO. 96270 with mag), Police 303 Rifle-2 with mag. 315 Rifle-01' Single Barrel Gun-1 Double barrel Gun-1, Country made Revolver-02 315 rds-371, 9mm rds-18, 303 rounds-138, 12 Bore Amn,-109 Detonator-06, Charger-10 Black Uniform-25 set, bett-12, Bag-13 Med Battery-10 Motor cycle CD Dawn. 01 (without numbering), large no of naxal literature, bed sheet, civil dress, Medicines etc. The impact of this encounter on the naxal dasta of B K Ji has been devastating. Apart from loosing their one Area Comdr, they have lost arms and ammunition in large no. Their morale has been badly dented as per report they have also suffered 4 to 5 injuries, which has decapitated the dasta.

9th Sector Level Professional Conference of MO's

9th Sector level Professional Conference of Medical Officer 2006 of Western Sector which started on 22nd November 2006 at Group Centre, CRPF, Talegaon, Pune concluded on 24th November'06. Dr. Kulbhushan, IG Medical CRPF. 17 Medical Officer from different part of the country and local eminent/ specialist doctors participated in the conference. They presented their papers on various important topics. Dr. Shirin Venkat, Senior Consultant (Gyn. & Obs.) Ruby Hall Clinic, Pune delivered her talk on "Scope of Fetal Medicine and Genetic Centres, in high risk pregnancy" which was highly appreciated by chief Guest Shri A K Mathur, I G Wester Sector and delegates. The presentation of Dr. L Bando, CMO, on "Dengue fever and its prevention" was very impressive and informative. Dr. Dinesh Rao, Asstt. Professor (Forensic Medicine) discussed at length on "Sudden Death" and "Alocoholic intoxication and its examination". The lecture of Dr. Kulbhushan, IG, Medical on "Causes of stress and its management" was very useful especially for force personnel. Shri A K Mathur in his valedictory address thanked I G Medical and all participants for their valuable contribution and all officers who were involved in arrangements to make this conference successful.

At this occasion a presentation ceremony for award of Trophies for Best Battalion and Best Cost effective unit for the year 2005-2006 in respect of

Western Sector and Director General's Disc, letter was arranged. Best Bn Trophy was awarded to 68 Bn, and best cost effective unit trophy was given to 30 Bn. DG's Commendation Disc and letter were presented to Shri M. S . Balakesavan, Addl. DIGP, CWS-II Shri A. S. Jhala, Dy. Commandant, Shri G.S. Surwade, Asstt. Commandant, Sub Inspector (Mahila) Raj Dulari, Havildar Shantappa Kasture and Cook Prem Kumar Khwas. Shri A.K. Mathur, Chief Guest of the function congratulated all awardees.

At this occasion, Shri CM. Bakshi, DIGP, Pune Range, Dr. S.S. Patra, DIG (Medical) Pune, Dr. Mishra, DIG(Medical), Nagpur, Shri B. R. Kamath, Addl. DIGP, GC, Pune, Dr. S.N. Kumar, Dr. (Mrs.) Anu Verma, Dr. Mrs. & Mr. Ghate, other senior officers, ladies and Jawans were present. Shri K. K. Pandey, Dy. Commandant was master of ceremony for this function.

Investiture Ceremony at Chandigarh

A magnificent Investiture ceremony was organized at CRPF Campus Hallomajra where Shri M.V. Krishna Rao, ADGP North zone, was chief guest on 21 Dec 2006. Shri Rao, presented 37 Police Medals for Meritorious Service, 4 "DG's Commendation disc and certificates"to the officers and officials of CRPF in recognition of their excellent deeds and one "Best Battalion Trophy" and on "Best cost effectiveness and financial discipline Trophy" i.e. both trophies to 76 Bn, CRPF for securing first position at sector level in North West Sector for the year 2005-2006. The Investiture Ceremony was attended by senior officers of the Force including Shri S. C. Sharma IGP, NWS, CRPF, Chandigarh and Shri A.S. Sidhu, DIGP, CRPF Chandigarh and other officers and member of the force.

Addressing the gathering Shri Rao highly praised the excellent deeds and commendable performance done by the prestigious Medal Awardees in the service of the nation and in enhancing the image of the Force and congratulated all awardees for their praiseworthy achievements. Shri Rao further stated terrorist in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere, Naxals in LWE states and the insurgents in the North East continue to target innocent to remain in limelight and create social divisions in the country. This force has earned many laurel and honors by their deeds of Valour and excellent performance. He expressed confidence that India's internal security is in safest hands and its reputation for impartiality and objectivity is unparalleled.

In the end, Shri Rao appealed to all the members of the Force to perform their duties with sincerity, honesty and dedication".

Civic Action Camp by 159 BN CRPF

159 Bn CRPF is deployed in Khonsa in Tirap District (ACP). This Bn organized Civic Action Camp in the first fortnight of Jan 07. The Civic Action Camp was held in three phases. In the first phase, a large no of warm clothes were distributed among the most under privileged, old infirm villagers at a remote village Duidam on 5 Jan 07. These woolen civil clothes were donated by the Unit personnel themselves who spared these clothes for providing relief to needy villagers from extreme cold in the region. Clothes distribution was organized again on 7 Jan 07 in Pullong & Pukkam villages located on high altitude. It was a novel type of a civic action for which no grant etc. from the Govt, was received & having got rid of unusable clothes, the Unit personnel also benefited in having the satisfaction of donating these clothes to needy people for whom the clothes had great value. Officers of local administration, the village, Govt.bodies and all residents of these tribal villages showered high praises on the Unit officers & men for their sentiments behind donating clothes for the poor people. On this occasion Shri Vijay Kumar, Commandant & all other officers of the unit addressed the villagers & extended warm friendship to them.

In the second phase of civic action camp, plantation of saplings was started in and around Unit HQr and all Coys locations. Approx 1000 saplings were procured from Govt, nurseries at Khonsa & Deomali for this purpose. Shri B.S. Negi DIGP, Ops Khatkhati (Assam) who was on a visit to Unit, inaugurated the plantation drive at Bn HQR on 12/1/07, which was also attended by Shri Y.K. Jawal, DFO Tirap.

In the third phase, Shri B.S. Negi, DIGP, presided over sports & games competitions by school children at Tissa, in which hundreds of school children participated in different outdoor games. Befitting awards were also given to the winners in different games On this occasion, the DIGP, addressed a gathering of hundreds of local villagers & exhorted them for friendship with CRPF and to renew their commitment of fighting terrorism and anti-national activities.

6th Annual Sports Day at CRPF Public School, Ranga Reddy

The CRPF Public School, celebrated its 6th Annual Sports Day recently. The theme for the day was ‘UNITY IN DIVERSITY’.

The year 2006 marks a glorious decade since the inception of the school in 1996. Hence this Sports Day was celebrated with a lot of gaiety and fanfare. The chairman of the School Shri P Mallana Goud, IGP Southern Sector, CRPF was the Chief Guest. The Manager of the School Shri D. Gautam Sawang, DIGP CRPF Rangareddy presided over the function. The programme began with the arrival of the Chief Guest at 3.00 p.m. He was given a ceremonial welcome by the Manager of the School Sri. Gautam Sawang, DIGP, Rangareddy, the Additional Manager Shri VP Shukla, DIGP CRPF R/Reddy, senior officers of CRPF, RAF, 184 Bn, the Principal of the school , Dr. I. Anuradha delivered the Welcome address and presented the Annual Report. The Chief Guest Shri Goud hoisted the school flag and declared the Sports Day Open, This was followed by a spectacular Karate Display by the students of the middle school. Later, athletic events and mass display events were presented. The highlight of the day was the Haryana Dance performed by the girls from classes V to IX.

This was followed by the Prize Distribution. In his address the Chief Guest Shri P. Mallana Goud, IGP S/S CRPF congratulated the students for their achievements at the inter school level especially in Hockey and Cricket. He said that he was extremely elated to see the students of the school, making a mark for themselves in the arena of Sports. He wished them all success in the coming years and said that Sky is not the limit for their achievement.

The programme concluded with the Vote of thanks by Shri VP. Shukla followed by the National Anthem.



Women contingent coming out of aircraft on reaching Liberia

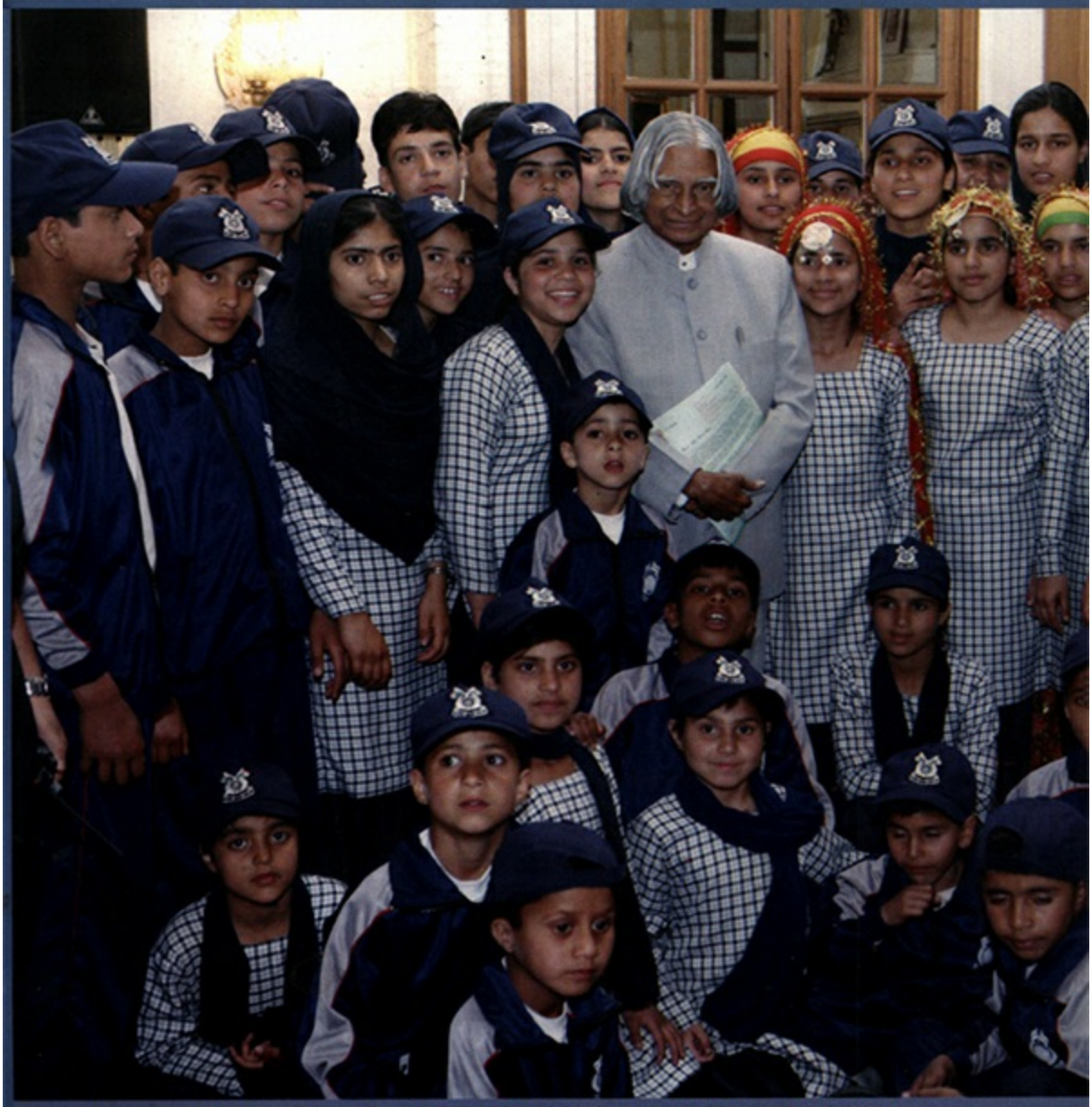


Smt. Seema Dhundiya, Commandant, FFPU addressing women contingent on reaching Liberia



CRPF male contingent marching on Rajpath in Republic Day Parade 2007

C.R.P.F. SAMACHAR



His Excellency Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam with Kashmiri Children on Educational Tour sponsored by CRPF



His Excellency Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and Shri S.I.S. Ahmed DG CRPF witnessing the Dance performance of Kashmiri Children



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil and DG CRPF Shri S.I.S. Ahmed with Kashmiri Children

CRPF SAMACHAR

Vol. 20 No. 4 April 2007

Operation Aman : An Educational Tour



V.G. Kanetkar - A Legendary Leader



Valour Day : Paying homage to Martyrs



Risk Taking - Essential for Achievement



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-Chief Editor

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• **COVER STORY**

Operation Aman

An Educational Tour

It was like the dream come true for the children. Listening to stories from the President, discussing the future of the nation with the Home Minister and taking a trip around Delhi on an airplane! You simply cannot ask for more, can you?

For the 60 children (23 boys and 37 girls) who were given a dream educational tour and a whale of a time courtsey CRPF's educational tour under its Civic Action Plan in the capital recently, their problems and trauma seemed a distant nightmare. Few months back these youngsters from Rahatghar, which is a rescue and rehabilitation centre in Srinagar, may never have dreamt of the luck that was waiting to do a good turn in March. After all, it has been a cycle of hardships for the children who have been rendered orphans or destitute due to militancy in Jammu and Kashmir. For most of the kids, who ranged in age group of 3 to 17 years, it was the first trip outside their beloved valley. On their way to Delhi, they saw the historical and cultural places at Jammu, Amritsar, Wagah Border, and Jallandhar. But surely, the highlight of their visit was Delhi.



Hon’ble President shaking hand with the children



Hon’ble President addressing the Kashmiri children

At the beautiful Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Hon'ble President of India, **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** not only met them and showed them around his famous Mughal Gardens, but also told them beautiful stories. How many of us can boast of hearing stories in the Rashtrapati Bhawan told by the President himself, I wonder?

The happiness in the eyes of Dr. Kalam was infectious, when he entered the room full of kids. Seeing the smiling kids he remarked that he has visited Jammu and Kashmir a number of times and what struck him most was the smile on the faces of the people despite the troubles that they have gone through. And he made the children understand the significance of their smiles. He said that smile comes out of courage and courage comes from a good heart. He asked the children never to lose faith in God, and never to let go of their smiles.

Introducing the children to the Hon'ble President, the DG CRPF, **Shri S.I.S. Ahmed** said the tour will help the children understand their rich heritage better by seeing it first hand. Shri Ahmed also informed the President about the various Civic Action Programmes being undertaken by the CRPF in Jammu and Kashmir.

Earlier in the day, the children met the Union Home Minister **Shri Shivraj Patil** at his residence. Showing keen awareness of the difficulties faced by their state, and the importance of their meeting with the the Home Minister of the country, the kids raised a number of questions regarding infrastructure and educational facilities in J&K. Home Minister first listened to them intently, and then gave an elaborate and well reasoned reply in a manner that would have floored even the die hard opposition MPs in the Parliament. He told the children that the government is fully committed to helping the state in its development efforts, and has been given Rs 26 thousand crore for infrastructure development, the fruits of which will soon be visible. He went on to list the important projects that are coming up and told them the benefits that each of them will bring to the state when completed.

The Home Minister approved of the concept of the educational tour organized by the CRPF, remarking that there would not be many people in the country who cana say they have visited the entire country. He said that each and every child of the country should visit different regions, admire the beauty and variety of our motherland and feel proud of it. He said more such

tours would be conducted in the future so that more and more children from the interior regions of J&K can see the rich tapestry of culture of our country.



At the famous Jama Masjid, New Delhi



Praying at Khwaja’s Dargah, Ajmer

After their power meetings, it was time for some fun. The children painted the town red, going on a ride on the Metro train, visiting the Fun and Food Village, Jama Masjid, Lai Quila, India Gate and to top it all a ride on an Avro airplane that showed them Delhi from air. That was courtsey the Home Minister, who organized their air trip as well as the outing at the Fun and Food village.

After Delhi it was on to Jaipur, where they saw historic palace of Amer, Hawa Mahal and other visiting places. From there they moved to Ajmer, where children offered prayer at Dargah of Khwaza Moinuddin Chishti.

After Ajmer, children left for Chandigarh via Delhi and enjoyed the sight seeing of the City Beautiful and stayed in night at Group Centre Pinjore.

The tour had been organized by the Sector Office of IG Srinagar, Shri S.K.Singh under the code name Operation Aman. This is the second year in a row when such a tour has been conducted by CRPF for the underprivileged children of Jammu and Kashmir. Last year the kids were from interiors of the state, and belonged to Gujjar and Bakarwal hostels. Some of those kids had

not even seen a big city like Srinagar and Jammu, let alone a Metropolis like Delhi.



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil presenting gifts to Kashmiri Children at his residence.

The objectives of such tours are manifold. At the most obvious level, it is a part of Civic Action programme of the force, which aims at helping the citizens and create goodwill. At a more subtle level, such tours give an exposure to the children of the militancy hit state to the vastness, beauty and inclusiveness of our great nation. It is hoped that these children and their stories will inspire other people also to step out and discover their country.

Operation Aman : A multi-faceted Programme

Under the Civic Action Programme code named "Operation AMAN", CRPF has undertaken a number of projects for helping the Kashmiri people. Some of them are as under:

Operation Ehsas—Educational tour for the students of J&K Gujjar & Bakerwal Hostel and Rahat Ghar, Srinagar sponsored by CRPF.

Shaogoofey—A weekly educational programme for children in Srinagar.

Kamal Kote and Sarai Bandi—Both these villages were adopted by CRPF after J&K earthquake.

Hello Farmaish—A programme broadcast on All India Radio Kashmir.

Phone-in-programme—Broadcast Radio Kashmir linking CRPF men and Kashmiri people.

Self Defence Training—Taekondo training programme for boys and girls by CRPF.

Sports—Lawn Tennis and Squash tournament at Amarsingh Club Srinagar.

Ehsas—Showcasing the film on DD Kashmir for image enhancement of CRPF in Kashmir.

Medical Relief Camp—Conducting mobile camps for flood affected Kashmiri people.

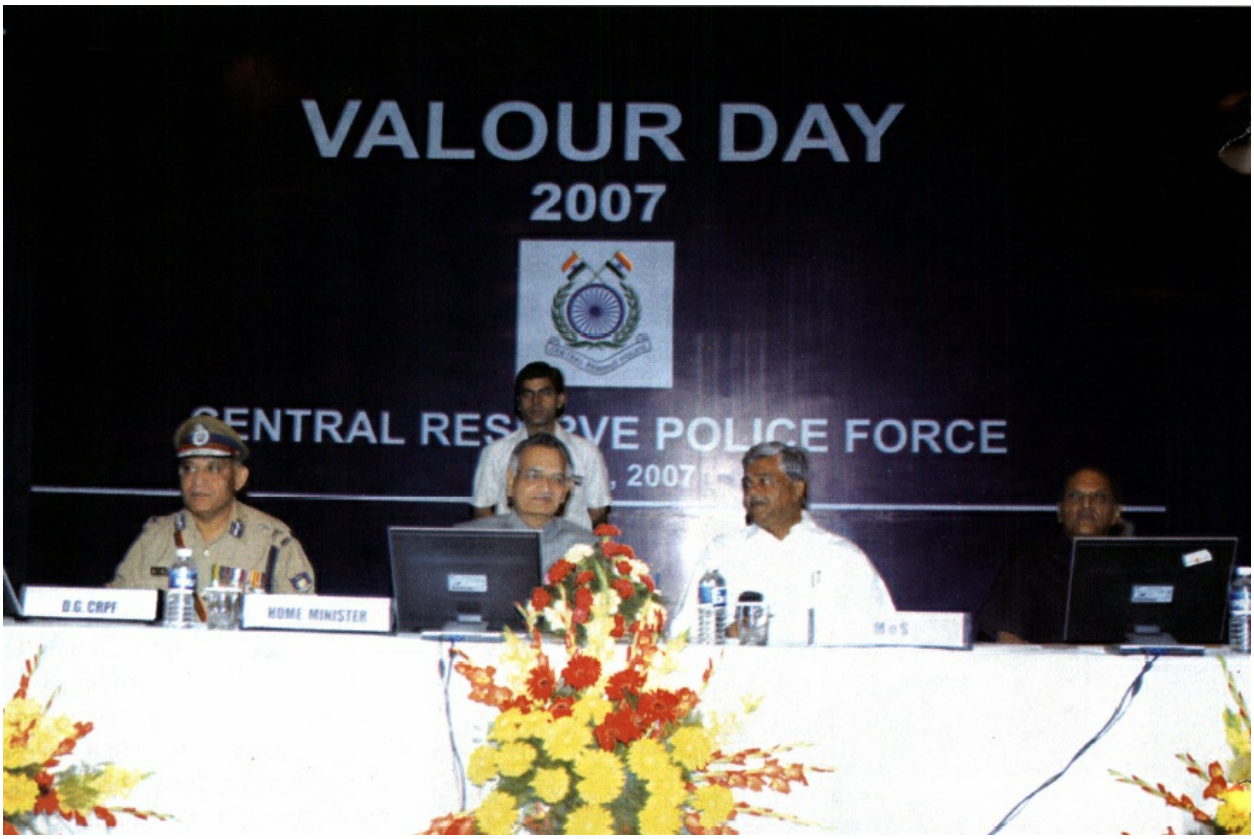
Assistance to Schools—Providing assistance to Govt, school and Nehru Yuva Kendra Budgam.

Sports Gear—Providing sports items to Amar Singh Club Srinagar.

Musical Instruments—Distribution of musical instruments to children of Rahat Ghar, Srinagar.

Medical Camps—Medical camps for Amarnath Yatris.

• **CELEBRATION**



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil along with State Minister of Home Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, Home Secretary Shri Madhukar Gupta (right) and DG CRPF Shri S.I.S. Ahmed (left) on the occasion of Valour Day,2007

Valour Day

Paying homage to Martyrs

Valour does not lie in killing, but standing up to do your duty despite threat to your life. This definition of valour was given by none other than the Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V Patil on the Valour Day 2007. The Home Minister felt that CRPF has passed this test of valour on all the occasions when it was called upon to take this supreme test.

Valour Day is celebrated in recognition of the valiant stand taken by the CRPF men on 9th April 1965 at Sardar Post in Run of Kutch, when two companies of the force repulsed the attack of one Brigade of Pakistani Army. Although outnumbered, CRPF men forced the enemy to retreat. Home Minister felt that the incident should be given the recognition as full fledged battle which took place between two unmatched powers and result of which was unexpected.

He also remembered the role of CRPF in Hot Spring. He said inspite of unfamiliar climatic and living conditions, jawans played a praiseworthy role. Remembering the attack on Ayodhya, he said that the jawans of CRPF fought with brilliance and bravery, which resulted into death of all the attackers. Had they been successful in their motive, the law and order situation in the country would have become dangerous. Remembering the attack on Parliament, he said that CRPF jawans took control over the situation and foiled the attack.

Earlier, Shri C.V. Mathew, DIG(Training) gave a brilliant audio-visual presentation covering various heroic actions of the force. At the Investiture Ceremony, following officers and jawans of the force were awarded Medals and Certificates for Presidents Police Medal for Distinguished and Meritorious service.



Hon’ble Home Minister honouring the veterans of Sardar Post

DG’s Welcome Address



Hon’ble Home Minister, Govt, of India Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Respectable Shri Madhukar Gupta, Home Secretary, distinguished guests, officers, my colleagues and their relatives, members from the media, ladies and gentlemen-

On this occasion, I welcome you all. 68 years ago, on 27th July 1939 this force originated as ‘Crown Representative Police’ and was later renamed as “Central Reserve Police Force” in 1948. The history of CRPF is full of dedication and sacrifices. Initially the force was assigned the responsibility to guard the international borders. During 1965 keeping in view the suspected activities of Pakistani Army on Indo-Pak borders four Coys of CRPF were given the task to set up Sardar and Tak posts and to provide security to that area.

On 9th April 1965, when a company of Sardar Post left for Patrolling duty, 51st Infantry Brigade of Pakistani Army at around 3.30 hrs in the morning attacked the post with tanks and guns. In

spite of being outnumbered, CRPF personnel fought with bravery and intelligence and forced the enemy back. In this attack our jawans killed 34 Pakistani army personnel though our 6 brave men lost their lives. The valiant action of our force personnel has been an inspiration for all of us and we are here to remember those brave men and celebrate this day as Valour Day.

Even today in the internal security in Jammu-Kashmir, North East and Left Wing Effected areas, we are performing our duties with zeal and enthusiasm. Last year 39 jawans laid their lives for sake of service to the nation. For their dedication more than 3200 members of Central Reserve Police Force have been awarded with various top medals and decorations, including 1 George Cross, 3 King PMG, 1 Ashok Chakra, 7 Shaurya Chakra, 1 Padamshree and 1 Veer Chakra.

I am extremely grateful to the Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patil who gave us a few moments from his busy schedule and has come to encourage us.

Valour is Overcoming Fear to do your Duty : Home Minister



Today when we are celebrating Valour Day, we remember those who have sacrificed their lives for the nation and society. We feel sad for them and their families yet, at the same time we are proud of them. We salute them and their bravery.

I have seen the presentations made on the valiant actions of Hotspring, Run of Kutch, Parliament attack and Ayodhya. I have had an opportunity to go to all these places along with officers. ALL these places and incidents are inspiring. We saw and could feel in what circumstances our brave jawans fought when they were attacked. They laid their lives to save the honour and pride

of the nation. All of us know story of Battle of Sardar Post at Runn of Kutch. I have no doubt that it was a battle. We discuss wars that have taken place after independence in Parliament and in ministries and it is felt by everyone that the incident of Runn of Kutch was also a war. It was an incredible and an unparalleled moment when paramilitary personnel fought with full fledged Army brigade and what they did should be written with golden words in the history books. They were handful in numbers but they hold the post until reinforcement from Army reached. We feel proud of them.

Ayodhya incident was another action of great valour. We reached there the very next day. There the jawans fought with bravery and foiled the attack. Had the designs of the attackers been successful, the history could have changed. Nation can never forget the actions of these heroes.

On the day of attack of Parliament, we were present in the house itself. We came to know that Parliament was attacked by terrorists and everyone was stunned. We could hear the firing. The application of mind and bravery by CRPF and other security personnel saved the honour of the nation that day.

All these incidents show the gallant and valour of force personnel. To face the challenge and danger is valour. The work of our policemen is to save. Therefore, the work of police is more difficult to some extent. Police work in tough conditions and anytime they are supposed to reach and act. They come for security and safety. Army has also the same nature of duties but their enemy is known to them. For police the enemy is hidden and often it is our

own people who are the enemies.

At times we are asked in Parliament about police negligence. We have to appreciate that Police personnel come from the same society and are prone to same human errors as we are. We should not only highlight their errors and mistakes, we should also remember their bravery and hardwork.

CRPF celebrates Valour Day every year and I wish it should be celebrated on larger scale. Hon'ble President or Prime Minister should be invited on this occasion. I thank you for inviting me here and again I salute the brave heroes of CRPF who have made supreme sacrifices for the nation.

Jai Hind.

Shri P.M. Nair, IG, Jammu, Shri Srikant, DIG Rampur, Shri Jasbir Singh Gill, DIG Imphal, Shri Dinesh Chand Khulbe, Commandant , Shri Sumer Singh, Commandant, Shri O.P. Singh, IG, Northern Sector, Shri N.G. Subramania, DIG Raipur, Shri A. Ponnuswamy, DIG, Shri S.P. Pokhriyal, Commandant , Shri Satpal Kapoor, Commandant, Shri Karpal Singh, Commandant 137 Bn.

GC Pallipuram was adjudged the Best Group Centre and the trophy was received by Shri K.V.Madhusudnan, Addl. DIGP. GC Khatkhati and GC Rampur were given Best Computer Savvy GC. The trophies were received by Shri Gopal Das Pehwal, Addl. DIGP and Shri N.S.Thakur, Addl. DIG, respectively.

The trophy of Best Operational Battalion in J&K was presented to 95 Bn which was received by Shri Suresh Sharma, Commandant. 2nd Bn was adjudged as Best Bn in NE Region and trophy was received by Shri R.K. Sharma, Commndant. 136 Bn was adjudged as the Best in LWE states and trophy was received by Shri Dhiraj Kumar, Second-in-Command.

Hon'ble Home Minister also gave away rewards to Shaurya Chakra winners who foiled Parliament and Ayodhya attacks and veterans of Sardar Post . He also honoured Smt. Monica Devi wife of Late Srikrishan, the first Everester of CRPF.



Shri R.P Singh, IG Admn. proposing vote of thanks

In the end Shri R.P.Singh, IGP, made the vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Chief Guest, distinguished guests and others present on the occasion.

Shri Madhukar Gupta, Union Home Secretary, DGs' of the other paramilitary forces and several senior officers from the Home Ministry and paramilitary forces were present on the occasion.

Operational Achievements

In the month of April in 36 encounters and various operations CRPF has neutralized 19 militants and has apprehended 157 others. A total

of 81 Arms, 2792 ammns., 59 kgs. of explosive, 128 grenades/bombs were recovered. In these operations CRPF lost 3 brave jawans and 11 jawans got injured.

• TRIBUTE

V.G. Kanetkar:

A Legendary Leader

CRPF pays tributes to its first Inspector General and first Director General who passed away on 12th April 2007 at Pune.



The force started with only one Battalion in 1939 and in the next 10 years it had added only one more. After independence the growing expectations of the people in general and the poor and downtrodden in particular, coupled with political and social unrest, led to numerous strikes, agitations and riots. All these resulted in increasing demands on the CRPF and more battalions had to be raised. Six more were raised

between 1959 and 1961.

By 1962, the strength of the Force had risen to 14 Battalions. A separate post of Inspector General was created in the year 1963. Mr. V.G. Kanetkar, a distinguished member of the IP, took over as the first Inspector General.

By 1965, CRPF had expanded to 17 Battalions and by 1971, the strength had risen to 60 Battalions. This necessitated the creation of a full-fledged Directorate General with Mr. V.G. Kanetkar as the first Director General.

Experiences of Shri Kanetkar

These are the experiences of Shri V.G.Kanetkar penned down during 2002 for the "History of CRPF"

"I took over as the first independent I.G., CRPF at Delhi on the 28th June 1963 with Mr. Mishra and Mr. Chaturvedi as my two DIsG. Except for the 2 new Bns then being raised at Ajmer, not a single Bn out of 14 was at its HQ. All were away on duty mostly in J&K and NEFA (North Eastern Frontier Agency) consisting of inhabited hilly areas now known as the states of Arunachal, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura , Manipur and Mizoram. The HQrs of these Bns were Neemuch, Ajmer, Bharatpur (Rajasthan), Rampur (UP) and Mokemehghat (Bihar).

I took about 2 months to get a proper insight into the working of the Force and then decided to move out to visit the 5 Bn HQr as well as detachments located in J&K, NEFA and elsewhere. The first place on the list was Neemuch, the birth place of CRP. To stay there in the majestic and spacious bungalow, nearly 150 years old built by the British to house its first Resident for Rajputana (Now Rajasthan) Major General David Octorlony, was an experience in itself even though many believed it to haunted by the ghosts of some Indian female members of the harem of the Major General. I must have stayed in this house more than half a dozen times but never had any encounter with these spooks. The Officers Mess occupied the ground floor and there was also a tennis court in the compound. Inspecting Bn HQrs and the Central Training College etc. by day and playing tennis and bridge in the evening followed by dinners, time flew ending with said good-byes and promises to go there again soon.

When on the 15th September 1969, I left the CRPF on superannuation, its strength comprised 52 Bns (with all major problems solved), 10 Group Centres, four Training Institutions and 3 Signal Bns under a Wireless Advisor attached to the Directorate General. There were also 2 IGs, 3 Dy Directors and 7 DIGs in the supervisory staff. Each Bn had a hospital of its own with the Base Hospital located at Neemuch. Every GC had its family welfare unit as also a canteen, co-operative shop etc. Govt. had sanctioned nearly 2 crore rupees for construction of offices and reidential quarters and building activities were in full swing at places like Neemuch, Ajmer, Rampur, Jammu and Hyderabad. Just before my departure, Govt. also approved of my proposal to start a Central Welfare Fund with everybody from DG to follower contributing to it with the object of promoting welfare measures on a wide scale. Another boon approved a little earlier was the Centralized Pay and Accounting Unit which took over many functions of the Accountant General and removed various difficulties in the matter of drawal of pay, allowances, leave salary etc. of the entire Force.

In retrospect, I feel very happy and also proud that it fell to my lot to device a smooth way to solve the onerous problem of trebling the size of the CRPF without any major hiccups and seizing this opportunity to introduce new concepts such as self contained Group Centres with several amenities lot for officers and jawans, family welfare centres, Central Welfare Fund and a Pay and Accounts office.”



Shri Kanetkar being paid fast respects

Shri Kanetkar breathed his last on 12th April 2007. He was given rich floural tributes by CRPF and civil authorities.

ADIGP (Adm) of IGP WS HQ attended the funeral function and paid respects to the departed soul by placing wreath on behalf of DG CRPF and other ranks of the Force at the Vaikund electric crematorium, Pune. The contingent from GC Pune and 145 Bn paid rich tributes to the departed soul in a solemn function. Shri V.G. Vaidya Ex DIG. Joint Commissioner of Police Pune and other high ranking police officers along with the relatives of the Ex- DG attended the funeral function.

Kanetkar - On Sardar Post

"What aggressive hostile neighbors can do and that too without any provocation was exemplified by two misadventures by Pakistan in the year 1965, first in April and then in September.

We had a post named after Sardar Patel not for from the Pakistan border in the,Great Rann of Kutch almost cut off from te world

except for a tenuous telephone line and the wireless equipment which was the only certain means of communication with the 2nd Bn HQr which was manning the post . Water and rations had to be carried periodically by motor transport from a place Khavada over 40 miles of heavy sand inhabited by only deer and wild donkeys. The strength of the post was about 100 men and officers. It was therefore no accident that a Pakistani brigade decided to wipe out this isolated post and launched a most unprovoked and fierce attack on it in the early hours of the 10 April thinking that the CRPF personnel in the post must be fast asleep. Exactly opposite was the case and the night guards of the post were not only awake had to retreat leaving behind a large number of dead and severely injured soldiers. In the grim darkness however one Pakistanis did succeeded in breaking into our big camp and lugging away one officer and some jawans as prisoners. We also suffered some casualties in the exchange of fire which lasted almost until evening when the Commanding officer there, getting no assistance from behind, decided to vacate the camp and retreated to Khavada with his exhausted an famished men. The Army soon came and took over the fight.

I flew to Kutch on the 11th morning and gave a very hearty pat on the back of every officer and jawan for the splendid defence they had put up and thus kept our country's flag flying high. I could not go beyond Khavada as advised by the Army Commander there.

On my recommendation, the Government awarded 7 President's Police Medals for Gallantry and an equal number of Police Medals for Gallantry exhibited in this action. I too sanctioned accelerated promotions to a number of the brave defenders."

Kanetkar - The Iron Man of CRPF

Golden Moments

This tribute was written by Shri Podipara who had served under Shri Kanetkar and it was published in 2005 in CRPF Samachar

George C. Podipara

Ex IGP CRPF

Recently I came across an obituary on the late Mr E L Stracy, the first Director General of Tamil Nadu Police, who died on July 4th this year. This piece was written by a retired officer of TN Cadre. In this article the author mentioned "The police fraternity bracketed him with such stalwarts as Rustomji, Kanetkar and F.V. Arul". This led me to a nostalgic trip dating back almost four decades, when Mr. V.G. Kanetkar was at the helms of affairs of CRPF initially as its IG and later as its DG and the few occasions of my encounters with him. His stellar contributions at a time when CRPF was evolving from a small organization of seventeen Battalions with limited roles to one of the largest paramilitary forces of the world, with myriad roles related to the internal security and law and order assignments across the entire length and breadth of India and even beyond its borders are legendary and do not need any recapitulation. I therefore confine to my impressions, I gained from my limited personal exposure to this great man.

The first occasion when I met Mr Kanetkar was at Trichur in the year 1966.I was posted as an Asstt. Commandant in the 3rd Bn. MSP which was an IR Bn. entrusted to the care of Kerala Police. At about 10:30 hrs I was supervising the training of my company in the Parade ground when we heard a bugle call summoning the entire Battalion to assemble at the roll call ground. While being assembled there we were told that one IGP from Delhi would be coming to address us. The purpose was not known to anyone present there. At about 1100 hrs a tall person drove in a jeep escorted by our Commandant. He was wearing a Jungle hat with a full sleeved shirt, and khaki pants, if my memory serves me correct. Visit by this person was nothing like the visits of the IGP of the state or of our Range DIG to which we were used to. We were hence almost certain that there was some mistake in the information conveyed to us. Well, we did not have to wait long to get the position clarified. Without waiting for the customary report and

introduction by our senior officers, he straight away addressed us introducing himself as V.G. Kanetkar, the IG of CRPF. Most of us had no idea what the term CRPF stood for. He talked to us for about thirty minutes explaining the organization of the Force, its roles, and facilities available for the members of the Force, its roles, and facilities available for the members of the Force etc. His half an hour speech delivered in simple English made even the constabulary of the Bn. aware of the contents of his message, especially with the sentence by sentence translation given by the adjutant of the Bn. He also very patiently answered the questions and doubts expressed by the listeners especially by the men.

The next occasion when I met him was in 1968 when he visited some of the Bn. deployed in Patna. By that time I already joined CRPF as a Dy.SP and heard a lot of stories about his strictness, his self discipline and his commitment to the Force. I accompanied my Commandant to the airport to receive him. Both of us wearing immaculately starched and pressed cotton uniforms with web belts and anklets nicely coated with Blanco and well polished boots. Our head gear of course was jungle hat, the same and anklets being the prescribed items for field dress as per recent Standing Order of the IG. To our surprise we found Mr Kanetkar emerging from the aircraft wearing the same dress he has laid down for detachments, including the anklets. The CO whispered to me some thing to the effect that this was one of the few traits in him which made him a unique example of his genre.

My next encounter with him was in Deoli in November 1968. With the rapid expansion of CRPF and BSF, heads of these organizations were elevated to the ranks of DG. The CRPF also introduced the unique concept of Group Centre system as per which the Duty Bns of CRPF were attached to various Group Centers to look after the entire administrative and provisioning requirements of their attached Bns. This would enable the COs of these units to devote their full attention to field commitments as per this concept. Being the author of this revolutionary idea ever attempted in the history of Armed Police Battalions' administration, Mr Kanetkar was naturally keen to ensure the success of this novel experiment. He, hence armed with his inexhaustible energy and total dedication, used to travel braving the hardships of journey and the badly furnished accommodation and transport facilities of the nascent Group Centers situated all over the country to brief the officers and men of their new responsibilities. He posted me also to the Group Centre at Deoli, a remote place in Rajasthan despite my very short tenure in CRPF not to

mention of my brief innings in the Kerala Police earlier. Besides working as a Quarter Master, I was alsc the Secretary of the Officers Mess of the Station.

The CRPF also introduced the unique concept of Group Centre as per which the Duty Bns of CRPF were attached to various Group Centres to look after the entire administrative and provisioning rquirements of their attached Battalions. Being the author of this revolutionary idea ever attempted in the history of Armed Police Battalions' administration, Mr.Kanetkar was keen to ensure the success of this novel experiment.

As per the Standing Order a dinner was to be arranged on the first day of the visit of the DG. Since Mr. Kanetkar was reaching after a very long journey, my CO reasoned that he might be too tired to attend a formal party the same night. It was hence decided to arrange the party the next day. DG reached the camp around 5 PM and took the CO for a walk. On return the CO sent for me and asked to arrange the party same day at 8 PM as the DG wanted to have the party on the same day of his arrival as per his Standing Order. The idea apparently was to get acquainted with all the officers in a social gathering and to meet their lady wives before he commenced his inspection next day. As per the time schedule in practice the party was to commence at 8 PM with drinks and snacks, soup at 9 pm and dinner at 9.30 to terminate the party at 10 p.m. Between 8 and 9 Mr Kanetkar ensured that he talked to all the officers and ladies to have a general impression of their life in the campus. He also used to take two small pegs of whisky during this time and used to feel unhappy if any one dared to offer him a third drink. He would have been equally unhappy had the soup or dinner got delayed or if he missed the AIR English news bulletin at 9 PM. The party did commence at the prescribed time of 8 PM. Unfortunately almost everything else went wrong that night. The soup and dinner got delayed, and with the remoteness of Deoli the old transistor radio I mustered failed to relay the 9 o'clock news and some one's attempt to fill the time gap by offering the DG, a third drink was met with a stony stare.

Earlier my newly married wife who was not much of a singer, and perhaps nervous in an unfamiliar situation despite Mr. Kanetkar's attempts to put her at ease, rendered a broken Malayalam song, and that too out of pitch when requested by him. Naturally I, being the mess Secretary, was to be held

responsible for all the flaps that occurred during the party. At the time of his departure he asked for the bill for his stay in the Mess and it was my job as the Mess Secretary to keep it ready and present it to him at the time of his departure. Because of all the earlier flaps I forget this crucial aspect. When the CO asked me to present him the bill I hurriedly scribbled down the details on a blank paper (being a newly commenced mess, we couldn't get a proper bill book printed by then). Luckily had entered all the items involved little realizing that my bill would receive his careful scrutiny, to ensure that he was correctly charged and that no undue consideration was given while charging him. The balance amount handed over to him was carefully counted by him including the small coins.

So it was with a lot of trepidation I met him at the parade ground next day. He was in the habit of testing officers on parade ground next day. He was in the habit of testing officers on parade ground drills. When my turn came he asked me to take squad drill, a strong point of mine with my MSP background. However my unfamiliarity with the Hindi words of command landed me in trouble, despite some visual hints given by a resourceful Constable standing in the ranks but out of angle of vision of the DG. My inexperience in QM documentation was also very apparent to him. During the interview of officers which was another essential item of his inspection he commented adversely on my performance in the squad drill and mentioned that he made an entry to this effect in his black diary; Getting one's name entered in his black diary was an event dreaded by all the experienced hands of the Force. I however felt happy he overlooked the other short falls of mine narrated earlier. And to my utter surprise I did not get any adverse communication and also got my promotion in time. Only then did I realize Mr. Kanetkar assessed his subordinates not by stray incidents but by their overall performance, a trait I tried to emulate through my successive long years as a Commandant and in subsequent senior ranks.

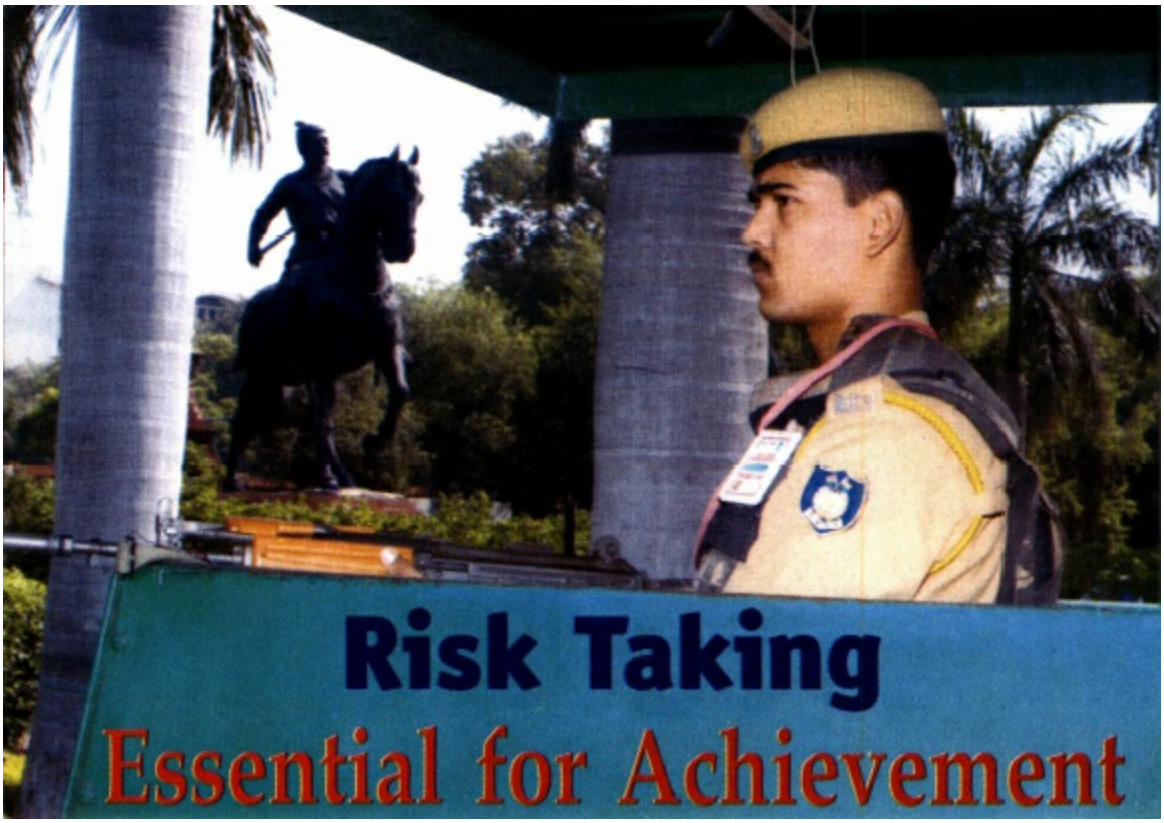
His appearance while on duty was awe inspiring to put it mildly. I used to find even veterans feeling nervous in his presence especially when they were at a loss to answer his questions related to their assignments, irrespective of the ranks they held. And he did not hesitate to pull them up on the spot it the situation so warranted. Some thought he was at times unduly harsh. Probably they did not realise that he was equally strict with himself, and that he foresaw the type of great challenges the force would be called upon to handle in the coming days.

Of course he would not have imagined the great fears of the Force during the Dec 13 attack on the parliament, or the July 5 incident at Aloha. The miraculous achievements of the Force in battling insurgency in the Punjab or the enormous challenges being handled by the Force in J&K since 1989 or the situations dealt by it in the foreign soils of Srilanka or Haiti or Kosovo etc. were also beyond his or even of a states man's imagination. Novel concepts like exclusive women battalions and or a specially trained and equipped riot force of ten battalions strong were hither to inexperienced concepts in any police organization.

I am told CRPF is set to over take BSF in its number of Battalions by 2010 when the expansion plans envisaged for it are completed. If so CRPF perhaps would be the largest armed police organization of the entire world. Sardar Patel besides unifying the country laid its strong foundations as she largest democracy of the world. This great statesman also foresaw the utility of CRPF in a federal setup. I feel Kanethar, the iron man of CRPF, ensured the Force would grow to become the most versatile set up to endure the internal security of our country as visualized by its god father Sardar Patel.

Apparently Mr. Kanetkar followed the same strict regimen be observed while in service, during his post retirement days as he still leads a very active and healthy life though he retired long back in 1969. The CRPF still cherished him as illustrated by inviting him as the chief guest for the raising day of the RAF in 1999, an honor usually reserved for the Union Home Minister or the chief Ministers of states where the celebration is held. Let us hope he continues to lead a healthy and active life to inspire and motivate the officers and men of his beloved Force.

• ARTICLE



More the risk, more is the gain. Risk is in every sphere of life and risktakers often become the achievers.

T.G.L. Iyer

Ex DG ,CRPF

The willingness to take risk is very important in life. If we don't take risks we will never to anything, which can make a real impact. Others advise us to take up a safe career where no risk is involved. To do creative things, we have to venture out into the unknown and that requires enormous inner strength.

Risk taking involves two types of behavior, In the first variety, emotion destroys self-control that is essential for rational decision/ making. For example, someone trying to fight a lion with bare hands faces inherent danger but becomes a hero when he becomes successful. The second behavior occurs

when people are unable to understand what they are dealing with. For example, the disease Diabetes, if neglected can strike at vital organs like the Brain, Heart and kidney. But if precautions are taken, you can live with it.

If anyone wants to succeed, he or she should be comfortable with taking risks. In a letter to his son General George Smith Patton, the famous American Commander advised him: “Take calculated risks. That is quite different from being rash”. Taking a calculated risk means different things to different people in the background of the Cultural Context and human psychology. For example, if promotion is offered to two different people, one may decline it, as he does not want to leave his station and the other may take it because of the adventure and thrill involved.

Risk-takers have the ability to see opportunities not noticed by the rest of us. The risk involves change in life style, career prospects and ultimate moulding of the future. There are numerous examples of people unwilling to take risks and remaining at the same place. Once a friend of mine fell on the ground while learning cycling and the never learnt the art throughout his life. There was another who boasted “I never go near a computer or any device or gadget which involves, learning new techniques:” This man remained a clerk throughout his life.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU Wrote: There is never an instant truce between virtue and vice. Goodness is the only investment that never fails. Remember that goodness is not taking a risk in life, it is ensuring a solid future.” Everyone earns to be part of something greater than himself, which is evident at the place of work. To be part of a team is risking your individuality, selfishness and cornering credit when the team achieves. It should be understood that people need to do more than making money they need to make a difference in their performance:

Author WARREN BENNIS points out. “We are all problem -solvers. We love to do it in partnership with others, whom we love and respect. People love to take risks alone or in partnerships. For example, during World War II, there was a ‘Manhattan Project; to produce the Atom Bomb. Technicians from all over America were summoned and given individual tasks without explaining the whole project. Ultimately J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, known as the father of Atom Bomb, explained to the technicians how important and vital their work would be to safeguard the interests of America. Once the technicians understood the importance of their jobs, they worked

almost ten times faster and produced results.

WALT DISNEY, embraced a programme called ‘ Performance Excellence’ , making employees active partners in the Company’s success. It increased customer loyalty and satisfaction. To enhance their performance excellence, they were shown during training, how guests feel when treated well or badly. Employees soon learnt whether they were sweeping streets or washing dishes, their job should create happiness. The secret and technique is empowering workers to work together, to find solutions, to be truthful, and feel good about their jobs.

I know a Company dealing with cloth-manufacturing whose CEO says: “ Company’s success depends on its values tied to the Business they do. The principles followed are: 1) Treat others as we would like to be treated 2) Partnership with others results in superiors quality 3) Team success is more important than personal glory. 4) To promote values, do the right thi9ng 5) People must open up to one another 6) Make things work by calling your best 7) your energy is a treasure. So use it wisely. 8) Happiness is an attitude 9) No formula works consistently.

Many institutions believe in the importance of enthusiasm. You can see enthusiastic people becoming successful, while those lacking enthusiasm go nowhere and have no future. Enthusiastic people always see a broader picture with better opportunities and possibilities. Enthusiastic people have more peace of mind, higher self-esteem, stronger sense of well being, better physical health, and increased success in what they do. According to psychiatrist HAROLD BLOOMFIELD. “People who have a positive mental outlook have a distinct edge in life, over others who lack enthusiasm: Remember that enthusiasm is loaded with risks.

GALLANT ACTION

On 28th June 2005, a joint operation was conducted by a party of JK Police, CRPF and RR. After positioning of the cordobn, search was conducted by STF and during that time the militants fired in which 2 STF personnel got hurt and succumbed to the injuries. Thereupon the cordon party opened fire on the house. One of the houses caught fire. The fire spread to two adjacent houses. The

operation continued through out the night. The militants continued intermittent fire on the SFs from inside the house. A party of 4th RR and STF led by Commdnant 4th RR carried out search of the area. Nothing incriminating was noticed by them and therefore they declared the area cleared.

However, the CRPF party decided to ensure that the area is fully sterile before moving away and in the process Shri Ajeet Bhati, AC and HC/GD A.L. Chandrashekhar were moving towards the end of terrace and observing minutely, when they observed a narrow gully in which wooden logs were piled. The eagle eye of HC A.L. Chandrashekhar was prompt to spot a hiding militant at the lateral intersection of that gully. He, alongwith Shri Ajeet Bhati, AC, raised alarm about the hiding militant. Simultaneously, HC Chandrashekhar fired in the direction of the militant and he also fired against the SF personnel.

As the terrace of the house was hardly 5 ft. above the location of the militant, both these officials, on the directions of Commandant P.Nagarajan moved towards the verandah of a house for safety. Commandant directed HC Chandrashekhar to throw grenade on the militant. This was done. The militant responded with a grenade throw on the CRPF party. Everybody available at the verandah took cover/position. N sooner, the militant, in a menacing suicidal attempt, stormed out of his hiding and started firing indiscriminately from his AK-47 rifle on the party. HC/RO A. Sakthivel, present at the verandah noticed the militant and shouted loudly about the approaching militant. HC/RO A.Sakthivel and Ct/GD Anees Philip promptly took position at the verandah and fired at the militant. Though the militant was injured, he was at an advantageous position and, therefore, due to his firing , HC/RO A.Sakthivel and Ct/GD Anees Philip, both of 78 Bn CRPF, were injured and they succumbed to the injuries. Instantly Shri P. Nagarajan, Commandant, Shri Ajeet Bhati, AC and HC/GD A.L.Chandrashekhar without losing even a fraction of a second fired upon the militant from close quarters to which the militant fell down right there and died on the spot. The slain militant was later identified as the dreaded LeT militant Abid Ziya of Distt. Doda code

named Zaffar.

Had the trio not overcome their basic human instinct of taking shelter/ cover in the event of grave danger to existence of self (due to indiscriminate fire of the militant in his suicidal attempt) the militant could have inflicted more casualty. The trio had an option of taking shelter from the fire of the milityant by entering the room adjacent to the verandah but rather they chose to fire at the militant and kill him.

In view of, conspicuous courage and dare devilry displayed by these CRPF Officials, despite the strong and imminent threat to their own lives. HC/RO Late Sakthivel and Ct/GD Late Aneesh Philip were awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantry and Shri P.Nagarajan, Commandant, Shri Ajeet Bhati, AC, HC/RO A.L.Chandrashekhar were awarded Police Medal for Gallantry.

Pushing up the Police Professionals on Human Rights Index (HRI)

Instances of Human Rights violations by Police personnel are common. Indian police needs to reform itself for achieving better professional results.

A.P. Maheshwari

IG (Operations), Dte. Genl.

We don't need Nithari or Ganderbal exhumations to remind us how good, bad or ugly we are. The concept of human rights, as we know for certain, revolve around human dignity, safeguards against exploitation, humiliation, discrimination, deprivation or assault on life, liberty or dignity of human being. However, when we focus on the dignity of a man as a human being,

there often arises a much debated issue of the rights of a man when he ceases to be humane in his thoughts and actions. This becomes relevant when law enforcement agencies have to deal with criminals, terrorists or organized gangsters, mafias etc. The line of difference becomes very thin when it comes to litmus test of reasonable use of force. The situation may differ from place to place. This could also depend on the type of society & its stages of development. Nevertheless, the fact remains that law enforcement or regulatory authorities got to develop a right sense of proportion and should themselves not violate the law which they are supposed to enforce. Indeed, there cannot be a greater guilt than this.

The process of development plays an integrative role in a society, but the inequities in the distribution matrix promote sharp divisive tendencies and create various latent conflicts. In absence of a properly internalized civic society, the inception of the state on ideal grounds would be devoid of the spectacular achievements we covet for. The ideological legitimacies may not conform to social reality and in turn augment a distorted picture creating a plethora of unreal grievances. The various dichotomies appearing in the system affect sub-system with an undesirable demonstration effect and the "overloading" beyond the natural capability. This, more often than not, leads to the tendency of "short-cuts" and "window-dressing" as the people in the system still try to legitimize their existence which is otherwise marred by displaced perceptions and unreal consciousness.

Police, as an agent of the state meant for upkeep of order in the society, requires the following ingredients to be effective and efficient:

1. Abiding by the law of the land in letter and spirit.
2. Being conversant with all the technological and scientific methods which allow them to perform beyond human manipulations.
3. Internalizing as people friendly group.
4. Respecting human rights in a scrupulous manner.

Generally, police evokes suspicion in the mind of the common man. Although it is the cop at the lowest rung of police hierarchy who bear the burnt of infamy, the top managers of the force are equally responsible for the deplorable state of affairs. Police in India came into existence as an agency of the colonial power which gave it the shape which suited them. It has been, autocratic, high-handed and largely working with primitive techniques of

investigation.

There is a pressing need for a drastic change and improvement in the attitudes and performance. While prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order are bound to remain the core functions of the police, we need to be prepared to face a new set of challenges which have come up as a result of rapid socio-economic change. Police as a public organization functions under certain inherent constraints as compared to the private institutions such as lack of professional autonomy, limited resources displaced performance yardsticks etc. which cause them to resort to other methods of motivation. Does it call for systemic change?

Police department is expected to act as a self-observer and thus reform and correct itself. Therefore psychological conditioning of the members of this agency and the quality of the 'human resource' is of paramount importance for the functional results in conformity with Human Rights ideals. The factors that adversely affect the 'cognitions of the cops' need to be taken care of. For doing that, certain basic issues need to be addressed.

- Are we inducting the police men as per the job requirement? Is there a job analysis congruent with social change or urbanization patterns? Is there a constant analysis of skill requirements at the time of induction? Let us not forget that mismatch between job requirement & skill level would generate frustration and fear & result in goal displacements. Is there proper initiation or training? Is training environment conducive for trainees as well as trainers? Does a posting in training centre mean a punishment? Is any stigma attached to it? Are methodologies effective and appropriate? Is there sufficient logistic support? Are the course contents updated & based on the reality of the field? Does our training cater to specialized work situation? Who are the trainers & what demonstrative effect they carry as role models? One would agree that initial initiation is of paramount importance, as the psychological rigidies, perceptions, learnings etc. at this stage remain for long in the mind of the public servant.
- Is there a performance coaching during the real job situation? Are the leaders of the force really effective? Are they co-workers or just paper tigers issuing instructions & punishing subordinates for the deviations without helping them develop the required "job-vision".
- What is the quality of work life? Is the work place clean & respectable?

Does the department treat a cop with dignity and honour? Are we sure that we are not killing our men through traditional-brutalities subjecting him to over-subordination?

- Is there a career planning and proper performance appraisal/reward system? The lack of the two generates indiscipline due to apprehensions of losing status-quo, sense of inequity, loss of opportunities, missing the "career bus" etc. It indirectly affects the quality of human resource.
- Are we following proper "human-processes" of effective-communication, right motivation, good leadership, cohesive team formation & team spirit etc.? Lack of any of these processes kills the human spirit and distorts the mental cognition.
- Does the department maintain its organizational values & culture or succumbs to political maneuvering or external pressures? If the top is spineless, don't expect the spine at the bottom.
- Do we inculcate sufficient technical and behavioural skills in the cops from time to time so that they do not resort to unscientific and brutality-oriented "shortcuts"? We have to sensitise them to draw a fine demarcation line between reasonable & legal use of force and the excessive use of force.

When it is said that society gets the policing it deserves, it is not a far fetched statement. Hence proper civic culture, adoption of universalistic norms, meaningful modernization, distributive justice, correct leadership, right value orientation etc. are imperative factors which become sine-quo-non for a conducive environment which would support and provide necessary conditions for the sustenance of natural human rights. When the system deals with its crisis appropriately, the law enforcing agencies would also respond favourably. The response pattern of this agency would find its equilibrium automatically at the appropriate level.

Police in India does not have a positive service oriented function as provided in certain developed nations. Hence it has got the tendency to alienate from the people because of its basic negative or repressive role. The positive service oriented job description or the enhanced scope of the job in terms of "friend in need" would definitely act as an integrative force and have positive impact.

The police in India are under tremendous stress. It takes all the tensions of the society including the spill over frictions arising due to the failure of basic

institutions in all the important fields. Added to it are the stresses & strains of job conditions and extraneous factors. The lack of proper sensitization to cope with the turbulence in day to day situation or the lack of right avenues to release the stresses in a healthy manner, adds to the psychological constrictions and it eventually manifests itself in the form of brutality or violence. Thus, proper insulatory mechanism is also needed. This can come partly from society and partly from the organization itself. This also focuses on the need for more & more internalized development of each member of the police force.

Thus, when we look for the mechanism to improve "HRI", an integrated approach has to be chalked out. It has to be appropriate and congruent with the struggles our society is facing. Internal configuration & environment of the law enforcing agencies has to be appropriate in view of the various forces affecting its functional efficiency/ effectiveness. Other sub-systems will have to be supportive and synergetic. Violation of human rights by law enforcers will have to be viewed very seriously. I believe those are the simple and yet difficult solutions. And these solutions will have to come from within the system itself.

Tribute to Martyrs

(April 2007)

1. Ct. Rajender Kumar of 164 Battalion lost his life. While CRPF troops were deployed in Sheikh Dawoo Ziarot, P.S.Batmaloo, District Srinagar for area domination duty in connection with Urs Festival, some miscreants taking advantage of ecessive crowds fired two rounds from Pistol in which one CRPF Constable (Ct.Rajender Kumar) and one child sustained injuries. Both the injured were evacuated to hospital where the injured Constable succumbed to his injuries.
2. Head Constable Dinesh Prasad Pandey of 43 Bn was killed in an action while a joint party of CRPF and SPOs was on area domination duty in forest area between villages Malechur & Karmari under Police Station Narayanpur of the district, naxalites ambushed them by opening heavy fire and exploding

nine lED/clay more mines. Troops retaliated and the encounter continued for about 40-45 minutes. However, the naxalites managed to escape taking advantage of hilly terrain and thick forest. In the incident CRPF Head Constable Dinesh Prasad Pandey was killed and another Constable sustained splinter injuries. During subsequent search of the area two suspected Sangam members were apprehended. Three live rounds, five claymore mines and 400 meters electric wire were recovered.

3. SI Dalip Chand of 79 Bn lost his life. On receipt of information from State Police, CRPF along with while returning after patrolling duty were fired upon by a group of 10-15 naxalites of CPI(M) which was effectively retaliated. In the ensuing encounter SI Dalip Chand of CRPF sustained injuries and later succumbed to his injuries. In the incident four other CRPF personnel also sustained injuries. One Insas Rifle along with 60 rounds were taken away by the naxalites. During the encounter CRPF troops managed to kill two naxalites and recovered three weapons alongwith ammunition.

We pay tributes to our brave jawans.

• DEBATE

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1959

Should Stay Or Not

No one is above the law. The misuse and abuse of law by any party questions its existence and validity,

A.N. Srinivasan

Ex IGP

The news item on the first page of “The Hindu” Coimbatore edition of 8 Oct. 2006 claimed that a copy of 147 page report of the Committee headed by Justice BP. Jeevan Reddy constituted by the Govt, of India to review the provisions or Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 is with “The Hindu” and that Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy Committee has unambiguously recommended repeal of the Act against which people of Manipur and other North Eastern states have been agitating for several years. On page 9 of the above Edition of “The Hindu” Mr. Siddarth Vradarajan has elaborately analyzed the issue.



CRPF jawan on duty in North-East

Though AFSPA-1958 was introduced in 1958 and the people in the North

Eastern States have been expressing their unhappiness about this Act from time to time , the demand gained momentum in Manipur during July 2004 after the reported arrest and killing of a Manipuri women Miss. Manorama Devi by the personnel of Assam Rifles. The spurt of violence in Manipur State in general and in Imphal Town is particular after the above incident was really unprecedented and required heavy deployment of Manipur Police and Central Para Military Forces including the Rapid Action Force of CRPF. To spearhead the agitation, Apunba Lup, an Umbrella Organization of 32 Civil society Groups took birth during the above period. Due to the grave law and order problem faced by the State of Manipur for considerable period, curfew had to be imposed in Imphal Town and other affected areas. Even the assurances given by the Hon'ble Minister of State, MHA, Govt, of India and Hon'ble Union Home Minister to various Delegations which met them in Imphal during their visits to Imphal after Manorama Devi incident could not quell the agitation. Subsequently the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India also visited Imphal on 20.11.2004 and interacted with the delegated of various groups to find a solution for the pruning problem. Before this visit to Imphal, a few representatives of Apunba Lup had met the Prime Minister on 1 Nov. 2004 in New Delhi to whom he had reportedly promised to change and if possible to replace the Armed Forces (Special Power) Act 1958. This assurance had some what eased the tension in Manipur to some extent. Meanwhile, the Govt, of Manipur headed by Mr. Ibobi Singh as Chief Minister had, through a Notification removed application of AFSPA-1958 from the Municipal Limits of Imphal Town much before the visit of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister Mr. Shivraj Patil to Imphal on 5.9.2004. After lifting AFSPA from the Municipal Limits of Imphal Town, insurgent related incidents started increasing in Imphal Town as compared to other parts of Manipur where AFSPA was in operation.

The AFSPA Review committee headed by Justices B.P. Jeevan Reddy with Lt. Gen(Retd.) V.R. Raghavan, Shri O.P. Srivastav (Retired official from MHA), Shri S.B. Nakade (Academician) and Shri Sanjoy Hazarika (Journalist) as its members has already submitted its recommendations to Govt, of India after holding extensive public hearing in Manipur, other North Eastern States and Delhi. The Report has not been made public so far.

In case AFSPA is repealed as is being demanded by the people of North East and by Miss Inom Sharmila of Manipur who is on hunger strike since a few years, it may be very difficult for the Army and other para Military

Forces such as Assam Rifles, CRPF, BSF etc. to carry out Counter-Insurgency operations in the North-Eastern states effectively. Therefore, the recommendations of Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy Committee should be debated in detail at appropriate levels and solutions found in such a way that the officers and men of the Armed Forces do not get demoralized while deployed in the North-Eastern states. Simultaneously it should be ensured that the special powers available under AFSPA are not misused by the personnel of Armed Forces causing hardship to the people of North East.

Before taking any decision, the Govt, should keep in mind that the circumstances which necessitated deployment of Army and other paramilitary forces in manipur and other North Eastern states still exist.

In a colourful function on 20 November 2004 in the Kangla Fort premises, Imphal in which the Director General of Assam Rifles Lt. Gen. Bhupinder Singh handed over the symbolic key of the Kangla Fort to the Chief Minister of Manipur Shri Okram Ibobi Singh. The Prime Minister of India Shri Manmohan Singh said "I sympathized with the pain and sorrows of the mothers who had lost their children. Having given my assurance to redress the legitimate grievances of AFSPA, a committee will suggest replacing it with a more haumane law". The Prime Minister has kept up his words and ordered to set up a Committee promptly to review AFSPA-1958. Justive B.P. Jeevan Reddy Committee so set up by Govt, of India has also done a very good job with utmost sincereity and submitted its recommendations in time during middle of 2005. Therefore, there is an urgency to give deep thought to the recommendations made by above committee so as to decide whether the Armed force (special powers) Act 1958 should stay or not so that the apprehensions in the minds of the people concerned are removed fast.

Before taking any decision, the Govt, should keep in mind that the circumstances which necessitated deployment of Army and other paramilitary forces in Manipur and other North Eastern states still exist. It may be pertinent to mention here that Naga People's Movement for Human Rights had approached the Supreme Court of India challenging the validity of the Armed Forces(special powers) Act 1958 and after hearing the parties, the five judges including the then Chief Justice of India, Justice M.M. Punchhi decided on 27th November 1997 with a list of DOs and DONTs while acting

under the Armed Force (Special Power) Act 1958 which the personnel of the Armed Forces strictly follow. The guidelines issued by Govt, of Manipur vide their Memorandum dated 19th July 1996 are also relevant which are as under.

If the Act is repealed, effective counter-insurgency operation in the North Eastern States will be a question mark providing upper hand to various insurgency groups of North east.

i) Every person arrested and taken into the custody by the security forces/paramilitary forces in exercise of power under this Act shall be made over to the least possible delay together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest and detention in compliance with Section 5 of the Act.

ii) Every person who is arrested and taken into custody by the Security Forces/Para Military Forces shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of 24 hours by such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of Magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of Magistrate as provided under Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India.

iii) Representative of civil police would be present at time of conducting counter-insurgency operation by the Security Forces and Para Military Forces and whenever presence of Executive Magistrate is necessary for conducting such operation, the forces will give reasonable advance intimation to the Executive Magistrate concerned as communicated to the GOC, 57 Mtn. Divn, C/O 99 APO vide Govt, of Manipur letter No. 2/8/(19)/H dated 23.3.1996 and as per recommendation of the National Human Right Commission,

iv) The Security Forces/ Para Military Forces and Civil Police Forces should not use any vehicle without bearing Registration Number for carrying out counter insurgency operations as decided at the Apex Security Co-ordination Meeting held on 28/6/1996.

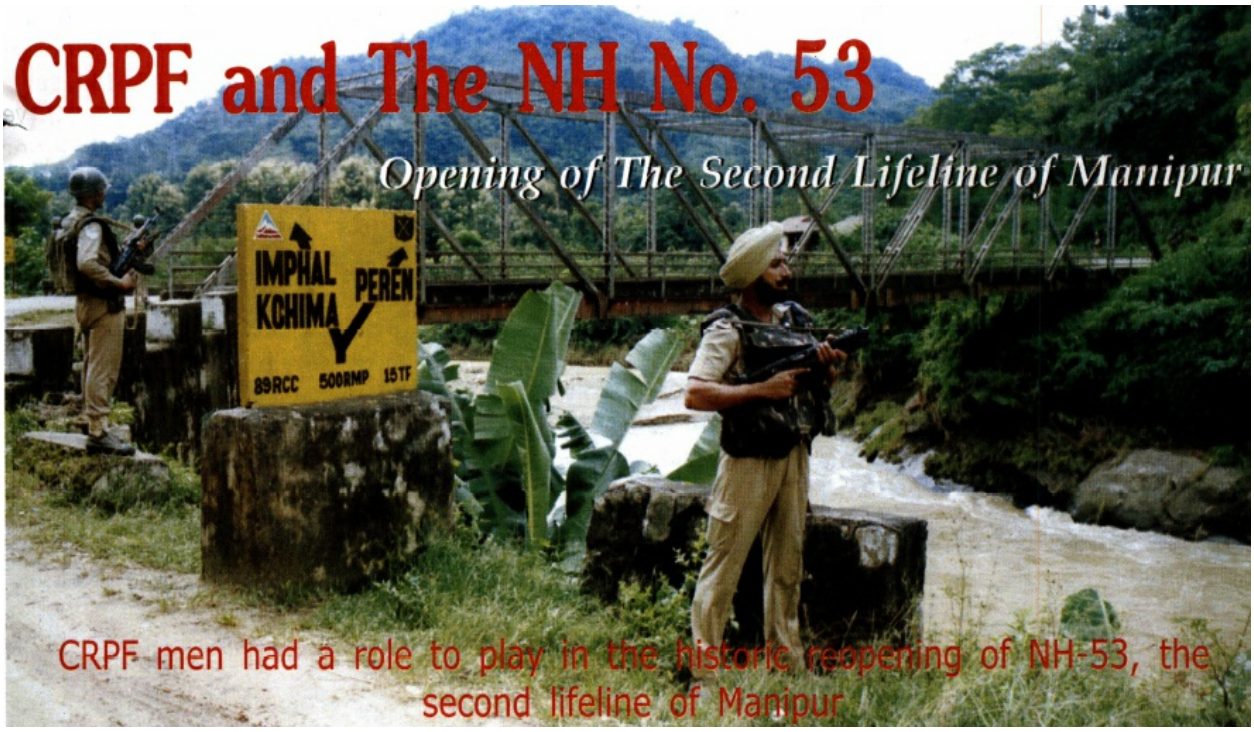
Besides the above safeguards, for any reported violation of above guidelines, Enquiry is ordered by the State Govts concerned and severe action taken against the persons at fault. The progress of Counter-insurgency

operations, problems if any and complaints if any are also discussed in detail in the periodical Meetings held by the chief Secretaries and Chief Ministers with the local Heads of Army/Para Military Forces, Director General of Police of the state and Principal Secretary (Home). Under these circumstances, if the armed Forces (special Powers) Act-1959 is repealed, effective counter-insurgency operation in the North Eastern States will be a question mark providing upper hand to various insurgency groups of North east. Therefore, the question beholders every one of us is whether the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 should stay or not.

Courses to be held during June 2007

SL NO	COURSE	PERIOD
1.	Newly promoted Asst Comdt's	15/6/07 to 28/6/07
2.	Map reading	11/6/07 to 14/7/07
3.	Intelligence course	4/6/07 to 30/6/07
4.	SSICC	4/6/07 to 27/8/07
5.	Advance ammunition explosive Technical course	18/6/07 to 6/12/07
6.	Gas and Electric welding course	4/6/07 to 265/7/07

• ARTICLE



Alok Bhattacharya

DC 67 Bn

'Pioeers' is perhaps the most appropriate word to describe the role of 14 Bn of CRPF. The induction of our unit into Jiribam sub division and Tamenglong district of Manipur was indeed historic for the region. The activities and the initiatives taken by us were significant and path breaking.

As for as memory goes, the Silchar-lmphal axis has been the principal artery of communication between the South Assam plains and the valley of Manipur. It is through this route that for thousands of years, cultural linkages were maintained between the two regions. Even after the arrival of the British into the region, this road called the Cachar Road formed the main line of communication. It was in 1970 that the old Cachar Road was suitably realigned and reconstructed to form the national Highway No 53.

The development of Nagaland as a major political unit, however, shifted the focus of communication from Manipur valley to Assam towards the northern axis. The so-called Manipur Road from Dimapur to Imphal valley via Kohima, although quite recent in existence compared to the Cachar Road,

gradually emerged as the major route for the traffic coming in and out of the Manipur valley. Renamed as the National Highway No 39, it overshadowed the Cachar Road in importance. And the NH-53 almost fell into disuse. Access to principal railway hubs and commercial considerations were responsible for driving away the traffic from NH-53 to NH-39. Certain political developments in the region, however, brought focus back to the Imphal Silchar axis.

Once the decision was taken to revive the NH-53, a coordinated security operation had to be launched in the area. While various formations of Indian Army moved into interiors of Tamenglong district and Jiribam sub division, 14 Bn, CRPF took up positions along the highway. It was due to the domination of the highway by 14 Bn, CRPF that the contingents of Border Roads Organization could subsequently repair and reactivate the NH-53. Gradually, various security formations, including other CRPF units, formed their bases throughout the highway.

But it was not as simple as it sounds. Years of inactivity and disuse in the area had a crippling effect on its infrastructure. When our troops moved in, there was hardly any place to live. Till the time the temporary living structures could be constructed, we virtually lived on the roads. The hostile conditions and the challenging tasks entrusted upon us were made a little easier for us by our Commandant Bhupinder Singh who always led us on foot in every fresh area to be cleared by our formation. Such was the camaraderie between the officers and the jawans that often our operational DIG Nageshwara Rao and the Commandant took off their shoes, rolled up their trousers, and got down to such jobs as pushing up vehicles with in knee deep mud.

Anyone who has experienced the monsoon in the north east would be able to understand the nature of challenge faced by our men. Incessant rains poured in for many days at a stretch. The ground turned into thick slush. Life, sometimes, almost became aquatic. Our all-precious tents provide shelter not only to us but seemingly to the entire local tropical wildlife. Snakes and insects of all varieties made themselves comfortable in our dingy accommodation and then there were the leeches of many varieties. One such type, with three white stripes on its body was promptly christened “Hamada” leeches by our troops.

Such proximity to the natural world made philosophers out of each one of

us. Life, however soon stared getting better. Sufficient progress had been made to make the basic infrastructure available for both the people and ourselves. Our aggressive night patrols gradually started making a difference in the civic life, shops started remaining open till late into the evenings. One could notice a marked increase in the activity in the local markets. The smile was returning to the faces of the people.

While all this work was in progress, we received an order to start work on the survey of the proposed Jiribom-Tupul railway line. It had been a long standing idea to create a railway link between the Manipur valley and the existing railway network of Assam. This was a major project and gave us a big sense of purpose that we had been entrusted with such an important job.

Countless meetings were held with RITES (Rail India Technical and Economic Services) and North East Frontier Railway Officers. Elaborate survey sheets were studied. Contour lines, prominent heights, water bodies and other natural features were discusses in detail. Soon afterwards we moved in to reconnaissance the area around the proposed line. This was done to gather ground information on the terrain, possible camp sites, and access routes and so on. The area we moved into was an entirely unknown to us.

When we moved out with our first patrols, the villagers we met on route could hardly conceal their surprise. Very few of them had ever seen bullet-proofed, helmeted and smartly uniformed troops such as ours. However, as soon as they got over their initial surprise, we were warmly welcomed by them.

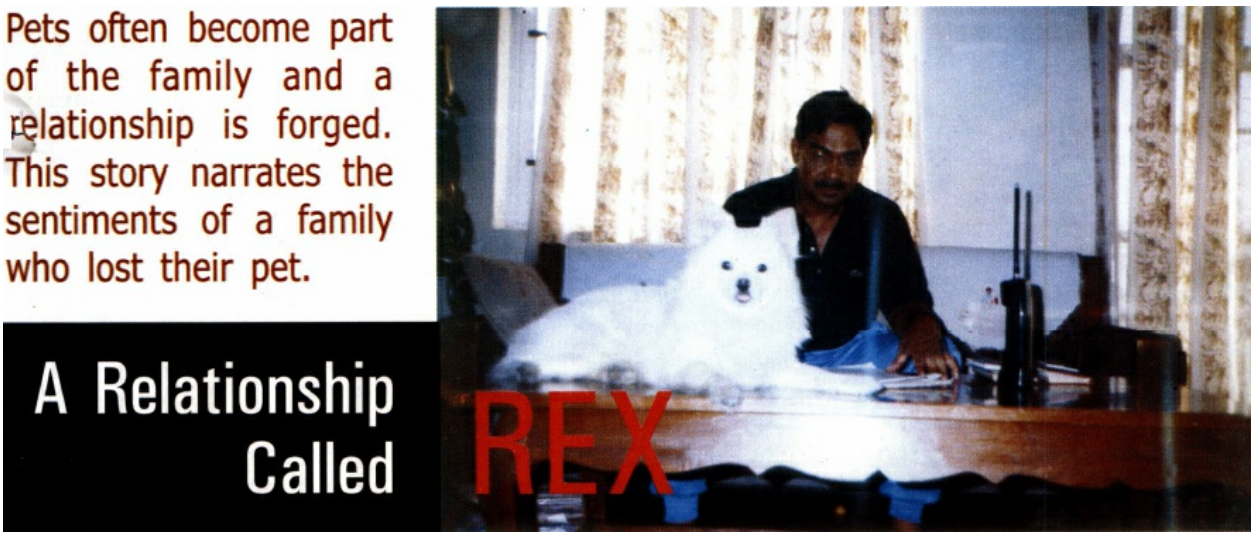
To experience the beauty of such lush tropical hill country was an unforgettable experience for all of us. Moreover, the fact that we were being able to reach out to such remote social groups enthused us no end. To top it all, the warm innocence and affection of the people filled us with a pleasant sense of satisfaction. While we thoroughly enjoyed this experience we also remembered the gravity of our task and the big responsibility that we had been entrusted with.

When our initial reconnaissance was completed, we moved forward to the task of logistics. Sites were chosen and camps were established. Access routes were repaired to make them serve as our supply lines. We escorted the RITES terms deep into the interiors. The work, undoubtedly, was easier said than done. Sometimes for example, we had to cross the same torrential hill river as many as thirteen times on a single patrol. We learnt that climbing up

hills on seventy degree gradients is much easier than marching downhill on the same route. At times we reached new levels of desperation because we simply lost our way in thick tropical forests.

As our work progressed we felt a lot of pride for being a part of the project that was chugging along at a rapid pace-a significant portion of the railway survey work was completed in a record time. Many years later when Jiribam will become a major business and communication hub, no one would even remember us. Our nameless troops, who braved the climate and the terrain, may all be forgotten. Perhaps no one would even remember the name of the 14th Bn, CRPF. But we will always have a special place for Jiribam. Those memories will only be buried with us when we die.

• HUMANE



In the happier times

Ramesh Chandra

ADIG (Adm), Dte General

Rex was born on 23rd March ’97 to a docile father and a possessive

mother. He was brought to me when he was just four week old and had barely opened his eyes. Then I was commanding a Signal Bn in Chandigarh and staying in Sector 46-B. I brought him up initially feeding by bottle and later with spoon and always took fancy in doing the parenting. He grew-up a handsome pup very playful and affectionate. He would accompany me during my morning and evening walk and often to office in the afternoon. He was tremendously loved by both of my sons Kamlesh (15) and Rahul (12) and was like a younger kin to them. He grew into a patient animal that never ran for food and conducted himself with grace and maturity. He was so much attached to me that during my outstation tours he missed a meal or two waiting for me till night.

It was around the first week of Oct 02 that I noticed that Rex was not taking any feed and having intermittent vomiting sensations. I sent him to local veterinary hospital at Pinjore where the vet doctor suspected some internal infection and administered an anti-biotic injection on him for the next three days - 8th, 9th and 10th Oct. Even after symptomatic treatment there was no improvement. After lapse of one day on 12th October, I took him to the same doctor for further consultations. The doctor thought that stronger dose was probably required for results and gave him a stronger dose which sort of immobilized the dog. I got alerted and showed him to a private vet doctor-Dr J.S. Nijjer on 14th Oct at Chandigarh who prescribed full blood test. The blood test report showed leukocyte count, netrophil, lymphocyte SGOT and SGPT, a mild fall in value of albumin globulin but an unbelievable increase in creatinine (12.6mg % in place of 1.5mg %) and urea nitrogen (214mg % in place of 40 mg %).

The physicians were skeptical about his chances of making it but I never wanted to loose Rex. Dr. Nijjer started the treatment on 15th Oct with expectation that saline drip with lassix would stimulate the kidney function whereas a dose of amplex would keep the antibiotic under control. However in order to explore possibility of a dialysis and / or better treatment, I showed him to doctor Goyal at Punjab Agriculture University, Lludhiana on 16th Oct. After studying the blood report he underscored the same treatment with addition to perinorm injection and dextrose 30ml(OD) for five days. The first dose was administered by a PG student at PAU, OPD on 16th Oct. Subsequent doses were given at veterinary hospital Panchkula from 17 to 20 Oct.

Both Kamlesh and Rahul had grown up with Rex and shared their early teens fun and frolic with him. He was treated like a brother by both of them and Rex on his part reciprocated the affection in the same spirit. Sometimes I wondered if Rex was aware that he is a dog and not a human being as all his activities were closely guided by human like sentiments and he expected his moods to be honoured, like a child would do. When I informed the opinion of the vet doctor on 12 Oct saying “Rexs’ kidneys have been diagnosed to have failed, the body toxins have increased manifold”. Rahul replied “Papa please do everything possible for Rex, take him to best doctor, he will be alright.” He also went to various veterinary doctors in Delhi and sent me message giving the name and telephone number of a veterinary doctor at Chandigarh.

Rex was not eating anything form 5th to 6th Oct. Neither was he drinking milk or water except to wet his throat once in about six hours. He had gone very frail. He was probably having untold bodily pain and misery. He was also showing the symptoms of heightened esnophilia evident by his frequent sneezing and coughing. As he was not drinking any liquids and kidneys were not filtering the blood, his urination was also very less and infrequent. Therefore he used to vomit the digestive juices depositing in his stomach very often. He was aware of the un-hygiene it may create in the house, so he had started going out and staying in the open till he felt vomiting sensation and / or due to claustrophobic effects of being indoors. But I used to bring him indoors after some time. He would not resist but go out again after some moments. Later he started hiding in high grass, bushes or against / along high wall. The creature was being torn apart between my affection and his compulsion to stay away in open. His condition was deteriorating day by day. The medication was not showing any indication of improvement. The doctor had opined that the chances of his survival were rather bleak. Rex was slowly and steadily drifting from the life and us. I prayed for miracle for revival of his kidneys. As though aware of the sentimental crisis my small animal Rex could be seen crying silently.

Every time I was at the brink of sentiments’ horizon, I shared with Rahul “Rex is in great physical agony and I am not able to help him”. He would say “Papa be with Rex, give him your love and he will be alright.” I gave all my love to him expressly but alas it did not work. He was taken to Panchkula vet hospital every day for drips in the morning and local vet hospital for injection in the evening. With every session of medication I was looking for any signs of agility in his frail body, appetite in his stomach and thirst in his throat. But

these worldly requirements never ever returned to him again. He did show me some good steps and wagged his tail on 16th Oct. I felt immensely happy but this state did not sustain beyond half an hour.

Rahul asked me on 18th Oct whether Kamu and he could come to see Rex. I told them I would let them know if they had to. Though I knew Rex might not make it but I was outwardly defying this fact. A friend who visited me on 17th Oct. told me about a good homeopathic doctor Dr. Pradeep Kharbanda in Chandigarh who could help. I got in touch with him on 18th Oct. and he after listening about the ailment of Rex scanned all the medicines on his computer screen and finally suggested two medicines for Rex, which rectify the kidney functions. The deterioration grew faster on 19th Oct. He was barely able to stagger his frail structure in and out of the house with efforts and would not move a step unnecessarily, stare at me with wide-open eyes conveying his agony of being in that body and sharing a sense of unwelcome eventuality with me with sustained gaze and effortful breathing. I understood him too well to miss his message. Hence I short messaged Rahul "Rex would not survive more then 3 days. You and Kamu may come to see him." Rahul informed Kamu and both of them immediately planned to come to me on 20th Oct. He replied "So tomorrow I am joining you and Rex." Later he again messaged "Dad we are coming, I have talked with Kamu."

During the night of 19th Oct. Rex had slept under my bed-his favourite joint to take rest, and during his puppy days it used to be his workshop to scratch, bite and scatter the house hold articles under his reach - later his fort to snarl and scare his sustained pursuers from. His breathing further troubled and heavy, he writhed in pain whole night. He went out in the morning but returned soon. Now he would not go far and hide - he simply could not walk that much. I did not abandon the hope of his miraculous revival and continued the medicines. Probably Rex did not want to take any medicines now but he could not convey that to me nor did I miss the message. It must have been extremely troublesome for him to be taken in a Gypsy - light vehicle to veterinary hospital, be administered 200 ml of saline, 30 ml of glucose and injected with 2 to 3 injections. In addition I tried to mouth feed him with syringe 10 to 20 ml of milk, some water and dilute doses of homeopathic medicines - cuprum arsenicosum 30 and urtica urens.

Boys reached on 20th Oct evening. Rex was lying on the floor near the sofa on which I was sitting. He only glanced on them instead of his ritual of

jumping on them and profusely licking them all over their faces every time he met them. Boys were stunned to see the change and hugged him and cried with him - their childhood companion for a long time. They had bought one Ayurvedic kidney revitalizing tonic for him from Delhi. Also they had brought their usual gift of pastries and chocolates for him. Rex just cast a glance at them this time unlike on previous occasions when all three of them enjoyed their eats together. This made the boys sad and choked -throats to say a word. All four of us including Rex were probably equally sad yet contented to be together. Our hearts were full to the brim with sorrow but it was shared mutually and hence was tolerable dear and sanctified. That night we silently ate our dinner while Rex looked on. Rex was always asked to come near the dining table at all meal times in our house and he complied irrespective of whether or not he really ate anything. The 20th night was worse then the previous night for him. It had more troublesome breathing and writhed in pain whole night under the bed.

Next morning Rahul took him for saline and glucose drips and injections and review of his blood sample to private clinic of Dr Kocher and Dr Nijjer. As soon as he reached there, he found Rex dangerously ill, breathing fast, trembling and lying absolutely effete. He telephoned “Papa Rex is extremely unwell, I don’t know what to do with him in this state, you may please come here.” I asked him to let me speak with the doctor. The doctor told me “The dog is in extreme trouble and would not survive. Instead of trying medicines on him, I would advice you to consider mercy killing injection to him.” I was taken aback. I didn’t expect to face this moment and hear these words. I told the doctor to take blood sample to know weather the medicines have worked on Rex and for second aspect wait for my arrival. I didn’t want to let go any slightest chance of survival for Rex un-availed of. I drove to Chandigarh right away. I found Rex Laid outside of clinic on the grass by Rahul to remove him from hospital environment as he attributed the sudden deterioration in his condition to the vety clinical environment. Rex was vigorously trembling in his efforts to breathe. He had already been given 200 ml of saline 30 ml of glucose drips and polybion and renitidine injections to give him some bodily strength. I put him in my vehicle and brought him home. Enroute I observed his bodily trouble had marginally subsided but to my utter disbelief his body had begun stiffening. He was either in sleep or in coma or my Rex was already passing away!

After 25 kms of journey when we reached home at about 11:45 AM, boys

put him in the veranda in the sun, thinking that he was also feeling cold. I felt his chest and found it warm and the heart palpating normally. I declared “Nothing is going to happen to him for next 3 to 4 hours.” So I left for office, Rahul went to take his bath and Kamu was with Rex in attendance comforting him. At 12:20 PM Rahul informed me on telephone “Papa Rex is no more.”

I drove home, found the pup that became a dog under my eyes and deep affection, showed us all his various affectionate activities, lay as still as dead before Kamu and Rahul. I lifted him brought him to bed room, shed my tears and took time to realize that my Rex had died, he “is” no more. After some moments I asked the boys to give him a last bath, which they did with sanctity. In the afternoon all of us went to the river bed of adjoining river Shivganga, dug a hole and lowered Rex wrapped in a white piece of cloth into it, along with his red nylon strap, a coconut fruit, two pieces of sliced buttered bread - his favourite food. Boys burned incense sticks near his grave and we all said our prayers for him. With me in lead all of us buried him by putting newly dug soil over his body. A makeshift tomb was readily constructed on the grave with oversized stones with a big stone kept vertical in front.

I had a last mental look of Rex in it’s grave under the load of big heavy stones to realize that a creature who was as dear to me as my son, was reduced now only to a relationship to live for ever in my heart, and turned about and walked back home.

• ARTICLE

Need and Strategies for Promoting Research in Police Subjects

By innovative ideas and research on police subjects, policing can be made more effective and

less stressful



Dhiraj Kumar

2 IC, 167 Bn

The prime objective of the Government is, “to provide a sense of security” and the police is the executive tool for doing just that. All of us should have safe streets and neighborhoods. Are we anywhere close to that or even moving close to that vision? Nationally, crime rate has risen manifolds. There are more policemen on the streets, more qualified and effective managers in police forces, more resources, new technologies, latest theories..... but the result? More problems, more chaos, more confusion, more gun shots, more

explosions, more human and drug trafficking....

The police, by the nature of their functions, are an anomaly in a free society. They are invested with a great deal of authority to arrest, to search, to detain and to use force. It can be disruptive of freedom, invasive of privacy, and sudden and direct in its impact upon the life of an individual. And this awesome authority, of necessity, is delegated to individuals at the lowest level of the bureaucracy; to be exercised, in most instances without prior review and control.

Yet a democracy is heavily dependant upon its police despite their anomalous position to maintain the degree of order that makes a free society possible. It looks to its police to prevent crimes and conflicts and to protect the rights such as freedom of speech and freedom of assembly on which continuance of a free society depends. '*The strength of a democracy and the quality of life enjoyed by its citizens are determined in large measure by the ability of the police to discharge their duties.' (Goldstein, 1977).*

Need To Promote Research

Cutting edge technology is available to all, including criminals. There are factories for manufacturing suicide bomber; different nations have been employing their resources for promoting chaos in the target country. Problem of drugs, fake currency, and cyber crime is deep rooted in our society.

Police on the other hand has a tendency to discard innovations. There has been a history of resistance to new work culture, or a new system. The way we evaluate police performance is also faulty. Officers want to know as to how many summons and warrants and verification requests are pending executions. Problem solving, coming up with innovative ideas and reducing crime have never been given due weight-age by police officials or researchers. The work environment of a cop is quite stressful. He works without any kind of rewards for accomplishment.

We need a broad conceptual framework for policing that helps police build into a strong, sensitive institution, with refined methods of operating that can better cope up with the crisis of the day. We have an obligation to strive constantly for a form of policing that is not only effective but humane and civil; that not only protects individual rights, equality, and other values

basic to a democracy, but strengthens our commitment to them.

The need of the day is to reduce crime and bring order. Saying that we have apprehended X number of suspects or executed X number of warrants or summons does not mean anything unless there is a drop in crime rate, people feel free and they find the police approachable in case of need. The actual situation is just the reverse. Terrorism has added a new dimension to the crime map.

Talk to any student from Nagaland. He would agree that a separate Nagaland means going back to the dark ages. But he had no option but to support the separatists because he is threatened by the NSCN. Can we protect him? One who is served with an extortion note, does not want to approach police, for he knows he would be shot dead if he did. Sadly we lack the tool to measure this. There has not been any relation between researchers and police. There has been no mechanism of self assessment, retrospection or self analysis to spot problem areas and remove them automatically.



Public friendly policing

As of now the logic of individual dignity does not appeal to a policeman. And there is a reason for that. The police especially in urban area are currently struggling with huge numbers of murders, dacoity, drugs, immoral traffic, and fake currency. They are under enormous pressure to deal with indiscriminate shootings of innocent people, explosions, and escalation of violence. Their own sense of security is at stake. They have lost confidence of people for whom they are supposed to work.

Unless there is an appropriate partnership between protector and the

protected, policing will not work. To do that we will have to take recourse to innovative ideas.

We may invite partnership from interested citizens, have flexible funds that can be used by the community and other groups who get involved. We should encourage people to collect and collate information for police intelligence cell. The media can also contribute by monitoring and publicizing progress. In short, involvement and understanding is the key.

Data driven management

Police must use data and information as the basis for policing decision making and strategy development. Crime mapping and data-driven management are powerful tools in the fight against crime. When police departments bring together a cross-section of community stakeholders to look at crime data visually displayed on local maps, the discussions inevitably lead to more effective solutions for policing problems and stronger police public relationship. Partnerships, mapping, data analysis, and data-driven decision making are key elements of a new approach to solving a wide variety of social problems. The belief that crime can be reduced through good management is as essential to 21st century policing as is new information technology.

Crime mapping has a long history as a tool to understand crime. It is generally traced back to 19th century France, when cartographers first analyzed national patterns of crime. Today mapping uses computer with greatly increased capacity and is a powerful tool for displaying where problems and resources are, and for mobilizing action.

Crime is generally a functional derivative of socioeconomic conditions. Thus, crime prevention can be managed right deployment of resources. Goals must be set, and decisions must be based on good information and that is possible by crime mapping and creating data for that.

Vision For 21st Century Policing

Policing decisions should include more discussions with stakeholders,

including community members, elected officials, and other government managers. Policing agencies should regularly share information with the public, across agencies and jurisdictions, and work in partnership with other government agencies such as blousing, transportation, schools, and social services to reduce and prevent crime.

The management and culture of 21st century policing should be accountable to all members of its community. Policing departments should build an organizational structure base on geographic responsibility, allowing from-line officers to work more effectively with neighborhoods and communities, supported by specialized units having specialized headquarters for assimilation. All levels of the workforce should have the skills and desire to work collaboratively with communities as well as with technology. Policing agencies in the 21st century should rely on current, integrated information, should employ advanced mapping and analytic techniques; and will have both external and internal performance expectations and measurements. The focus of the entire agency organization, its funding decisions, and the management of its resources would be tied to the achievement of organizational goals.



We do not accept credit cards.
We accept only cash

• **ARTICLE**

Basics of Naxalism

Naxalism has emerged as the major threat for the security personnel and problem for the many states. Here are some origin facts related to movement.

Raja K.C.

SI/GD, 66 Bn

Naxalism has emerged as a most potent threat to internal security of the nation in recent times. Here's a look at the basic definitions related to Naxalism-

LEFT Parties

The term comes from the French politics where after the French revolution, those who opposed the king used to sit on the left side and his supporters sat on the right side of the King. The 'leftists' were more violent and called for radical changes.

Naxalites

In India violent leftist movement started from Naxalbari in Darjeeling district of West Bengal. Those who followed their ideology are called 'Naxalites.'

Brief History of Naxal Movement in India

- 1920- CPI (Communist Party of India) established by M.N.Roy in West Bengal.
- 1964- CPI split and CPI(M) was created.
- 1967- Members of CPI(M) attacked over landlords at Naxalbari(WB).
- 1969- CPI(M) split and CPI(ML) was formed by the expelled leader Charu Mazumdar.
- 1975- Vinod Mishra established MCC(Maoist Communist Centre) in Bihar.
- 1980- PWG(KS) was established by Kondapalli Seetharamaiah in Andhra Pradesh.
- 2004- MCC merged with PWG and called CPI(Maoist) throughout India.

It is estimated that naxalites are active in 15 states and have 20,000 strong cadre of which about 9000 are armed. They have a stated mission of creating a Red Corridor, which they call Liberated Areas, covering 35% of he country. In these Zones they wish to-

i) Capture political power and bring New Democratic Revolution

ii) To establish 'Janathana Sarkar' or People's govt.under the leadership of proletariat.

iii) Over throw the bureaucrat comprador, bourgeois and big landlords.

Current Demands

i) The Govt, should not prevent agitations, peaceful demonstrations and meetings.

ii) Lift the ban on the CPI(ML), PWG and other organizations.

iii) Scrap Grey Hounds, special security forces and special intelligence branch and withdraw the CPMF.

iv) Release all political prisoners

v) Implement land reforms and the land ceiling act.

vi) Withdraw all World Bank Projects.

vii) Recognize the tribal people's rights on forest.

viii) End the policy of land acquisition for economic development.

Transfer/Promotion of Officers

Shri M.P.S. Negi, Commandant promoted to rank of Addl. DIG and posted to CTC-2.

Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh Commandant on deputation to SPG promoted to rank of Addl. DIG.

- **OPS INSTRUCTION**



Operational Movement has an important role in the performance of the force. Care needs to be taken in this vital aspect.

Operation Branch

Preparedness for operational movement

- Information regarding movement received should be understood properly, task required to be done discussed with the subordinate commanders.
  - ➢ Plan movement accordingly to the objective of the task.
  - ➢ Plan for requirement of manpower & vehicles.
  - ➢ Plan for Arms / Ammunitions required.

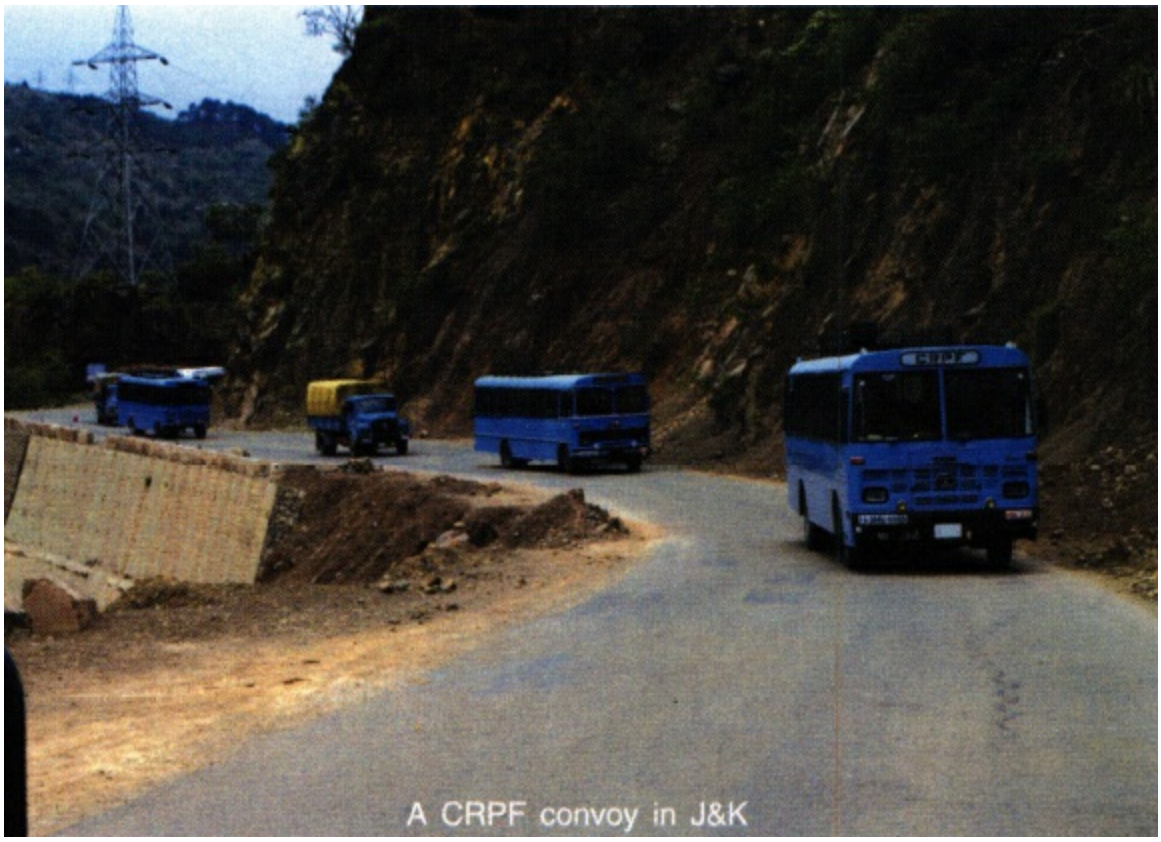
- ➢ Plan for communication system as available HF/ VHF sets with code words, mobile phone/ satellite phones with or without scramblers.
- ➢ Plan for Special equipment likes AF/BP vests & helmets, NVD, DSMD, Explosive detector, PNV, Jammers, plodder, iron rakes, hook and line set, forest clearing implements etc.
- ➢ Plan for help of dogs BDD squad.
- ➢ Plan for contingency reinforcements.
- ➢ Co-ordination with Ops authority, nearby troops, PS etc if needed done.
- ➢ All equipments required to be carried out are functional and men who are suppose to handle them are conversant with operative functionalities.
- ➢ Required arms / ammns have been taken as per terrain and nature of ops.
- ➢ Food/water etc be taken as required for long operations, compo-rations, portable water purifier could be a better choice as survival kit.
- ➢ Carry all safety equipments which may be required during emergency
- ➢ Carry First Aid box/ portable fire extinguisher.
- ➢ Plan for evacuation of injured in case of any untoward happening.

- Movement plan should be on need to know basis and not to be disseminated unnecessarily.
- Analyze the terrain features along the route to the followed in order to identify likely ambushes. Carry maps, compass, GPS or other aids as available for cross country navigation.
- Identify vulnerable areas and plan accordingly, if required dominate by patrols.
- If feasible ensure Road opening drills of vulnerable stretches prior to crossing them.
- Be observant and careful to changes in movement pattern of locals.

Movement

Precautions to be taken during movement in vehicles

- Decide on use of MPV, if available so also the use of Jammers in RCIED prone areas
- As far as possible keep vehicular movement to the minimum.
- Plan to use different routes for going and return as far as possible.
- Routes should be changed frequently and no set pattern be followed. Routes may be disclosed/changed at last moment.
- Avoid moving on routes,
- which do not have alternates. If there is suspicion of allurement or trap, move on foot tactically.
- Move preferably on black top roads even if it involves a longer route.
- Movement could be in groups of at least 2 to 3 vehicles with irregular gaps (150 to 200 mtr) within them.
- Sand bags may be placed on the floor of vehicle to minimize blast effect.
- Keep observing surrounding areas continuously for any suspicious activity or objects while moving.
- Minimize routine travel.
- Restricted /sudden drop in movement of civil vehicles or unscheduled shutting down of shops may be indicative of an imminent IED attack.
- Civilian strangers should not be given lift as their dismounting point could be a potential ambush site.



A CRPF convoy in J&K

Precautions during movement on foot

- Use technical equipments for detection of lEDs as per the laid down drills with the help of scout party to be created from within the group.
- Carry forest-clearing implements and navigate cross-country with the help of maps, Compass, GPS etc.
- The beaten tracks need to be avoided.
- Patrols should move astride the road and not on it.
- Conspicuous resting places like water point, good tree shade, etc should be avoided.
- Bridges, culverts and fresh tracks leading to a bottle neck or deliberately made to skit around it, need to be searched carefully.
- Freshly dug and disturbed earth, dry grass, sticks, dung etc should be suspiciously viewed.
- Take help of Sniffer dogs if available.

• **WELFARE SPECIAL**

Central Reserve Police Force Central Welfare Fund

The benefits of the scheme are highlighted for information of the force personnel

Welfare Branch

Introduction

The Central Reserve Police Force Central Welfare Fund has been created during August, 1969. It has been started with the help of subscriptions from Unit Welfare Fund and Force Personnel. The Rules of Central Welfare Funds are applicable to all members of Central Reserve Police Force including deputationist in or out. The benefit of this Fund can also be extended to NOKs of deceased members, retired including voluntary retired and invalidated out Force personnel and their spouses and not to entire family but excluding compulsory retired personnel.

Objectives

The objectives of the Central Welfare Fund is to grant / sanction:-

(a) Financial assistance to:-

i) Families of members who die while in service

ii) Members of the Fund during sickness/ hospitalization when

no leave is at the credit of the member and member does not get any

leave salary or allowances from Govt.

iii) Members in distress or in dire need of financial assistance caused by the factors beyond their control.

iv) Financial assistance for treatment of specific diseases of self and spouse of retired personnel, once in a life time on principle of rarest of rare cases.

(b) Donation/Grants/repayable advances to:-

i) Any establishment/Unit of the CRPF for messes or any other activities intended to promote the welfare of CRPF personnel/Force.

ii) Encourage sports and recreational facilities at Unit/ Force level.

iii) Any charitable organization, Educational Institutions/ Academy as a goodwill gesture.

iv) Advances to the members for treatment of self or family members in emergent cases, to provide assistance in distress or dire need in specific cases caused by the factors beyond control of members, and for other purposes in extreme emergency.

(c) Any other objectives as defined by the Governing Body.

Source of Income

The Central Welfare Fund is constituted from and supported by:-

i) Subscription from the members at the rates as may be fixed by the Governing Body.

ii) Contribution from the Central Reserve Police Force Unit Welfare Fund as determined by the Governing Body.

iii) Voluntary subscriptions and donations from private persons or bodies received under conditions, which Ministry of Home Affairs may impose.

iv) Donations or grant from Central or State Governments or other Government and quasi-Government bodies.

v) Income from shows, concerts etc. organized with prior approval of competent authority.

Rates of Subscription

The rates of subscription to the Fund will be fixed by the Governing Body from time to time.

The present rate of subscription for various ranks wef March 1, 2003 is as follows:-

DIGP to DG Asstt. Comdt. to	-	Rs. 28/-p.m.
ADIG	-	Rs. 20/-p.m.
ASI to SM	-	Rs. 12/-p.m.
CT to HC	-	Rs. 08/-p.m.
Followers	-	Rs. 04/-p.m.

Benefits out of Fund

I) **Eligibility**

All the members of Central Reserve Police Force who pay the subscription towards the Fund are eligible to get the following benefits in the

cases as depicted below: -

(A) In death cases: -

Rs.35,000/- wef 01/01/2007

(B) Invalidation cases:

(Disability)

i) Above 50% to 60% Rs. 5,000/-

ii) Above 60% to 70% Rs. 6,000/-

iii) Above 70% to 80% Rs. 7,000/-

iv) Above 80% to 90% Rs. 8,000/-

v) Above 90% less than 100% Rs. 9,000/-

vi) For 100% Rs. 10,000/-

(C) In EOL on Medical Ground cases

The amount of Financial assistance for EOL on medical ground cases will be given as per rate prescribed by the Governing Body from time to time. Present scale of benefit is as under: -

(i) If hospitalization/medical rest is due to sickness/injuries not sustained in action: -

Amount equal to Basic Pay including Dearness Pay for maximum six month only in whole service.

(ii) If hospitalization/medical rest is due to sickness/injuries sustained in action against terrorists, hostiles, etc.:-

(a) **Amount equal to Basic Pay + Dearness Pay+ DA.** There will be no restriction on the period of assistance in such cases.

(b) **If hospitalization is up to 2 weeks then Rs.1000/-and beyond 2 weeks Rs. 2000/- will also be paid as lump sum grant.**

The application for Financial assistance in respect of EOL on Medical ground cases must be submitted in proforma prescribed in **Appendix -A** of New Funds Manual.

(D) In cases of members in distress or dire need of assistance caused by the factors beyond their control:-

As decided by the Director General on case to case basis.

(A) Medical Advance For Treatment Purpose For Self Or The Family Members

Sector IGP should provide advances for the purpose from the CWF Permanent Advance placed with them and get it recouped through medical advance from Govt, grant at once using the powers delegated under Rule 13(3) of DFPR-1978. Only in the rarest cases, the application should be forwarded to Directorate where Sector IsGP may briefly mention why such advance could not be given at Sector level.

It should be ensured by controlling officer that the employee submits his medical claim as per rules immediately or after discharge of the patient from the hospital and the advance is adjusted at the earliest. The excess amount, if any, should then be scrutinised by Sector IsG to decide if there is a case for assistance from Special Relief Fund. Accordingly, matter may be referred for assistance from to SRF.

However, in cases where injured personnel are directly evacuated to Delhi form anywhere in the country where immediate money is needed and Sector office is not able to respond, such cases may be entertained at Directorate subject to recoupment of advance money within a month by concerned sector IG out of Govt Funds/ Medical Advance.

(B) Advance in Form of Financial Assistance in Cases of Distress or Dire Need Caused by the Factors beyond Control.

The recovery of loan/ advances provided under this category should start from the date of completion of 3 months of the sanction of the amount and the repayment shall normally be completed within a maximum period of 3 years. However, if the individual is not in a position to repay the advance within the stipulated period as above, due to any reasons, relaxation of maximum period of 3 years may be further extended by the competent Authority, keeping in view the merit of each case.

Provided that, if the Competent Authority in exceptional cases at any stage considers converting such loan/ advance, into a grant under this head, such grant in normal course should not exceed 50% of the total advance/loan. However, in exceptional cases the Competent Authority may exceed this

limit on merit of the case.

• REPORT

DC'S VISIT OF NS HQRS

Kumar Jai Singh

DC (Int) NS

On 11th April 2007, DG, CRPF Shri S.I.S. Ahmed, visited the Northern Sector Staff Camp, located in Sector-VII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. His visit was conducted by Mr. O.P. Singh, IPS, IGP, NS.

During the visit he was taken around to see the Dett Hospital, ORs' Line, PKE Office, ORs' Mess and TOM R.K. Puram. He inaugurated a newly developed and modernized ORs' Mess. He appreciated range of gadgetry placed in ORs' Mess such as Food warmer, Potato peeling machine, Atta kneading machine, Deep freezer, Modular Kitchen with Exhaust facility etc. He directed that all ORs Mess may be modernized on similar lines.

He then visited NS HQrs Office and was shown the range of gadgetries being used in the Sector office specially Conference Room and the NS Control Room. IGP, NS gave him live demonstration of 17" TFT Information Kiosk. He appreciated corporate style cabinets and gadgets used in Control Room. The DG was particularly interested in knowing the progress made in implementation of Selo. He was then given a Power Point Presentation on various facets of the Northern Sector, stress areas, achievements and priorities for 2007. DG was particularly impressed by presentation skills of IGP, NS and attempts made at quantifying performances and also setting quantifiable targets for future. He also appreciated sincere efforts being made to develop a professional Intelligence set up at Sector level. This was followed by an interactive session off various issues.



DG looking at the Information Kiosk established at NS HQr



DG inaugurating OR’s Mess

In his address to the officers, Shri Ahmed pointed out that diversification of activities in family welfare centres was a positive way forward. However, it is important to evolve employment oriented training modules with tie-ups with industry to make it employment oriented, he observed. He suggested that help of professional educational institutions such as Amity can be taken to evolve employment oriented computer courses. He narrated how TCS (Tata Consultancy Service) had supported some of these ventures.

The DG was happy to note that all the personnel working in static institutions of NS are drawing their salaries from ATMs. DG desired that similar facilities should be extended to all Battalions. He desired that IGP, NS should strive to evolve a paperless office a model for other offices of CRPF.

He also desired that Information Kiosks should be placed at all static institutions and directed IGP, NS to share details of this Kiosks and other modernization projects with other Sectors.

Commenting on the lack of housing facilities and inadequate facilities given to CRPF personnel, he stressed that no long term deployment should be accepted without proper accommodation and basic amenities. He also pointed out that proposals should be prepared for providing 100% accommodation to separated families.



DG addressing Officers at NS HQr

The DG pointed out that CRPF is a professional force and goes in aid of civil police when the law and order situation is not under their control. He said that given the importance of the task entrusted to the CRPF, it is important to have performance orientation, proper system of accountability and every individual should strive for perfection.

Commandant is the backbone of the Force and his position needs to be strengthened, he added. He emphasized that since the buck stops at Commandant and he must ensure completion of tasks under his own supervision. He suggested Commandants to prepare action plans of their own by setting priorities and quantifiable targets.

Extempore Public Speaking Competition For SOs and ORs

SI Rahul Chauhan of 47 Bn and SI Tushar Khandaka of SDG were jointly declared Best Speakers in an "Extempore Public Speaking Competition" organised by Northern Sector, CRPF on 23 April 2007. The 2nd and 3rd Positions were also secured jointly by SI Sudesh Kumar of 127 Bn and Sl/T R.K.Mishra of 1st Signal Battalion. SI Paramjit Singh of 82 Bn and Ashok Kumar Yadav of 73 Bn respectively.

Northern Sector has been organizing Extempore Public Speaking Competition from time to time for all ranks and officers. In this competition, which was organized for both Subordinate Officers and Other Ranks, each participant was given maximum three minutes to speak on the subject matter from amongst 60 topics. The topics given to the participants related to subjects on social, cultural, educational and professional interest. The competition was intended to inculcate communication and oratory skills amongst various ranks of the force.

• REPORT

Training on HIV/AIDS

CRPF organised training programme for counselors of Central Para Military Forces on HIV/AIDS

First five days Counsellors training of CPFs personnel on HIV/AIDS was conducted from 16th to 20th April 2007 in Directorate General, CRPF, New Delhi. The training was organised by FACC(Force AIDS Control Cell), CRPF. 24 paramedical staff and one SI/GD of CRPF total 25 personnel from all CPF's participated in the training (including 4 ITBP, 5 BSF, 4 SSB and 12 CRPF).

Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony took place on 16th April 2007 in seminar hall in Dte. General, CRPF New Delhi. The function was inaugurated by Shri K.Koshy, ADG,HQr cum President FACC. Dr. Kulbhushan ADG (Medical), CPFs, Shri R.P. Singh, IG (Adm), Shri S.R. Ojha, DIG(Adm), Shri Ramesh Chandra, ADIG (Welfare), Dr. Mrs. Suneel Garg, Professor, Department of PSM, Maulana Azad Medical College and Dr.S.K.Parimal, CMO 85 Bn CRPF were also present in the function. In his address, Shri K. Koshy emphasized on the importance of counsellor's training programme with special reference to VCCTC (Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing Centre) in CPF's. He stressed on the responsibility of counselors in Paramilitary forces as force personnel are also vulnerable to the HIV infection due to their living conditions.



DG, CRPF addressing the trainees

The training programme covered all information about counseling of HIV and AIDS including issues like Counseling and Communication skill, HIV testing and Role of VCCTC, Clinical Risk Assessment and Pre-test counseling, HIV Pre-test and Post test counseling, ART(Anti-Retroviral Therapy) Adherence issues, ART Counseling and Medical Aspect, Ethical Transmission Centre) in HIV prevention, care and support, Infant feeding related to HIV-TB co-infection, Sex and Sexuality and condom promotion. The training became more effective by visit to an NGO named SAHARA. It is an NGO working for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and providing care and support alongwith relevant treatment. This visit enhanced the knowledge of participants in general and handling of AIDS patients in particular. Another interesting visit of VCCTC of Maulana Azad Medical College were the trainees gained the practical knowledge of counseling and they also understand te barriers which may come during the counseling. They were also familiarized with setup and system of VCCTC.

The all sessions were taken by the expert of te field from the various Medical Colleges viz. Maulana Azad Medical College, GB Pant Hospital, GTB Hospital, LRS Hospital.

By the end of training, the trainees felt that the programme was well designed for learning about the topics. Role play, mock discussions and presentations made the trainees further more comfortable to talk on the issues like sex and sexuality, condom promotion and counseling in special situations.



President FACC Shri K.Koshy, ADG(HQr) presenting memento to DG CRPF Shri S.I.S.Ahmed

Shri S.I.S. Ahmed, Director General CRPF was Chief Guest and Shri Ranjan Dwivedi, Technical Advisor UNAIDS was Guest of Honour in the closing ceremony. Shri Ahmed gave away the certificates to the trainees of training programme. In his address he congratulated the trainees for completing the training successfully. Further he said CRPF is the first force who has taken such a mass scale awareness and counseling programme on HIV /AIDS. Still there is need to carry out a lot of work in this field to control and prevent te infection amongst force personnel. It is the responsibility of all newly trained counselors to educate the personnel and their families. Dr. Ranjan Dwivedi, Technical Advisor UNAIDS congratulated CRPF for the commendable training of counselors which was

firstly organized for five days for the CPFs. He said UNAIDS is always with the CRPF to fight against the menace of HIV/AIDS and will provide support as and when required.



Shri R.PSingh, IG Adm presenting memento to Shri Ranjan Dwivedi, Tech.Advisor, UNAIDS

• **REPORT**

Medical Officers' Conference

Manipur and Nagaland Sector organised MO's conference at Imphal-A Report

The Manipur & Nagaland Sector Medical Officers' Conference was held in the conference hall of Group Centre, CRPF Imphal on 31st March, 2007

under the chairmanship of Dr. R.C. Mohanty DIGP (Med), CRPF Imphal. All the medical officers of Ops and Adm Bn deployed in the sector attended the conference. The IGP Manipur & Nagaland Sector, Shri S.K. Jain, inaugurated and presided over the conference. Besides the medical officers, the conference was attended by other senior officers such as Mr. J.S. Gill DIGP, CRPF Imphal and Mr. H R Banga Addl DIGP, GC CRPF Imphal and Mr. S P Singh Addl DIGP, M&N Sector.

Dr P.K. Mohapatra Deputy Director, Malariology Division, Regional Medical Research Centre, N.E. Region (ICMR) Dibrugarh was invited as the guest speaker, who addressed the gathering with his talk on “Chemotherapy of Malaria and Drug Resistant Malaria” He advised the medical officers to investigate and initiate treatment of all fever cases at the very onset as delayed treatment may cost the life of the patients due to falciparum malaria.



Shri S.K. Jain, IGP M&N addressing the conference

Thereafter, the medical officers of the Bn deployed in the Sector had an interactive discussion on the health profiles of their respective Bn which was

studied in depth and the difficulties faced by the Medical Officers were brought to forum for open discussion. Later a talk was delivered by Dr. Geeta Das CMO of Composite Hospital on “Prudent Diet for CRPF Jawans” followed by a talk on “Alcohol dependence- What best we can do at unit level”, by Dr S K Chakravarty CMO(NFSG) 124 Bn.

At the end Mr. S.K. Jain, IGP M&N Sector summarized the entire proceeding and advocated the various modalities to be followed up in the ensuing year to prevent any outbreak of epidemics or health related hazards. He opined that the menu prevalent in the various messes of the Jawans are not healthy and recommended that a prudent diet acceptable to all be circulated and followed in units for an active, healthy and disease free life of all Jawans.

• REPORT



Shri S.R. Ojha, DIG Adm giving away prize to best athlete of ITC

CRPF Industrial Training Centre (ITC) Wazirabad, Delhi was established in the year 1989 under CRPF Employees Educational Society. This project is a part of Welfare measure taken by the CRPF for their employees who are away from their families and performing their duties at remote areas to control law and order situation as well as fighting with the militants. Initially the Institute was started for imparting training strictly to the wards of CRPF Employees in three trades viz Motor Mech. Radio& TV and Welder trade with the seating capacity of 90 trainees. Subsequently Electronic trade with the seating capacity of 38 trainees was introduced during the year 1992 . All these trades are affiliated with NCVT and apex Body of Dte. Gen. Employment and Training, Ministry of Labor. This Centre was entrusted with responsibility of providing trained technical production, services, productivity and innovation contributing the planned growth of the country economy. With a view to achieved the above objective ITC strives for systematic training development implementation, monitoring and evolution

of training programmes related to the technical and vocational training:

Institute conducted annual sports from 20 March, 2007 to 2 April, 2007 and prize distribution function was conducted on 20 April, 2007, Shri S.R. Ojha DIG(ADM) Dte. General, CRPF was the Chief Guest who distributed the prized to the Trainees who stood I, II and III position in Athletics as well as in team events.

Beside above, Sh. S.R. Ojha DIG (ADM) CRPF also inaugurated the newly purchased tools/equipments of Motor Mechanics, Electronics & Welder trade.

• REPORT

Annual Day Celebration

Shradha House of CRPF Public School, Rohini celebrated its annual day -A Report

The Shradha House Function was held on 13th April, 2007 The Chief Guest Shri S.R. Ojha, IPS, DIGP(Adm) & Manager of sthe school inaugurated the function by lighting the lamp.

The theme of the function was "AAKASHVANI"

Shradha House choir students started with "Vande Mantaram" followed by the formal welcome by the Principal Shri Suraj Prakash wherein he offered a sapling to the Guests.

On the notes of "Aakashvani", the students enact an extract from Ram Charit Manas. The symphony of Orchestra followed it and the budding Musicians presented a companion between yester years and today by playing the rhythms of both eras.

Shradha House song was then sung by the students. After mesmerizing melody, the talented hub of the house staged a play “The Happy Prince”.

The Musicians of tomorrow enthralled the audience by their Jugal Bandi on Tabla. It was followed by the House Master’s report in which the achievements of Shradha House students were highlighted.

The guest of Honour, Smt, Anju Ojha felicitated the meritorious students in various fields.

The Grand finale was marked of by a Panihari Dance performance.

In the end the chief guest addressed the gathering and appreciated the efforts put in by Shradha House. Further more he encouraged the students to continue with their efforts to chisel their talents.

The vote of thanks was proposed by the House In charge.

The broadcast of Aakashvani came to an end with the National Anthem.



• **REPORT**

Golden Jubilee Celebrations by 6 Bn CRPF

One of the oldest unit has completed its 50 years of service to the nation. Unit celebrated its achievements and proud moments.

One of the pioneer Units in post Independence era, 6 Bn CRPF completed glorious 50 years on 17 March 2007 by arranging a series of functions at Unit Hqrs. with unbridled enthusiasm and exuberance making the festivities with revelry & marrymaking. Shri D. Durjeti (IPS), DIGP, Northern Range, Tripura inaugurated the function by releasing pigeons as a mark of peace. Balloons were released as expression of freedom. Sh Jagtish Singh (I.F.S) Chief Conservator of Forest and Sh Uttam Mazumdar, SP North also graced the occasion. Various Sports Competitions and 'CRPF fete' were organized to mark the occasion with tastefully decorated food/games/fun stalls. Civil administration and local people of the area enjoyed the battery of functions with their overwhelming presence with traditional fanfare. Cultural Programme was organized by the Unit personnel and all present dignitries praised the Programme. Inter Coy sports were organized and final Match was organised at Bn Hqrs. Sadbhawana Rally was organized from Kumarghat town to Bn. Hqrs. One of the most significant event was paying tribute to those braveheants who sacrificed their lives for the honour of the Nation. An oath was also taken by Bn personnel for concerted efforts to bring glory to Bn duly signatured by one and all on a Display Board. The celebrations on this momentous occasion have ushered a new dawn on the Bn, radiating hope, vigour & high spirits in its full glory. At the end of the functions, it was decided that the current year will be solemnised as Golden Jubilee Year, and a variety of functions will continue to be organised throughout the year to carry forward the enthusiasm generated through the festivities.

History of Battalion

6th Battalion, CRPF was raised at Neemuch on 17th March' 1957. The initial training of the Bn. Personnel was completed under the able leadership of Lt. Col. S.S. Rawat, Vir Chakara. On completion of training, Companies were initially deployed at Delhi for enforcement of Anti Smuggling Law.

Thereafter, Bn remained deployed in various parts of country for law and Order, Internal Security, Counter Insurgency, Guarding of Vital Installations, Election duties, etc. The Battalion was also remained deployed under Army in J & K to defend the borders where Unit personnel exhibited extra ordinary courage and earned President's Police Medal and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry.

During Kargil conflict, all the six Coy of this Unit were moved from Nagaland to J & K on 17 June 1999 at short Notice and since then Coys continued to be deployed in highly militancy areas of Distt. Doda (J & K) to assist civil administration in maintenance of Law and Order and for Counter Insurgency Operations. In C.I (Ops), Unit has made motivated glaring achievements and in various joint operations has eliminated number of hardcore dreaded militants and recovered huge cache quantity of Arms, Amns and Explosives and has earned handsome case rewards from CRPF and local authorities. Besides, three personnel viz Shri K.S. Rana, A/C, 810716089 HC/ HD Hriday Ram and 981241152 CT/GD Utpal Dev of this Unit have been awarded Police Medal for Gallantry.

Unit Headquarters and Dett. Hqrs on shifting from Bawana, Delhi and Distt. Doda (J&K) after completion of 4 years in the Ops area started functioning at Nallapadu, Distt. Guntur (A.P.) w.e.f 14th May 2003. All Coys were put under mandatory pre-induction and familiarization training. After completion of pre-induction and familiarization training coys were deployed in Distt. Guntur, Prakasham & East Godavari in the Naxalites activities.

Six Sub Units of this Unit were later inducted in Chattisgarh for Special Ops for a period of 3 months. Subseqsuently the Coys of this Unit were deployed in Distt. Surguja in the Naxalites infested areas of Chattisgarh up to 8/2005.

After completion of 9 months in Chattisgarh, all Coys were again inducted in A.P and were deployed in Distt. Guntur and Prakasham. Again all six Coys have been deployed in Distt. Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and East Godavari for anti Naxalites duties.

Unit Hqrs was shifted from Guntur/Vishakhapatnam, A.P. To Kumarghat, Tripura after completion of 3 years. This Unit had started functioning at Kumarghat, Distt. North Tripura (Tripura) w.e.f 26 June 2006. All Coys were put under mandatory pre-induction and familiarization training. After completion of pre-induction and familiarization training Coys were deployed

in Distt, Dhalai, in the extremist infested areas of (Tripura) at Coy level to assist civil Administration in maintenance of Law and Order and to curb the militant activities and smooth running of Civil Convoy on NH-44.



Sadbhavana Rally conducted by 6 battalion

AWARDS & MEDALS TO BN PERSONNEL

The Unit history is emblazoned with gallant acts of its proud soldiers and has won a gallantry of medals & decorations bringing laurels to Unit. Some of the remarkable medals won by Unit personnel are as under:-

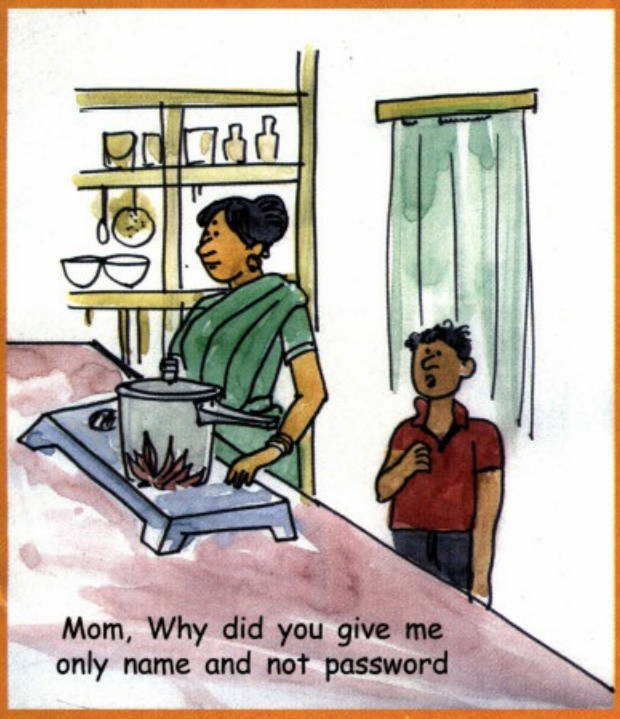
SL	RANK	NAME	MEDALS	YEAR
01	Jemadar	Sahib	Presidents Police & Fire Service Medals	1963
02	CT	Sita Ram	Police Medals	1963
03	SI/GD	Swarn Singh	Police Medals	1964
04	SI/GD	Leth Ram	Presidents Police & Fire Service Medals	1965
05	CT	Naresh Misra	Presidents Police & Fire Service Medals	1965
06	SWP	Prithi Singh	Presidents Police & Fire Service Medals	1965
07	HC	Sawai Singh	Police Medals for gallantry	1965
08	CT	Gurumukh Singh	Police Medals for gallantry	1965
09	L/NK	Prabhu Dayal	Police Medals for gallantry	1965
10	HC	Mansa Singh	Presidents Police & Fire Service Medals	1965
11	HC	Madan Singh	Police Medals for gallantry	1985
12	A/C	Shri K.S. Rana	President Police Medal gallantry	2003
13	HC	Hriday Ram	President Police Medal	2003
14	CT	Utpal Dev	President Police Medal for gallantry	2003

- **HUMOUR**





IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY



PRISON VS WORK

- In prison they spend the majority of their time in a 8'x 10' cell. At work I spend most of my time in a 6' x 8' cubicle.
- In prison they get three free meals a day
- At work I only get a break for one meal and I have to pay for it.
- In prison you get time off for good behavior.
- At work I get rewarded for good behavior with more work.
- At work I must wear a badge at all times.
- In prison they provide you with clothing with the ID conveniently sewn into the clothes.
- At work there is a dress standard but I must buy my own clothes.
- In prison there is a dress standard, but they supply the clothes for you.
- At work I must carry around a security card and unlock and open all the doors myself.

In prison a guard locks and unlocks all the doors for you.

• **PHOTO FEATURE**

PHOTO FEATURE OF VALOUR DAY

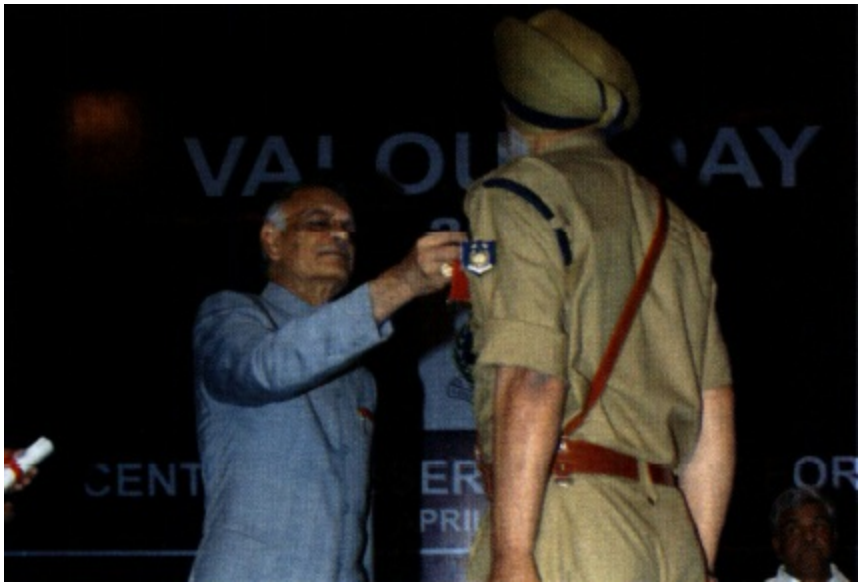
Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patil awarding Distinguihsed and Meritorious Service Medals to :



Shri P.M.Nair, IG



Shri J.S.Gill, DIG



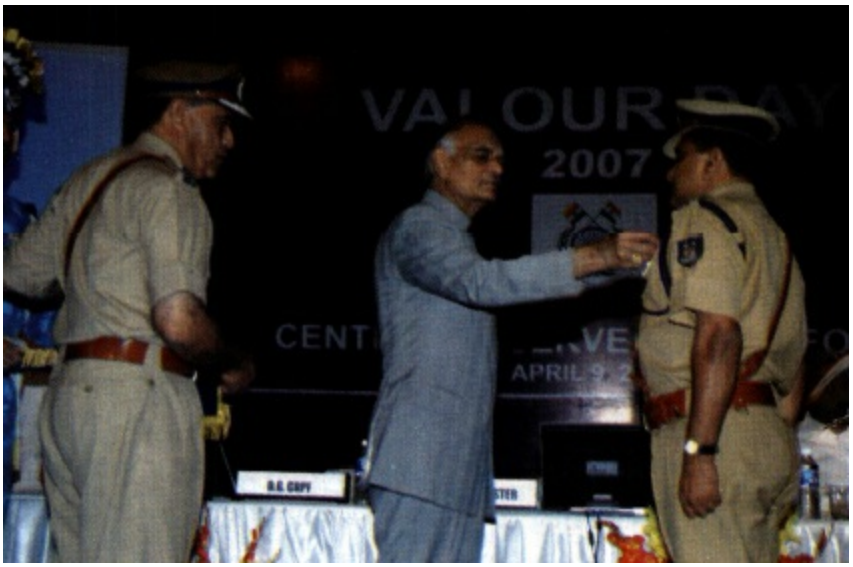
Shri Sumer Singh,Commandant



Shri Shrikant, DIG



Shri D.C.Khulbe, Commandant



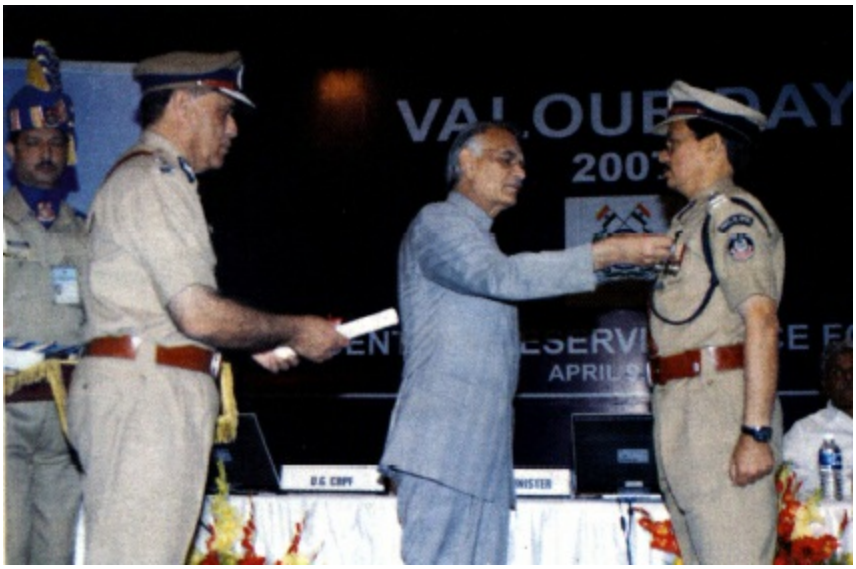
Shri O.P.Singh. IGP



Shri N.G.Subramania,DIG Raipur



Shri S.P.Pokhriyal, Commandant



Shri Karpal Singh, Commandant



Shri A.Ponnuswamy, DIG



Shri Satpal Kapoor, Commandant



SI Anand Chandra Pani



Shri K.V.Madhusudnan, Addl.DIG GC Pallipuram, Best Group Centre



Shri R.K.Sharma, Commandant 2nd Bn Best Operational Battalion in North-East region



Shri Gopal Das Pehwal Addl.DIG GC Khatkhati Best Computer Savvy Group Centre



Shri Suresh Sharma, Commandant 95 Bn Best Operational Battalion in J&K



Shri Dheeraj Kumar, Second-in-Commandant 136 Bn Best Operational Battalion in LWE states



Shri N.S.Thakur, Addl.DIG GC Rampur Best Computer Savvy Group Centre



Shri Shivraj Patil. Union Home Minister, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, MOS Home and Shri Madhukar Gupta, Home Secretary with Trophy winners.



Shri Shivraj Patil, Union Home Minister, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, MOS Home and Shri Madhukar Gupta, Home Secretary with Medal Recipients.



Shri S.I.S. Ahmed, DG CRPF presenting memento to Shri Shivraj Patil, Union Home Minister on Valour Day 2007

July-August 2007

C.R.P.F.
SAMACHAR



Inspector Geeta Rani of CRPF receiving 'Arjuna Award ' from Hon'ble President of india



Inspector Geeta Rani showing her ‘Arjuna Award’ Trophy to DG CRPF Shri S.I.S.Ahmed



Smt. Seema Dhundia, Commandant of Women contingent in Liberia on UN Peacekeeping

Mission with UN Officials in Medal Award Ceremony

CRPF SAMACHAR

Vol.20 No. 3 July-August 2007

Handling Communalism Effectively



‘Arjun Awards’ to Geeta Rani



CRPF personnel decorated with I-Day Awards



Women in Liberia win accolades



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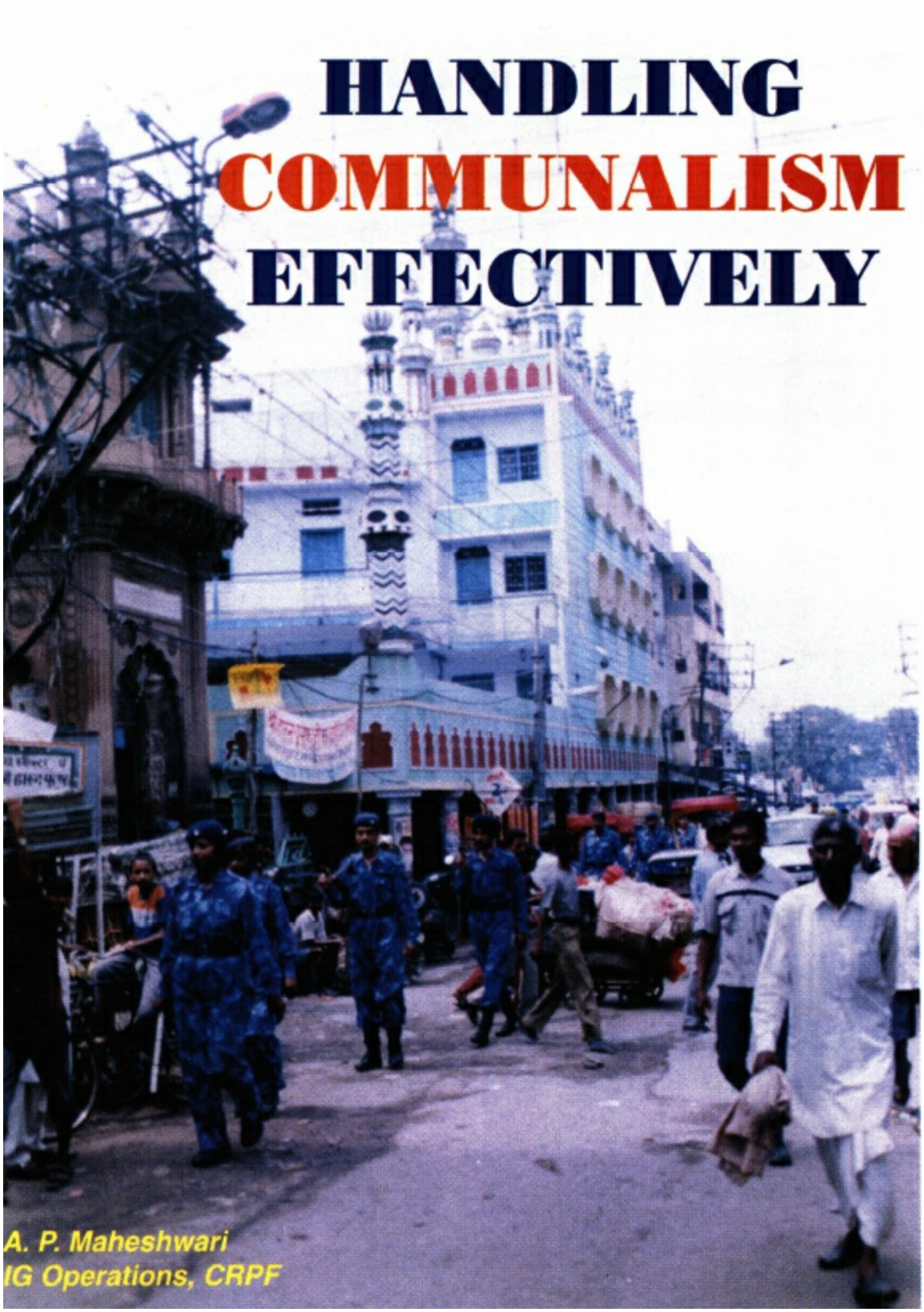
–Chief Editor

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ARTICLE

HANDLING COMMUNALISM EFFECTIVELY



A. P. Maheshwari
IG Operations, CRPF

Communal violence continues to be a challenge before law enforcement agencies. A look into what more needs to be done by police forces.

Over the years, communal tensions have posed a major problem to the administration in many prominent towns of the country. A study of such areas and situations reveal a pattern of cause and effect which is multidimensional. Communities have been seen favoring their member in case of any inter-se property dispute. Disputes have also erupted where a public place has been encroached upon by a particular community and the administration remains indifferent to the situation. Community passions also flare up in case of damage to religious places. Sharp reactions are seen where any place of worship is erected or established by one community in an area where the other community has a dominant presence.

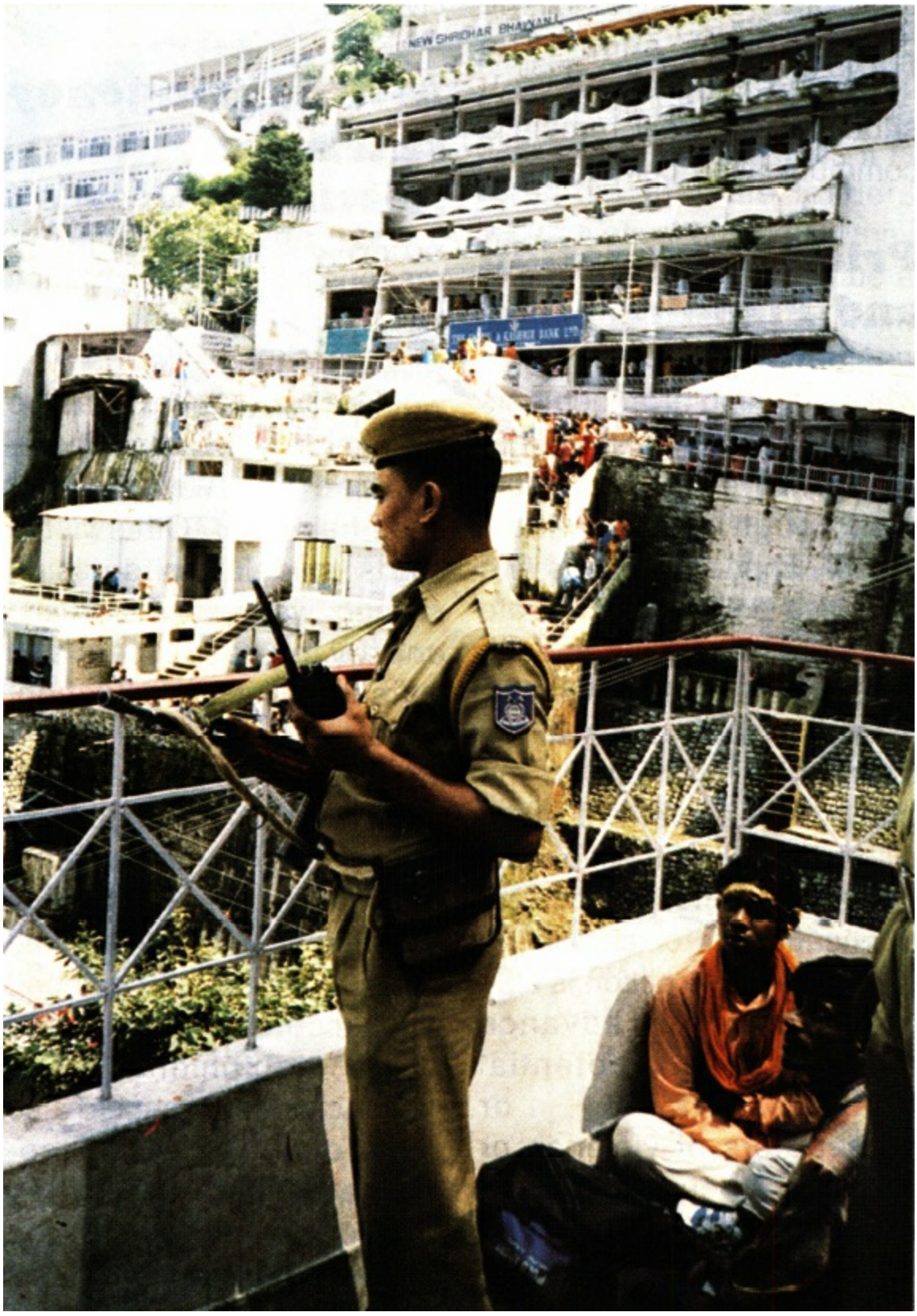
CRPF & RAF have tackled various communally sensitive situations with aplomb over the years. But handling such situations requires a long term police intervention of a specialized nature to prevent the occurrence of or manifestation of communal minority. Based on the experience and the feed back from various quarters, an attempt is hereby made to evolve a practical model for administration which can prove to be useful and effective in terms of the net output or the laid down objectives.

Area of Persistent Action

Identification of active criminals and antisocial elements and preventive actions against them based on proper documentation is a pre-requisite for a peaceful state. The same principal should be applied for communal minded people or trouble makers during the period when the atmosphere is highly surcharged and they are likely to exploit the situation. A constant flow of intelligence and pre-emptive information is a necessary condition. Rehearsal of the riot control schemes or contingency drills pays, as it improves the response time and reduces chance of error. It is necessary to devise systems of reporting of all incidents at once. Officers should reach on the spot. All the disputes should be settled well in time specially where the two communities

are involved. Public co-operation and participation should be promoted at all costs and all the time. Administration should also take interest in activities of social interest and public good. The special occasions of the community concerned should be well attended and a participative sprit should be shown. An analysis of past incidents would indicate areas of special surveillance where the direct intervention of administration is needed.

The barometer of communal heat should be watched on a daily basis in communally sensitive towns. It also calls for interdepartmental co-ordinate so as to solve the problems relating top water supply, flow of electricity, sanitation, civil supplies, telephone facilities etc. Such issues are blown out of proportion, more so during the festival season, and trouble is created charging the authorities with a biased approach or a discriminatory bent of mind. Routes if the procession or the collection or storage points of material etc. also undergo some change over a period of time. Certain special arrangements are required to give clear ro6ute or clear height to the processions. Local police may watch for any adverse development so as to eliminate chances of being caught by surprise. As a constant effort it is also suggested to continue applying minor legislations affecting the quality of daily life. Merit rating of public servants should be done on a continuous basis. Attempts should be made to build a positive and impartial image of the administration and observe transparency in its functioning. The sense of cohesive team work should be projected. All efforts should be made to develop professionalism in the force. Last but not the least; the control room should be improved progressively. It should not merely remain a communication centre.



CRPF jawan on duty at Vaishno Devi yatra marg

Prior Preparation and Planning

Nothing can be ignored while planning arrangements to counter any communal situation. We should conduct a thorough record check, identify important issues and sensitive points. A brief note regarding all arrangements, including suitable plotting on a map, facilitates a realistic operational strategy on the ground. All preventive steps with respect to objectionable items like arms, explosives, publications etc. should be taken. Effective action is also to be taken in advance against potential troublemakers or perpetrators of violence or crime, including the enforcement of legal binding for good behaviour or the so called security proceedings. Exercise should also be conducted to identify the good law abiding citizens in each locality who shall perform the true role of a cop without uniform, in case of need. Proper co-ordination should be established with the magistrates, local bodies, different departments of the government providing basis services (medical, railways, civil supplies, transport etc.)

A contingency scheme

The identification, listing, accountability or fixing of responsibility for each such task is an important aspect. Clarity of the task and who would do it or what shall be the chain of command, if pre-decided and well defined does help a lot. Otherwise it leads to delay in decision making, wastage of time and energy or resources and worsening of the situation. Role and charter of the control room should be clearly spelt out. It becomes a vital unit. Communication networking or transmission logistics should be well laid down. It should be equipped with accurate/ fastest and latest equipments. The compact scheme should also draw out the mutual coordination or interlocking procedures between all the departments. Facing a crisis calls for an integrated approach. It is also advisable to plan for the various logistics for extra supplement of the force, their proper camping, movement, familiarization, briefing, communication modes, rotation or duty roasters, area of responsibility, chain of command etc.

All possible contingencies may be simulated and plausible schemes may be drawn up. The ABC analysis of different tasks should also help in fixing priorities and assigning proper weight age in terms of time and resources for

the attention of the executives. Since such schemes are important and threats are great and their open propaganda may cause psychological panic, certain code-schemes are also drawn. This is also done to save time and ensure precision when the crisis is on.

The Theory of Communal Fertility

This theory states that communal riots flare up quickly in an area where the atmosphere is fertile for such incidences to take place, and is determined by the presence or absence of certain factors. If the communal minded people, criminals or anti-social elements in an area are not kept under proper check or restraint and they are free to do what they want, the index of communal fertility is bound to rise. Administration should, nevertheless, be in a position to assess and provide for all types of contingencies or likely threats. The image of the administration should stand the test of impartiality in approach, rationality of decisions and concern for the people. Administration should be competent and willing enough to active people in the right direction and seek their desired co-operation. If the proper administrative leadership is lacking or fails to provide for the above necessary ingredients, communal fertility shall further shoot up. The other causative factors fanning the communal sparks, inter-alia, are free rumour-mongering, lack of counter measures to dilute the effect of rumours, transmission lags in the information flows, lack of effective implementation of the various laws and enactments, lack of public cooperation, unrestrained use of loud speakers at religious places and other similar practices, no regulation on religious processions, existence of different disputes (and no timely solution or remedy enforced by the administrative authorities), lack of responsive and responsible behaviour by local administration and a lack of co-ordination between the various administrative units on the spot.

solutions lie beyond Police action, Curfew and Peace Committees

The present emphasis is on preventive and pre-emptive solution rather than the post incident patch-ups. The critical answer lies in economic

progress and equitable distribution of the benefits of progress. The collective participation in economic activity and mutual interdependence act as the most effective check. The perception too get modifies as a result of adaptive coping behavioural patterns. The administrative or social organisations can also ensure the creative engagement of people which may lead to experiencing of higher various in life. The propagation of the right type of education and values can help. Cultural activities can bring them closer. They act as a strong bond for emotional and cognitive coherence. It may lead to mutual participation in all walks of life.

The common problems of the people can be identified and projects can be initiated by the administration on a participative basis. In public services it is essential that the leaders become equal among all, they take a lead and prove to be a good role model. It has been found that people have been lacking proper leadership at various levels. Key and reliable persons enjoying a good reputation should be identified to play the role of catalysts. They should demonstrate exemplary conduct. The rule of law should be applied strictly and uniformly. The application of law, even a minor act affecting daily life, should be effectively ensured. It shall increase awareness and the psychological impulse to follow the rule of law.

Quotations

Know & address a person by his positives.

Know thy self, keep happy, and make others happy.

Be positive, look for advantage in negativity also. One door closes, the other opens.

Chances of accidents in reverse gear are more.

ARTICLE



Improving Soft Skills In CRPF - Need Of The Hour

Training is important aspect of Police organisation and by improving the training skills the output can be improved.

S.K.Jain,
IGP, Manipur & Nagaland

Most of the induction and in-service training programmes in CRPF emphasize on improving the agility, reflexes and endurance of the force personnel besides creating specific skills in weapon handling, tactics and field craft. I feel that there are certain traits which are lacking in varying

degrees at different levels in the force, and which are responsible for dragging down our overall performance. We need to give greater attention in inculcating certain soft skills in the force to improve the quality of our man power resource so that our professional excellence, technical know-how and functional knowledge can be put to best use towards achieving the assigned tasks. We must re-orient the entire force in terms of thinking, perception, attitude, aptitude and bonding.

My list of skills that need augmenting will be-

• **Effective communication skills-** verbal/ written, telephone handling, listening skills and negotiations. Since CRPF is a large organization, and is involved in complex jobs, these skills are essential in managing and running the organization effectively.

• **Team building-**ability to work as team member, create cohesive subordinates. Again, because of the sheer size of the force and the challenging nature of the tasks entrusted to it, creating harmonious atmosphere and cohesive teams is essential. This skill can be acquired through deliberate effort and proper training.

• **Learning attitude-**Inquisitiveness, problem solving. The dynamic environment in which the force works, and the very need to update its skills in face of life-threatening changes in tactics by militants, makes it essential that each and every CRPF personnel has this attitude of constantly learning and adapting.

• **Managing change-**Adaptability to the changing environment and new challenges. All change is not necessarily a positive development for individuals, but changes often are necessary. The management must learn the art of managing the process of change.

• **Managing stress**-Multitasking, not buckling under pressure, optimism. High stress levels lead to various unwanted situations and results due to which the force and its personnel suffer. Some amount of stress may be inevitable, but to a large extent this can be controlled and channelized into positive activity.



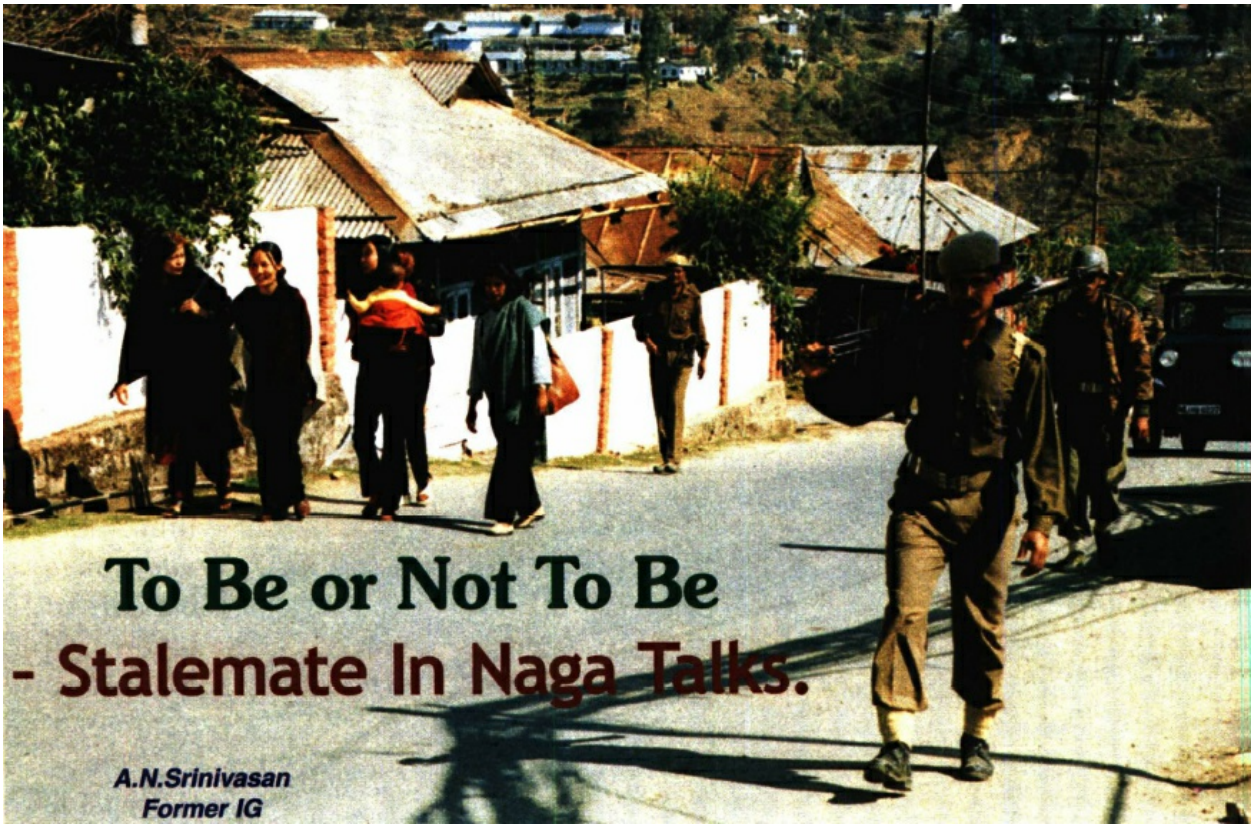
Weapons training

• **Time management**-minimize time wastages, use of free time for self development. There is only so much time that each CRPF personnel has, and he has to manage his job, his personal development as well as his family in it. It is essential that the personnel learn the art of managing their time skillfully and prudently.

Once we are able to inculcate high sense of responsibility amongst force personnel, I feel they would start taking pride in their jobs and each success will contribute to building self-esteem and energize the whole organization.

As senior officers of the force, we need to recognize that this value addition is urgently required and there is no alternative to developing training modules to hammer it home. Revising training curricula and approach to the training at induction stage will be vital as new entrants will be more receptive and easy to shape. Other in-service training activities should also suitably include some special lectures/workshops/games etc. to subtly incorporate soft skills amongst the target group. Mentoring after passing out for a period of 3 to 6 months will help in ingraining these values and traits for lasting impact on the individual and the organization.

ARTICLE



To be or not to be that is the question" says Othello. Today the leaders of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak- Muivah) may also be saying so after many rounds of talk between these leader and the representatives of Govt. of India as the talks had ended in an impasse. To understand and analyze the demands of NSCN (IM), one has to understand the complete background of insurgency in Nagaland and the process of ceasefire and peace talks.

In the early fiftees, Anagami Zapu Phizo propagated that Nagaland had never been a part of India. In 1954, he announced formation of Hongkin Government. An armed wing called Naga Home Guard was also established. Subsequently these bodies came to be known as "Naga Federal Government"

and “Naga Army”. Nagaland attained statehood on 1st December 1963. In 1972, Government of India declared the underground groups of Nagalandas illegal. Three General Elections in 1964, 1969, and 1974 gave opportunity to the people of Nagaland to experiment with democratic process. Thereafter, Shillong Accord of peace was signed between underground nagas and Government of India in Noverember 1975. Mr. T. Muivah and Mr. Issac Swu left Nagaland National Council (NNC) and formed National Socialist Council of Nagaland during 1978-79. The NSCN later split into two factors as NSCN (Issac Muivah) and NSCN (Kaplang). After that there had been inter gang clashes besides insurgency in Nagaland reaching its peak necessitating heavy deployment of Army and para Military force. Ultimately, cease fire Agreement was signed between NSCN (IM) and Government of India on 25th July 1997 to be effective from 1st August, 1997. Since then the ceasefire was being extended on year to year basis. However, for the first time, only six months extension was accepted by NSCN (IM) from 1st August 2005 to 31st January, 2006. At that time Mr. Muivah had said “India will either have to come up with an acceptable settlement within January 31st 2006, when the cease fire expires or there will be no further talks”.

The core issues projected by NSCN (IM) are:

i) Nagaland has never been part of India.

ii) There was never a written agreement between Britain and Nagaland with regard to Nagas surrendering their sovereignty.

iii) Naga’s quest for indepedence was reflected as early as in 1929
iv) when they appeared with their bids before Simon Commission. Nagas declared Independence on 14th August 1947. Therefore, they are independent and not secessinists.

v) Naga’s interpretation of the 9th point of Akbar Hyderi Agreement that Naga could chose Independence too, has been negated by Government of India.

vi) In January 1950, Nagas did not accept the new constitution and hence it is not binding on them.

vii) In the Referendum held in January 1951, the Nagas voted 99% for independence.

viii) Naga Nation encompasses areas in India and Myanmar. The Greater Nagaland or Nagalim has claims in North Cachar Hills of Assam, some parts of Tirap and Chaanglang Districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel Districts of Manipur and Chin Naga areas of North Myanmar.

Due to the sincere efforts of three successive prime Ministers of india Mr. Narasimha Rao, Mr. Deva Gowda and Mr. L.K. Gujral, a mutually agreed ceasefire between NSCN(IM) and the Government of India was reached in July 1997. A ceasefire monitoring cell also functioning in Kohima, the Capital of Nagaland. Some ambiguities have cropped up the ceasefire off and on. They are:

i) Use of Force: NSCN(IM) contends that it was to be only against the Security Forces while the contention of the Government is that it encompassed every one including Civilians.

ii) Movement with arms: NSCN(IM) contends that carrying of arms is permitted except inside the prescribed areas whereas no movement of arms was permitted outside the prescribed area also.

iii) Extortion and tax collection: NSCN(IM) considers collection of tax as legitimate whereas the Government considers it is illegal.

Iv) Applicability of law of the land: NSCN(IM) contends that Indian laws are not applicable to the underground elements which is not acceptable to the Government.

Let us see the implication of ceasefire which are as under:

i) Army has withdrawn from active counter Insurgency operations.

ii) NSCN(IM) has suspended its activities against the security forces.

iii) Armed forces (special power) Act 1958 though not lifted from Nagaland, remains suspended and hence the security force has restricted powers and scope of launching counter Insurgency operations.

iv) The underground outfits have exploited the situation and carried out fresh recruitment of cadres and organized intensive training.

Government of India appointed Mr. K. Padmanbhaiah, former Union terms for talk were (i) it shall be without conditions, (ii) The talk shall be at the highest level and (iii) the venue should be outside India. After having many rounds of talks outside India, finally, on invitation from the Prime Minister of India NSCN(IM) Chairman Mr. Issac Chisi Swu and General Secretary Mr. Th.Muivah arrived in India on 5th December 2004 and met various high level political leaders for a solution for the Naga problem. The Prime Minister of India also reciprocated with a statement of letting the Naga to have a life of peace, dignity and self respect. During their visit to India, these Naga leaders had submitted a drafts proposal to Govt. of India containing four issues-(i) Greater Autonomy, (ii) Redrawal of the boundries of Nagaland to form Greater Nagaland, (iii) A mechanism whereby the proposed Greater Nagaland has a greater say in foreign Affairs and (iv) Demand for separate currency and flag for Greater Nagaland. These leaders were at Dimapur in Nagaland from 14th December, 2004 to 29th January, 2005.

The National Hoho (Assembly), the highest political forum of NSCN(IM) held a special session at council HQrs at Hebron near Dimapur on 4th January 2005 and unanimously elected Mr. Issac Chisi Swu as the Chairman, Mr. Khodao Yanthan as Vice Chairman and Mr. Th.Muivah as General Secretary. Before going for the negotiations, the top Naga leaders garnered the public support by organizing 4th Consultative Meet at their Head Quarters at Hebron on 20th and 21st January 2005. Two representatives from each Naga village in Nagaland, Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh attended the Meeting. More than 6,500 delegates attended the meeting and approved a four point Declaration. The salient points of the Declaration are :

i) The fullest support for an honourable solution to the Indo-Naga political issue on the basis of the uniqueness of Naga history and situations.

ii) The unification of the Naga areas is legitimate and therefore non-negotiable.

iii) Political solutiom should be found through peaceful means.

iv) Both Government of India and NSCN(IM) uphold honesty and sincerity towards finding a political solution.

During the above meet the chairmen of NSCN(IM) had said "Unless the Nagas' aspiration for unification of all Naga areas is fully realized, no negotiated settlement with Government of india is possible. We Nagas can not accept imposition of others' will on us and forced occupation of our country".

Since 1997 the NSCN(IM) has been diplomatically side stepping the question of sovereignty and has instead been highlighting the demand for Greater Nagaland. The talks between Government of India and the leader of NSCN(IM) which commenced on 3rd February 2005 was upgraded for the first time from bureaucratic level to political level allowing the top brass of NSCN(IM) to meet the Prime Minister of India, Union Home Minister and other leaders wherein a list of demand containing about 30 issues submitted earlier by NSCN(IM) to Government of India was discussed. After having reached some staining point on some of the core issues during discussion at New Delhi, the General Secretary of NSCN(IM) adopted a warrior like stance and said that the Nagas must be prepared to face any eventuality and further declared that if Government of india did not try to understand the Nagas now, the Nagas would fight another fifty years for their cause. Desperated by the stalemate, the NSCN(IM) leader, on 5th June 2005, threatened Government of India that it would go back to jungles, take up arms again and fight against Government of India if their demands were not met soon.

Despite more than a dozen round of talks there is no concrete results and at the end of every round there is threat as well as hope. Having enjoyed absolute peace, during ceasefire, the general public of Nagaland is very keen

and eager to have an amicable settlement. NSCN(IM) have also made enormous gains during this period. A negotiated settlement of Naga issue has been the endeavour of Government of India since Independence. For achieving peace, an acceptable path will have to be adopted. Today an opportunity exists for doing this. A five decade old issue may not get resolved over night. However, patience and respect for the other side have the possibility of leading us to peace with Nagas despite all constraints. As Henry ford has said.

"Coming together is a beginning,

Keeping together is progress,

Working together is success"

Gallantry Awardees : August 2007

CT. CHANDER KANT BORO & L/NK MOHD MADIN, 96 BATTALION

On 23rd Nov 2005 at about 1430 hrs, two fidayeens suddenly appeared from the opposite of the main gate of D/96 Bn. One of the militants was firing constantly towards sentries of main gate giving cover fire to other. They lobbed two grenades targeting morcha of Guard Commander and fired heavily causing assassination of HC Rugha Ram. One militant was killed on the spot by the firing of Ct Ajay Kumar, sentry of Morcha No.3

Appreciating the situation of heavy cross firing, Ct/GD Chandar Knt Boro taken tactical position by the side of door, when militants entered into the room, Ct Chandar Kant Boro risking his life jumped out barehanded from his tactical position and caught hold of the barrel of the rifle of militant lifting it upside, pounced upon him and shouted loudly to kill the militant Ct Chandar Kant Boro indulged in close quarter battle with militant and had taken hold of barrel of rifle with both the hands and lifted it upwards. Militant was trying his best to release his rifle from the grip of Ct Chandar Kant Boro to kill him. There was no scope of using weapon to kill militant as it could

hit Ct Chander Kant Boro and L/NK Mohd Madin despite grave risk of his life, ventured to jump out from his tactical position to help Ct Chandar Kant Boro and to eliminate the militant. showing professional competence, outstanding courage and alertness of his mind he changed the position of his rifle and hit the head and face of militant with his rifle butt till it was broken into pieces. By the time Ct Chandar Kant Boro succeeded in snatching the rifle from the militant. Seeing that the militant was trying to pull out grenade from his pouch, Ct Chandar Kant Boro immediately fired upon the militant from the snatched weapon of the militant itself.

During this attack, two fidayeen militants were killed and two AK-56 Rifles with 08 Magazines, 07 Chinese Grenades, 159 rounds of AK ammunition, two fake cards/two jackets and 1 type pouches were recovered from their possession. While countering this deadly mission of the militants, three gallant CRPF personnel also sacrificed their lives and five other sustained injuries including serious injuries to one of them.

ARTICLE

What is stress

Due to social pressures and working style of the Police forces, the stress level is on increase amongst force personnel. Here are some suggestive measures for depressing

R.K. Gaur,
DIG, Kadarpur

A simple definition - Stress is the feeling that is created when we react to particular events; it is the body's way of rising to a challenge and preparing to meet a tough situation with focus, strength, stamina and heightened alertness. The events that provoke stress are called stressors and they cover a whole range of situation-everything outright from physical danger to making a class room presentation or taking a bus journey.

Common causes for stress in soldiers

Some of the common causes of stress in uniform services are:-

- Uncertain and hostile environment
- Long working hours
- Poor standard of living
- Harassment
- Own expectations and ambitions
- Undue pressure from seniors
- Not living up to expectations of seniors
- Nuclear family
- Long separation from family
- Insecurity of life
- High demand for performance & round the clock commitment
- Problem of leave
- Personal or family problems
- Poor leadership qualities

Symptoms of combat stress

While it is easy to undertand the reasons of stress, it is often difficult to identify it in time to take necessary preventive measures. Here are some of the common symptoms found in a person under undue mental stress-

- Purposeless wandering or roaming
- Gets astonished or is taken aback on slightest sound or activity

- Trembling, Numbness of body, Physical fatigue
- Too much talking, keeps on advising others
- Quarrelsome, anxious behaviour, oblivious to damages, forgetfulness
- Grumbling, brooding, stammering, not replying or talking
- Insomnia, disturbed sleep
- Crying, emotional outburst, loneliness
- Casualness, indiscipline, excessive indulgence in drink & drugs
- Misbehaviour with people, rape, plunder
- Inflicting self injury, running away from scene

Keep stress under control

Once a person or his peers recognize that a person is suffering from stress, there are some time tested methods to bring the situation under control.

Reschedule your work- If you are feeling stretched, consider cutting out an activity or two, opting for just the once that are most important to you.

Be realistic- Don't try to be perfect- no one is. Expecting others to be perfect can add to your stress level.

Change- Be continually prepared for change to avoid stress and survive in this competitive world.

Learn to relax- The body is natural anti dote to stress is called relaxation response. It is your body is opposite of stress. It creates a sense of well being and calm. The chemical benefits of the relaxation response can be activated simply by relaxing. One can trigger the relaxation response by learning simple breathing exercises and the musing them one is got up in stressful situation and ensure you stay relaxed by building time in to your schedule for activities that are coming and pleadurable, reading good book, making time for hobby, spending time with bet or just taking a relaxing bath, yoga, meditation, joining laughter club and massage therapy, listening to soothing music can refresh, recharge & re-motivate oneself. Resort to holistic relaxation & personal aptiude techniques to remodal your life.

Treat your body well-Experts agree that getting regular exercise helps people manage stress (excessive or compulsive exercise can contribute to stress, use moderation) and cat well to help your body get the right fuel to function at its best. It is easy when one is stressed out to can on the run or cat

junk food or fast food but under stressful condition, the body needs vitamins and minerals more than ever. Some people may stand to substance abuse as a way to case tension. Although alcohol or drugs may seem to lift the stress temporarily but they promote more stress, because it wears down the body's ability to bounce back.

Make time for yourself- no matter how over busy you are, set aside at least 15 minutes each day in your schedule to do something for yourself, like talking a bubble bath, going for a walk, or calling a friend. Spare quality time with your family. It can be an excellent source of emotional & moral support.

While it is easy to undertand the reasons of stress, it is often difficult to identify it in time to take necessary preventive measures.

There are many ways of destressing which includes physical , mental excercises and positive thinking.

Get a good night sleep-Getting enough sleep helps keeping your body and mind in top shape. making you better equipped to deal with any negative stressor. Sleeping too late and getting too early reduces all the hours to sleep which one needs. With enough sleep, you can tackle your problems better and lower your risk for illness. Try to get seven to nine hours of sleep every night.

Avoid alcohol- smoking and other substance abuse while under constant stress.

Eat right- Try to fuel up with fruits, vegetable, and proteins, Good sources of protein can be peanut butter, chicken, or tuna salad. Eat whole-grains, such as wheat breads and wheat crackers, don't be fooled by the jolt you get from caffeine or sugar. Your energy will wear off.

Get moving- Believe it or not, getting physical activity not only helps relieve your tense muscles, but helps your mood too your body makes certain chemicals, called endorphins, before and after you work out. They relieve stress and improve your mood.

Be positive- Give up negative mental traits such as fear, anger, revengeful attitudes which actually germinate stress.

Talk to friends- Talk to your friends to help you work through your stress. Friends are good listeners. Finding someone who will let you talk freely about your problems and feelings without judging you does a word of good. It also help to here a different points of view. Friends will remind you that you are not alone.

Consult a health professional- In case of chronic stress consult a therapist. A therapist can help you work through stress and find better ways to deal with problems. For more serious stress related disorders, like PTSD, therapy can be helpful. There also are medication that can help case symptoms of depression and anxiety and help promote sleep.

Compromise- Sometimes, it's not always worth the stress to argue give in once in a while.

Watch what you are thinking- Your outlook, attitude and thoughts influence the way you see things. Is your cup half full or half empty? A healthy dose of optimism can help one to make the best of stressful circumstances. Even if you are out of practice or tend to be a bit of pessimist, every one can learn to think more optimistically and reap the benefits.

Write down your thoughts- Grab a pen and paper and write down what's going in your life keeping a journey can be a great way to get things off your chest and work through issues. Later, you can go back and read through your journal and see how you've made progress.

Solve the little problems-Learning to solve every day problems can give you a sense of control. But avoiding them can leave you feel like you have little control that just adds to stress. Develop skills to calmly look at a problem, figure out options, and take some action toward a solution. Feeling capable of solving little problems builds the inner confidence to move on to life's bigger ones- and it and can serve you will in times of stress.

Help others- Helping someone else can help you. Help your neighbour, or volunteer in your community.

Get a Hobby- Find something you enjoy. Make sure to give your self time to explore your interests.

Set limits- When it comes to things like work and family, figure out what you can really do. There are only so many hours in the day. Set limits with your self and others. Don't be afraid to say No to requests for your time and energy.

Celebrate- Celebration of your or your colleagues accomplishments reduce stress.

Improve your personality-Adopting to demands of stress also means changing your personality. Improve your line of communication, efficiency & learn from others experience.

Plan your time- Think ahead about how you're going to spend your time. Write a to -do list. Figure out what's most important to do.

Don't be complacent- Be prepare for any physical, emotional and financial changes. Think of change as a challenge and natural part of life. Setbacks and problems are temporary and can always be solved. Belief that you will succeed if you keep working towards your goals.

Build your resilience-Certain people seem to adopt quickly to stressful circumstances and take things in a stride. They are cool under pressure and able to handle problems as they come up. Researches have identified that qualities that make some people naturally resilient even when faced with high level of stress. If we want to build resilience, following attitude and behaviours need to be developed:-

Take action to solve problems- Analyses them, try to find answers as to what is your task? What all it involves? And how far you can go? If you can find answers for these three questions, you can solve all problems of live.

Build strong relationships and keep commitments to family and friends. Have a support system and asked for help. Participate regularly in activities for relaxation and fun.

Immediate stress busters are breathing exercises, creative visualization & counting backwards (20,19,18,....) Deep breathing is the instant and immediately available best way to relax your nerves & muscles. Try it out a couple of times everyday. Here is how to do it.

- Take a glass of water, put on fan.
- Lie down or sit in a chair.
- Rest your hands on your stomach.
- Slowly count to four and inhale through your nose. Feel your stomach rise. Hold it for a second.
- Slowly count to four while you exhale through your mouth. To control how fast you exhale, purse your lips like you are going to whistle. Your stomach will slowly fall.

- Repeat five to 10 times.

Learnt to think of challenges as opportunities and stressors as temporary problems, practice solving problems and asking others for help and guidance rather than complaining and letting stress build. Make goals and keep track of your progress. Make time for relaxation. Be optimistic. Believe in yourself. Be sure to breathe. And let a little stress motivate you into positive action to your goals.

Gallantry Awardees : August 2007

CT/GD QURESHI VAFADAR AHMED & MUNISH KUMAR

On the basis of information received from reliable sources regarding presence of training centre of militants at Patiala Dhar, a joint recee party of STF and CRPF was sent to that area on 23rd May.2006. CT/GD Qureshi Vafadar Ahmed and CT/GD Munish Kumar were the members of recee party. The recee party after accomplishing their task, contacted Dett HQ 147 Bn CRPF on 25.May.2005 at about 2330 hrs over wireless set and requested to send re-enforcement to launch operation.

Accordingly a platoon of A/147 under command SI/GD Deepak Kumar accompanied by Shri S.K. Sharma, D/C (Ops) and a party of ETF under over all supervision of Shri R.R.Sinha, 2I/C, 147Bn CRPF proceeded to Patiala Dhar on hearing from recee party and reached there on 26.05.2005 at 0800 hrs. A raid operation was planned on the spot in consultation with recee party and executed immediately. CT/GD Qureshi Vafadar Ahmed and CT/GD Munish Kumar along with three TF Jawans were detailed on assault party. The parties were sited at pre-determinated location by 0900 hrs on 26.05.2005. The assault party noticed two men covering their body with shawl coming out of hide out and proceeding towards back of the hideout. The two men opened fire after suspecting presence of SFs around them and jumped towards eastern side to flee away in the dense forest. The militants in the hide out opened fire on our

troops with Pica Gun, RPG and immediately fired AK-47 bullets on him and pierced his chest. In the mean time CT/GD Qureshi Vafadar Ahmed willingly moved forward amid heavy fire, took position behind one militant firing on our LMG party with Pica Gun and fired on his head killing him on the spot. CT/GD Qureshi Vafadar Ahmed took his Pica Gun and ammunitions in his custody whereas CT/GD Munish Kumar took over the RPG alongwith its live shells. Some of the militants succeeded to flee away in the dense forest and five of them got killed in the operation. The dedication and courage shown by these two constables saved the lives of officer and men participated in the operation.

The STF personnel detailed in the assault party also demonstrated dedicated attack on the militants, which helped the party ensure conduction of operation without any loss/ injury to the participating personnel.

ARTICLE



S.V.R. Prasad,
Asstt.Commandant, 188 Bn.

Suicide takes place once a person is convinced that his troubles are so

immense that there are no possible solutions to them. The problems can be financial, family related, dissatisfaction with job environment, bad social environment or psychological disorders.

If we study the stated causes, we find that a coy commander can help reduce the occurrence of suicide at his coy to a large extent. Let us see how.

Financial Causes :

A financial crisis in the family can drive a salaried person to suicide. A close interaction of the company commander will let him known whether any of his men are under the financial pressure. A coy commander can always brief the person on available financial opportunities within the organization and methods of attaining it.

Awareness of advances being given by the organization is however not sufficient. Lengthy paperwork delaying the timely financial support often drives a person to despair. Besides the role being performed by the coy commander, he should also be given more financial powers to sanction relief money.

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A coy commander can help reduce the occurrence of suicide at his coy to a large extent.

Family Problems :

Modern families are beset with ego clashes. Changing dynamics in the families due ego changing role of women in the society, breaking down of the joint families and support institutions are leading to higher responsibilities on the couples to run families.

Some of the family related stress comes out of not getting leave on time of family needs. A company commander can keep a watch over the family situation of his subordinates by the system of holding meaningful interviews conducted before and after return from leave.

Dissatisfaction At Job:

The level of satisfaction from work is directly linked to the mental well being of the personnel. If he gets the fair opportunity to change the nature or place of his work, he will be happy. Pride in work, growth and career opportunities are the prime determinants that makes every personnel feel proud of his work. The coy commander should be able and willing to bestow administrative changes at his level and ensure that all deserving work is given due recognition.

Social Environ-ment:

A stable and respectable environment is a prerequisite for a healthy mental makeup of the personnel. An abusive and filthy environment will also produce unmanageable stress and unwanted activities. It is a factor directly under the control of the coy commander. Impartiality, discipline, redressal of grievances, timely and adequate punishment to offenders and suppression of unhealthy activities like alcohol abuse are necessary to maintain a conducive work environment. The disciplinary powers available to the coy commander is minimal and needs to be enhanced for disposal of exclusive disciplinary cases speedily and with lesser paperwork.

Psychological Disorder :

The requirement for a good personality does not rely exclusively on physical standards but also on the psychological aspect also. Some disorders are visible and some are not. The rectification to the visible disorders can be attended timely. Detection and identification of psychological disorders is a complex but necessary work. Coy commander’s insistence on following the

customs and traditions of the force and frequently carrying out close interaction with his subordinates would definitely help in detection and identification of people who are psychologically depressed. He must then ensure proper counseling.

Conclusion :

The extent of job being done by a coy commander is very broad and important. It requires good leadership and man management skills. His attention is required for every small job being undertaken by his men. But more than that, he has to pay attention to the mental well being of his men and must constantly communicate with each of them. He must also have the tools to help and assist his men in their times of need. The assignment being carried out by the coy commander has to be analysed and serious thought should be given to enhance his effectiveness.

We hope by adopting these suggestions we can save precious lives of our brave jawans.

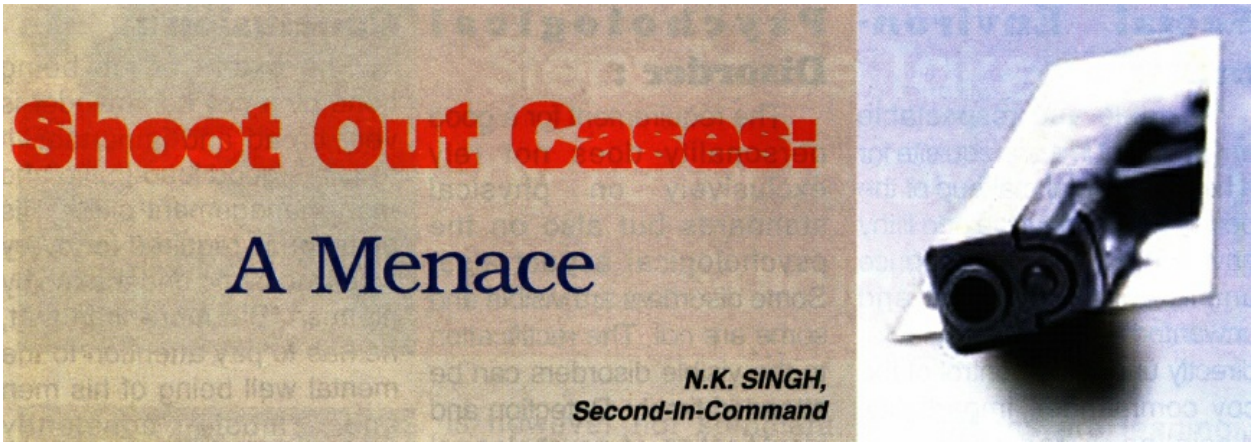
Gallantry Awardees : August 2007

CT/GD RANJAN KUMAR ROY, 60 BN, CRPF

At about 1500 hrs on 7th September 2005, two unknown militants started indiscriminate firing at the Morcha located on the boundary wall in front of Neelam cinema, Karan Nagar, Srinagar which was immediately retaliated by Constable Ranjan Kumar Roy 50 Bn, CRPF, resulting in killing of one militant and an other escaping into nearby houses. Subsequently, cordon and door search around Sutra Shahi, Karan Nagar area were done. During house intervention on 8th Sep, 2005, search party of 50 Bn, CRPF including 2 SOG/JKP were fired upon by the hiding militant causing injuries to Constable Ranjan Kumar Roy of 50 Bn CRPF and Constable Ajay Kumar Sharma of SOG/JKP who were leading from front. Constable Ajay Kumar Sharma of SOG/JKP succumbed to injuries and Constable Ranjan Kumar Roy of 50 Bn CRPF despite a

grievous injury to his leg, retaliated forcing the militant to retreat for cover. The exemplary courage, presence of mind and timely prompt action of Ct Ranjan Kumar Roy saved precious lives of our men. The hiding militant was subsequently killed in a fierce battle.

ARTICLE



Due to family and duty pressures, Police personnel may, at times show aggression that leads to shootouts in the barracks.

Increased internal security problems demand more police force personnel to establish rule of law and restore public order. Insurgency, terrorism, Naxalism and militancy in many parts of the country have put many challenges before the paramilitary forces like CRPF.

To meet these challenges, the police forces responsible for maintenance of security have to shoulder tremendous responsibilities. They have to remain extra alert and vigilant round the clock and have to perform at odd hours and in tough situation. The continuous pressure of arduous duties, threat from militant outfits, the pressure to perform, strict service rules, fear of seniors

and exigencies of service place the troopers in very sensitive position. Sometimes even a petty provocation results in unwarranted shoot out incidents. Personnel of every force- be it State, Central paramilitary or highly disciplined and well trained Indian Army, have shown the tendency of assaulting fellow personnel under provocation.

In CRPF it has been noticed on careful analysis of data on shootout incidents that the victims were of different ranks including one second in command, two Asstt. Comdts, six subordinate officers experienced and middle level field commanders and 40 others rank i.e. Head constable and constables. It is also obvious that 50% shoot out cases took place in J&K, 40% in N-E region and remain 10% in remaining parts of country. Analysis of the profile of the accused establishes that they are mostly either Head constables or constables. Out of 22 shoot out incident, 19 were committed by constables who were barely 10^{th} class pass and below 30 years of age.

The continuous pressure of arduous duties, exigencies of service place the troopers in very sensitive position. Sometimes even a petty provocation results in unwarranted shoot out incidents.

As per court of enquiry reports the following listed causes were established for various shoot out cases:-

- Irregularity in distribution of food.
- Passing order to deal in orderly room for arrogant behavior.
- Humiliation and awarding punishment in front of spouse.
- Depression due to denial of leave.
- Altercation with coys personnel-
- Mental stress.

- Harassments by CHM.
- Mis-identification.
- Personal anonymity.
- Family related problems.

Different individuals react to stress level differently and there is a need to understand each individual. It is the section commanders, the platoon commanders and the coy commanders who are best suited to understand the problems of their personnel. The following measures are suggested to reduce the stress level:-

a) A constable who is graduate after putting the three years of service and qualifying few professional cadre courses can be considered for limited departmental promotion in the rank of Head Constable.

b) Any constable who has completed 28 years of service and does not qualify for cadre course should be given compulsory V.R.S. By doing so, the force will remain young and energetic to face the changing scenario of internal security.

c) Most of the sub-Inspectors or the platoon commanders are old and nearing retirement hence, they do not take adequate interest. The directly appointed SI's are being utilized by higher offices and for a Bn they merely exist on paper. The ratio of direct SI's should be fixed at each battalion and physically made available for operation purposes.

d) Sections and platoons in a coy should be permanent, so that section commander and platoon commander know their subordinates and vice-versa. Special allowances may be introduced to the rank of Head Constable who is performing the section Commander duties. This will give pride to command a Section as special appointees.

e) In cases such as family feuds, property disputes etc, in the home

towns of the personnel, the Commandant also can play a major role by bringing it to the notice of the concerned authorities for suitable action.

f) Existing vacancies in all ranks need to be filled up on priority.

g) Yoga and meditation to be introduced compulsory in all C.R.P.F. formation.

There is solution for every problem- it is responsibility of the sufferer and the manager to find it out. Shootout case in the forces can be reduced dramatically with a little effort on the part of senior supervisory officers and some systemic changes in the organizations.

Gallantry Awardees : August 2007

SHRI RAKESH KUMAR, ASSTT. COMMANDANT, 84 BN

A fidayeen attack took place at ITO Building on 07 January 2005 in which one JKAP and one CRPF personnel were killed. Immediately the ITO building was cordoned off by CRPF & JKP. When encounter between security personnel and terrorists were going on, Shri Rakesh Kumar, Asst. Comdt, 84 Bn CRPF and HC/GD T R Senapati, of 37 Bn CRPF entered into the ITO building along with other security personnel. When one of the militants was coming down from the stairs, HC/GD T R Senapati aimed on him and killed him from very close range in a daring action without caring for his personal safety.

When the other militants tried to come out of the room, the firing of Shri Rakesh Kumar, Asstt. Commandant and Inspctor Rakesh Akram, SOG made him to turn back. The SOG and a party of BSF personnel made a hole from the roof of the room in which the other militant was hiding and threw grenades into the room from the hole. The militant in order to protect himself, ran out of the room firing indiscriminately on our troops was finally gun down in a face to face

firing by Shri Rakesh Kumar, Asst. Commandant 84 Bn CRPF and personnel of SOG, JKP without caring for safety of their own life.

ARTICLE



History of Naxal movement is very old and has changed its dimensions and expression with the changing times. Now it is a challenge for government to tackle.

The history of communist activities in India began in the early 1920's i.e. the 3rd decade of 20th century. Some of the early Communist activists were:-

- Nalini Gupta (who later became a British spy)
- Charles Ashleigh
- S.A. Dange etc.

Between 1921 & 22 communist or communist oriented groups sprang up in almost all the metros of the country. In Bombay Wilson college had become centre of communist student groups. Dange was a member of this group and has recorded the influence of these activities in his writing "Gandhi versus Lenin". He records how communist ideology influenced him and his friends, whereby they moved from Extremist Congress trend of TILAK to that of Soviet inspired Leninism. The group became organised by Aug, 1922 and published the first communist journal "The Socialist". This group also provided leadership and gave organizational shape to the trade union activities that had emerged in the aftermath of the First World War.

In Calcutta, the activities centered on Muzaffar Ahmed, who published Bengali journal "NAVYUG". By 1922 Muzaffar Ahmed was also active in organising trade union in industrial centre in an around Calcutta. In Madras early communist activities were organised by SINGARAVELU CHETTIAR in 1923, he founded the LABOUR KISAN PARTY of Hindustan. In Lahore, Ghulam Hussain, a lecturer in Peshawar College and Mohammad Ali formed the core of communist activities. Therefore, they formed the RAILWAY CORKERS UNION AND EDITED Urdu paper "INQUILAB".

Though the early communist activities was spread over the four major Metropolis they were completely unaware of the activities of each other and except of the LAHORE GROUP knew nothing of the COMINTERN. Activities through ideologically inspired were organisationally weak and sporadic. Furthermore, by the mind 1920's the activities went in disarray when the British government lodged a series of conspiracy cases on communist activities. Of these three are extremely significant i.e.

- The Peshawar Conspiracy Case (1921-1927)
- The Kanpur Communist Conspiracy Case (1923

- The Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case (1921-1927)

These activities virtually ended the stage of autonomous local based communist activities in India.

Subsequent to this stage we find that efforts were made to give an organizational shape to communist activities. UP provided lead in this when a communist activist SATYABAKHT established an INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY by mid 1924. However this was not taken seriously by the other communist organisations. Nevertheless in late 1925 the first Indian communist conference was held in Kanpur. Subsequent to this on Dange's advise an all out effort was made to build an All India Communist Party. These efforts were extremely important and culminated in the official declaration of the formation of THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA ON 26TH December, 1925.

Subsequent to the formation of the communist party the most significant tactics for the expansion of its base was to launch ideological campaigns against Gandhian ideology along with formation of class based organisations of the workers and the peasants. Attempts were made to even give these class based organisations a national structure. "All India Trade Union Congress" and the "Kisan Sabha" were the logical culmination of these efforts. Thus by the late 2-'s the communist party emerged as the most prominent mouthpiece of radical and left politics. However, they were not the only organisation committed to Marxist ideology and leftist politics. Several local and regional organisations continued to survive such as :-

- The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), led by Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.

- The Kissan Sabha, led by Swami Shahjanand Saraswati, was active in UP & Bihar.

Of these the HSRA did not survive the execution of Rajguru, Sukhadev and Bhagat Singh and the killing of Chandrashekhar Azad. Some of the activitists such as Ajay Ghosh then joined the CPI. Similarly Shahjanand's organisation also faced repression and in the mid 1930's he was also arrested, following which his ORGANISATION JOINED THE cpi.

Thus find that the initial attempts of establishing communist activities in India wee based on three pronged strategy:-

a) To give the activities an organized structure at all India level and link it to the international Communist Organisations.

b) To give this organisation a distinct ideological base, that of Marxism.

c) To organise classes that were identified as harbingers of revolution i.e. Workers and peasants and make specific class based organisations for them.

These were the strategic forays for the foundation, expansion and consolidation of communist activities in India. However, for the survival and expansion, important tactical ploys were adopted. One of the chief tactical ploys was of camouflage and infiltration to circumvent the repressive policies of the British regime. With the formation of the Soviet Union, suspicion of the British Govt. against communists increased. The organisations were banned: their literatures and journals were prescribed.



CRPF personnel in the forests of Dantewara

Faced with this situation, the communists in order to ward off the attention of the state deployed the classical manoeuvre of the camouflage. Inspite of open ideological animosity towards Gandhianism the communists joined the congress pray to carry on their activities to circumvent organizational ban. However it was primarily a defensive manoeuvre. Yet the communist turned it into an offensive manoeuvre by using it to infiltrate the congress organisation. The decision to join congress party was not simply to save them from repression but also to expand their sympathisers within congress party. Attempts were made to develop a congress block within the congress party. Young leaders like Nehru and Subhash were prompted. Attempts were made to strengthen congress socialist party and win them over to communism. The manoeuvre of camouflage and infiltration had a limited success. Socialist leaders like EMS Namboodripad joined the CPI. Furthermore the left section of the Congress Party virtually took control over the organisation when Subhash Chandra Bose defeated the Presidential candidate of Mahatma Gandhi in 1936. However it proved politically disruptive. The congress party suffered a division and faced with desertions of rank. Ideological/ social distance between the communists and socialists increased.

Thus the tactical ploy while providing temporary reprieve to communists put them in contradiction with the Gandhians and the socialists leading to isolation of the communists. Similar consequences also resulted from the inevitable logic of the strategic option adopted by the communists was to build an all India Organisation and develop links with international communism. This strategic ploy led to the emergence of CPI as an All India Organisation that had second largest vote percentage in the first general elections. Further, it was internationally well connected with other communist parties including the Soviets. Yet it is this international link which also created deep schism within the Indian Communists.

Divisions within Indian communists can be traced back to the emergence of MAO Tse Tung on the international scene specially from 1930's. This debate led to the division of Indian communist over the issue of feasibility of peasant led communist revolution or the "Peasant Line". In India the peasant line found support in the CPI units of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. This along with the issue of armed aggression and support to KRUSCHEV determined the line of division within the Indian communists with P.C. Joshi advocating the Pro-Russian, Pro-Kruschev line and B.PRanadive leading the opposition. To begin with Ranadive seized control of CPI but following the Indo-China war of 1962, CPI faced its first major split and CPM was formed in 1964.

Internationalism created another problem as well, that of reconciling International communism with Indian nationalism The Indian communists failed to resolve this which led to their opposition of the Quit India movement of 1942 and thereby their marginalisation from the mainstream. International developments led to several splits within the communist movement in India. CPM split from CPI in 1964. By the lat 1960's there were four other splits, namely.

a) The CPI-ML led by Cham Majumdar (1967)

b) The Dakshin desh which was formed as MCC (Maoist Coordination Committee)

c) The UCCRI led by the Nage Reddi in Andhra Pradesh.

d) The Proletarian path led by Moni Guha.

Of these, the last did not develop much, By the mid 70's with the growing rift between Mao's China and ALBANIA (led by Captain Anwar Hoxa, an acolyte of Stalin) there was a further split and the Indian Stalinists formed the 'COMMUNIST GADAR PARTY'.

Amongst these parties only the CPI-ML and MCC have a significant organizational base. Though both of them claimed to follow MAU-Tse-Tung there were important strategic difference between them The chief difference was the significance of Mass Line visa-vis. The Guerrilla Warfare. MCC criticized Charu Majumdar for over emphasising guerrilla warfare over mass line. By 1971 the movement started by CPI-ML popularly known as the NAXALBARI MOVEMENT was crushed leading to the splintering of the organisation. Almost the entire period of the 1970's to ,odd 1980's different states witnessed emergence of several ML organisations claiming their lineage from Naxalbari.

1) SARRAFG group in North India.

2) Second Coordination Committee in West Bengal and North Bihar.

3) S N Singh group in party of Assam Bengal, Bihar (especially coal mine areas).

4) Punjab and Andhra

5) Party Unity in Bihar and Punjab

6) CPI-ML (Liberation) in Bihar and Bengal

7) PWG (People's War Group) in Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

8) CPI-ML (Mass line) in Kerala also in certain part of Andhra.

9) Communist League in eastern UP and Punjab led by Ramnath.



CRPF party in Salwa Judum Camp

Many of these organisations went through further splits. S.N. Singh group was split into:-

a) PCC-CPI(ML) led by Santosh Rana and Baskar Nandi

b) Chandra Pulla Reddi group. This split into:-
   i) CPR
   ii) Janashakti

It will be difficult to detail all these splits here. However, I can attempt to briefly indicate the ideological reasons behind these splits. Naxalite literature identifies two major reasons:-

i) Analysis of mode of production;

ii) Strategy of revolution.

Some groups such as CLI believe that India is a capitalist country with capitalism being its principal mode of production. However the rest of the ML group and even the MCC believe that Indian agriculture is predominantly feudal, while the overall Indian economy is under the dominance of colonialism.

CLI is a relatively insignificant group. While the other ML groups are in agreement over the nature of Indian mode of production, they disagree with each other on the strategy of revolution. The difference is over the possibility of using Indian Parliament and Parliamentary election for furthering election agenda. Within the ML groups there are three different stands.

a) The PWG, the Party Unit and even the MCC reject the "Parliamentary option" and propose "Mass line" and protracted guerrilla warfare for furthering Revolutionary strategy.

b) The CPI-ML (liberation) red Flag, PCC, CPI-ML etc. believe that strategic use of Parliament can be made to further revolution.

c) CPR group believes that between the guerrilla warfare and communist liberation of the country lies the phase of protest struggle in which tactical use of elections can be made to enhance the support of the party.

In the decade of the 1990's the various splinter groups of the CPI-ML and organisations such as MCC began polarising around these three trends leading either to merger of groups or protracted alliances between them. Alliance was reached between CPI-ML (liberation) and Red Flag. PWD and Party Unit merged in the late 1990's and early 2000's. Efforts were made to merge PWG with MCC, but the historical difference between Cham's position and MCC was a stumbling block. This however was overcome by another international development. In the decade of 1980's attempts were made to internationalise Maoism. Under the leadership of American communist Bob Awakian, who founded RIM (Revolutionary International Maoism) MCC was affiliated to this organisation. In the late 1980's PWG also joined it. This international intervention finally led to the merger of Peoples War Group and the MCC thereby forming COMMUNIST PARTY

OF INDIA- Maoist (CPI-M) provided Indian Maoist links with other Maoist organisations in Latin America, Middle East, Bangladesh and Nepal.

Alliance between PWG and MCC led to immediate strategic gains as CPI (Maoist) now bad domination over a geographical land mass with guerrilla bases and liberated zones spreading from Maharashstra to North Bengal and from North Bihar to Tamil Nadu. Thereby dissecting the country through a corridor running from west to North East and another corridor running from East to South.Furthermore coordination with Maoist organisation in Nepal and Bangladesh provided easy access to arms and other logistical support. The armed might of Maoist outfits also substantially increased. Initially increased. Initially the armed cadres were mainly equipped with hand made weapons. Gradually they added AK-47s, SLRs, LMGs and other sophisticated weapons in their armoury.

The recent(September, 2006) seizure of indigenously built rocket launchers and rockets from Naxal heartland of Mahbubnagar in Telangana (Aandhra Pradesh) is a pointer to the degree of sophistication attained by Maoist groups. These rockets launchers and rockets were built by Naxals groups based in Tamil Nadu.

Figures: **Killing of Salva Judum activists by Maoists at Errobore village Dantewada, Chattishgarh (July, 2006)**

Their strength can be further gauged from the heavy handed manner in which the Maoist have crushed state supported Salwa Judum Movement in Chattisgarh.

However, these gains have come with certain drawback. Alliance with RIM has led to an ideological shift. CPI Maoist now advocates Maoism as its ideology, whereas other Naxal outfits advocate Marxism-Leninism-Mao-Tse-Tung thought as their ideology. Hence the difference between CPI-Maoist and the other Maoist organisations is not just strategic but also ideological, thus reducing the possibility of further mergers. CPI-Maoists thus stand isolated. The sudden increase in the organizational base and armed might of CPI-Maoist may lead to the polarisation of the other ML organisations as an opposite pole to secure their regional bases. The tactical move of the CPI-ML (Liberation) to support the UPA to form Ministry in Jharkhand is an interesting development when seen in the backdrop of hostile relations between CPI-ML and CPI(Maoist) in Jharkhand. That CPI-ML (liberation) has agreed to support the Congress for the first time is fraught with tactical

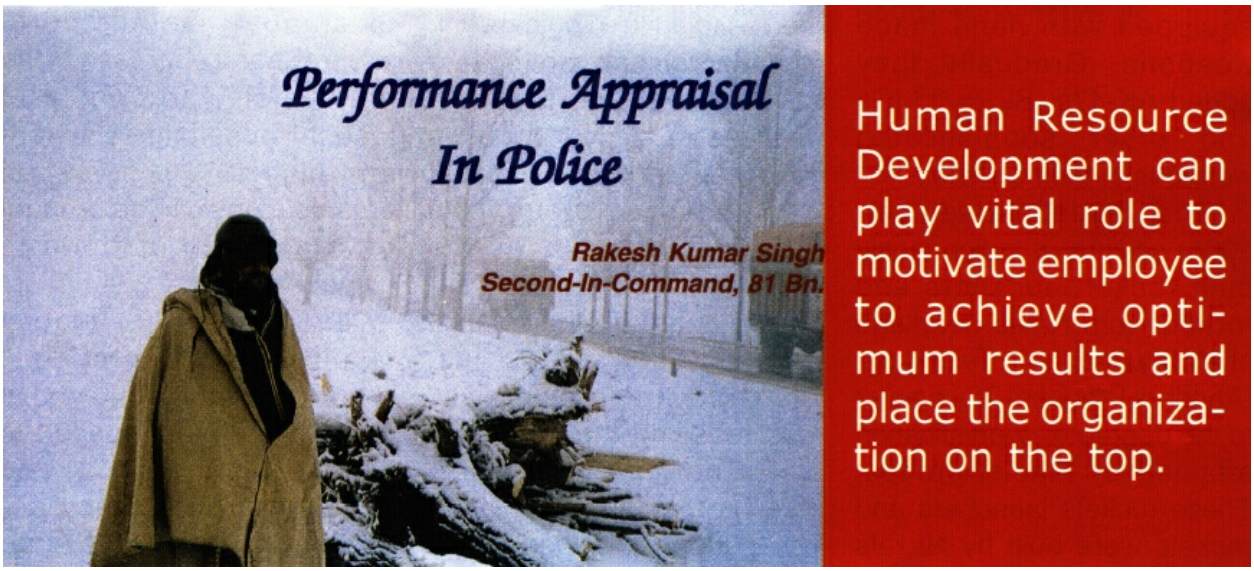
possibilities where anti-Maoist leftist organisations can be brought on a common platform to contain them.

Internationally, Maoist organisations at a cross – road. Communist Party of Nepal- (Maoist)support to parliamentary politics and multi-party democracy are again developments that cannot only throw international Maoism into disarray but can be used tactically to isolate Indian Maoists. If the ideological difference between CPN-Maoists and CPI-Maoists regarding Parliamentary Democracy and guerrilla warfare is translated into tactical rift by Intelligence agencies it will weaken the RED CORRIDOR and also decrease sharing of cadre, weapon and safe areas by these groups.

OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

In the month of July and August in 47 encounters and various operations CRPF has neutralized 79 militants and apprehended 640 others. A total of 120 Arms, 3159 Ammunitions, 282 kgs. of explosives, 126 grenades/bombs were recovered. In these operations CRPF lost 22 brave jawans and 61 jawans got injured.

ARTICLE



Performance appraisal denotes the process of directing, developing and disciplining employees so that organizational objectives may be achieved through coordinated and cohesive approach. The priority of this mechanism is to accomplish organization's goal through enrichment of human resources. It has tremendous advantages and precedence over other tools of HRD. However, prudence and probe reveals that though performance appraisal has emerged as the greatest motivator and the most effective design to develop the subordinates: at the same time, it has been major cause of dissatisfaction and conflict in the organization owing to lack of credibility and bias in making judgement about subordinates, This happens because of subjective approach, perceptions and belief in certain traits which influences the ratings at the cost of reality.

(As a system, performance appraisal can be powerful tool of HRD when it is used to help an employee understand tasks and the means of achieving them, identify the strength and weakness relevant to job one has and acquire new competencies for self development in the job.)

However, as instrument of HRD it has not yet been fully realized in the government organization particularly in police administration where leaders along with his perception, personal idiosyncrasies, belief in unrecognized aspect of conventional traits; which thus exposes its limitations due to lack of clear appreciation of the performance and the potential.

Like most of the bureaucratic set-up, in police administration too performance appraisal confidential reports or employee's service record are

maintained in confidential form. Each employee is rated confidentially by one or more senior officers annually for his performance on some dimensions and the confidential ratings are handled by the personnel department officers, in most cases the employees does not know how his performance has been rated by his superiors. Such practice thus results in employees not getting to know their strength and weakness in relation to their capabilities to their role through out their carrier. In such system where only poor performance below a certain level is the feedback, the employee do not get to know their strength and only come to know about what is seen as his weakness.

The basic principles and techniques of supervision in police administration had changed little since colonial period thus it always remains in a constant state of flux. As a consequence, superiors have less orientation towards grooming and training subordinates through feedback which has a tremendous motivational values,. Researches by psychologists have established that behavioral change occurs more by positive reinforcement i.e. rewarding strengths (than by negative reinforcement or harping on the weak points) and help to the employee in analyzing his strength, weakness, success and failures. Even negative feedback as condemning them is non productive as they are only told that their performance is poor. The entire responsibility for such poor performance is placed on them and very little is done to help them to understand why their performance is poor and what opportunities are available to them for improving their weakness. Thus employees often get lost and demoralized with such negative feedback. Better performing employees also feel frustrated that their performance is not recognized. Many do not even know how well they are doing.

As a result of such lopsided appraisal, human resources in organisations does not grow and start stagnating instead of multiplying. Human resources should grow and multiply as people have tremendous capabilities for development and acquiring new skills to perform new role. Such development and multiplication of human resources in police administration is not only good for the organisation and the employees but also for the society as a whole. This is a process of continuing education.

To achieve the mission, the capabilities of employees must be known and a means must be provided to assess their level of performance in comparison with what is desired.

All organisations are judged by their records of achievement. The police and law enforcement agency is judged by its ability to prevent crime and unlawful activities, the para-military forces are judged by its ability to deal with emergent serious law and order problem as well as counter terrorism and insurgency, the military by its capacity to secure border and national integrity. In the core of all these organisations are the personnel who constitute it as the cog in the wheel. Thus to achieve this mission, the capabilities of employees must be known and a means must be provided to assess their level of performance in comparison with what is desired.

The police administration in India though continues to develop itself from colonial orientation and has been a very dynamic organisation which have meticulously restructured itself for democratic needs and in present scenario it can boast of one of the meticulously planned administrative set up, in this system there are performance pressure on every one and no one is going to discount performance, just because one has his personal problem.



A vigil jawan on duty at Dal Lake, Srinagar

The thorough analysis of these conflicts do reflects wrong prioritization as well as misinterpretation of the very basic principles of management. In my opinion, objectives of the organisation have deviated because the police

administration is more leadership oriented, thus personal ideology gets precedence over well laid out policies and ‘person in command’ becomes more important. The perception of lenders lends to marginalization of structure, system and priority of the setup changes to improve itself rather than to improve; in order to ensure compliance of order instead of undergoing the time tested perspective of effectiveness and dedicated efficiency. In such system, the subordinate talk more of promotion than career progression and performance. The priority shifts from up-liftment to up-gradation and efforts do get concentrated towards escapism, boss management and sychonophancy thus giving decent burial to healthy deliberations during policy formation, the means to achieve tasks and above all the long term objectives.

Therefore, in such perspective organisation survives its utility exclusively riding on the leader’s dynamism and charisma and any fluctuation in those traits leads to collapse of the fragile diametrical balance. Thus even one failure gives the society ample opportunities to disgrace the most vital organisation on whose rating the democratic government stands or falls. Here thus requirement is a strong organizational identity above the leader’s charisma where each and every one is innovative, impartial and intelligent enough to help out one and all within the society. To expect such integrity to all ranks it is must that every one be motivated and rightly placed at appropriate positions and here performances appraisal can be one of the most effective tool in deciding about it.

In conclusion, thus it may be said that performance in police administration is sacrosanct and that has to be delivered but we must also expect that the environment must help deliver that performance. The department must bring about a culture, that in turn, enables people and aids performance,. After all, we are working for organizational and individual’s growth, for general welfare of the society. People have aspirations and so does the organisation. Every individual has to match the two and this can happen only through developing right culture by helping people in organisation to continuously grow and develop and in that performance appraisal is among one of the most effective instrument.

Your Friend

He that is the friend indeed,

He will help thee in the need.

If thee sorrow, he will weep.
If thee wake, he cannot sleep.

Thus of every grief in heart,
He will thee doth bear a part,

These are certain sign to know
Faithful friend from flattering foe.

Quotations

Know Yourself. Have a clear road map in life.

Goal without a dead line is a dream.

Do your servicing regularly.

Life is too short to learn through our own mistakes.

Gallantry Awardees : August 2007

On 24 February 2005 two heavily armed Fidayeens forced their entry into DC Srinagar office, after resorting to indiscriminate firing and lobbying of grenades upon the CRPF and JKP guarding at gate. HC/GD Mohinder Singh and Ct/GD Sayed Shamuddin sacrificed their lives facing the brunt of the attack of the militants. Fidayeens stormed towards the Revenue Complex of DC Office.

On seeing the intruding militants, L/NK D.M. Dutta along with

CT/GD J. Shiv Shankaran of CRPF on sentry duty at the gate opened fire promptly on the militants which forced them to move to the Nazrul building of Complex Information of the attack was promptly conveyed to the IGP CRPF Srinagar, Shri Ranjit Sinha along with Shri Balram Behra, D/C 77 Bn CRPF reached the spot even while heavy exchange of fire was on. He was instrumental in evacuating the injured personnel in the midst of heavy exchange of fire. They were soon joined by Shri S.R. Ojha DIGP, CRPF, Srinagar, SSP Srinagar with SP City South, East SOG and Shri T Sekhar Comdt. 60 Bn CRPF, Shri Rakesh Sharma Comdt 75 Bn CRPF, Shri M. Minz, Comdt 123 Bn CRPF and Shri Arvinder Singh, 2-l/C 37 Bn CRPF with their parties. Under the Command IGP, CRPF, Srinagar, DIG, Ops Srinagar Shri S.R. Ojha planned the Operation in consultation and active participation of J&K Police after taking stock of the situation. The priority was to evacuate the civilians who were trapped in the building adjoining Nazrul building.

Shri Ranjit Sinha IGP , Srinagar and Shri S.R.Ojha, DIGP (Ops) Srinagar went around the campus of DC office and decided that Nazrul building be surrounded from all sides by placing the bunkers of 71 Bn CRPF under the Command of Shri Rakesh Sharma, Commandant 75 Bn, 123 Bn under the Command of Shri M. Minz, 60 Bn Commandant, 77Bn and 37 Bn under the command of Second-in-Charge, Shri Arvinder Singh, Shri Balram Behra and SI/GD Pauja Lal. The bunker of 37 Bn CRPF was placed in front of first building where the militants were supposedly hiding. Shri S. R. Ojha DIGP sat in the bunker of 37 Bn CRPF to be able to coordinate the actions of all QRTs in the bunkers. 60 Bn bunker under the Commandant Shri T.Sekhar was placed close to the barracks of A/77 Jawans. The QRT of 123 Bn under the Command of Shri M.Minz was placed to avoid the escape of the militants from the back by placing the bunker of 37 Bn in tactical position. Shri S.R. Ojha and the Shri Arvinder,2-I/C showed great courage to prevent the fire which started coming intermittently from the militants. Many employees and civilian visitors including ladies trapped inside were rescued under the supervision Shri Sinha and Shri Ojha and their team without caring for their lives Later in search operation

under supervision of Shri S.R.Ojha, DIGP . AK-47 magazines were recovered. The cleared building was occupied and dominated by 71 Bn personnel. The fire from Nazrul building kept coming intermittently . Shri Sinha and Shri S.R.Ojha guided the assault team under the command of 2-1/ C Shri Arvinder and SI Pauja Lal for final assault.

Shri S.R. Ojha, Shri Arvinnder and SI Pauja Lal with their assault team were able to successfully neutralize two militants and recovered two A.K. 47 Rifle, 12 Magazines, 311 rounds, 4 Chinese Grenades, 3 Agras 69 type grenades and incriminating. All these officers showed conspicuous act of Gallantry, countless, extreme devotion of duty by risking their life and reflected great sense of appreciation of ground reality and the leadership which resulted in accomplishing the difficult mission Late HC/GD Mohinder Singh and Late Ct/GD Sayed Shamuddin of 77 Bn sacrificed their lives facing the brunt of the attack by the militants

SPECIAL FEATURE

‘Arjuna Award’ to Geeta Rani’



This talented weightlifter has performed brilliantly at national and international levels. She is a Commonwealth Games Record holder in 75 kgs. category where she lifted an overall weight of 241 kgs. She has lifted the prestigious Award of Sports.

Inspector Geeta Rani of CRPF who had brought laurels to may a times to our force added another feather in her cap when on 29th July she received the prestigious 'Arjuna Award' from H.Excellancy, President of India Smt. Pratibha Patil.

Born on 16th Sep 1981, in Chattowal village of Distt.Hoshiarpur (Punjab) she joined CRPF on 15th Nov. 1999.

CRPF nurtured this talented sports women and she got the best training and exposure at intenational standards. Her performance achieved new heights with the growing time and she not only won medals at national and international level but also set new record in Common wealth Games in 75 kgs category. Her achievements have been recognised by sports authorities of Govt. of India and she got nomination and finally 'Arjuna Award'.

Here is her sports achievements at a glance

International level

1. 2003	1. Three silver medals in Senior Asian Championship at Quin Huang, China from 7th to 15th Sep. 2003. 2. Bronze Medal in Afro-Asian Games 2003 at Hyderabad.
2. 2004	One Silver and Two Bronze Medals in Senior Asian Weightlifting Championship at Almaty(Kazakistan from 6th to 13th April 2004.
3. 2005	1. Three Bronze Medals in 75 kgs. category in Snatch, Clean & Jerk and total in Senior Asian Weightlifting championship at

Dubai from 3rd Sep. to 1st October 2005.

2. Gold Medal overall in Commonwealth Weightlifting Championship at Melbourne, Australia from 5th to 9th October 2005.

4. 2006 Gold Medal in Melbourne, Australia 2006 Commonwealth Games in March 2006. She also set Commonwealth Games Record.

5. 2007 Two Bronze medals in Senior Asian Championship held at Beiging, China from 22nd April to 28th April 2007 within 75 kgs. Category.

National level

1. 2003 03 Bronze in Senior National Games held at Lucknow in March 2003.

2. 2004 03 Silver in Senior National Games held at Delhi in January 2004

3. 2005 03 Gold in Senior National Games held at Yamuna Nagar in December 2005.

4- 2006 03 Gold in Senior National Games held at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh in December 2006.

All India Police Games

Gold Medal since 2002 to 2006 consistently.

We are proud of her and we hope for her best to come in coming years.

REPORT

WOMEN IN LIBERIA WIN ACCOLADES



Women in Liberia on UN Peace keeping Mission have proved their worth and their services were recently recognised by UN authorities.

The Medal Parade ceremony of the first ever all Female Police Unit of the United Nations from India was organized on 17/8/07, in the Indian FPU camp at Congo town Monrovia.

Mr Alan Doss ,the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) was the Chief Guest of the Medal Parade Ceremony. Force Commander –Lt General Chikadibia Issac Obiakor, Acting Police Commissioner-Mr General Maritz Du Toit, Director of Administration-Mr

Stephan Lieberman of the UNMIL other senior officers of UNMIL and Consulate General of India – Mr Upjeet Singh Sachdeva were present on this occasion. The Liberian government was represented by the LNP IGP, Mrs Beatrice M Sieh. Many Indian residing in Monrovia along with their families also participated in the function.

Mrs Seema Dhundia, Contingent Commander, welcomed the guests on the occasion and enumerated the contribution of India towards the establishment and strengthening of the UN and in particular about the participation of India in UN peacekeeping operations. She also dwelt upon the contribution of the Central Reserve Police Force in the peace operations of which this Indian FPU is a part.

The SRSG on this occasion recognized the part played by the Indian forces and police officers in peace keeping operations and also was highly appreciative of the work undertaken by the Indian FPU and said that this step by the Indian government of sending all Female FPU will open the road to many such in future and will be a motivator.

During the ceremony two platoons of ceremonially dressed personnel of the Indian FPU presented arms to the VIPs and there after the SRSG, the Force Commander, acting commissioner and the Honorary Consular General decorated the officers with the UN peacekeeping Medals.



Women contingent on the occasion of ceremony.

Mementos were presented to the various dignitaries by the Hon. Consular General and the Contingent Commander Mrs. Seema Dhundia.

And the event culminated after a group photograph and lunch.

TRANSFER/PROMOTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were promoted/transferred during the month of July-August, 2007

- Dr. P.K.Dash, IG(Medical) taken over charge of Director Medical
- Shri T.S.Dhillon, DIG, Jalandhar promoted as IGP and posted as IGP(Ops) Jorhat.
- Shri R.K.Saxena IG(Ops) Jorhat transferred as IGP, NWS Chandigarh
- Shri B.K.Ticku, DIG(Ops) Kohima transferred to Training Directorate as DIG(Trg)
- Shri Sanjay Kaushik, Commandant (IRLA No. 2222) promoted as ADIG
- Shri Pramod Kumar Pandey, Commandant (IRLA No. 2227) promoted as ADIG

REPORT

CRPF Personnel Decorated With I-Day Awards

77 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 Indian on the occasion of Republic Day-2007. Out of these, 5 have received PPMG, 21PMG, 7 for Distinguished Service and 85 for Meritorious Service have been awarded. Details are as follows:-

President's Police Medal for Gallantry

Shri.Kalyan Singh,A/C

HC Shri.Mohd.Madin

HC Chandar Kant Boro

Constable Bhim Kumar

Const. Jeetender Singh

(Posthumously)

Police Medal for Gallantry

Shri. Subesh Kumar Singh, IG

Shri.S.R.Ojha,DIG

Shri. N Bharadwaja, DIG

Shri. Arvinder Singh, 2-l/C

Shri. Rakesh Kumar, A/C

Shri. Trupti Kant Hatti, D/C

Insp. Pauja Lal

LNK D.M.Dutta

HC J.Shivshankaran

HC Mohinder Singh

(Posthumously)

Const Sayed Shamuddin

(Posthumously)

HC Rajender Singh

Const. Ranjan Roy

Const. Q. Vafadar Ahmed

Const.Munish Kumar

Const Dhoom Ravindra Bhai

Const.Girraj Gujjar

Const. Dilip Kumar Meena

Const. Jeet Bahadur,Const

Const. Subhash

Const. T.R. Senapati,



Kalyan Singh



Mohd. Madin



Jeetender Singh



S K Singh



Rakesh Kumar



Tupti Kant Hatti



Rajender Singh



Q Vafadar Ahmed



C Kant Boro



Bhim Kumar



S R Ojha



Arvinder Singh



D M Dutta



J Shivshankaran



Munish Kumar



Dhoom Ravinder Bhai

President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Services

Shri Subhas Goswami, IG

Shri R.K.Saxena, IG

Shri C.M.Bakshi, DIG

Shri S.S.A. Khan, ADIG

SM/PS P. Bakshi

SM/GD Sukhdev Singh

SI Dadhi Bal Singh

Police Medal For Meritorious Service

Shri P. Mallana Goud, IG

Shri R.Prakash Meharda DIG

Dr. Mohd. Saquib, DIG(Med)

Shri K. M. Iyer, ADIG
Shri Gurenderjit Singh, ADIG
Shri S. Pal Singh, ADIG
Shri Y. K. Mathur, ADIG
Shri Sant Ram Panthi, ADIG
Shri Brij Mohan, ADIG
Shri Shailendra Kumar, Comdt.
Shri N. B. Bhosle, Comdt.
Shri Daleep Singh, Comdt.
Shri P. Rai Sabharwal, Comdt.
Shri Chamu Singh, Comdt.
Shri B. S. Sangwan, Comdt.
Shri S. S. Thapa, Comdt.
Shri A.K. Zaidu, 2 l/C
Shri Iqbal Singh, 2 l/C
Shri Gokul Chand, 2 l/C
Shri Yoginder Singh, 2 l/C



Girraj Gujjar



D K Meena



P Mallana Goud



R P Meharda



Gurenderjit Singh



S Pal Singh



Brij Mohan



Shailendra Kumar



P Rai Sabharwal



Chamu Singh



A K. Zaidu



Iqbal Singh



leet Bahadur



T R Senapati



Mohn. Saquib



K M Iyer



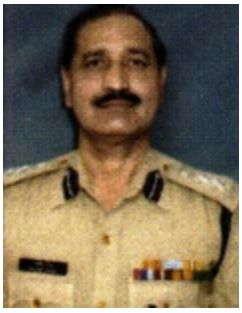
Y K Mathur



S P Panthi



N B Bhosle



Daleep Singh



B S Sangwan



S S Thapa



Gokul Chand



Yoginder Singh

Shri Radhey Shyam, 2 l/C

Shri Satyapal Singh, DC

Shri Bharat Kr. Vaishnav, DC

Shri Bhagirath Singh, DC

Shri P.S.Khanka, DC

Shri A.S.Jhala, DC

Shri Lalit Verma, DC

Maya Ram Chahar, DC

Jagdish Prasad Panghal, DC

Mukesh Tyagi, DC
Suresh Kumar,AC
Shri A.K.Das,AC
ShriSuresh Kumar,AC
Smt. Krishna Devi,AC
Shri S.S.Jhala,AC
Shri R.N. Sarkar,AC
Insp. Nasib Singh
Insp. Joginder Singh Rana
Insp. M.K.Govindan Nair
Insp. M.Soman
Insp. C.D.Thomas
Insp. Gurmit Singh
Insp. Surender Singh
Insp. Amar Singh
Insp. Sohan Singh Rathore
Insp. Sri Ram Singh
Insp. Babu Lal
Insp. Mahender Singh
SI/GD Rumal Singh
SI/GD Jai Singh
SI/GD Ajij Mohd
SI/GD Mathura Singh
SI/GD T.V.Kunhiraman



Radhey Shyam



Satyapal Singh



P S Khanka



Lalit Verma



Suresh Kumar



A K Das



Nasib Singh



J S Rana



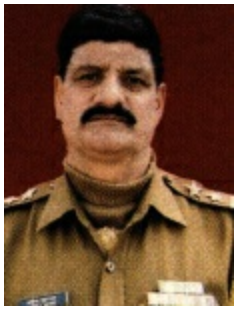
Gurmit Singh



Amar Singh



Rumal Singh



Ajij Mohd.



B K Vaishnav



Bhagirath Singh



Ram Chahar



Mukesh Tyagi



Smt. Krishna Devi



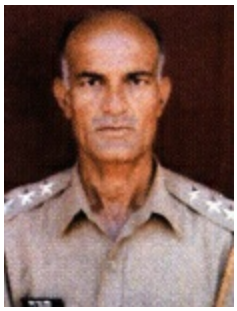
R N Sarkar



M Soman



C D Thomas



S S Rathore



Mahender Singh



Mathura Singh



T V Kunhiraman

SI/GD Mahabir Singh

SI/GD K.Raman Kutty

SI/GD Chandrika Giri

SI/GD Jagjit Singh
HC Satya Narain Ram
HC Ram Singh
HC Mohd Rashid
HC Krishna Nand
HC Prabir Das
HC S.Thangamani
HC Dilip Kumar Rai
HC Babu Lal
HC D.S.Mishra
HC Jang Sher Singh
HC Laxman Singh
HC Baliram Singh
HC Salauddin
HC Roop Ram
HC Jameet Singh,
HC Manjit Singh,
Const. Devi Prasad Rai,
Const. Arjun Ram Chairy
Cook Nandu Prasad,
WC Bhola Ram,
SK Ramesh,
SK Kishan Lal,
JAD K.S.Pillai
AO P. P. Jani
SM/PS P Chandrasekharan Nair,
SM/OS B. Swaroop Yadav,
SM/PS K.Premarajan,

Pharm P.Sri Rammulu,



K Raman Kutty



Jagjit Singh



Prabir Das



S Thangamani



D S Mishra



Laxman Singh



Jameet Singh



Manjit Singh



Nandu Prasad



Bhola Ram



P P Jani



Swaroop Yadav



Ram Singh



Mohd. Rashid



D K Rai



Babu Lal



Baliram Singh



Salauddin



D P Rai



A Ram Chairy



Ramesh

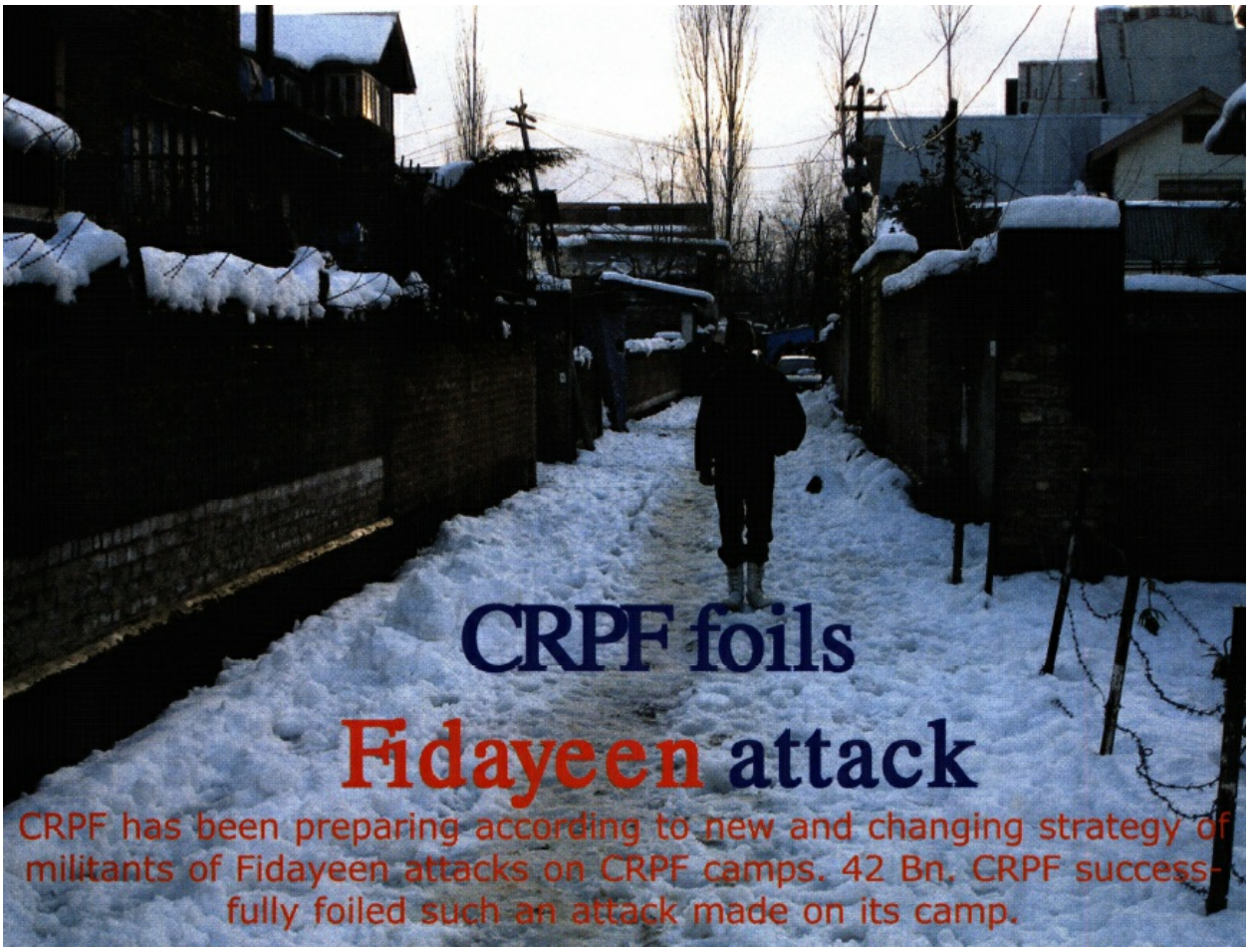


Kishan Lal



P Sri Rammulu

REPORT



Sunand Kumar
Second-in-Command, 42 Bn

Fidayeen attacks/suicidal attacks are widely considered a relatively low cost, effective and high impact tactics in theatres of terrorism all over the world. The *fidayeen* attacks have been used as a measure to lower the morale of the troops and to achieve this objective a number of fidayeens have rampaged in to the camps of the Security Forces in J&K. Most of the fidayeens are in younger age group between 20 to 30 years.

Fidayeens, Mujahideens, a central part of the battle scenario in the coming Global War on Terrorism is motivated by attaining death while killing is something that even a normal army soldier would want to do. But the *Fidayeen* operate alone or in small groups like commandos. But their commitment level goes beyond that of commandos. They seek a definite

death and glorify it in theological terms.

A *Fidayeen's* inner urge to die while killing; dominates his being and for him this urge to die; is stronger than the primal human urges like hunger and sex! This is the psychological fountain head of a Fidayeen's inner urge. The tactics is also cost effective and high impact in the theatre of conflict.

There was general intelligence from higher operational authorities that intelligence inputs indicate possibility of Fidayeen attack on CRPF Camp. From police sources there were strong indications on possibility of Fidayeen attack on 42 Bn headquarter.

complex and now the parameter wall has been placed around the complex. Keeping in view the vital installation like BARC one additional company of the unit i.e. C/42 is also deployed for the security. There are total eighteen Sentry posts around the parameter manned 24 hours and in addition one patrol is also detailed. Unit QRT is dominating the area during morning and evening in areas around camp. Unit is also given the responsibility to conduct Amarnath Yatra 2007 from Baltal axis and five companies of the unit were deployed at Baltal/Manigaon for this purpose. As a matter of pride the unit is given this responsibility for third consecutive year.

The *fidayeen* attack took place at Sentry post No 8, where the construction to the boundary wall was under progress and there existed a gap near the post from where the troops are generally going to bunker and sentry post No 8. At about 0950 hrs on 26/07/2007, the militants approached the post No 8 from *Shahiamdan coloney* apple orchard and one of the militant lobbed a grenade towards post No 8. Simultaneously the other militant started indiscriminate firing with AK 47 towards post No 8 and boundary wall. From the attack it appeared that militants tried to make entry inside the camp from boundary wall or gap near post No 8.

The sentry inside the Post No 8, Ct/GD R. Maheshwaran of E/42, showing tremendous amount of presence of mind and courage in the face of grenade attack and AK-47 fire engaged the onrushing militant and shot one of them on the spot 15 Meters away from the post. In the meantime other militant took position in the dense undergrowth in the apple orchard and kept on firing at random.

On hearing the grenade blast the whole camp was immediately alerted and put on stand-to by Shri. Parveen Kumar Commandant along with Shri. B.L.KPillai Deputy Commandant. Both the officers along with unit QRT

rushed to the place of grenade blast and took control of whole operation.

Officers with QRT moved swiftly to thwart the movement of militant. They successfully intercepted them and fired upon them. One of the militant hiding in the dense undergrowth and continued the firing erratically. In retaliation Unit personnel also continued their firing.

Suddenly one militant threw two grenades one after the other and rushed towards the boundary wall. In the process the militant came under heavy volume of fire from unit personnel from all sides and killed 5 meters short of boundary wall. The encounter lasted for almost 45 minutes.

There was no major injury to own personnel. However following personnel of 42 Bn CRPF suffered minor splinter injuries. There was no response/firing from militant side. Then a thorough search operation was carried out. Two dead bodies of militants were recovered and identified by police as

1. Feroz khan @ Abu muslim, a Kasmiri militant
2. Abu Maaz, a Pakistani militant.

Identification of these militants was made by local police and dead bodies were handed over to Local police for further formalities. The spokesman of Lashkare Tayyaba Dr. Abdullah also claimed the responsibility for the attack and corroborated that the slain militants belonged to his outfit.

Following recoveries were also made after the search of the area.

1.	AK-47 Rifle	02 Nos.
2.	AK-47 Magazine	07 Nos.
3.	Grenades	02 Nos.
4.	AK-47 Ammunition Live	06 Nos.

All the recoveries were also handed over to Police station Zakura, Srinagar.

The information of the attack was immediately passed to higher

CRPF/Police formations and senior officers rushed to the spot. IGP CRPF Srinagar, DIGP OPS Srinagar reached the 42 Bn location immediately. From the police side IGP Kashmir, DIGP Central Kashmir Range, SSP Srinagar, SP Hazratbal rushed to the spot. A number of other CRPF, Army and police officers also visited the site of attack. The news spread in the media like fire and a number of media personnel were there in the unit headquarter. The briefing to media was made by IGP CRPF and IGP Kashmir.

The main factors that lead to success were,

a) There was regular flow of intelligence to unit personnel and the routine contingency drills were practiced keeping in view the intelligence reports.

b) The moment unit had received the inputs of *Fidayeen* attack at the unit headquarter; there was regular briefing and sensitization of the troops. As a result the men were mentally prepared to face such eventuality.

c) Alertness and presence of mind by troops at Sentry Post No 8 and in the bunker and quick reaction by the QRT including officers was another factor in successful conduct of the operation.

d) After the construction of the boundary wall, there was complete cover from the fire to the camp and the security of the camp was strengthened.

e) There was perfect placement of Sentry posts in the parameter and there was no security loophole.

It was a gallant effort by the unit personnel and troops displayed best of the courage, presence of mind, tactics, spirit, team work and comradeship. However, this attack was a learning experience. Followings are the lessons that unit learned from this attack.

a) The *fidayeen* attack at the Unit headquarter was alarming to the security concerns and it forced Unit Think Tanks to review the

security of the camp. The gap in the wall near post No 8 has been filled and the BARC authorities are approached to complete the construction of the boundary wall immediately.

b) It is felt that there is need to analyze the threat perception and contingency drills are required to be reviewed regularly.

c) The security lights in the parameter are required to be working throughout the night hours. Had the attack would have made during the night hours; the darkness could have given the possibility to the militants to sneak into the camp and cause bigger damage to the unit.

d) Presence of senior Officers on the ground provided dynamic and aggressive leadership.

e) Intelligence and working out of correct threat perception yielded better results

The operation had motivating effect on their morale. It also strengthened the reputation of CRPF having best track record in neutralizing the suicide attacks. It simply frustrated the militant outfits and had demoralizing effect on them as their strongest militant tactics could not yield results. Unit achieved a new feat after successfully neutralizing the suicidal attack and killing militants. It also enhanced the image of the Force in the eyes of Govt., sister organizations and public.

To conclude, there is no tactical lapse during this operation as both the militants failed to gain entry and cause any major loss to the Force. This was one of the most successful operation in which both the militants were neutralized outside the camp itself. The sentry of the Post performed his job extremely well by showing tremendous courage and presence of mind and exhibited professional firing skills by shooting the first militant on the spot. Unit Commandant reacted swiftly to the situation, displayed dynamic leadership and effective command and control.

REPORT



For awareness of force personnel on AIDS and to provide them necessary assistance and counselling, CRPF has started a Toll free helpline which Is getting popular

C.R.P.F. Wives' Welfare Association (CWWA) and Force AIDS Control Cell (FACC) have jointly installed 'Toll Free Help Line'. It is the first ever helpline of its kind in CPFs' (Central Paramilitary Forces). The initial fund was provided by UNAIDS. The service is rendered for force personnel with a toll free No-18 00 11 21 11 which has been mapped on a PRA (Primary Rate Access) No. at which 30 callers can access at a time. The services on this helpline are provided on the following issues:-

CWWE and Force AIDS Control Cell have jointly have

jointly installed 'Toll Free Help Line' the first ever helpline of its kind in Central Paramilitary Forces

i) Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs'),

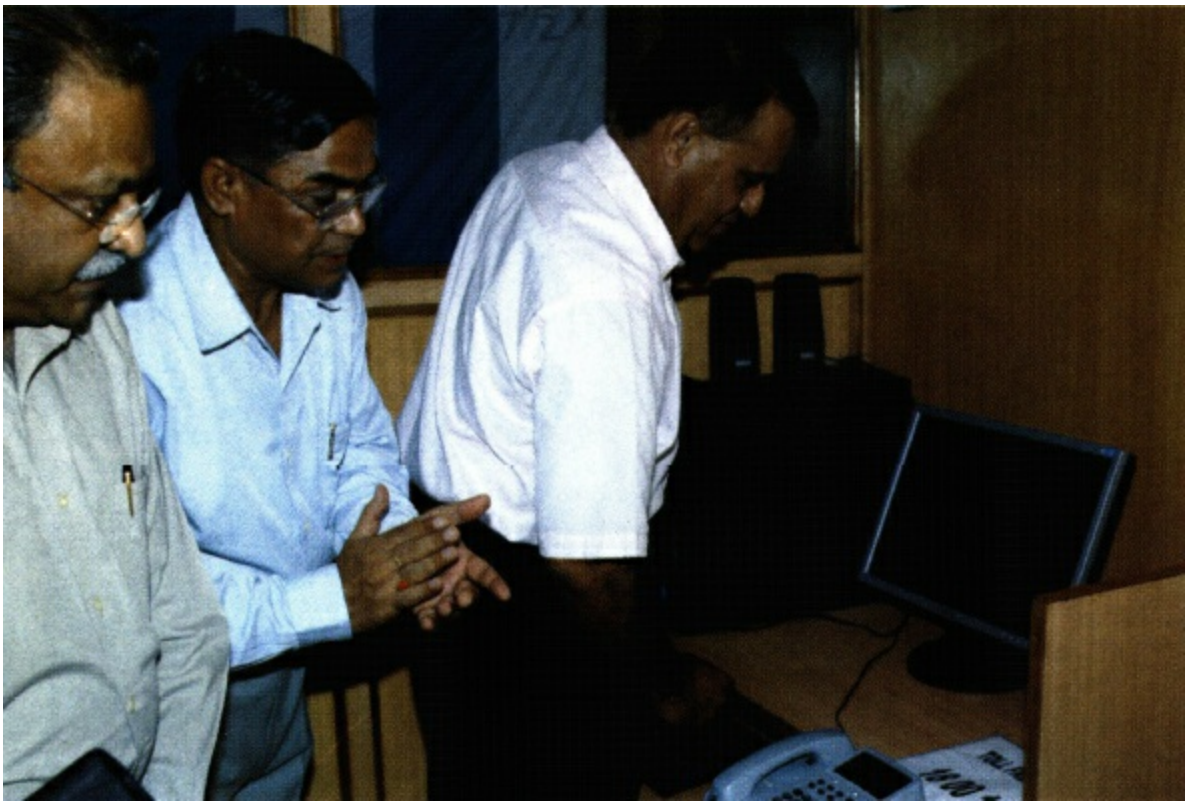
ii) HIV, AIDS and other related issues,

iii) Substance Abuse,

iv) Issues related to welfare schemes of the CRPF,

v) Redressal of grievances of serving and retired personnel,

The focus areas of the helpline is to generate and widely disseminate up-to-date and reliable data, information and analysis on global, regional and country trends of the HIV epidemic along with information on various welfare schemes of CRPF which is helping the force personnel & their families as well as Next of Kin of deceased personnel who lost their lives in action or normal death etc. The toll free helpline is functioning as a critical tool for generating awareness on above issues.



DG, CRPF Shri S.I.S. Ahmed inaugurating helpline service

The software has exclusively been designed to produce, store, process, disseminate and exchange information. This toll free helpline is having the Interactive Voice Response System as well as facility of tele-counsellor who are sharing information about the various services available in these fields. In the initial phase the information on these issues are available in English and Hindi language.

The counselors are providing the information on Prevention, treatment, Care and support related to HIV, legal issues, and rights of PLHAs (People living with HIV and. AIDS) etc. and other co-issues. Confidentiality of the caller is being maintained.

SI No.	**Subject**	**No. of calls**
1.	AIDS information	737
2.	STI Booklet	42
3.	Substance Abuse	145

4.	Welfare Scheme	241
5.	VCTC Addresses	171
6.	Call Dropped	330
	TOTAL CALLS	1666

In case there are queries which the counselor does not have the answers, a number is being allotted to the caller and he is requested to call at a stipulated time the next day. The caller gives his code number and access the information he had requested on the previous day, including through the system.

The reply of queries related to grievances can be retrieved within 15 days. The Force personnel are free to register their grievances / complaints anonymously.

As on date, Following is the detail of the call received :-

Out of total callers

• 33.3% are males and 66.7 % females,

• 63.6% are unmarried and 36.4% married, Callers asking for Hindi version -

• 80.7% and English version -19.3 %

• 50 % of the callers knew their HIV status. Many callers are availing this facility daily on an average of 100 calls per day. They are seeking the help of counselors round the clock on this helpline. The counselors are available during the day as well as during night. This facility is only available for force personnel and their families so that it is not misused. After the scruplous efforts of CWWA and FACC the helpline is proving boon to our CRPF family.

REPORT

Work Shop On Intelligence Methodologies And How To Create An Effective Intelligence Set Up In CRPF

On 31st July, 07, A WORK SHOP ON Intelligence Methodologies and how to create an effective Intelligence Set up in CRPF was orgaiized at SDG, new delhi. It was attended by Shri O.P.Singh, IGP, NS, DIG, G/Noida, all ADIsGP/ Commandants/DC (ops) of Delhi/NCR based GCs and units.

Commandant -SDG gave a detailed presentation on intelligence methodologies starting from defination of intelligence and covering the following:-

i) Various level and types of intelligence viz. Strategic intelligence, operational intelligence and tactical intelligennce etc.

ii) Intelligence Cycle

iii) Method for collection of intelligence viz. Overt and covert methods.

iv) Tradecrafts of intelligence collection viz secret enquiry, observation, surveillance, interrogation, agent running, penetration etc.

v) Contacts

vi) Sources viz permanent, temporary, casual etc.

vii) Agent, stages of agent running, communication with sources/agents

viii) Analysis of intelligence

ix) Dissemination of intelligence

The present performance of Intelligence Cells at various levels was also discussed in details in the workshop.

Thereafter, the following suggestions for making Intelligence Cells more effective were put forth by Comdt-SDG:-

i) **Selection and placement**

Selection and placement of right person at right place to enhance the capability of human resource.

ii) **Training**

The dedicated human resource of Int. Cell should be professionally trained with ground exposure.

iii) **Resources**

Adequate resources in the form of data bank, fore knowledge, technical equipments and sufficient monetory fund should be provided.

iv) **Tasking and performance appraisal**

Performance appraisal of Intelligence Cell personnel should be based on result orientation rather than discipline and normal parade schedule.

5. Towards the end, IGP, NS stressed over the need to prepare the mind set of personnel for intelligence collection and added that tasking is must for effective functioning of Intelligence Cells.

My Mother

I know a face,

a lovely face,

As full of beauty
as of grace,
A face of pleasure,
eyes bright,
An utter darkness
it gives light,
A face that is
itself like joy.
To have seen it
I'm a lucky boy,
But I' have a joy
that have few other,
This lovely women
is my mother.

REPORT

Highlights Of Manipur & Nagaland Sector Activities

M & N sector after its existence has become more busy in various activities taking place at sector level

OPS CONFERENCE: - Ops conference of Imphal Range Bns was held on 15 Jan, 2007 under the chairman ship of IGP M&N.

ELECTIONS IN MANIPUR:- The 9th Manipur Legisiative Assembly

elections were held in three phases during the month of February, 2007. 70 CRPF Coys were deployed for said elections. Briefing by Army Intelligence Officers and SP CID, Manipur was arranged before election for all incoming officers.

GAINS FROM KOSOVO:- A one day Seminar on the subject "Gains from CRPF deployment in Kosovo" was held at GC, CRPF, Imphal on 30 March, 2007 with the purpose of formulating stategy for improving the internal work culture and value addition to the man power specially at command level in the light of experience gained by officers who have served in United nations Mission in Kosovo in various capacities.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE: - First conference of Medical officers of the sector was held at GC Imphal on 31 March, 2007. To improve the food intake, a revised menu based on norms for prudent diet was circulated to all the units which have since been implemented.

BY ELECTIONS: - By-election to khundrakpam (Imphal East) and Khagabok (Thoubal District) were held on 2 June, 2007. 12 CRPF Coys were deployed for by-election duties.

ULTRAFIT CHAMPIONSHIP: - First Ultra fit training championship of M&N sector as a test of endurance, stamina & fitness was organized in GC Imphal on 20 June, 2007. The competition is devised on the pattern of Ultra fit training championship organized by the Commando Logistic Regiment Royal Marines U.K. in Kosovo. Total 8 teams took part in the competition. 124 Bn CRPF was declared winner of the championship.

TRAINING COURSE ON MAP READING AND GPS :- On our request a one week course on map reading and GPS was organized at HQ 38 Assam Rifle, Noney w.e.f. 30 April, 2007 to 05 May, 2007.

COURSE ON AGL AND CGRL: - On our request, a course on AGL and CGRL held at 22 M.L.I location near Imphal Airport w.e.f. 09 May, 07 to 15 May, 07.17 participants attended.

BASIC INT. COURSE:- A sector level basic intelligence course was held at the sector HQr w.e.f. 04 July, 07. 13 officers (GOs-05, SOs-08) attended. State intelligence and SIB officers took classes.

COURSE ON ENQUIRIES :- A course on enquiries (COIs/DEs/PEs) was organized by GC CRPF Imphal from 10 April 2007 to 12 April 2007. 08 officers attended.

ROTATIONAL TRAINING :- Rotational Training of all Manipur and Nagaland based units has been disrupted due to Assembly Elections-2007, UP Assemny elections, Recruitments and Annual Change Over. Same is likely to be resumed from September onwards when ACO is completed.

GROOMING OF DAGOs: - 13 officers of 37th batch DAGOs of ops units reported in GC, Imphal during January/February 2007. Their grooming and shaping up was taken up in right earnest. IGP (M&N) and DIG (Ops), Imphal held detailed interaction and briefing sessions with them on all aspects of command and control and new challenges ahead. Their services were utilized during elections by attaching them with sector commanders and some of them were detailed in Control Room. All officers were also asked to write a paper on "The prevalent feeling of Insecurity in the society is mainly due to diminishing moral value". Officers performed well during this important assignment.

INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY :- The Day was celebrated in GC, CRPF, Imphal on 8 March, 2007 in a befitting manner. A debate on "Ending impunity for violence against women and girls" and "Women and armed conflict" was organized for the family. A fete was also organised in which exhibition,stall etc were put up by CWWA,FWC and BNs.

HIV/AIDS AWARENESS & SCREENING :- Sector has taken up in a big way voluntary blood testing and awareness campaign for the force personnel and their family members for HIV/ AIDS. Till date about 12,665 CRPF personnel and also 09 family members of CRPF have been teasted. A Total of 70 CRPF personnel have been found to be infected with HIV positive.

ART OF LIVING PROGRAMME :- A 5 days Art of Living programme was held at GC, Imphal from 5th March'07 to 10th March'07. A total of 108 personnel attended and benefitted from the programme.

GROUP HOUSING SOCIETY:- A team of officers has been detailed to identify suitable land in Imphal to build homes for CRPF men. 15 acres of Government land at Lamphelpet, Imphal at a cost of Rs. 30/- per square feet has been identified for the purpose.

SPORTS:- Inter Bn Table tennis competition held at GC CRPF Imphal from 1 March, 07 to 2 March, 07 . 6 teams participated and GC Imphal was declared winner in doubles and singles.

Inter Bn Volley Ball and cluster championship held at GC Imphal from 29 March, 07 to 2 Apr., 07. 10 teams participated in the championship. In Volley ball 128 Bn in Hand ball GC Imphal in Kabadi 167 Bn and in Basket Ball 128 Bn declared as winner.

Inter Bn Cross country held at 128 Bn CRPF from 14 Apr., 07 to 16 Apr., 07. Nine teams were participated and 124 and 128 BNs declared as joint winners.

Inter Bn Football competition held at GC Imphal from 1 May, 07 to 7 May, 07. 10 teams participated in the tournament and GC Imphal declared as winner.

Inter Coy Ops appreciation and Endurances Test competition held at 12 BN HQ Uchathal from 4 May, 07 to 6 May, 07.

Inter Bn shooting competition held at 124 Bn CRPF from 17 May, 07 to 19 May, 07. Total 10 teams participated in the competition and 27 Bn declared as winner in Rifle shooting and 128 Bn in pistol.

Inter Bn Hockey competition held at 94 Bn CRPF from 4 June, 07 to 8 June, 07. 10 teams participated in the competition and 94 Bn declared as winner.

Inter Bn Athletic championship organized by 124 Bn at Khuman Lampaki Stadium from 16 July, 07 to 17July, 07. 11 teams participated and 124 Bn bagged first position.

RECRUITMENT:- Recruitment for the posts of Constable/GD, Drivers and followers were held during March-June, 2007. Entire process was completed in a glitch-free manner.

NEWS

CWWA Organised Painting Exhibition

On 18th July CWWA Organised “celosia plumasa Exhibition of VAASTU based paintings of Dr.Bharti sharma association with ‘Art Abode’ at palm court visual Art Gallery, India Habitat centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Smt

Suran Koshy, President CWWA was Chief Guest on the occasion.

Mrs. Bharti Sharma as an artist and scholar, through her paintings, has established the intrinsic inter-relationships and interdependence between and amongst the acts, as also the interface of the arts with the domains of VAASTU principles.

The exhibition got lots of applaud from all over.

27 Bn constructed shed

27 Bn is located at Numgba of district pamchglong of manipur. Under its civic action programme constructed a shed for shelter of passengers. Moreover, it was long felt by the unit that there was need of toilets for the residents of Bazar Kambiram. Unit also constructed toilets for public convenience. Shri Karma Bhutia, second-in-command of the unit inaugurated the shed and it was handed over to the citizens of Nungba. Now passengers stop and wait for the bus here.

Tree plantation by ISA, Mt. Abu



ISA had adopted shabri van 20 years ago. Since than it is being maintained by the institute and time to time new trees are planted.

On 21 July a tree plantation programme by Shri Nagender Singh Director, ISA Besides Regional Forest Officer and members of wild life were also present on the occasion who appreciated this effort.

In this programme 350 saplings of various varieties were planted.



Work Shop On Independence Day Celebration In Delhi - Role Of CRPF In Security

On 06/8/07, a work shop on “Independence Day celebration in Delhi-Role of CRPF in Security" was organized at the Conference Room, NS HQrs, New Delhi. It was attended by Shri O.P.Singh, IGP, NS, DIG, New Delhi, all ADIsGp/Commandants/ DC(ops) of Delhi/NCR based GCs and Units.

The commandant-88 (M) Bn gave a detailed presentation on Independence Day celebration in Delhi covering the following:-

(i) Introduction to independence.

(ii) India's security scenario

(iii) Threat perception from POK, Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM, Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and other terrorist outfits.

(iv) Objectives of security arrangements.

(v) General pattern of security arrangements by Delhi police.

(vi) Deployment Status of CRPF.

(vii) **Role of CRPF in security.**

Ek Pahal (the start)

9th Bn CRPF in South Tripura, is located on a tilla called the Block Tilla. It was as beautiful but one problem was there, that was "Soil erosion" So it was decided that plants/ tree must be planted to save the location and also to give its more presentable look, as local forest department was approached to provide tree saplings and the troops were actively involved, motivated for plantation so that the area is developed into a good ecological zone. Planted in and around the camp area about 200 saplings.



School raising day and Vanamahotsav celebrations

CRPF Public School, Jawahar Nagar, Hakimpet which has completed eleven successful years in inculcating education, celebrated its 11th Raising Day along with Vanamahotsav celebrations by honouring the toppers of 2006, on 20th July 2007. Honorable chief guest shri Mallans.Goud, IPS,DIGP,CRPF.GC RR. Shri V.P.Shukla,ADIGP, Smt. Shilloi sawang, Smt. Vineeta Shukla, and other dignitaries have been welcomed to the celebrations by the colour dignitaries have been welcomed to the celebrations by the colour party. The program started with the prayer song and welcome address delivered by Smt. Dr. I. Anuradha, Principal and a warm addressing by Mrs. Chandra Prabha.

This institution has started 11th standard in the memory of 11 years completion and has been making learning a life time experience for the aspiring students. The school toppers Ch.N. Mutali Krishna, Ch. V.R. Srinath and Ch. Rahul Reddy were honoured. The Chief Guest delivered the speech regarding the importance of Vanamahotsav.

To create an awareness of the importance of Vanamahotsav the students enacted slits, sang songs and gave the message to reduce pollution and global warming.

Vote of Thanks was delivered by Shri V.P.Shukla, ADIGP.

The sapling were planted by the distinguished dignitaries. The program ended with rally to make an awareness that “To plant a tree is a gift of generosity and kindness and worthy way to celebrate special occasions and pay tribute to live many milestones.”

The message of tree plantation should be given to the next generation for saving the earth from global warmig.

Celebration of raising day of 165 Bn.

CRPF has trend to serve the nation not only by ways of providing security but also it helps people by its services by other ways.

4th Raising day of 165 Bn, CRPF was celebrated on 19 June, 07 at Head Quarter, Police Reserve Lines, Dibrugarh (Assam) Shri G.S.Sodhi, Commandant of this unit addressed the Sainik Sammelan. On the occasion of the raising day, a blood donation camp was organized at unit Headquarters with the help of Assam Medical College Hospital Dibrugarh, Shri G.S.Sodhi Commandant and 25 Sos and other ranks. donated blood. In the evening a cultural programme was organized.

Blood donation camp organised

Blood Donation Camp was organised at Recruitment Training Centre - I CRPF. Shri Srikant, DIG presided over the programme.

On this occasion DIG (Medical) DR B.L.Meena, Chief Medical Officer Suresh Chandra and deputy secretary Red Cross Society were present. The camp was organised to mark the foundation day of the RTC-I Addressing the recruits. DIG Shreekant stressed on the importance of blood donation. Stating that a little donation could save a life.

100 unit of blood was donated. Besides several cultural programme, sports events, plantation was also organised.



Montessori School Inaugurated

On 9th July Montessori was inaugurated in 101 Bn.

Of late there was being felt need of a Montessori school for the wards of unit personnel. School got so popular within a few days that another section of Nursery was to be started.

The parents of the wards are happy that they could provide the quality education to their wards at the door step and within the environment of CRPF.



Inspector Geeta Rani with DG CRPF and other senior officers at Directorate General



Visitors looking at Paintings of Dr. Bharti Sharma in CWWA sponsored exhibition

organised in New Delhi



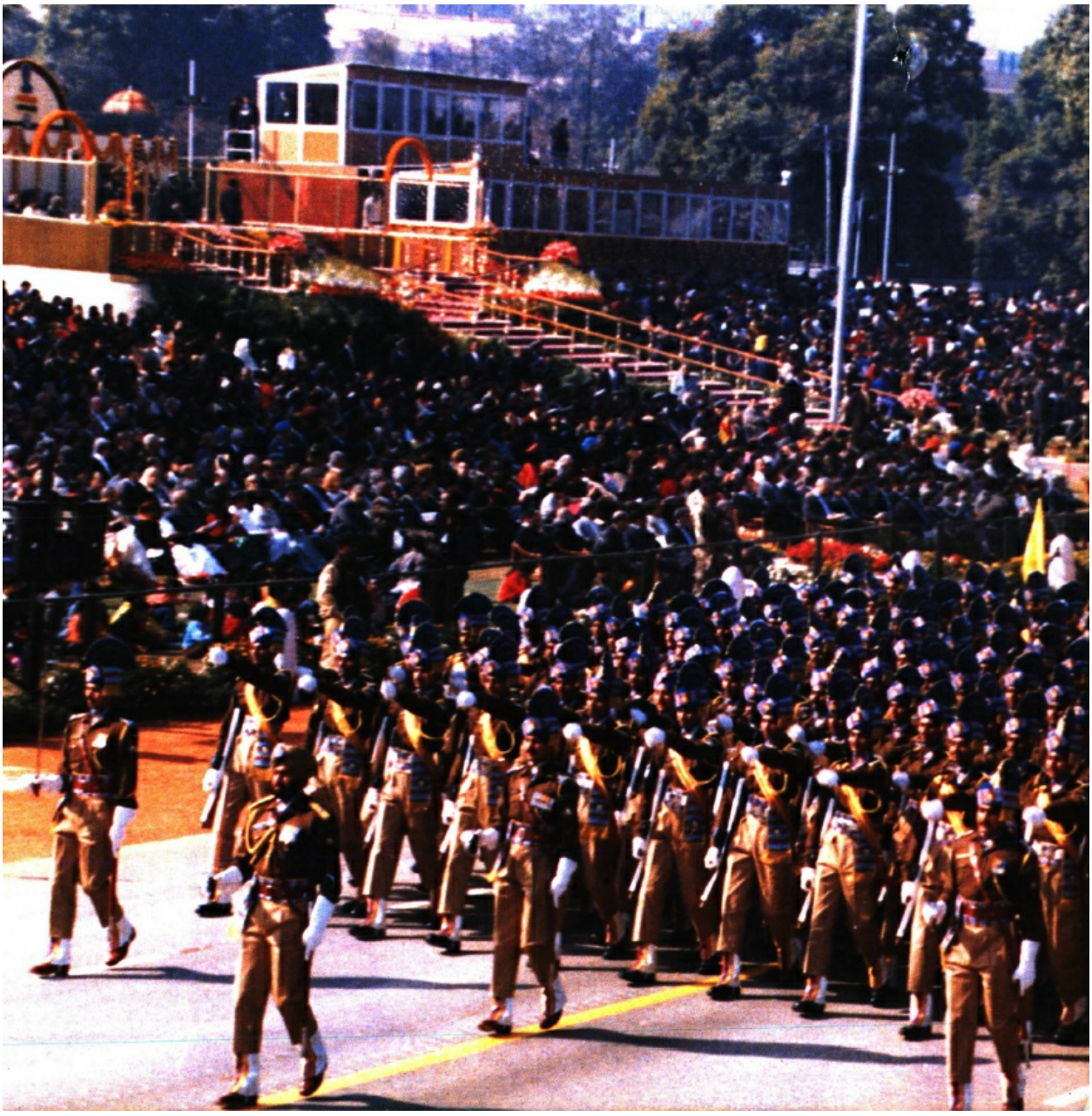
CRPF SAMACHAR





Anniversary Special





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बल का ध्येय

के.रि.पु.बल का लक्ष्य है राष्ट्र की एकता, अखण्डता एवं संविधान की मर्यादा को अक्षुण्ण रखना । देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित रखने तथा कानून व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए शासन को कौशलपूर्ण एवं प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करना इसका उद्देश्य है ताकि सामाजिक सद्भाव तथा राष्ट्र के विकास को गति मिले। राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए और आंतरिक सुरक्षा के कुशल प्रबंधन की श्रेष्ठता के लिए बल के सदस्य सदा प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे।

हमारा संकल्प है कि हम यह लक्ष्य नागरिकों की स्वतंत्रता और मानवीय गरिमा का सम्मान करते हुए पूर्ण करेंगे। राष्ट्र की सेवा एवं भक्ति हमारे जीवन के सर्वोच्च मूल्य होंगे।



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 68th anniversary on October 29,2007.

The CRPF has demonstrated its prowess and professinalism 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.

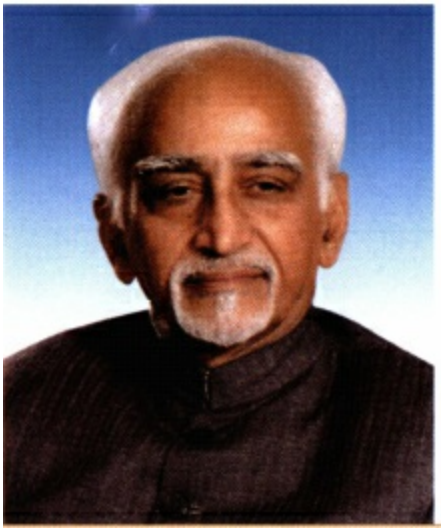
On the occasion, I extend my greeting and good wishes to all ranks of the Central Reserve Police Force and their families and wish the anniversary celebrations all success.

Pratibha Patil

(Pratibha Devisingh Patil)

New Delhi

September 14, 2007



सत्यमेव जयते
उप–राष्ट्रपति,
भारत
VICE PRESIDENT
OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 68th Anniversary during October 26-29,2007.

The Personnel of CRPF have, time and again, proved their excellence with their sincerity and dedication in the important task of combating insurgency, extremism, and infiltration in the country. In the years ahead, I am confident that the CRPF would further grow in confidence, sophistication and professional as a dependable force.

On the occasion, I extend my greeting and good wishes to all rank of the CRPF and their family.

(M. Hamid Ansari)

New Delhi

3rd October, 2007



सत्यमेव जयते
प्रधानमंत्री,
भारत
PRIME MINISTER
OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 68th Anniversary of the Central Reserve Police is being celebrated during October 26-29,2007.

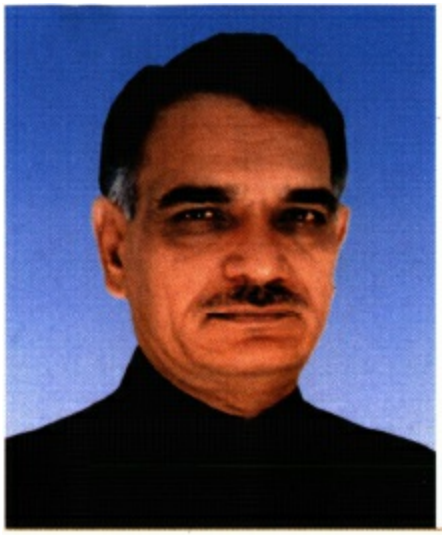
The personnel and officers of the CRPF have set high standards in carrying out their responsibilities. Their courage and dedication to duty are amply reflected in the many operations they have undertaken against terrorism. The role that they played in maintaining internal security in several parts of the country is praiseworthy. The supreme sacrifices of the CRPF personnel while performing their duties testify to their commitment to serve the nation till their last breath.

I greet all personnel and officers of the CRPF and convey to them my good wishes for their future success.

(Manmohan Singh)

New Delhi

14 September 2007



सत्यमेव जयते

गृह मंत्री,
भारत

HOME MINISTER
OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am very happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 68th Anniversary on 29th of October, 2007.

Since inception, CRPF has emerged as a formidable and dependable force in our country, particularly in its role against terrorism and insurgency. This force has given an excellent account of itself in fighting subversive elements in maintenance of internal security of our country under most difficult situations.

The Force has shown its mettle on a number of occasins - be it on 21st October 1959, while checking the Chinese advances or in 1965 attack of Pakistan Army of Rann of Kutch. Recently, the Force gave a bold account of themselves as they were instrumental in foiling terrorist attack on Parliament House in 2001 and on Ayodhya Shrine in 2005.

The Rapid Action Force, a specialized wing of CRPF has done well in controlling communal riots and rendering assistance at the time of natural calamities. Two Mahila battalions of CRPF have also played a crucial role in maintaining public law and order.

On this joyous occasion, I send my warm greetings and felicitations to all officers and ranks of CRPF and their families and wish them all the best.

(Shivraj V.Patil)

New Delhi

11 September 2007



सत्यमेव जयते
मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
नई दिल्ली
CABINET SECRETARY
NEW DELHI

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure in extending my very warm greeting and good wishes to all ranks of the Central Reserve Police Force and their families on the occasion of the 68th Anniversary of the Force.

The CRPF is fully committed to its multi-dimensional role. It has remained deployed through the length and breadth of the country. Today it is tackling insurgency, terrorism and helping States maintain law and order. In the years ahead, I am sure that the Force would grow further and continue to be an important instrument for giving protection to the citizens and helping in maintaining 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 fjuture endevours.

(K.M. Chandrasekhar)

New Delhi

24 September 2007



सत्यमेव जयते
गृह सचिव
भारत सरकार
HOME SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am very happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 68th Anniversary on 29 October, 2007.

As the largest Central Police Force, the CRPF has been performing an extremely important role in the maintenance of Public Order and Security in the country, and has built up a reputation for itself among the States of the Union and the citizens.

The challenges on the front of internal security and public order have become progressively more complex, and the officers and the men/women of the Force have displayed impressive resilience, will and capacity to face them, frequently in the most arduous circumstances and conditions.

Known for valour, discipline and devotion to duty, a large number of brave soldiers of the Force have laid down their lives so that their compatriots and the common people may be able to live in peace and freedom from fear. The Force has also won numerous gallantry and distinguised service medals since it was raised.

On this special occasion, I convey my compliments and best wishes to all ranks of the Force and their families.

(Madhukar Gupta)

North Block, New Delhi

13 September 2007



From The Director General

This October, the Central Reserve Police Force completes its 68 years of dedicated service to the Nation. It is indeed a rare honour and privilege to be a part of this great patriotic Force which has always been at the forefront of our Nation's fight against terrorism and insurgency.

With a strength of 201 battalions, the CRPF is the largest of all the Para-Military Forces and it is playing a pivotal role in upholding the unity and integrity of the country. Having an unparalleled record of dedication and service, it occupies a unique place in the hearts of our countrymen. Today, it is the main Force shouldering the responsibility of the maintenance of Internal Security in the country and it is also now the designated Force for handling counter insurgency operations. We now have bulk of our Force deployed in Jammu & Kashmir and also in the North East tackling the issues of terrorism, militancy and insurgency. The brunt of responsibility of countering the Maoist violence in different States is also now primarily with CRPF.

The achievements of our Force are far too many to enumerate. It is a versatile Force with immense capabilities and it has been tackling diverse problems and issues facing our country with aplomb. Its deployments in adverse and hostile conditions notwithstanding, the Force has always

succeeded in achieving synergetic results. Grit, determination and valour have always been the hallmarks of our Force. In course of last one year alone, 55 of our personnel lost their lives while in action and about 200 seriously injured, some of them physically totally incapacitated. Today, I bow my head in reverence to their supreme sacrifice. It is our bounden duty to ensure that their selfless sacrifices do not go in vain.

It is our endeavour to continuously upgrade our skills and competency levels to adapt to the ever changing security environment in the country. Special attention is being paid to training our men in tactics and field craft and also in handling of explosives. We have since acquired the expertise to conduct raids on the fully fortified hideouts and bunkers of insurgent groups and inflict pin-pointed losses on them with least collateral damage. Induction of latest technology in all our areas of work is now very high on our priorities. With our SELO package of computerization being upgraded, we shall also be moving in the direction of e-governance in the CRPF rapidly.

For us, CRPF is by itself a way of life. We share very strong bonds in the Force and we are a close-knit family where each individual is prepared to stand by his colleague in times of crisis and need. We recognise the immense contribution of the members of family in the overall success of the Force. While the Jawan is busy deployed in remote corners of the country risking his life in fighting militants and insurgents, he receives unstinting moral and mental support of his family.

Welfare of our personnel has been receiving our highest attention, but we still have much more to achieve in improving their living and working conditions. It is unfortunate that in spite of best efforts, the present satisfaction level in the housing of our personnel is only 12.6% but we aim to achieve the target of 25% satisfaction level within the next 5 years.

Our Mahila Coy, now deployed as the first Female Formed Police Unit in UN Mission in Liberia from January 2007, has been doing exceedingly well, winning international accolades. I compliment the entire contingent for this and they have aptly established that our women are amongst the most professional police personnel in the world.

The performance of CRPF sportsperson continues to remain outstanding and we are now focussing all the efforts on nurturing our sports talent with Commonwealth Games 2010 in view. This year, our Weightlifter, Geeta Rani, a medal winner in Commonwealth Games, earned a well deserved

recognition for her outstanding contribution to the sports when she was awarded the coveted ‘Arjuna Award’. I congratulate her and wish her luck.

We are well aware that the years to come will be full of testing times for our Force. But I have no doubt that we, working together in the glorious traditions of our Force and upholding our motto “Service & Loyalty”, shall successfully overcome all such challenges and serve our Motherland to the best of our capabilities.

On the joyous occasion of our 68th Anniversary, I convey my warm greetings to all the CRPF personnel and the members of their families and wish them the very best.

JAI HIND



(SIS Ahmed)
Director General, CRPF


HB.SAVOY
BANGKOK
65
Commercial



CRPF A Reliable Force

D. R. Kaarthikeyan

I have always considered it a privilege to have been part of CRPF for a few years in the service of the nation.

I have had the opportunity of seeing the Force in action countering communal violence, natural disasters, extremism, insurgency and terrorism in various parts of the country.

I have also seen the able and effective manner the Force performed its difficult and delicate tasks as part of the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka.



It is because of the confidence that I had developed in the ability, trust and in the loyalty of the Force, that I insisted upon my continued association with CRPF, when I was requested by the Government of India to take over the leadership of the Special Investigation Team of the CBI, specially constituted to investigate the blind case of the gruesome assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. I have always acknowledged generously the contribution made by CRPF officers and other ranks in enabling the successful performance of the task entrusted to me.

The glorious 68 years' history of the CRPF has been rightly described as a saga of sacrifice, sincere service and sustained dedication towards the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the nation.

The Force has earned universal appreciation as the peace-keeper of the

nation. It was of course at enormous hardship and sacrifice to its brave men and women. CRPF, which has proved to be an asset to the nation as the sentinel of peace, has also won accolades globally, when its personnel performed duties in the most commendable manner as part of the Peace Keeping Force in several theatres of operation.

The hallmark of the CRPF has been a high level of discipline, professional competence and a tradition of service to the community. Wherever they were deployed, they have won the confidence of the public in general and have been able to function effectively in perfect harmony with the local police and the administration.

This largest Paramilitary Force in the country has proved again and again that it is not only a Force, but also a service that can be depended upon by the nation at all times and in all sorts of situations. The selfless service rendered by its personnel during natural calamities has endeared the CRPF to all sections of the people. Consisting of dedicated men and Women from all regions, religions, languages, castes and communities, CRPF represents India in miniature and is the embodiment of National Integration.



CRPF is wanted by the State Governments and Union Territories, despite those governments being headed by differing and sometime conflicting political parties. It is all due to its adaptability, neutrality, secularism, dedication, human rights consciousness, good behaviour and effectiveness in dealing with various situations.

This versatile Force could very comfortably work shoulder to shoulder along with the civil police and armed police in any part of the country in dealing with situations like law and order, communal riots, extremism, insurgency, terrorism and even natural calamities like Cyclone, Tsunami, earth-quake and floods.

Despite the fact that the bulk of the Force has continuously been deployed in operational areas dealing with insurgency, extremism and terrorism, the human rights record of the Force has been praiseworthy. There have been occasions when CRPF could function shoulder to shoulder with the Army also in situations of armed conflict with aggressive neighbours.



CRPF is no less in fulfilling its social and environmental obligations. It has undertaken many socially beneficial activities including blood donation, medical assistance and education in its areas of operation. Its campuses are green every where with thousands of trees being planted and raised.

Through its unique resilience, devotion to duty imbibing the very spirit of motto of “service and loyalty”, CRPF has credited to itself the distinction of

efficiently handling of peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations.

CRPF is the only Para Military Force with two Mahila Battalions. They are in great demand from all parts of the country and from Governments run by various political parties. The Mahila Battalions have proved that even in performing arduous tasks of Para-Military Force, the women are no less in courage, valour and sacrifice.

By shedding their precious blood all over the country in the service of the nation and by their exemplary conduct in unhesitatingly making supreme sacrifice, CRPF has earned an identity of its own and has become a symbol of our unity and integrity.

No one would have even imagined that an organization which was born as a tiny Force of one battalion (1000 men) constituted purely on religious composition would grow in the course of 68 years into a mighty, secular and most dependable internal security force of India.

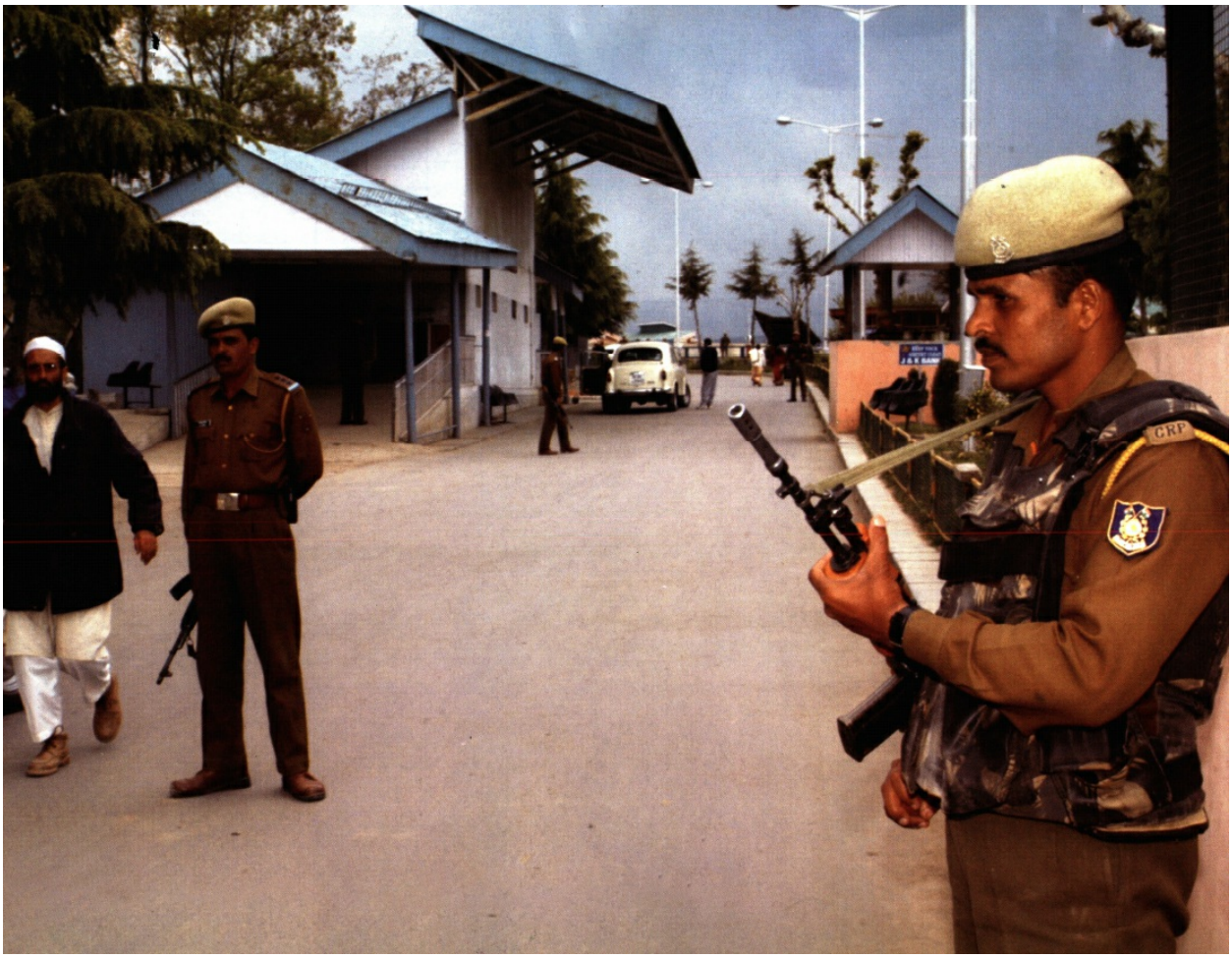
It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, who said, “I have felt that we are burdening the CRPF a lot. In fact, it reflects the trust we place on the CRPF and efficiency with which you (CRPF) perform your role”.

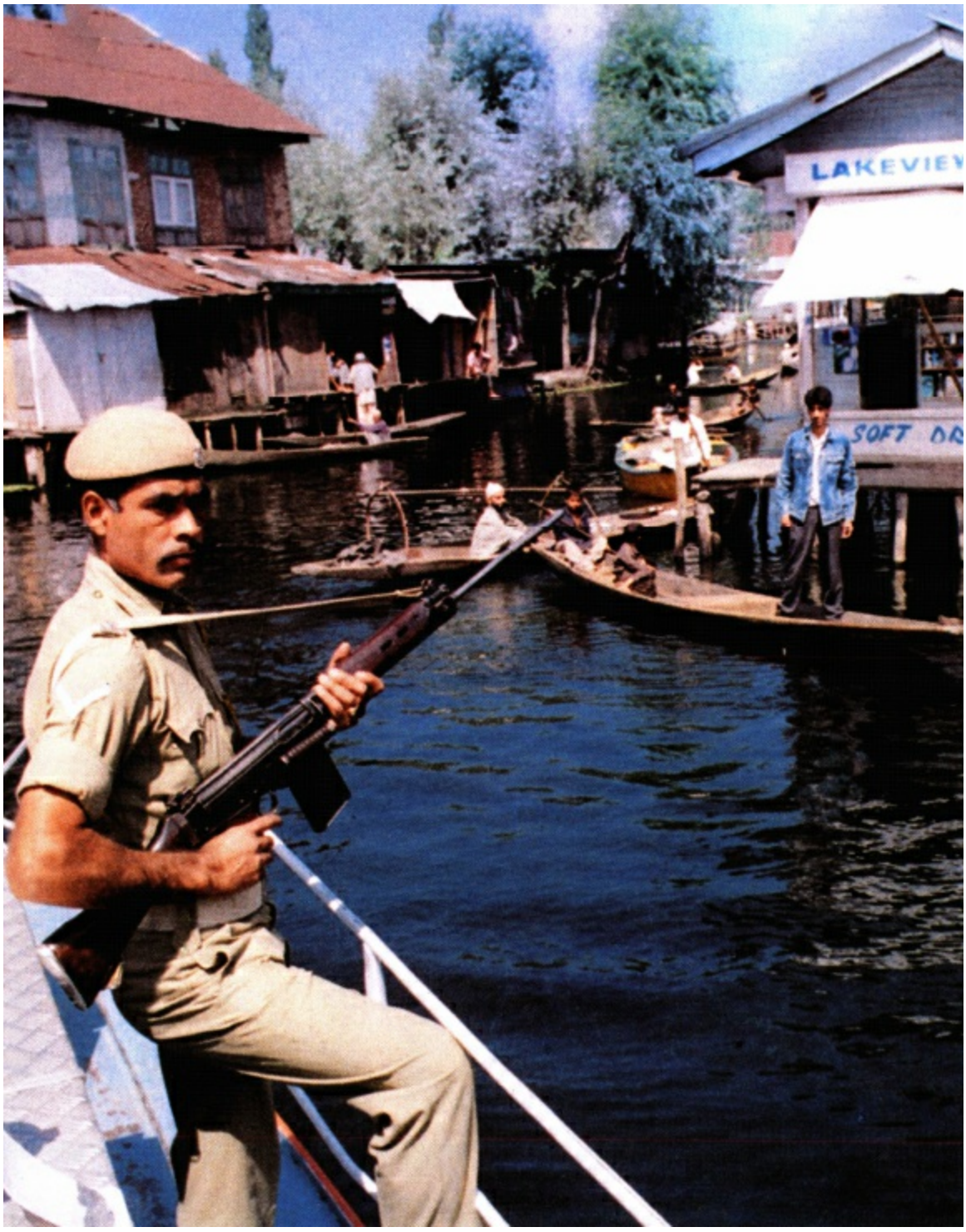
On the 68th Anniversary of this over 200,000 strong internal security Force, the entire nation will remember with gratitude and admiration the hard work, dedication, discipline, professionalism, neutrality and supreme sacrifice of its officers and personnel of all ranks.

-Shri D.R. Karthikeyan is former Director CBI,
Director General CRPF and NHRC



It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, who said, "I have felt that we are burdening the CRPF a lot. In fact, it reflects the trust we place on the CRPF and efficiency with which you (CRPF) perform your role".


CRP



An Over Committed Force

T.G.L.IYER

The Central Reserve Police Force has lost its Reserve Nature. It has become an Emergency Force. Its movements are rapid, causalities high and morale low, being used indiscriminately in all varieties of situations. The personnel have no home life, can't look after education and welfare of their children, can't extend parental supervision and inculcate in them the good qualities of a human being like character, ethics and morals.

This situation has come about over the years, due to the weak and fragile nature of the Police forces in the various States and Union Territories who are subject to political pressures and domination. When situations go out of control, which often happens in the States, the CRPF is rushed, even air-lifted and asked to do duties in crisis situations without even preliminary familiarization and brief study. Denied of developing any strategy because of time factor, the personnel are exposed to constant danger suffering causalities, which are increasing year after year.

From one Battalion raised at Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh, it has now grown to over 200 Battalions, spread throughout the country always engaged in battles against Terrorists, Naxaliites, insurgents and violent civilian mobs. The Jawan of the CRPF feels so insecure about his life that either he takes voluntary retirement when his eligibility of pension begins or he tells his family that in the event of his death, the family will get a huge compensation in lieu of his life.



Incidents of shooting superiors and colleagues on the slightest provocation have increased due to the unstable state of the mind and the inability to lead a peaceful life like civil servants serving in peace areas. With an agitated mind, a human being cannot be productive whatever maybe the compensation provided merely because he is a human being with a mind to handle. For Example, in remote areas, the force is provided with Television, Telephone, Cinema and liquor but the human mind is always in quest of love, affection and a sense of belonging, which is totally denied to him. The mind becomes vulnerable to evil thoughts resulting in quarrels, violence and other activities violating human rights.

Having highlighted the negative aspects of the profession, there are some positive sides too. The Force is engaged in settling conflicts between sections of the community. They get a golden chance to heal the wounds by bringing the fighting groups to a state of understanding. In many remote areas, the force evacuates families from floods, fire, earthquakes, and other disasters winning their gratitude and affection for the selfless services rendered. In festivals and pilgrimages like the Ganapati and Navaratra

festivals or in treks like the Amarnath Yatra, they touch the finer feelings of the human heart, winning their gratitude and affection.


TATA





Being in the midst of battles whether it is communal, terrorist, Naxalite or insurgent, the CRPF presence many times have averted clashes, possible loss of life and property by assisting the police in diffusing tension or meeting the threat squarely.

The training of the CRPF is based on past lessons in the form of case studies. The operational strategies of the violent groups go on changing, depending on the terrain, the firepower, the gaps and vulnerabilities. Almost always, the tactics and strategies are fresh and new to outwit the police and

in such a context, the training programmes are of little help in tacking the new emerging challenges, except sharpening their reflex action.

Probably, the most essential ingredient to respond to these new situations is ‘advance intelligence’ about plots and plans of the enemy. Secondly, it is vigilance, alertness and quick reflex action. It is not always possible to foresee what is likely to happen but a correct guess based on intelligence can alone give the advantage that is necessary for any successful operation. Whether the force can be one step ahead of the enemy is the question? One step behind does not in any way help in field operations.

The CRPF has raised Mahila Battalions which are useful where agitations by women are concerned. Units of the Mahila battalion have been sent abroad to Police disturbed pockets where the UN presence has been requested and requisitioned. Similarly a Rapid Action Force with latest training and equipment are in operation especially to control violent mobs.

The line between civil Police, Para-Military and Army action is slowly disappearing due to the spread of violence. New tactics like hit and run, suicide squads etc. employed by the enemy have affected the morale of the Security forces. In these peculiar and special situations, rapid reflex action alone has come to the rescue of the force.



On the whole, the cult of violence is spreading, human values are getting eroded and an atmosphere of insecurity is prevailing in many parts of the country. In this atmosphere, the role of the CRPF is becoming more and more difficult. The leadership at all levels alone can combat the ongoing war between political groups who want to grab power. Small issues are inflated and enlarged to gain political mileage, gain votes and create openings and opportunities to capture power. The force is caught in this game and extricating it has become difficult unless the Police Reforms now before the Supreme Court are introduced to provide the Police independent decision-making of the people, by the people and for the people.

However, in the midst of all these uncertainties and upheavals, within the limited space and maneuverability, the CRPF has done well. This is reflected in the confidence reposed by the State Governments and Union Territories in calling them in all emergencies and crisis situations in the hope that they will deliver results. Perhaps, that is a great tribute the force is getting and the large number of gallantry medals the force is gathering every year and through out the year.

Shri T.G.L Iyer is former Director General of CRPF



चुनौतीपूर्ण कर्तव्य

जे के सिन्हा

केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल ने अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति की है तथा केरिपुबल के जवानों ने हर स्तर पर अपने कार्यकौशल का परिचय दिया है। कार्मिकों का यह कार्यकौशल कठिनतम परिस्थितियों में कार्यरत रहते हुए भी यथावत है। इतिहास गवाह है कि केरिपुबल ने कई बार भारतीय इतिहास को कलंकित होने से बचाया है। केरिपुबल के बलिदानों और शौर्य की गाथाएं अनगिनत हैं। केरिपुबल कार्मिकों के हॉट स्प्रिंग, लद्दाख में किए गए बलिदानों की याद मे आज भी संपूर्ण देश में 'पुलिस संस्मरण दिवस' मनाया जाता है तथा सरदार व टॉक पोस्ट पर केरिपुबल जवानों की वीरता को आज भी शौर्य दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। इसी प्रकार भारत की संसद पर हुए आक्रमण के दौरान पूरे देश ने केरिपुबल के शौर्य, तत्परता व कार्यकुशलता को नग्न आँखों से आश्चर्यचकित होकर देखा। यह के.रि.पु.बल ही है जिस ने अयोध्या पर हुए आतंकी हमले को विफल कर, देश में साम्प्रदायिक आग को फैलने से रोका। ऐसे ही एक अन्य उदाहरण में केरिपुबल ने श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे पर हुए आतंकी हमले को विफल कर फिर अपनी कार्यकुशलता का अभूतपूर्व परिचय दिया। केरिपुबल की शौर्य गाथा में एक और स्वर्णिम पन्ना तब लिखा गया जब उसने श्रीनगर में एक जिन्दा फिदायीन को आतंकी हमले के दौरान पकड़ा। इससे पूर्व में हुए सभी फिदायीन हमलों में फिदायीन हमलावर या तो मारे जाते थे या फिर वे आत्महत्या कर लेते थे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि केरिपुबल भविष्य में भी इसी प्रकार के गौरवपूर्ण व साहसिक कार्य करती रहेगी।


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ARY SPECIA

प्रसिद्ध मनोवैज्ञानिक व प्रबंधन शास्त्री अब्राहम मास्लो ने भी कहा है कि कर्मचारी की कार्यकुशलता में उसकी मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के साथ-2 वृद्धि होती है। कर्मियों का प्रदर्शन उनके प्रशिक्षण, मनोबल तथा मूलभूत सुविधाओं व अनुकूल कार्य वातावरण का गुणनफल होता है। मेरा यह मानना है कि इन बिंदुओं पर और ज्यादा ध्यान होने की जरूरत है।

बल कार्मिकों को उच्चस्तरीय आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण बल में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों तथा अन्य आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण संसाधनों की कमी की वजह से आवश्यकतानुसार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। यह बताना वाजिब होगा कि आज जबकि 201 बटा0 एवं अन्य संस्थानों/ कार्यालयों को मिलाकर लगभग 250000 संस्था का बल हो गया है, इस बल में सिर्फ 10 प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें भी सिपाहियों के मूलभूत प्रशिक्षण के लिए सिर्फ 5 आर.टी.सी. हैं। बल के वर्तमान विस्तार व भविष्य की विस्तार संभावनाओं को देखते हुए यह बहुत कम है।

इसी तरह बटालियनों की लम्बी व लगातार तैनाती की वजह से कार्मिकों के आवधिक प्रशिक्षण पर प्रतिकूल असर होता है। बल की प्रशिक्षण कंपनियाँ भी प्रायः मौजूदा विधि व्यवस्था की मांग पर तैनात कर दी जाती हैं इन मुद्दों पर बल के नेतृत्व को खासा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसके अतिरिक्त विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में संसाधनों को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इस क्रम में पिछले दिनों सिलचर में जंगल वारफेयर के लिए एवं सरहान में पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण हेतु संस्थान खोले गये। आपदा प्रबंधन आज एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। यह सही है कि आये दिन आने वाली प्राकृतिक व मानव उत्पन्न आपदाओं से बचाव व राहत हेतु देश में एक अलग व विशिष्ट बल गठित किया गया है किंतु के.रि.पु.बल के विस्तृत आकार, उपलब्धता व लम्बे अनुभव की वजह से इसकी सेवा महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। ऐसे में बल के कार्मिकों का कमजोर प्रशिक्षण कार्यकुशलता में बाधा बनती दिखती है। इस आवश्यकता को मद्देनजर रखते हुए लातूर महाराष्ट्र में के.रि.पु.बल आपदा प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की नींव रखी गई है। इस प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के संसाधनों में इजाफा कर इसे पूर्ण क्षमता तक दे जाने की आवश्यकता है।

केरिपुबल देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में विधि व्यवस्था की बड़ी गड़बड़ी व अन्य किस्म की आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तैनात करने के लिए गठित की गई है। देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा का भार इसके कंधों पर है। इसी कारण यह बल हमेशा बहुत कम समय के नोटिस पर तैनात किया जाता है। तैनाती के इस ढर्रे के कारण केरिपुबल में ग्रुप केंद्र प्रणाली का आरम्भ हुआ। इसके तहत एक ग्रुप केंद्र में करीब 6 बटालियनें अटैच रहती हैं जहां से उनके वेतन,सेवा पुस्तिका, वर्दी तथा अन्य सामानों के भण्डारण आदि की देखभाल होती है। इसके साथ ही ग्रुप केंद्रों में करीब एक बटालियन के जवानों तथा उनके परिवारों के लिए वर्गीकृत परिवार आवासों की व्यवस्था होती है। परन्तु बल के जवानों की तैनाती तो हमेशा ग्रुप केंद्रो से दूर अन्यत्र राज्यों में होती है और ज्यादातर

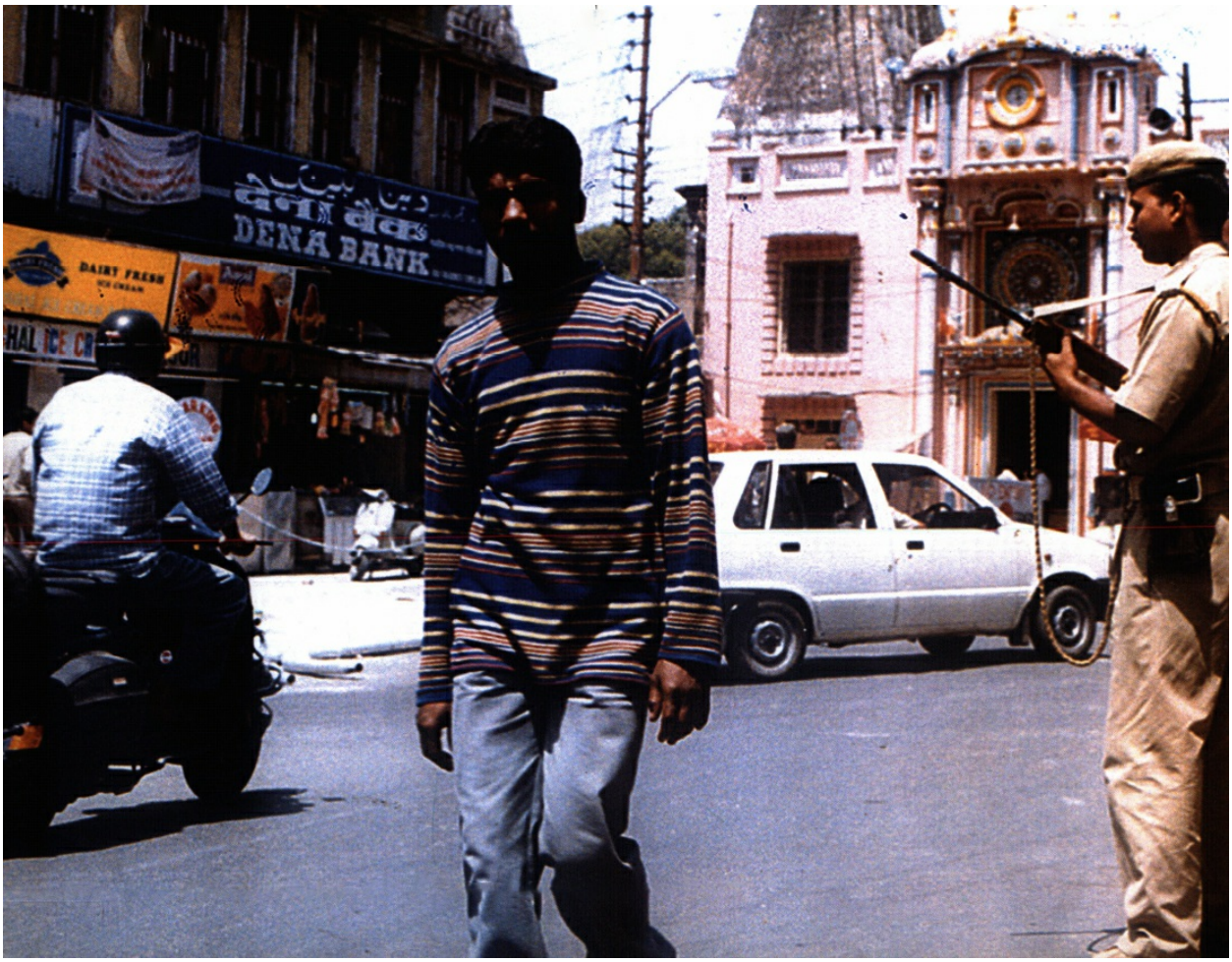
उन राज्यों में बल कार्मिकों के रहने की व्यवस्था बहुत ही निम्न स्तर की और अपर्याप्त होती है। मैं उन परिस्थितियों का वर्णन नहीं करना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि ये सभी को मालूम है। बल कार्मिको को पर्याप्त व उचित आवास देना राज्य सरकारों का कर्तव्य है। कई राज्यों में बल के कार्मिक दशकों से तैनात है पर उनके रहने की उचित व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नहीं की गई है। सरकार के पास यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि सभी राज्यों में जहां केरिपुबल वर्षों से तैनात है वहां केरिपुबल के पास अपना कैम्पिंग एरिया रहे, जो स्तरीय व सुरक्षित हो। भारत सरकार ने यह सुझाव मान भी लिया है। अब यह आवश्यकता है कि। केरिपुबल के अधिकारी, राज्य सरकारों के पदाधिकारियों से मिल कर आगे जरूरी कदम उठाएं। इसमें समय लगेगा किंतु प्रयास लगातार जारी रहना चाहिए।





बल में अपने निवास व्यवस्था में कितनी कमी है इस बात से स्पष्ट हो जाएगी कि आज की तारीख में केरिपुबल में करीब 201 बटालियनें है पर इसके पास सिर्फ 35 ही ग्रुप केंद्र है। जिनमें प्रति ग्रुप केन्द्र एक बटालियन के बराबर आवास है अर्थात करीब 160 बटालियनों के रहने की जगह ही नहीं है। आज कश्मीर में करीब 72 बटालियनें तैनात हैं। अगर राज्य सरकार इन बटालियनों को वापस भेजती है तो इन्हें रखना एक विकट समस्या होगी। अतः के.रि.पु.बल के बटालियनों की पक्की कैम्पिंग लोकेशन की जबर्दस्त जरूरत है।

कर्मचारियों की स्वास्थ्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की दिशा में केरिपुबल के सभी कर्मचारियों एवं उनके परिवार जनों को देश के किसी भी हिस्से में किसी भी अस्पताल में उच्चतम स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु एक स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना लाने की भी आवश्यकता है, ताकि कर्मचारी कहीं भी तैनात हो, उसे उसके परिवार के बीमार सदस्यों की चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं हो। मैंने इस संबंध में पहल की थी, किंतु किन्ही कारणों से यह योजना केरिपुबल में लागू नहीं हो पाई। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की योजना जल्द से जल्द केरिपुबल में लागू कर दी जाएगी



बल कार्मिकों की सेवा दशाओं व दिन–ब–दिन बढ़ती हुई आतंकवादी घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के कल्याण हेतु कार्मिकों का सरकारी जीवन बीमा करवाया जाए ताकि जवानों की आकस्मिक मृत्यु की स्थिति में उसके परिवार को अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक सुविधा मिल सके। यह राशि अभी तक देय राशियों के अतिरिक्त होना चाहिए।

कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा प्रदान करना एक अत्यन्त ही आवश्यक कार्य है। केरिपुबल शिक्षा समिति की और से कई अच्छे प्रयास किए गए है। इसे कायम रखने और आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इसी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए दिल्ली में केरिपुबल पब्लिक स्कूल की एक और शाखा खोलने के लिए डी.डी.ए. से भूमि आवंटन हेतु। सफल प्रयास किए गए। अब आवश्यकता है कि इस स्कूल का भवन जल्द से जल्द बन जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, इसके लिए कर्मचारी शैक्षिक निधि से विभिन्न प्रकार की छात्रवृतियों को बढ़ाया जाए।

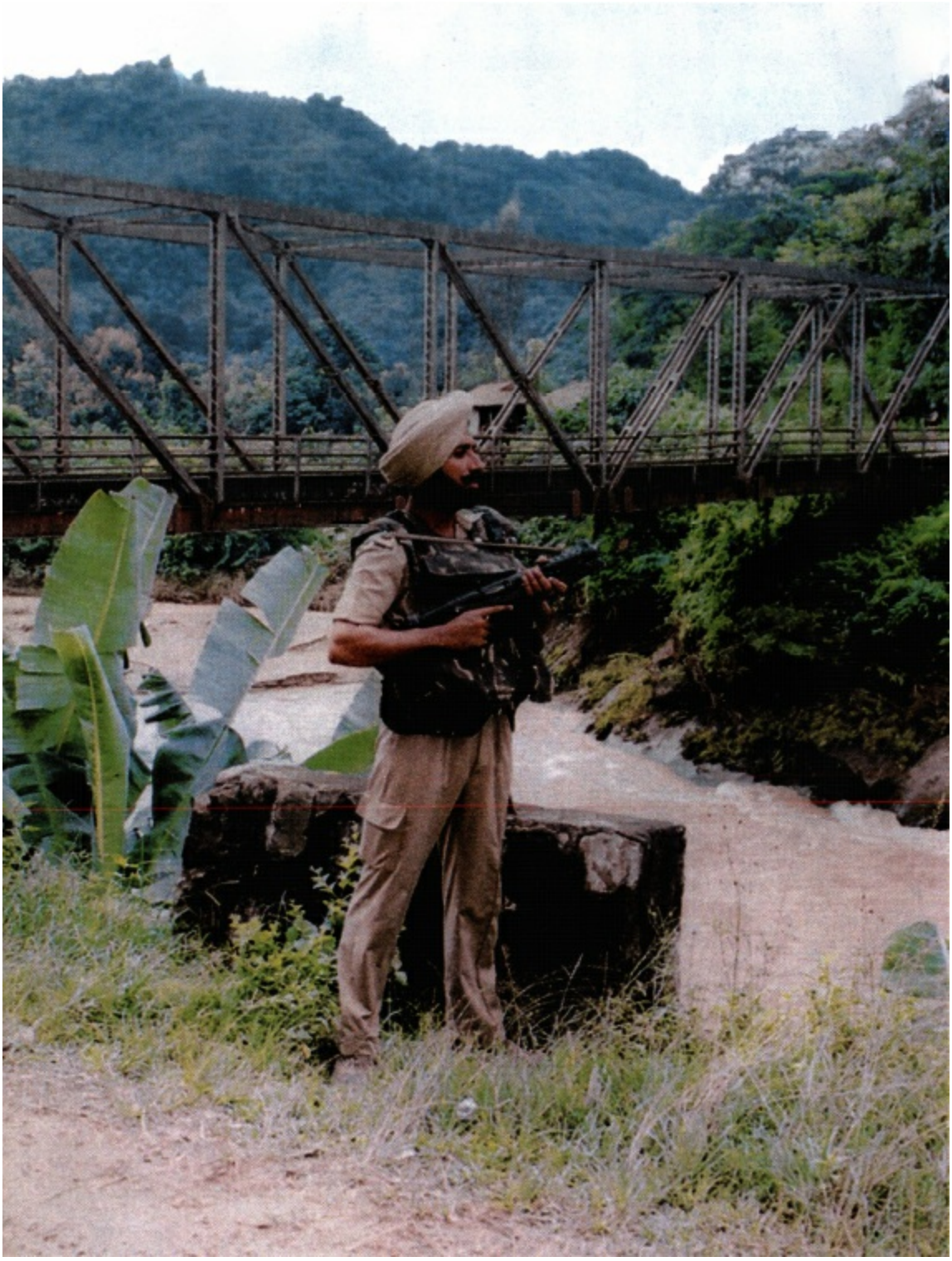
इस प्रकार कर्मचारियों से सकारात्मक परिणाम लेने के लिए उनको दी जाने वाली मूलभूत सुविधाओं तथा उनके प्रशिक्षण में उत्तरोतर सुधार किए जाने की अत्यन्त

आवश्यकता है। क्योंकि खुशहाल कर्मचारी ही खुशहाल सेवा प्रदान कर सकता है। इसी मानसिकता को लेकर केरिपुबल के मुखिया तथा सभी पदाधिकारियों को लगातार तत्पर रहने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री जे.के.सिन्हा केरिपुबल के भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक और राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान के सदस्य हैं

CRPF - A VERSATILE FORCE

K. T. D. Singh



The Central Reserve Police Force is today perhaps the largest paramilitary Force in the world. The Force has earned another unique distinction - it is a versatile Force entrusted with varied nature of duties within the country and abroad.

My association with the Force dates back to early 1977 when I was a young SDPO. However, the high point of my close proximity with the organization came when I got the opportunity to serve in this great Force beginning September, 2000. I continued to be associated with the Force as its Inspector General (Operations) till May, 2006. It was during this period of over five years that I witnessed closely the capacity and capabilities of CRPF in tackling numerous challenges and tricky situations emerging on the National Security firmament. I can say with confidence that the Force, despite its many constraints, came out with flying colours.



The Force is moving around the country continuously. Different regions like Jammu and Kashmir and North East have vast variations in terrain, climate and socio-economic conditions. And yet, as a matter of policy, the Force rotates Battalions from one area to another after every three years. I recall that the Force level was the highest in J&K followed by the North East and Naxal affected States. The peaceful slots, as they were referred to, were minimal with maximum concentration being in Delhi. The annual change over exercise used to be mind boggling as only 14% Force could be deployed in peaceful slots. Most of the times only after three consecutive posting in ‘Hard Areas’ - J&K, North East and the Naxalite affected States - a Battalion could aspire to get deployment in a peaceful State.



It is matter of pride for the Force that it hardly took them time to adjust to the changed environment and operate effectively. The conditions in the Naxalite affected areas, particularly in Chhatishgarh and Jharkhand, are difficult and the terrain hostile. It is dotted with IEDs and newly inducted troops have to devise strategies to overcome this challenge. Even though the force has suffered casualties in these two States, it has not affected their morale and each of these incidents has recharged the troops with renewed vigour to fight the Naxalite terror. Whether it was ‘fidayeen attack’ in Kashmir or ambushes in the North East or IED incidents in the Naxalite areas, the Force has always responded gallantly and professionally.

Apart from the deployments in these three operational theatres, the Force is also engaged in the protection of sensitive vital installations and four important shrines in the country. The entire country was a witness to the excellent and heroic performance by the CRPF men when the militants launched an attack on the Parliament House on December 13, 2001. Not

only was the attack foiled, all the five heavily armed terrorists were gunned down by the alert CRPF personnel. A grateful nation honoured the brave Force personnel suitably for saving the highest temple of democracy.





Similarly, the CRPF deployed for the security of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid premises at Ayodhya thwarted the onslaught of a group of five terrorists who attacked the shrine with IEDs, grenades and heavy fire from the sophisticated weapons. All the five militants were killed in the gun battle that ensued between them and the Force personnel. No damage was allowed to be caused to the shrine, thus saving the nation from an imminent communal conflagration.

These two incidents demonstrated unequivocally the operational planning, preparedness and coordinated action that CRPF is capable of in the tasks assigned to the Force. All the officers and men of the Force responsible for these two achievements deserve the highest degree of appreciation.

The Rapid Action Force, a part of the CRPF, specifically created to deal with communal violence, has been performing exceptionally well since its creation in 1992 whenever it is deployed in communally sensitive areas across the length and breadth of the country. Its contingent detailed on UN

assignment in Kosovo earned the appreciation of the UN officials for its effective performance in peace-keeping operations.

The CRPF has expanded significantly in the last couple of years to take upon the internal security role completely from other Security Forces. Consequently the deployment of the Force has gone up immensely in all the three operational theatres. This added responsibility will require the Force to upgrade its infrastructure, training, technology, gadgetry etc. and evolve its own doctrine of counter-insurgency to tackle other complicated challenges to internal security born out of the interplay of subversive, fissiparous and divisive forces.

CRPF is not only the second oldest paramilitary Force in the country, in its new avatar, with an exclusive role for the ‘Internal Security’, it is also the ‘Force of the Future’.

- Shri K.T.D. Singh is DGP Tripura Police



Do Not Leave Gates Open

Joginder Singh

As Naxalite attacks get more organised and daring, CRPF, a Central

Government para-military force deployed to assist the State Governments, has been trained and equipped to fight the extremists, and Naxalites on the lines of the Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh. The Greyhounds in Andhra, enjoy a higher insurance cover as well as 35% more pay as compared to their counterparts in other agencies of the police or the CRPF.

Under the law itself, no Central Forces can operate on their own in the States. The Constitution, has allocated law and order and Police as the State Subject. CRP has trained its 11 companies, in guerrilla and jungle warfare from the counter-insurgency and jungle warfare school of the Army in Silcher, Assam. These units have been trained and will be specially equipped shortly to undertake sustained counter-operations based on specific intelligence alerts. The special equipment to be carried by commandos forming this “striking reserve” would include a small rucksack that can carry food items sufficient to last a few days, tarpaulin, bedding and night vision devices etc. Incidentally, the specialised Anti Insurgency Force of Andhra Pradesh, called the Greyhounds, work for not more than 15 days in a month. They are also given added monetary incentives for their specialised, anti-extremist skills. These units would form the CRPF component in the proposed anti-Naxal joint taskforces. CRPF has no independent role in fighting insurgency. The States scatter the force all over the State, thus leaving only small groups to keep vigil over the most vulnerable areas.


Restaurant



Whatever may be said of the training, or equipment, the fact remains that when working in terrorist affected areas, the fight is against an invisible enemy, who can choose the timing of his attack. In the fight against insurgency, there is no enemy or friendly territory and your next door neighbour could be the one attacking you. Moreover, there are no rules of the fight or game which a terrorist or Naxalite needs to observe. He has to choose between life and death. So most of the time, he plans his attacks only when he has fully prepared himself, and when he can inflict the maximum of damage, with the maximum possibility of safe get away. In this scenario, the Naxalite is also helped by the fact, that it is not open to the security forces, to shoot or kill, unless they are attacked. Security forces, including the CRPF are under the hawk eyes of the Human Rights Activists or other organisations, or the Government to explain their conduct.

No matter, what may be said of the motivation of the CRPF or other security forces, it ultimately boils down to the hard reality, that death stares them in their eyes every minute. Every year several CRPF men lay down their lives, to uphold peace in the country and many get injured in attacks. It is the CRPF, which is a bulwark against anarchy and the citizens of the country, in

insurgency prone areas.



In the case of insurgents, motivation plays a tremendous role. Familiar with the terrain, they can live off the land. Now of course, the training of Security forces include how to live off the land. Of course this is not to belittle the

importance of proper equipment or training. But the fact remains, that even after an insurgent is arrested, there are not many willing to depose against him. So in due course of time, he is acquitted by the Courts, who have to go by the evidence adduced. At the top of it, we do not have any specific law, to deal with the insurgency, except what was given to us by the British in 1863 as the Indian Penal Code. In this age of Maruti cars, euphemistically, we are carrying on with the bullock cart, Governments move traditionally slowly, but in our case, our Government's will to change the laws, keeping with the requirements of new offences or crimes, not contemplated at the time of passing of the Indian Penal Code, is either missing or is proceeding at a speed, which will put a snail to shame.



CRPF is an excellent instrument, at the disposal of the government of the day. But its use depends on the rulers of the day. Regrettably, the CRPF, which is a first-rate force, is marginalised and has no independent role to play in solving the insurgency and terrorists problems of the country, because the government follows a policy of halt and proceed. The result is

that its members have been used as cannon fodder and sometimes, made to wait to be used, depending upon the sweet will of the government. In fact, a Commandant told me jokingly, that they are like the contract labour, given to the States. Let there be no doubt that we are dealing with a ruthless organisation, whether it is Naxalite of MCC, now merged with PWG Naxalites has a record of carrying out a number of massacres in the central parts of undivided Bihar. On October 7, 1986, the MCC killed 11 persons belonging to the upper caste Rajput community in Darmia village Aurangabad district in Bihar. On May 29, 1987, the MCC massacred 42 persons belonging to an upper caste Rajput family at Dalelchak-Baghaura village in Aurangabad district, Bihar. On February 12, 1992, the MCC massacred 37 members of the land owing upper caste Bhumihar community at Bara village, Gaya district in Bihar. On March 18, 1999, the MCC massacred over 34 upper caste Bhumihars in Senari village, Jehanabad in Bihar. On November 18, 1999, the MCC killed 12 persons in Latu village, Palamu in Jharkhand. On April 14, 2001, the MCC killed 14 persons at Belpu village, Hazaribagh district in Jharkhand. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, fatalities in Naxalite violence in Bihar and Jharkhand are shown in the table.



This is apart from the recent attack on Jehanabad (Bihar), where the district

administration was paralysed and the Naxalites were able to free all the prisoners from the Jail. At present in our county fifteen states with 170 districts are affected. There are approximately 12,000 trained and militarised cadres in the Naxalites force . To get an idea, of their power, in just one week of October 2004 the Naxalites occupied 1,142 acres of land in Kurnool and Prakashan districts of Andhra Pradesh. They redistributed 400 acres in Kurnool, 2005 acres in Guntur, 10 000 acres in Karimnagar and 3,800 acres in Warangal districts. It is the most revealing indication of a parallel government in the Andhra Pradesh. CPI-Maoist leader Ramakrishna has asserted of having “liberated” 120,000 acres of land for the poor from different land owners. The Maoists demonstrated their strength through ambush of Shri Chandrababu Naidu, former Chief Minister (CM) of AP and a daring raid by MCC on the Armed Police armoury at Koraput District Headquarters in Southern Orissa on 6 February 2004, in which they took away nearly 500 rifles, 35 stenguns, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and major communication equipment. On 5 January 2005, they killed the Superintendent of Police (SP) Munger and six policemen and took away their weapons. Between them during the period 1960 to 2004, through approximately 17,000 violent incidents and 143 landmine blasts, they have claimed approximately 5,820 lives of which 2,565 are Naxalites, 2,722 civilians and 527 policemen.

State	2001	2002	2003	2004
Jharkhand	200	157	117	150
Bihar	111	117	127	155



The government's response is prevarication. Unless the Government decides to bell the cat, before it becomes a lion, the country would have other theatres of insurgency, apart from the present hot bed of Kashmir. The Government should remember that CRPF is ready to give the supreme sacrifice. But it should bear in mind that the time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining. Bible says -

For everything there is a season,

And a time for every matter under heaven:

A time to be born, and a time to die;

A time to plant, and a time to pluck up what is planted;

A time to kill, and a time to heal;

A time to break down, and a time to build up;

A time to weep, and a time to laugh;

A time to mourn, and a time to dance;

A time to throw away stones, and a time to gather stones together;

A time to embrace, And a time to refrain from embracing;
A time to seek, and a time to lose;
A time to keep, and a time to throw away;
A time to tear, and a time to sew;
A time to keep silence, and a time to speak;
A time to love, and a time to hate,
A time for war, and a time for peace.

Ecclesiastes 3:1-8

-Shri joginder Singh is former
Director CBI

ESSENTIALS FOR INCREASING OPRATIONAL CAPABILITIES

S.S. Rawat





The subject is directly related to performance and efficiency of CRPF. Any force is known by its operational excellence or otherwise. At present CRPF has been given responsibility of maintaining internal security in the country. It is the largest Para Military Force. A very high operational performance is expected from CRPF. Public perception is that once CRPF is deployed the situation will automatically get under control. For this belief and faith we are required to do a lot and adopt all possible ways and means to increase our operational capabilities without suffering losses. I have identified few attributes which may help in optimizing Ops performance. These are following:-

TOTAL ALERTNESS

Total alertness means hundred per cent alertness to be observed by each and every individual of Force irrespective of his rank. It is a positive state of mind which does not allow you to remain unmindful at any point of time. It controls your senses. It warns you of any danger or untoward happening well in advance and directs your body and mind to take preventive steps or react

to deal with that untoward situation in a desired manner. It always motivates you to remain careful and well prepared for any eventuality. Alertness itself is a preventive attribute. If our officers and men develop this attribute and practice it in true spirit, it will boost our ops orientation and performance to a great extent.



CRPF has been given responsibility of fighting insurgents, Naxals and

militants under difficult conditions. Alertness is essential for every activity that we perform, because even if one member of team or camp is careless on this count he creates danger for the safety and security of whole unit. Therefore this must be ingrained in the mind of each and every individual.

SECURITY OF LIVING AREA

All buildings and floors of CRPF camp should have well defined security plan. It should be functional at all time to deny entry to intruder in case he has been able to break outer fence or security ring. Security morchas and weapons should be so sited that these are either in visual contact or are covered by mutual fire power. Morchas should be protective as well as operative and should be linked by communication network so that all sentries are able to interact with each other as and when required. Entrance of each building should be protected by raising small sand bag wall and covering it either by posting an additional sentry or fire cover. Big Camp should be divided in small zones/compartments and each compartment should have foolproof security system. QRT's or small striking teams should be available and remain alert at all times. The camp security system so designed and notified should be rehearsed as many times as possible. It should be reviewed periodically to meet changing threat perceptions.



PRO-ACTIVE APPROACH AND COMBAT MIND-SET

CRPF is now deployed for Counter Insurgency and Anti-Naxal operations where we need to have pro-active mindset. We need to review our ops functional system and pattern of deployment. We should have compact and integrated deployment. We should act in professional manner - Stand-to practice, area patrolling, nakas, random night ambushes should be constantly undertaken in and around camp to thwart the designs of militants. Access control system of camp should be strengthened by using additional barriers and developing additional checks. We should have well thought out operational plans and ops be executed effectively. A clear message should go that CRPF is a professional and effective force.



Commanders should lead from the front. We must make good the strength of officers. Commanders should be trusted and tasked with Counter Insurgency Ops. Each member of group is required to be equally efficient and effective. Men should know threat levels persisting in their area of responsibility, their specific tasks, responsibilities, roles and should remain physically and mentally prepared to fight and react adequately whenever required. This will negate panic reaction and unwarranted firings and collateral damage. As far as possible Ops should be controlled and executed by the officers and personnel of those units which are deployed in AOR as they have better knowledge of land and geographic details. Additional

forces and reinforcement should play supportive role depending on the situation on the ground.

Communication plays a very vital role in any operation and as such we should have sufficient number of VHF man pack sets or walkie-talkies. Using age old system of whistling or using used milk containers tied with rope to communicate from morcha to morcha and party to party or raise alarm may not be workable under all situations. Instead of having alarm system we should have interactive communication system for the sentries and member of team under taking operations.

ACTIONABLE INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence also plays a vital role in planning and execution of Ops. If collection of intelligence on regular basis is made, this will help in organizing result oriented operations. For intelligence, our dependence on the Army, IB, CID, local Police, etc. should be minimized and we must develop our own intelligence networking and also execute Int. based independent operations for better ops results.

ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM

Visits and inspection by senior officers should be meaningful, with the sole aim of improving operational efficiency besides mitigating administrative problems.

Random performance checking is very essential to raise alertness level of men. This would help Commander in identifying weaknesses and strength of his men and take corrective measures well in time. This will also help each person to know and understand his specific role in real situation. Commander will be able to evaluate the performance of his men and develop confidence in his troops.

Each incident should be investigated honestly and accountability fixed. If this does not happen it will demoralize the other members of team who otherwise had not contributed to mistake. Punishment should be timely to

have desired effect. It should be aimed at improvements and not as a control mechanism. Details of punishment should also be sent to all formation for deterrent effect

REGULAR BRIEFINGS AND NEED BASED TRAINING

Briefing about operation being planned, details of collective role, individual duties, threat perception, modus- operandi of militants and our own men, should be a regular drill. Every ops should be followed by detailed debriefing & lesson learnt session On the basis of this, need analysis should be done and accordingly on-the-job training organized to keep men prepared to fight at all time. In-service training as per area needs will keep men physically fit and mentally alert. Training will also enable men to work in team and make them confident of their personal combat skills and effectiveness. Training will also ensure that arms and equipment remain operative all the time

REGULAR PSYCHO ANALYSIS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL

It is the state of mind which controls the activities of a human being. Therefore periodical psycho-analysis of each individual is necessary to gauge his mood and performance capabilities. This should be done essentially when men return from leave to avoid any kind of abnormal behaviour which they might have developed because of facing various family problems at home during leave. Counselling is very necessary in such cases. Due to peculiar service conditions, CRPF personnel are not able to cope up with fast changing social values and needs. This increases their stress level which adversely affects them. This needs to be addressed seriously as an important aspect of human resource management.

STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The vacancies at various levels should be filled. Modern weaponry and equipment as per area needs be made available. Support system should be

developed by way of procuring more support weapons, equipment and creating structural assets.



Short duration and meaningful local conferences, workshops and seminars can be planned on tactical appreciation, war games and various C.I situations for Commandants involving Army, IB, local police and CPO officers to enhance operational skills of Commandants. Functional power of Commandant should not be curtailed. All deprivation factors should be addressed so that men remain stress free and willing to come forward to operate in a manner in which we want them to operate. For good Ops performance good Adm back up is essential.

Each individual should be allowed to participate in designing security system and planning of ops. SOs and ORs should be given responsibilities to develop their initiative and confidence. This will improve their involvement level and they will trust their leaders.

*- Shri S.*S. R*awat, IGP (Training), CRPF*



“CRP Mahaan Hai”
के रि पु महान है |

-An Ode to the force
George C Podipara



I was posted in Nagaland as the Second in Command of 3rd Bn CRPF its Bn HQ at Mon in 1973. I used to go through old records of the unit to get an insight into the work culture of the Force in its nascent days as 3rd Bn was one of its oldest Bns. One day I came across a bunch of poems written in Hindi by one Gowri, a predecessor of mine. The first one was titled “CRP Mahan Hei”. The author goes through the challenges faced by the Force since its birth and praises it for its sterling victories in numerous encounters. The poem was an apt reflection of the author’s total faith in the destiny of the Force despite the severe tests and challenges which might come in its path of progress. Passage of time robbed me of the actual and full content of this poem. But one sentence which remained with me was the title of this poem. Rather this became my battle cry in my long tenure in the Force especially whenever confronted with major problems, and bad news of major reverses suffered.

This year’s monsoon in Kerala, especially in Kottayam where I am settled in my ancestral village, forced most of us to the confines of our houses with the rains and accompanying winds making a kind of tattoo and constant background music. It was an ideal environment for undisturbed trips to the past. Most of the first generation officers of the Force like me were born

around the time the Force took its birth in 1939. So, we, the officers of that era who joined the Force in our twenties, reached our maturity along with the Force, sharing our growing up problems, and supporting each other in times of crises. All this while, this great Force was carefully shepherding the Infant Nation trying to stand on its own feet, outgrowing its childhood ailments, overcoming numerous teenage problems and its gradual evolution as a strong and confident democracy.

It did not take much time for the Crown Representative's Police to justify the prestigious name with which it was christened. During its brief existence of ten years, the single Bn which comprised this Force controlled the Hur menace, neutralized notorious gangs of dacoits and tackled sensitive law and order situations. The colonial government conferred prestigious distinctions for its valorous deeds which included the Order of British Empire for its Commandant, the George Cross for a Subedar, several gallantry medals for its officers and men, besides mention in the Dispatches of General Wavell.

The Force faced its first major crisis in the initial years of Post Independence. Nearly one third of its constabulary was comprised of Muslims. Most of them had to leave their beloved CRP for Pakistan on personal grounds. Those who remained however closed their ranks to aid the infant nation to withstand the after math of the disastrous partition. A much bigger calamity threatening its very existence followed shortly. Quite a few powerful politicians clamored for the disbandment of CRP which they perceived as an instrument of colonial rulers to suppress the Freedom Movement. But Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel, an astute statesman and the Home Minister of India, foresaw the future utility of a Central Police Force in the federal set up of the country as an instrument of preserving its unity and integrity, and managed to retain it through an Act of the Parliament in 1949. He rechristened it with a new name, the Central Reserve Police Force. He also augmented its strength by another Bn to handle the numerous crises the infant nation was facing. With renewed vigor the Force carried out demanding assignments of the Independent India. There was no fixed pattern of the roles assigned: it varied from containing the after math of partition, securing the native states which joined the Indian Union, guarding the border of the country, and annihilating the notorious dacoits of Chambal Valley. The Force was neither trained nor equipped to handle such diverse

challenges. But they had two great assets, their loyalty to the country and their dedication to duty, the twin virtues which still enable it to handle hitherto unknown challenges entrusted to it. In 1957 two Companies were sent to Ladakh to stake India's claim to the territory in the face of unjustified claim made by China over its possession. The gallant attempt of the Force in securing this inhospitable and remote terrain cost them heavily when Chinese Army attacked one of its patrols on Oct 21; 1957. In this dastardly attack the Force lost ten men, which provoked nation vide outrage and inter national resentment against China. In memory of these brave soldiers Oct 21st, is observed as the Martyrs' Day by the Police all over India. In this era, CRPF also managed to secure the border against the attempts Pakistan infiltrators from Kathua to Leh. Needless to state, the Force went on expanding in size side by side with the expanding agenda of nation's security it was called upon to handle.



Long involvement of the Force with insurgency in the North Eastern States also commenced during the sixties. Nagaland closely followed by Mizoram,

Manipur and Tripura became hot beds of insurgent movements, calling for the induction of CRPF, with NEFA already under its commitment. The CRPF had to shed a lot of blood and sweat to contain the explosive situation in this region. It however stoically continues its efforts to maintain basic law and order to facilitate economic and social development of the proud but poor tribal inhabiting this area.



The 1970s witnessed the emergence of the Naxalite menace in W. Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The strength of CRPF increased to seventy Bns by then. With hardly any intelligence to assist them, troops had to operate as

if they were blind folded. But patience and perseverance which have by then became its characteristic virtues, the Force eventually succeeded in making normal life possible in these states. The Bangladesh War of 1971 found five Bns of the Force fighting the Pak army in both the fronts shoulder to shoulder with the army including in the now famous Chicken Neck Sector of J&K.



The 1980s witnessed wide spread communal riots engulfing different states and the police of these states becoming helpless spectators or perpetrators of mounting carnages and arson.. The flame of agitation continued to flare up till harried CRPF men reached the flash points often traversing great distances across the country. In many instances their mere arrival or presence was adequate for the rioters to suspend their activities. Limited occasions when they had to resort to force, the men used utmost restraint limiting the casality to absolute minimum and with total impartiality to the cult or creed of the agitators. This impartiality and adherence to the concept of absolute minimum force to control explosive situations made the Force the most reliable instrument to control riots and riotous situations. Punjab, the granary of the country which produced noted generals and soldiers to defend the country, unfortunately became a hot bed of terrorist activities necessitating induction of CRPF to that state. The Operation Blue Star and

Operation Wood Rose, launched to flush out these terrorists from sacred places, left deep scars in the psyche of proud Punjabis. CRPF figured prominently in the measures initiated by the government to heal these wounds and also to take on the extremists now on a guerilla war fare. Well the Punjab became the major theater of action for the Force for a whole decade. Initial progress was slow, but the Force gradually won the confidence of the public and arm in arm with by then rejuvenated Punjab Police, eventually retrieved the situation which many a political pundits predicted as a lost cause. The Force had to pay a heavy price, of course, to achieve this including supreme sacrifices on the part of number of brave officers and men.



All this while, the distant north east continued to reel under insurgent activities with rival factions competing with each other in maintaining the bloody atmosphere and contributing their own share of unrest and terror, demanding constant involvement of inadequate elements of Central Forces maintained there. The Government of India hence ordered raising of another ten Bns of CRPF to meet these challenges. Two historic events followed shortly. One was the raising of a full fledged Mahila Bn, the first ever women's Police Bn in the world. Efficient performance of these young girls especially while detailed to handle women agitators, searches of houses etc earned universal appreciation prompting the government to raise yet another Mahila Bn in the near future. The second epoch- making event was the induction of two men's Bns. and a Coy of Mahilas of CRPF to Srilanka in

1987, as part of the IPKF to that island nation, again the first ever occasion for any Police Bns of the country to operate in a foreign soil. Again it was the CRPF which faced the first and totally unexpected armed onslaught of the LTTE which preceded its bitter bloody engagement with IPKF, inducted to that island on a purely peace offensive. As usual the Force endeavored to contain the situation, winning several prestigious medals. Inspiring performance of the Force in a foreign country caused further induction of CRPF formations to Cambodia, Haiti, Kosovo and recently an exclusive Mahila Coy to Liberia.



The ongoing strife at various fronts forced CRPF to augment its strength by another thirty Bns during 1990s. Setting up of a ten Bn strong Rapid Action Force, a specialized wing comprised of well trained and motivated men and women, to handle major riots at “zero response time” was another successful venture. Their blue uniforms, gleaming riot drill equipments and fast moving vehicles bring stability to tension ridden areas. It is said imitation is the best form of appreciation. If so RAF is the most admired police set up of the country as a number of states raised similar wings, some

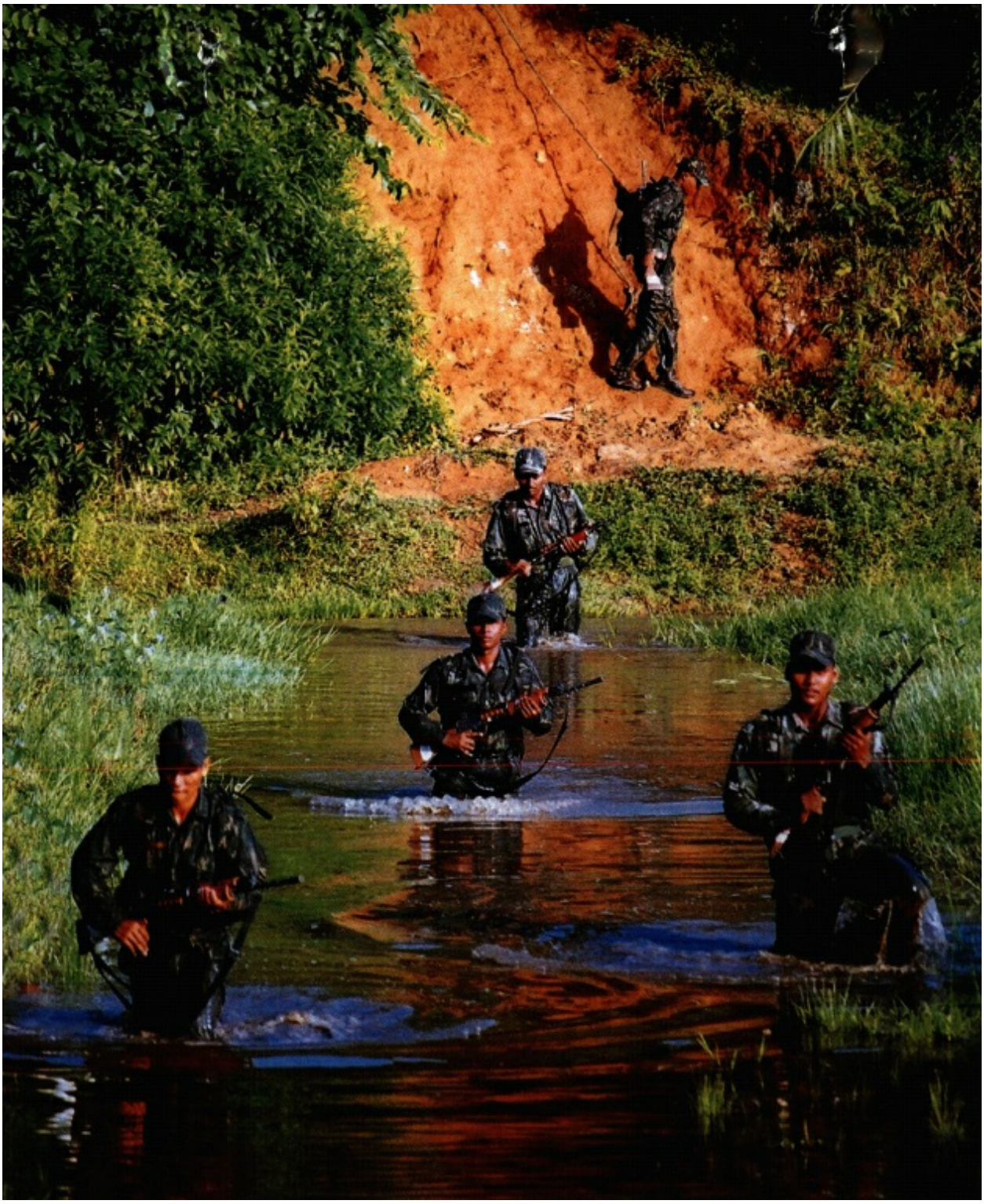
adopting even the very name and some others wearing similar apparel.

In the very dawn of the Third Millennium, the Government of India took a policy decision to entrust internal security duties exclusively to the CRPF, with other forces taken out exclusively for roles originally envisaged for them. Quick response of the Force in neutralizing terrorist attacks on Parliament while it was in session on Dec 13, 2001, on Akshardham Temple, and on the Ayodhya Sanctuary are too recent to recapitulate at this juncture.

CRPF is now the largest Police Organisation in the whole world. It will be asked to perform yet more complex and diverse roles in tomorrow's world. However large and however complex its roles may be, the Force will continue to serve the nation and its fellow beings with total dedication. Its rank and file affectionately calls it the "Chalte Raho Pyare Force". The news media often refer to it as the "Peace Keepers of the Nation". The Union Home Ministry considers it as its 'hand maiden'. I heard a senior police officer once describing CRPF as the only Force which stands between the country and its disintegration, no doubt an over statement. Its mobility, impartial but effective handling of crises, its fast and ready response to orders of the government and its prompt adaptation to ever varying challenges which won them the above epithets will continue to be its assets. Like the nation, it too considers diversity as its strength. No region, religion, race, ethnic or linguistic group of the country remain unrepresented in this force. It has well integrated all these diverse factions into its system deriving yet more strength from the assets of all these different sects. The stupendous growth of this organization from a mere one Bn to 200 Bns within sixty eight years of is existence, with may be yet more large scale expansions in near future, amply proves his argument. The great statesman Sardar Patel might not have visualized such large scale involvement of the Force in the affairs of the nation, not to speak of its oversees assignments, when he proposed its retention in 1949. I feel proud having had the opportunity to serve the nation as member of this great Force. Let me repeat Asst Commandant Gowri's ode to the Force "CRP Mahan Hei"



- Shri George C Podipara is former IGP, CRPF



SCOURGE OF TERRORISM IN

SOUTH ASIA

SANKAR SEN

The Encyclopedia of Social Sciences has defined terrorism as a term to describe the method or theory behind the method whereby an "organized group or party seeks to achieve it's avowed aims chiefly through systematic use of violence". Brian Jenkins, an acknowledged authority on terrorism, calls it "violence for effect". International terrorism has been defined in a CIA publication as "the threat or violence for political purposes when such action is intended to influence the attitude and behaviour of a target group other than its immediate victims and its ramifications transcend national boundaries".

Terrorism is frightening, because the violence unleashed by the terrorists is unpredictable and this unpredictability of danger as a psychologically damaging factor is amenable to manipulation by the terrorists. Another unique feature of modern terrorism is its flexibility. Anyone can use it and anyone can be its target. Many governments are using the terrorist groups as an arm of their foreign policy. Nations unable to mount a conventional military challenge have looked upon terrorism as an alternative. Many state governments tolerate and even exploit terrorism in the manner. European powers in 17th and 18th centuries combated as well as exploited Mediterranean Piracy.

However, postmodern terrorism is no longer limited within the boundaries of a national state. The whole world is now its field of operation. Such terrorist groups support apocalyptic movements and millenarian goals and the weapons used by them are far more lethal. Postmodern terrorism is, as stated in 9/11 Commission Report "sophisticated, patient, disciplined and lethal". While the traditional terrorist movements historically consisted of very large number of members, the new terrorist groups can be small, consisting of a few people or sometimes even one individual. The smaller the group, the more radical it is likely to be, more diverted from rational thought, and also more difficult to detect. Compassion and ethical considerations in the past did exert some influence on the operations of the terrorists and they refrained from indulging in indiscriminate killings. These moral scruples do not weigh at all with the contemporary terrorists who are

turning into cold-blooded liquidationists for whom there are no “innocents”.

Most of the countries of South Asia are haunted by the specter of terrorism. They are facing up to the challenges of terrorism and insurgency through various strategies, but the challenge continues to remain serious and forbidding. There have been some success in combating terrorism, but very persistence of terrorism in its various forms and dimensions underscores the fact that strategies fashioned by South Asian countries to cope with the challenges have been inadequate. In South Asian countries the most important causative factor behind terrorism is the failure of the states apparatus to deliver good governance. The state have not been able to cope with, to quote Prof. S.D. Muni “triple explosion of information, aspirations and identity”.

Again, in many of the South Asian countries there has been improper or excessive use of force, creating anger and revulsion among the innocent victims. Responses have been adhoc and there has been absence of a well-coordinated and well-considered strategy to deal with the issue. There are analysts and policy makers who do not attach much weight to the “root causes” aspects when it comes to dealing with terrorism and insurgency. They are of the view that if the structure, resources and capabilities of the terrorists groups are destroyed by the use of force, terrorism will be crippled down.



Again, almost all the South Asian countries have been victims as well as culprits of cross-border terrorism in relation to their neighbours at one stage or other. Pakistan's total involvement in fomenting insurgency and terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and also in the Northeast is a classic example . In an article on "Pakistan's Response to Terrorism". Samin ahmed highlights the fact that Pakistan has become the epicentre of regional terrorism and the military regime's response to homegrown terrorist networks has been inadequate. Pakistan's military government has taken action against Al-quaida elements with a view to enlisting support and assistance from its allies, particularly from USA but has covertly or overtly encouraged homegrown militants, products of Pakistan's mushrooming Madrasas, to carry on a proxy war against its main regional rival India. And most of these indigenous terrorist elements have linkages with extra-regional terrorist networks.



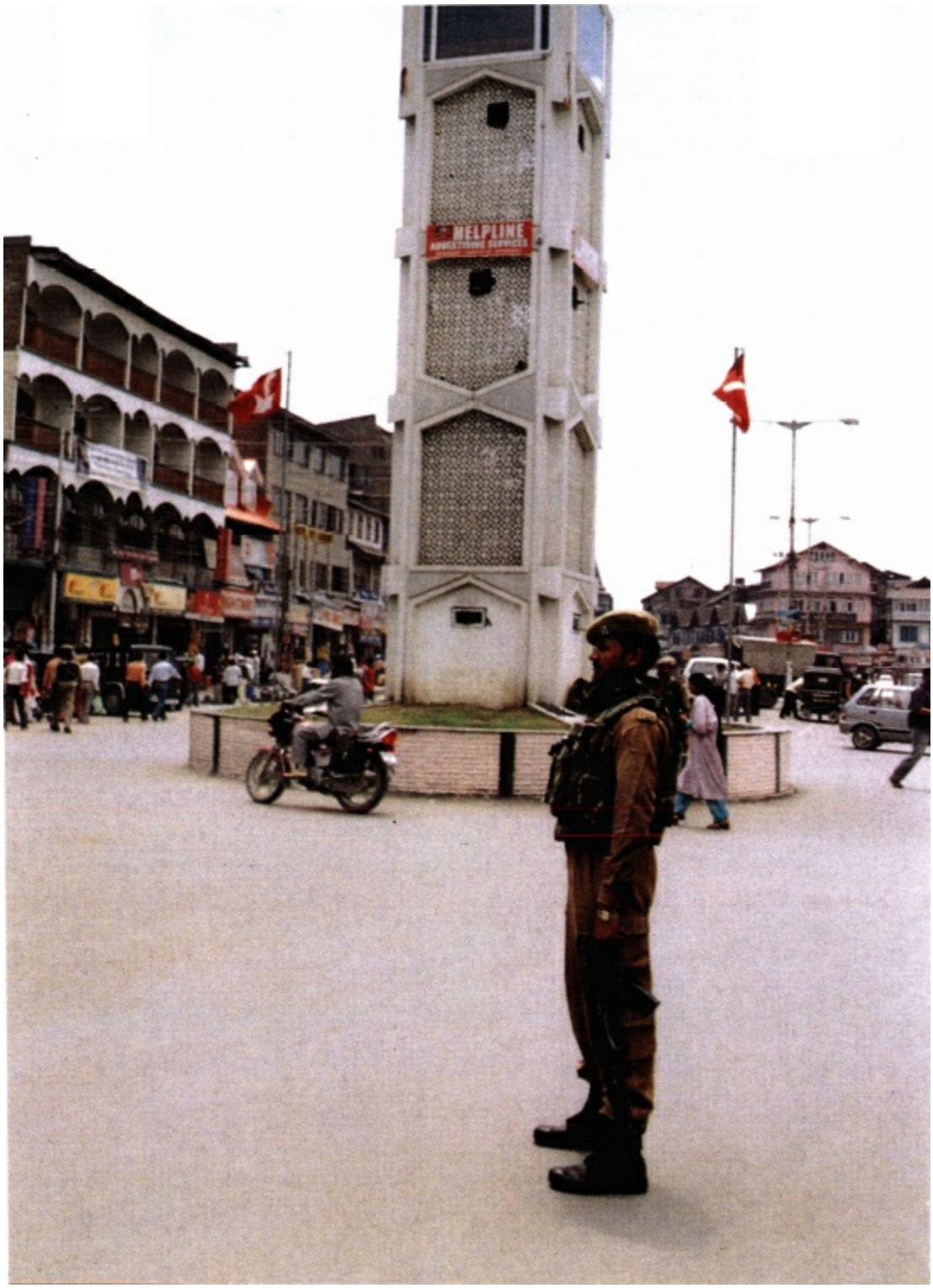
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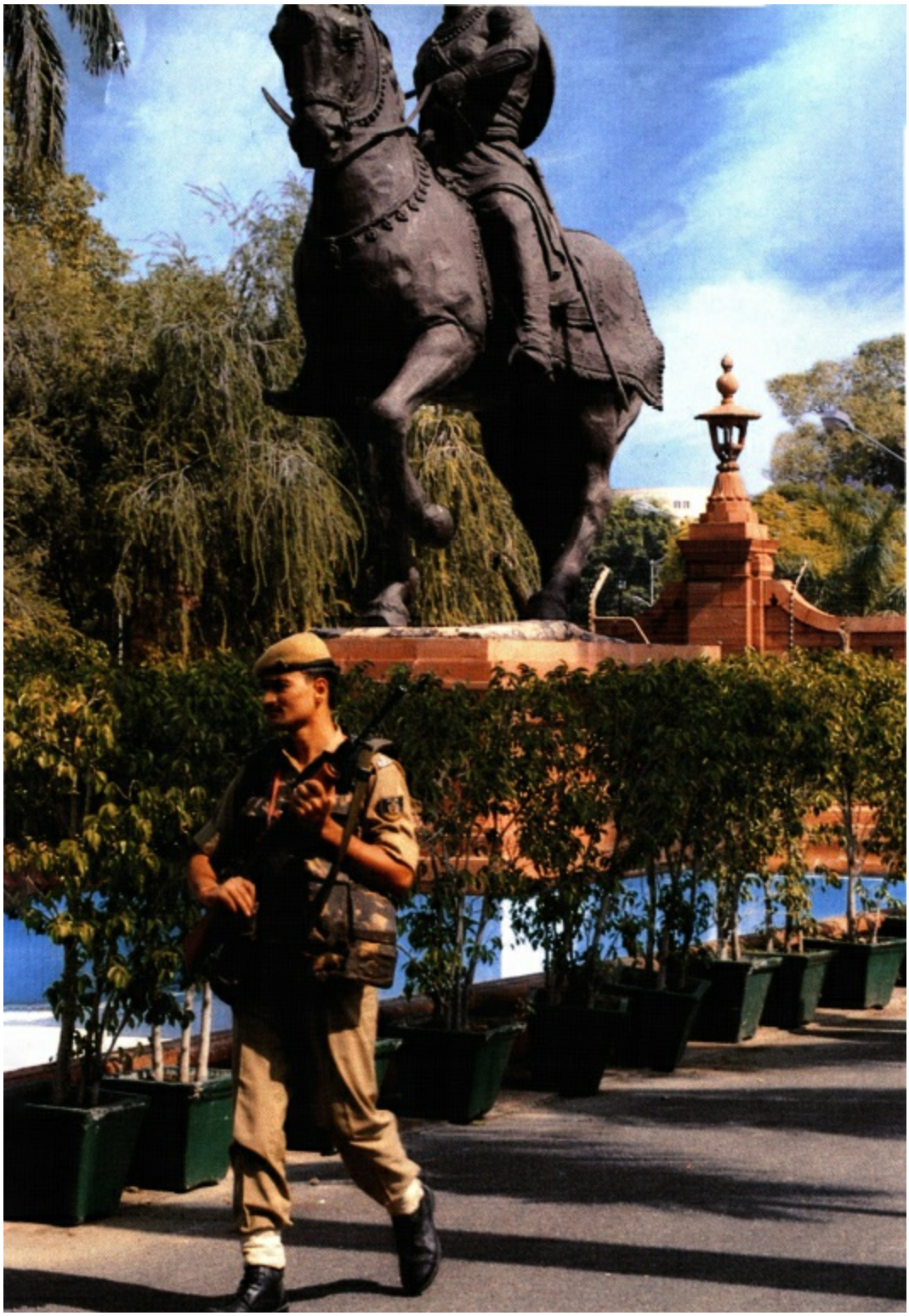
Drift of Bangladesh towards fundamentalist Islam has now become a matter of concern Bangladesh always had a rich, vibrant and tolerant culture.

Islamic hardliners are now trying to put the clock back. The unending political confrontation between the ruling Bangladesh National party (BNP) and the mainst5ream opposition Awami League (AL) has totally vitiated the country's socio political environment and made a semblance of good governance impossible. Bangladesh has also become one of the key places where terrorist groups can assemble and train themselves because it has been off the international radar screen. It is not always known that there are now more terrorist camps in Bangladesh than in Pakistan and more Indian fugitives wanted for their acts of terrorism are given shelter in Bangladesh than in Pakistan.

Bangladesh is now in the grip of a serious political crisis. The present caretaker government is virtually run by the army. The military-backed interim government came to office in January 2007 after months of controversy, conflict and blind-street fighting between the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party and their respective allies. The army is now looking for a formal role in the administration of the country.

Further, there has been very little cooperation among the countries of South Asia in jointly tackling terrorism. Though SAARC assumed a role for itself in the suppression of terrorism as early as in 1987, and adopted a regional convention on the subject, very little was done to implement it. The Convention has, by and large, remained a dead letter. For many years the member countries did not ratify the convention or made necessary domestic laws. But after 9/11, and with growing international pressure a decision was taken at the SAARC summit at Kathmandu, (January 2002) to revamp the convention on Suppression of Terrorism, but the hard fact remains that many South Asian states look upon conflict and terrorism in a neighbouring country as a political and a strategic opportunity rather than a security concern.

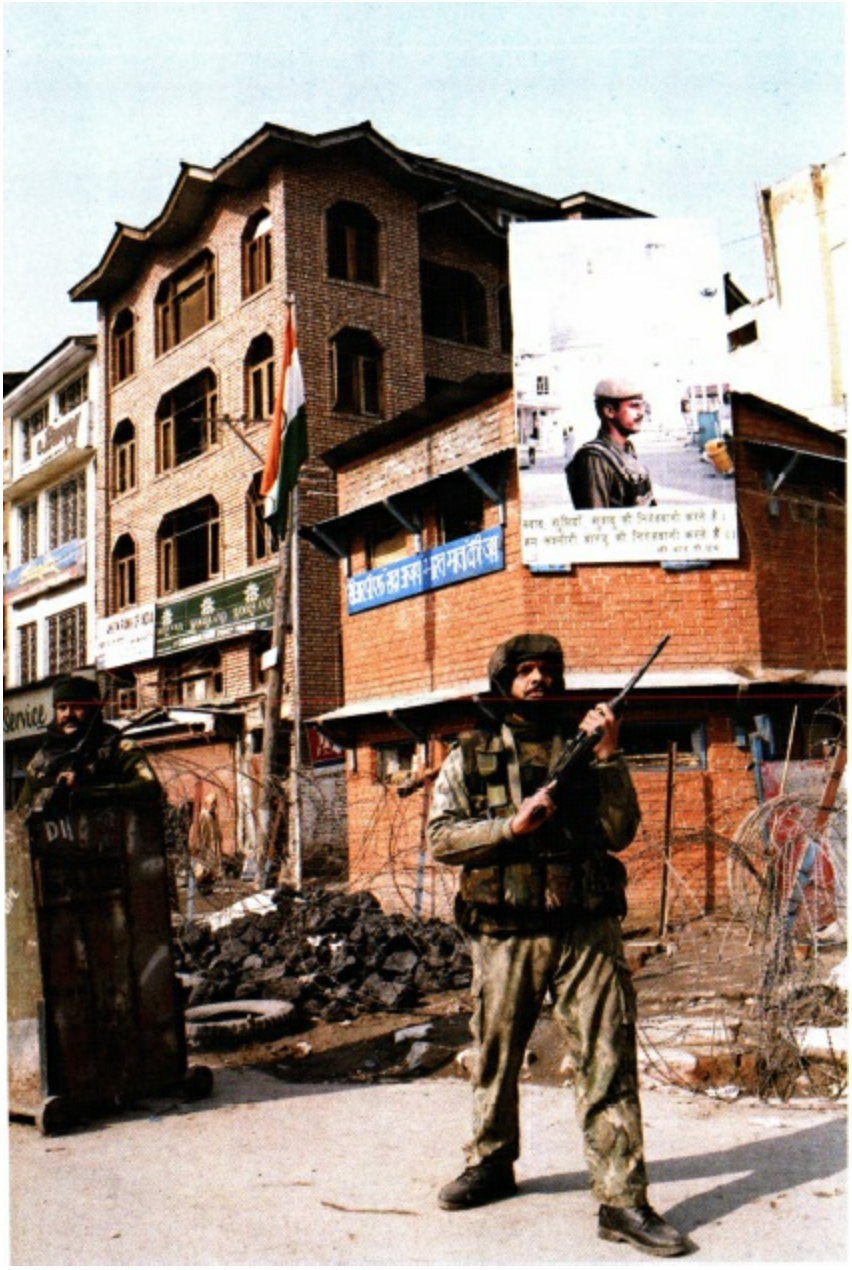

HELPLINE



With the emergence of a uni-polar world and the cascading impact of 9/11, suppression of terrorism has become a very important item in the global security agenda. Many donor countries increasingly play the role of

peacemakers. The offer and denial of military and financial assistance is being used to pressurize the parties in dispute to peace processes, and the parameter of the peace processes are now inceasingly being laid down by the donors. USA, Japan and European Union have taken important peace-making initiatives in Sri Lanka and Nepal. There is also intervention by third parties to facilitate peace processess. Norway has been since 2002 playing an important role in facilitating peace between Sri Lankan government and LTTE. The ceasefire brokered by Norway lasted since February 2002 but now with the resumption of hostitlities between LTTE and Sri Lanka government it is crumbling. Though India has been somewhat averse to the involvement of third parties in any conflict involving itself, it approved and encouraged Norway's facilitatory role in Sri Lanka. It is also now trying through various means to mobilize U.S. pressures on Pakistan for reduction of cross-border terrorism. The coming years will witness greater involvement of international community in responding to the challenges of terrorism in South Asian countries.

Terrorism has also seriously affected economic development of the countries rocked by it. It has taken a terrible toll. Mahendra R Lama in his article on "Political and Economy of Terrorism Sustenance Factors and Consequences" highlights the fact that in south Asia most of the violent movements have a strong economic context in terms of the triggering factors, instruments of sustenance and long-term consequences. The economic cost of terrorism and insurgencies can be frightening. But for the crippling effects of 18 year old civil war, Sri Lanka would have been one of the South Asia's top performers in the sphere of economic development. Its military budget shot up from Rs. 52 billion to a record of Rs. 83 billions. Many development projects had to be put on hold. Similarly, in Nepal the 9 year conflict has not only caused loss of lives and properties but also enormous destruction of physical infrastructure. In India PWG's acts of violence and vandalism have seriously hindered developments in Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, it is estimated that almost a quarter million of human lives have been lost during the past 55 years as a result of insurgencies in the North East.



Turning to insurgencies in North Eastern States of India one finds that many of these insurgencies have become intractable because of complex and collusive arrangements between the administrators and officials on one hand , and militant factions on the other. In some of the states militants are now virtually running the show. A large proportion of development resources flow directly or indirectly to the militants. The terrorists have also adopted diverse modus operandi. They do it in the name of cleansing the system, getting rid of corruption etc. However, it is also a fact that most of the incidents of terrorist violence have taken place in areas where there is

marked decay in political culture and erosion of faith and confidence of the people in the system of governance.

Futuristic Trends

From being a footnote in history terrorism has now become a hydra-headed monster. Without being a doomsayer one can foresee some ominous futuristic trends. Today the world is on the threshold of mega terrorism. There is the ominous possibility that soon the terrorists will have in their possession weapons of mass destruction. Thus for the first time in human history very small groups will have the potential to cause immense destruction. The character of terrorism is thus fast changing, and above all, the threat to human life has become infinitely greater than it was in the past.

Jihadi terrorism is now fast spreading its tentacles in South-Asia. In many South Asian countries Islamic radicalism is on the rise. After Taliban regime's ouster from Afghanistan it was felt that Al-Qaida's influence will gradually decline but this has not happened. Instead of being on the rut, Al-Qaida is indeed on the march. Recently Negro Ponte, America's outgoing Intelligence Chief, in his annual Threat Assessment has said that Al-Qaida's leadership is "resilent", its hiding places in Pakistan are "secure" and it is developing stronger operational connections and relationships with affiliated groups. Pakistan, an important US ally in the war against terror, has become "a major source of Islamic extremism". Al-Qaida now represents an ideological movement and not a finite group of people . It has transformed itself to a decentralized force. In its second coming as a standard bearer of extremist ideology Al-Qaida is scoring nightmarish successes and inspiring generations of embittered Muslim youth.

Mario Mancuso, U.S. Deputy assistant secretary of Defense for special operations and counter-terrorism, told National Journal. "Quite frankly, we'have damaged Al Qaeda organization significantly, but the threat is much broader. The best way I can describe it is that the global insurgency reacts to Osama bin Laden's radical ideology almost like distant and seemingly disconnected light particles respond in unison to an unseen wave. Over the long term, halting the spread of that extremist ideology will be our most important matrix of success".

- Shri Sankar Sen is Senior Fellow at Institute of Social Sciences. He is former DG, NHRC and former Director National Police Academy



OPERATION AMAN

A CRPF initiative on bridging the gap with people of J & K

A.P. MAHESHWARI



BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

The challenge of tackling terrorism/insurgency by a para-military force in any region is normally a complicated affair due to a number of intrinsic factors that include hostile psychological reactions of the citizens to a newly introduced force, social, cultural and ethnic conflicts at the cutting edge, use of ideological propaganda by the adversaries and lack of optimal level of interaction between the locals and the force personnel. All these result in a gap of perceptions and lead to festering mistrust. Although the situation is fraught with grave implications, the redeeming feature is the inherent commonality of purpose that is to establish normalcy and allow socio-economic to take their own course..

A routine approach never yields expected results. Whatever may be the environmental constrains, unless a complete synergy with people is attained, the real multiplier effect of various endeavours may not be felt on the ground. It was, therefore, decided to tackle the environmental factors seriously and take proactive steps to turnaround the adversaries in our favour. This led to the identification of the opportunities for intervention,

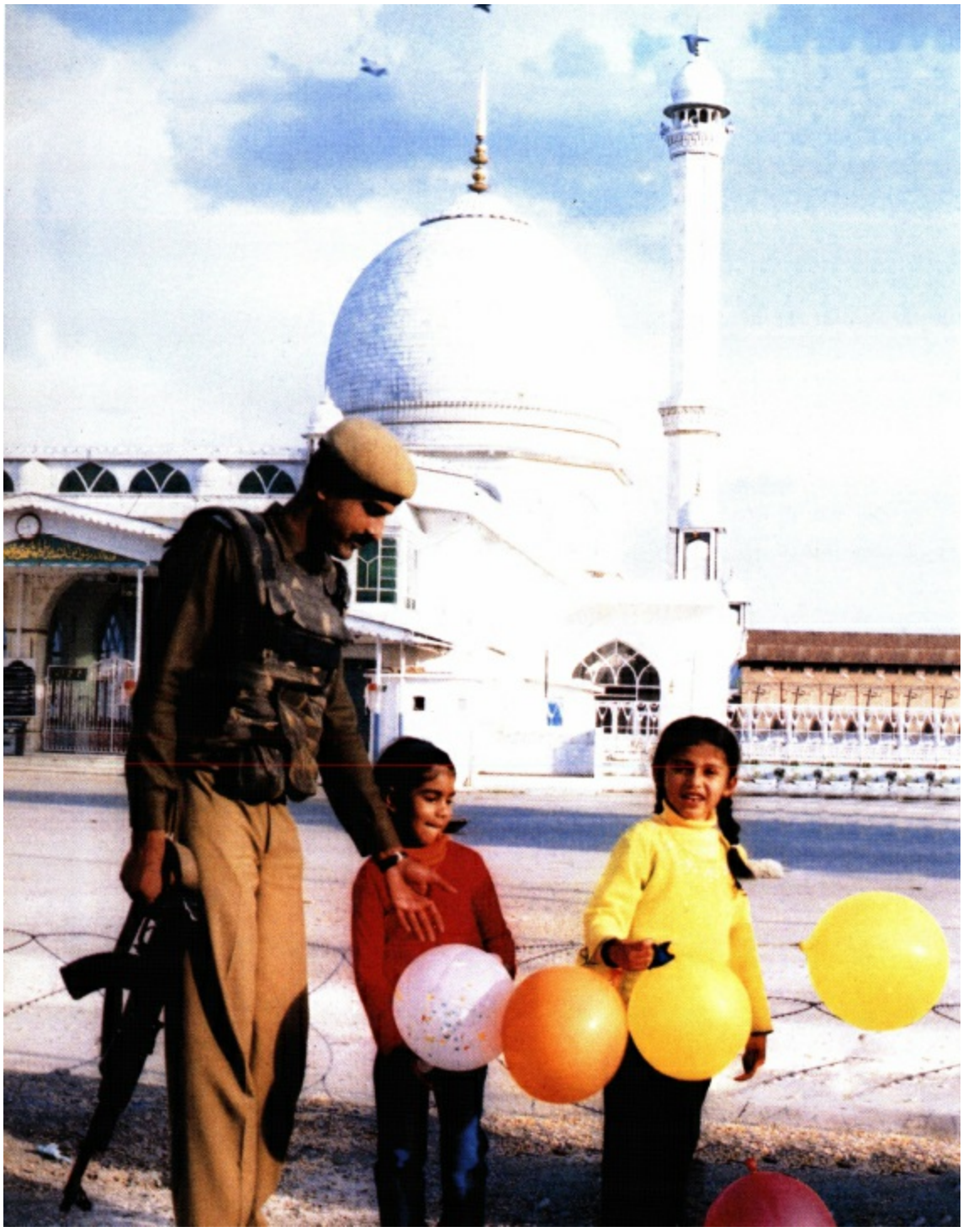
the ideal tools to do it, finally culminating into what was appropriately named ‘Operation Aman’.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Alienation : Through sustained propaganda, the adversaries have succeeded in creating a wedge between the people and the para-military forces. For too long this situation was allowed to drift, leading to active hostile positions being maintained by security force personnel and the local people.

Cultural diversities : In India, all the regions, and there are many, are in some way or the other culturally distinct. These diversities have always been the strength of the nation, but have at times given a handle to the divisive tendencies. These cultural differences are easy to be exploited by the anti-national and anti-integrative forces. Sensitively handling cultural difference, therefore, becomes important in such situations.

Economic Hardships : As with all insurgency prone regions, J & K too is affected by great economic divides and outright poverty. Add to it the natural and climatic hardship of the region and you get a difficult economic scenario that would take time and sustained effort to turn around.



Misunderstandings : The breakdown in normal democratic channels of communications for long periods of time at the local political level has created an atmosphere of mistrust. The situation lends itself to misunderstandings of motives, aims, modus operandi and procedures of the security forces. It is easy to provoke and incite the people against the

security forces when the people are inadequately briefed about the reasons behind most of the operations and actions of the forces.

KEY INNOVATIONS

Reaching out: The first and most important innovation has been the recognition of the fact that the forces and specially the leadership within the force will have to take the initiative to reach out the people through whatever means available.

The first and most obvious starting point was to establish a working relationship with the local journalists who are not only aware of the local needs and problems, but also give certain directions to public debates. Although not a formal part of Operation Aman, this was the first step in this mission. We resorted to local Kashmiri media, both print and electronic, as the mediator between the forces and the people. The initial hostility was evident even in the media interface, but it soon made way for a healthy understanding of the role and motives on both sides of the fence.

The next level of interaction was with the people directly, and this was slowly cultivated through organization of cultural programmes. At a more subtle way, the supervisory officers in the first instance, and progressively the Jawans were sensitized to the need to be at their best behaviour when interacting with the local people despite facing initial provocations and hostilities.



ON CRPF SPONSORED ALL INDIA TOUR:

"During this wonderful trip of educational tour organized by CRPF we realized how much we are compromising with our lives. I am still shocked that across the border there are people responsible for making more and more children orphans in the beautiful valley of Kashmir. I pray to God to bless all success to CRPF for their peace keeping missio"

Miss Zamrood, Superintendant, Rahalt Ghar (An NGO)

- Electronic media which has gained a lot of importance in Kashmir valley, has also been extensively utilized to reach out the people.
- Thus, under Ops Aman, various cultural and media interventions were made as follows:
- Weekly programme "Shagoofey" on television for interaction with masses.
- Cultural programmes for public interface in a friendly environment.

- Broadcasting of “Hello Kashmir” programme on All India Radio/Radio Kashmir.
- “Phone In” programme on Radio Kashmir, in which both the force personnel and the local people participated for resolving their problems. It led to accessibility with accountability and transparency.
- Musical jingles and drama spots were made and broadcasted on Radio Kashmir
- A number of documentary films on local themes were made and telecasted on local television networks including private channels and government run Prasar Bharti.

In earth quake our village fully collapsed. We cannot believe that again we are studying in School. We are very much thankful to CRPE

Miss Sabika, 9th Std, Govt Girls High School, Bandi

CRPF has given employment to youngsters and orphans of this village. This is highly motivating for us.

Mr. Fida Hazzan Manaz, Student, Kamalkote

Benevolent intervention : The hardships faced by the people of J & K are numerous and relate to economic under-development, climatic and natural hardships besides long drawn insurgency. For lending a helping hand to the people in the region, a number of projects were undertaken specifically to deal with the three specific problems listed above.

- Adoption of villages (Kamalkote and Sarai Bundi) for infrastructure development. These villages were ravaged by the J & K earthquake.
- A number of all India study tours under the banner “Ehsas’ conducted for children from interior regions covering disadvantaged groups and orphans of militancy.
- Promotion of sports remained high on agenda. Sports have an universal language and appeal. The youth in Kashmir have a lot of flair and craving for sports. Championship tournaments were organized in many fields. “Run for peace” was organized in Srinagar where people from all walks participated.
- Boost to local music was given by organizing stage shows of local artists.

- Health and hygiene remained high on priority. Mobile and semi-static medical camps in huge numbers were organized especially in interiors. This has made an immediate and expected impact of spreading happiness and goodwill. Regular blood donation camps, eye camps and AIDS awareness drives yielded good reults.
- Economic project for widows of militancy also formed part of this mission.

Culturally Non-intrusive: In all the programmes conducted/undertaken under Ops Aman, it has been consciously kept in mind that there should not be imposition of outside culture. All the programmes conducted have been in consonance with the local culture and ethos, and often, the intervention has been discreet and understated.



Respect and humility: It is important that nowhere in dealing with the people, position of superiority is displayed. Even in economic interventions, care has been taken to project utmost respect towards those who receive the aid. The aim has been to establish partnership rather than domination through Ops Aman. The supervisory officers used by the command in the

Operation have been thoroughly sensitized regarding the need to be humble.

Partnership in the mission : It is important that the mission gets strengthened through a more robust public participation, right from the planning stage. Care is being taken to involve the local people at all levels of planning and implementation of the projects under Ops Aman.

Constant and understated : The effectiveness of the project can only be ensured through its continuity and commitment towards its ideals. Single or random interventions of this nature will not have an impact. Operation Aman is, therefore, getting sustained support from the Command. Another important aspect has been to avoid propoganda. The messages have been subtle, understated and pegging on basic principles of humanity and partnership.



Progressive : The ideas and concepts projected through the programme are progressive, integrative and developmental. Thus, the study tours for the children highlight the diverse cultural ethos of the country, promote receptiveness towards new ideas and culture and foster integrative nationalism.

While promoting sports and music, the projects aim at using the universal language of group activities and partnership. The target groups are mostly the children, the disadvantaged segments living in remote regions who do not have access to modern means of communication and education.

FAR REACHING CONSEQUENCES

Benign acceptance and reduced hostility: The results of the project started flowing in faster than anticipated. There was marked decrease in levels of hostility faced by the force personnel in the areas where the project has been started. Other indicators of the impact have been the increasing number of requests of such programmes in contiguous areas, more enriching interactions with the press personnel and decreased level of violence.



Closer rapport : Over the past one year the project has become more meaningful, and has added many more layers and sub-texts. Human interaction, when it is a multi-dimensional and two-way process, tends to become cohesive and leads to lasting relationships. Such has been the experience with this project.

- Shri A.P Maheshwari is IG Operations, CRPF

Earth Quake

Death stalks the cities and towns

that lie beneath the rubbles;
The ruins are quite,
all life, as if has ebbed away.
Some survive -
Bruised,
Maimed,
Orphaned,
to tell us
stories of
nature's wrath;
and carry images with them,
of flashing liquid earth,
of crashing structures
and dreams
of shattered families.
With every one dead and gone,
there lies a life to rebuild,
in midst of
callous officials
whose insensitivity
bring more pain and horror
to lives of survivors
whom nature has robbed off
all that they had.
Their past,
identity, personality and essence
all now Left with only existence.
like a blank sheet,

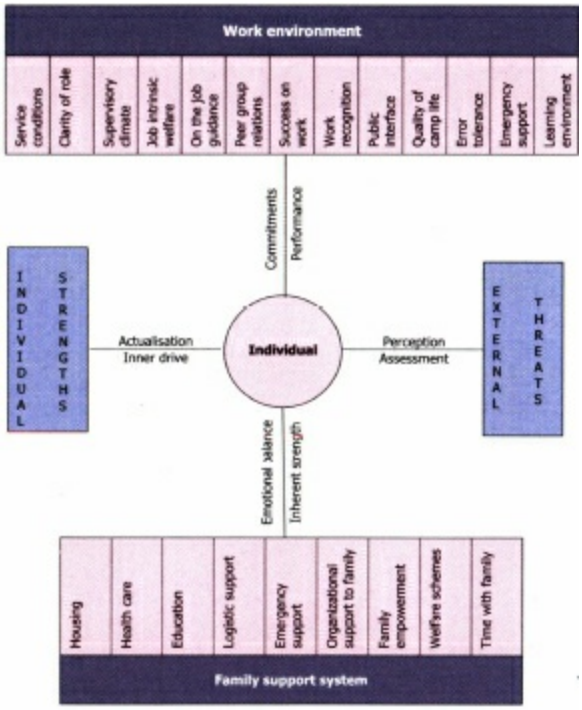
a pure canvas.
Pray for them,
Pray for their strength,
to sketch the contours of their life,
with colours,
to let it die
of despair.

- Shri O P Singh is IG CRPF Northern Sector

Stress Management in Forces : Search for New Windows

R&D Cell, CRPF

'Cross over these boulders if you can, there is no oasis enroute my house', said a thinker. And it cannot be more true in the context of the CRPF whose troops are heavily deployed in various theatres of low intensity conflict across the country, may it be the J&K, North-East or the LWE affected states. Prolonged deployments without any intermittent relief, where the concept of a soft posting appears to be a mere mirage, have almost eclipsed the organic character of the Force, pushing it further into an intricate web of stress and strain. This has put a great onus on the Force managers to evolve innovative methods, such that the Jawans can function with rejuvenated zeal and fervour, carrying a content smile on their faces. Various studies made in connection with stress have also, more often than not, focused on measures which can prove to be effective stress busters and take care of the debilitating sense of loneliness, distress and morbidity that tends to take over their lives. It is essential to mitigate the influence of all such factors which otherwise provide a high propensity towards suicides, fratricides and frustrative violence.



A search for potent vectors on the ‘Solution-matrix’ often lead us to the holistic approach essential for stress management. The concept of the holistic approach, as such, makes it imperative to perceive a soldier as an independent systematic entity with varied integrative configurations, given the degree of forward and backward linkages one is capable of handling. If we take an individual soldier as the control mode, the segmental chart can be developed, providing us clear windows for plausible interventions.

Innumerable efforts have been made by the managers of the Forces to provide relief to the individual soldier through planned interventions by improving the quality of work life, improving service conditions, introducing various welfare measures. However, the optimal results have not yet been achieved either due to financial constraints or procedural bottlenecks. CRPF Jawans are living in sub-human conditions, being largely dependent on the states where they have been deployed. Back home, families do not have a hundred percent family accommodation and logistical back up as required.

Special aflowances and insurance schemes are missing to compensate for the extra risks to life. At times, technical support systems are not available on work situation to counter the threats emanating from target groups and so on. It is agreed that under a resource-constraint situation, the optimality has

many trade-offs. It is at this juncture that we scan through the stress window and prioritise the intervention areas, given the limitations.

One of the major arenas of inherent strength flows to the individual from his family. The same becomes a cause for imbalance if not tackled properly. This is one arena where we have, perhaps, not paid enough attention. Most of the suicides are taking place on his return from leave when he has been with the family. Realising the importance of family support for a ‘balance’ in work, management and behavioural experts forced private organisations to take care of the problems of the spouses and empower them to manage their affairs in the absence of the bread earner. Family intervention programmes were launched and spouses were regarded as a ‘resource’ and a ‘facilitator’. It is based in these empirical success models that we can now focus on ‘family window’ for stress redressal. On this aspect, following quote would just be appropriate -

“Not undermining the ever changing paradigms of behavioural responses of a stress ridden ‘human being’, he is to be perceived as an ‘integrated-whole’, playing his professional as well as family roles. Hence, our

efforts have to be holistic in nature encompassing not only the avenues of intermittent relief from stress ridden work situations but also empowerment through a happy situation where capacity building for his family is also effectively addressed”.

Innovation is the key to stress redressal. Here is a window to find new avenues. CRPF is taking new initiatives to evolve congruent schemes tapping latent ‘strengths’ which a family can provide. High risk takers do deserve a separate ‘deal’.





CRPF at 68

Abhishek Dayal

The year 2007 has been one of expansion, consolidation and constant reform for CRPF. The force has grown in size to 201 battalions and 10 more battalions have taken over from the BSF in Kashmir valley this year. What is encouraging is that during the year there has been a substantial decrease in the number of incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir. Public confidence in the force has grown and the civic action programmes of the force are attracting increasing number of civilians. Demonstrations and charges of human right violations against the force have always been motivated and encouraged by the Jehadi groups, but even these have reduced in number in the last few months.

In the North East and in the Naxal affected states there has been a perceptible overall improvement in situation. In the Naxal strongholds of Jharkhand, the force has done some excellent work done that has started to

yield results and there the level of violence has gone down. All these achievements have taken place as a consequence of the stress the force has been laying on improving the counter insurgency training of its personnel for the last few years. The disaster management battalions of the force in Maharashtra and Gujarat are in place, and the ever efficient and ready RAF Btns, helped the state governments restore peace at a number of places in the country throughout the year. But it was the women component of the force that caught international attention and proved to be the highlight of the year.

62 Battalions of the force are deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, with the mandate of helping the state police fight cross border terrorism and restore normalcy. The intensive patrolling in close cooperation with other security agencies in the state and some excellent operations launched by the force against the terror modules operating in the state, have started yielding results in form of lower levels of violence and creation of excellent rapport with the local population.

Amarnathji Yatra of 2007 has ended peacefully, despite the open threat of some terror groups to target it. A very high level of security was maintained on the Yatra route and at the holy cave, without inconveniencing the yatris. In fact the medical camps and other facilities provided to the yatris by the force personnel was highly appreciated by them. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the force that we have again passed the test of conducting this high profile event peacefully.

The terror groups kept on changing their tactics in the valley throughout the year. Whereas incidents of grenade throwing were in vogue last year, it proved to be difficult to sustain given the extensive checking and frisking by our jawans. They changed the tactics to another dastardly mode- planting Improved Explosive Devices (IEDs) in busy areas or along key highways.

CRPF averted a major tragedy on the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus route when it detected an IED planted 9 km from Srinagar on the National Highway -1A. The IED was detected by the Dog squad of 163rd Battalion of CRPF, at 6.15 am, just half an hour before the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus was to pass the spot. The device was kept in a tin container and contained 20 kilogram of explosives.

The bus was carrying 22 Pakistani citizens, including 7 women and 4 children.

This year the force has detected over 25 such IEDs saving innumerable lives. Some of the IEDs were fitted with cellphone trigger mechanisms, while some also had liquid explosives. This turn towards high tech terror shows that the traditional means of exploiting the local population for committing terror acts has failed and the jehadi groups are trying desperately to sustain the image of a troubled Kashmir without any local support.

On the evening of 18th May 2007 a devastating storm hit Srinagar city. Dal Lake area was the worst effected and many tourists at the Dal Lake got trapped in house boats and Shikaras. The storm toppled a number of Shikaras. Water-wing of 137th Battalion and 34th Battalion of CRPF immediately rushed to the area and launched a rescue operation. Due to the prompt action of these teams 120 civilians and tourists were saved. The action of CRPF team was highly appreciated by the officials, tourists and the local people.

In Jharkhand, the 13th Bn CRPF inflicted a big blow to the Naxal cadres when they trapped a zonal commander of the guerilla outfit, and recovered, through the information provided by him, a big cache of arms and ammunititon in the jungles of Latehar. 800 kgs of explosives, 500 gelatin sticks, 12 rifles, 12 thousand round ammunition, detonators, wires and Naxal literature- all these were hidden in containers and buried in the ground in the forest. Almost 10 days before this catch, the same battalion was involved in a ferocious encounter with a Naxal group near Totki village, in which 5 naxalites were neutralized and huge amounts of arms and ammunititon were recovered. These actions in the heart of Naxal infested districts of Jharkhand may prove to be a turning point in the fight against the insurgents in the state.



As a part of Operation Aman, a multi-faceted civic action programme, CRPF conducted a study tour of a group of 60 Kashmiri children from Rahatghar, a rescue and rehabilitation centre in Srinagar. The highlight of the tour was the meeting of these 23 boys and 37 girls with the Hon'ble President of India, Dr A P J Abdul Kalam and the Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

Mahila Shakti

When the 125 strong women peacekeepers from CRPF arrived in Liberian capital Monrovia on the last day of January 2007 it made history. It was for the first time that the UN had formed such an all Female team for peacekeeping mission anywhere in the world. That the deployment was requested from CRPF did not come as a surprise—the UN found the work of Mahila Battalions and RAF contingents closest to what they had in mind for an ideal peacekeeping operation.

After setting up camp at Congo town in Monrovia, the contingent immediately reported for action, and within weeks the team proved to be tough, professional and useful. Soon the unit was also given the task of providing security to the office of the President of Liberia.

Tribute to the first DG of CRPF, Shri V.G.Kanetkar



*In 19*62, *when the force expanded to 14 Btns, Shri V.G.Kanetkar, a distinguished IP Officer was made the first independent Inspector General. By* 1965, *when the force expanded to 17 Btns and Shri Kanetkar was found to be the most suitable person to head the force as its first Director General. Shri Kanetkar breathed his last on 12th April this year. CRPF pays its heartfelt tribute to this brave visionary who gave direction to the force in its most crucial period of consolidation and expansion.*

At the end of six months of deployment in July, the unit was given another 6 Month extension. On the occasion of completion of 6 months stint Alan Doss, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General recognized the part played by the Indian forces and police officers in peace-keeping operations and was highly appreciative of the work undertaken by the Indian FFPU. He said that the step by the Indian government of sending all Female FPU will open the road to many such in future and will be a motivator. The Liberian police representative Mrs Beatrice M Sieh reported that since the arrival of the contingent, more Liberian women are coming forward to join the police force.

Till date the unit has caught a large number of drug peddlers and has been

involved in controlling many riot-like situations on the roads of Monrovia. As the trouble-torn African country limps back to normalcy after years of ethnic strive, it looks upto the brave and thoroughly professional Indian policewomen for inspiration.

Training

The Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist Training School at Silchar and other training institutions of the force play a crucial role in preparing the personnel in facing the ever changing challenges posed by the insurgents and the terrorists. The smooth takeover of the 10 newly raised Btns from the BSF in Srinagar valley was largely due to the excellent work done by the training institutions in preparing the jawans for the arduous duties. It is to be noted that this effort was in addition to the regular and extensive training programmes that are conducted for the over 2 and a half lakh strong force. In fact the training facilities of the force were not only utilized by some other forces in the country like Railway Protection Special Force and the Bihar Police, but also by Sri Lankan and Nepal police forces too.

An important training initiative has been the short term anti-insurgency courses run by the CIAT Silchar to Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) of the force. These 5 to 6 week courses toughen up the personnel in jungle warfare, give them the latest skills needed to fight the insurgents and get a valuable feedback from the personnel to further improve and develop these key training programmes. The stress has been on making training relevant to the needs of the force, and adapt it to the changing tactics of the militants without diluting the essential principles of counter insurgency training

Initiatives for AIDS awareness

Two important initiatives to check the spread of HIV/AIDS were taken in the force in form of setting up of a system of Peer counselors and of a toll free helpline.



Arjuna Award



CRPF sportspersons have excelled in a number of sports over the years. Names of Arjuna Award winners like G.S.Randhawa, Hari Chand, R.S.Bal, Khajan Singh and Kunjarani Devi are CRPF's gifts to the Indian sports. Continuing this tradition, this year Weightlifter Geeta Rani has received the coveted Arjuna Award. She had bagged gold medal at Commonwealth Games at Melbourne.

The programme of training of peers at the Btn level seeks to utilize the existing structures in the fight against AIDS. In a major effort the force has now trained 5 persons per Btn. who will act as counselors to their colleagues. These counselors have been trained not only about AIDS, its prevention and related issues, but have also been taught the skills necessary to convey their ideas effectively to their colleagues and juniors. It is expected that these counselors would prove more effective than the formal channels of communications, as these counselors are available and present at all times with the men and can interact informally and in strictest confidence.

The other important initiative to spread awareness was taken by CRPF's Wives' Welfare Association (CWWA), which launched a national 'Toll Free Help Line' this year. This comprehensive helpline gives the force personnel and their families timely information about HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections and welfare schemes of the CRPF. The helpline,

jointly created by CWWA and Force AIDS Control Cell (FACC), also has the facility of fast reddressal of grievances to the serving and retired personnel.

The helpline, already a hit, will make the life of the jawans and their families safer, and will go a long way in reducing the stress levels in the force. The project was launched with technical and financial support of UNAIDS. The project has 6 fully trained tele-counselors to run this help line, besides an Interactive Voice Response System. The tele-counselors have updated information on HIV, AIDS, STIs and Welfare schemes of CRPF. In the first phase the information on these issues is available in English and Hindi.

With the key innovations in training and civic action programmes implemented in right earnest this year, CRPF has emerged as a more professional and successful force. The incidence of allegations of corruption or violations of human rights has been reduced to zero this year. This is a significant achievement in light of the growing role of the force all over the country, and deserves recognition and appreciation. The force is fully committed to bring a major turnaround in the security scenario in the two key areas- J&K and Left Wing Extremism affected states. This year has witnessed great strides in this direction and it is only a matter of time that the tide will turn fully against violence and towards an era of peaceful and rapid socio-economic growth.

- Shri Abhishek Dayal is PRO CRPF

GLIMPSES
2007



Insp.Geeta Rani receiving Arjuna Award from President of India



Women Unit on UN Mission in Liberia



Huge cache of Arms/Exps recovered by 13 Bn during anti-naxal operation in Jharkhand



HM honouring Hot Spring vetrans on Valour Day



DG CRPF inspecting RAF Anniversary Parade



Kashmiri Children on CRPF sponsored study tour



Lt.Gov. Delhi at CRPF Public School Annual Day



Chief Guest Smt. Gursharan Kaur, visiting Annual Welfare Exhibition

CRPF seizes 800 kg of explosives from Naxal zone in Jharkhand

Vishwa Mohan | TNN

New Delhi: In one of the biggest ever seizures in the Red terror zone, the CRPF on Friday recovered nearly 800 kilograms of explosive material, including gelatine sticks, kept in eight plastic water tanks, from the Latehar forest area during an anti-Naxal operation in Jharkhand. The ... ce, which ... tion along ... detected a ... munition ... sequently ... 'dump' of ...

Naxal arms seized in CRPF raid

By RAKESH K. SINGH

New Delhi, July 3: The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on Tuesday morning unearthed an arms dump and seized a large number of weapons and ammunition after a raid in Korchipara forest of Rajnandgaon district in Chhattisgarh.

The raids followed interrogation of a top Naxal commander, Subhash, who was arrested by the 41 battalion of the CRPF on Monday. Subhash, 26, hails from Dareksa Dalam and operated along the Chhattisgarh-Maharashtra border.

The raids in Rajnandgaon, chief minister Raman Singh's home district, were carried out following the interrogation of a Naxal commander arrested on Monday and is the first ... major haul from a Naxal hideout in the state.

The CRPF had earlier achieved a major success in Jharkhand when ... unearthed an arms dump ... from Latehar district on May 25. The para-military force had at that time seized 800 kg of explosives, 12,000 rounds of live ammunition, rifles, detonators and gelatine sticks. The seizures made on Tuesday included two AK 47 rifles, two self-loading rifles, single barrel rifles, .303 barrel rifle, .148 bore rifle, four radio sticks, four radio ... cation sets, explosive ... electric cables. ... arms seized w... the ultras fro... rashtra police. The arrest ... commander ... Deogarh ... was differ... last night ... from the ... Bastar ... involve... ... which ... were ... by th... arre... an... ...y

CRPF security for rail project

By RAKESH K. ...

...way bridge in North ... district, built in ... which went down ... goods train last ... ing some railway ...

...m-long Lumd... ...gauge conver... ...ce threat from ... ...fits including ... ...s Democratic ... ...DS), United ... ...t of Asom ... ...na Halan ...

... projects, ... will pro... ...tivity to ... ...rtheast... ...anipur, ...

... CRPF ... ...nter...

CRPF foils bid to blow up Kashmir-PoK bus

Detects powerful explosive device planted on the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus route.

PRAMOD KUMAR SINGH
pramod.singh@metronow.co.in

NEW DELHI: It was an attempt to replicate the Samjhauta Express blasts and those on the radar of the terrorists were Pakistan nationals travelling on the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus. However, the designs of terrorist groups ... tive in the ... shmir valley ...

sonnel detected an IED planted on the bus route at around 6.15 am on Thursday. The bus was to start at 6.45 am. There was very little time left for the bomb disposal experts of the CRPF and the Army, hence they decided to trigger the IED.

Parimpora, the place where the IED was detected is just 9 km away from Srinagar. It was timed ...



सफलता : महिला राष्ट्रपति इलेन जॉनसन की सुरक्षा का जिम्मा

लाइबेरिया में भारतीय महिला जवानों का डंका

हरीश लखेड़ा

उपलब्धि

भारत ने छह माह और तैनात रखने का अनुरोध स्वीकार किया

जवानों की ड्यूटी के प्रति समर्पण से खुश है संयुक्त राष्ट्र

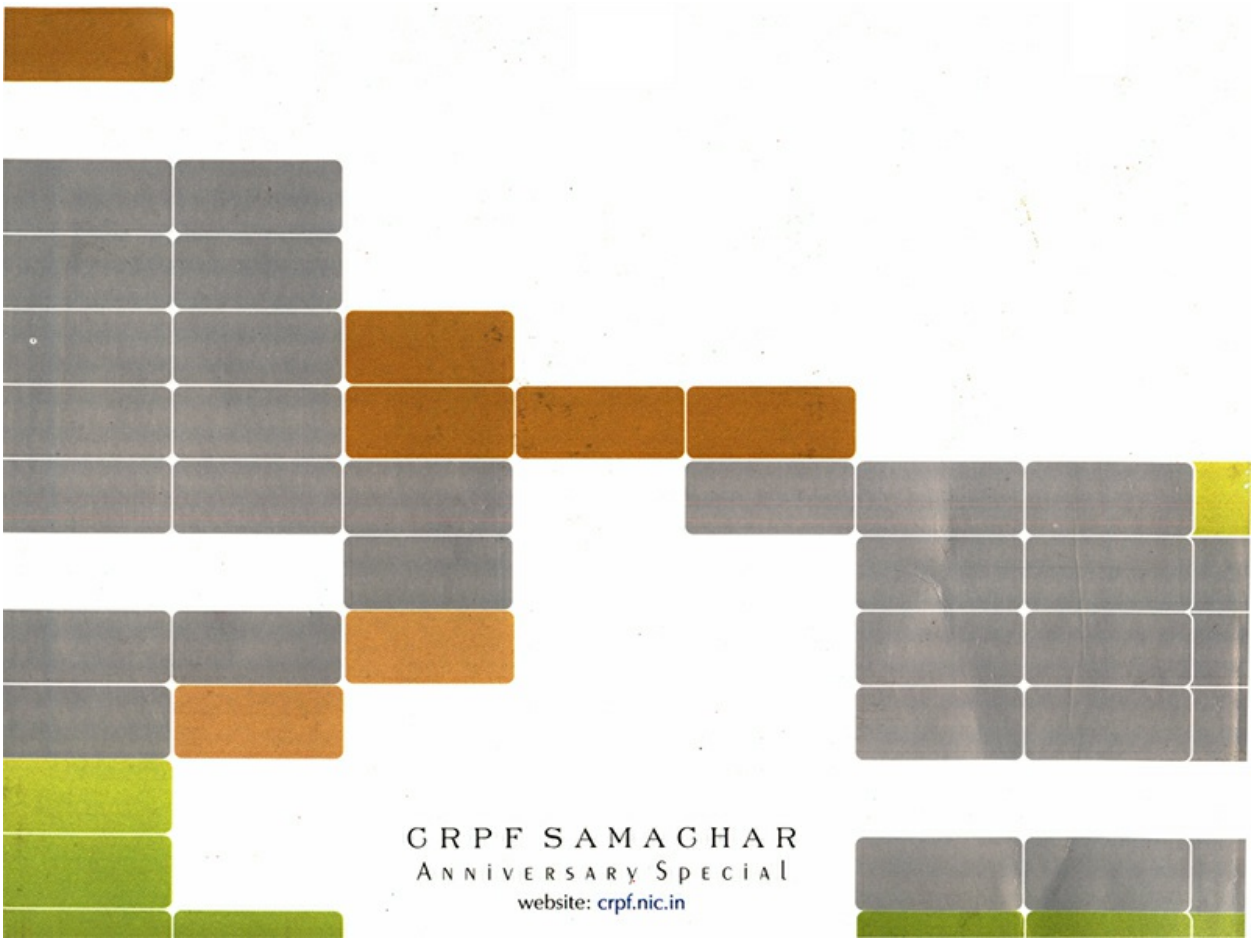
नई दिल्ली। भारतीय मूल की सुनीता विलियम्स ही नहीं बल्कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति मिशन पर लाइबेरिया गई महिला जवानों ने भी सफलता के झंडे गाड़े हैं। इन महिला जवानों की ड्यूटी के प्रति समर्पण से खुश संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने भारत सरकार से इन्हीं जवानों को छह माह और तैनात रखने का अनुरोध किया है। केंद्र सरकार ने इस अनुरोध को मान लिया है। ये महिला जवान अब लाइबेरिया की महिला राष्ट्रपति इलेन जॉनसन सीरलीफ की सुरक्षा में तैनात हैं।

अब महिला जवानों की यह टीम अगले साल जनवरी तक लाइबेरिया में रहेगी। यह टीम छह महीने के लिए लाइबेरिया गई थी। आरएपएफ (रैपिड एक्शन फोर्स) की 125 महिला जवानों की यह कंपनी इस साल फरवरी में कमांडर सीमा दीदिया के नेतृत्व में लाइबेरिया भेजी गई थी। शांति स्थापित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के साथ ही इस टीम ने वहां के एक मंत्री के आवास में डाका डाल रहे



डकैतों को रंगे हाथों पकड़ा। दरअसल, डेढ़ दशक से गृह युद्ध से बदहाल लाइबेरिया में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रयासों से पिछले साल हुए चुनावों में महिला को राष्ट्रपति बनने का मौका मिला। महिला राष्ट्रपति ने शांति सेना में महिला फोर्स शामिल करने की इच्छा जताई। चूंकि विश्व में सीआरपीएफ अकेला सुरक्षा बल है, जिसके पास महिलाओं से संचालित दो बटालियनें हैं। इसीलिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने भारत से महिला जवानों की कंपनी मांगी।

लाइबेरिया में शांति मिशन के तहत तैनात 15 हजार शांति सैनिकों में यह एक मात्र महिला कंपनी है। इससे पहले आरएपएफ की एक महिला कंपनी श्रीलंका में भी पीस कीपिंग फोर्स के रूप में काम कर चुकी है। लेकिन पूरी तरह से अपने दमखम पर शांति मिशन पर गई यह पहली महिला कंपनी है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति मिशन में सुरक्षा बलों की मांग लगातार बनी हुई है। सीएपएफ की एक कंपनी कांगो में शांति मिशन पर है। इसमें 10 महिला जवान भी हैं।


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