CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

2009

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70 Years of CRPF Unparalleled Service

C.R.P.F.
SAMACHAR



Best Marching Contingent
Republic Day Parade - 2009



ADG (HQ) Shri Vijay Raman being welcomed on the occasion of Barakhana at 88 Mahila Bn.



Press/Media Persons during visit of adarpur discussing with CRPF Officers

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Chief Editor: Ajay Chaturvedi, **Editor:** Pankaj Gupta, **Photos:** PR Cell, Directorate General and CRPF Units, **Editorial Office:** Directorate General, Central Reserve Police Force, Block-1, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Phone: 24360649, **Printed and Published on behalf of Director General CRPF:** Viba Press Pvt. Ltd., C-66/3, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020, Phone: 41611300-301, 9810049515

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Chief Editor

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Fathom Your Emotional Equilibrium to Keep Stress at Bay



A VISIT TO CRPF FFPU IN LIBERIA PROVIDES NEW HR WINDOWS



Shri Maheshwari, penned down his experiences after visit of Liberia in the capacity of IG Operation in CRPF Presently he is posted as IG (Law & Order) in UP Police.

A.P. Maheshwari, IPS

Hey, I have still got a thumb! After their liberation this is the sense of pride the Liberians nurture. And this they express through the style of their handshake. A Republic, which adopted its own constitution in the year 1986, witnessed the light of Independence from America Colonisation Society way back in 1847 and in the process brought an end to slavery. A prosperous country, it saw its near debacle due to 14 years of a long brutal civil war from 1989 to 2003. There are 16 distinct ethnic groups consisting

of the indigenous population base. The country is facing acute crisis which is marred by a steep decline in the living standards of the people, in particular there is a lack of education and basic infrastructure.The formats of sustenance on this conflict grid have given way to robberies, drug trafficking, prostitution, corruption and other malpractices.

Amidst such a scenario United Nations Mission in Liberia(UNMIL) was established in the year 2003. over a period of time. Army units have been gradually replaced by Formed police Units(FPUs) with the aim of aiding the Liberian National Police(LNP) in establishing proper Law and Order and also undertaking capacity building for LNP.Participation of CRPF Contingent in UNMIL started with a fully Female Formed police Unit in the year 2007 deployed on an yearly basis. By now two such contingents have established their professional and behavioural acumen one following the other. They have strongly sent a signal that there is nothing which CRPF considers difficult. It is heartening to hear from the UN authorities, ‘Are you male contingents asgood asyour Female FPUs?.

A visit to liberian Mission of CRPF from 24-26 Nov’08 as an experience worth undergoing. The enthusiastic contingent members commanded by a senior commander Mrs. Rakhi Sahi emitted a strong sense of pride in what they were doing. The international press has already carried their success stories round the world.

A role model and catalyst of change for the women folk in Liberia, the contingent members also remain favorites of the Liberian President Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sileaf, first democratically elected female president, guarding her headquarters round the clock. Other crucial tasks include joint patrol with UNPOL & LNP in sensitive areas, anti robbery back up patrols, rapid response towards any crisis/violence on the law and order grid. The troops have also had happy associations with Nepalese and Jordanian FPUs working in the area.

“Sir, the people here generally don’t work. They keep sitting idle, whiling away their time, gossiping and drinking. The police is also corrupt”, came the comments from the contingent officers while briefing the two member delegation from India. One would wonder why a country so rich in natural resources should live with acute poverty and varied levels of deprivation.

However, the history and the demography of the place has much to tell.

However, all the cognitive incogruencies tend to disappear when you interact with the local folks, particularly with the children. In this connection, we cannot forget to mention the adoption of a school by the Indian contingent in its vicinity and in extending its help in whatever way possible. The community outreach programmes or the civic action programmes, as we call it, help in building bridges with the local populace and evolve better synergies. It was a pleasure to watch the African Children dance “GIDDHA”, chanting the Indian folk lores, well trained by girls in the contingent. The other day when we briefed the UN authorities on this issue highlighting how well the contingent had performed and also undertaken cultural exchange programmes to break ice with the people, many of them appreciated it but one officer lamented, ‘be careful that you don’t hurt local sensibilities’. And he was not totally wrong. Politicking is a way of their life too.

“ One has to be very watchful and we are therefore, already taking due precautions”, came the quick retort from the contingent commander Rakhi Sahi who did not mince even a single word, particularly while interacting with the local police Commissioner. Turning would on such occasions generally smile and extend support, ‘Yes Ma’m you are right’. It would be improper if we don’t know Tusing the way we ought to know him. An efficient, articulate and a friendly male face of Indian FFPU providing an interface with the UN and other agencies in Liberia. Highlighting the names of these two officers is more symbolic than otherwise as Indian FFPU has become a symbol of cohesiveness, teamwork, clarity of thoughts, integrity and desired behavioural responses. Their Medal parade and other programmes were also reflective of all these virtues.



However, the members of FFPU have their own woes,a few professional and a few personal, Indrajit Kaur, Director police from MHA was rightly anguished on the sad demise of Bharti, the constable who died due to ill health. Dwindling between the controversy on death due to Malaria or bilateral lung failure, we were very much concerned about the health hazards which the local environment posed and the adequacy of counter measures being taken, Probably we need frequent indepth medical check ups besides periodic administration of anti malarial medicines. It was also highlighted by the contingent commander that other FPUs had better weapon-firing practice as part of their training and had learnt precision firing on the targets as small as 12” × 12”. The local terrain could be navigated better by vehicles like NISSAN and the Indian SUMO could hardly up with other fleets during joint movements, the heavy wear and tear notwithstanding. This issue is also coupled with the delegation of purchasing power of vehicles to the local contingent commander to avoid the recurrence of procedural delays emanating from situations back home. Let us not forget that mobility in law and order situations is as important as the need for appropriate anti riot equipments.The suggestion of tugged out

pattern Dangri along with collared ‘T’ shirts as an option is also welcome looking into the hot and humid environment of the place. It would also be prudent to bargain both ways 6 monthly free leave pass from UN under the MoU as Indian FFPU is staying there for one full year in comparison to other FPUs coming for barely 6 months.





Away from the man dominated family environment, which is generally true in a large number of cases,some of the members of FFPU find a breathing space and time to rethink and rejuvenate. The feedback has been quite interesting and it is felt the same be compiled by contingent commander for better understanding of the problems of women on work front. They also need advice on how to channalise their savings flowing out of foreign deputation to avoid any unfruitful diversion.

There are many more things which we need to put in our official report .However, let me end this write up with what we informed the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General in Liberia, Ms Ellen Margrethe about the capabilities of CRPF-“What the UNMIL is doing with so much efforts is a normal task for CRPF in India. As a lead Central Force it goes to remote, inaccessible conflict ridden zones in various federal states and navigates difficult geographical as well as human terrains. It is adept in handling crisis, establishing proper synergy with local agencies, local people and integrate well on the local security grid. It has a high track record on the observance of Human Rights even at the cost of self sacrifice. It values

discipline. “The lady smiled and obliquely looking at the Contingent Commander said, ‘That is true. We too feel so having seen the female Contingent of CRPF. How soon is the male contingent joining us?”.

CRPF: The Precept, Concept and Prospect

Yes, The Central Reserve Police Force, Can

-Ramesh Chandra DIG (Rectt)

Shri Ramesh Chandra is posted as DIG (Recruitment) in Directorate General. From the origin of the force to being its modernized one, his article covers every aspect in an interesting and useful way.

The Precept

Having been raised as Crown Representative's Police, to quell the Praja Parishad agitations that started during 1936 in Indian Princely states consequent to Madras session of AICC, CRPF has covered a tumultuous journey of expansion of strength, establishment and charter of duties, from a Force of one Battalion of one thousand bodies consisting of 8 officers, 30 subordinate officers,100 Head Constables and 870 constables based in Nimach, used mainly as ceremonial police of the Crown Representative, to a Force of 2.52 Lac comprising of 3400 executive officers, 2700 executive subordinate officers and 2.46 Lac other ranks entrenched across the length and breadth of the country, to maintain the unity and integrity of the Nation from all manifestations of the threat.

The growth has not been merely numerical, geographical, and technological, but also in quality, endurance and resilience. Each of these factors has a small live history of development. Units and group centres are still in the raising except during post emergency regime when we lost 5 units to pan-national austerity measures. From Nimach we entered central provinces, western Gujarat, Sindh quelling localised agitations & inter-state bandits, cross border skirmishes and facilitating integration of Indian State into Indian Union. From there we slowly but steadily shifted the focus of attention to extreme north-eastern provinces of Nagaland, Mizoram Northern Assam Arunachal and Tripura-the states which came into. existence after re-organisation of Indian states in 1956, but lacked psychological unification with Indian nation.The cultural diversity in some of them was exploited by our oriental dragon neighbor,compelling us to take a historical detour of five decades to overcome the situation. The initial dedicated performance earned the Force Presidential Colours during 1950 followed by another to RAF- a sub-force,during nineties.

A part of our history of growth has lived through the history of these districts of pre-reorganisation state of Assam. We have seen scattered populations converging in to villages, villages growing into small towns,small towns into cities and districts into provinces and Union Territories, We have also seen the people of these areas living in ghettoised villages, unawares to out-side world, going to school, becoming teachers, clerks and govt officials, some of them entering into political life and some crossing over the borders and falling prey to waiting mis-leaders across.

Many retired officers and men would reminisce of their pursuits of those leaders of break away groups which turned into political parties and later ran the administration in some of these states. We have sweated and bled to contain them. The task cannot be said to be over yet, but has been accomplished to the extent from where political leadership can take over, except in few pockets which still require both political and Para-military intervention.



Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shri P. L. Mehta, IGP inspecting the guard of honour



Presentation of President's Colours by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel on 19th March, 1950

During later years, we moved to Punjab in strength of over 350 coys, led the mis-led to the light of democratic way of life in the face of stiff resistance and once the job was done we climbed up the plateau of Kashmir and spread to the in-accessible reaches & ravines from Poonch to Doda and Baramula to Leh, stitching together the tear in the fabric of National unity and integrity, repeatedly punctured by another greedy neighbour, with misplaced priorities. In both these states we have laid down precious lives of many a comrade, to safe guard the integrity of the Nation. In recent years, we have entered in to the jungles of rural Chhattisgarh, Andhra, Orissa and Jharkhand to contain the modern version of Naxalism of Charu Majumdar of Naxalbadi of mid sixties, steadily raising it's head in constantly growing number of districts of a number of under- developed states, at the cost of lives of our men in dozens at a time.

We have enlarged our inventory of arms- ammunition, equipment-accoutrement vehicles and machines. We have traversed vast grounds of training & endurance. From single shot rifles and sten guns we can boast of the holding of sophisticated machine guns, rocket launchers and automatic grenade launchers, while retaining good old canes and cane shields.On the communication front from filament radio emitters of BC series of Second World War vintage purchased on disposal, we have reached modern micro chip technology of voice facsimile, high speed data transmitters and jammers. In transport we have covered long distance beginning from a few Willy's jeeps and handle- start Bedford trucks to sufficient number of vehicles of most modern fleet. For training from just one Recruit training centre we have today five Recruit training centres, five Central Training Colleges including telecom, one Counter Insurgency &Anti Terrorism school and two Academies for training officers.



The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad meeting the Officers

Beginning with the one IG of railways of Rajasthan and Abu as our chief, in addition to one Army Major as the first Commandant,seven officers,to count on, we have grown to the gigantic authorised size of one DG, three Special DGs,four Addl DGs,26 IGs, 149 DIsG and other executive officers, totalling to 3400 mostly recruited and trained by us.

Evident by winning 01 George Cross, 03 King's PMG,979 President's & Police Gallantry medals and 2293 distinguished / meritorious service medals, the Force has performed as excellently in operations as in sports by winning 01 Padmashri (in sports to Gurbachan Singh Randhawa), 01 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (to Kunju Rani), 14 Arjun awards, in less than seven decades of existence. It makes a beautiful rainbow of myriads of colours.

What is not visible to naked eye is even larger picture on the canvas of perception with deeper lines, shades and impressions forming, deforming and reforming from time to time.These are the lines of psychological growth as a soldier, an officer and a Force. These are the shades of balances and imbalances between inputs of training, machinery &equipment, authority and compensations given; and out puts of duties & responsibilities, harshness of deployment and sacrifices made.These are the impressions obtained over a long period of time towards the level of job satisfaction, career planning and welfare programmes of the Force. All these factors have a deep and in-separable bearing on the intimate understanding of the history of growth, traditions, way of life, its ever growing charter of duties in variety and extent, strength and handicaps of the Force. These impressions are better lived-through and understood.



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressing senior officers at ISA, Mount Abu

Another aspect of growth has been psycho-professional.The psyche of the officers and men has been that of a faceless field worker. They have both played assistant to some one main, so much and for so long that they

have grown shy of becoming the main. With the growth of crime and law & order challenges beyond the states' boundaries, they were not given legal authority to deal with those of challenges suo-motu which they were handling entirely. This has fractioned their virtual confidence and performance, into real by a below- one-co-efficient, making the real performance less than virtual. No amount of training and re-training can overcome the fractional co-efficient and this deficiency. Though, professionally the officers and men are put under far more rigorous training courses than their counter parts in states and most of the paramilitary forces, the deficiency will remain. The opening of foreign courses to them, which were earlier cornered by state police personnel and officials of the ministry, will yield only 'fractional' results.The assistant in them has always performed in all conditions, circumstances and theatres without a thought of better conditions, circumstances and theatres, even at the cost of their personnel comforts and family responsibilities. The laurels of their hard work are often reaped by those 'main' pseudo-performers. Therefore, their hundred percent performances, in worst possible conditions, hardly converts so much into the job satisfaction, as it does into the job frustration, reflected in degenerated behavioural pattern, the suicides and fratricides,in ventilation.

The Concept

Today the Force collectively possesses a heightened profile as main instrument of State policy on Internal Security and counter terrorism, but none among the officers or men is individually granted that profile. If anything, they are rated second class to those whom they are called upon to help and more often than not, salvage their image in the face of law & order break-downs, subsequent to their failure in main responsibility. This needs a definite change and primacy of place in matters relevant, must go to the rightful owner- the CRPF. With this much done, there would be an instant and magical uplift in the morale, performance and behaviour pattern of this Force.

The CRPF is a happening Force. But, ironically, things are coming to it more by compulsion than by willingness. That may be like putting the cart before the horse. Nevertheless, in retrospect, both the cart and the horse are provided. However, the men world-over, are known to possess noses, sensitive enough to understand too well, whether the largesse came by

compulsions or willingness, to be grateful. This is second area which requires ordering the priorities, if the aim is to have a fine Force with high morale,efficiency and chivalry.

The Force possesses ample amount of adaptive flexibility which goes very well with the fact that the political leadership and bureaucracy is alive to the contemporary requirements of specialised components of the Force as dictated by the dynamic Internal Security scenario developing in different parts of the country, as also to appreciate that such specialised components could be better raised under the umbrella of the CRPF.

Grown in size, spread and continuity of deployment, we have to do away with three archaic arrangements which have served the Force well but out-lived their utility; namely; the entire Force being on detachment, GCs being headquarters to units irrespective of their physical locations; and duality of command. All these arrangements were very apt and useful till a particular threshold limit of size of the Force, spread of deployment and concentration of Commanders at HQ. Detachments were relevant when unit HQ were static, Coys at Detachment, DIGs and Commanding Officers used to visit the Detachment bi-monthly or once in a quarter and nearest DIG/IG used to be declared Ops DIG/IG. Now all unit HQ along with commanding officers being in field areas, it would be ridiculous to refer to the locations of their GCs, to reckon admissibility of TA/DA, HRA, transfer grants, LTC and area specific allowances. Secondly GCs situated in one corner of the country, may continue to fulfil their responsibilities as range HQ but let them not be the declared HQ of units situated in diametrically opposite corner.The third aspect connected with this anomaly is the duality of command. Let the DIG and IG in nearest vicinity be the only commanders of the units, both for Administrative and Operational control. For this purpose senior officers may have to be systematically interspersed across the country, corresponding to the adequate no. of police ranges or Commissionerates.Our love for archaic pieces of establishment, betrays our inertia to comprehend the inevitability of timely change.



Today, thanks to multiple and continuous movement of men on attachment, cadre courses, store collection duties or sports, sections are being commanded by any available Hc, PI by any available SI and Coys either by an Inspector or any available AC. Unit Commandants are under co-ercive obligation to honour such movements /attachments.That has not only applied massive torque on the command structure but also has almost disoriented the routine drill of the Force like day UO, day SO and week officer's duties. Lowest commander through whom we are supposed to feel the nerves of all men under command - the Section Commander- has reached threshold dis-function. This single action is enough to put whole Force out of gear, with similar disruption at PI level, the disorientation would be complete.

The Basic, rotational and up-gradational training is another area of serious casualty. We have had to carry out the basic training at places other than training centres, forego the rotational training and carry out the up-gradational training at make shift venues. Training is the necessary input to a Jawan to perform a job, rotational training is extension of training to refresh his memory and up-gradational training is to prepare him for the higher responsibility. All types of training are being affected adversely whereas our demands on him to perform continuously, better and in higher responsibilities are ever on increase.

The Inspections and audits are other grey areas where concerted attention of leadership is to be invited. Inspecting officer must be clear in his mind as to what he has to expect. For that he ought to have read all rules, manuals and standing orders, involved in the Command of a unit. Unless that is gone through, he is likely to sway off the track either upto the extreme right or upto extreme left, if in the centre, upto unknown extent, besides it being the

disregard to training of those whom he might be attempting to inspect.This is hardly an ideal situation for a professional outfit.

The Prospect

The Intake into the Force is never a matter of speculation. We ought to know that all 2.6 Lac personnel (including CoBRA units) would have to be replaced in 35 years time, averaging to 7.5 thousand personnel of all ranks every year. Three things emanate from this piece of information, one- we have to recruit and train that many personnel of all ranks every year; two- we must have training capacity to train the target number of all ranks, for recruitment and training that number of personnel will take one and half year, three- if not provided with training reserve of one for every thirty five in all categories of personnel, that would be the extent of deficiency at all the times

It is a requirement for the survival and growth of the Force that the higher leadership should possess professional insight enough to foresee the future dynamic Internal Security scenario across all theatres of operations in the country, one decade in advance if not more; and diversify, reform or rehash the training, tactics and composition of the Force to meet the requirement in different theatres of deployment for future roles. This pre-supposes three things, one-continuity of leadership, two- wider training exposure and longer work-experience with the Force in maximum number of theatres; and three: deeper and timely selection for the top job.

Training is required to be allotted its Rightful place in the scheme of things. Basic training is very important in any body’s service life. All men in uniform hold both the trainers and institutions in high reverence. Hence it has to be complete, institutional and strictly imparted. Re-training in its various forms is important for extension of training and growth of the trainee. A good commander is the one who succeeds in his missions. A commander, who cannot ensure good basic and subsequent training, may not succeed in his missions with ill trained Force; hence he can never be a good commander.

Career progression of the Force should be so carved out that all personnel have a bait of qualification-connected- promotion every six yearly, during first four stages followed by one elevation every four yearly during later years, to make the Force perform at it’s best at all levels. Non-

performers need to be correctly assessed and weeded out after first four stages. Selection to higher posts should be made only from those honest, upright, efficient and articulate performers who know the force from field backwards, for the men can be commanded and Force understood only by being with them for substantial length of time, never by text- book reading.

Command structure at Section, PI and Coy level requires a definite strengthening as that happens to be the cutting edge of the Force. More heads need to be scratched more often to plan the placement of men and strengthening of command at that level. Sections should be commanded by Head constables, reaching that stage progressively as rifleman, section 21/C; PI Commander should reach that rank progressively as section commander, PI HC; Coy Commander should have learned the job as Coy 21/C. This inter-alia implies that direct officers should mandatorily work as Coy 2 I/C physically for three years before taking over the charge of a Coy, even if that means up grading the rank of Coy Commander to that of a Dy Comdt.

While reviewing the structure of the Force one should not draw input from the police units in states; where unit HQ are static and Coys move in predictable, known areas of deployment in adjoining districts. Here one needs an open mind and keep in view the fact that units and Coys both are mobile independently across a number of states at a time, many times in a reckoning period of three years. Hence the Force needs to be kept trim and slim with extra strengthened Command structure as discussed in preceding Para. The future CRPF will have to be of four service- Coy units, with a HQ Coy and a Support Coy consisting of Special weapon squads, and other trades men; Coys commanded by Dy Comdts and; Ops and Adm Commands unified.

In the context of the size of the Force, drawing corollary from the universal design of a central mass and a definite number of orbiting bodies, from atom to cosmos,one complete self sufficient unit quantum of the Force is required to be identified, as envisioned in ancient Hindu philosophy “Poornam idam...”, on which one can go on adding the additional complete units of similar quantum of the Force, without creating imbalances any where in the system. In absence of that, with every addition to the Force, all functionaries in the Force are assigned far more than they can dispose of. If not taken care in time,the system will get choked like the traffic in any modern metropolis with old narrow roads and insensitive municipal

corporations. Let the reforms and delegation come by design not by compulsion The future Force has to be in Zones and self sufficient Sectors. Sectors need to be developed as the complete, self sufficient unit quantum of the force like regiments in Indian Army. This implies that sectors must have recruitment, training, medical, records and payment establishments of their own.

Commanding the operational troops and the table- job are two ball-games which differ at basic foot-work, the best combination being that one graduates to the latter from the former. For, to understand the Force's psyche, one has to live through it, over a substantial period of time, to enable him to construct a conceptual hologram- image of the Force for himself, from the readings taken at different levels, from different angles, without which, even most erudite/Sauve articulation, would be an eye-wash, distinctly visible to the officers and men, who have been with the force for a longer period of time. Hence selection zone for senior positions should be more intensive than extensive.

The rare co-incidence of three events in the history of the Nation and the Force, namely: Mumbai 26/11, Govt in do-able mood and up-gradation of the rank of Additional DIG, has afforded a unique opportunity of "to be" rather than "not to be" to the Force, to benefit in three ways; one- asking the status of Federal Armed Police (with necessary legal mandate) for the CRPF making it supplementary to National Investigation Agency (relegating lower-end duties to the state Armed Police Forces); two- to rehabilitate this nomadic Force by asking Govt, to intersperse it, in all UTs/ states @ one unit (in 25 Acres) corresponding to every police range/ commissionerate or 5 districts, (to locate about 40% of the Force, remaining 30% being in J&K, 20% in NE and 10% in LWE areas), one Range HQ (in 5 Acres) corresponding to every fifth police range/ commissionerate, one Sector HQ (in 5 Acres) corresponding to every fifteenth commissionerate, one Zone HQ(in 5 Acres) corresponding to one third of total no. of UTs/states; three-rearranging rank structure by placing DIGs at GCs, training centres and staff to IsG, IsG in Ranges (26) and ADGs in sectors(8) and Spl DGs in Zones(3).

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

Landmarks

- Raised as Crown Representative' Police on 27 July 1939.
- Rechritened as "Central Reserve Police Force"in 1949.
- Assisted in the merger of small Princely States into Indian Union.
- Handled the Partition Riots.
- Tackled Insurgency in Northeast (Naga/Mizo problem-1956).
- Ten brave soldiers achieved martyrdom at Hot springs (Ladakh) on 21 Oct, 1959 facing the Chinese troops. Now observed as "Police Commemoration Day"
- Two CRPF companies repulsed an attack by a brigade of Pakistan Army at Sardar Post in Kutch in 1965. Now marked as "Valour Day" in CRPF.
- Fought Naxalism in West Bengal and A.P.(1967-72).
- Handled Militancy in Punjab (1981-93).
- Deployed in Srilanka as part of IPKF (1987).
- Creation of Rapid Action Force in 1992.
- Overseas deployments for UN Peace Keeping Mission in Haiti & Kosovo (1995 & 1999).
- Undertook rescue and relief operations in Orissa Super Cyclone (1999), Gujarat Earthquake (2001), Tsunami (2004), J&K Earthquake (2005).
- Foiled the terrorist attack on Indian Parliament (2001).
- Repulsed the terrorist attack on Ayodhya shrine (2005).
- Ensuring peaceful conduct of Amarnath Yatra each year.
- Exclusive female CRPF contingent on U.N peacekeeping mission in Liberia 2007,2008 and in 2009 also a male contingent.
- Creation of COBRA Battalions in 2008.



Tackling Leftwing Extremism; Need For Concerted Implementation and Not Mere Rhetoric!

R.JAYAKUMAR, DC
122 BN CRPF

Shri Jaykumar has good knowledge of police subjects and he suggests ways and means of tackling various problems relating to militancy and naxalism.

"The first, the supreme, the most far-reaching act of judgment that the statesman and commander have to make is to establish... the kind of war on which they are embarking: neither mistaking it for, nor trying to turn it into, something that is alien to its nature.

This is the first of all strategic questions and the most comprehensive"

Carl von Clausewitz 'On War'

Introductory observations;

Nowhere is India's frailty more apparent today than on Maoist menace.The Maoists in the last 10 years have continued to advance their violent campaign and constantly expanded their influence politically, socially, territorially and economically in their objective to capture political power through armed revolution. The growing threat of LWE and its increasing primacy among conflicts in the country is visible in fragments of available official data which indicates the Naxal influence in around 192 districts with varying intensity. The inability of the States to secure dominance over their geographical expanse has remained the key to the Maoist ascendancy in vast areas across the country and there is little improvement in this regard. The more, the governance machinery has been terrorised in recent years in these pockets of Maoist influence, the more it has betrayed a siege mentality and characteristically reflect the trait of a battered victim.

Appraisal:

Regrettably, in the battle against LWE, there is no published counter Maoist doctrine and furthermore there is no political will because of which the system has also become so effect that the state instruments are unable to deliver and consolidate the operational successes achieved by the security forces. There is little evidence that the improvements in levels of violence or fatalities is not in reflection of an augmentation of SF operations or the capacity of affected States to contain or neutralise LWE activities. The fight is undermined by divisive and incoherent assessments and the absence of a consensual national strategy, though some variations are noticeable across States with AP by far the tallest exception.

More broadly one problem is that efforts are always generated to prevent a repeat of the last attack rather than seeking to forestall the next innovative strike. Almost every major Naxal attack has involved novel methodology and the likelihood of a repeat attack on the same formula is close to zero. It is this refusal to think ahead and try and anticipate how and where Maoists would strike next results in being taken by surprise again. Hence the aim should be to stay at least a few steps ahead of the Maoists rather than to

prevent the attack through beefed up security in the form of massive deployment, fortification of vulnerable points etc, will still leave open other targets for innovative strikes but help portray the governance machinery as beleaguered.

COUNTER NAXAL STRATEGY: NEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND NOT RHETORIC

In simpler terms, the most immediate strategic requirement would be

a) Neutralize its “Mass Base” and “Popular Support”

b) Physically striking at its Military Formations and systematically decimating its various apparatus.

In March2006, a 14 point strategy to deal with Naxal problem was outlined and in that it was also conceded that naxalism is not merely a law and order problem and therefore the strategy should address this menace simultaneously on political, security, developmental and public perception management fronts in a holistic manner. However when strategy often articulated remains unimplemented for long, then it starts acquiring the shape of a mere rhetoric and repetition of platitudes. It is at the implementation level where concerted efforts are needed.



Some of the key areas, which require constant focus and reiteration, are:

- Firm in saying a big NO to any peace dialogue with Naxal groups unless they give up crime, violence and arms.
- Focus on special infrastructure development in Leftwing extremism affected states in a given timeframe with an aim at filling critical infrastructure gaps not adequately or otherwise provided. Roads & Communication Network Accessibility & Reach deserve immediate attention.
- Qualitative implementation of various central and state development schemes with a fair deal to deprived segments in the Naxal affected zones. Schemes covering rural health,education for tribal boys/ girls, connectivity and various income generating public utility and social security schemes of rural development, Agriculture, Panchayatai Raj and Tribal Affairs deserve priority.
- Ensure fair implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
- Priority on fair and firm revenue administration with attention on elements like proper maintenance of land records, expeditious recording of mutations, fair disposal of land disputes without undue delay.

- Create appropriate mechanism for grievance redressal, public contact and public awarness for creating an overall positive environment and confidence in the governance machinery.
- Create Unifited commands to have better coordination amongst security forces in places where CPMFs have been deployed.
- Formulate a Meaningful game plan for CPMFs so as to improve the local police response for sustained and effective action against Maoists.
- Modernise the local police with latest technology, state of art equipments under a specific timeframe. Utilisation of Funds and its progress under the police modernisation scheme should be reviewed timely. Optimum utilisation of SRE should also be ensured.
- Strengthen the State intelligence setups for enhancing the capabilities for collecting and using actionable intelligence. New mechanisms like MAC, SMACs, JTFI and ISISTs to improve collection and dissemination of counter intelligence should be augmented.
- Create an auxiliary force of ex servicemen/ policemen and utilising their knowledge to carry out duties like detecting mines and explosive devices etc.
- Emphasis on Inter state coordination and cooperation both in terms of uniformity in approach and in terms of ground level joint police action.
- Create and place special groups/task force centres at strategic locations mainly at inter state borders with the responsibility to launch special ops, investigation and prosecution of major cases of Naxal violence etc.
- Provide secured police stations/camps, trained personnel, basic amenities for the personnel deployed and specialised equipment, weaponry and vehicles at all levels in a time bound manner.
- Utilise optimally the existing training capacities and create additional capabilities so as to raise specialised task forces for anti naxalite operations with focus on guerrilla warfare and learn to live off the land.
- Expeditiously fill up the vacancies in the State police forces
- Improve the police population ratio in consonance with the terrain and strategic requirements.
- Implement effective surrender and hehabilitation policies for surrendered Naxalites who have shun,crime, violence and arms.
- Use Mass Media extensively to highlight the futility of naxal ideology and violence and loss of life and property caused by it in the affected areas
- Strengthen community-policing systems to enable improved understanding

between the security forces and the people and collection of local intelligence.

- Utilise the services of local community leaders to help prevent Maoist terrorist activities. Fine-tune local resistance programmes like Salwa Judum with an aim to generate goodwill and presence of goverance.
- Upgrade the security of railway infrastructure and specific security requirements of various infrastructure projects in naxal affected areas in a time bound manner.

Security and development have an intimate relationship as development cannot proceed without security and lack of development becomes a cause for alienation of the people leading to insecurity. In the bargain, Naxals gain respectability, strength and revenue resources to perpetuate their vested interests. The only way to stem the Maoist terror scourge is to develop a concerted, comprehensive approach that blends different elements into a single pointed sustained campaign.

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

Security and development have an intimate relationship as development cannot proceed without security and lack of development becomes a cause for alienation of the people leading to insecurity. In the bargain, Naxals gain respectability, strength and revenue resources to perpetuate their vested interests. The only way to stem the Maoist terror scourge is to develop a concerted, comprehensive approach that blends different elements into a single pointed sustained campaign. The policy of wishing away Maoist insurgency has cost several States dear and has contributed immensely to the growth of LWE in the country. Police led counter Maoist operations with central forces playing a pivotal role will remain a critical factor In the elimination of LWE.

Given the trajectory of the Naxalite movement and the complex pattern of violence, it is always going to be a battle of patience and wits and tactics for security forces. Prevailing scenario in Maoist extremism conflict theatres across the country necessitates the troops to adopt similar tactics and tenets followed by the Naxalites in contemporary times. The unconventional war perforce demands a range of unconventional tools to strike at the heart of Maoist terror networks and disrupt their cohesion, operational capacity and

logistic support.

The State must now address the problem not through political rhetoric but through an approach that seeks to offset the consolidation of the LWE. It is only the hard slog of building effective capacities in terms of what we need on a war footing will help diminish the enveloping and progressively, crippling threat of LWE confronting India.

WE ARE RACING AGAINST TIME AND THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW!



72 CRPF PERSONNEL AWARDED ON REPUBLIC DAY

A total of 72 officers and men have been awarded on the occasion of Republic Day 2009. 17 personnel have been awarded with Police Medal for Gallantry Service, 5 Officers have been awarded with President's Police Medal for Distinguished service,50 officers/men with Police Medal for Meritorious service.

Police Medal for Gallantry:-

(Commandant): Ram Charitra, Sanjeev Sharma,

(DC): Alok Kumar Srivastava,Vikram Singh Bisht,

(AC):P.R.Mishra,

(SI): Jai Bhagwan, Chandra Ballabh, Surender Kumar, Rajesh Kumar Yadav

(Insp):R.P.Shukla

(Head Constable): Ajay Kumar Bag

(Constable): Pawan Kumar, Naresh Pal, Sanjiv Kumar, Ajay Bhan Singh, Raman Goud, Pradeep Kumar Roy

President's Police Medal for Distinguished Services:-

IGP: S.K. Singh,

DIGP: M.P. Nathanael, B.K. Sharma, Abdul Hakim T.A., Peringome.

Comdt: Khazan Singh

Police Medal for Meritorious Service:-

DIG MEDICAL:Dr.A.N.Jha,Dr.S.L.Nimesh,

DIGP: Rajendra Prasad Pandey, Kuldeep Dhar, M.P.S. Negi, Bhupat Singh Chauhan, Sanjay Kaushik, Sunil Singh, Randeep Dutta,Arun Kumar,

2-I/C Dwijendra Singh,Brijesh Pratap Singh, Satender Kumar, S.C.S.Rawat,

Satya Narayan Singh,

DY.COMDT: Hardayal Singh, Ahmadullah

A/COMDT:Balkishan,Sukhram Siyag

JAD:N.P.N.Nair,

SM/PS:R.N.Rao,

SM/GD:Mela Ram,Girdhari Lal

INSP/GD:Amarnath,

INSP/RO:Braj Bihari Singh,

SI: Lal Kishore Singh, Kedar Nath,Mahavir Prasad,Abdul Karim,K.Prabhakaran,Sajjan Singh,Jodh Singh, P.n.Bharti,Pitamber Dutt, Bakhshish Singh, Ram Niwas, Kailash Nath Chobey, Gopal Krishan, Gulab Chand, Gopal Upadhyay, Sita Ram Bhagat, Bishamber Das

HC/GD:lbotombi Singh,Abdul Quam Khan,Ram Lakhan Rawat,A.Srinivasan,R.A.Pandey,

W/M:Dinesh Prasad,W/C Mangla Prasad, W/C Govind Ram

We are starting the Episode of bravery of CRPF Personnel who have been awarded with Gallantry Medals on the Occasion of Republic Day 2009. Here are the Citations narrating the brave action of our Heros.

Citation



Sh Alok Kumar Srivastava, D/C



SI Rajesh Kumar Yadav



Ct Ajay Kumar Bag



Ct Pawan kumar

On receipt of a specific information that a group of naxalites under leadership of a hardcore naxal Ayatu entered in Devarpalli village under PS:- Dornapal, Dantewada, Chhattigarh and Kidnapped some villagers and thereafter moved into nearby forest along with Kidnapped villagers, a party of 119 Bn,CRPF under command of Shri Alok kumar Srivastava, Deputy Commandant along with civil police rep. Sub-Inspector Narsingh Ram and others launched a special operation to eliminate the naxalites and to neutralize their nefarious designs. The naxalites were taking a meeting and they were in plan to kill some villagers as punishment for joining

SalwaJudum movement and also attack Salwa Judum Relief Camp, Dornapal. Shri Alok Kumar Srivastava, party Commander divided his men into four parties to nab the armed naxalites. They marched at about 0900 hrs on 8/6/06 and the rendezvous was at village:-Devarpalli where the naxalites were reportedly hiding and organizing a meeting where they had forcibly collected villagers. The operation was well planned which took naxalites by surprise. However, the naxalites after realizing that police party is nearing them took position in deep forest, nallas, hills and fired upon the police party with automatic weapons like AK-47, SLR etc. They also resorted to IED/Bomb blasts. Shri Srivastava immediately took control of the situation and ordered his men to repulse the naxal attack. While Police Party led by Shri Srivastava was advancing towards naxalites, the other three parties also tactically moved forward towards Naxalities. The naxalites started calling each other by name with the direction to cordon off police party for killing and snatching their weapons and they increased the volume of fire and started blasting IEDs. Having left with no alternative, security forces effectively retaliated by opening heavy fire towards the naxalites. Their immediate and brave actions forced the attacking naxalites to abandon their position and flee.The exchange of fire continued for about 3 hours. Thereafter, troops cordoned the whole village and started search operation. Tr5oops apprehended 5 naxalites including 2 women naxalites from Devarpalli village out of which two men and one lady Naxal were found injured. Shir Alok Kumar Srivastava, DC exhibited exemplary courage by leading troops from the front in the above operation. Amidst heavy volumes of fire did not deter his troops from advancing towards naxalites and gainfully lead the troops to its logical aim. Similarly, SI(GD) Rajesh Kumar Yadav had also shown exemplary courage and determination while actively engaged in the operation. He faced heavy fire by Naxalites bravely and courageously moved forward and retaliated effectively by opening fire towards naxalites from his weapon. CT(GD) Ajay Kumar Bag while advancing towards naxalites all of sudden came under heavy fire but he took the initiative all of sudden came under heavy fire but he took the initiative and boldly risked himself to bear the main burst of naxalite firing he advanced forward by crawling and took position behind trees. Even when naxalites started indiscriminate firing towards troops he did not care for the grave risk to his life and retaliated naxalites attack by opening effective fire power with his weapon. He displayed gallant action with his tenacity,

devotion and bravery. CT (GD) Pawan Kumar while moving forward came under heavy firing by the naxalites. Despite risk to his life he fearlessly and tactically advanced forward by crawling and in low lying position and took position behind tree. Thereafter, he moved forward amidst heavy volume of fire by the naxalites. He courageously and valiantly thwarted the attempt by Naxalites to penetrate into cordon zone to escape. His gallant action in the operation was a saga of bravery.

As per reports published in the local newspapers at least 10 Naxals were reportedly killed/injured in the above operation which was also confirmed by the senior state police officials. In addition to this, 5 naxalites were apprehended and 3 nos. of Detonators, 5 nos. of IEDs, one Tiffin bomb, live rounds,cell, wire and empty case were recovered. Security forces conducted search operation on 9/6/06 and also on 12/6/06. On 12/6/06 two dead bodies of unidentified personnel were recovered from the incident site. Recovered dead bodies were handed over to civil police. In this operation the above personnel played key role to foil a major naxal move, disorganized naxalites who were planning to attack Dornapal Relief Camp housing more than 500 villagers who had quit their houses following naxal fear and innocent villagers were also rescued from being abducted and killed.

Citation

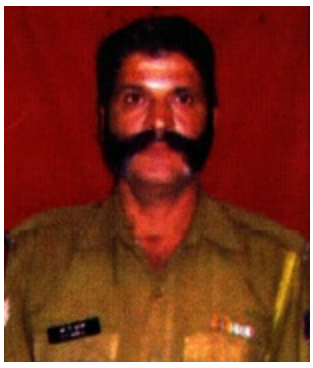
On 15/05/2007 at about 1600 hrs specific information received from local source about assembling of two militants at Taweed colony Bareil water hall District Budgam(J&K). As per information they were planning to launch an attack on any vital installation or camp of security forces. After receipt of information I/C out post water hall ASI Sayed Sabbir of J&K approached the platoon commander SI/GD Surender Kumar Singh of D/89 Bn, CRPF and narrated him about the militants presence in the area. Accordingly operation was planned and 13 personnel of D/89 CRPF A/W 08 personnel of JKP cordoned the entire Taweed colony Bareil water hall SI/GD Surender Kumar Singh alongwith his section took over the position to the right side of the identified house and HC/GD R.P.Shukla alongwith his section took over the position to the left side of the house.

After proper planning and assessing the likely escape routes and after ensuring the full proof cordon, militants hiding in the house of Gulam Mohd

Dar were challenged. Once militant come to know that their presence has been noticed by police and they have been cordoned by CRPF and JKP police personnel, both the militants came out of the house and started running to the right side and left side of the house by resorting heavy firing on the troops with purpose to break the cordon and manage to escape on seeing the fleeing militant from the side of the house, SI/GD Surender Kumar Singh alerted his troops and took position and started retaliatory firing on fleeing militant.On seeing the presence of troops in front of him. The fleeing militant also taken position in nearby bushes and kept on resorting heavy firing. Further SI/GD Surender Kumar Singh assessed the situation and ordered his men not to fire on the militant as the militant has taken over of bushes. SI/GD Surender Kumar Singh without caring for his wife crawled towards the position of the militant, facing the heavy fire and after ascertaining his position he fired with his weapon and killed him.



SI Surender Kumar Singh



HC R.P.Shukla

The second militant who was fleeing towards the left side of the house by resorting indiscriminately heavy fire on personnel who were sitting in the cordon was first spotted by HC/GD R.P Shukla and all the personnel the cordon also resorted to retaliatory fire. After seeing the presence of troops in

front of him the militant hided him in a depressed landfill and sat quietly. HC/GD R.P Shukla after not seeing the fire from militant's side also directed his men not to fire. After observing silence from both side for about 5 to 7 minutes, HC/GD R.P. Shukla took a decision to go for search of likely area where militant might be hiding alone. HC/GD R.P. Shukla left his position and crawled tactfully towards the militant's position without caring for his life but militant noticed him move and fired heavily on him with his AK-47 rifle. HC/GD R.P. Shukla faced this deadly situation with courage and displayed an act of exceptional bravery and killed another militant by using his field craft and tactics.

Militants killed in the operation later identified as member of LeT(Lashkar-e-Toiba) outfit Tanzeem as Syed Mohd, Sartaj alias Bukhary District Commander of LeT Budgam S/O Sayed Sah r/o Chewdare (Beerwah) District Budgam(J&K) Syed Sartaj alias Bukhary has qualification of B.S.C., B.E.D. he joined LeT group on 20/07/2006. The second one militant identified asToshef Ahmed Wani alias Usman s/o Mohd Rafiq Wani r/o Helf Sherimal Sopiah who has joined militancy during year-2006.

02 AK-47 Rifle 10 magazined of A.K.-47,250 rounds of AK-47, one Mobile phone set,02 pouch, 02 Identity cards, 03 Diaries, 05 SIM card of M/phone set and 01 purse recovered form their position. Dead bodies of the slain militants and all other items handed over to local police. FIR lodged in police station Budgam(J&K) on 16/05/07. During the operation no loss of life caused to the either security forces.

Citation



SI/GD Jai Bhagwan

On 16/9/2006, on receiving specific information concering the presence of militants in village Wahipura, Pulwama(J&K) , a joint operation with 55 RR and State police was launched. After identifying the target house, one party each of CRPF, Police and army advanced towards the particular house. The militants hiding in the target house opened heavy firing on those parties. Bodly facing the volley of militants' fire, SI/GD Jai Bhagwan of 166 Bn. CRPF advanced to rescue the civilians who were trapped in between militants and security forces. SI/GD Jai Bhagwan of 166 Bn, not bothering about his personal safety started rescuing the children and women with an effective back up covering fire from other parties, Showing exemplary act of bravery SI/GD Jai Bhagwan of 166 Bn, CRPF rescued all the trapped civilians. By then militants shifted their position in a bunker under the toilet sheet and continued the firing.SI/GD Jai Bhagwan of 166 Bn., CRPF retaliated the gun fire undeterred by the heavy volume fire of militants and also lobbed grenade in the bunker where militants were hold up. The dare devil action by SI/GD Jai Bhagwan of 166 Bn., CRPF not only helped to liquidate two hard core militants but also saved number of innocent civilians whose life were at stake in the cross fire. The militants were later identified, as Shabir Ahmad Bhat alias Umar R/O Dangerpora and Feroz Ahmad Bhat R/O Armulla of Hizbul Muzahiddin outfit.

Besides this, AK-47 Rifle-O1 (damaged) AK-56 Rifle-01 (damaged), AK Magazined-02(damaged), AK Rounds-90 Nos, Grenade-01 (destroyed), UBGL Grenades-03(destroyed), UBGL Launcher-01 (damaged), Mobile phone with SIM-02(damaged) and phone-03 Nos were recovered from

them. CRPF team fired 23 rounds of AK-47 and 22 Rounds of 7.62 SLR. Recoveries/Dead Bodies were taken over by local police. No losses/damages made by any one. Conspicuous gallant action displayed by SI/GD Jai Bhagwan of this unit was highly appreciated by local, army and CRPF authorities.



Sh Ram Charitra, CO-31 BN

On 29/11/06, Inspector K.L.Nand, SHO Mirtur, received a strong intelligence from his local source about nefarious planning of Naxalites to attack 'Salwa Judum" Relief Camp, nearby Police Station and police Post. They had gathered in huge number and not less than about 150 in the forest of Hurepal and Yetpal. Based on this information, a special operation was immediately planned by Shri R.L.Dangi with consultation of shri Ramcharitra, Commandant 31 Bn CRPF. Joint troops of the CRPF, District Excecutive Force and special police Officers(SPOs) were ordered to move early in the next morning towards the suspect area on foot in the leadership of Shri Nand at about 12.45 hours,as soon as the assault party reached near the Bechapal jungle area, all of sudden Naxalites opened heavy fire on the troops. The troops immediately took position and retaliated with heavy fire. The Naxalites were very large in number and firing with automatic weapons like AK-47, SLR and LMG, Sensing the gravity of situation Shri Nand immediately passed on the message to Superintendent of Police, Bijapur and Commandant 31 Bn CRPF based at nelsnar for the reinforcement. Both, Shri Dangi and Shri Ramcharitra immediately rushed to the spot with additional force. The SP and CO, both after proper briefing the troops, advanced toward Hurepal forest area. As soon as police party approached near the Hurepal forest, Naxalites opened indiscriminate fire and blasted

IED to prevent the additional forces to reach the spot. They also threw petrol bombs on the police party. With great difficulty, police party, taking shield of rocks and jungle trees, reached the dominating spot and apprised the first assault party about their position. Shri Dangi and Dhri Ramcharitra divided themselves into two parties and took charge of the whole situation. Shri Dangi along with Shri Nand moved towards western side whereas Shri Ramcharitra took position on the eastern side and tried to surround the Naxalites. Naxalites continued firing with automatic weapons and also blasted one more land mine. But the police parties retaliated the firing without fearing their life. All of sudden naxalites started throwing patrol bombs on the police troops. Due to fire and smoke, life of policemen fell in danger. But, Shri Dangi and Nand showed high professional acumen and admirable presence of mind and without caring for their life, continued moving ahead in crawling position.The terrain was very difficult. After crawling for nearly 350 meters, they reached close to the Naxalites. Similarly, Shri Ramcharitra,taking tactical movement. Kept on retaliating the Naxalites firing and did not let the Naxalites take dominating position. Shri Dangi, Shri Ramcharitra and Shri Nand were leading the troops from the front. In the meanwhile, the Naxalites, were firing at the party, party noticed the position of Shri Dangi and fired at him. Shri Dangi swiftly changed his position to escape the attack and showed conspicuous valour, courage and alertness. Without caring for his own life, he promptly fired in self defence resulting into killing of one Naxalite. On the other side, Shri Ramcharitra also showing conspicuous valour, courage and without caring for his own life continued firing in self-defence. Inspite of indiscriminating firing by the Naxalites, one Naxalite got killed due to shaft and active response of Shri Ramcharitra. After sometime Naxalites could not with stand police firing and fled into jungles. During search of the area, police recovered one muzzle loaded gun, one 4 Kgs landmine, 100 feet electric wire with detonator, two pressure bombs, naxalite literature and pithu bag containing daily use items.The identity of the killed naxalite was established as (I) konda S/O Mangu Muriy, 30 yrs age Hurepal and (2) Radha alias Radhe W/O Guddi Muriya,26 yrs, village Dorraguda. The police party also noticed heavy blood spots and dragging marks at different places which indicated that the Naxalites managed to escape with at least two more dead bodies with them taking advantage of darkness, hilly terrain and the thick forest.

Thus,Superintendent of Police,Shri R.L Dangi, CRPF Commandant Shri Ramcharitra and SHO Mirtur, Shri K.L. Nand showed not only high professional acumen, exceptional courage and admirable presence of mind but also without caring for their lives made tactical use of the terrain and have a befitting reply to the Naxalites. Officers and policemen exhibited extraordinary valour, crawled for quite a distance and killed two dreaded Naxalites in encounter. This conspicuous gallant, exceptional courage and devotion to duty, professional acumen and admirable presence of mind shown by Shri Ratan Lal Dangi, Shri Ramcharitra and Shri Nand has treated as sense of security among local people and residents of ‘ Salwa Judum” Relief Camp and has added another feather to the Head of Security Forces. The Officers admirable presence of mind not only resulted into killing of two Naxalites but also saved the lives of all policemen who were being constantly fired upon The entire operation was a huge success and morale booster for the police force.The real courage, able leadership, devotion to duty and conspicuous gallant exhibited by Shri Dangi, Shri Ramcharitra and Shri Nand to extra ordinary commensurate. The unflinching courage, determination and dead will undoubtedly act as an inspiration for the police department.

to be contd...

WORLD AIDS DAY CELEBRATIONS AT GC CRPF BTB.

World AIDS Day was observed by Group Centre, CRPF, Bantalab, jammu on 1/12/2008. In order to spread awareness about this deadly disease, many programmes were undertaken. Conferences and lectures were conducted by the medical fraternity. Jawans were told to fight this menace with missionery zeal. A skit was staged by the Muskaan Spark Drama Group which carried a great message for the jawans. Smt. Inderjit Kaur Panthi was the chief guest. She exerted the gathering consisting mainly of lady wives of jawans to follow the precautions and preventive measures religiously.Local print/Electronic media gave this event wide coverage.



Dr. Seema Goswami Delivering Lecture



Fight against AIDS - a Skit



RAKESH KUMAR SINGH
Second-in-Command,81BN. C.R.P.F.

Shri Singh has a grip over subjects related to stress amongst force personnel. He keep on suggesting various stress busters. He is presently posted in Chhatisgarh.

Emotional problems and stress are facts of life inevitable in this age of intense competition, increased expectations and several other socioeconomic activators. Nevertheless, emotional problems and stress have always existed and will continue to exist irrespective of gender, age, social composition and profession. However, the emotional problems seem to be inherent in uniformed services. In recent years, the level of the intensity of this problem has gone up very high due to the pressure while dealing with internal security scenario and the shift in socio-cultural lifestyle. Such problems take manifestations in suicides, shooting/ killing of colleagues/seniors, estranged relationship, human rights violations and other psychological perversions and illnesses.

There is, thus a need to understand emotional problem indicators and situations causing stress in one's professional and personal life. A man aware of his emotions and its expressions may be able to cope up with stress or precisely such emotional awareness may help in coping up with the stress, that is, preventing the stress to let it develop to its critical level by understanding the feelings and realizing the fact that happiness comes into life with the mindset to laugh off frustration, disappointments and hopelessness.

Emotional problems and stress are multifaceted process as that occurs in reaction to events or situations in personal and professional environment which keep changing from time to time. Most of the estranged relationship, substance abuse or extreme reactionary incidents are results of inability to specify and predict in advance the emotional crisis in making. At this stage, emotional awareness will play a critical role and can subdue the turmoil within.

Emotional awareness may be defined as knowing very specifically 'how we feel'. It means being able to label our feelings with specific feeling labels, at its highest level means being able to predict our feelings in advance.

There are various stages and levels of emotional awareness. The structure according to scholar Steve Hein may be construed like this.

- Feeling the feeling
- Acknowledging the feeling
- Identifying the feeling
- Accepting the feeling
- Reflecting on the feeling
- Forecasting feelings.

The first level of emotional awareness is feeling the feelings. An emotionally sensitive person will feel things sooner and stronger than others who have no emotional sensitivity or have numbed themselves of their feelings. Acknowledging the feeling is that one may not exactly know what the feeling is but if one notices there is some feeling then the inner guidance system prepares for the balancing act.

The existence of feelings the reafter leads us to identify the unmet

emotional needs and taking corrective action. Thus at the beginning itself, by thinking about feelings one takes the next step towards solving the problem. Thereafter, accepting the feeling is highly beneficial since it provides natural value and energy to absorb the feeling as a part of self-acceptance which can generate productive thoughts or actions. Accepting the feelings sometimes also helps preventing them from recurrence; here emotionally intelligent person has advantage of synchronizing the energy for better understanding and actions.

The next two levels of awareness are reflecting on the feeling and forecasting the feeling. Reflecting helps in quickly taking actions in one's best interest and forecasting helps us to improve upon our ability to cope up with the feeling in future. In other words, emotional awareness helps in developing the ability to forecast one's own feeling and also the ability to forecast as to how someone else will feel. It naturally leads to being more considerate to others and this awareness is the root of happiness and also a two way process to reduce/eliminate the stress.

NEED OF EMOTIONAL AWARENESSIN CRPF/CPMFs

- Emotional problems due to lack of social skills resulting in varied problems at job as well as in life.
- Emotional problems due to lack of interpersonal skills in managing pressure,jealousy,enmities.
- Emotional problems due to role conflict.
- Inability to perform upto the satisfaction.
- Emotional problem because of lack of social and sexual life.
- Feeling of uncertainty and insecurity.
- Excessive uncertain mobility that too at a very short notice.
- Odd and hostile working environment.
- Poor organisational working culture.

These need of emotional awareness and stable expressions of extreme emotional feelings are becoming more important day by day due to increasing cases of suicides-46 in 2007-and shoot out incidents on slightest provocations or over petty grievances. The substantial numbers of accidental firings, vehicle accidents and cases of indiscipline are other indictors of emotional turmoil prevalent amongst Force personnel. The

outward expressions of these instable emotional stages are reflected in their behavior with public. Above all, the barrack life has been critically affected with widespread distrust, jealously and demeaning behavior with each-other. This is resulting in increasing stress level and its spread too. The plausible solution seems to be in making people to mange emotions in better and creative ways.

How emotional awareness will help in coping up with stress? Emotional awareness will lead to accurate assessment about self and self-control resulting in self confidence. The confidence will enhance adaptability and trustworthiness. These personal confidence and competence will not let the stressors have its way on one's psyche. Further, it will logically move towards developing social competence. The social competence factors will be reflected in service orientation that is thus more tolerance towards rights and privileges of others. Conflict resolutions motive becomes intrinsic to the nature of such person and team works are highly appreciated. The positive aspects are that it improves communication and consequential impacts are joyful experience. People get addicted to positivity of collaborative and social approach finding mental peace and satisfaction. This satisfaction progressively develops capability to cope up with stressful factors and one's copability to deal with critical issues. In uniformed services personnel are accustomed to a traditional command and control environment in all walks of life. The changes of adopting more inclusive management styles to take care of emotional aspects can not be a smooth transition. Nevertheless, Strong interpersonal communications, coaching, facilitation, mentoring, and inclusive decision making may be the skills needed among all and also the necessity of these skills to be put into practice. This competence will provide dignity, importance and recognition to men, which will make them emotionally attached with the organisation and people in the organisation. Such emotional linkages enhance the capability to sustain pressure and cope with stress. The initiatives to create an open culture will also pave the path for transparent vent of grievances thus mentally satisfying men and their emotional expressivity. Thus, understanding that emotions of people can be managed and developed to dilute stress will be the best initiative to experiment with stress coping strategies.

Operational Achievements

In the year 2008 in total 1839 operations, CRPF neutralized 218 Militants, apprehended 2260 including suspects, got surrendered 70 Militants in total 271 encounters. In these operations the force recovered 1723 Arms, 66252 Ammunition, 1188 Grenades/Bombs and 14681 Detonators. Also CRPF lost its 67 brave Jawans during these operations.

73 BN, CRPF Organises Seminaron De-adiction and Stress Management

73 Bn,CRPF organized a Seminar cum workshop on de-addiction and stress management. The Unit has recently arrived in Valley and located at PHC, Bemina, Srinagar. The personnel from 161 Bn and 135(Mahila) Bn,CRPF also participated in the programme. As widely known human resource is the largest assets in the Police Forces. The growth and development of the organization depends on the performance of its largest resource. The performance ultimately depends on attitude and amount of motivation they have in carrying out their duties.

The force is assigned with the responsibility to fight militancy and terrorism and maintain law & order. Because of this reason the bulk of the force remain deployed for long durations in J&K and in most difficult terrains of North East continuously. Despite difficulties to sustain in absence of basic amenities ; the members of the force perform their duties for long hours with utmost devotion and loyalty maintaining high efficiency to restore lost confidence , peace and security in the hearts and minds of the countrymen. Because of tense work environment and being thousand of Kms away from their families continuously; their level of morale and motivation is effected aversely wherein some members of the force take to addiction and then stress becomes unmanageable. Keeping all these factors in consideration; it is for this reason Commandant 73 Bn Sh. P.S. Rajora organized a Seminar on de-addiction and stress management.

The Seminar will benefit of the jawans to refresh & rejuvenate their energies and enhance performance. Senior Officers from other Units also attended the Seminar. The Famous Speaker Prakash Bhai was leading

speaker on this occasion. He explained various aspects of life in depth and to understand them in the simplest manner. He emphasized that the consequences we get in life are result of our actions and reactions to situations. Nothing virtually happens in the world without reason. Organizing such periodical Seminar is highly essential to top-up the flat batteries of our life. About 300 Officers and men including female members of the force participated and benefited from the Seminar. The lecture was highly appreciated by everyone. Commandant 73 Bn said that this is a small effort on the part of leadership to keep maintain high level of morale and motivation among the force personnel. He said such seminar & workshops will continue to organize in future to benefit more personnel and their families. The unit will organize seminars on Human Rights,Morale and Motivation and other related topics in nearfuture.

CRPF Ward Secured 1st Rank In BSc From University of Madras

Daughter of No. 760180117 HC/GD P A Sunny of 142 Bn viz Ms Sebimol P.S. secured 1st Rank in BSc Bio Chemistry Degree Examination held during May 2008, conducted by University of Madras i.e., one of the renowned University of India. In 151st Annual convocation 2008 held on 19th January 2009, at University Centenary Auditorium, Chennai His Excellency Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Surjeet Singh Barnala handed over the Certificate with gold Medal to Miss sebimol P.S presently she is undergoing M.Sc Bio Chemistry from Vallimmal College, Chennai affiliated to University of Madras and is residing in CRPF camp Avadi.



His Excellency Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Surjeet Singh Barnala handing over the Certificate with gold Medal to Miss Sebimol P.S



WE ARE THE BEST

CRPF CONTINGENT PARTICIPATING IN THE REPUBLIC DAY PARADE-2009

Central Reserve Police Force the Peace Keepers of the Nation have the proud privilege of fielding two contingents comprising of “CRPF Male Marching Contingent” and “CRPF Brass Band Contingent” to participate in the Republic Day Parade 2009.

The first contingent from CRPF was of 144 strong CRPF Male contingent with 3 Inspectors led by Shri Sanjeev Choudhary Asstt Commandant. Colourfully attired, the CRPF Male will be wearing Scarf. Shirt Khaki with sleeves rolled up, Khaki trouser, kamarbandh, white belt, white spats, boot ankle black.The average height of this contingent is 6 feet.

The CRPF Male Contingent was followed by 101 strong men including 3 SOs of CRPF Brass Band under Command of Inspector S.G Prakasham. CRPF Brass Band was raised in 1961.

The Contingents marched to the tune of CRPF theme Song“ SEWA BHAKTIKA YAH PRATEEK CRPF KAHATA HAI”

The other ranks in the marching contingents were carrying 5.56 INSAS Rifles while the officer and SOs were carrying swords.

CRPF has the highest tally of medals received by any Police Force. Since its inception, the CRPF won 1 George Cross, 1 Ashok Chakra, 1 Vir Chakra, 7 Shaurya Chakra,1 Padmashri, 3 Kings Police Medal for Gallantry, 49 President’s Police and Fire Service Medals for Gallantry, 164 President’s Police Medal for Gallantry, 689 Police Medal for Gallantry. 4 Vishisht Seva Medals, 1 Yudh Seva Medal, 5 Sena Medals, 83 Prime Ministers’s Police Medal for Life Saving, 1 Jeevan Raksha Padak and 5 IPMG.

INTRODUCTION OF CRPF MALE CONTINGENT COMMANDER SHRI SANJEEV CHOUDHARY ASSTT COMDT CRPF

Shri Sanjeev Choudhary Asstt Comdt was born on 21/02/1979 in Distt. Patna Bihar and joined CRPF as Directly Appointed Gazzetted Officer on 09/10/2005 after completing graduation in Arts (Economics- Honors) from Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, Bihar. He has performed duties in Agartala (Tripura), Imphal (Manipur). He is presently posted in 86 BN,CRPF,at Agartala Tripura under North West Sector of CRPF.

INTRODUCTION OF BAND CONTINGENT COMMANDER SHRI S G PRAKASHAM, INSPECTOR BAND CRPF

Inspector (Band) S G Prakasham was born on 2/6/1958 in Distt. Virudhu Nagar, Tamilnadu and he is a matriculate. He served in Indian Army for 29 years and joined CRPF in the year 2005. He is presently posted in National Police Band Institute (NPBI) Kadarpur, Gurgaon,Haryana.

During his service in Army, he had the privilege of participating in Republic Day Parade and President's Band Duty for which he was awarded with the Rashtrapati's Commendation Certificate in 2004.







Fathom Your Emotional Equilibrium to Keep Stress at Bay

Dr. Mrs. S.K. Dhillon
CMO, GC Jalandhar

Dr. Dhillon is Chief Medical Officer of Group Centre, CRPF,jalandhar. She has been working on the subjects relating to stress amongst Force Personnel due to various factors.

In the contemporary social scenario certain occupations are more demanding and policing is one of them, because it is an onerous task involving cognitive, psychomotor and affective components of the individual in police uniform. Excessive demands are at the expense of

physical and emotional reserve and generate stress, which is a physiological and or psychological strain adversely affecting an individual's ability to cope with everyday events and experiences.

Stress is known to be a constant emotional experience associated with various elements of fear, grief, anxiety, irritation, anger, sadness and depression. It works as a dormant volcano which gets ignited by slightest stimulus and explodes to devastating proportions ranging from basic stress, cumulative stress(including burnout and flame out), traumatic stress, post traumatic stress, post traumatic stress disorders(PTSD) and ultimately the service psychotic or neurotic mental disorders, which give behavioral reflections as maladjustment to the extent of indiscipline, suicide, fragging or fratricide. Incidence of stress can be assessed through various social para meters like marked increase in violence, crime, marital discord, divorce, sexual offences, alcoholism, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency and psychosomatic health disorders with apparent shift towards younger generation.

So emotional equilibrium once disturbed effects the well being of man in all physical, mental, social, spiritual, vocational and philosophical dimensions, which normally interact and supplement each other to keep the man in perfect possession of positive health.

Responsible for immense human misery, stress is all pervasive and common global problem of modern day life, which is getting harsher and less natural than before. The incidence of mental stress is estimated to be somewhere 30% in country like USA and somewhat lower in India and has achieved the dubious distinction to be the prominent among top ten causes of mortality. Stress has become great challenge to human endurance, mental equilibrium and spiritual peace. Hurry, curry and worry are omnipresent in all walks of life. Our strained social relations indicate inner turmoil and stress. In the absence of family ties and socio-cultural ethos, the man is feeling lonely despite being surrounded by masses due to lack of emotional anchor and familial solidarity.

We are passing through an age of tremendous growth of information, knowledge, technology and resultant social change. This in response is affecting our emotional values to materialism. Today we know enough about gene, electron and atom bomb but minimum about mutual understanding, compassion and adjustment, the pillars of peaceful and

harmonious life. Sudden upsurge in religion, exaggerated celebration of festivals is also communal fervor of mass representation where the man is seeking strength from the mass rather than religious faith and it is more a part of fashion towards antiquity rather than devotion.

Different people can react differently to the same pressure situations depending upon their emotional balance. Emotional disturbances incapacitate more people rather than socio-economic and health disorders. Even those having good health, social accomplishments and reasonable economic resources are neither satisfied nor happy only because of inability to master the emotions. Our focus has shifted from seeking solace from family, society and life; instead we have started chasing the mirage of happiness in materialism and affluence.

Modern medicine is often accused of its preoccupation with the study of disease instead of health. The tremendous advances in medical knowledge in recent years have not brought with them and significant shift in the paradigm of health from sickness towards positive health. The health is basically maintained by a stable balance referred to as homeostasis. It is only when this balance is disrupted and disequilibrium sets in that disease may set in.Currently.The first objective must be to strengthen the emotional worth so as to maintain positive health.

A sound mind in a sound body has been recognized as social ideal for many centuries. The balanced development of the individual's personality and emotional attitudes enable the man to live harmoniously in the society to relish happiness, stability and security. The Indian sages and seers mastered the emotions to attain the highest level of self discipline. Mental and behavioral disorders are clinically significant conditions characterized by alteration of emotions, thought process, impaired functioning and behaviour associated with personal distress.

Mental aberration is a vast subject, broad in its limits and difficult to define precisely. There are major and minor illnesses.The minor illnesses are of two groups' namely-psychoneurosis and the personality disorders. The individual suffering from psychoneurosis is unable to react normally to life situations and exhibits certain peculiar symptoms such as morbid fears, compulsions and obsessions. On the other hand, the personality disorders are the legacy of unfortunate childhood experiences and perceptions.

The major mental illnesses are called psychoses and the sufferer is out of

touch with reality. There are three major illnesses.1) Schizophrenia or the split personality, in which the victim lives in a dream world of his own.2) Manic Depressive psychoses (MDP)-where the symptoms vary from heights of excitement to depths of depression.3) Paranoia- It is associated with extreme suspicion and a progressive tendency to regard the whole world in frame work of delusions.

Mental aberrations are multi factorial. Among the known factors are-heredity, organic health disorders, environmental factors including toxic substances, psychotropic drugs, nutritional factors(Vitamin-B deficiency), minerals deficiency (iodine), viral infections, traumatic factors and radiations. The socio-pathological causes carry the maximum incidence and comprise-unhappy marriages, poverty, broken homes, neglect, cruelty, rejection, economic insecurity, population mobility, urbanization, industrialization,TV and media and the changing family structure.

All the seven crucial points in the life cycle of man require special needs. During pre natal period the emotional needs, intimate continuous relationship from mother and father during early childhood, proper teacher-pupil relationship during school period, independence and adjustment with opposite gender during adolescence, sense of achievement and social recognition during adulthood,sense of personal worth during middle age and need for socio-economic security and self- actualization during old age.These needs only differ in degree and qualitative importance at various ages to give conformity to sound health and balanced development.

An emotionally balanced person has three main characteristics-

(1) He is able to meet the demands of life and is not bowled over by his own emotions of fear, anger, guilt or love.

(2) He feels right towards others, have trust and bears responsibility.

(3) He feels secure, adequate and comfortable about himself, accepts his short comings and care for self-respect.

So by the following parameters one can take estimate of his own emotional equilibrium:-

1) Do you continually dislike to be with people?

2) Do you get upset if the routine of your life is disturbed?

3) Are you ‘ browned off’ and constantly bitter?

4) Are you afraid without real cause?

5) Are you continually unhappy without justified cause?

6) Do you lose temper easily and often?

7) Are you always worrying?

8) Are you regularly troubled by sleep disorders?

9) Are you unable to concentrate because of unrecognized reasons?

10) Do you experience wide fluctuations in your moods?

11) Do you colleagues consistently get on your nerves?

12) Are you always right and the others always wrong?

13) Do you have numerous aches and pains without underlying medical cause?

These conditions indicate the major warning signals of poor emotional equilibrium. Help is necessary if the answer to any of these questions is definitely ‘yes’.

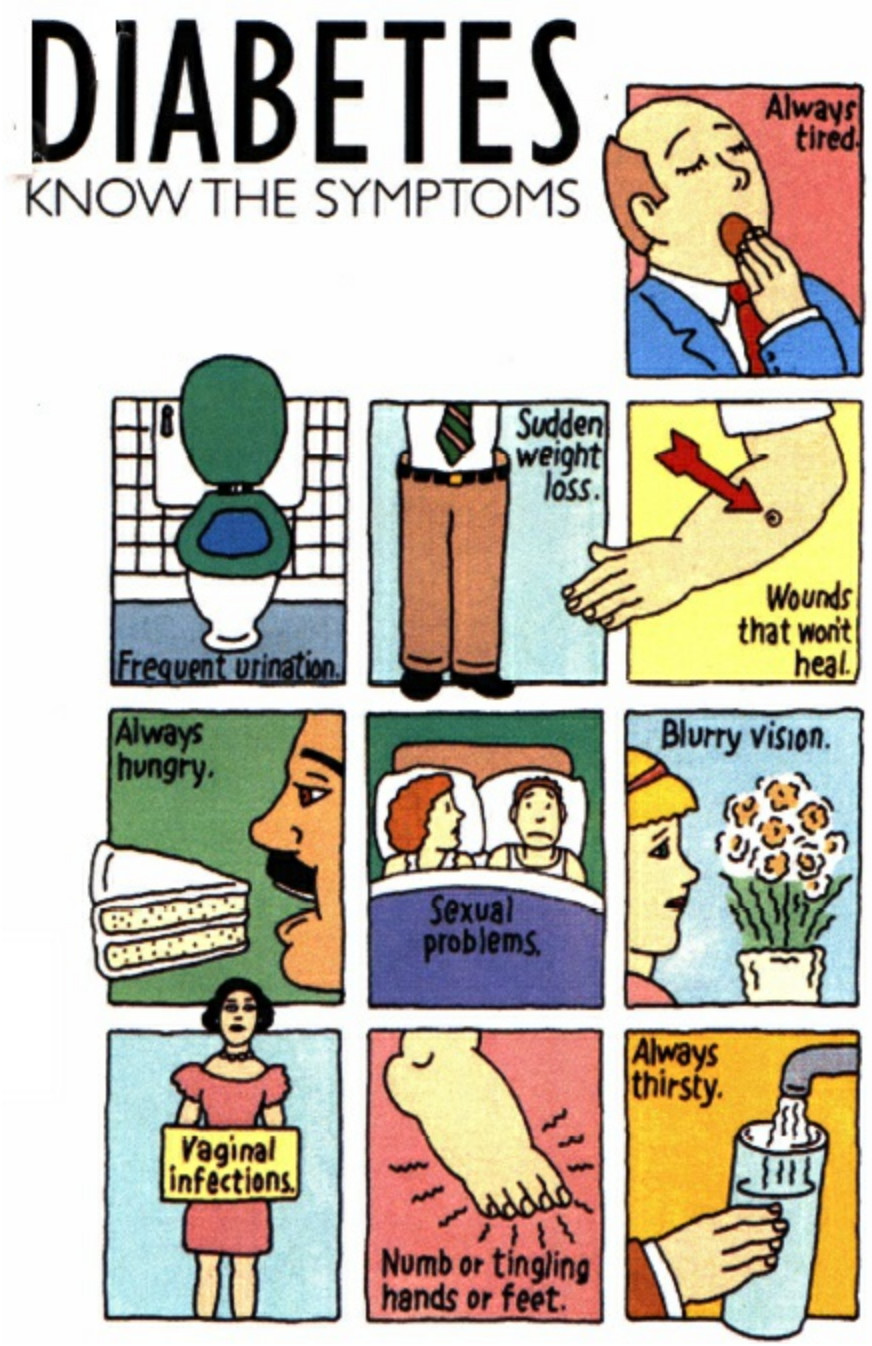
With this background one can further evaluate his stress level by the following self evaluation test by placing a tick in the appropriate box and adding up the results as per the assigned values.

Conclusively you are in a normal range of stress if you score less than 15, average stress if range of score is 15-25 and victim of severe stress requiring professional support if the score stands from 26-30

One can keep the stress at bay not by pills and medical prescriptions but by mastering own emotions, simply to remain humane, with perfect possession of physical, mental, social, spiritual, philosophical and vocational dimensions of positive health.

Lord Krishna, defined the ‘emotionally balanced man’ in the VI th Chapter of Bhagwad Gita, which means “ Discipline, which ride one of woe, is accomplished only by him who is regulated in diet and recreation, in performing actions, regulated in sleep and waking and the one who holds the rein of his emotions” It is achievable even in this modern era by self discipline.

SL. NO	Parameter	Never (1)	Sometimes (2)	Often (3)
1	Difficulty in sleeping			
2	Disturbance by smallest noise			
3	Lack of interest in work			
4	Having alertness for threatening dangers			
5	Feeling nervous, irritable and tense			
6	Avoiding and distancing from colleagues			
7	Feeling very tired physically and intellectually			
8	Re living a traumatic even in thoughts, dreams or in nightmares			
9	Taking calculated risks, acting impulsively and feeling over excited			
10	Experiencing attacks of sweating, palpitations giddiness and suffocation on remembering a traumatic event			



Diabetes

Insp D.K Upadhyay GC. Avadi

Inspector Upadhyay belongs to Ministerial Cadre and is a Hindi Translator. Presently he is posted in Group Centre, CRPF, Avadi, Chennai

As Indian’s population urbanises and its economy develops, the country is also experiencing an “epidemiologic transition’ Infectious diseases which were the bane of India,are making way for a new crop of ‘lifestyle diseases’. Foremost among these is diabetes. It is time to focus on making health changes to one’s life. Diabetes is a disease brought about by defective lifestyle. The rapid rise of diabetes in India has been well recognised. The rural areas are also fast catching up.The rapid increase is worrying. A Chronic disease, diabetes can affect almost any organ in the body, leading to heart attacks, blindness, kidney failures and amputation.The disease tends to affect younger individuals, implying that most diabetics belongs to the productive age group, with grave repercussions to the family and the country.

Genes certainly play a role. However genes alone cannot explain the diabetes epidemic. Both urban and rural Indians have the same genes, yet the prevalence of diabetes in urban is much higher than in rural.This suggests that changes in the environment and lifestyle have had a major role to play. “Affluenza” and “Sedentarianism” are major diseases of 21st century. These two syndromes are the main causes of the diabetes epidemic. Diabetes mellitus is the foremost among the lifestyle diseases, i.e ailments brought about wholly or in part by patters of human behaviors. Without a well thought out plan of diet and exercise, any diabetic treatment plan is futile. A diabetic diet is not a drastic departure from a normal diet.The most important aspect in planning any diet lies in estimating the energy balance i.e between an individual's energy intake and his energy expenditure. Energy intake in excess of expenditure leads to obesity, and insulin resistance, making diabetes more difficult to control. Weight gain also has deleterious effects on blood cholesterol and blood pressure. Preventing obesity in children well help reduce changes in their developing diabetes and other complications in future.

ACCEPT

1- Brown rice, whole wheat bread pulsesand legumes.

2- Groundnut oil, rice brain oil mustard oil.

3- Low fat milk/milk products, fish and lean meat.

4- Papaya and guava.

5- Alcohol in moderation is not Harmful (unless blood sugar are Totally out of control or liver disease).

AVOID

1. Sugar, honey, jaggery and sweets, refines processed food.
2. Butter, ghee, coconut oil, palm oil should be restricted.
3. Hydrogenated vegetable oils Are to be avoided.
4. Mango/sweet fruits better avoided.
5. Smoking must be avoided.

The most potent insulin sensitiser known as exercise. Regular exercise brings down are body's requirement of insulin. The minimum exercise recommended in 30 to 45 minute of brisk walking. Walking, running, Jogging, swimming and sports, games are equally beneficial. It should be begun in consultation with the physician, especially for high endurance exercises. Begin with a warm up and end with a cool down period. Individual with advance diabetic eye disease or cardic disease should avoid strenuous exercise. Many of us, not just diabetics alone, are victims of a disease called " excusitis" that forces us to find excuses for skipping out daily round of exercise. Regular exercise reduces blood sugars, blood pressures, weight and body fat, LDL cholesterol and increases HDL cholesterol, tones up muscles and strengthenes heart and circulation. Successful treatment of diabetes depends on correcting defects completely and as early as possible. This will help a diabetic individual to keep his blood sugars as close to normal as possible and prevent him from developing life-limb organ threatening complications, and will have long life to enjoy without DIABETES.

Thank you for knowing about DIABETES.

Diabetes is a disease brought about by defective lifestyle. The rapid rise of diabetes in India has been well recognised. The rural areas are also fast catching up. The rapid increase is worrying. A Chronic disease, diabetes can affect almost any organ in the body, leading to heart attacks, blindness, kidney failures and amputation.

Member of C.R.P.F.

Impervious, I lie in ambush
In the cavity of Dal
Waiting for a target
Unknown, an invisible
enemy
to enter my trap
The stench and the morass
and the droppings of these
“protected” keep me awake,
arouse me to remain alert
lest I die,
I am in a mood to kill
yet again, n
justify the kill as in a
cross-fire, rid myself
of these duties to
Hindostan,
My gallantry has
Remained unrecognized
(since 10th August 1989)
disgusting
that those who were to
honour me swelled in AC
comfort, while
we died
a
thousand deaths a day
In retirement
for over a decade

ashamed I, feel
when those few
of the army
have the recognition
of an Ex-Man and
we have none
I belonged to the
most tired Force
in this world
the C.R.P.F.,
-most ignored and
as good written off,
despite a long
service to our nation
HINDOSTAN

B.S KALLUR
"BULAND"



3rd All Women Unit Proceeding to Liberia Given Farewell

The UN is involved in great number of countries all over the world in facilitating and keeping peace amongst conditions of ethnic and civil disturbances. Against this back drop for the first time, the UN decided to form a female formed Police Unit (FFPU) to deploy in African continent in Liberia. India is one of the few countries in the world having all women fighting force armed with sophisticated weapons with expertise in crowd control techniques, counter insurgency, civil unrest. CRPF deployed its first ever All women fighting contingent under UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia in January 2007.

The success of previous two contingents of FFPU in Liberia which have earned lot of accolade and recognition in the international arena of Policing, precipitates the continuation of mission and second contingent with specialized training in specific areas is ready for induction into Liberia.

The contingent comprises of contingent commander Ms Annie Abraham, Commandant, two Deputy Commandants, three Asstt. Commandants besides 103 female fighting force and a handful of male supporting staff. The average age group of the contingent is between 30 to 35 years. 80% of the Mahila personnel of the contingent are mothers, yet they have put duty before their personal matters to carry national pride at the international arena.

The Officers and women are trained in endurance, advanced Unarmed Combat Tactics, Crowd and Mob control. Modern sophisticated weapons, counter insurgency operations, rescue relief operations, disaster management, international policing with special emphasis on community policing. It is for the first time that the constables have been trained in Side Arms viz 9 mm Pistol.







Demostration of FFPU



Contingent Commander
Ms. Annie Abraham

The contingent was given a warm farewell at Wazirabad where they demonstrated their skills and readiness for their challenging mission ahead. On this occasion Shri J. C. Dabas, IG, RAF congratulated them and wished they would perform in the spirit-de-corpus and keep altar of nation high.

The 3rd FFPU Contingent is now fully ready, brimming with confidence for its challenging task and is set to leave India on February 03, 2009. This contingent of 125 confident, motivated women also intends to work on confidence building of Liberian women and project itself as an example of women empowerment.

Many officers and women in contingent have experience to fight against terrorism, naxalism and extremism in the country and some of them had served in Sri Lanka as part of Indian Peace Keeping element.

Press visit of National Police Band Academy, CRPF Museum Kadarpur



Brass Band Display



Bagpiper's Display



Press Party in Museum



Old Weapon in Museum



Old Weapon in Museum

BARAKHANA AT 88 (M) BATTALION



Chief Guest Shri Vijay Raman, ADG (HQ) being received by Comdt. 88 Bn.



Chief Guest with Jawans



Officers at Barakhana



Address by Chief Guest



Chief Guest with Jawans

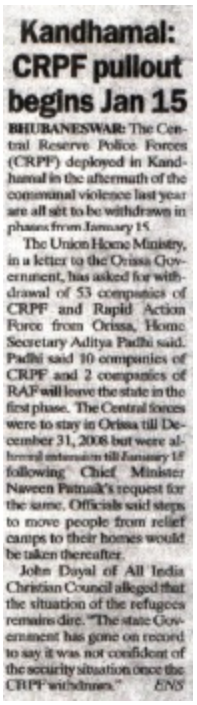


Bagpipers

In the News

Kandhamal: CRPF pullout begins Jan 15

THE INDIAN EXPRESS
14 Jan 2009



Kandhamal: CRPF pullout begins Jan 15

BHUBANESWAR: The Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF) deployed in Kandhamal in the aftermath of the communal violence last year are all set to be withdrawn in phases from January 15.

The Union Home Ministry, in a letter to the Orissa Government, has asked for withdrawal of 53 companies of CRPF and Rapid Action Force from Orissa, Home Secretary Aditya Padhi said. Padhi said 10 companies of CRPF and 2 companies of RAF will leave the state in the first phase. The Central forces were to stay in Orissa till December 31, 2008 but were allowed extension till January 15 following Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik's request for the same. Officials said steps to move people from relief camps to their homes would be taken thereafter.

John Dayal of All India Christian Council alleged that the situation of the refugees remains dire. "The state Government has gone on record to say it was not confident of the security situation once the CRPF withdraws." *ENS*

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BIHAR HAS MORE AMMO THAN J&K

The CRPF says that more ammunition has been seized from Bihar than in Jammu & Kashmir

MIDDAY
23 JANUARY 2009



Bihar has more ammo than J&K

The CRPF says that more ammunition has been seized from Bihar than in Jammu & Kashmir

LAWLESSNESS and Bihar has become a cliche. the proposition becomes interesting with the fact that the eastern state has more ammunition than the restive Jammu and Kashmir(J&K).

The land of Buddha has an almost equal number of guns, if not more,than the northern state which has been the prime target of cross border insurgents.

Sample this. In 2008 the Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF) seized 15,719 bullets and other ammunition from Bihar compared to 15,663 in Jammu and Kashmir.Bihar leads by 56 points.

In terms of explosives Bihar won hands down. Compared to the 195.5 Kg of explosives seized in J&K,6031.5 Kg of explosives were recovered from Bihar. A lead by whopping 5836 points.

While 235 grenades, bombs and grenades were found in Bihar, J&K had 312. A close finish by 77. J&K led significantly in the number of guns seized with 162 Bihar's 64.

Also, the number of apprehensions and arrests of apprehensions and arrests were closely fought, considering the rampant insurgency in J&K.Bihar's 118 versus J&K's 221.

The figures have left even the para-military force officials startled as Bihar till few years ago had no trace of left wing extremism. It's a warning sign for us. Though the nature and category of arms and explosives could differ but there is a dramatic rise in total recoveries", said a senior CRPF

official. He refused to particularly comment over Bihar's very close tally with J&K.

Sources said that most of the arms and explosives recovered from Bihar were those looted by the naxals from the state police only."Naxals maintain their stock of arms and explosive by attacking police stations. Some of the weapons recovered were from police stations in Orissa," the official said.

Meanwhile Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA) has already been informed about the changing trend of naxalism in Bihar. Senior officials also said that the arms recovered from there could have been going to the naxal cadre in the neighbouring states also. "Bihar is surrounded by naxal-affected states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. The possibility of these arms being transported to these states via Bihar can not be denied," said a senior MHA officer.

J&K	103	221	03	162	15663	195.5	312
Bihar	17	118	0	64	15719	6031.5	235

CRPF Women's unit set to leave on UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia

THE INDIAN EXPRESS
30 January 2009



CRPF women's unit set to leave on UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia

ANEESHA MATHUR
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 29

AT 43, combat duty would not be the preferred choice of most women. But for Taslima Khan it is a priority. An Assistant Commandant in the Central Reserve Police Force, Khan will soon leave for Liberia as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission.

Inducted in the first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF (raised in 1986), she has been part of operations in Sri Lanka, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram and during the Aligarh communal riot of 2006.

Being a woman, she says, does not affect her duties in the paramilitary force in any way. "You learn to adjust family life with your duties," the mother of a 22-year-old daughter and an 11-year-old son said.

Khan is part of the 3rd Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU), a women combat force of the CRPF comprising 102 women and logistical support staff of 23 men.

"India is the only country to send an all-women unit on peacekeeping missions," R K Dua, Deputy Inspector General of the New Delhi Range, CRPF, said. "This is the third consecutive year that the contingent has been sent to assist the fledgling Liberian national police force."

"The vehicles they use there need to be more compact, powerful and sturdy; we have requested for modifications to the Vajra (transport) and Varun (water cannon) vehicles for the rough terrain and small lanes of Liberia," Dua said.

Personnel of the 3rd Female Formed Police Unit dismantle guns blindfolded

The contingent will take clothes suited for the hot weather of the country.

Members of the contingent underwent a six-week pre-induction training at the Rapid Action Force's headquarters in Delhi. Besides advanced unarmed combat, crowd control, rescue and relief operations and basic first-aid, they were trained in the English language and computer skills.

"The UNPKF has a mandate to use minimum force but it is required to be trained in small weapons," Annie Abraham, Commandant of the 3rd FFPU, said.

The duties of the contingent extend beyond maintaining law and order. In the last two years, the FFPU has taken part in community outreach programmes like teaching basic self-defence to women and holding adult education classes. This year, with a trained HIV-AIDS counsellor on board, the unit will hold awareness camps in the West African country.

After the send-off ceremony on Thursday, the continent will leave for Liberia in two groups for a year — the first group leaves on February 3 and the second on February 17.

Aged 27 to 43, most women officers in the contingent are married with children; Monia Gusain (27) is the youngest.

"You learn to adjust family life with duties"

Taslima Khan
Assistant Commandant and mother of two

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Police step in for CRPF in Srinagar

HINDUSTAN TIMES
JAMMU, JAN 21



Police step in for CRPF in Srinagar

Arun Joshi
Jammu, January 21

THE OMAR Abdullah government on Wednesday effectively handed over the control of Srinagar city to Jammu and Kashmir police and asked it to move to the frontline positions, reversing the hitherto domination of army and paramilitary forces in the city.

There were several allegations of military excess and human rights violation against the 14,000-strong CRPF contingent controlling Srinagar city.

An official spokesman said Abdullah "issued instructions to deploy Jammu and Kashmir Police personnel in the forefront at all public places in the Srinagar city." The order seemed to have come after allegations that the CRPF used unnecessary force during an anti-Israel rally at Saraf Kadal in Srinagar last Friday.

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With this decision, Abdullah seemed to be sending a message that he wants to adopt a softer approach to public protests.

LASHKAR DENIAL

The Lashkar-e-Tayyeba has denied having ever said it was ready to give up arms if the international community would begin a dialogue to resolve the Kashmir issue. Outfit spokesman Abdullah Ghaznavi, who had issued the statement to some newspapers in the Valley, called the dailies on Tuesday, saying, "Armed struggle will continue till the time the last Indian trooper remains in Kashmir."

THE OMAR Abdullah government on Wednesday effectively handed over the control of Srinagar city to Jammu and Kashmir police and asked it to move to the frontline positions, reversing the hitherto domination of army and paramilitary forces in the city.

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CRPF Killed 218 terrorists, lost 67 men In 2008

The Times Of India

New Delhi : The CRPF, the lone counter-insurgency central force, killed as many as 218 terrorists, including 103 in Jammu and Kashmir, apprehended over 2,200 suspected terrorists and recovered 8,744 kilograms of explosives during joint operations with state police forces across the country in 2008.

During the operations,CRPF lost 67 of its personnel.

Though ammonium nitrate and gelatin sticks constitute the maximum of the explosives recovered by the force, the deadly RDX which is mainly brought by terrorists from across the borderaccounted for over 800 kg of the seizures.

During the year, over 66,300 rounds of ammunition and 1,723 arms, including AK series rifles and Chinese pistols, were also seized by the force from J&K, the north-east and naxal-affected states.

Besides in J&K and the north-eastern states,CRPF the biggest paramilitary force in the country is currently deployed in a numberofnaxal-affectedstates,includingChhattisgarh,Jharkhand,Orissa,Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

“A maximum of 105 jout of 270 encounters took place in Chhattisgarh wherer 26 naxalites werer killed, 303 apprehended and two surrendered,followed by Jharkhand where 56 encounters took place, 33 naxalites were killed and 116 apprehended and 16 surrendered,”said CRPF spokesperson.

CRPF Ward Performed Excellent In CBSE Examination-2008



Miss Deepika Patra Daughter of No.840720857 Pharm.D.N.Patra of 39th Bn,CRPF has obtained 96.4 percent marks in 10th CBSE Examination 2008 as such secured 9th rank/position in said examination.



His Excellency Governor of Orissa, Sj. Muralidhar C. Bhandare Awarding To Miss Deepika Patra



Shri AS. Sidhu, DIGP, CRPF, Chandigarh Range discussing with Shri Parkash Singh Badal, Hon'ble CM, Punjab about security of CM Punjab and deployment of coys.



Women contingent in Group with RAF Officers



Male contingent in Group with RAF Officers



CRPF Jawans on Patrol Duty in Chhatisgarh

C.R.P.F.
SAMACHAR



His Majesty Governor of Uttarakhand Shri B.L.Joshi paying floral tribute on the ashes of martyrs of Sardar Post kept in an urn



His Majesty Shri B.L Joshi, Governor of Uttarakhand being welcomed by DG CRPF Shri A S.Gill



Chief Guest asking welfare of NOK of martyr Jawan

CRPF Samachar

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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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MANAGING PRESS IS NOT ALL

(Neo-paradigms of perception management)

Sonebhadra Lost Area of Naxals: Role of CRPF





Forgotten Warriors



VALOUR DAY

PAYING HOMAGE TO MARTYRS



MANAGING PRESS IS NOT ALL

(Neo-paradigms of perception management)

Shri A.P Maheshwari,IPS
I.G, (Law & Order), UP Police

The Central Reserve Police Force is one of the main counter insurgency Force of Government of India and is an integral security management of the country.It is deployed as specialist force for surgical operations in the States when situation gets out of control.The perception of the public inaction, is important not only for the image of the organization but also for the Government for which it works. It is, in turn, relevant for the self image, moral and efficiency of the force personnel, who tend to identify themselves with the organization, given the high public recognition factor.

The Branding of an organisation by the public in terms of its intrinsic holds the key. Therefore, the perception is required to be managed by combining

true projections with psychological operations to generate acceptable public image. It is a complex process which aims at fostering a positive organizational image in the hearts and minds of people with long term stability. There has to be a concerted approach,first to recognize the need to manage perceptions and then develop organs and competencies to do it.Thus, perception management is no less important than having high level of operational successes.

The Central Reserve Police Force has proved its metal and worth on a numberofoccasions.lt has successfully foiled Parliament attack, neutralized suicidal attacker at Ayodhaya and has an unending saga o valour. CRPF is extensively deployed in every theatre of the country be it for fighting terrorism, managing insurgency, countering left wing extremism, guarding vital installations, providing security to VIPs conducting free and fair elections, dealing with law and order problems, with or without, communal over stones. In fact it would not be cliche if we say that there is not even a single occasion when a threat to internal security of the country manifested itself and CRPF was not deployed to manage it. But in spite of this, it is also a fact that people of the country know very little about CRPF, its role and activities. There is an urgent need to highlight the role of CRPF and propagate its achievements and contributions made in the field of National integration and keeping the secular fabric of the country intact. Image enhancement of CRPF would certainly act as Force multiplier and add to the credibility of the Government in the ultimate run. Needless to mention that C.I. operations should be conducted in a way that they cater to the local aspirations of the people farming part of creative media function. There has to be a positive public participation and humane handling while functioning on C.I grid to evolve better public interface.

I. VALUE ADDITIONS

Public Relations, therefore, is a function with great value addition in the following fields:-

i) Generating sense of security and trust in public.
ii) Enhancing image and thereby increasing efficacy of the force.
iii) Inculcating sense of pride in members of the force with good organizational image and public acceptance.
iv) Attracting better Human Resources Profile for the Force by acting as a

major motivational component.

v) Synergizing and boosting Social and institutional relationship with good and effective ‘brand value’.

vi) Entering the ‘lead zones’ by being trend setter with sound performance and high image.

vii) Designing operations to cater to local aspirations of public. The opportunity gains of networking shall be huge.

II DESIRED PARADIGMS

The true scope of the word ‘public’ and meaning of ‘relations’ needs to be understood. We would then be able to comprehend the real task involved which would go beyond mere media handling to psychological operations, community action programmes and in built work culture for gaining public trust and credibility. Image building is essential for operational as well as social performance. It is a set of beliefs in the minds of people based on the trust, visibility and approachability. It is the ultimate perception, built up on performance over a period of time and further multiplied through branding exercises.Various tools and tactics,from general to specific, can be seen as under:-

(a) Public Relations

- Identifying public groups for networking, like associations,clubs and other similar bodies.
- Evolving community support groups viz peace committees, voluntary help groups etc.
- Identifying public problems and adopting proactive policies to help mitigate them.
- Sponsoring public activities.
- Inviting eminent personalities from various fields to visit place of work.
- Organising mega events and shows and thereby soliciting public interaction.

(b) Social cause marketing

- Identifying social issues relating to forestation, health, education, children and women empowerment.
- Earning goodwill as a humane organisation.

(c) Conduct visibility and credibility enhancement exercises

- Regard public as the client with open-collaborative approach and interactive learning aptitude.
- Regard public as the client with open-collaborative approach and interactive learning aptitude.
- Evolve as service organisation dedicated to ensure safety and security of the citizens.
- Ensure quick dissemination of information of incidents causing loss of life/property or generating a feeling of insecurity.
- Demonstrate value based positive behavior at cutting-edge level to negate already branded police sub-culture as ‘corrupt, high headed and repressive’ in the eyes ofpublic.

(d) Media

(i) Media Relationship

- Have open- end interface.
- Promote Proactive interactions.
- Establish constant mutual trust and recognition.
- Share information in media friendly formats.

(ii) Media Propagation

- Issue timely Press Release in desired format.
- Have focused interactions with electronic and print media.
- Plan Television and Radio interviews.
- Hold proper Press Conferences.
- Write letters to Editors on specific issues.
- Develop Television Documentaries.
- Release Advertisements.
- Monitor media propagation schedule, and impacts and initiate rectifications/ improvements.

The basic objective of Media Centre, thus, will be for, public Relations, identification of social issues for PR interface, conduct visibility and credibility enhancement exercises enhancement exercises and media propagation.

III TASK PROFILE ENLARGING PR NETWORK

i) Outdoor propagation through various methods.
ii) Arrange celebrity endorsements of organizational activities.
iii) Visits of socio-cultural elite to operational areas and coverage of their programmes.
iv) Working out event based PR.
v) Designing publications, brochures, hoardings, banners for public appeal.
vi) Evolving effective documentaries/video spots.
Vii) Thematic Advertising.
Viii) Networking with professional agencies,NGOs in the field.

MANAGING PRESS AND NEWS CHANNELS

i) Create and maintain media data bank.
ii) Design contents of material for sharing with press.
iii) Dissemination of collateral information to media.
iv) Creation of story pegs and feature reports.
v) Prepare special digests.
vi) Facilitation of interaction of media with senior officials and ensuring proper coverage.
vii) Press visits to various operational sectors.
viii) Organizing events and functions for better inter personal media relationships.

CREATIVE P.R

i) Give advice on psy- ops.
ii) Research and development on “PR drivers”.
iii) Indicate potent schemes/ projects for optimal result oriented use of CAP (Civic Action programme) funds which could be area specific or people specific based on R&D on PR drives in various Ops theatres.
iv) Organize “PR training sessions” for senior management.
v) Organize “Media seminars’’
vi) Organize “photography training’’
vii) PR consultation.
viii) PRaudit.

MISCELLANEOUS

i) controlling, monitoring and guiding regional Media Centres.

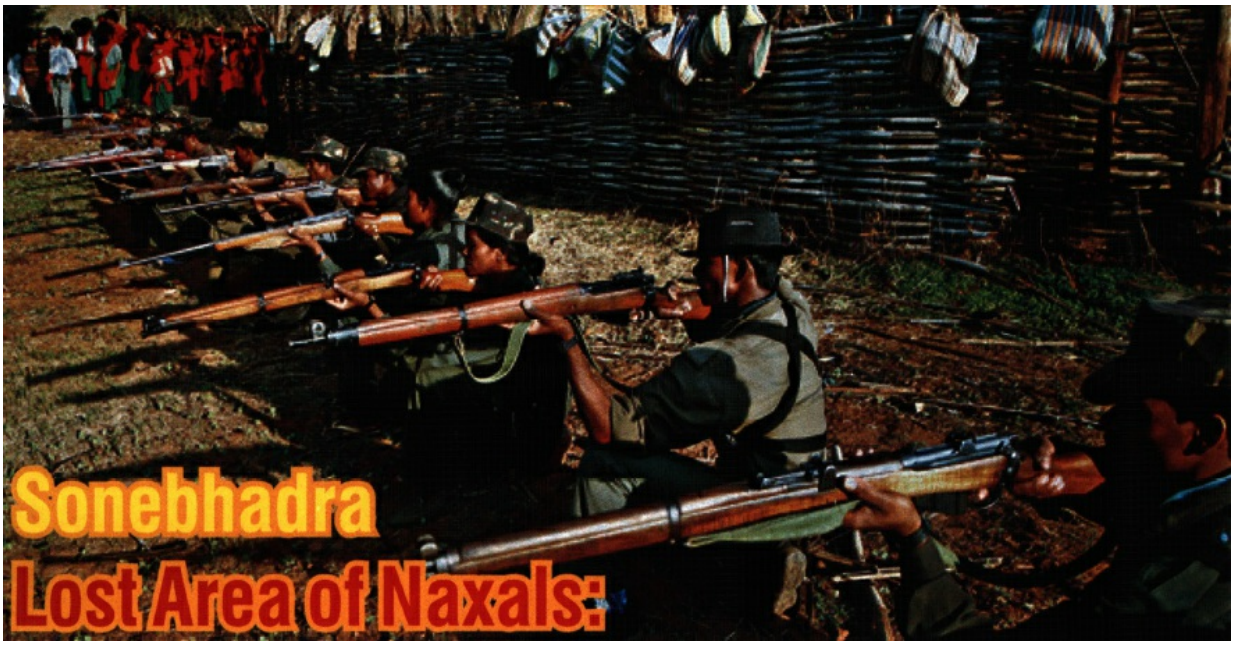
ii) Arranging public feedback on organizational image and response which people value or dislike and derive their implications.

iii) Public annual reports on PR status of CRPF.

iv) Evolving formats for future growth and change in the field of PR.

IV CONCLUSION

Public Relation concepts have to be understood in their true sense and P.R. efforts needs to be widened much beyond the press relations. What must be focused upon would get clearer if we adopt the phrase ‘Perception Management’ in place of any other connotation. Hence activity analysis becomes crucial.



Manoranjan Kumar
Asstt.Comdt.148 Bn,CRPF

Sonebhadra district having grid reference (831,243) on the Survey of India map, carved out of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh not only borders with Bihar but Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh too. The whole District is full of minerals and forests. Forest is very dense and hillocks in

the area make terrain in many parts of District impregnable and non navigable.

The geographical conditions of district had made it haven for naxalites in last 13 years.The forest area for safe living and training, border for cross border movement to avoid Police's eye and minerals to fund the movement had always attracted naxals in the area. Border of four states had been a major reason, due to which Naxalites had made police helpless at times. River like Sone along with Karamnasa plays a role of natural obstacle which favours naxals.

First naxal incident took place on 05/06/1997 in the District in Pipariwala village under police station Machi when a group of 12 naxalites set ablaze a hoard of tendu leaves. They were charged with the acts 147,148,435 and 506 of Indian Penal Code. District Police took prompt action and eleven of twelve culprits were sent behind the bars. With the murder of Ramshanker Jaiswal under P.S Machi, naxals tasted the blood first time in the area. After this naxals wrecked havoc on Police and local people and series of incidents took place.

For the better understanding of naxals' executed events, the following data will suffice.

YEAR	INCIDENTS	TOTAL WANTED	ARRESTED	KILLED BY NAXALS	NAXALS KILLED IN SFs ENCOUNTER
1997	7	86	76	01	02
2000	4	25	09	04	06
2001	5	20	12	01	01
2002	9	94	44	02	03
2003	4	90	28	03 (King of Vijaygarh & friends)	07
2004	5	58	21	NIL	NIL
2005	1	08	NII	04	NII
2006	4	64	13	03	NIL
2007	3	6	01	03	NIL
2008	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01
2009 (Jan)	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL

Year 2004 was a watershed year in respect of security. CRPF landed its foot with three companies deployed in Sonebhadra District after the incident in Hinautghat,Chandauli.The combing of CRPF has almost restricted the

movement of naxals to the other side of Uttar Pradesh border. District Police trust only CRPF and say that without CRPF it was very difficult to control Naxals in the past. It is due the presence of CRPF District Police has become offensive and had been successful in nabbing many hardcore commanders. The most successful achievement was to kill Shatrughan Ganju (wanted under sections 307/302/147/148/149 of IPC), member, Sone-Ganga-Vindhya Zone in Beluch,under P.S Chopan in encounter.

Year 2009 writes a new success story in the pages of history when on 1 st January two platoons of CRPF along with civil police nabbed a civil police informer Pappu Chero resident of Kanhaura with a container bomb. The naxals had infact planned to blow up either railway track or security forces vehicle. Infact I also knew Pappu Chero and I had met him during a combing operation in Kanhaura when he got us water and biscuits.

Recoveries by Security Forces increased in the region after CRPF landed in 2004, which can be understood from mentioned statistics.

YEAR	ARMS/AMMUNITION	OTHER RECOVERIES
1997	01 Country made Pistol(CMP)	NIL
1998	01 Pipe gun, 02 CMP, 1 Hand Grenade	NIL
1999	303 Bore Rifle-02	NIL
2000	12 Bore CMP-01	NIL
2001	CMP 04,Revolver-02	Naxalite literature & cassettes
2002	12 Bore CMP-05,32 Bore CMP-01, SBBLgun-02,CMP 315 Bore-01	Naxalite literature cassettes, pamphlets, leaflets, pornographic literature, 32 kg explosive
2003	SBBL gun-04,303 Bore-01,12 Bore CMP-05	Naxal literature, 107 Detonators, 02 bundle thin wire, 32 cordtex wire, 3.5 kg explosives, 04 dynamite, details of country/foreign arms
2004	315 Bore CMP-03,12 Bore CMP-10	Power cordtex wire -25, Detonators 51,Jelatin sticks 22,01 kg explosive

* *CRPF's full fledged entry took place after November 2004.*

2005	CMP-11,SBBL-	Packet explosive-80,25mm explosive

	06,Carbine-01, 315 Bore Rifle-07,SLR-01	packets 03, Detonators-194,wire-05 packet + 200mm gelatin rod-223,countrymade bomb-20, Bucket Bomb-01, Loose explosive-700 gms, literature, books
2006	CMP-05,Pipe gun-02,315 Bore rifle-03,306 Bore Rifle-01	Cordtex wire 50, Detonators 50, Bandoliers 8 with 19 charger clips, naxal literature
2007	Stengun-01,12 Bore CMP-01	Gelatin Rod-10, Electric Detonators-10
2008	CM Revolver 32 Bore-01,303 Bore CMP-1,38BORE CMP-01, Carbine-01,315BoreCMP-01	Gelatin Rod-34,Detonator-34
2009 (Jan)	NIL	01 Container bomb

NOTE: CMP stands for country made pistol.

Year 2008 was such a year where Naxals couldn't execute even a single incident in the District, kudos to CRPF and District police. Naxals are so scared of CRPF in this area that they have shifted their base in neighbouring states Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. In the local dialect naxals call CRPF, 'Chitkabra', which means colourful patches/spots as CRPF personnel wear combat uniform with colourful (green, yellow and black)spots/patches and no doubt are as ferocious as leopard.

Keeping naxals at bay in 2008 and stopping them from executing any, incident, CRPF and District Police have authored a successful story.

Interrogation of naxals, the over ground workers as well as the underground workers, throws light on many vital issues. First and foremost is the reason to join party/naxalism. It is found that due to mutual revenge, humiliation, poverty and allurement, young lot joined naxalites. Modus operandi of naxalites is very conventional in Sonebhadra. They resort to arsonage, beheading and brutal killing.

The source of income of naxalites in this area is through levy/cut in contracts/tenders from contractors. Most interesting fact is that naxalites are a mixed caste group. It has been) found in an interrogation that naxal group

had Baniya,Yadav,Lohar,Muslim, Kharwar and Kol members.Their eating style in villages is very distinct. If a group of 20-30 stays in a village, each house is told to bring food for two members. According to a surrendered naxalite when members are more than 506 is naxal commander, who runs the mess as security forces run. According to him Rs 2000 per month was given to a naxalite to work in the party.



In an interrogation of detained naxal, Nandu Kharwar, it was revealed that Budhwa forest and Dhansa Ghati in Bihar were used as training centre for guerilla training. Around 500 naxals were being trained in Budhwa forest, when he was trained. Training was given by Munna Vishwakarma and now a slain naxalite, Shatrughan Ganju.This is corroborated by another detained naxalite, Sudama Oraon. He adds two more names as trainers, Sanjit and Sarabjit.

Strategies of CRPF and State Police are bringing success to them. Civil police relies more on CRPF than any other force present in the area. This is the reason as to why wherever a new police chowki in the disturbed area comes up, CRPF gives a security cover. The glaring example is Mahuli post, where a police chowki is coming up and since the laying of foundation stone, two platoons of 148 CRPF is securing this post and under the

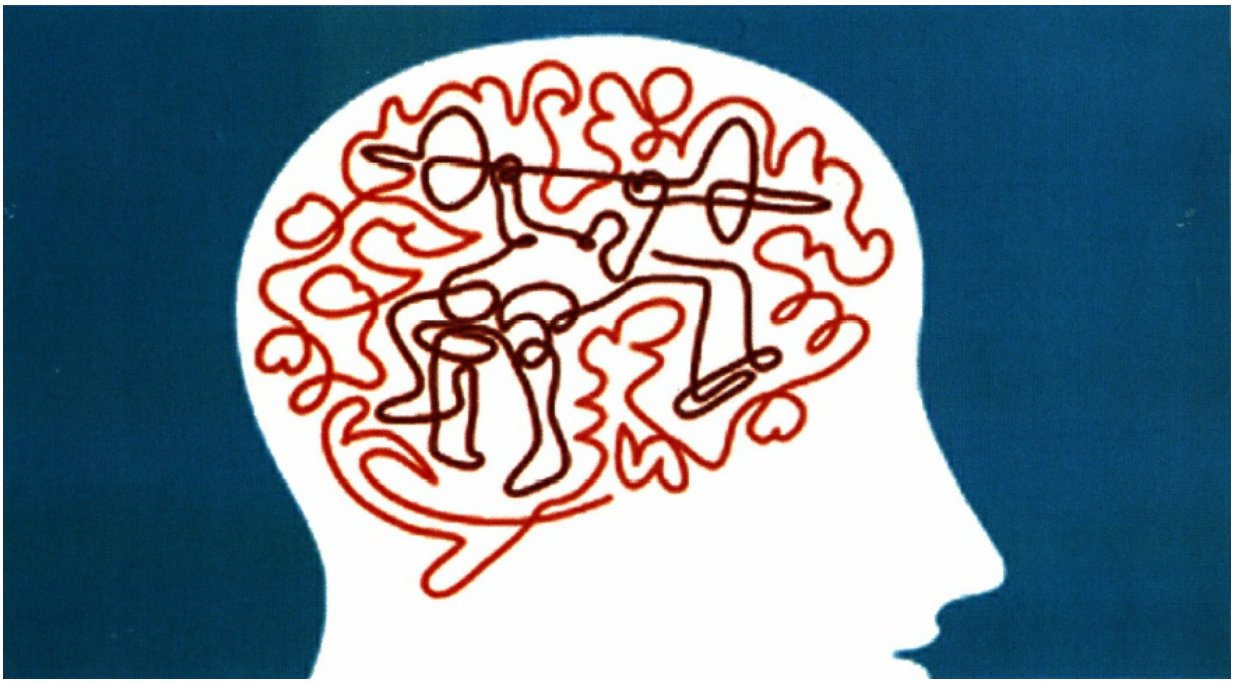
umbrella of security of CRPF, the post is being built. From security point of view, this post is very sensitive, Bihar and Jharkhand borders are only 2 Km and 6 Km away respectively. The high hills and the dense forest around act as natural obstacles. CRPF is braving all the odds here. Intelligence reports always talk about run over of this camp by naxalites but if villagers are relied upon than a new fact comes to light. According to them this area was a bastion of naxalites.They ruled the area. Since the CRPF has landed here, the naxalites have restricted their movement to Dumarkho, Parti, Chumarka and Dumarka in Bihar and adjoining Jharkhand area.

The security forces should not be overjoyed with their success here.Since silence engulfs a lot of upheavals in its belly as silent sea appears. We should not be complacent as we are sitting on the mouth of a sleeping volcano.

To add to the woes of naxals, UP Police wants to increase its number in three naxal affected Districts of Uttar Pradesh. Now 46 Police Stations of three Districts of UP, i.e. Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonebhadra, will have additional 7931 police personnel according to which 37 Inspectors, 314 Sub Inspectors, 1506 Head Constables, 5976 Constables and 98 console operators would be deployed. At present the Police strength in 46 Police Station of these three districts of UP is 2112 including 9 Inspectors, 215 Sub Inspectors, 230Head Constables and 1658 Constables.

Pro-activism of Police force and CRPF has kept Naxals in Sonebhadra on the back foot. Naxals also keep close watch through their sympathizers on Police and CRPF.They have spread their ideological network in 16 districts of UP but their defeat in arms struggle in Sonebhadra has stopped oxygen supply to their movement in UP .

Every nefarious design of naxals hasfailed in Sonebhadra as intelligence of security forces is very sound.Recently naxals started using Police informers for their designs but all of them were unravelled by Police and CRPF. Even a mobile surveillance mechanism has been installed in IGP Range office in Varanasi that keeps tracking suspected mobile phones. It has given an immense success to Security forces. Pro-activism of security forces has made Sonebhadra a lost arena to Naxals.



Diluting Stress-I: Change your attitude

R.K. Singh
2IC,81 Bn,CRPF

Learn the art of Happiness:

Efforts for coping up with stress are a continuous process and yields result gradually. It requires patience and perseverance to practice de-stressing measures. And if results are apparently not visible to the person, then it results in furthering the stress. So any remedial measures for de-stressing could become a stressor itself if not practiced phase- wise and in true spirit. Nevertheless, if one think of diluting the stress in the beginning and removing it completely afterwards, the stress can be adequately neutralized from the very first day.

For diluting stress, one should ponder about the purpose of life. Most common response of this thought is that “one wants to be happy in life” However, to achieve this happiness people are always in mental agony and misery. A person adopts every means from religious to materialistic to achieve and secure happiness. They focus their energy for happiness and if

this is not forthcoming they feel stressed and thus unhappy.Butthe very thought of happiness is desirable and achievable. The simple formula is to identify the factors which put you in stress and change your attitude accordingly. Learn the art of happiness and be emotionally intelligent.

Simply defining, stress is something which tax upon our body and mind when faced with anything beyond normal and routine affairs in life. The severity is high for abnormal or critical things or if one's capacity is too less to meet the challenges. Stress is beating us when we dream and expect something and fails to achieve that. Stress dominates us when we are faced with some unusual situation and not having enough mental strength to deal with the situation. Sometimes, we increase our stress level by becoming too ambitious and by aiming too high without firstly enhancing our capability and competence.

This means learning professionalism, balancing personal life and above all transforming our attitude towards life and living. Dalai Lama defines this as "Training the mind" He says 'training the mind' not merely refers to one's cognitive ability or intellect. Rather, according to him,he is using the term in the sense of the Tibetan Word Sem, which has a broader meaning closer to "Psyche" or "Spirit"; it includes intellect and feeling, heart and mind. By bringing about certain inner discipline, one can undergo a transformation of one's attitude, entire outlook and approach to living.

Everybody should positively explore avenues to be happy. We must train our mind and body for this. It is easily achievable by developing our spiritual outlook. Wisdom and soul needs to prevail over pettiness of our self created sufferings and agony. We refuse to accept that suffering is natural part of life. We should face it when it becomes unavoidable but must forget and go ahead as soon as we can escape from it. However, contrary to that we believe in prolonging our agony by discussing it time and again with everyone.We often memorise those bad moments which we had faced. Above all, we also develop a habit of personalising every annoying situation. This self imposed suffering does not help. It only increases our restlessness rather relieving us of pain. In long terms it affects our physical and mental health. Thus, as Dalai Lama says, we should transform our suffering. It will be a beautiful experience. We remember healthy and hilarious moments of our fire. We should forget our suffering, forgive who are jealous and critical of us, appreciate who points our mistakes and

shortcomings and help the needy one.

This sort of moral discipline and comparison will rejuvenate our soul.We will inject happiness in ourself as well as others who are with us. Smile will spread all around. The happiness will establish a bond of friendship. All these factors will dilute stress. Especially in organisations where there are multiple reasons for stress amongst persons. Learning theart of happiness

by changing our attitude will not only minimize the impact of stressors but the reduced stress among people will enhance professional outlook of the organization.

Be Emotionally Intelligent

Stress dominates you when you are dissatisfied, unhappy and unprepared to meet certain situation.Stress rules us when we fail to understand ourself or say, with whom we come into contact for professional or personal reason. Thus failing to understand social self also causes stress. So lots depend on how we perceive various situations, what we do to cope up with that and how satisfied we are with what we achieve.

For diluting stress, we need peace of mind. This will come if we are able to overcome negative behaviour and understand our emotions. Understanding emotions needs understanding the people and environment around us. This is very simple to achieve. For this we need to be emotionally intelligent. It is very easy. Simply one should be aware of emotions of self and others.

What is emotional intelligence? It means respecting, recognizing and valuing the inherent wisdom of feelings. It is also called the intelligence of the heart i.e. balancing and integrating the head and heart. The ability to manage feelings and handle stress is vital aspect of emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence provides deeper and better understanding of oneself and those around us. Your efforts to become emotionally intelligent will make you aware of emotions and expressivity. You will try to understand how it feels when people are guided/ directed/ordered to do things in a certain fashion? What are the mental reactions of a person when behaved in a particular way? These simple analysis or say concern for other’s emotions will help you in behaving in better and acceptable manner. This will promote mature behaviour and mutual cooperation.lt in a way reduces/eliminates a few causative factors which generally creates avoidable stress. The question is that how this emotional intelligence helps us to dilute

or say eliminates stress.

Some of the use of emotional intelligence (E.I.), which helps in diluting stress are-

- E.I. guides us about cordial relationship management.
- E.I. results in empathetic attitude. This helps us in visualizing the scenario and better understanding of other's emotions.
- Social skills are better learned and used by becoming emotionally intelligent.
- It boosts achievement drive and initiative.
- Develops attitude of conflict management.
- E.I. encourages you to build bonds. This positivism dilutes stress because one starts valuing friendship and trustworthiness ratherthan conflicting situation.
- E.I. coordinates team work and collaboration. This social networking increases mutual dependence, so relationships are respected and it removes stressors.
- E.I. enables you to recognize and interpret the complex system of beliefs, values and approach towards thinking that govern human behaviour and to predict, manage and influence behaviour of oneself and others. It makes one competent for leadership as well as to become good follower. This eliminates lots of complexities from our life,thus diluting stress.
- E.I. teaches us the effective way of communication and adaptability. This competence helps one to overcome many difficulties like confusion, misconception and mental agony which dilutes stressful scenario.

Thus emotional intelligence helps us in diluting stress, by enabling us to be empathetic, compassionate and sensitive. This concept though originally conceptualized to mange corporate relationship to increase Productivity and maintain coordinal working environment. However, in my opinion if the ethos of this concept is applied even in personal and societal relationship it will bring wonders by better understanding of perceptions. It enhances our social skills for positive relationship management. It brings happiness and joy by eliminating anxiety, insensitivity and complexities from life. Emotional intelligence inculcates values and confidence in oneself, which makes one competent to deal with complications thus developing stress copability.

(Inspiration from - *"The art of happiness" by HH Dalai Lama & Howard C.Culter.)*

Operational Achievements

In the month of April, 2009 in total 159 operations, CRPF neutralized 35 Militants, apprehended 169 including suspects. In total 58 encounters. In these operations the force recovered 86 Arms, 933 Ammunition, 40 Grenades / Bombs. Also CRPF lost its 21 brave Jawans during these operations.



PYROTECHNIC

The Art of Fire

K.K.Pandey
Second-ln-Command
196 BN,CRPF

Pyro means fire; Pyrotechnic means the art of fire.

The knowledge of pyrotechnics traveled from the East to West at the beginning of the Christian era. In the past the Indians were very much familiar with the pyrotechnic devices, in the early era by mixing of chemicals (Salt) with charcoal and later period the salt was mixed with charcoal and sulfur.

Originally it was used as a fire work for display and in celebration. In military it was used as incendiaries in 1st world war. But it was used as pyrotechnic explosive in 2nd world war. However, the advancement in pyrotechnic device was limited during the first World War. In the Second World War, many more pyrotechnic ammunition were developed such as efficient flares, flash charges, signals, tracers and troop warning devices and used specially for troops mobilization. However, the significant advancement in pyrotechnic devices were made available when the Korean conflict developed in the early 1950's.

In modern military & Paramilitary pyrotechnic covers a wide variety of explosives, that are needed to produce effect other than high explosives, initiating compositions and propellants.

The pyrotechnic compositions are mixed manually and mechanically by using the following fine chemicals powder of

a) Metallic Powders
b) Oxidants
c) Retardants
d) Accelerator
e) Water-proofing agents
f) Color intensifier

The mixtures prepared with the above chemicals when undergo chemical changes then Heat, Light, Smoke, Noise and Motion are produced and these basic phenomena is applied in the manufacturing of Pyrotechnic

ammunition such as:-

a) Area Illuminating
b) Screening smoke/coloursmoke
c) Signaling
d) Tracers
e) Incendiary
f) Priming
g) Ignitor
h) Delay
i) Infrared flare & chaffs (Decoy flare)
k) Power cartridge.

Illuminating Ammunition

The illumination produced by a substance when it is exposed to burning/radiation in order to illuminate the surrounding area. Since it is connected with a parachute and has low rate of descent which help the candle to give good continuous ground illumination over a wide area. During its total burning time, this could facilitates redeployment of Armed forces but it is most likely to be used to defect the enemy movement in darkness e.g. Mortar Bomb 51 mm Illuminating.

Screening/Colour Smoke

A cloud of smoke white is created by a burning chemicals to conceal the area for military operation. The smoke ammunition are normally used to mask the movement or redeployment of own forces from enemy observation thereby neutralizing directenemy fire.

The colour smoke Red, Blue and Orange are used for signaling and identifying the target e.g. Grenade Hand Smoke Red/Green, Mortar Bomb 51 mm Smoke.

Signaling:-

Some of the pyro compositions burn faster and produce the light with colour producing ammunition used for codified communication.

Photoflash

A composition is required to react very faster to produce burst of light in a short duration for which some of the pyro compositions are used e.g. Cart Sig. 16 mm Red/Green/White.

Tracers

In the early development no tracer was used. After the invention of new ammunition it was felt necessary to introduce the tracer in the ammunition so that the line of flight could be readily followed e.g 5.56 mm INSAS Tracer, 7.62 mm Tracer (M-62)

Incendiary

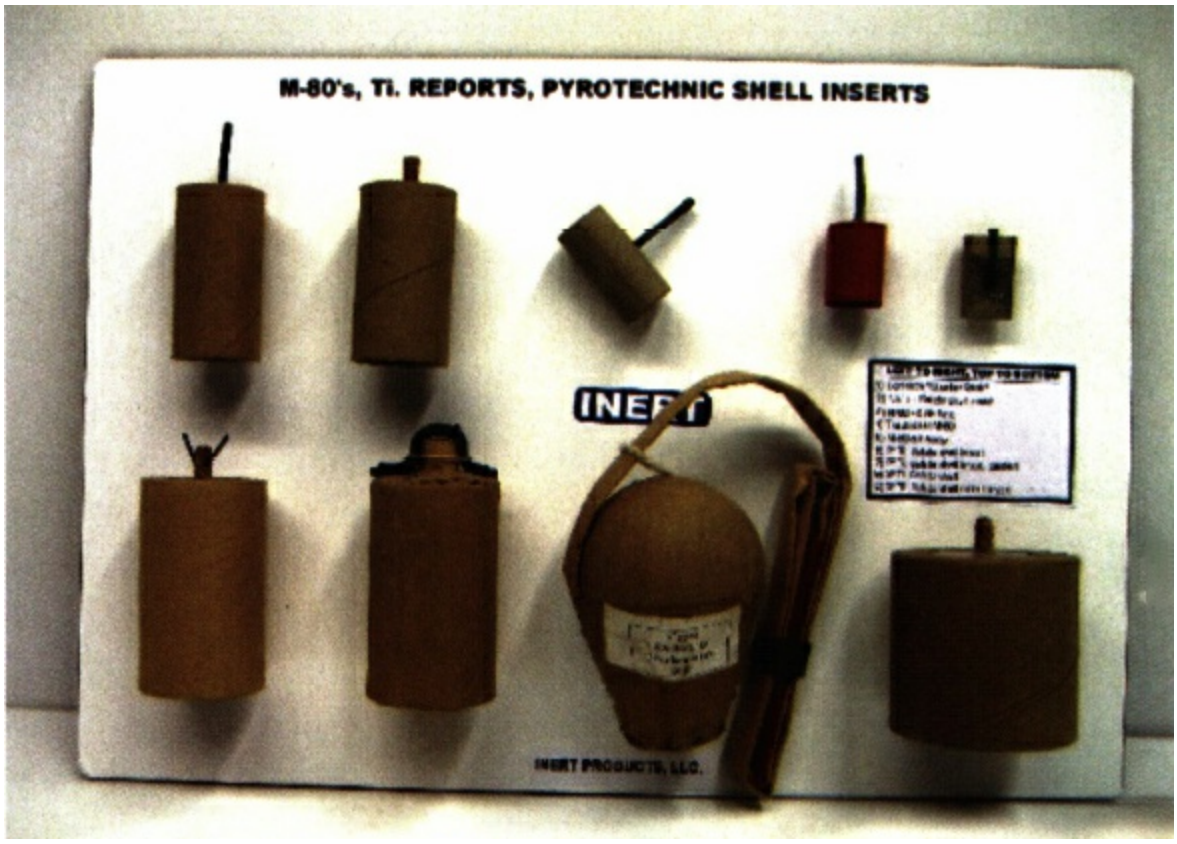
The red phosphorus ammunition is used for dual purpose i.e. the burning blocks or pellets falling on combustible material can cause a large number of local fires to develop eventually covering a large area, in addition to damage this may cause the enemy personnel to evacuate the area.

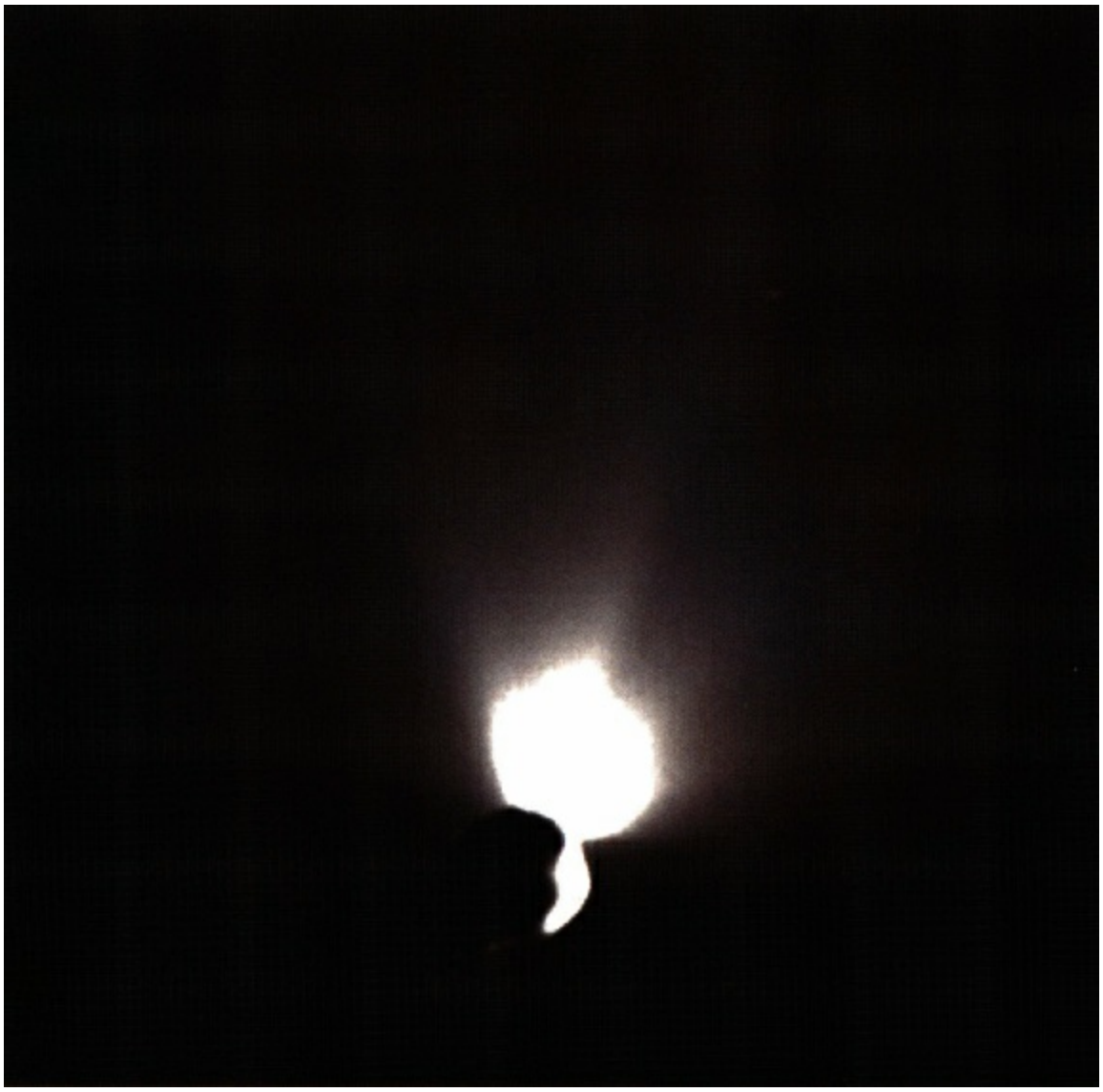
Priming

The first step in pyrotechnic systerm that raises the temperature by release of pyro chemical energy.

Ignitor

A container or a capsule containing pyrotechnic materials mostly ignited by electrical impulse.


M-80's, Ti. REPORTS, PYROTECHNIC SHELL INSERTS
INERT
INERT PRODUCTS, LLC.



Delay

The functioning of the delays in the Ammunition can be defined as make late or slow or put off to a later time or the duration of time for which the functioning of ammunition is delayed. But the working principle of chemical delay may be defined as the time interval between two explosive events i.e. self burning of delay composition and then causing ignition to the main composition in the explosives train.

Infrared Flare (decoy Flare)

The infrared heat seeking missiles operates in near and mid infrared wave length bands of 1 to 14 microns. The flare used to decoy the seeker head of

the missile by providing a more attractive infrared source than the aircraft. This is called passive counter measure.

Chaffs Ammunition

The chaff ammunition is designed to produce scattering effects on enemy Fire Control Radar to deny target acquisition. The chaffs consist of electrically conducting filaments which are cut to from dipoles that are resonant at particular wave length.

Power Cartridge

Power cartridges are initiators in which some of the pyro compositions used for initiation and for generating heat and pressurized gas for a short duration. The function of power cartridge is similar to the function of squibs.

Metals Responsible for Flame Colour

AL	**FLAME COLOUR**
Barium	Green
Calcium	Orange Red
Copper	Blue
Potassium	Violet
Sodium	Yellow
Strontium	Red

Forgotten Warriors

Hindustan Times
18 April 2009

Alok Tikku

Thirty- five security men from the paramilitary services have died fighting the Maoists in the past 10 days alone. They are only the latest additions to a morbid statistic: more than 900 men from the police and paramilitary services have died in Maoist violence in the past five years. Most of them died anonymous deaths in the country’s faraway hinterlands fighting a war forgotten in our global cities. The law of the land says they are not even

martyrs. That world of honor is reserved only for defence personnel who die fighting the country's enemies. " If in the same encounter, an army man and a paramilitary personnel die, then the army man would become a martyr, while the paramilitary man would just be killed in action or killed on duty." Says an officer from one of the paramilitary services, on condition of anonymity. About a year ago, a paramilitary force had sent a request to the home ministry to give police personnel who go down fighting terrorists, Maoists and other insurgents the status of martyrs. Nothing has come of it yet. " We don't know why." The officer says. " According the status of martyr wouldn't cost the government any money." he adds. " But it would give the families of the policemen who die- as bravely as the defence personnel- social recognition and a sense of respect within the community .It is only an emotional perk." A martyr's coffin arrives draped in the national flag, and a representative flag, and a representative of the district administration is required to accompany the body and attend the funeral. The military sends soldiers from the martyr's unit and an officer to hand over the body. There is a five-gun salute, and a funeral procession led by a band. All this is no recompense for a father, son or husband lost, but it is a measure of the dignity the country shows towards those who die protecting it. It is a dignity India does not accord to the paramilitary soldier.

atikku@hindustantimes.com



A KILLING, AND AFTER Shivani, Shivani, Shanbbu to her loving Father, CRPF head constable Bharat Ram Sharma (below) Who died fighting Naxals on April 10, holds a picture of her Parents from happier times

Name: Sunil Kumar Rai (29)

Killed on April 11, in six-hour gun battle with Maoists in Jarko forest in Jharkhand

Survived by wife ,18-month-old son, Mother, five sisters and younger brother



RAI’S WIFE GOT A CHEQUE FOR RS, 10,000 FROM THE CRPF; SHE HAS BEEN PROMISED ANOTHER RS 10 LAKH. THE JHARKHAND GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO ANNOUNCED RS 14.5 LAKH IN RELIEF ALONG WITH JOB FOR NEXT OF KIN

Nearly 10,000 people lined the stretch between National Highway 28 and Sunil Kumar Rai’s native pidhouli village, 38 kilometre from Begusarai, to give a hero’s welcome to the coffin of the jawan from the 133th battalion. A CRPF van with 11 jawans and a subedar escorted the coffin, which reached the village on the evening after his death.

Draped in the national flag, the coffin was escorted by a deputy commandant of the CRPF, the Sub Divisional Officer of Teghra subdivision and block Development Officer, who all paid floral tributes to the slain soldier before he was consigned to the flames with state honours. CRPF personnel handed over a cheque of Rs 10,000 to Rai’s window and assured her of an additional Rs 10 lakh to be handed over later. She will also get Rs 14.5 lakh from the Jharkhand government, a CRPF personnel says; a job to kin of the deceased on compassionate grounds has also been promised. Rai leaves behind his pregnant wife Sabita, 18 month-old son Sourabh besides

his mother, five sisters and younger brother.

The Rais are landless- farm labourers, and the matriculate from nearby Samastipur who joined the CRPF in 2000, was the only bread earner. Even now, the family lives in a thatched house.

- Mrigendra Manishee, Begusarai

Name: Manmohan Sharma (41)
Killed on April 11, fighting Naxals in South Jharkhand
Survived by wife and two sons, aged 12 and 10



CHAK BANA, THE TINY VILLAGE NEAR JAMMU WHICH WAS HOME TO MANMOHAN SHARMA, WELL KNOWS THE MEANING OF ‘MILITANT’ IRONICALLY, IT HASN’T HEARD OF ‘ NAXALITES’

On April, 11, CRPF head constable Manmohan Sharma called his wife, Rajini, back home in Chak Bana village 21 kms from jammu, at around 4 in the afternoon to ask about the examination results of his two sons, 12-year-old Arjun and 10-year-old Ankit. One-and-a-half hours later, the telephone rang again to convey the news of his death. A special plane

brought home Sharma's body from New Delhi to Jammu, and a CRPF vehicle carried him to Chak Bana. He was given a state funeral on April 13, attended by a large number of CRPF and police officials including the SSP and DIG Jammu, Sharma's family received a sum of Rs 10,000, given to families of deceased CRPF soldiers. "A CRPF officials came to our house and gave Rs 10,000 after signed a document. He said he would come again after a month and help us secure the future of Manmohan's children," says Sudarshan, the eldest of Sharma's four brothers. Since the cremation, however, no government official has visited his house.

Sharma joined the CRPF as a havaldar in 1988, after completing his class 12 from the school in nearby Bisnah town." Manmohan was very keen since his childhood to serve his country." Says Sudarshan. Despite the shock over his father's death. It's a sentiment that Ankit echoes. "I want to serve my country like my father did.

- Arjun Sharma, Jammu

Name: Dhirima Ram (24) Killed in an ambush by Naxals in Chattisgarh on April 10 **Survived by** wife and four-year-Old son



‘WHEN ARMY SOLDIERS ARE KILLED IN ACTION, THEY ARE PROVIDED MONETARY ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS SUCH AS OUT-OF-TURN ALLOTMENT OF GAS AGENCIES AND PETROL PUMPS, SADLY, THE SAME TREATMENT IS NOT GIVEN TO SOLDIERS OF THE PARAMILITARY FORCES’

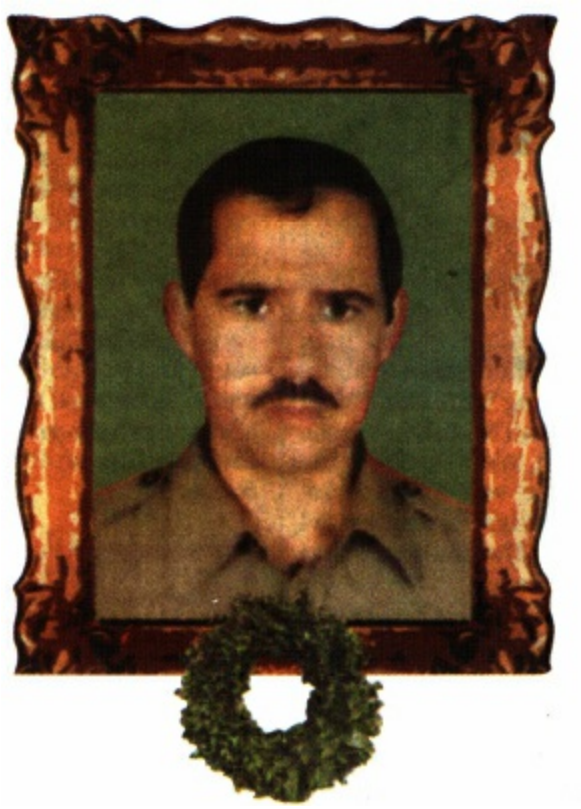
RAM PHAL Singh Saheb(Inspector General of Police of the Ajmer Range) turned up for the funeral and put Rs 10,000 into the hands of my martyred brother’s son. But we have received neither assurances nor any more compensation money from the authorities since then,” reports Ram Kishore, the brother of CRPF constable Dhirima Ram from Kochera village in Nagore district of Rajasthan, killed fighting the Naxals on April 10. The 24-year-old had joined the force barely three years back.

A week after Ram’s death, his family remains inconsolable. “ When army soldiers are killed in action, they are provided with monetary assistance and all kinds of benefits such as out-of-turn allotment of gas agencies and petrol pumps. It is unfortunate that the same treatment is not given to soldiers of the paramilitary,” laments the 28-year-old teacher in the village school.

As for Ram’s wife Raji Devi and son, their future is bleak indeed.” We own a very small patch of agriculture land. If we do not get assistance from the government, my brother’s family will find it very difficult to even survive.” Says Kishore. Perhaps Ram’s son could be drafted into the paramilitary services? But the young boy is only four and Kishore is unsure. “ It is early days yet, and that is a call that the boy’s mother will need to take.”.

- Raunaq Rathore, Jaipur

Name: Bharat Ram Sharma (39) Killed on April 10 in an ambush by 300 Naxals as his Team was returning after inspecting the site of a Proposed rally by Sonia Gandhi **Survived by** wife, daughter(12) and son(8)



IRONICALLY, BHARAT SHARMA HAD JOINED WORK JUST A DAY BEFORE HE WAS KILLED, HIS FAMILY HAVEN'T GOT ANY CASH COMPENSATION BUT THE CRPF HAS PROMISED HELP. HOWEVER, THERE HAS NOT BEEN A WORD FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The body of CRPF head constable Bharat Ram Sharma reached his native Nehara village in the Sundernagar sub-division of Himachal Pradesh three days after his death and was cremated on the same day with honours. CRPF Deputy Inspector General CM. Bakshi, the sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sundernagar, politicians and prominent citizens of the district, along with hundreds of villagers from the surrounding area attended the funeral and paid homage to the martyr.

While Bakshi assured the grieving family every help, the state government has yet to announce any reward or relief.

Sharma's eight-year-old son Shubham, who performed the last rites, is too young to understand the loss. But Shivani, his 12- years-old daughter, looks lost. " My father's ambition was to see me become a doctor. Now let's see

what fortune has in store.” She says wistfully.

“It was 11.30 on the night of April 10 when I heard my brother’s wife weeping.” Recalls Bhupendra Sharma. The elder brother of the dead jawan. “She had got a phone call that her husband was injured in an ambush.When I called back, I heard the news of my brother’s martyrdom.”

Incidentally, Sharma had joined duty just a day before his death. He’d reported on duty on April 9, after spending his vacation with his family..

- Roop Upadhyay, Mandi

Name: Jaipal Singh (50) Died on April 11. Singh was hit while lifting the Bodies of fellow jawans who were killed during a Naxal attack in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh **Survived by** wife and two sons



BOTH JAIPAL SINGH’S SONS ARE DUE TO APPEAR FOR IMPORTANT EXAMINATIONS THIS YEAR-HIS OLDER SON WILL TAKE THE BA FINALS AND HIS YOUNGER SON, THE CLASS 12 EXAMS. THE FORMER WANTS TO

JOIN THE CRPF, SINCE BOTH HIS FATHER AND GRANDFATHER WERE IN THE FORCE

SENIOR CRPF officials were present on April 12 at the cremation of sub-inspector Jaipal Singh in Thana Kalan village in Sonepat district, nearly 35 km from Rohtak and almost the same distance from the CRPF centre in Jharoda Kalan where he had joined the force three decades ago. The Tehsildar, Block Development Officer and thousands of people from different sections of society also attended the funeral.

The CRPF officeals have assured the family of all help, including jobs in the para-military force for both Singh's sons, but the government is yet to come up with any specific reward or assistance for the family, which has no agriculture land and was entirely dependent on singh. Incidentally, Singh's father, Lal Chand, too worked with the CRPF and Singh had got the job with the force after his father's death in 1979. Now his elder son, 22-year-old sonu looks to keep the tradition alive.

Though initially shocked, sonu, who will be taking his BA final examinations this year(Singh's younger son, karamvir, will appear for the class 12 boards this year), says his father wanted him to join the CRPF " I am ready to fulfill the wish of my father," sonu says with quiet confidence even as his mother, the pain of losing husband writ large on her face, silently accepts the condolences of the women mourners thronging their home.

- Satvir Sarwari, Rohtak

Name: Diwakar Tiwari (31) Died on April 10 in encounter with Naxals in Jagdalpur area in Chhattisgarh **Survived by** wife, three-year-old daughter



A PRIVATE AIRLINE REFUSED TO CARRY TIWARI'S BODY FROM NEW DELHI TO HIS HOMETOWN LUCKNOW. IT ONLY AGREED AFTER CRPF OFFICIALS EXERTED PRESSURE. WHILE POLITICIANS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS HAVE VISITED HIS FAMILY, NO ONE HAS OFFERED TO ASSIST

DEPUTY COMMANDANTS Diwakar Tiwari's family was watching TV at 7 in the evening of April 10 when a news flash announced his death. Tiwari Joined the CRPF as Assistant Commandant in October 2001. District magistrate of Sultanpur R.K. Singh and district police chief Sanjay Srivastava attended Singh's cremation in Sultanpur on April 13. " The body was delayed in New Delhi as a private airline refused to carry it CRPF officers had to exert pressure to bring it to Lucknow," informs Tiwasri's 63-year-old father, Raj Narain, a retired class II officer in the state agricultural department, who barely has the means to sopport his son's family.

"yes, politicians did visit our place. They have come and gone back as this is election time here. But there is no help from the state or central

government," he rues. The only request Tiwari made to the district officials was to secure the admission of the three sons of Diwakar's elder brother to a central school nearby." Diwakar would have taken care of the job if he had been alive," he says. Meanwhile, Santosh Kumari, Tiwari's widow appeals for help for her daughter. " I am looking for help from one and all." She says, staring blankly at a wall of her in- laws house in vivek nagar. She's a graduate, but according to her brother-in-law, Kamlakar, " she would not like to take up a job." " if possible we would like to have a job on compensatory grounds for my elder son," Kamlakar appeals.

- Umesh Raghuvansh, Sultanpur



EMERGING TRENDS OF BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AMONGST CONSTABULARY- THREATS, CHALLENGES AND

STRATEGIES

RAKESH KUMAR SINGH
Second-in-command, 81BN. C.R.P.F.

The Constabulary of Paramilitary Forces and Police are living in the most turbulent phase of socioeconomic transitory stage of nation and are at high risk of behavioural problems. The internal security scenario has made the life of these personnel very demanding and challenging. Paramilitary Forces are expanding to meet these challenges but the space and comfort zone of the personnel are decreasing. The contemporary world has compounded the complexities of their problem domain because of acceleration of the speed of economic changes and social challenges like breaking up of joint families, rising expenses on family care and declining respect for “man in uniform”

The behaviour of constables like any groups in society is product of a series of cognitive and affective events. However, their emotional expressivity and cultural understanding seems to have more pessimistic profile. The soldier’s/constabulary’s behavioural problems range from discourtesy to serious life threatening behaviour such as excessive smoking, alcohol abuse, bullying, fragging and suicides besides other violent activities.

Today, the constables are portrayed as some aberrant and pariah class suffering from behavioural trends which are distinct from disciplined, tolerant and professional profile of their job requirement. Though there is variation in behavioural manifestation of Army personnel, Paramilitary Force personnel and State Police Force as well as amongst the personnel deployed in hard areas and soft areas, nevertheless the fact remains that there is reflection of more negative aspects in their attitude and that has reached at the very critical level.

Before, discussing the behavioural problems of constables, it is imperative to understand behaviour. As defined by scholars “(Aizen 1987; Eagly & Chaiken 1993,Gollwitzer 1991)”- Behaviour is a product of a series of cognitive and affective events, typically preceded most closely by conscious intentions to perform the act. Behaviour often has a purpose and is the response of an individual to the environment either external or internal, behaviour may be a way of communication and problem behaviour may be

maintained by the environment.

The behavioural problem of soldiers arises from social alienation, nature of job and mobility both geographically as well as social. A few work- related and domestic factors which have been identified in many studies as causing problematic behaviours are:-

- Staying away from families
- Lack of ‘comfort zone’ and insufficient infrastructure
- Threat to life
- Poor living conditions
- Hostile working environment
- Prolonged engagement on duty

PERSONNEL FACTORS:-

- Unsatisfied biological needs
- Concern for children and family
- Emotional deprivation
- Worry about household problems
- Lack of support/help to family back at home
- Safety of family members at home and social support

EMERGING TRENDS :-

The spectrum of behavioural problems of soldiers ranges from aggressiveness towards others to suicides. Many of them are now more impulsive, insensitive towards women and old. They are facing emotional problems like anxiety, depression as well as are highly prone to fragging or suicides. A few common problems observed amongst constabulary are:-

- Aggressiveness
- Moodiness (Irritability and anger)
- Alcoholism
- Social withdrawal and isolation
- Anxiety and loneliness
- Excessive use of Force
- Suicides

The suicides have become the most threatening behavioural aspect in Army

and CPMFs. The situation is equally grave in all Forces including state police. The data of one of the CPMF is analysed in an efforts to understand the problem domain which in all probability will be applicable with all Forces.

The data shows continuous increase in the cases of suicides from 2001 to 2004. The increase was marginal from 2001 to 2004 whereas from 2005 to 2007 it was sharp. According to official sources-The Registrar General of India- the all India rate of suicides was 10.5 during the year 2006 as compared to 10.3 during 2005.Thus the rate of suicides are well above national average of 10.5, which is a matter of serious concern because CRPF men are well paid than the average people in India who are resorting to suicide.The rate of suicides in India has shown a declining trend since 1999 to 2002. A mixed trend was observed during 2003 to 2006. However, in CRPF there is continuous increase barring in 2005.

SUICIDES- THEATER WISE

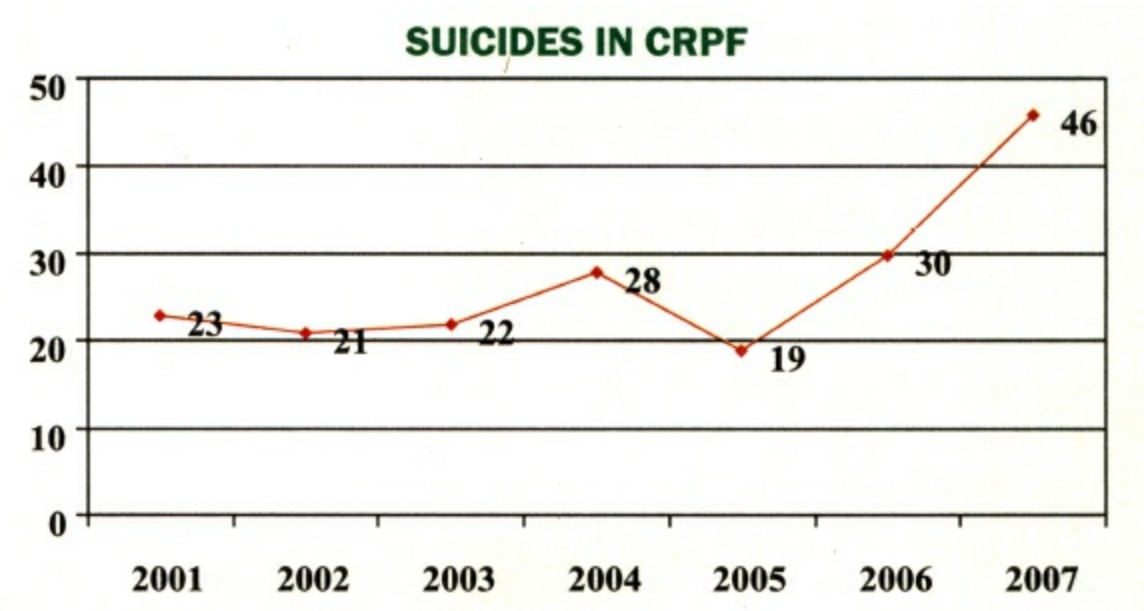
	2005	2006	2007
J&K	09	06	11
NE States	05	10	08
LWE affected States	0	05	16
Other States	03	06	06
At home	02	03	05

SUICIDES - CAUSES

	2005	2006	2007
Personal/Domestic Problems	04	15	27
Mental tension/ Depression	03	0	03
Love affairs	01	01	01
Serious illness	01	01	01
Unknown causes	10	13	14

SUICIDES - RANK WISE DETAILS

	2005	2006	2007
Asst. Comdt	0	0	1
SI	0	01	01
HC	07	08	14
CT	12	21	28
FOLLOWERS	0	0	02



CRPF has professionally made an attempt to carry out statistical analysis of suicides in an attempt to make reformative changes. It must have been done by other organizations too. However, I am sharing the information with expectation of broadening our horizon to bring institutional changes required in the training of men,pattem of command as well as for leadership guidance.

The environment in which the constabulary are working these days have become complex.The citizens are more aware, technology has developed to the extent that supervision and monitoring of their work and conduct has reached upto their door. The family members of constabulary have their own ambition and expectations. This is not their fault but it is spin off of economic pace and consumerism. A few can maintain pace, others can be cool to the situation whereas a lot of them generally comes under tremendous pressure. Failure to divert this pressure elsewhere is reflected through behaviour. Since constabularies are the first interface of the Police-Public relationship,the situation is often seen as of gravest severity. The problem is with a few of them but the perception of society towards them has generalized. In this age of prominence of visual media, such behavioural expression has defamed the organization more than they are getting applause for praiseworthy tasks they are doing. This has also shaken the confidence of people in the men of these organizations.The sense of safety is becoming elusive because of such incidents.

Analysis of above data

Above data, points towards various indicators which may be the contributing factor for suicides by force personnel.The data also reflects clearly that the critical rank of “constables” are being the worst affected. The pattern of theatre wise suicides are changing ever year may be linked with work pressure in that particular year in the specific theatre. For example, the recent trends of high suicides in LWE areas may be due to work - related stress, the hostility and brutality of naxalites as well as the lack of communication facilities for contacting and going back to families.

The study reflects more suicides by married personnel. Definitely, this is due to problems at home and the gap between expectation of families and lack of opportunities for men to fulfill it. Here, we must take into consideration the social transition which has come up in recent year due to

empowerment of women , increased awareness of need of better education for kids, proliferation of TV and soap operas with that a new dimension to relationship between husband and wife, all these factors in the background of increasing nuclear family culture. As per known causes of suicides in 2006 approx 26.1% committed suicides because of family problems whereas in CRPF the percentile is more than 58 % in 2007, 50% in 2006.This is when in most of the cases the cause of suicides are not known.

Suicides in lower ranks do suggest poor ability to cope up with stress. It may be required that men sought to develop social intelligence and professional competence to cope up with stress at home and at the work place. Such issues are very subjective and no definitive policies can be formulated. But this aspect of human nature can be taken care by developing social relationship with the people and talking about their personal problems etc.That is possible by developing symbiotic relationship with each other. Developing cordial peer relationship, valuing friendship and emotionally attaching with them may be of significant important. At least such behavioural aspects of inter personal relationship may be worked upon. For this, we need to train and develop our men in emotional intelligence.

Threats, challenges and strategies

Today’s constabulary is more restless to achieve things in life as early as possible and lead a family life having modern materialistic facilities. They like today’s youth in society do not want to go deeper into emotional and patriotic element of life but want to flow into the streams of life. In this frame of mind they tend to be individualistic and natural tendencies are becoming to break away from the collective integration of the society. This attitude is an aberration in itself but can not be called irrational because earlier in the scheme of social setting, the society and national feelings were predominant but now in the changed circumstances market forces are the determining factors which shape the life settings of youth today,from which group constabulary belongs to. Earlier the paradigm was the social norms but today everything is guided by market forces and economic consideration has come to play predominant role. So constabulary like other youth is looking for economic rationale than social rationale. They are reactive to different situation. They react negatively to increased expectations of organization and people from them. They react adversely to the high level of discipline, honestly and integrity expected from them which are rarely

imposed on other classes of society. The constabulary is not ready to have faith and loyalty fortheir superiors and nationalistic causes. They are becoming skeptic. They doubt everything and reason out. The considerations is that of self, family and well being of family members and Uve with them like others in society as Basic need and then devote fully to the job requirement.Theseare not only the product of socio-economic vectors alone.The lack of inspiring leadership and lack of political vision to deal with terror and internal security matters have frustrated and disillusioned the men at the bottom level who have to mostly suffer the casualty, injuries and discomfort.

The perspective of appreciating the behaviour of constabulary would be truly appreciated only and only when one realises as to what kind of pressure they are subjected to in the changing setting of life where the belief is that ends justifies the means.These factors are creating many threats by cpnstabulary for society. A few of them Hire:-

- Anti social behaviour
- Laxity in dealing with Law and Order problems
- Insensitiveand harsh behaviour
- Emotional detachment
- Relationship difficulties

These are further being aggravated by the wide-spread criticism of the constabulary and their fear of failure and rejection. Nevertheless, there are certain factors which can not be eliminated from the professional work culture of Para-military forces. Like staying away from families and barrack life, high mobility, threat to life and hostilities which are intrinsic to the job profile of a soldier. Similarly, poor living condition, prolonged duty hours, strict disciplined conduct are also some of the norms which are mostly required due to exigencies of the situation and indispensable to protect life and property of the people in the society.

The causes of all these may not be lack of social accountability or police leadership.But the failure son the part of the police organization to address these aspects are resulting in such behavioural problems amongst the constabulary. Resultantly substance use, bullying, violence as well as cases of suicides and depression are going upward.There is need to analyse the behavioural trends in the light of changing security scenario and political will to control terror as well as the preparedness of Police /CPMFs. Besides

inadequate equipment profiling and lack of incentive what is stressful for police is declining respect for them in society. The police are more sinned than the sins they commit. For any law and order situations or crisis the police is prima-facie considered guilty by the society unless and until proved otherwise. The responsibility of other departments and government agencies are not accounted for. Even these agencies love to blame Police. Nowadays the common men have become more violent and are resorting to any extent in expressions of their anger.The mob mentality has made policing a very risky job necessitating the movement of police with all preparedness of an armed battle. Imagine the situation in Kandhmal in Orissa where the people had burned police stations and policemen alive while protesting. Police could have killed the protestors but they restrained so that to protect their right to peaceful protest and tried to cool their anger which every body understands is temporarily. But these efforts cost lives of policemen. Shockingly, no body is shedding tears for policemen. It is just accepted as part of duty. This insensitivity hurts and mentally disturbs the police fraternity.

The issues discussed above need to be analyzed from different perspective. The right spirit would be to minimize the impact of such causative factors through various transparent policies adequate incentives and emotional bonding. The value of human relationship should be emphasized through developing an appropriate ethical organizational culture. The men be motivated to learn the art of living and develop creative instinct. Let the soldiers love art, culture, paintings and poetry. After all, a chocolate cream soldier is much better that a callous soldier,isn’t it?



MANAGEMENT OF DISASTER LIKE SERIAL BOMB BLAST

S.K.GANGOPADHYAY, ASSTT. COMMDT.
145 NDRF BN CRPF

India is highly vulnerable to various NATURAL DISASTER and also exposed to the ravages of MAN MADE DISASTER i.e. Serial Bomb Blast by terrorist for over two decades resulting in loss of lives and properties there by hampering the rapid growth of the country. Such disaster also generate social division between the communities and the aftermath of disaster, quick restoration of normalcy becomes crucial for effective response and relief management. Managing serial Bomb blast is complex issue, requiring specialized interventions as it throws up many and varied challenges. The following points are guide line for manage such types of situation.

- First responders must assess the scene quickly yet thoroughly to determine the course of action to be taken. This assessment should include the scope of the incident, emergency services required, safety concerns and evidentiary considerations. They should also beware of secondary devises.
- To ensure safety, first responders will take steps to identify, evaluate and mitigate scene hazards and establish safety zones.

- Lifesaving efforts are first responders priority. Evacuate ambulatory victims , perform triage and treat life threatening injuries.

INJURIES:

1) Primary blast injury is common in the ear, the respiratory tract and the gastrointestinal tract.
2) Secondary blast injury is caused by the bomb fragments and other debris propelled by the intense energy release of an explosion. These flying projectiles can produce both penetrating and blunt trauma, depending on the size of the projectiles and sped at which the travel. Secondary blast injury is much more common than primary blast injuries . Indeed, secondary blast injury is the most common cause of death in blast victims.
3) Tertiary blast injuries are caused when the victim's body is propelled into another object by the blast winds. Injuries from this mechanism also depend on what the victim hits in the environment and can range from simple contusions to impalement. Victims may also tumble along the ground, sustaining, abrasions, contusions and 'road rash'.
4) Quaternary blast injuries includes burns from fire or radiation, crush injury associated with structural collapse, poisoning from carbon monoxide or other toxic products of the explosion and inhalation of dust or chemicals from the explosion. This category would include the burns sustained from thermo baric weapons.

After field medical care injured victims transported to hospital.The first priority of the emergency physician faced with the aftermath of an explosion is to activate the hospital's external disaster plan.



- The investigator must coordinate with the incident commander and first responders to determine what occurred and to assess the current situation .Subsequent procedures will vary depending on the magnitude of the incident. Only bomb disposal personnel should handle any suspected devices that are located. Take no further action until the devices have been identified or rendered safe.
- The investigator must ensure the integrity of the scene by establishing security perimeters and staging areas, contamination control procedures and evidence collection and control procedure.
- The investigator's initial walkthrough will be an opportunity to identify evidence and presence of safety hazards.
- The investigator will meet with emergency responders and investigative personnel in prepa ration for scene documentation and processing.
- Investigators must prepare written scene documentation as part of the permanent record of the incident, which will serve as the foundation for any incident reconstruction and future proceedings.
- The investigator must ensure that photographic documentation is included in the permanent scene record.This documentation should be completed prior to the removal or disturbance of any time.
- The investigators must attempt to determine the locations of all victims and witness. Victim and witness statements and information about their injuries may be essential to establishment the nature of the device and the circumstances of the incident.
- Effective organization and composition of the evidence processing team ensure the proper collection and preservation of evidence.
- Prior to evidence collection and throughout the process, the investigator will review the scene, adapt changes and brief the team.
- Proper collection, packaging, transportation and storage will minimize contamination and ensure the integrity of the evidence.
- The search focused on the discovery of physical evidence that may establish that a crime was committed and link elements of the crime to possible suspects.
- To ensure that the permanent record will be complete the investigator should review all documentation before releasing the scene.
- The scene may be released only upon conclusion of the onsite investigation and through evidence collection process.

- The investigator contributes to the compilation of national databases that identify trends in explosions and other incidents involving explosives.

For Disaster victim identification (DVI) use yellow Ante Mortem form.The AM form is designed for listing any information that may be obtained from relatives, friends and/or physicians of the possible victim or missing persons and that information with the data obtained from the dead bodies on the disaster site. It should be born in mind that photographs of clothing, jewelry etc. described in various sections may be of valuable help for comparison with items found on the Disaster site.



CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY

Superintendent
CRPF II&T

1. AIM:

Computer knowledge has become an integral part of our life specially among the younger generation. It has now become very essential and useful for any job; one wants to take up for ones living.With in the background and with a aim to impart basic knowledge on computers to the wards of CRPF personnel, an "Institute of information & Technology" under the aegis of CRPF Employees' Education Society' was started in the Force in the year 1999 at 103 RAF Bn Camp,Wazirabad Delhi.

2. COURSES:

The Institute was initially started with running '0' Level computer courses of one year's duration after getting accreditation from DOEACC Society. This is equivalent to 'Foundation Course' for Computers Profession. The Institute was upgraded to 'A' level in 2000 which is equivalent to 'Advance Diploma level course'. For the purpose of employment to posts and services under the Central Govt.

3. ELIGIBILITY:

a. 'O' level : 10+2 or ITI certificate (One year) after 10th Class
b. 'A' level: Level 'O' pass/Graduate in any discipline

4. NUMBER OF SEATS:

a. 'O' level :30
b. 'A' level :30

5. ADMISSION TIME:

Applications will be called for during May every year and last date for receipt of applications will be 15th Course commences in first week of August each year.

6. SELECTION:

Admission is purely on the merit base in case applications are more than the

seats available, it will be through and entrance test (Math's and English syllabus of 10+2 standard) followed by Merit list comprising marks from Entrance and educational qualifications.

7. HOSTEL FACILITY:

Hostel facility and actual messing expenditure will be charged. One study table along with study chair will also be provided.

8. JOB PROSPECTS:

The candidates who have passed out earlier have been getting placements asunder:-

'0' Level
- Junior Programmer
- EDP Assistant
- Web Designer
- Lab Demonstrator

'A' Level
- Programmer
- Web Administrator
- Training Faculty
- Web Content Developer
- Trouble Shooter

9. INFRASTRUCTURE

Hardware

a) Pentium server (P IV 3.06 Ghz, M/B 915 Chipset, RAM DDR 512 MB, DVD Writer, Floopy Drive 1.44 MB, Monitor 17", Cabinet ATX, Lan Card, Internal Modem, Optical Mouse, Multimedia Keyboard,Speaker JBL)

b) Work Station (P IV 3.06 Ghz, M/B 915 Chipset, RAM DDR 512 MB, DVD Writer, Floppy Drive 1.44 MB, Monitor 17", Cabinet ATX, Lan Card, Internal Moderm. Optical Mouse, Multimedia Keyboard).

c) Flatbed scanner with resolution 9600* 9600 DPI with scans area of 8.5* 14 inches.

d) LCD projector with H-sync Range-15-100 KHz-sync range 50-130 Hz, 800* 600 SVGA, 16.7 million colors, video compatible NTSC,

compatibility with high-end PC’s and workstations.

Software

Windows NT, Borland C++, Lotus Smart Suite-97, Microsoft Office-2000, Wordstar, Macromdia Director, Adobe PageMaker, CorelDraw, Borland Dbase, SCO Unix, Visual FoxPro, McAfee Antivirus Software, Cobol-85 for DOS, Ms-Dos, Microsoft Visual Studio, Enterprise Edition, Microsoft SQL server 2000.

10. APPLICATION TO BE ADDRESSED TO:

The application houd be addressed to Superintendent, CRPF ll&T 103 Bn.RAF, Wazriabad Delhi n-110094 with photocopies of Mark sheets from 10th (Matric) onwards.





VALOUR DAY
PAYING HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

Central Reserve Police Force men are doing an excellent job of protecting the society in face of grave danger posed by various out-fits. This was stated by the Governor of Uttrakhand Shri B. L Joshi on the occasion of Valour Day-2009 in New Delhi . He said that terrorism and naxalism are a big challenge. Naxalites keep changing their strategy which is a dangerous trend and CRPF men are tackling this menace with great courage.

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.

Shri Joshi stressed the need for modernization of Force and said that

professional excellence is also a necessity now-a-days. He lauded the role of CRPF women contingent in Liberia and said that this has given the recognition of the Force in international level. He said that men of CRPF have always set an exceptional example of valour and dedication before the country. Shri Joshi termed the “Valour Day”as an inspiring day not onlytoCRPFbutto the whole nation.

The Governor paid floral tribute to the sacred soil of Sardar Post collected from the spot of incident kept in an urn. Later Shri Joshi presented the Police Medal for Gallantry to 33 CRPF officers and men including Shri S.K.Singh,IG,N. Bharadwaja, DIG, S.R. Ojha, DIG, Commandants - Shri A.K. Singh, Ras Bihari Singh and D.P.Upadhyay. Apart from this Shri Arvinder Singh, Second-in-Command and posthumously to wife of Late HC Mohinder Singh of 77 Bn and other jawans were also given medals.

The trophy for “Best Group Centre” was awarded to GC Gandhinagar.The trophy was given to Shri Arun Kumar, DIG,CRPF,Gandhinagar.

In his welcome address, Shri A.S. Gill, DG, CRPF narrated the incident of battle of Sardar Post in 1965 and said that this valiant action will always inspire and motivate the CRPF personnel. Shri Gill said that CRPF personnel have been given latest technical know-how and training so that, they can face the challenges posed by naxalism and terrorism. He said that CRPF will tackle the forthcoming elections successfully and expressed satisfaction that the Force will gain the confidence of the Indian people.

Shri C.V.Mathew, DIG, made an audio visual presentation of glorious chapters in the history of CRPF including Sardar Post. Shri Vijaya Raman, ADG (HQr) gave the vote of thanks. DGs from other paramilitary forces and retired DGs of CRPF, Jawans and their families were also present on the occasion.


दिवस
समारोह
CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE



Chief Guest H.E Shri B.L Joshi, Governer of Uttarakhand and DG CRPF paying floral tribute

MEDAL AWARDEES

INDEPENDENCE DAY-2007

Late HC Mohinder Singh (Posth)	77 Bn
Late Ct Sayed Shamuddin (Posth)	77 Bn
Shri Subesh Kumar Singh, IG,	IG(Adm) SNR (Now Dte)
Shri Narendra Bharadwaja, DIG	DIG (Adm) SNR
Shri S.R.Ojha, DIG	DIG (Ops) SNR (Now Dte)
Shri Arvinder Singh 2-1/C	37 Bn(Now DIG,BGGN HQ)
Shri Trupti Kant Hatti, DC	69 Bn (Now 2-1/C 64 Bn)
Shri Rakesh Kumar, AC	84 Bn (Now DC 137 Bn)
HCT.R.Senapati	37 Bn
SI (Now Insp) Pauja Lal	37 (Now RTC-IV)
HC Rajender Singh	69 Bn
LNK(Now HC)D.M.Dutta	77 Bn (Now GC AGT)
CT (Now HC J. Shivshankaran)	77 Bn (Now GC AVD)

Ct Dhoom Ravindra Bhai	162 Bn
Ct Girraj Gujjar	162 Bn
Ct Ranjan Kumar Roy	50 Bn
Ct Dilip Kumar Meena	162 Bn
Ct Jeet Bahadur	162 Bn
Ct Qureshi Vafadar Ahmed	147 Bn
Ct munish Kumar	147 Bn
CtSubash	131 Bn

REPUBLIC DAY-2008

Shri A.K. Singh, 21 /C (Now Comdt.)	050 Bn (Now 77 Bn)
Shri Ras Bihari Singh, 21/C (Now Comdt)	161 Bn(Now 27 Bn)
Shri D.P. Upadhyay,21/C (Now Comdt)	70 Bn (Now 177 Bn)
Shri Surender Kumar, DC	123 Bn (Now GC, New Delhi)
Shri Love Kumar, AC	128 Bn (Now CIAT SLR)
SI RamashishTiwari	112 Bn
SI Arvind Kumar	05 Bn
CT Udai Nath Sahu	70 Bn(Now GC SLG)
CT H.S.Chouhan	123 Bn
CT Gurudev Hugger	05 Bn
CTSunil Kumar Singh	05 Bn
CT Dhyan Singh	171 Bn
CTKuhal Roy	171 Bn



Medals being awarded to Shri S.K Singh, IG, Shri S.R. Ojha, DIG and Shri Arvinder Singh, DIG



Medals being awarded to the brave Jawans

VALOUR DAY

The CRPF has a rich tradition of valour.The spirit of supreme sacrifice of the Force and its determination to fight to the finish is etched in gold in the history of the Force. Since its inception, the Force has established several

milestones of bravery, which are beacons of inspiration to its rank and file.

The saga of valour of SARDAR POST stands out prominently, Pakistan, in the years after partition had laid claims to a large hunk of Indian Territory in the Rann of Kutch and made incursions into the Indian side. In the early part of 1965, Pakistani Rangers also established standing posts at KANJARKOT and DING inside Indian borders.

2nd Bn,CRPF with a strength of 2 coys was tasked to establish posts in the vicinity of KANJARKOT and DING to stop further illegal advances of Pakistan into Indian Territory. As such Sardar and TAK posts were set up and these posts became a hindrance in the occupational designs of Pakistan. To remove this hurdle, Pak Army planned operation DESERT HAWK and under this plan, a full- fledged Pakistani Brigade launched an attack on Sardar post at about 0330 hrs on 9th April, 1965.

Two Coys of CRPF were pitted against the might of a full-fledged infantry brigade. Yet the brave CRPF men tactfullyand tenaciously fought back

the offensive and repulsed the attack killing 34 Pakistani soldiers and capturing 4 alive. Repeated attempts of the Pakistani army could not succeed against the grim determination of the valiant CRPF men.The CRPF successfully defended the post till the arrival of reinforcements.

The battle of SARDAR POST is a unique example in the history of military battles where a handful of policemen fought back a full- fledged infantry brigade. It is the finest example of leadership, esprit-de-corps and valour.The saga of valour of Sardar Post is rich source of inspiration to the officers and men of CRPF and befittingly 9th April is observed as the “Day of Valour”



Welcome address by Director General

His Majesty Shri B.L.Joshi, honourable Governor of Uttrakhand, Prominent guests, Officers, Jawans, respected representatives from Print and Electronic Media, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of Central Reserve Police Force, I welcome His Majesty in today's function. It is the love and affection of His Majesty Shri B.L.Joshi, the honourable Governor of Uttrakhand towards all of us that in spite of his busy schedule, he has spared his valuable time to be with us. For which I convey my heart felt thanks to him.As we all are aware, His Majesty started his career as an I.P.S. Officer and he is well aware about all our challenges and difficulties.

Established in 1939 as Crown Representative Police, this Force, presently with the strength of two lac sixty thousand employees, has become the biggest Para Military Force of the country. After independence it was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force and was also assigned the responsibility of Internal Security of the country. Presently the C.R.P.F. is performing multifarious role, important challenges amongst these are Terrorism in J&K, Extremism in North East and Naxalism in some states. Besides these, this Force is thoroughly discharging its duties of security of Parliament. Role of protecting worship places such as Ram Mandir-Babri

Masjid in Ayodhya and Janam Bhumi at Mathura.

During its short term of 70 years only, C.R.P.F. has inscribed several tabs of sacrifices. These include Valour Day also, which we are celebrating today.On this very day in the year 1965, two Coys of C.R.P.F. not only foiled attack of full Army Brigade of Pakistan, but also killed 34 enemy soldiers and captured 6 alive. This was one such an incident, every member of the Force is proud of it.

Presently this Force is facing two prominent challenges in the shape of Terrorism and Naxalism. To properly counter both these problems, we have started providing training and knowledge of new techniques to our Jawans and regional training at war footings.

The Economic and Social development of any country depends on the facts that the responsibility of internal security of that country is in right hands so that masses can live in peace and happiness.The Government of India has assigned this responsibility to Central Reserve Police Force to perform this job effectively. Keeping current situations in view, this job has changed into heavy responsibility of maintaining Law and Order throughout the country.

We are aware that this job will be possible only with intense desire on the part of all Officers and Jawans for unparalleled professional efficiency, co-operation, devotion to duty, irrepressible courage, and to sacrify every thing. Due to this, it becomes our duty to make such exceptional collective efforts for achieving this goal so that name of the Central Reserve Police Force is quoted as an example before the nation and people feel proud to be associated with this Force. I feel honoured to say that so far we have been able to hold water on the expectations of the people and I have full confidence that in future too we will set new examples in the service of citizens of this Nation.

In forthcoming elections too the Force will have to play an important role. I believe that like in the past, this time also our Jawans will successfully, accomplish this challenge too.

I salute deferentially before those who have scarificed their lives on the altar of duty and I heartily congratulate all those Officers and Jawans who have won Police Medals for Gallantry and hope that examples set by them will inspire all of us.

Glimpses of Valour Day



Arrival of Chief Guest



Floral Tribute by Chief Guest



Floral Tribute by DG CRPF



Floral Tribute by ADG, H.Q. CRPF



Briefing on Valour Day



Address by Chief Guest



Best Group Centre Trophy being Presented



Dignitaries, Officers and Families Witnessing the Function





NOK of deceased Jawan being Awarded



View of the Dias



DG CRPF with the Press

GPE 2009



Lined up Voters in Kashmir

The demand for Central Para Military Forces was far in excess of the availability of the force. Considering the fact that there was much trust and faith in the CPMFs, Election Commission of India also wanted maximum CPMFs to be made available for elections. Accordingly, more than 850 Coys of CPMFs was put on duty during the elections. Besides this, special Armed police (SAP) and Special Wing of Home Guards (SWHG) of different States were also deployed in different States. The coordination of the movements or CPMFs (CRPF, BSF, SSB, ITBP and RPF) as well as SAP (of the States) as well as Border Wing Home Guards(BWHG) was a challenging task. Ministry of Home Affairs had appointed IG (Operations) of CRPF as the Chied Force Coordinator of MHA to attend to all related issues which included regular discussions with the respective Election Commanders in the Directorate, Force Coordinators in the States, Nodal Officers in the States, look elections, Election Commission of India, MHA etc. The task was well attended to. Some of the important noteworthy features are as gelow:-

Since elections were held in five phases and the gap between each phase was approximately one week, the movements of the force from one place to

other had to be well coordinated. This required that the force is deployed in States, complete their task on the polling day, collect at a common place during the following day, move by road, train or air immediately, thereafter arrive at the next destination on time, are briefed properly, are deployed on time in the second stage and the process continued. All this required meticulous planning and careful execution, with the result the forces reached every where on time and there was no complaint whatsoever.



Since 78 Coys of CPMFs were to be moved from Agartala/lmphal to West Bengal which required several days of travel by road and train.

INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANSIT CAMP NEAR RAILWAY STATION JAMMU

Shri Karamveer Singh ,IPS, ADG NZ CRPF inaugurated well constructed modern permanent TC Campus near Railway Station Jammu on 27 March 2009. ADG in his address congratulated the troops for having this facility and said that the TC was long overdue and dream of every force personnel which has come true today and same is a proud moment for all of us. He also appreciated untiring and constant efforts of all the officers and men of CRPF as well as CPWD who rendered their valuable contribution and active

co-operation to complete this project and unflinching resolve and enthusiasm displayed in making this dream cometrue.

Shri S.R Panthi, DIGP GC CRPF Bantalab in his address welcomed the Chief Guest and other Dignitaries and troops. He said that maximum CRPF is deployed in J&K for maintaining law & Order and there was no permanent TC at this entry point as a result of which troops had to face lot of difficulties in transit. He further said that with the construction of this new TC now our troops will have comfortable and respectful stay in the TC which would further boost their morale and efficiency.

Shri R.C Tayal IGP Jammu Sector also made an impressive speech on the occasion and congratulated gathering on this proud occasion. Shri B.K. Sharma, DIGP, Brig. Prahalad Singh, DIGP, Shri Jagrup Singh, DIGP and local Bn Commanders graced the occasion with their presence.

In An unfortunate incident, the force sacrificed ten brave personnel when a group of Naxalites Ambushed a party of 55 BN CRPF in Distt Dantewada of Chhattisgarh on 10/4/2009

WHD 09 build up event at Trauma Centre, AIIM

- 1 st build program was held at the Trauma Center All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) on 20 March 2009 for staff sensitization on WHO theme of World Health Day 2009. It created interest among thetechnical staff.
- The feedback from the admin block was very encouraging. We have been offered their Conference Hall to host events in future for workshop and sensitization programs etc.
- There were 70 technical staff and 27 Doctors who were on duty at Trauma Centre. They were given WHO theme calendars and other advocacy material made for this year’s World Health Day 2009.The response was great. It helped to create Synergy between the various agencies dealing with disaster in emergencies. They promised to take the theme message to various hospitals and other educational institutions all over India with whom they are having training programs on an on-going basis in future. Hospital

Administrator also expressed keenness us to organize workshops in their premises in future.

- Another update was done with Rapid Action force (RAF), CRPF HQ. RAF IGP will participate on the final day for theme run and Expo along with his 'Display Team' and with maximum number of RAF police personal.
- RAF is sending a team of 15 delegates with their Commandant for the Seminar and Training workshop on 24 March 2009 at Ramjas College.
- RAF is supporting the cause to sensitize general public and assure them that in Emergencies they are always there to help on the occasion of WHD 09 Mass awareness event.
- Feedback from RAF, CRPF: They have 10 units all over India and they desired to have awareness event/march/rally with slogan' and distribute IEC material of WHD 09 theme to the Community People at the same time simultaneously this year in all the 10 RAF Iocations in India.

DAY OF- VAL0UR-2009 (VALOUR DAY CLEBRATION)

R.K.Srivastava
Dy.Comdt,146 Bn

A contingent consisting of 06 GOs,05 SOs and 42 0rs left Ex-GC Gandhinagar to move to "SARDAR POST" Rann of Kutch to celebrate the "Day of Valour" on 09th April 2009.The party left Gandhinagar on 07th April at 0545 hrs and reached 124 BN BSF, Base Camp at KHAVDA (BHUJ) at 1800 hrs.

On 08/04/2009 party carried out the rehearsal of Valour Day ceremony at 124 BN BSF KHAVDA BHUJ and made a night halt there.

On the morning of 09th April, the contingent left Khavda camp at 0545 hrs for SARDAR POST.The Party reached SARDAR POST at 0830 hrs. The contingent was given a warm welcome by the BSF authorities at the SARDAR POST.

Valour Day was celebrated as per the tradition of the Force. On arrival at location Contingent Commander in consultations with BSF authorities

erected a temporary memorial for paying homage to the gallant CRPF men who achieved martyrdom at Sardar post. After this, Martyrs at the SARDAR POST were given floral tributes by placing wreath by Shri R.K. Srivastava, Dy Commandant, Contingent commander and other officers. The ceremonial guard presented arms and paid homage to the martyrs at Sardar Post. On this occasion, the contingent consisting of DAGOs, and recruits from various training institutions also paid homage to the martyrs. Later on a brief address was given by Shri R.K. Srivastava, Dy. Commandant 146 BN,CRPF.

SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONDUCTED AT 102 BN RAF, NAVI MUMBAI.

Two days training programme of De-addiction has been conducted from 27/03/09 to 28/03/09 at 102 Bn RAF, CRPF,Navi Mumbai. Total 41 force personnel (25 personnel from various CRPF units/GCs/Training institution deployed in Southern & Western sector and other 16 personnel from 102 Bn RAF) participated in the subject training.

OPENING CEREMONY

The course was inaugurated on 27th March 2009 at 1000 hrs in Hospital of 102 Bn RAF, CRPF, Navi Mumbai by Dr.S.N. Kumar Dy. Director(Medical) Directorate General CRPF, New Delhi. First of all Dr.S.N. Kumar welcome to all participants and presented the aim of training and its importance. Further, he desired to create questions on drug/alcohol in unit/coy level. It is the responsibility of all participants to educate the personnel of their respective units/coys.



The lecture were taken by Dr. N. C. Mohanty (Retd. Medical officer of CRPF. presently working in Mum. Medical college as professor of paed & medical superintendent), medical officers from SION Hospital, Dr. S.N.Kumar, Dy.AC(welfare) of Directorate General CRPF, New Delhi on various topics given in syllabus of said course.

After the completion of training, participates have submitted their feed back report.The participants suggested the following points for better improvement:-

(1) The training period should be increased at least 05 days.
(2) The training programme should be organized at every unit.
(3) This type of programme should be organized once or twice in every year.

CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony took place on 28th March 2009 in Hospital of 102 Bn RAF, CRPF, Navi Mumbai. Dr. Anu Verma congratulated the trainees for completing the training successfully. She said, it is the responsibility of all newly trained trainers to educate the personnel of their respective units.

77 BN CRPF THE BEST BN

Southern Sector

The offensive and repulsed the attack killing 34 Pakistani soldiers and capturing 4 alive. Repeated attempts of the Pakistani army could not succeed against the grim determination of the valiant CRPF men. The CRPF successfully defended the post till the arrival of reinforcements.

The battle of SARDAR POST is a unique example in the history of military battles where a handful of policemen fought back a full- fledged infantry brigade. It is the finest example of leadership, esprit-de-corps and valour. The saga of valour of Sardar Post is rich source of inspiration to the officers and men of CRPF and befittingly 9th April is observed as the “Day of Valour”



Trophy



Shri. P. Mallana Goud, IGP S/s CRPF Presenting Trophy For Best Adm Bn



Unit Officers Rejoicing With Trophy



Shri. A.k. Singh, Commandant-77 Bn Along With All The Officer And Men Of The Unit With The Trophies

In the News

Naxals Kill 10 CRPF men in Chhattisgarh



Naxals kill 10 CRPF men in Chhattisgarh

Ejaz Kaiser
Raipur, April 10

STEPPING UP attacks ahead of the Lok Sabha elections, Naxalites ambushed a security patrol on Friday and shot dead 10 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) men and injured 10 others. Three rebels were also killed.

The gunbattle near the Chintagufa area of insurgency-hit Dantewada district, about 450 km south of Raipur, lasted about half-an-hour. Later, the police recovered two AK-47s, a wireless set and ammunition from the site.

The killed personnel belonged to the CRPF's 80th battalion and were on area-domination duty in view of the elections next week. "When they were returning to their camp around noon, the party was attacked in the jungles near Pollampalli," Ajay Chaturvedi, CRPF spokesman in Delhi, said.

Inspector general of police, Bastar range, A.N. Upadhaya said that among the CRPF men killed was deputy commandant Diwakar Tiwari and a sub-inspector.

"The police have recovered the bodies of three Naxalites," Upadhaya told *HT*.

The injured personnel were airlifted to the government hospital in Jagdalpur.

Naxals have increased their attacks in Chhattisgarh since the announcement of the Lok Sabha polls. The state goes to the polls on April 16.

They have called for a boycott of the Lok Sabha polls and told people to stay away from the election process. The CRPF, which has about 8,000 personnel on permanent anti-Naxal duty in the state, has raised its presence to 14,000 personnel in view of the elections.

About 10 days ago, security forces had foiled an attack when an advance party detected a 70-kg landmine buried between the Chintagufa and Pollampalli forested stretch in Dantewada district. The landmine was targeted at a contingent of the CRPF and the state police that was to cross the area.

On Wednesday, one policeman was killed and five injured in a landmine blast and subsequent attack by Naxals on the convoy of the Bijapur district superintendent of police.

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On wedneday,one police man was killed and five injured in a landmine blast and subsequent attack by Nasxals on the convoy of the Bijapur district superintendent of police.

IEDs defused

Srinagar, March 16: Police on Monday said it had defused two improvised

explosive devices here and in north Kashmir's Varmul district.

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RAF men, schoolkids Take part in health run

April 7: Over 1,000 paramilitary troops along with schoolchildren on Tuesday participated in a health run on the occasion of World Health Day in the capital.

The runners were flagged off from the Central Government sports complex in C h a n a k y a p u r i. Personnel of the Rapid Action Force(RAF), a special anti- riot unit culled out from the CRPF, ran along with school children and personalities from different walks of life to spread the message of a healthy lifestyle.

The troops, many of whom belong to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) battalions of the Central Police Organisations, also spread the message of taking preventive measures before and after natural and man-made disasters. Volunteers of the National Cadet Corps(NCC) also ran along with the troops. Officials of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) were also present on the occasion.

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AGE CORRESPONDENT

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CRPF cover sought for Simlipal park



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By **Meenal Dubey** in New Delhi

ORISSA'S chief secretary Ajit Tripathi has written to the environment ministry requesting deployment of CRPF personnel at Simlipal Tiger Reserve. In his official missive, Tripathi said poachers are having a field day and timber mafia is reaping money at the tiger park following Maoist attacks.

A source confirmed the letter and said, "Tripathi had written to the ministry of environment and forests two weeks ago requesting for a battalion of the CRPF."

This development has spurred the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to seek an emergency meeting with the ministry of home affairs (MHA) at a time when the ministry could be hard pressed to spare anyone from election duty.

File photo of poachers in Simlipal.

"This is a serious situation. We want to convene a meeting at the earliest with the Naxal division of the MHA along with park officials and some NGOs," said Rajesh Gopal, head of NTCA. "We intend to suggest to the reserve authority to deploy ex-servicemen at the tiger reserve and will also provide them funds," he said.

Biswajeet Mohanty, a member of the National Board for Wildlife, said the tiger reserve is vulnerable to poachers and timber smugglers as forest officers have abandoned their posts.

The only people who are inside, he said, are "the Sabuja Vahini volunteers, a rag-tag force of local tribals with no powers to arrest or detain anyone". Mohanty also revealed that there are reports that huge quantities of sized timber are being smuggled out from the Udala and Kaptipada side of the tiger reserve.

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Toy copter leads to scare in parliament



SECURITY AGENCIES YET TO TRACK DOWN SOURCE

Toy copter leads to scare in Parliament

JEHANGIR ALI

NEW DELHI

April 29: Sending alarm bells ringing across the security establishment, a "sophisticated" toy helicopter landed inside the Parliament complex on Wednesday. The "remote-controlled toy helicopter" landed near the statue of Dr Rajendra Prasad in the complex. The instrument was spotted by [illegible] personnel who informed the security control room in the area and it was handed over and seized by the officials of the Intelligence Bureau. So far, the security agencies have not been able to track down the source or the person flying the toy copter.

An urgent meeting of security agencies has been called on Thursday when such measures, including shooting down of flying objects, will be discussed, official sources said.

Intelligence sources said the "remote-controlled toy helicopter" flew into the Parliament house complex at around 11 am on Wednesday. "The equipment measuring about one-feet long, came flying from the western side of Parliament, possibly from Talkatora Road and landed near the statue of former president Rajendra Prasad. We rushed a quick reaction team and a bomb disposal squad to the spot. However, no explosives were detected inside the equipment," a senior intelligence official, on condition of anonymity, said.

A probe has been initiated to ascertain whether it was an accident or a deliberate attempt by certain elements to test the alertness of the security agencies protecting the complex. Since we have specific inputs that terrorists might have sneaked into the national capital to disrupt the poll process, we are taking no chances," the official said.

The officials responsible for the security of Parliament have submitted a report to the higher authorities in which they have sought a detailed probe into the incident as the toy landed in the high security building.

This is the third security breach after a helicopter of state-owned helicopter company Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. strayed into the no-flight zone over buildings like Parliament and Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 22, 2006. The helicopter was on a flight from Dehradun to the Safdarjung airport in New Delhi and was spotted by security agencies in the no-flight zone.

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Poem

THE LAST HUG

Uttam Banerjee
Asstt- Comdt
CTC&IT Ranchi

THE LAST HUG WAS NOT HIS WIFE'S
THE LAST HUG WAS NOT HIS DAUGHTER'S
THE FRIEND WHOM I HUGGED MANY TIMES
HAD THE LAST HUG, BUT NOT MINE
THE FRIEND WHOM I HUGGED SO MANY TIMES
HAD THE LAST HUG, THE HUG OF DEATH....

LET HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE
PRAY, LORD BE WITH HIM
PRAY LORD BE WITH HIM, AND HIS FAMILY
TO HAVE THE COURAGE & STRENGTH
TO ACCEPT DESTINY

For Late Shri Diwakar Tiwari, D/c
Who Lost His Life On 10/4/09
At Dattewada, Chhattisgarh



His Majesty Shri B.L.Joshi, Governor of Uttarakhand and DG CRPF Shri AS. Gill with Medal Awardees

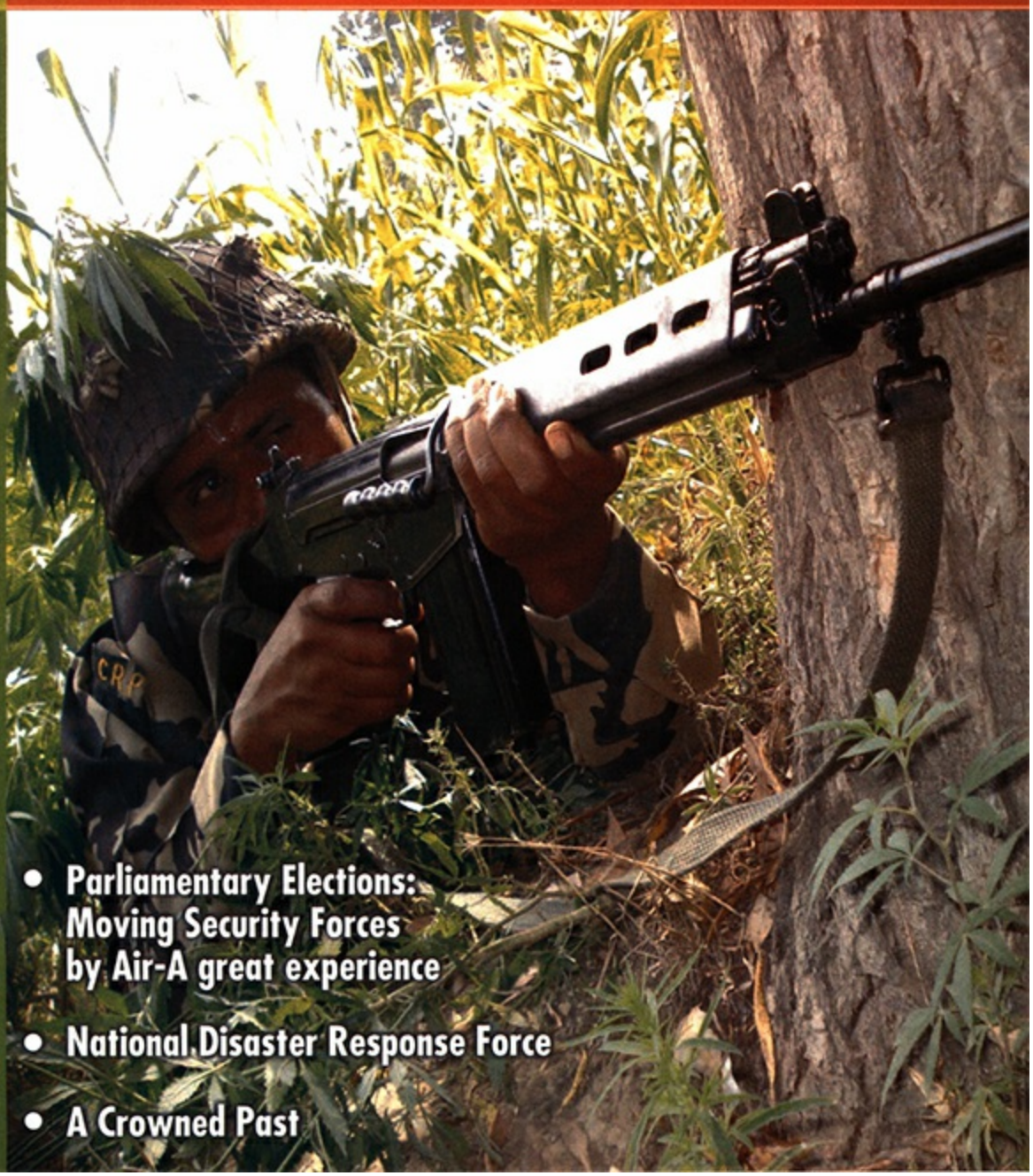


His Majesty Shri B.L.Joshi, Governor of Uttarakhand awarding Best GC Trophy to Shri Arun Kumar, DIG GC, Gandhinagar


CENTRAL RE
OLICE
A.S.GILL
CHIEF GUEST

June-July 2009

C.R.P.F.
SAMACHAR



- Parliamentary Elections: Moving Security Forces by Air-A great experience
- National Disaster Response Force
- A Crowned Past



Shri K.M Singh, Member NDMA in discussion with NDRF officers and jawans.



Shri K.M Singh, Member NDMA looking at the equipments of NDRF

CRPF Samachar

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CRPF Somachar 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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TACKLING TERROR A PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGE FOR POLICE

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Parliamentary Elections: Moving Security Forces by Air-A great experience

Dr. P.M.Nair*
IG (Ops), CRPF

How it started

The General Elections to the Parliament were held in April-May,2009. As per the schedules announced by the Election Commission, Phase-I of polls was to cover all the major LWE-affected areas. Phase-I I was to cover rest of the LWE-affected areas and certain other places with serious challenges on the law and order front. This was to be followed by Phase-Ill which would cover the rest of the places covering a vast area with the equal number of challenges, though of different nature. In between the various phases, the Force personnel were to move from one state to another or move from one part of the state to another. The intra-state and inter-state

movements involved different modes of transport, including road and rail. However, the gaps between each of these phases were very short. For example, the 2nd phase of elections was scheduled for 23.4.09. In the normal course, the EVMs and the poll parties were expected to reach their bases by the night of 23rd April. However, there were several places where this remained only a wish, especially due to the difficult and unfavourable terrain, the risks en route, thanks to serious threat perceptions. In such situations, the polling and security personnel had to stay put in safe camps and resume their trips on the following day. They can be expected to return to base camps by the night of 24th. Therefore, movement of Force outside the state could be conceived only one day after, i.e. 25th April onwards. The States going to polls on 30.4.09 required the Force to be positioned at their HQrs latest by 27th April, so that they could be moved to the District HQs by 28th April, further deployed after proper briefing and could take their places by 29th April, 09. Therefore, the movement schedule was quite tight. Since 78 Coys of CPMFs were to move from Tripura and Manipur to W.B., this timeframe posed a major challenge.

Rationale

The Force movement from Tripura and Manipur to West Bengal by road/train was indeed a matter of concern for the Force personnel as for the other agencies involved. The specific challenges are listed as follows:-

a) Journey from Imphal to Kolkata

Travel from Imphal to Kolkata involves the following route:

- Imphal to Dimapur, which is approx 10 hrs journey by road.
- Dimapur to Kolkata- approx 35 hours by special train.

b) Journey from Agartala to Kolkata

- Agartala to Dharmanagar Approx 6 hours by road.
- Dharmanagar to Lumding Approx 10 hours by Metre Gauge railway.
- Transshipment of men and material from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge at Lumding.
- Lumding to Kolkata - 30 hours by Broad Gauge train.

Transshipment involved movement of weapons, ammunition, explosives like grenades, special weapons, essential rations and minimum stores of the Coy. The challenges were numerous:

- The Force personnel would have been subjected to extreme harassment during such transit.
- It would have entailed lot of inconvenience to the general public commuting by the trains at this point of time as they would have been compelled to cancel or postpone their journeys.
- Some of the stretches on the route crossed through high security risk zones and the railways had been advised by the Govt. not to undertake any journey during night time on these stretches.
- At certain places, the trains do not move without ROP.
- These issues indeed exacerbated the threat, risks and concerns of the Force personnel and Force leaders.

On 10th April, 2009, at Wadrengdisa near Haflong DHD (J) cadres attacked the only passenger train running between Badarpur and Lumding by firing in which one CRPF constable was killed and 17 others were injured. The train was suspended following the incident.

Initiative by Chief Force Coordinator:

In the context of the above, the Chief Force Coordinator of MHA decided to move MHA and Election Commission and accordingly a note was sent to both on 02nd april 2009, making it clear that air lifting of the Force personnel from Tripura and Imphal to Kolkata was the only viable option and an essential requirement in public interest.

Decision making

The note from the Chief Force Coordinator followed by discussions with the officials of Election Commission and the MHA led to the Election Commission holding a series of meetings to discuss the requirement of aircrafts. The points by the Force Coordinator were appreciated and the Election Commission fully supported the view that move of CPMFs personnel from Tripura/lmphal in the given context can best be undertaken by air. The discussion which followed in the Election Commission involved officials of IAF and officials of the Ministry of Defence.

During this period, it transpired that IAF could provide only limited number of aircrafts. Initially the IAF agreed for one IL-76 and later for two IL-76s

and,eventually, when the operations were to commence, they agreed for a few sorties of AN 32 also.

However, even with the two crafts of IL-76 and few AN-32s, the entire Force comprising about 8000 personnel from Imphal and Tripura could not have moved to West Bengal on time. Therefore, a suggestion came up for employing Air India also. The Election Commission immediately responded by taking up the matter with the Civil Aviation Ministry and the latter promptly agreed. This was followed by meetings in the Election Commission, involving officials of CPMFs and MHA wherein Air India officials projected their views. After detailed discussions, it was decided that:

- 41 Coys of Force (CRPF + BSF) will be transported from Agartala to Kalaikunda by Air India.
- 38 Coys of Force (CRPF + BSF) will be transported by IAF to Kalaikunda.

The discussions in the Election Commission facilitated sorting out several anticipated and even non-anticipated issues. Some of them are as follows:-

- It was decided that the destination for the transportation of Force personnel from Agartala will be Kolkata especially due to the fact that Air India had its base at Kolkata. Ladders were available, crew change was possible, refuelling was easier, parking of aircraft was possible, plying of vehicles for further movement of troops outside the airport was smoother and catering facility, though minimal,was also feasible.
- In one of the meetings on the eve of the movement, another issue came up as to how the Force personnel would have disembarked at the terminal at Kolkata airport which was open to general passengers, as it could have led to mixing up of critical stores including weapons belonging to the Forces. There was every possibility of mixing up of baggage and, by mistake, if a civilian takes away the haversack/pouch of Force personnel, it could be a calamity because the latter would contain ammunition and grenades also. Therefore, an alternative mechanism had to be thought of. The Chief Force Coordinator spoke to Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation and requested for an immediate meeting at Kolkata Airport involving officials of Airport Authority of India, Air India, CRPF, BSF, CISF and Immigration. All concerned were advised to attend the meeting at Kolkata. This meeting facilitated the smooth movement of Force personnel. The Airport authorities allocated the International Terminal at Kolkata Airport for the Force

movement as there was no international flight movement during that point of time at Kolkata. Men and material could be moved hassle-free.

- The aircraft had to carry arms and ammunition. Permission of the DGCA was sought for and obtained. Constant and personal attention was bestowed to expedite the matter.
- The aircraft had to overfly Bangladesh carrying troops (while flying from Agartala to Kolkata). DG, Civil Aviation and MEA were moved and their clearance obtained. In fact, MEA had to obtain clearance from the respective Embassy too. MHA had taken initiative in getting this clearance.
- Carrying grenades in the aircraft became an issue as this was not considered part of the nomenclature "Arms and Ammunition" normally allowed to be carried. Therefore, a special permission was sought for carrying explosives and this was also obtained, though at the eleventh hour, nevertheless before the Force movement started.

Implementation

The Election Cell in the CRPF HQs, which was part of the office of Chief Force Coordinator of MHA was the key nodal office for monitoring, facilitating and ensuring progress of airlifting of the Force personnel. Some of the steps taken by them are as follows:

- On request, the Indian Air Force stationed a senior official at Imphal one day before the operations so as to ensure liaison and smooth progress. He was made the Nodal officer for the purpose.
- Stationing of two senior officials notified as Nodal Officers of CRPF and BSF at Imphal and two senior officials notified as Nodal Officers at Agartala. They functioned as the key officials in the safe transit of personnel.
- The Nodal Officers of the troops to be carried (CRPF + BSF) were notified and regularly briefed/debriefed.
- Nodal Officers of respective Forces at Kalaikunda and Kolkata were also notified and regularly briefed/ debriefed.
- The contact numbers of all the officials including the Nodal Officers at the respective states,the Liaison officers,officials of Air India, DGCA, BCAS as well as the officials of MHA, Election Commission, CRPF as well as BSF including that of the Chief Force Coordinator of MHA, were circulated among all concerned.

- Regular and constant monitoring on a realtime basis was called for and this was ensured. Accordingly 78 Coys of the Force were transported by air. The details are kept as Appendix ‘A’.
- Meticulous planning was also undertaken at Agartala and Imphal once decision was taken to airlift the troops to West Bengal. Close coordination was maintained with other agencies locally involved, viz, the state administration, BSF, IAF, Airport Authority of India, Air India authorities and CISF at either location.
- Coys were identified, withdrawn from their locations, adequately equipped as per the norms of flight manifesto and appropriately briefed. Care was taken to ensure proper discipline.
- The Nodal officer of IAF at Imphal was provided with WLL phone by local CRPF authorities for smooth and efficient communication which came in handy for the nodal officer. Logistic arrangements were also provided.

Air India in Action

The Air India authorities swung into action once the initial modalities were worked out. Following the discussions in the Election Commission, all arrangements were tied up. Contact numbers of concerned officials at every level was shared among the agencies involved for prompt coordination and accomplishment of the task.

IAF in Action

The IAF was also prompt in responding to this national cause. They agreed for the airlift of all the 3800 personnel from Imphal to Kalaikunda and commissioned the services of additional IL-76 as well as adequate number of AN-32s.

The Impact

The transportation of almost 8000 Force personnel from Imphal and Agartala by air was perhaps one of the most mammoth exercises which was accomplished with ease due to the perfect synergy and coordination among all concerned. It has made a tremendous impact in several ways. Some of them are as follows:-

- The weary Force personnel, who had been moving from one state to another, one polling booth to another and were constantly on move for days,

received a well-deserved respite thanks to the air travel. It gave them lot of physical relief as well as a tremendous psychological satisfaction that there is somebody to care for them. In fact more than anything else,the airlift has provided the Force personnel with a tremendous feeling of self-respect and respect for human dignity.

- The road transport would have had several challenges. At several other places, where road transport was involved, there were many road accidents leading to heavy casualties. Air travel could ward off such eventualities.
- Due to the airlift. Force personnel could reach polling places on time. They could be positioned in the polling booth one day before and could acclimatize themselves to the terrain, which was one of the essential requirements.
- The supervisory officers of the concerned Forces could get enough time to brief their personnel about the DOs and DONTs. This was important especially for free and fair conduct of the elections, a very important motto which the Election Commission upholds. Therefore, the Force personnel could contribute their best in translating this principle into reality.
- Indian Railways would have been put to undue hardship and challenges in moving large number of Force personnel especially due to the transshipment from meter gauge to broad gauge in the N.E. This would have been compounded due to the single line movement and other limited resources, besides serious risks involved in rail travel. Further large scale Force movement by train would have caused untold inconveniences to regular passengers. Many such trains would have been cancelled or rescheduled by the Railways.

Challenges

Every step in the process, right from the decision making whether to airlift the troops, was a challenge. It was something unique and therefore, a strong case had to be made. With firm and sincere efforts, this could be accomplished. Some of the major challenges in the process are listed below:-

- As the decision was finalized at the last-minute, it required clock-work precision and swift action. Time was a constraint.
- Withdrawing troops from far-flung areas in the states where they were deployed for Phase-ll polls (23.04.09) and flying them out w.e.f 24.04.09

was a Herculean task as in many of the cases they had to undertake journey for over hundred kilometers, some by foot, risking even night travel.

- ROPs had to be laid for travel of these troops which was an extra burden on the local Commanders.
- Large number of transport had to be arranged for timely placement of such a large body of troops.
- Due to unfavourable terrain, wireless communication was being hampered which was overcome by forming special man-pack teams and by placing them at vantage points.
- Since numerous teams were simultaneously under move, the local police was not in a position to provide police reps with each of the parties, which was a mandatory provision.
- The troops had to be concentrated at the airports well ahead of the flight schedules for pre-flight mandatory checks and briefing.
- Extra care had to be taken with regard to carrying of explosives/ grenades by air, especially, in ensuring safety precautions.
- Additional luggage was to be pruned as the baggage allowance by air travel was limited.
- All stores had to be meticulously packed as loose stores were not allowed in the flights.
- Full list of the passengers/ stores had to be provided to the authorities in advance. Lot of preparatory work had to be undertaken.

While decision was being made that IAF will fly men and materials from Imphal to Kalaikunda, it was stated that they would be carrying their bedding and minimum personal requirements. However when the troops reached the Airport for embarking, an issue came as to what is meant by personal belongings and whether it should comprise their rations too. The Force personnel had no option but to carry rations because the Coys had to be self-sustaining at the place of deployment and cannot be depending on roadside 'dhabas' and hotels for their food. It was an issue to be sorted out. A meeting of minds of selected personnel was organized by the Chief Force Coordinator and after consultations, it was decided that minimum ration could be carried, leaving behind the heavy rations. This was communicated by Chief Force Coordinator to the nodal officers of the Forces and also the IAF officials and thereupon the Forces moved with

minimum rations.

Response to the Challenges

Concerted action, working in synergy, quick and timely decision-making, cutting across the usual bureaucratic channels, top-down approach etc. were some of the initiatives which facilitated the smooth delivery. The task was daunting but the teamwork and initiative by all concerned made it possible and ensured accomplishment of the task on time. The bottom-line was that even minor issues were taken due note of and promptly responded to. Adequate exercise was undertaken to anticipate the requirement and respond appropriately.

Thank You

The stakeholders in the process delivery are many. Each one definitely deserves kudos. Some of them whose role should be highlighted are as follows:-

- The Constabulary in CRPF and BSF who put up the best conduct and behaviour during the entire air movement within the aircraft, in the airport, while waiting for boarding, while de-boarding, while collecting luggage and everywhere, indeed proved to others that they are disciplined and upheld the disciplined image of Central Security Forces. At no point, there was any complaint from Air India or I.A.F regarding the conduct of the troops from either airport.
- The officials in the Election Commission especially Shri. R. Balakrishnan, Dy Election Commissioner and Shri. Suresh Kumar,OSD.
- The IAF officials especially Air Cmde. I.P.Vipin, Wing Commander S.S. Virdhi at the Air HQs and Sqn Ldr.Arvind Nayak at Imphal airport and Gp. Capt. Anil Kumar Singh at Kalaikunda.
- Officials of MoD especially Ms. Anjali Singh,Director (Air).
- Officials in the MHA, viz., Shri. Raman Srivastava, SS (IS), Shri. Ashok Lavasa, JS (P-ll), Shri. B.K. Sahu, Director (Pers), Shri. R.P.Gupta, U.S.(G) and SI(M) Sanjay.
- Officials of Air India especially Shri. Bharat Chaturvedi and Shri. Rajinder Nath, Manager (Chartered).
- Officials of BSF, especially, Shri. Hemant Desai,DIG(Ops).

- Officials of CRPF at Imphal, Shri. V.P.S.Panwar, IG M&N, Shri. D.K.Sirohi, DIG, at Agartala, Shri. Dinesh Kumar, DIG and Shri. K.S.Deswal Second In Command,at Kolkata, Shri. B.R.Kamath DIG, Durgapur and at Kalaikunda, Shri. Sanjeeva Roy,Comdt.
- Officials of CRPF in Delhi including Shri. L.R.Sidhra, DIG, Force Coordinator, and the officials in the Election Cell, Shri. Suresh. S., Second In Command, Shri. S.K. Mali, Dy Comdt.

Lessons learnt

The facts and analysis presented above will drive home many important aspects which are useful for future. Some of them are listed below:-

- Wherever Force movements involve difficult terrains (including high risk areas, long travels by road, long travels involving road and rail, long travels, involving shifting from Metre gauge to Broad gauge, places where men are constantly on duty etc), it is essential that the Force movement takes place by air. It saves time, energy, reduces risks to Force personnel and reduces harassment to public, increases morale and ultimately improves the operational efficiency and delivery of the Force personnel, all of which will ensure that the tasks assigned to them would be accomplished better. Therefore, it is essentially a concomitant of performance and delivery.
- Decision-making is best served when the concerned officials meet and discuss rather than writing letters through official channels. In such meetings all issues, macro and micro need to be ironed out and specific solutions brought out which are to be implemented without any delay.
- Contingencies are to be anticipated and addressed appropriately without leaving them to chance.
- There is a tendency at certain places to push the panic button without proper rhyme and reason. We had several such episodes in the movement of Force by air. It is for the supervisory officers and managers to address these issues at the right time with celerity and certainty. If things are allowed to drift, it will only compound the confusion. Timely action and timely intervention are essence to smooth functioning.

Flexibility is a hallmark in such operations which involve inter-departmental and inter-ministerial stakeholders working in synergy. The close supervision and timely intervention by senior officers provided lot of flexibility in the operations and thereby ensured smooth progress.

When there is no road, keep walking as the saying goes. Once a path is made, others will follow. The challenge to start the path is indeed stimulating, exciting and eventually satisfying.





National Disaster Response Force

K.M. Singh
Member, NDMA

The Disaster Management Act 2005 signifies a paradigm shift in national vision on Disaster Management from hitherto relief centric approach to a holistic approach covering all the phases of disaster encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. This paradigm shift in the national vision is on account of steady increase in intensity and frequency of major disasters during the last decade (Orissa Super Cyclone- 1999, Gujarat Earthquake- 2001, Tsunami- 2004) causing colossal loss to life and property in the country.

In this backdrop, the central theme of the paradigm shift in the national vision on Disaster Management is to prepare the country at all levels to meet the challenges of disasters, both natural and manmade. An important step towards this theme of preparedness is the concept of constitution of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for specialized response to any disaster or threatening disaster situation, as incorporated in the Disaster Management Act 2005.

In terms of this provision of the DM Act 2005,8 Bns of NDRF have already been constituted. The NDRF is a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled force with high skilled training and state-of-the-art equipment as per international standards for prompt and effective response to any natural disaster situation including Nuclear, Biological and Chemical emergencies. These 8 Bns are located at Guwahati, Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar, Arakkonam (near Chennai), Pune, Gandhinagar, Bhatinda and Gr. Noida. Two new Bns to be located near Patna (Bihar) and Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) have also been approved by the Govt.

NDRF is to be a deputationist force drawn from the Central Para Military Forces (BSF, CRPF, CISF & ITBP).Each Bn has been assigned areas of responsibility, but in a major disasters more than one Bn can be mobilized to ensure effective response. Each Bn is authorized 1150 personnel comprising 18 self-contained specialist teams of 45 personnel each, which include Doctors, Engineers, Technicians, Paramedics, Veterinary Doctors etc.

The primary role of the NDRF is firstly, to train themselves as a specialized response force;secondly, to familiarize themselves with the disaster vulnerability in their areas of responsibility; thirdly, to provide prompt response in the event of any disaster; and lastly, to organise community capacity building and public awareness programmes at various levels

covering personnel of the state administration, Panchayati Raj institution. Police, Civil Defence, Home Guard, NGO, school/ college children and your organizations etc.

A significant feature of this force is a large number of Master Trainers, who have received specialized training in training institutions abroad and within the country in Heli-slithering, Search and Rescue, Water Rescue, Medical First Response, Nuclear, Biological & Chemical (NBC) emergencies and Canine squad etc. The international agencies associated in training these Master Trainers include USAID PEER (Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response) programme, Swiss Development Corporation and ADPC Bangkok. Some of the prominent Institutions abroad where the trainers have received training include Advance Search and Rescue Trg. Centre Florida (USA) and Singapore Civil Defence Academy. The Master Trainers in NBC emergencies have received training from College of Military Engineering (CME) Pune, DRDE Gwalior and BARC Mumbai.

An important concept of the NDRF is its proactive availability to the States. This concept means that in the event of any disaster, the state administration can requisition the services of the local NDRF Bn directly and the NDRF will promptly respond without awaiting clearance from Central authorities. This helps in reducing the response time of the force drastically.

Out of the 8 Bns of NDRF, 2 Bns located at Pune and Gandhinagar belong to the CRPF. These 2 Bns cover the states/ UTs of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. These 2 Bns gave an excellent account of themselves in flood and rescue relief operations in Ratnagiri district (Maharashtra) and Pattan district (Gujarat) in 2007 and in flood relief operations in Surat, Kota and Vadodara in 2008. In a four storey building collapse at Ahmedabad in Feb 2008, the Search and Rescue teams of NDRF (CRPF) Bn Gandhinagar responded promptly and rescued 10 people trapped under the debris.

An important focus of the NDRF has been to prepare the community to face any impending disaster situation. Towards this end the 2 CRPF Bns of NDRF have done commendable work in Community Capacity Building and Public Awareness programmes in their respective areas of operation. While the NDRF (CRPF) Pune Bn has so far covered 92,000 people, the NDRF CRPF Bn Gandhinagar have covered 88,000 people under their various community capacity building and public awareness programme during the

last two years.

A notable feature of this Capacity Building programme has been a joint initiative between the University of Pune and NDRF (CRPF) Bn Pune to train 300 teachers of Pune University/ Colleges in 6 batches of 50 each under the Training of Trainers programme in Disaster Management. These teachers will, in turn, run 5-days capsule courses on Disaster Management in their respective colleges, as part of decision taken by the University of Pune, where every student of graduate courses has to compulsorily undergo this Disaster Management training at any time during the three years period before he is awarded the graduation degree.

The above mentioned initiative of the NDRF is a major step towards realizing the national vision of building a safer and disaster resilient India supported by a prompt and efficient response mechanism.



A Crowned Past

J.S.Gill. DIGP,
CRPF Academy

Ist Bn. CRP, then known as Crown Representative's Police, came into existence on 27th, 1939 with its HQrs at Neemuch. The force came into existence in the wake of political ferment and the *Prajamandal agitations* in the princely States of India, following the Madras resolution of the AICC in 1936. The personnel of the Force were protected by a specific provision from the laws of the princely States for any of the acts committed, while on duty. The Resident was made the local Govt. and his Police advisor was the Inspector General of Police for this force in addition to his responsibility for Ajmer, Govt. Rly Police and Abu.

Major J.F. Peart, who was posted at Simla as officer on special duty in the Indian political service was appointed as Commandant of the Crown Representative Police. The other officers i.e. Assistant Commandants and Company Commanders were drawn from Indian Army, I.P. and various States. The following six British officers and two Indian Officers shaped the future of this great force in the formative years, which has risen from a tiny force of one Bn to more than 206 Bns.

BRITISH COMMANDANTS

1.	Major J.G.Peart	27/07/1939 to 27/07/1941
2.	Mr. C.F.Parry,I.P.	28/07/1941 to 20/03/1943
3.	Mr. E.L. Tregenza,I.P.	21/03/1943 to 10/09/1943
4.	Mr. R. De la C Ozanne, I.P.	11/09/1943 to 10/09/1946
5.	Major R.J.0 Fox, I.A	11/09/1946 to 09/02/1948
6.	Mr. H.Osbourne	10/02/1948 to 06/05/1948

INDIAN COMMANDANTS

1.	Maj./Lt.Col. N.N.Gaur	07/05/1948 to 06/05/1952
2.	Lt. Col. Sucha Singh	07/05/1952 to 18/09/1956

Major J.F. Peart was born on 31/12/1899 and joined British Army in 2nd Battalion Punjab Regiment on 16/12/1918. The accompanying D.O. letter written by him on 5th September 1940 encapsulates his single minded devotion and love for the force and the difficulties he had to contend with in

raising this elite Force. This letter should serve as a beacon light for young Commandants who have been entrusted with the onerous task of raising new Unit.

Since my posting as Addl. DIGP. GC, CRPF, Neemuch in 2003 , I tried to compile the history of CRPF especially of the British period upto Independence. The earlier officers came from different backgrounds and contributed in a large measure to the composite culture of CRPF which we are all still proud of. I would like to narrate two anecdotes relating to Mr. J.E.G. Churcher, I.P. and Mr. E.L. Tregenza, I.P. Mr. S.A. Khan, a 67 Batch Officer who retired as Commandant in 1996 had a deep sense of history and narrated many interesting incidents relating to British officers. Mr S.A. Khan's Father-in-law Dr. Halla was a renowned Doctor in Neemuch. He mentioned to me many years ago that one of the officers of Crown Representative's Police had his own small plane, which crashed near the Church parade ground. I was quite surprised to know about this. I tried to corroborate this incident from other sources. A few months back I came across a website "Tikku Foundation" which relates to Neemuch. While describing the way of life at Neemuch under the title Neemuch, a kaleidoscope of memories, Mr P.K.Tikku narrated that around 1935, bicycle was most popular vehicle. There were only three cars in the entire Neemuch town, all belonging to one Englishman who was the officer incharge of Government Opium factory. With the raising of Crown Representative Police(CRP) in 1939, more cars arrived in the town. One officer named Churcher had even got a small plane. The Plane crashed one day in the open spaces but luckily he survived. While looking for the name Churcher I read in the silver jubilee (1939 to 1964) issue of CRPF Magazine, a detailed history of 14 Battalions which were in existence till that time. While going through the history of 1st Battalion, I found out that Mr. J.E.G. Churcher I.P. was the Second-in-Command of CRP for about four years from mid 1939 to 1 st March 1943. Earlier he remained posted as SP in Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Chaibasa in Bihar from 2/11/1936 to mid 1939. This information is available on the website of Jharkhand police under the heading Succession Board of SP's.

Another very interesting incident was narrated to me by Mr. R.N. Agarwal in 2004. Mr. Agarwal retired as Adm Officer from Directorate and he is settled at Neemuch. He had mentioned in an article given to me that Mr. E.L. Tregenza, I.P formerly principal, Police Training College Phillaur was

appointed Commandant of CRPF in 1943. He was a very bold and ardent officer. At that time the Resident for Rajputana was Sir G.V.B. Gillan, his Secretary Mr. M. Worth ICS, and Police Adviser Mr. R.Powell, IP. Once without pre-intimation and tour programme, Mr. Powell reached Neemuch Railway Station in his special saloon. He sent word to the then Commandant, Mr. Tregenza expressing desire to visit and carry out inspection of C.R.P. Mr. Tregenza felt it offensive and took it very seriously. He did not allow the I.G.P. to visit C.R.P and Mr. Powell had to go back from the Railway Station itself.

Mr. Tregenza immediately complained against Mr. Powell to Sir Gillan and to Mr. Fitze, Political Secretary to the Crown Representative in a very strong language. His main argument was that "This is the Police Force of the Crown Representative and I am the Commandant of that force so there should not be any police hierarchy in between. Of course the Resident for Rajputana who is Agent of the Crown Representative can have formal control over this Force"

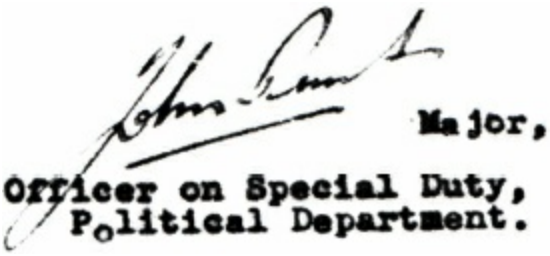
As a result the Ex-officio charges of IGP. C.R.P. was withdrawn from the Police adviser to the Resident for Rajputana. It was only after Mr. Tregenza was relieved and sent to England that the police Adviser again took over the charge. Mr. Tregenza also served as Principal, Training college at Sagar (M.P.) from 1936-41.

Mr. Agarwal had stated that the file of Mr. Trigenza was retained by him as EC-I of first Bn being interesting historical document and was handed over to his successor in March 1961.

In the last six years through sustained research I have collected lot of materials relating to establishment of Neemuch cantonment by Major Gen. Sir David Ochtorlony, 1857 revolution at Neemuch, raising of Crown Representative's Police and development of Neemuch as a premier Station of CRPF. Some of the rare documents / Books have been collected from National Museum London, National Archives, New Delhi and Asiatic Society Library Kolkata.

A series of Articles will be published in CRPF Samachar with a view to generate interest in the rich heritage of CRPF which may turn out to be the precursor of setting up of a befitting Museum.

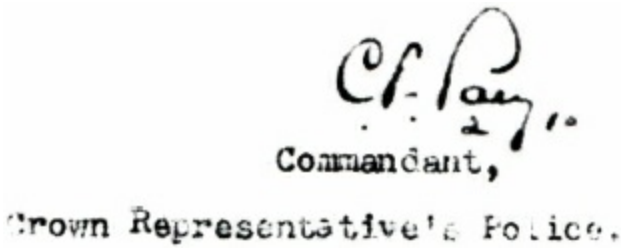
Signatures of Old Commandants



Major J.F. Peart - 27.7.39 to 27.6.41



Major R.J.O.Fox -11.9.46 to 9.2.48



Shri C.F. Parry-28.6.41 to 20.3.43



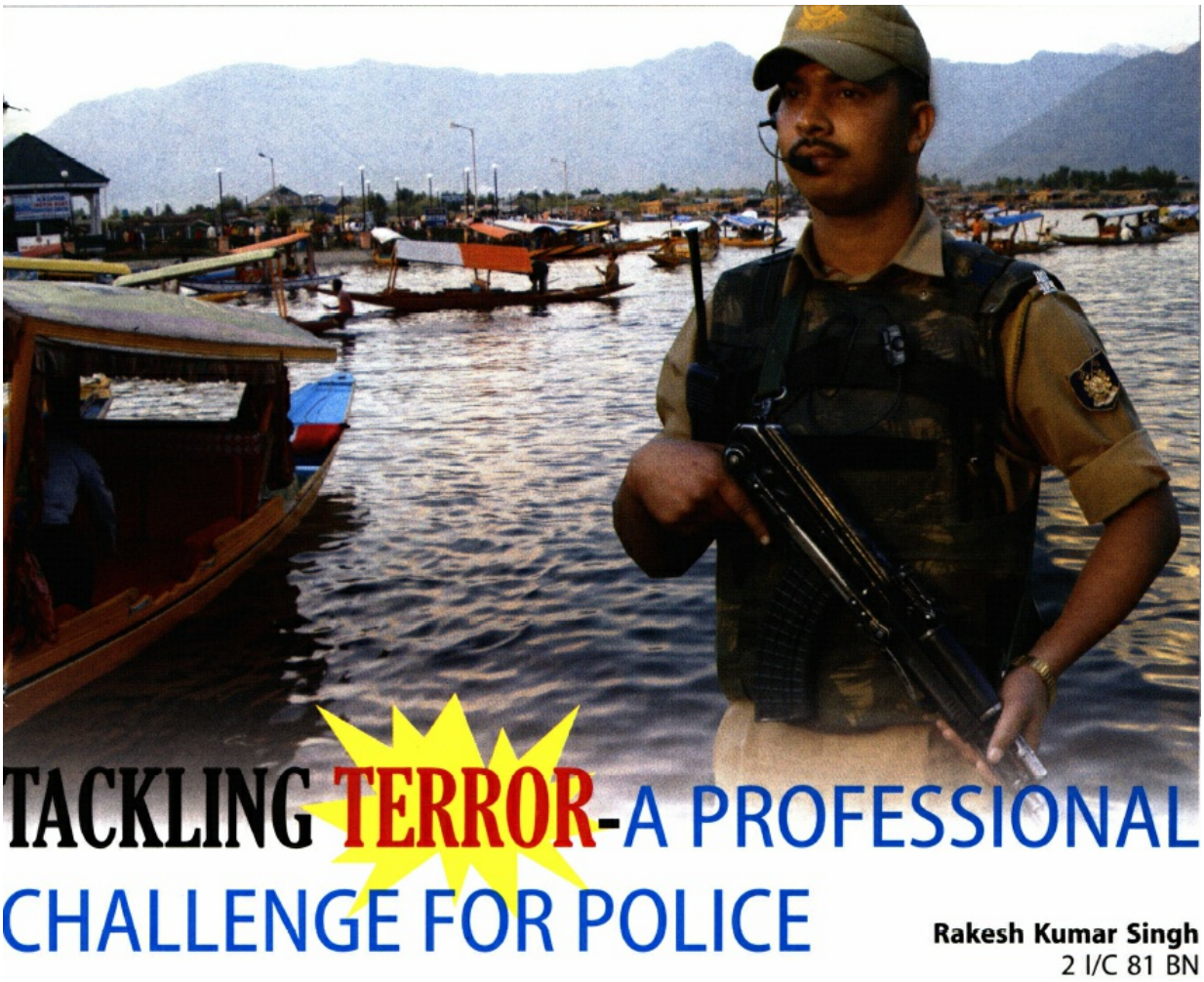
Major J.N.P. Gaur - 7.5.48 to 6.5.52



Shri R.De-la-C-Ozanne -11.9.43 to 10.9.46



Lt. Col. Sucha Singh - 7.5.52 to 18.9.56



TACKLING TERROR-A PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGE FOR POLICE

Rakesh Kumar Singh
2 I/C 81 BN

Terror has demeaned human existence. It has left mankind in horror forever. Every aspect of life has been put under threat. The freedom of people is now just a theoretical concept since the very existence is challenged at each stage and there is tremendous pressure to self restrict one's joyous expression of freedom and fearlessness. Terrorism has no other

perspective than utter disrespect for human's free will and life. It means only violence and cruelty.

The modern age science has created facilities, innovated technology and extended the reach of knowledge to the common people so that benefits can be shared by one and all. The integration of science with human desires made it a world where man has started contemplating to redefine the "life" However, paradoxically all such things seems so uncertain and undesirable owing to terrorists' cruel actions everywhere. The terror inflicted by them, is seen omnipotent inspite of the sincere efforts to flight it off.

Intolerance, apathy, insensitivity and overall feelings of mistrust writ large in the psychic of the Indian masses are the real breeding ground of terror. The ideal cherished by our forefathers still remains an ideal to be pursued by us and with passage of time, instead of progression towards the ideal; we have enmeshed ourself in all the negative attributes of a civilized living. Winning others by brute force has never been our ethos; rather the longing for wining heart has been the cornerstone of our civilized existence. As Tagore dreamed- *Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high....*

Taking cognizance of the spiritual moorings and the sound cultural ethos of our civilized living, it is imperative to acknowledge the modern days complexion of terror in the society to resolve, orient, re-strategize and reinvent ourselves to fight the all pervading and all-encompassing psychic of terror in the Indian masses.

Terrifying Impact

Terror has undesirable multiplier effect on socio-economic vectors as well as on mental state of people. It decelerates development. Economy suffers, social relationship are badly affected, religious disparity widens and human sensitivity to other's cause becomes product of many racial, and ethical factors than simple human consideration. Compassion and sympathy do not remain a virtue if applied universally for all people. Narrow considerations rule the roost and human psyche do not always remain above animal instinct. The uneasiness mankind is facing due to everyday vulnerability to the violence is terrifying. No one feels secure and safe. The terror on the face of man is quite evident.

The terror of terrorism has adversely impacted the life style across the

globe. People have become suspicious of each other. Hatred on communal, racial and ethnic grounds is increasing. Social divisions are again taking place and people are living in fear. The USA has woken up to these terrifying facts after 9/11 incident, but it was very late. Now life in America is neither free nor liberal due to intensive security checks and restrictions. Public places all over world are negotiated with extreme caution. Even temples, churches and education centers have to adopt security measures.

The scourge of terror can be limited only by one's imagination. The hijacking of plane, targeting metro, planting bombs at parks, in trains and at bus-stands, bombing theaters and center of business, putting lEDs in dust-bins, storm water drains, pavements are a few incidents which are becoming very common. Nonetheless, terrorism has expanded itself beyond these methodologies too. Anthrax has in recent past threatened USA. The weapon of mass destruction-Nuclear, Biological and chemical weapons- are reportedly exchanging hands with terrorists with the help of many rouge states.

Sensational terrorist acts have become area of concern because of the impact it has on people's psyche. The terrorists, of late are obsessed with this modus operandi and 24X7 news channels are ever ready to broadcast it live. The media attention of this level has though brought scourge of terrorism in sharp focus but has also terrorised people. Kids are growing under constant shadow of horror and violence so explicitly done in such terror activities and covered by electronic media. The police are facing the toughest task of providing terror free and clean society for all citizens to grow as per aspirations of their free will.

The serial blasts in cities including in mass transport system and centers of entertainment have changed the way of life a common man think of. The masses have no other alternative but to use these infrastructures. Besides the terror created by terrorists the terror dynamics has other dimensions too. The internal security challenges are not only posed by the terrorists but nowadays the violence caused by angry and protesting citizens are also a cause of worry. The left wing extremism has turned most violent and cruel in recent times. Organised gangs of criminals have developed linkages with terrorists and had been able to equip themselves for dastrdly activities. The spectrum of terror has thus wider scale and scope these days. A few conflict zones which are spreading terror have been analysed below from the

perspective of challenges for policing-

Spectrum of challenges

Fundamentalist's terrorism Especially the terror unleashed by Islamic fundamentalists having strong linkages across the world.

Left Wing Extremism- The Left Wing Extremism/ terrorists or naxalites have systematically built up bloody war zones in many pockets of India and impacting law and order scenario in almost 18 States.

Violent protests and organized crime- Jammu, Srinagar. Kandmal and many cities in western UP in recent times had seen violent protests by citizens on different issues. The police resources were inadequate to meet the challenges. Consequently, the violence escalated to the level of terror amongst local people. In all these protests the violence unleashed has many innocent victims. Organised crime, kidnapping, extortion, brutal murder and expression of hatred like murder of kids and women, terror of biker's gangs, gang rape etc. along with taking law into own hands and lynching suspects and not only terrorised the people but is an awful challenge before police.

Fundamentalist's terrorism

The severest challenge is posed by terrorists having transnational linkages and the fundamentalists fighting in the name of religion. Mostly Islamic fundamentalists had organised into groups of terrorists spread across the nation and fighting in the name of jihad. Al-Qaeda, Lashkar-i-Toiba, Mujahideens etc. are threat to world peace. Even in India such groups are spread all over the country though having greater concentration in the State of J&K. The terrorists of these categories are pursuing the highest level of violence. This class can be categorized into three different sub-groups having different causative factors for waging a war against government by causing harm to commoner. In other words Islamic fundamentalists in India are fighting so called "Jihad" for-

i) Azadi of Kashmir- Rouge ideology having strong and overt back up from Pakistan and other Islamic nations.
ii) Protection of Islam- Adequately brainwashed by fundamentalists, madrasas and conservative groups.
iii) Revenge against majority-Perceived provocation by communal riots scenario where majority has had unleashed violence against minorities. A

reflection of sick mentality flared up by fanatics and people having vested interest.

The above fundamentalist's sentiments are effectively being exploited by the nations unfriendly to India and especially by our estranged neighbour Pakistan. The transnational financial and political back up had provided appropriate ground for them to breed these terror traders. The religious grants and donation to madarsas are neither checked nor accounted for by security agencies. This money comes without any hindrance and is invested to spread and nourish terror



The terror-funding, nurturing and nourishing of Islamic terrorism do not get any adverse action because of political sensitivity of the issue. The governments at Centre and States since last few general elections are having wafer thin majority. The political parties are hell bent to grab every single vote because the polarization of voters have ceased and there are multiple choices on many diversified issues. Unfortunately, inspite of being six decade old our democracy has so far not been able to develop the undisputed and first priority of "securing the nation" as primal duty amongst the politicians. Not surprisingly, where the Supreme court and Home Ministry justifies the ban on SIMI for spreading terror, our political representatives including those holding public offices favour to support SIMI. The representatives are neither traitors nor terrorists but this is their political compulsion but strangely this compulsion do not account for security and safety of all people.

Though it may sound uneven, but our own politicians are equally responsible for spread of terrorism in the nation as are the politicians of Pakistan. Whenever vested elements in Government of Pakistan want to divert attention of their people from core issues, they try to increase violence level,earlier mostly in J&K but now across the nation. Whenever our political representatives seems to be loosing political mileage, they condone violence carried out by fundamentalists, sympathise with their families and even talk of granting grants and privileges privy only to responsible citizens. Coping strategies of Islamic fundamentalists terror has two dimensions- One is political will to do so and secondly professional competence of Security Forces to handle the situation. The question of political will is the purview of people of nation to decide and pursue their leaders to develop strong 'will power' for dealing with security scenario. There is of course the need of wider consensus, developing trust and accommodating views of people from all factions in the society without compromising the safety of the people. Being a government servant it is also not desirable to comment upon this issue. Nevertheless, political will or no political will against the agents of terror by certain groups of people, we the police officers by virtue of our duties are responsible for safety and security of all people. It is our obligation to eliminate terror and minimise its impact to the barest possible level. To protect people is our constitutional responsibilities and if our intentions are pure and professional nothing can stop us from doing so. Especially to deal with the organized Islamic terrorism modules. Security Forces need to develop high level of competence and strong determination. In fact in absence of strong political will and focused direction, the challenges for police become more formidable. The paradigm of combating terror in national perspective involves wider strategies involving foreign and economic policy, diplomatic battles, co-operation of other law enforcement agencies like Narcotics, border guarding Forces etc. If these efforts are not commensurate with the quantum of problems that means, police has to exert more by adopting technologies, change in strategies of management of conflict and its man-power development resource planning.

Left Wing Extremism

Left wing extremism in last few years is posing serious professional challenges to police. Even the Security Forces deployed to assist the police

are suffering huge casualties and inspite of sacrifices of so many personnel, the situation is turning from bad to worse every day. As per even conservative account, naxal has spread into 182 districts of 16 States. Movement is still growing and in varying degrees it has made its presence felt in almost 22 States.

The terror of naxal has acquired dangerous proportions especially in Chattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand States. The level of violence in this conflict zone is highest and police have lost its wits in managing them. In 2007, the incidents caused by naxalites have risen to 1565 resulting in death of 236 police and 460 civilians. The inability to prevail upon naxalism has put all corrective government measures in vicious circle. The naxalites are not permitting any development works in the backward areas where they have influence. Thus due to prevailing poverty people continue to be drawn towards their movement. Paradoxically, the left wing extremism is sustaining because of extreme socio-economic backwardness of the regions.

The expertise of naxalites in planting Improvised Explosive Devices and using terrain as effective battle tactics are certainly posing strategical challenges to police. The police who are trained for dealing with crime and law related issues have to develop competence to wage war with these people by learning field crafts and tactics on military lines, being an internal issue whatever may be the challenges posed by naxalites military can not be pressed into services; therefore police have to manage this challenge along with Para Military Forces. The naxal is second most evident terror group in India. Coping strategies for this challenge will be professional equipment profiling of the troops fighting in the area, electronic and satellite surveillance infrastructure, control over explosives products and its pilferages. The training of police personnel in low-intensity conflict e.g. jungle and guerilla warfare has become a necessity. One of the critical factors for police personnel in their fight against naxalism is their lack of will and motivation due to various constraints and callousness. The issue can be addressed by adopting managerial prudence and incentives as professional imperative by internal security manager. Besides waging the battles against murderous naxals, the police can play constructive role in comprehensive development of the area by providing security cover to the development agencies. This is obviously a challenge of different nature for police but they will have to take it in present security scenario because they are the only one who can do it.

Violent protests and organized crimes

The ground realities which the police are facing today are quite different and diverse than even a decade ago. Thus, our century old conceptualization of role and duties for police and Security Forces are in no way able to meet the critical problem domain which the society in general and victims in particular are facing. The role of police today is not only to cater to broader problems affecting large number of people but to redress the individual complaints, problems and trauma one might be facing. In the background of such expectations of people and failure of police to deliver it had resulted in disrespect for police and the institution as well as hatred towards criminals. This has not only caused serious law and order problems but also terrified many people. On the pretext of being thief or anti-social many people are lynched by public. So the mob mentality can catch hold of any one and kill him simply for any reason and can go scot free. The other aspect is of dilution of institutions relating to police. In last decades tremendous efforts were made to make policeman approachable by one and all and the police stations as helping and caring center. However, this familiarity has brought different nature of challenges. The people took this initiative and submissiveness as weakness. Resultantly now the group of people are not even afraid of torching the police stations and burning police men alive or beating them black and blue publicly. The kidnapping, extortion and violence by organized criminal gangs have only worsened the situation. People are terrified because of general law and order scenario.

Managing Terror

In other challenges which the police are facing is that of lack of credibility and institutional distrust by commoner. The adverse impact of this is that there is negative coverage of anything and everything related with policing whether it is investigation, preventive measures or whatever. Neither media nor common man spares a police man. And for any act of omission and commission a police man is prima-facie responsible and guilty unless and until proved otherwise. This toughens the professional challenges of policing. After all, police men are also human being and this kind of Societal distrust and disdain demoralises them resulting in compromising their effectiveness to a certain extent.

Other related aspects of these negative environmental trends are that the

people are not coming up with the information and intelligence to the police. They think that police may use such information to earn money and alert anti-socials than take appropriate actions against them. They also think such tipping off may prove costly as no one knows who is stakeholder in whose venture. This lack of inflow of information necessitated that there should be a police person at every nook and corner to gather information which is just not possible. Then how to know who has entered in a particularly house or colony and for what reason? How to observe adverse or suspicious activities of people? The present day terror scenario is not only product of meticulous planning by terrorists but also because of the disinterest and neutrality of common man in things happening around them. The people in general think that providing security and safety is the exclusive domain of police. This thought has gained currency because of the fact that the today economic forces are dominating our life-style and perception. People think that " Securing people" is the job of police because they are paid for this job. And if they fail to do the job they should be shown pink slip. Common man in general does not want to associate themselves in the "business of security'! This has put on terrific challenges before police. Securing society should be mandatory concern of everybody. The policing with its professional capability is also strongly related with the perception of people for its success. Therefore, to contain terror, police has to secure the assistance and co-operation of people.

People will cooperate only if they understand that they are also stakeholder in the " business of security" and this they will do only if they develop trust and confidence in the system. So in my opinion for tackling terror, the perception management is also among one of the most terrific tools alongwith competence and capability.

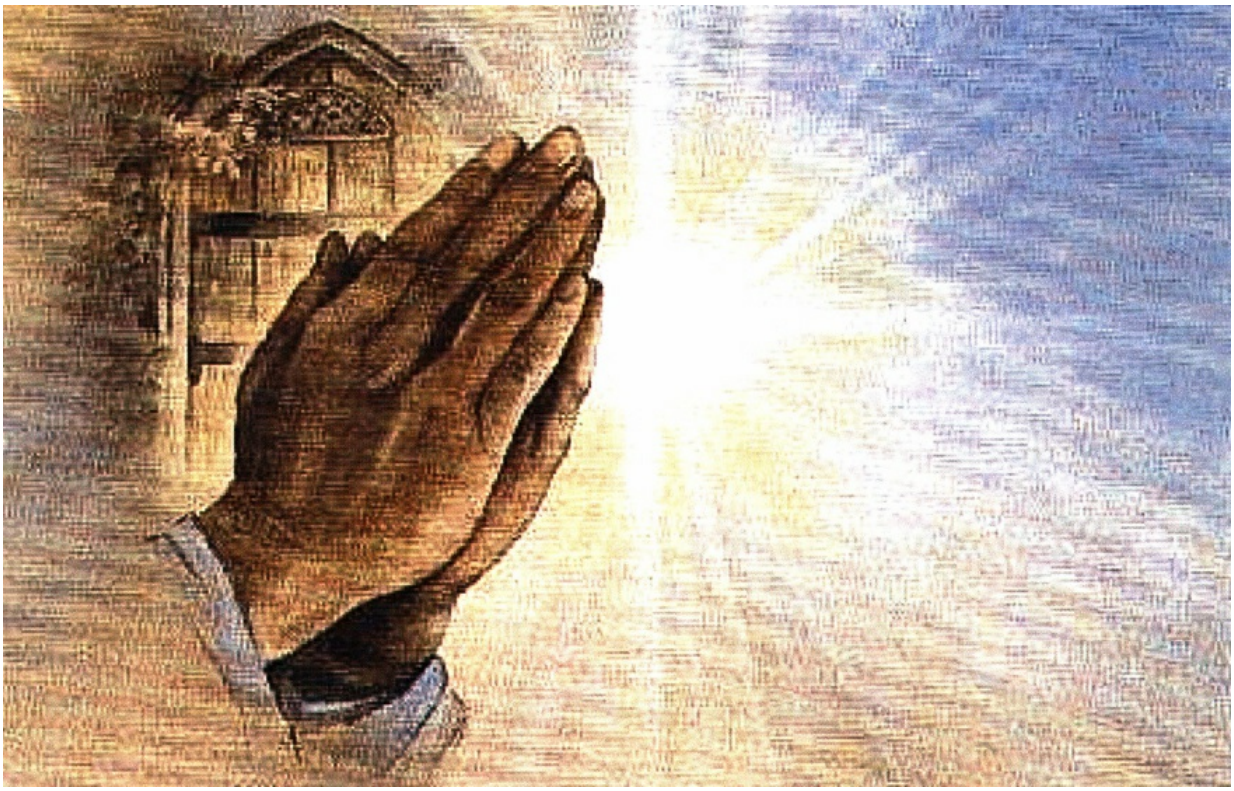
Managing perception and use of technology are the two important areas where the police are lacking strategic advantages. The image of police and credibility of law enforcing institutions are among one of the alarming challenges which are becoming hindrance in tackling terror.

The police have to be technology friendly to meet the challenges. The tardy progress in adopting technology in policing has seriously impacted the efforts of police in tackling terror. This encapsulates one of the integrated challenges for police professionals and civil administration. The desire to change system and infrastructure before the terrorists conceive and

conceptualise tactics, is must for incremental progress in controlling terror. The analysis of technology being adopted for tackling terror acts exposes our ineffectiveness in surveillance and reconnaissance infrastructure as well as our inability to control vulnerability of cyber and communication networking for terror activities.

The coping mechanism to meet the challenges in coming day evolves around the effectiveness with which the police are able to put the technology in use. The scientific methodologies will not only help in scanning a large of suspects and solving the cases but it will have deterrent impact also. The CCTV at vital installations, finger prints of all citizens, bio-metric identity of people etc. are a few aspects which will revolutionalise the policing system. Then, the electronic surveillance system and mapping of the entire zones with respect to terrain, people and sensitivity may be other key tools which strengthens measures to counter terror.

Thus, the formidable challenge of tackling terror is a complex and critical task. The professionalism warrants offensive actions against terrorist networks, expanding efforts to restore people's faith in system and abhor terror acts. The police have to make people and other agencies partner in the mission of securing people. The potential use of technology by terrorists should be preempted with upgradation of rational equipment profiling. At the same time, efforts be made to manage perception for enhancing credibility and public response in the policing by ensuring their active cooperation. The challenges before police are not only of competence but of attitude also.



HAVE FAITH IN GOD AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND HIM STANDING BY YOU

Anjali Malik
Vice Principal,
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 worst times of his 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'.

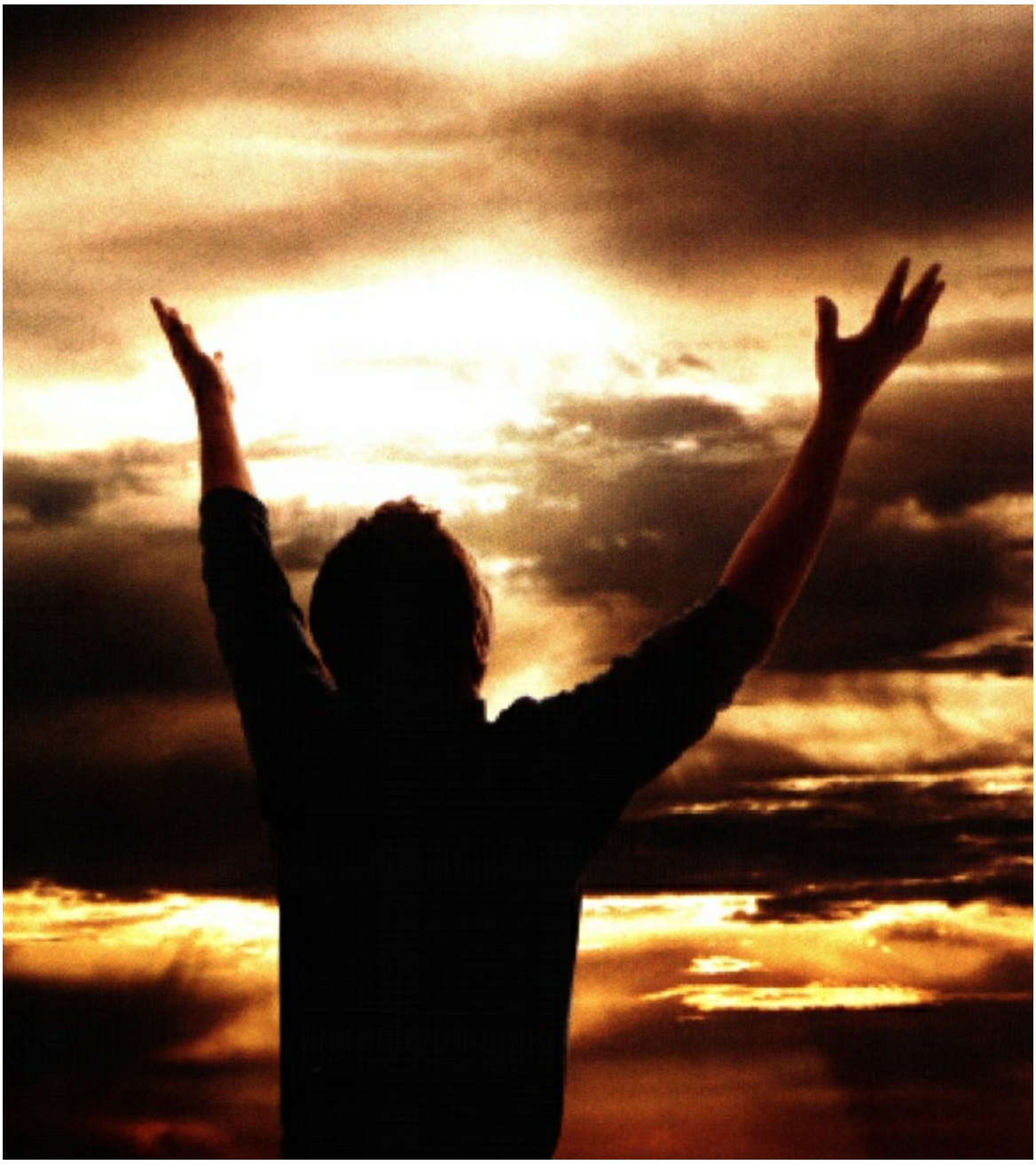
Faith is stronger than fear. Faith overcomes all odds. Faith helps man to achieve the impossible. One should pray for faith and courage as one prays for ones daily bread. The concepts of faith, courage, prayer and God are so closely linked, that one cannot be understood without the other. Man has to 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 onself, 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 is one of the most miserable days of my life.' Another person 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 harbour.

In crisis man tends to loose faith, strength, thought and everything. At these times it is important to clutch on to 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 vanishes 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 a smile on it is.



UNDERSTANDING NAXAL TRAINING SYSTEM AND FRAMING COMBAT RESPONSE STRATEGY;

A View Point

R. Jaykumar, 2-I/C
202 Cobra Koraput

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS: The threats posed by Maoist leftwing guerrillas do not need any greater elaboration in present circumstances. The steady and sustained consolidation of Maoist influence is a matter of grave security concern. The strategy and tactics adopted by Naxals is in itself a widely encompassing parameter, which is related and

closely wedded to the gamut of conditions existing on the ground and distinctively specific from area to area across the country. The Maoists have exploited the geographical conditions and terrain for their activities and this makes the study of Naxal operational dynamics, their designs and combat practices an inescapable aspect so as to understand the unfolding patterns. The long list of encounters in recent years can provide crucial inferences for formulating the counter responses.

Notwithstanding to the some of the success stories in AP and elsewhere,the prevailing scenario indicates that the augmentation of Maoist capabilities and capacities still goes unchecked. One key aspect that has effectively contributed to these unfolding coherent trends in the spectrum of Maoist violence is their training strategy, which has the hallmark of continuous improvisation and customisation according to the terrain and ground requirements.

THE DANGER OF OVERSIMPLIFICATION IN TERMS OF OPERATIONAL PRISM;

Nevertheless it is also pertinent to mention here that before elucidating their training and our combat response, one should remember the following aspects thoroughly so as to have an holistic view on the Naxal problem.

- Naxal issue is a socio-political and economic one.
- Naxalites are a symptom rather than a cause.
- To attempt to understand it in purely operational and training terms is the most dangerous kind of over simplification.
- Lasting success requires a viable political settlement since *Revolutionary warfare is never confined within the bounds of military action. Because its purpose is to destroy an existing society and its institutions is to destroy an existing society and its institutions and to replace them with a completely new structure, any revolutionary war is a unity of which the constituent parts, in varying importance, are military, political, economic, social and psychological"*

This paper will focus only on a micro aspect of Naxal training system so as to enable us to frame a combat training preparedness. In order to do so, the paper is divided into 3 parts namely.

- Understanding Naxal operational strengths and tactics

- Core areas of Naxal training system
- Framing training response

UNDERSTANDING NAXAL OPERATIONAL STRENGTHS AND TACTICS

Barring the experience of AP, the fragmented and delimited Responses of various States, contrasting and contradictory State policies and their Varied degree of understanding, preparedness and response mechanisms etc. has compounded the woes of security forces.

However a careful analysis of various operational events which occurred in the last few years clearly indicate certain operational strengths /factors of Naxalites which have proved crucial in facilitating their successful attacks. Some of the factors are:-

- The dominating nature of ground features favour the Naxals and denies the SFs, observation and firing positions. The movement up the mountain/jungle slopes impose difficulties on the troops.
- Availability of motivated cadres within the guerrilla zone with relatively younger age profile. Most of the cadres come from the tribal pockets and rural background and therein the fitness profile of these men commensurate with jungle warfare conditions.
- Adherence to Customised training modules so as to enhance their capacities and capabilities with reference to Guerrilla warfare mode. (Dealt separately in part 2)
- Capability to concentrate and operate in large numbers undetected by securing help from bordering states during specific operations. In recent times, their ability to rope in their militia (Base Force) in encirclement and strangulation campaigns needs to be analysed carefully. The local authorities are often left clueless about the systematic gathering of the guerrillas in large number before launching any major attacks.
- The growing sophistication in the Maoist arsenal and easy availability of explosives complimented with technological know-how has necessitated a second look on the modern day Maoists. Minefields which were previously non-existent are a major source of threat in present circumstances.
- Dedicated R&D to usher in augmentation of Naxal strength in weaponry and explosives techniques. Rocket launchers and ability to trigger lEDs through wireless sets is an indication in this regard

- Terrain familiarisation; Being in possession of predominantly local cadres in their squads, most of the attacks take place in forested or semi forested areas marked with small hills in which they have better geographical knowledge. The sites selected by the Maoists make it practically impossible for the security forces to assault through the ambush in the traditional sense and such attempts whenever made resulted in prohibitive losses. Most of the sites or attacks have taken place in interior areas where rescue and relief, reinforcement is ordinarily delayed or nearly impossible.
- Naxals move light and exploit their intimate knowledge of the terrain. They are generally aware of the security forces intentions/ activities through simple and effective intelligence network. No action of the Maoists is done in a hurried and haphazard manner. It is a protracted war with no limitations of a time frame to achieve their ultimate objective. They go by the dictum, ‘strike where and when the enemy expects you the least’.
- Frontal approaches during counter ambush operations launched by the troops were generally found difficult to negotiate due to careful selection of the ground by Maoists and are heavily guarded by way of lEDs and weapons.
- The present deployment patterns of local police formations in some of the States provide enough scope for Naxal to mount attack on posts or columns having small strength of personnel. Simulated raids were conducted on isolated posts to invite predictable reaction of the SF thereby luring the reinforcing columns into a well laid out trap.
- Ability to provide early honey combed success in the initial stages of operations to the troops and subsequently entrapping the security forces while returning.
- Coercing stakeholders in the AOR to cause movement of troops by feeding false information and striking at them subsequently.
- Establishing a fine-tuned Naxal intelligence system, which operates on political, counter and technical intelligence. The recoveries of some of the Naxal literature are illustrative of the heavy volumes of data mining that they do from the Internet and its adaptation to the ground requirements. Intriguingly these literature/booklets are also prepared in regional languages so that the cadres could easily understand.
- Wonderful messenger/courier system, which provides progressive information on movement of SFs. A credible system of scouts is established

to identify clear and isolated SF targets. Putting in place multiple tier of advance information sentry network system by which the movement of security forces is easily detected.

- Availability and continuing supply of vast quantity of explosive materials and accessories.
- Ability to plant IED mines at short notice with great improvisation according to terrain requirement.
- Multiple front organisations, which provide good cover as and when required, and source of recruitment. There is accumulating evidence and even wider suspicion that Maoist front organisations and provocateurs have been behind a wide range of episodic violence rooted in caste, political and labour confrontations in recent days.
- Putting in place a dedicated propaganda mechanism, which takes care of promoting Naxal interests and come to their rescue whenever these elements are cornered ideologically in general and operationally in particular.

Complimentary factors that suit Naxal tactics and their attacks:

- Lack of familiarity and grips on the local terrain. Due to lack of grip on the terrain, the tactics of attacking the guerillas from various sides in different batches fails as different batches fail to reach the place at the decided time. As a result, many times Naxal squads have escaped from the dragnet. Problems of time and space are greatly complicated by terrain. The rate of march of troops can seldom be calculated accurately due to difficulties of terrain.
- Inadequate area domination in the AOR. Even the local police are not aware of terrain knowledge that results in excessive reliance on SPOs and often this results in dilution of terrain conduct of troops.
- Troops in some of the occasions were found operating in lesser strength and on many instances travelling in single vehicle.
- Personnel are often not clear of their roles when ambushed which indicate non rehearsal of contingency planning.
- Casual and routine movement of troops and vehicle and using of the same route for return journey without an innovation in movement and drill.
- Vehicles often not found in communication and coordination with each other and also with marching troops

- Improper distance between various security parties because of which no combined action could be counter launched.
- Lack of fire control and discipline viz. prolonged encounters. It should be a thumb rule that whenever any firing continues for more than 15 mts in an encounter, then it is generally going to be a prolonged phenomenon and Naxals come well prepared. Troops should be acclimatised to this requirement.
- Prevailing endemic deficits in State police in terms of Manpower, Infrastructure and Logistics-(weapons,transport, protection/ equipments and other allied technical force multipliers).
- Poor scope of relief and evacuation in LWE affected areas.(Things have improved in recent times)
- Lack of sound intelligence structures and capacities.
- Lack of knowledge of tribal dialects and local knowledge.
- Lack of viable AOR/AOO in some of the deployment areas

CORE AREAS OF NAXAL TRAINING SYSTEM;

The Naxal training documents+ CDs recovered by security forces has given enough indications of what has been their focus areas when it comes to Training system. Some of the key areas area as under:

- Physical training and negotiating obstacles
- Weapons training
- Field craft and tactics customised to their requirements
- lEDs/explosives
- First aid/medicine
- Jungle survival
- Propaganda
- Intelligence

During what could be probably called as basic training of their cadets, basic aspects likes weapons, various methods of movements in the battlefield, fire and movement, following commander’s orders, formations and regrouping and practice are emphasised. The recovered literature of basic military combat course which is probably a standard training material to recruits is exhaustive on this aspect. Even though the principles regarding these aspects are taken military manuals, they are explained keeping in view of

their specific conditions.

1. Firing ARC
2. Fire and movement
3. Formations
4. Manouevre
5. Command, control and communication(C3)
6. Regrouping
7. Norms to be followed in the battlefield.

FRAMING TRAINING RESPONSE STRATEGY: NEED FOR STATE SPECIFIC DOCTRINE.

The Maoists have recognized the fact that they have suffered tactical reverses in Andhra Pradesh where the anti naxal efforts are spearheaded by the central and state police forces in general and the state's elite Greyhounds force in particular .The counter naxal campaign in AP is based on a coherent understanding of Maoist strategy and tactics and on lessons derived from the successes of other conflict theatres complimented with enhanced intelligence led operations and augmentation of state police capabilities and capacities have cornered the Maoists who are now extremely active only in the Andhra-Orissa border region. This by itself is testimony to the fact that once a meaningful response strategy is put in place, the counter naxal efforts will gather pace and momentum. The model needs a closer view and other States can customise the good practices according to the ground requirements in their States. The underlying theme is state/region/area specific training preparedness and operational strategy to tackle the issue. CRPF's response in general and COBRA in particular should possess anti naxal combat capabilities with turnkey ability for specific theatres.

FOCUS AREAS FOR TRAINING RESPONSE:

It is quite evident that troops deployed in LWE states to break out of conventional mindset and engage in warfare, which calls for a constant and heightened level of consciousness about the unconventional methods adopted by the enemy. The situation prevailing in different conflict theatres of naxal influence remains different and commanders will have to evolve their own techniques and innovations to enhance the effectiveness of their operations on the consideration of the local situation and the tasks assigned

to them. Prevailing scenario in Maoist extremism conflict theatre necessitates the troops to adopt similar tactics and tenets followed by the naxalites in contemporary times. It is important to get to know the mind of the enemy and use the same principles and operational practices to beat them. Albeit, the Naxals are ready to take casualties on their own side and their steady shift from Guerilla to Mobile warfare mode is an indication in this regard.

Nevertheless in view of peculiarities of conflict theatres, the basic concepts and techniques must be borne in mind by commanders while deciding on particular techniques and innovations, which are best, suited to deal with a situation at hand. The commanders should ensure tactical balance of efforts and initiatives in terms of holding ground and domination as the core design and simultaneous outsmarting enemy.

Some of the core areas, which deserve a special mention/fine-tuning in our training preparedness, are:

- Training troops for enhanced physical fitness so as to effectively operate in jungle warfare with emphasis on deep jungle penetration operations. The ability to operate on 3 to 5 days from their bases should be cultivated systematically.
- Self defence training and strong mental resistance training viz physical training specific to anti naxal combat. It is often said that guerrillas will never win a war but there is a possibility that their adversaries will often lose because of prolonged nature and combat fatigue.
- Ability to negotiate obstacles and indulge in cross country movements and forest tracks
- Ability to operate and make tactical movement during night
- Building self sufficient combat fighting capabilities of the teams and developing small team capacities
- Developing jungle survival techniques by focussing on ‘living off the land’ capabilities and use of compo ration
- Putting in place Naxal combat simulation exercises during pre-induction training of units and training troops for Multi coy and Multi Bn operations
- Updated knowledge on IED identification, avoidance, trends and the use of counter IED equipments. This would entail interventions in the form of creation of special IED modules in all basic and in-service training system of recruits, SOs and Officers. Creation of mobile training special squads on

lEDs, which can visit locations and explain the latest nuances, can also be thought of Quarterly CDs and literature on IED trends and case studies should be circulated to field units deployed in LWE states which subsequently can also be shown to troops in their coy locations.

- Fine-tuning Combat shooting by gaining high proficiency in weapon handling including instinctive shooting techniques, shooting in single and multiple targets under stress, selective shooting, salvo and rapid shooting, braking and shooting whilst running, combat after being injured, emergency clearance during malfunctions use of cover, combined use of area weapon, low light and night shooting, embarking and disembarking under fire, extraction of wounded person under fire, operational knowledge of weapons used by Naxals etc.
- Field Craft and covert operations with emphasis on encircling, CASO and patrolling techniques in all operations, the basic tenet should be surprise and deception.
- First Aid, Rescue and Relief drills
- High level of Map reading knowledge and other navigatory gadgets like GPS. The troops would be operating in areas where there are no updated SOI maps and proficiency in handling navigatory appliances would go a long way in undertaking deep incursion strikes.
- Familiarisation with communication and signal gadgets amongst all ranks.
- Effective use of area weapons. We need to introduce UBGL's & Multiple Grenade Launchers that can fire grenades from a varying distance and effectively break their ambushes and block their escape routes In this regard, it is relevant to mention here that the experience of Rifle grenades has not been a reassuring one.
- Conducting long duration simultaneous operations by deployed troops whenever the Naxal indulge in massive attacks,as they tend to regroup after some time/hrs/day gap. The crucial period after any naxal attacks has to be proactively used.

DEOLOYMENT/LOGISTIC/INFRASTRUCTURE CONCERNS:

Some of the areas, which yet again calls for regular review are as under:

- Designing a deployment pattern so as to ensure effective area domination. What could be the ideal area of operation for the Unit should be worked out

and a deployment system which can cause maximum damage to the armed naxals, should be put in place.

- Redressing deficiency aspects in the ranks of cutting edge level (Section and platoon formations) and improving the age profile aspects of the units deployed in LWE states.
- Formulation and implementation of Civic action and psy ops programmes which has an element of permanency in nature and their conceptualisation should be left to the sector/ranges so as to ensure continuity in the projects.
- Developing in- house intelligence capabilities and capacities.
- Introducing and Establishing latest inter/intra coy/Bn communication systems in the backdrop of jungle warfare conditions.
- Providing special financial incentives and other benefits to troops in comparison to other conflict theatres where troops are deployed. Posting in LWE area has to be made rewarding and exciting.
- An acceptable minimum infrastructure template based on theatre specification in terms of barracks, toilets and camp defence gadgets etc. should be strictly enforced. The departmental engineering group can be given tasks in areas where problems in construction work have been expressed.
- Provisioning of minimum logistic support mechanism in the background of jungle warfare such as Light weight BP jackets, special jungle wear, customised combat wear, Compo ration, water purification tablets, counter IED equipments especially the DSMDs in the initial front, NVDs, providing civil look vehicles etc.
- Assuring and putting up a system of air rescue/relief/emergency support in the form of dedicated helicopter support
- Putting in place the support of Dog squads to units deployed in core critical areas on priority basis.

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

Against an invisible ememy like Maoist guerrillas, offensive and proactive approach is the key to success. Defensive measures in any event can be meaningful only if they are accompanied by a proactive component that entails going after the Maoists before they strike. Few aspects that call for immediate priorities in the area of operations are as under:

- Information profile on the entire gamut of Naxal groups and their activities

- Hounding, disrupting and smashing the Naxal cells, networks and safe havens
- Destroying their local network and information system
- Cutting of their funding and imposing deterrent costs through over and covert means on those that promote, finance or tolerate Maoist activity.

The security forces are much superior in terms of their firepower, size, numbers, discipline and skills as a soldier. Planning has to be meticulous. Initial errors cannot be corrected and it is difficult to execute last minute changes in a plan. Plans must be simple land based on accurate study of ground and enemy conditions. Hence it must be borne in mind that in the battle against LWE, an improvised and innovative modus operandi complimented with deliberate and calculated patience will prove to be the central theme of operational assertion. Besides a sense of loneliness aggravated by lack of basic amenities and difficulty in evacuation of battle casualties tend to adversely affect the morale of a soldier which must be constantly watched and appropriate remedial measures should be taken. To realise this , a revised training strategy and preparedness is inescapable and this will ensure decisive swing in favour of Security Forces in their prolonged battle against the Maoists.



Shri K.M.Singh, Member NDMA inaugurating the Training Programme

TOT PROGRAMME ON DIASASTER MANAGEMENT

In pursuance of joint initiative by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and University of Pune, a programme for conducting a 'Training of Trainers' (ToT) in Disaster Management for 300 Professors and Lecturers of University of Pune and its affiliated colleges was conducted at 145 BN. NDRF,Pune.

Above training programme, has been conducted under NDMA's mandate to take Disaster Management awareness and training, to grass root level under the capacity building programme. Above goal is coupled with University's goal to train the trainers for the implementing the compulsory add on course in disaster management at under graduate level from 2009-10.

Inaugural function was conducted at 145 BN. NDRF, Premises Talegaon, Pune. Shri K.M.Singh, member NDMA was the Chief guest, Dr.

Narendra Jhadav, member planning commission was the special guest and Dr.Arun Adsool Vice Chancellor of University of Pune was the guest of honour during the opening ceremony. During the ceremony chief guest released the Emergency Hand Book compiled by 145 Bn NDRF.

Training of First batch started duration of which was six days. Training for Six batches will be conducted. Participates will be given training in subjects like Principle and concepts of Disaster Management, Medical First Responder ,Collapsed Structure Search and rescue, NBC Protection, Flood water rescue. Boat assembly and operations, Earthquake, Tsunami, Lightening,etc.



INTRODUCTION

In this paper authors tried to focus on grey areas in the law relating to the use of force in dispersing an unlawful assembly as contained in Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This not only makes the job of police

officers and men in the field extremely difficult but places them in a highly precarious situation. In the first place, the law as it stands interpreted today makes absolutely unrealistic expectations from the officers in the field. Should they happen to use less force, they would be accused of dereliction of duty; should they use lethal force, they could be accused of murder and it could be argued that had they used some other kind of force, they could have dispersed the mob without the necessity of killing. Their judgment, in so far as the type and quantum of force used is concerned, is expected to be one hundred percent perfect even if they have followed the procedures meticulously. Further, the law does not provide for eventualities that have been, of late, cropping up all too frequently; such as a magistrate refusing to give an order in writing or backing out from a verbal order given. The law envisages an ideal situation where the policemen and the magistrate stand together in one group before a riotous mob and following the orders of the magistrate the police party charges and disperses the mob. The reality is quite different, however, the reality is that in places like Kashmir where we are dealing with riotous mobs on a daily basis, the deployments happen to be extended in numerous small groups so as to cover a large area. In practice it is often the sudden emergence of a riotous mob from various lanes that takes the police contingents by surprise instead of the mob finding the police waiting. There are several grey areas in the law relating to the use of force in dispersing an unlawful assembly as contained in Chapter X of the code of Criminal Procedure. Their judgment, in so far as the type and quantum of force used is concerned, is expected to be one hundred percent perfect. The law does not provide for eventualities like a magistrate refusing to give an order in writing or backing out from a verbal order given. Quite often the deployments are so extended that sub-inspectors or magistrates are not available to issue orders. Hence if small detachments are attacked for them and blocking their way. Quite often the deployments are so extended that even police officers of the stipulated minimum rank are not available to command the contingents, not to speak of a magistrate each being available with every contingent. Hence if small detachments are attacked by riotous mobs by surprise, there is no officer competent to issue orders to use force. In such situations the only plea the police party can advance is that of use force in exercise of their right of self-defense, something which is extremely difficult to justify in a post facto analysis carried out in cool isolation, given their educational status and poor financial resources precluding top-quality

legal help to them. Thus in the current system the police face a severe handicap and the situation warrants an amendment in the law.

WHY AND HOW THE LAW HAS BEEN CREATING PROBLEMS FOR FIELD OFFICERS?

There are several reasons for it. Once upon a time it was fondly believed that errors of judgment or genuine mistakes that took place in the course of the discharge of bonafide official duties would not be imbued with any personal motive, not speak of any mens area. However, there have been several judgments in which the courts have done precisely so and they are yet to be finally resolved at the Supreme court. Now the responsibility is being thrown on the shoulders of individuals and the plea of acting under the color of his office is of little protection to them.

THE UNREALISTIC NATURE OF THE LAW

The law pertaining to the use of force in dispersing an unlawful assembly presupposes an impractical ideal situation something that does not exist.

The pitfalls of the institution of executive magistracy

The first element of the impractical ideal situation is the institution of executive magistracy. Why this institution was created in the first place? There are historical reasons for it. The institution of executive magistracy was created in England when the bulk of the police force consisted of riff-raffactually practically illiterate people with very little intellect and common sense the army was the only could not make it to the army, joined the police. In fact the average policeman in England used to be so dumb that the legislature thought it fit that they should not even be issued with weapons at all times because they could misuse them. It is due to this historical reason that the Bobby does not carry weapons even now. Hence it was thought that there should be an intelligent man called a magistrate who would actually issue them with weapons when the need arose, would order them to use it when he thought it fit and would take them back after the purpose was served.

This system could never prove to be satisfactory even in England. The only saving grace was that the British did not find fault with the dumb cop. If the cops were presumed to be dumb, they were saved from responsibility too.

They rightly found fault with the magistrates and in the process came to realize that the sort of wisdom which they expected in a magistrate was hard to come by in real life.

The Act of 1 Geo.l,c.5, commonly known as the Riot Act, was the official and statutory response to unlawful assemblies in England. But as Brackley Kennet, the Lord Mayor of London during the Gordon riots of 1781, discovered, its particular provisions and requirements were far from clear. In Rex V.Kennet, Lord Mansfield stated that a failure such as Kennets to read the Riot Act and to call out the military, no matter how pure the intention to shield innocent people from accidental death, was prima-facie a criminal neglect of duty. How much force would be appropriate was left an open and vexing question. In fact in Rex vs Pinney, (Charies Pinney was the Mayor of Bristol during the riots of 1831), Justice Littedale commented the following: Now a person, whether a magistrate, or peace officer, who has the duty of suppressing a riot,is placed in a very difficult situation,for if, by his acts, he causes death, he is liable to be indicted for murder or manslaughter, and if he does not act, he is liable to an indictment on an information for neglect; he is, therefore, bound to hit the precise line of his duty.

Obviously, no such person with infinite wisdom and discretion was ever found in England in lndia, not to speak of such magistrates, it has happened innumerous times throughout the country that an executive magistrate who is on duty, refuses to give the order to use even non-lethal force, not to speak of lethal force. The law never stipulated orders in writing and the magistrates have been taking advantage of it, More often than not, the magistrates deny having given oral orders at all; even for written orders there have been instances when they have, to save their skins, claimed in subsequent inquiries that the orders were obtained from them under coercion.

In India the legislature has neither ever realized nor it has been made to realize by the professionals that the institution of the executive magistracy has summarily failed in delivering the goods and hence it warrants an amendment in the law.

THE LAW PERTAINING TO DISPERSING AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

The legal authority to disperse an unlawful assembly comes from section

129 of the CrPC and the sections that follow it. How exactly the legal powers vested in section 129 are to be used was prescribed, among others, in the case of Karam Singh vs Hardayal Singh(1). It was held that before any force can be used, three pre-requisites are to be satisfied. Firstly, there should be an unlawful assembly with the object of committing violence or an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace. Secondly, such assembly is ordered to be dispersed, and thirdly, in spite of such orders to disperse.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN EXERCISING THE AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE

Severe strictures were passed against the police by a division bench of the Calcutta high court in the case of Association for protection of Democratic Rights vs The State of West Bengal & others(2) pertaining to the Nandigram firing case in which 14 persons were killed and 162 injured in a single incident. The appeal against this is yet to be disposed off.

In this case the state took the position that as long as the procedure of an executive magistrate having given order to use force to disperse an unlawful assembly was followed; the state could resort to any amount of firing in the exercise of its sovereign power. The court disagreed and held that the fact of the procedure having been followed is not important and it would have to be proved first that firing was warranted in the first place.

On the issue whether firing was warranted or not the court refused to accept the submission of the state that since the situation in Nandigram was grave, it would be permissible to open fire to disperse the unlawful assembly. The court said that it was not possible to accept the submission that the mob had prevented the police from performing its duties. They said that there was no material before the court that the assemble of the farmers agitating against acquisition of their land was in any manner causing danger to the life of any police personnel and maintained that it is for this reason that the enquiry would be necessary to be conducted by an independent agency as to whether the crowd was actually carrying any lethal weapons. They said that unless such materials are placed before the court, it could not be held that the decision of the police to open fire was justified. They were categorical in maintaining that a mere gathering of very large group of villagers would be so intimidating or awesome as to over awe the state or its authorities as

required under section 129 of the CrPC.

WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO USE LETHAL FORCE?

In the said case of Association for protection of Democratic Rights vs The State of West Bengal & Others(3), the court held that the force used by the police cannot be justified under section 129 of CrPC. The kind of force used is not contemplated under section 129. The court argued: It is only when action take under section 129 fails to disperse the assembly that an executive magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by armed forces. It is admitted case that no assistance was called in this case from the armed forces or the armed police,such as RAF, CRPF and BSF,Therefore,the reliance of the Learned Advocate General on sections 130 and 131,in support of his submission is not correct and we decline to accept the same.

From this it would appear that the court believes that the regular district police are not permitted to use lethal force and if at all lethal force is to be used, it must be used by the contingents of the armed police battalions of the state or the central paramilitary forces. But the fact is that district police have used lethal force scores of times in the past all over the country and in numerous judicial commissions of inquiry and higher courts no fault was found with them on the ground that they did not have the power to do so under section 129. Further, most officers would agree that keeping the state armed police battalion contingents or the central paramilitary forces ready for each law and order situation is utterly impractical.

Unreasonable expectations regarding the actual mechanics of using force

The court agreed that in case of Pancham Lal vs Dadan Singh (4) it was held that the officer on the spot would be the best judge of the degree of force which would be required to control a particular situation and that the position was confirmed in the case of Akhilesh Prasad vs Union Territory of Mizoram(5). Yet it maintained that this would not preclude the court from exercising its power of judicial review. Even this position can be tolerated.

The problems arise, however, in view of the observations of the court with regard to the actual mechanics of the use of force. The court wanted to know, inter alia, whether the police had identified the targets or the

ringleaders in the huge crowd before firing: it is absolutely necessary to find out the specific orders that may have been given. By whom the order was given? What were the alternative methods of dispersing the unlawful assembly used before the extreme measure to open fire was adopted? Who was the individual police officer who had given the permission to fire upon the crowd? Who were the identified targets? It is only on answers to those questions being provided that the court would be in a position to take an informed decision as to whether the action of the State to open fire was in accordance with law.

The court insisted that this was the stipulation in the police Regulations(1943) of the state and if it was not done so. It meant that the procedures were not followed meticulously . Obviously, it was not appreciated that a riotous mob is not a static object like a target used in firing practice in the first place; that it is a dynamic object with conscious beings in it; that there is no reason to believe that the ringleaders of the mob would necessarily be standing right in the front of the mob; that people keep on moving within the mob; that it is not possible to shoot a person who is standing or moving behind the cover of even a couple of persons even though he might have been identified easily by his features or clothes; and that the average policeman is not a sharpshooter in any case. It is therefore eminently possible that people other than the so called ringleaders would be hit if fire is opened. Firing which is precise like a surgeons knife does not exist in real life.

The unreasonableness of the position should be obvious. First let us consider the so-called non-lethal weapons. It is popular misconception that violent mobs can be dispersed using non-lethal devices. This is far from the truth. Lathi-charge works only on unarmed people and fails utterly against people armed with even sticks. In the first Gujjar agitation in Rajasthan, such mobs had killed 12 policemen. Tear gas is not at all effective in open spaces. If there is a wind blowing, it reduces its effectivity further. Once hailed as the panacea for riot-control,rubber bullets and plastic pellets have proved to be ineffective in the long run for the simple reason that the rioters do know that, in the normal course of events they are not going to kill them. Once they see the special gun that fires them, they recognize it. Then all they have to do is to get psychologically prepared for that little pain when the round hits them. Water cannons suffer from the drawback of being unwieldy, limited range of just about 50-60 yards; the jet is so easy to dodge

and finally, it does not really hurt much even if you take it on the chest.

Supposing we had a situation in which the so-called non-lethal means had been tried in progression,starting with lathi-charge, tear gas, rubber bullets, plastic pellets, and water cannon had been used in that order and found to be in effective. Would an indiscriminate firing be justified after they failed? Or would people still say that there could be a magical figure of the number of rounds that should have been fired to keep the casualties to a minimum.

Then as we mentioned in the introduction itself, there are innumerous instances when the deployments on the ground do not have even a sub inspector with every contingent, not to speak of executive magistrates. To cite the example of Kashmir, the CRPF alone is obliged to deploy up to 114 companies(that is, 9120 men at the average rate of 80 men per company) though it could well be for law and order duty in a day; the deployment of the J&K police is over above that perhaps the most unprecedented deployment in the country. The men are deployed in packets of as small as 34 to company level depending on whether they are plugging a small lane or blocking a junction. There is no way a sub-inspector or a magistrate can be posted everywhere simply because neither the CRPF/J&K police have so many sub-inspectors, nor the state government has so many magistrates.

We must mentioned that till the end of June 2009, 1295 personnel had been injured in the course of law and order duty in Kashmir in one year. This shows the violent and capability of the riotous mobs. There have been many instances in which the police contingents were overwhelmed by riotous mobs and they could either extricate themselves by firing in the air or firing into the crowd. No such contingent had the luxury of a sub-inspector or magistrate with it. They could only invoke the plea of self-defense an extremely difficult battle to fight.

CONCLUSION

The law as it stands interpreted today makes absolutely unrealistic demands from police officers and magistrates in the field. Suitable amendments are urgently required to enable the police to act without fear.

(Authors are researchers)

Operational Achievements

In the month of June-July, 2009 in total 241 operations, CRPF neutralized 55 Militants, apprehended 213 including suspects. In total 37 encounters. In these operations the force recovered 75 Arms, 3106 Ammunition, 55 Grenades / Bombs. Also CRPF lost its 20 brave Jawans during these operations.

SHRADHA HOUSE FUNCTION, 2009

(CRPF PUBLIC SCHOOL, ROHINI)

Shradha House hosted a grand House function on Ist April,2009. Shri Ravi Prakash Mehrda, IPS, New Delhi was the Chief Guest and the Guest of Honour was Shri L.V. Sehgal, Principal, Bal Bharti public School, Ganga Ram Marg. The Programme commenced with the lighting of the lamp and pressenting of the saplings to the Honourable guests.

“Shradha” as the name sugests, devotion was the theme of Shradha House Function. The school choir presented “Shabad” which was followed by a Western-Indian Rock Orchestra. A Hindi Play “Bhakt Ke Haath Bike Bhagwan” enthralled the audience with its simplicity and theme. The Housemaster highlighted the achievements of the Shradhans in the Report.

The Chief Guest,Shri Ravi Prakash Mehrda, IPS, DIGP(New Delhi) stressed on real education that comes from the ability to judge between right and wrong that finally shapes a well rounded personality of a child. He applauded the performance put forward by the Shradha House. The Guest of Honour reiterated the commendable performance of the children, the efforts of parents and teachers working behind the scenes. Overall the function was a great success.




SHRADHA HOUSE FUNCTION
ENTREGA


SHRADHA HOUSE FUNCTION
ENTREGA



Group boarding in bus at New Delhi Airport

VISIT OF 30 ELDERLY PEOPLE TO VARIOUS RELIGIOUS PLACES UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME

Where emphasis of the Force is on making cordial & healthy relations/ understanding between civilians and CRPF through Civic Action programmes, IGP, M&N Sector assigned responsibility for arranging visit of 30 elderly people of Manipur to various religious places of India under Civic Action programme 2008-09 to DIGP, CRPF, Imphal.

Accordingly, DIGP Imphal Range approached six ops units of Manipur for selection of 8 personnel from each unit who belongs to the same community so that places(Religious) of that community may be selected for their tour.

On hearing from DIGP Imphal, each unit selected 8 elderly people of Meitei Hindu Community of Manipur from their area of responsibility who

have same religious interests after thorough scrutiny and verification.

All the selected people from units were assembled at DIGP office and DIGP, Imphal range then picked up 30 elderly people 5 from each unit after scrutiny/interaction with them and asked them about religious places to which they like to visit. They all expressed their desire to visit religious places concerned to Lord Krishna as Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul etc.

DIGP, Imphal then chalked out a tour programme for visit of 30 elderly people of Meitei community of Manipur to Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Haridwar, Rishikesh & Delhi for a period of 7 days. Regarding this approval was taken by IGP, M&N sector and tour programme was scheduled wef 9/5/2009 to 16/5/2009

To have the identity of group and to make them impressive,they all were provided one blazer each to the group personnel alongwith CRPF monogram and also the “Phanek” a “traditional dress of Manipuri Women” were provided to female members of group and T-Shirts were given to Male members.

Their Medical test were also conducted at composite Hospital, CRPF, Imphal to ensure their fitness for travel and they were also provided insurance coverage for the tour period.

On 4th of May, during visit of DGP, CRPF, Shri A.S.Gill, IPS to Imphal, they all were facilitated to meet with DGP and they appreciated/lauded DGP & CRPF for arranging their religious tour to various destinations.

On 9th of May, before their departure from Imphal Airport, a “SEND OFF CEREMONY’ was organised at CRPF Camp Langjing by DIGP, Imphal. The ceremony was presided over by Shri V.P.S. Panwar, IGP, M&N sector. Family members of 30 elderly people, CRPF personnel and their families attended the send off ceremony at Recreation Room, GC, CRPF, Imphal. CRPF band was played during send off ceremony and accompanied the group upto Imphal Airport. Shri. V.P.S. Panwar, IGP, M&N sector flagged off the group on their departure from GC-lmphal. Shri W. Samananda Singh, Dy. Comdt. was detailed as party commander/guide for the tour of 30 elderly people. Shri W. Samananda Singh is an officer from Manipur only who could understand the problems and likings of the group.

Shri. Ravindra Tomar, DIGP Imphal briefed all the participants about climate condition in UP and Delhi. He also briefed all the participants about

climate condition in UP and Delhi. He also explained the feeling when flying in an Aircraft. He also got details of places of visit in Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokkul etc.

At 1800 hrs group reached New Delhi Airport. On the Airport, group was received by Comdt-27 Bn & CRPF personnel with representatives of PRO, Directorate, CRPF. All the 30 people were accommodated at Chhattarpur Mandir Guest house. Commandant 27 BN Mr. R.B. Singh made the arrangements regarding hiring of transport i.e. Bus for journey to various places. He also arranged accommodation at Mathura, Haridwar. A local guide was always available with the party to guide and help the party in seeing/visiting worship places.

On 10/5/09, group proceeded to visit religious places of Mathura & Vrindavan where they were accommodated at Ritambhara Devi Ashram guest house and they visited places like Krishna Janambhumi, Gokul, Govardhan Parwat, Radha Kund and Krishna Kund between 10th & 11th of May.

On 12th May, group moved to Haridwar & Rishikesh and accommodated at Shree Bhawalpur Bhawan Trust Samiti in Haridwar. They visited Har Ki Paudi, Mansa Devi Temple, and religious places at Haridwar & Rishikesh.

On 15/5/09, they moved to Delhi and visited India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, North Block, South Block, Vijay Chowk & Sarojini Nagar Market. They were accommodated at 27 Bn location at Bawana New Delhi.

On 16/5/09, group boarded the Kingfisher Airlines flight from Delhi to Imphal.

On arrival of group at Imphal Airport, a warm welcome & reception was given by shri R. Tomar, DIGP, Imphal, representative of CRPF units and the family members of group people and CRPF Band played. Group photo session was organised in presence of media personnel. A light refreshment was arranged at Airport on their arrival after successful completion of tour for the group and their relatives.

Participants took bath in Har Ki Paidi, performed worship and brought “Prashad” to Imphal and were very happy by distributing the same to their relatives & acquittances. In addition to this,almost all the party members who went Delhi have brought Air bags and clothes etc. from there which was seen at the Airport.

This Civic Action Programme of CRPF became famous in all the valley districts and so many people have tried to know about this programme and expressed their desire to be associated with the next tour programme.

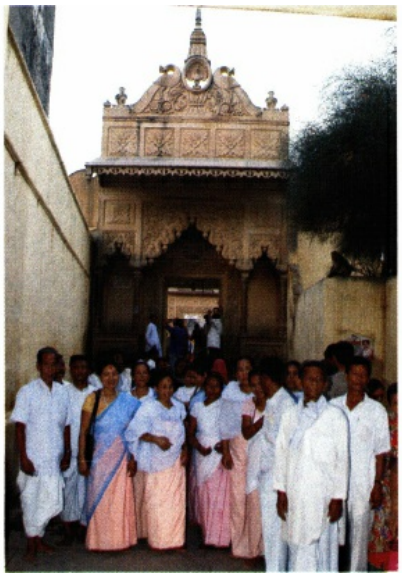
Wide Media coverage was given to this tour programme from very beginning to the end. The programme was telecasted on Doordarshan too.

The tour of 30 elderly people was an entire success as they have applauded the gesture of CRPF and they were also thankful to the Force as they would have never-ever visited the religious places due to poverty had the CRPF not been arranged to tour for them under Civic Action programme.

Since there was good media coverage of this programme, the local public has developed sense of sympathy, understanding and co-operation towards the Force in Manipur State. It is pertinent to mention that this tour has indeed brought laurels to the Force and general public of Manipur has admired the gesture.



The Group of old people at New Delhi & Haridwar


The Group at Mathura

News

INAUGURATION OF TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT RIFLES ASSOCIATION AT GROUP CENTRE CRPF PALLIPURAM

Shri Kodiyeri Balakrishnan, Home Minister of Kerala visited this Group Centre in connection with inauguration of Trivandrum District Rifles Association at Group Centre, CRPF, Pallipuram. During the visit, the Home Minister visited Quarter guard of this Group Centre and took salute. Also spend a few minutes with the Officers and men of this Group Centre



ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY GESTURE AND A JOURNEY WITH NATURE

On the occasion of World Environment Day, 5th June to promote awareness about the importance of clean and green environment, 37 Bn CRPF had organized a tree plantation program at Hqr/37 Bn A.D.Nagar, Agartala, Trupura his Excellency Shri D.N. Sahay, the Hon'ble Governor of Tripura State presided over the function. Sh. Dinesh kumar, DIG Agartala, Sh. S.M. Garg, DIG(Adm) Tripura sector and other Senior Officers of CRPF as well as Civil functionaries graced their presence on the occasion. His Excellency Shri D.N. Sahay inaugurated the ceremony by planting a sapling and 500 Nos of saplings were planted in and around the campus. In his address to the gathering, His Excellency highlighted the significance of the Day and lauded the efforts of the unit in planting the saplings and its involvement in preserving the clean and green environment.

A cultural program was also organized with pomp and show and sector QRT displayed their professional skills which were appreciated by one and all. The function was concluded after vote of thanks by Shri D.N. Lal, Commandant.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

* Before you Speak : Listen
* Before you Write : Think
* Before you Pray : Forgive

* Before you Quit : Try
* Before you Criticize : Wait
* Before you Spend : Earn
* Before you Invest : Investigate
* Before you Retire : Save
* Before you Die : Live

In the News

COBRA OPS IN NAXAL-HIT STATES SOON

THE ASIAN AGE
22 JUNE 2009



Cobra ops in Naxal-hit states soon

New Delhi, June 21: The much anticipated full-fledged operation of the special anti-Naxal force — Cobra — in Left-wing extremism-hit states is set to start soon.

Two of the initially raised battalions (about 2,000 personnel) of Combat Battalion for Resolute Action have already been deployed in both Chhattisgarh and Orissa, official sources said. Nearly 2,000 elite commandos of the force, who completed their training at Jungle Warfare Training school from Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu and Silchar in Assam and equipped with 19 different modern assault weapons, are waiting for a final nod to start their exclusive operations, the sources said.

The anti-Naxal force, which also has its own intelligence units are currently in the process of setting up their intelligence network besides getting acquainted to the topography of the area where they will operate, they said.

The CRPF, under whose command and control Cobra would function, is already in the process of raising and training a batch of four new battalions of the special unit, which would be completed this fiscal. —*PTI*

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FORCES CAPTURE MAOIST STRONGHOLD OF RAMGARH

Overcome stiff resistance from ultras who detonated landmines and opened fire

Mumb. Mirror - 28/june 2009

RAMGARH(WB): Security forces on Saturday captured the key Maoist stronghold of Ramgarh as they launched a two-pronged attack to reclaim areas in West Midnapore district under control of left-wing ultras who offered stiff resistance by detonating landmines and opening gunfire.

Maoists also torched an office of the leftist trade union AITUC when they were refused sanctuary in the building shortly before the security forces entered Ramgarh.

With the operation entering the 10th day, a 1000-strong force of CRPF and RAF launched the offensive around 7 am, making their way through deep forests and under adverse weather conditions, to reached Ramgarh at 3 pm.

Security forces headed from Lal-garh in the south and kadasole, which was secured on Friday, in the north towards Ramgarh on Saturday morning,a senior CRPF officer said “we have secured Ramgarh. Police will establish an out post and restore normalcy. The operations will continue,” IG CID(Special Operations Group) Siddhinath Gupta said.

Three landmines exploded as 10 companies of CRPF India Reserve

Battalion and RAF set out from kadasole, braving heavy rains and reached Mohultol, with the Maoists also firing at them. The security forces retaliated with AK-47s, mortars and rocket propelled grenade launchers overcoming the resistance swiftly. In the south, 11 CRPF companies comprising 1100 men reached Boropelia village,the home of the agitating People's Committee Against police Atrocities leader Chhatradhar Mahato. They were attacked by Maoists at pathardanga where two landmines were detected. A mine detection unit and a team from the District Intelligence Bureau preceded the forces, which also comprised jungle warfare experts of the CRPF The Maoists fired from two sides in the Jungle, but beat a retreat after the security forces fired back.



Forces capture Maoist stronghold of Ramgarh

Overcome stiff resistance from ultras who detonated landmines and opened fire

JAYATRI BAG/PTI

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In Ramgarh, a camp was set up by the combined forces. The villagers welcomed the forces with sweets. The security forces are likely to stay in the camp for the next two days and then proceed further.

"We have been living in terror. We are relieved that the forces have at last entered the region and saved us," said Mathur Mahato, a 70-year-old resident.

A central forces jawan shows a deactivated landmine at Kadasole, a Maoist area in West Midnapore

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CRPF PULLED OUT OF BARAMULLA- Death toll rises to 4;Army ambulance torched

The Tribune-2 July 2009/Srinagar,July 1

The death toll in Baramulla reached four today,as Amir Rashid, who was hit by a bullet on June 29,succumbed to his injuries at a Srinagar hospital,official sources said.

Defying curfew, hundreds of people came on the roads, as the body of the youth was led to the burial ground. The state government seemed to have admitted that the death of another youth. Fayaz Ahmad Gojri, in firing by CRPF personnel yesterday was avoidable,as a case of murder was registered against them. The government also asked the CRPF authorities to hand over the guilty jawans for interrogation/The government swiftly announced to remove CRPF Battalions from Baramulla and bring units of the Jammu and Kashmir Armed police to replace them.

Angry protesters later today waylaid an Army ambulance at Plhaln,about 30 km from Srinagar,and burnt it. Officials said none travelling in the vehicle was hurt. The ambulance was on its way to Baramulla.

The government's censure against the CRPF has not really been welcomed by the paramilitary authorities, which said they were a convenient scapegoat for the state administration to assuage public anger. A senior official said the state officers never expected them to open fire irrespective of the provocation. Last year, the Amarnath land controversy, too, the CRPF's aggressive tactics had invited flak from the state administration and its then IG SK Jain was transferred.

Amid prevailing tension, the curfew remained in force in Barmulla and Sopore and there was some let-up in violence today. Srinagar was largely quiet.



CRPF pulled out of Baramulla

Death toll rises to 4; Army ambulance torched

The valley adhered to the strike call by the Hurriyat faction headed by Syed Ali Shah Geelani and a majority of shops were closed. However, a few shops were open even in the Lal Chowk area, indicating the restlessness in

the trading community over the incessant strikes called by separatists, more so at a time tourists arrival perk up their earnings. The three-day strike call would end tomorrow.

FORCES TREAD CAUTIOUSLY, FACE MINE, BULLETS

8 KM TO LALGARH • May take more time than anticipated,expect the unexpected : Chidambaram

The Indian Express - 20 June 2009
SUBRATA NAGCHOUDHURY
• Pirakata (West Midnapore), June 19


Forces tread cautiously, face mine, bullets

8 KM TO LALGARH ▮ May take more time than anticipated, expect the unexpected: Chidambaram

AARELATIVELY uneventful second day of security operations ended in a blaze of firing and explosions as night fell in Lalgarh‘s ‘liberated zone’ on Friday. The Maoists drew blood, setting off a landmine blast that destroyed a police jeep and injured two constables. Lalgarh police station, now a CRPF base, came under heavy fire,and several culverts on the road to the Maoist stronghold lay in ruins.

At sundown,the major portion of the force was stationed at Bhimpur,some 3 km before a patch of forest at Jhitka, having progressed slowly to within 8 Km of lalgarh. Late in the evening, with apprehensions of a Maoist ambush in the thicket believed to be the rebels’ old favourite, the CRPF’s crack anti-Naxal CoBRA commandos were unleashed on their first true mission. Sweeping raids were expected through the night. The remote-controlled landmine blast occurred soon after dusk, around 6 pm, near the pirakata police outpost, which was set up as operational base for state and central security forces yesterday. The injured policemen were being treated by paramilitary doctors, and DIG praveen kumar said he believed they were out of danger. A team of doctors from Midnapore district hospital was

headed to the spot.

Some hours after the landmine blast, Lalgarh police station was attacked. The CRPF jawans in the building returned fire, said a senior police officer. No other details were available. Through the evening, reports came in of several blasts on the road to lalgarh. Culverts appeared to have been targeted, and at least two were badly damaged. Earlier in the day,armed squads fired on the advancing forces at several places. A major attack came at around 4.30 pm, just as they were approaching Bhimpur. Abandoning the restraint they had demonstrated yesterday, police and paramilitary forces fired back. Casualties if any, were not immediately known.

A combing operation similar to yesterday's followed. Security forces entered village homes and pulled out and thrashed residents, including women. The Maoists would not be able to operate without local ground support, they reportedly told the villagers. At puldiha, close to the site of the encounter between the Maoists and village resistance groups, the security forces pounced on villagers returning home with their cows. Force commanders were believed to be working Friday on a strategy to deliberately slow the pace of the advance, with the intention of wearing out the patience of the Maoists.

Said a senior CRPF official: "The ground we have already covered need to be sanitized properly before we move ahead." The Pirakata land-mine explosion took place at a spot already cleared by the security forces,at their back. In Kolkata, west Bengal home secretary Ardhendu Sen said eight companies of central forces have already moved into the operational zone, and three more companies were on the way. Reinforcements may be sought if necessary, he added.

In New Delhi, Union home Minister P Chidambaram said the Maoists had "entrenched themselves over a period of six months" at Lalgarh, but the operation was "so far going according to the plan". An operation of this nature would take "some more time than anticipated", Chidambaram said. "The forces must expect the unexpected." They were moving "cautiously", appealing to the public through loudspeakers and distributing handbills to tell them that the operation was not against them.

The Home Minister said the state government had been advised to take the lead in the operations, and that they had heeded to the Centre's advice. Chidambaram also said he endorsed Chief Minister Buddhadeb

Bhattacharjee's willingness to talk with the CPI(Maoist). "I endorse that appeal. The Centre would be happy to facilitate any such talks," he said.

Poem

Monsoon Ala Re

Rozy Agarwal-DFA,CRPF

After days of yearning for heavens to open up,
Thick dark clouds start hovering up,
Thunderous lightening streaks across dark skies,
Gusty Winds throw columns of dust in the skies,
And as rain drops pelt the parched lands,
First knocks of monsoon are heard
Across rivers, mountains and green lands.

As the countryside livens up with fields swaying merrily,
Streams turn into swollen rivers gushing down heavily,
Leaves spring to life and crackle atop rain drenched trees,
From fields and meadows to streets, all is covered in greens,
Monsoons arrive and hold sway everywhere.

Resplendent peacocks strut around in the wilderness,
Birds soar high into rain washed skies,
Animals soaked in rain huddle up under shelters,
Children sail paper boats in overflowing drains,
People jostle for cover under colorful umbrellas,
Some dance and frolic in the rains,
Others enjoy showers munching fresh baked corn,
And as monsoon activities abound,

Sparkling Rainbow stealthily marches out and,
Crowns across the hemisphere,
Yes, Monsoon Ala Re.

Yes, monsoon Ala Re.....

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[*]Dr. P.M.Nair IPS, IG (Operations) CRPF was the Chief Force Coordinator of MHA for the General Elections 2009, as per the orders of MHA.



Shri Kodiyeri Balakrishnan, Home Minister of Kerala interacting with Officer of GC, CRPF, Pallipuram on the occasion of inauguration of Trivendrum District Rifles Association

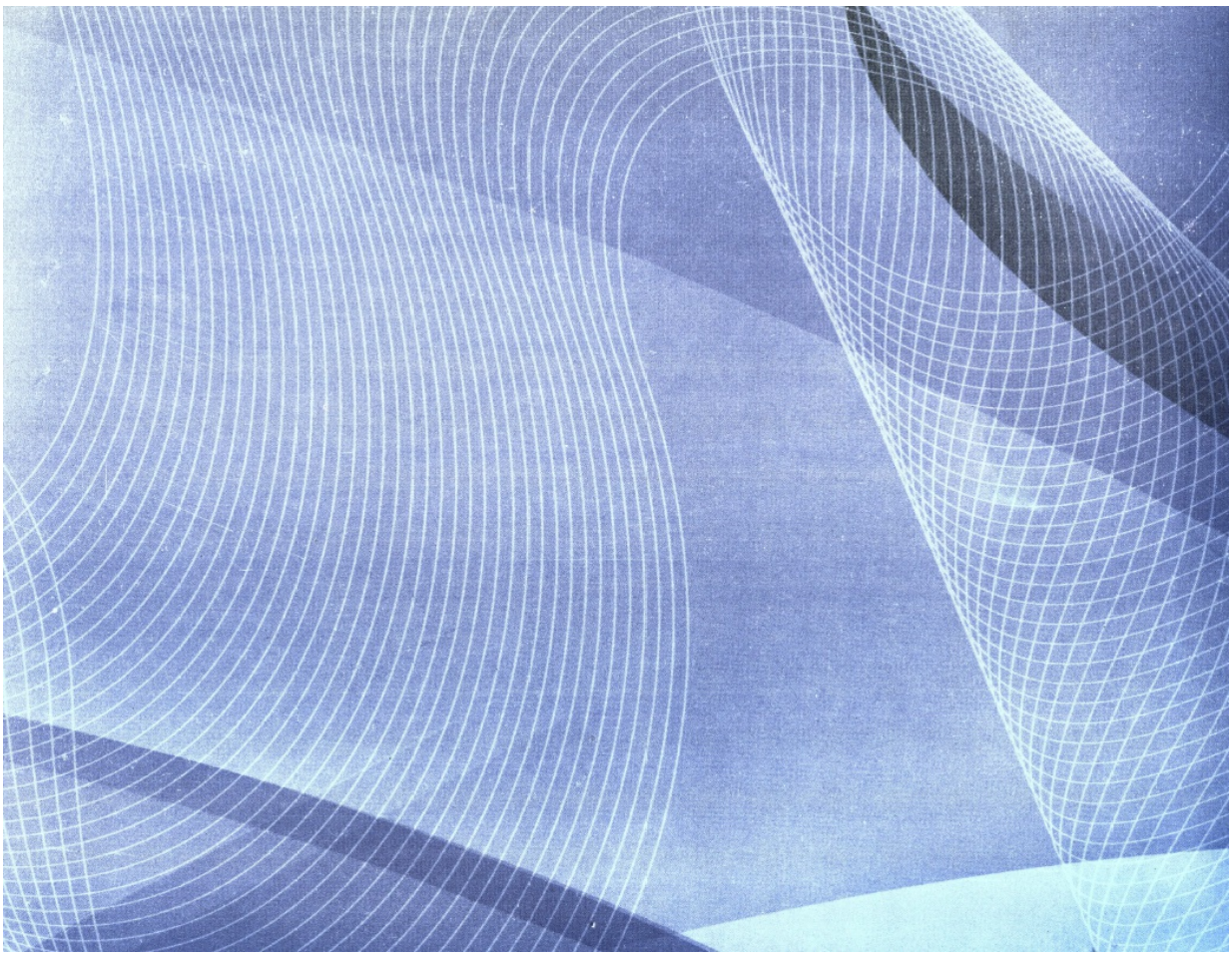


Shri. Kodiyeri Balakrishnan, Home Minister of Kerala taking Salute at Quarter Guard, GC, CRPF, Pallipuram. Also seen Shri. T. Sekar, DIGP, GC, CRPF, Pallipuram.

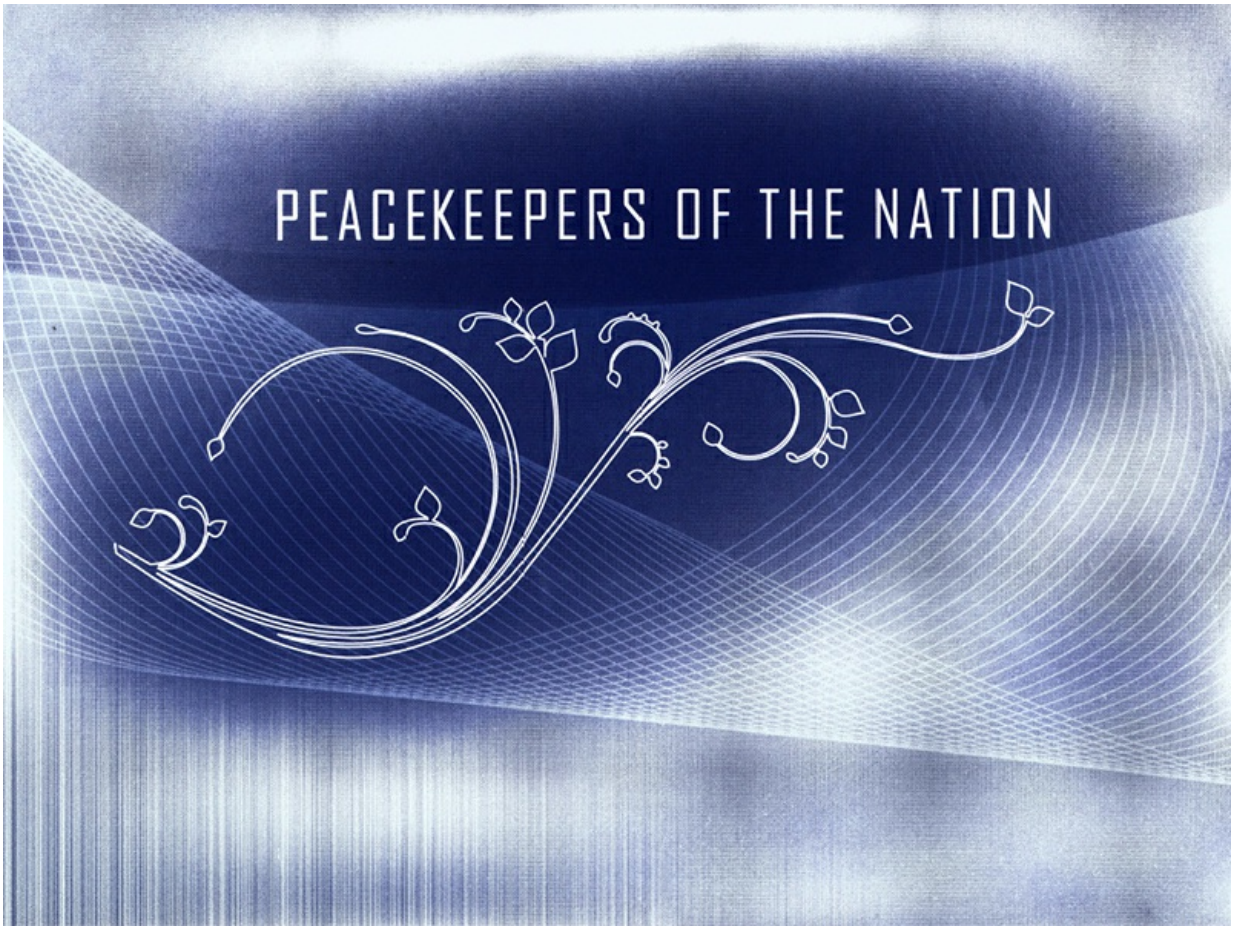


Cobra personnel under training.


CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE
70 Years
of Unparalleled Service
CRPF






PEACEKEEPERS OF THE NATION



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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 कौशलतापूर्ण 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 learn that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 70th Anniversary on November 27, 2009.

The CRPF has shown professionalism in performing its duties in combating militancy, extremism and insurgency, besides maintaining law and order and preserving the unity and integrity of the country. I am sure that the Force will continue to work with dedication and commitment in the service of the Nation.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and good wishes to all ranks of the Central Reserve Police Force and their families and wish the Anniversary celebrations every success.

Pratibha Patil

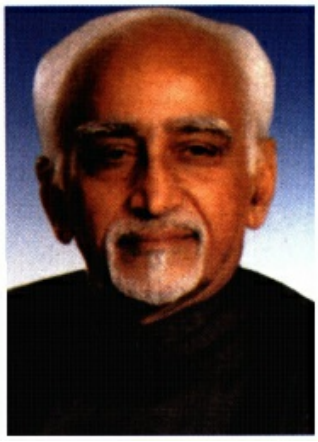
(Pratibha Devisingh Patil)

New Delhi
November 06, 2009

सत्यमेव जयते

उप–राष्ट्रपति, भारत

VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 70th Raising Day on 27th November, 2009. My greetings to all ranks of CRPF and their families.

Over the years, the Central Reserve Police Force has grown into a disciplined, professional and effective force, playing a vital role in combating insurgency, extremism and terrorism in many parts of the country.

I am confident that in the years ahead, the Central Reserve Police Force will scale higher levels of excellence and grow professionalism.

My best wishes.

(M. Hamid Ansari)

New Delhi

10th October, 2009



सत्यमेव जयते

पी. चिदम्बरम

P. Chidambaram

गृह मंत्री, भारत

HOME MINISTER, INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 70th Anniversary on November27th, 2009 and a special issue of "CRPF Samachar" is being published to mark this occasion.

I am particularly delighted to know that the CRPF would be reviewing its preparedness and developing a vision statement for itself. Undoubtedly, CRPF has emerged as a formidable and dependable armed force of the Indian Union in tackling terrorism, insurgency and various internal security tasks. I am aware of the ability of the CRPF in combating subversive elements and the conscious effort it has made to maintain peace within the country under testing circumstances.

I am confident that with new threats emanating from various militant outfits, the Force with its renewed vigour and capability, would thwart any attempt to disrupt peace.

I convey my best wishes for the success of the CRPF anniversary Celebrations.

P. Chidambaram

सत्यमेव जयते
K.M. CHANDRASEKHAR

मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
नई दिल्ली
CABINET SECRETARY
NEW DELHI



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure in extending my very warm greetings and good wishes to all ranks of the Central Reserve Police Force and their families on the occasion of its 70th Anniversary.

The CRPF is fully committed to its multi-dimensional role. It has remained deployed throughout the length and breadth of the country. Today, it is tackling insurgency, terrorism, and helping the States to 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 citizens, and help maintain peace and tranquility in different parts of the country.

Please accept my good wishes for the success of the members of the Force in all their future endeavours.

(K.M. Chandrasekhar)

New Delhi
22 October, 2008



सत्यमेव जयते

Gopal K. Pillai

गृह सचिव,
HOME SECRETARY
भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 70th Anniversary on 27th November, 2009.

As the largest Central Para Military Force of India, CRPF is deployed all over the country to deal with the daunting challenges posed by terrorists, insurgents and extremists in different parts of the country, and has played a vital role in the maintenance of internal security and public order. The Force has earned praise for the valour of its men and for the professionalism and dedication that they have displayed in dealing with various situations, very frequently in the most difficult circumstances. A large number of brave soldiers of the Force have laid down their lives to protect the lives of the common and to enable them to live in peace and free of fear. The units of CRPF deployed outside the country have also earned a good name for the Force, which is a matter of immense gratification.

On the occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the Force, I compliment all ranks of the Force and their families, and hope that the Force will continue to grow from strength to strength and earn more glory and respect. I wish them success in their endeavours.

(Gopal K. Pillai)

North Block, New Delhi
26 October, 2009



FROM DIRECTOR GENERAL'S DESK

The Central Reserve Police Force is going to celebrate its 70th Anniversary consequent on its completion of 70 years of dedicated service to the Nation. It is indeed an 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, insurgency and Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The development of the Force has gone up immensely in all the three high intensity conflict theatres.

The ever increasing requirements of maintaining the internal security has led to a massive expansion of the Force in the last few years. With strength of 210 Battalions, the CRPF is the largest of all the Para-Military Forces and it is playing a stellar role in upholding the unity and integrity of the country. Having an unparallel record of dedication and service, it occupies a unique place in the hearts of our countrymen. In the aftermath of Kargil War, wherein the CRPF was designated as the principal counter insurgency Force of the country, the Force is presently deployed in principal high intensity conflict theatres fighting cross border Jihadi terrorism in J&K, countering multiple ethno centric insurgencies in North East and tackling Maoist violence in the hinterland relentlessly.

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 commitment and dedication. 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. Today, I bow my head in reverence to the supreme sacrifice of the jawans made in the field. 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. Extensive efforts have been made to upgrade our skills in jungle warfare through continuous training. We look forward to this training paying us rich dividends in ending the Maoist menace in the country. Theatre specific training and operational modules have been prepared and distributed. Training is not a one time activity and we need to continuously keep up at it.

After many years, we have been able to get a large number of companies for rotational training. We need to make full use of this opportunity in making every member of the Force a true professional in all respects. It is only this that will take us from being the largest para-military force in the world to the most competent force in the world. Let us all do our bit and strive to achieve that.

Effective this year, we are doing away with the Annual Change Over of Battalions. This will help us develop better understanding of our area of deployment, as also develop intelligence and build data and thereby be in a position to better anticipate and handle internal security challenges. Let us start working on these areas in right earnest.

Extensive efforts are being made to upgrade our equipment and within the next year we will see a much better equipped force.

These changes and your commitment, I am sure, will lead this Force to a stage of professionalism that is second to none in the world in all respects.

With our well planned computerization policy, the SELO package - for automating the functioning of the Force being upgraded, we shall also be moving in the direction of e-governance in the CRPF rapidly. Our group centres being the repository of all records and tasked with fulfilling the logistic needs have a major role to play in this. We have to computerise our major systems within a time bound programme. A Force as large as ours and with a role as diverse as ours can not afford to lag behind in this aspect.

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 recognize the immense contribution of the members of the 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, insurgents and naxals in jungles, 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 the bounden and the first duty of every leader to look after the interests of the lowest ranks in the field. All commanders should do their utmost to improve the living conditions of the men to the extent possible. Efforts to build more separated family accommodation are on. We have at present received sanctions worth almost Rs. 600 crores for building houses.

One 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. We are proud of the fact that women of this contingent are providing security cover to President of Liberia also. In August 2009, one Male Formed Police Unit (MFPU) first of its kind was deployed in Liberia as part of present assignments; one platoon is permanently looking after security duty of Correction Palace (Prison) in Liberia.

The performance of CRPF sports person continues to remain outstanding and we are now focusing all the efforts on nurturing our sports talent with Commonwealth Games 2010 in view. Our Central Sports Teams consists of both men and women have achieved laurels in various international/national and AIP Games and won numerous Gold/Silver & Bronze medals. In particular it has won 10 Gold, 7 Silver and 2 Bronze medals in Athletic, Wrestling & Swimming in World Police and Fire Games-2009 held at British Colombia, Canada from 27/7/09 to 9/8/09. Further, the Central Sports teams have won medals in Asia level 4 Gold, 5 Silver and 5 Bronze medals in Asian Martial Arts Championship-09 held at Bangkok, Asian Age Group Championship at Tokyo and Commonwealth Weightlifting Championship at Malaysia.

We are well aware that the years to come will be full of testing times for our Force. I am confident 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 70th 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

(A.S. GILL)
DIRECTOR GENERAL, CRPF



मुझे खुशी है कि आज मुझे आपके बीच आने और आपसे बात करने का मौका मिला है। हमारे पुलिस व अर्धसैनिक बलों का गौरवशाली इतिहास और परंपरा रही है। देश की एकता व अखण्डता तथा कानून व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए लगातार काम करने वाले आप सभी बहादुर साथियों को मैं सलाम करता हूं।

मैं जानता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस और रियासत में तैनात अर्धसैनिक बलों के अफसर और जवान बहुत कठिन हालात में अपना फर्ज़ निभा रहे हैं। आपको न सिर्फ आतंकवाद का सामना करना पड़ता है बल्कि अक्सर खराब मौसम और बुनियादी सुविधाओं की कमी से भी जूझना पड़ता है। आप ऐसी जगह तैनात हैं जो देश के

सबसे कठिन हिस्सों में से एक है। हर वक्त आपको अपनी जान और सुरक्षा का खतरा बना रहता है। इसके बावजूद कानून व्यवस्था और अमन चैन कायम रखने की अपनी कोशिशों में आप कोई कमी नहीं आने देते हैं। आपके कई साथियों ने अपने कर्त्तव्य को निभाने में अपनी जान की कुर्बानी दी है। उन शहीदों को मैं प्रणाम करता हूं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को उन पर गर्व है।

हमारी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को अच्छी तरह चलाने में भी हमारी अर्द्धसैनिक बलों का अहम योगदान रहा है। जब कभी हमारी लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं के सामने कानून व्यवस्था की चुनौती आती है तो पुलिस के साथ आप कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर काम करते हैं। देश में आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद तथा सीमापार घुसपैठ का मुकाबला करने के अलावा निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने में भी आपने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। आंतरिक सुरक्षा की सभी चुनौतियों का जिस प्रभावी ढंग से आप सबने सामना किया है उसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूं।

मैं आज आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अर्द्धसैनिक बलों को जिन दुश्वारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उनसे हम पूरी तरह वाकिफ हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों व नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तैनात पुलिस कर्मियों और अर्धसैनिक बलों के लोगों को लंबे समय तक अपने परिवार से अलग रहना पड़ता है। ऐसी बहुत सी जगहों पर जहां आप तैनात हैं, बुनियादी सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती हैं। मैं आपको यह भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। हमने केन्द्रीय अर्धसैनिक बलों की तादाद बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है। इससे आप ज्यादा अच्छी तरह काम कर सकेंगे और आपको कठिन तैनातियों के बीच आराम करने का वक्त भी मिल सकेगा।

आप जिन खतरों में काम कर रहे हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए अब सभी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व बलों में, चाहे वह ITBP हो या BSF तैनाती के आधार पर सेना की तरह Risk/Hardship Allowance दिया जा रहा है।

सरकार आपकी हर मदद के लिए हमेशा तैयार है। आपकी भलाई के कामों में धन की कमी को आड़े नहीं आने दिया जाएगा। हम आप सबका मनोबल ऊँचा रखना चाहते हैं और ऐसा करने में कोई कसर बाकी नहीं रखेंगे।

मुझे विश्वास है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस और यहां तैनात केन्द्रीय अर्द्धसैनिक बल आगे भी उसी जोशो-खरोश से देश की सेवा करते रहेंगे जिसके लिए हमारे Forces मशहूर हैं। पूरे देश को यह मालूम है कि भारत की इज़्ज़त और शान को बरकरार रखने के लिए आप कोई भी कुर्बानी देने में एक पल के लिए भी नहीं हिचकेंगे। मुझे भरोसा है कि आतंकवादी और फिरकापरस्त ताकतों को मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने का काम आप लोग मुस्तैदी से करते रहेंगे।

मैं आप सभी को आपके पेशेवर और व्यक्तिगत जीवन के लिए शुभकामनाएं देता हूं। मेरी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना है कि वह आपको सफलता की नई मंजिलों तक ले जाए ।

जयहिन्द।



Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) will be 70 years young in November 2009. This historical occasion, not only marks a chronological milestone but also signifies an era of stunning successes and stupendous sacrifices. Both during War and peace, CRPF has served the Nation with devotion, dedication and valour and has won praise from one and all in the Country. A grateful Nation gave it the sobriquet Country's Reliable Police Force.

Established in 1939 by the British to assist the Crown's Representatives in the Princely States in maintaining Public Order with a strength of one Battalion, today CRPF has grown into a giant of nearly 200 Battalions. Much of this growth was necessitated by the Security needs of the Country and was unplanned and ad-hoc. Such piecemeal and unplanned accretion to the strength, brought in its wake organisational and administrative problems

and resulted in avoidable hardships to the personnel. Internal Security management called for extensive deployment of CRPF all over the country. Even today thousands of CRPF personnel are performing internal security duties in the High Mountains, Desert, Swamps and the Revering areas. CRPF is battling the extremists in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand; Insurgents in the Northeast and Pakistani infiltrators in J&K. As crisis situations developed one after another all over the country, CRPF personnel were moved from one hot spot to another constantly. Unlike Army and other Para Military Organisations, CRPF has no 'Peace Stations'. Constant moves from one crisis to another and changes in climate and food take its toll on the morale of the personnel. CRPF personnel describe themselves with wry humour as 'Chalte Raho Pyare Force'-Keep on Moving Buddy Force.

CRPF's record of service is unmatched. Be it dealing with law and order situations in Princely States during British Rule; combating dreaded dacoits and criminals in Central India, handling of the pro partition communal conflagrations; dealing firmly with Communal, Caste, Linguistic and other sectarian strife's in Free India ; assisting the country in dealing with natural calamities; providing peaceable conditions for Election; mooting the threats to National Security from Extremists of all hues, militants in J&K, insurgents in Northeast etc. CRPF has come out with flying colours. States of the Union constantly clamour for the deputation of CRPF from the Centre to deal with large-scale disturbances and law and Order problems.

In wars too, be it, facing the Chinese Intruders in the 'Hot Springs' in Ladakh; getting the better of a Pakistani Brigade in the Kutch in 1965 War, excellent support to the Army in 1971 war; active participation in the IPKF operations in Sri Lanka; participation in UN Peace Keeping Operations etc, CRPF has distinguished itself. Many CRPF personnel have laid down their lives at the altar of duty. They have won many a Gallantry Award and Battle Honours. Its Personnel have distinguished themselves in the National and International Sports and Athletic Meets.



CRPF is the only Central Police Organisation trained and equipped to deal with Civil Disorders. The Rapid Action Force, a specialist wing of the CRPF, is trained to deal with Communal Riots. Minorities are welcoming it all over the country for its impartiality and efficacy in handling riots and its capacity to bring relief and succour to the affected. During Natural Calamities, CRPF has rendered Yeoman Service. Till recently, it was the only PMF to have exclusive Mahila Battalions. There is hardly any one in India who has not come across CRPF in action. Its personnel are known for their disciplined behaviour and respect for Human Rights. They keep their cool under all provocations. CRPF represents the spirit of National Integration and each one of its Battalions is a Mini-India, with personnel hailing from different regions belonging to different religions, castes and speaking different languages.

While the past has been glorious, we have to consider the future. Recent development in Pakistan and the social, political and economic problems in the neighbouring countries, presage that India should take adequate measures to safeguard her Borders. Consequently, the B.S.F, I.T.B.P and the S.S.B are not available for internal security duties. Dissonance is endemic in a Democracy. Rising expectations of the people, economic problems and social tensions resulting out of the upward mobility of the downtrodden, will create many law and order problems in the coming decades. As CRPF is the only specialist ‘order maintenance’ Police organisation in the country, there is urgent need to reorganise , reorient, retrain and reequip this Force.

The strength on paper may appear very impressive but the reality is that nearly 40 per cent of the personnel are not available for deployment due to reasons like annual and casual leaves, sickness, training and vacancies. It is therefore necessary to increase the strength of CRPF adequately so that we have for actual deployment on the ground enough personnel.

To be effective and efficient, there should be decentralization of command and control. CRPF should have functional and operational autonomy and Union Ministry of Home Affairs should cease to do back seat driving in administrative matters. An independent Establishment Board consisting of the DGP and Five Special Ds GP should decide on internal postings and administrative matters. There should be a Zonal Special DGP for each of the five geographical Zones of the country, who will have all the administrative and financial powers of the DGP and the personnel should normally be deployed only within the zone to which they are allotted. The entire Force should be divided into 30 Sectors under an Inspector General and each zonal Special D.G. should have six sectors under him Mahilas will have to be integrated into the regular Battalions and the strength of Mahilas in the CRPF should be raised to one fifth of the total.

Specialisation is the order of the day. CRPF should be organised into four Specialist Wings viz., Internal Security or Counter Terrorist Wing-to be equipped and trained on the same lines as that of a mechanised infantry Battalion of the Army and provided with adequate transport to move quickly to the trouble spots; Law and Order Wing- trained and equipped to deal with civil disorder, carrying lathis, tear gas, water cannons etc; Rapid Action Force- to deal with Communal Riots; and Emergency Rescue and Relief Wing- trained and equipped to deal with Natural and Man made calamities. Each Sector should have at least one of these specialised Battalions. One Company of each Counter Terrorist Battalion should be trained and equipped to operate as an Air Borne Unit.

Welfare of personnel is an important aspect in a mega organization. With a little imagination and planning, It is possible to reduce the unnecessary movement of personnel. The concept of rest and recreation for personnel on active duty should built – in the operational scheme of the organisation. To be a nomad is psychologically debilitating. Headquarters of each of the Battalions should be declared and all welfare measures like family accommodation, educational and medical facilities are to be built around

these. Personnel should be provided with liberal house building loans and encouraged to build their homes around the Battalion headquarters.

No lady can, for physiological and biological reasons, perform active field duty after attaining 40 years of age. It is necessary to devise special schemes to absorb Mahilas in static jobs after 15 years of active field service. They should be retrained to serve as Signalers, Computer Operators, Ministerial hands and paramedics.

Similarly, 20% of the vacancies in State Armed Police Units should be reserved for CRPF personnel taking voluntary retirement after 15 years of active service. This will ensure that trained man power does not go waste.

As a welfare measure, 20 percent of the vacancies in the direct recruitment of Constables and Sub-Inspectors should be reserved for the Children of CRPF personnel, fulfilling all the stipulated conditions. Within this quota, preference should be given to the children of personnel retiring within the next five years.

Grievances Redressal machinery in CRPF should be upgraded and modernized. Protocol and Procedures normally choke the lines of communication in hierarchical organizations. Personnel need to be assured that when they are far away from their homes, the problems of their families will be taken care of by the organization. There is need to have an independent Ombudsman from outside the Force to look into the grievances of the personnel.

While serving in disturbed and operational areas side by side with the Army. CRPF personnel should also be given the same perks and privileges that their Army brethren get. The discrimination practiced today in the field between personnel of the two fighting Forces performing same duties in the same area, is unethical, illegal and unconstitutional.

When deployed on law and Order and Internal Security duties, the CRPF works shoulder to shoulder with the State Police Forces. There is need for CRPF officers to get an understanding of the working of State Police forces. It should be made mandatory for all direct recruit Platoon and Company commanders to be attached with District Police for three months as part of their training. For the same reason, IPS Officers after passing out of the National Police Academy should be attached to CRPF Battalions as super numerary adjutants for three months. To understand and appreciate the working of CRPF, there should be adequate representation of IPS officers in

the field as Battalion Commanders and field DsIG.

Peace and tranquility are essential for a Nation to develop and for its citizens to realise their full potential for growth. A professionally competent, contented, happy and vibrant CRPF will ensure that peaceable conditions exist in Society to achieve this goal. Any attention paid to the needs of the CRPF will give handsome dividends to the Nation.



On the joyous occasion of its 70th Anniversary, we wish the CRPF a glorious future. May it serve the Nation in the coming years with greater devotion, dedication and success.



AN OVERUSED FORCE

T.G.L. Iyer, IPS(Rtd)
Former DG, CRPF

Police in India have a low self-image mainly because of the Nature of the job. The Police Officer comes mainly in contact with people who have a dirty, shady and criminal background. This affects their behaviour, attitude and approach to tackle problems. This feature is called the 'Police Sub-culture.' Initially, the Policeman is a member of the public, recruited from the public, trained, given a uniform and authority. Slowly, he is seen not as a member of the public but an alien used by politicians, people in power, and anti social elements. A nexus develops between Politicians, Criminals and the Policeman.



With the gradual lowering of standards of ethics, morals, honesty, integrity and character among the masses, breaking the law, committing of violence and escaping punishment through well-paid legal assistance, the police presence has become symbolic, people have realized that without agitation and violence, nothing can be gained, if the noise and voice is not heard at proper quarters in the Government. So, on the slightest provocation violence breaks out and police use force to suppress them and the agitation continues condemning authority. A vicious circle is created.

The constitutions of India have laid down that crime control, maintenance of law and order is a function of State Government. Due to rapid erosion of credibility, the image of the State police has sunk so low that their authority does not exist. So, when violence breaks out, external forces are requisitioned and the Central Reserve police Force was created to assist the State police in controlling violence and restoring normalcy. Over the years, the strength of the CRPF has grown steadily due to the frequent summoning by the State Police and is still expanding creating new areas of duties and responsibilities.

We are actually living in a violent society. Law which is symbolic has lost its value, as lumpen elements think that law can be broken, justice can be bought and well-paid lawyers will defend them. There is also vast black money to promote illegal activities and making law a mockery. The common man still believes that law is his ultimate relief, the court is the arbiter of justice and he can live peacefully pursuing his work and profession. This is a myth, as police are being attacked, Police Stations burnt, weapons looted and a parallel Government run in vast areas of our country.

The Central Reserve Police Force which started with a 1000 men in 1939 is now over 2.5 lakhs in strength and still found inadequate in number. This is because authorities think that the presence of a large contingent of police on the streets is a deterrent. That may be true temporarily but when they get reduced atrocities are committed to which police become silent witnesses. When the presence of one policeman in uniform was a deterrent before, now even a 100 policemen is no guarantee to stop violence. This is due to the absence of respect for law, order and a general erosion of values.

The respect for law can be restored only starting with the family which is the nucleus, kingpin, fulcrum on which a stable society stands. Family is the place where culture breeds and is imbibed and inculcated into the growing generation. Practically, it is not possible to deal with the present generation which is already entrenched in new values, horizons and disrespect for what is old. The growing generation, perhaps could be made to realize that their future lies in a peaceful society, respect for law, and mutual respect for each other. To achieve this, poverty need to be eradicated, education made compulsory, equal opportunities given to all and a cultural revolution brought about in minimum time. The State Police having lost its stature,

credibility and effectiveness, has now to depend on the Central Reserve Police Force to assist them. Whenever large scale riots break out resulting in violence, arson, loot and killing, the CRPF comes to its rescue to restore normalcy. When they arrive on the spot they are unfamiliar with the surrounding, problems, parties involved and the nature of confrontation. They go into action without any pre-planning or preparations and later judged as proper or improper depending on the Public verdict.

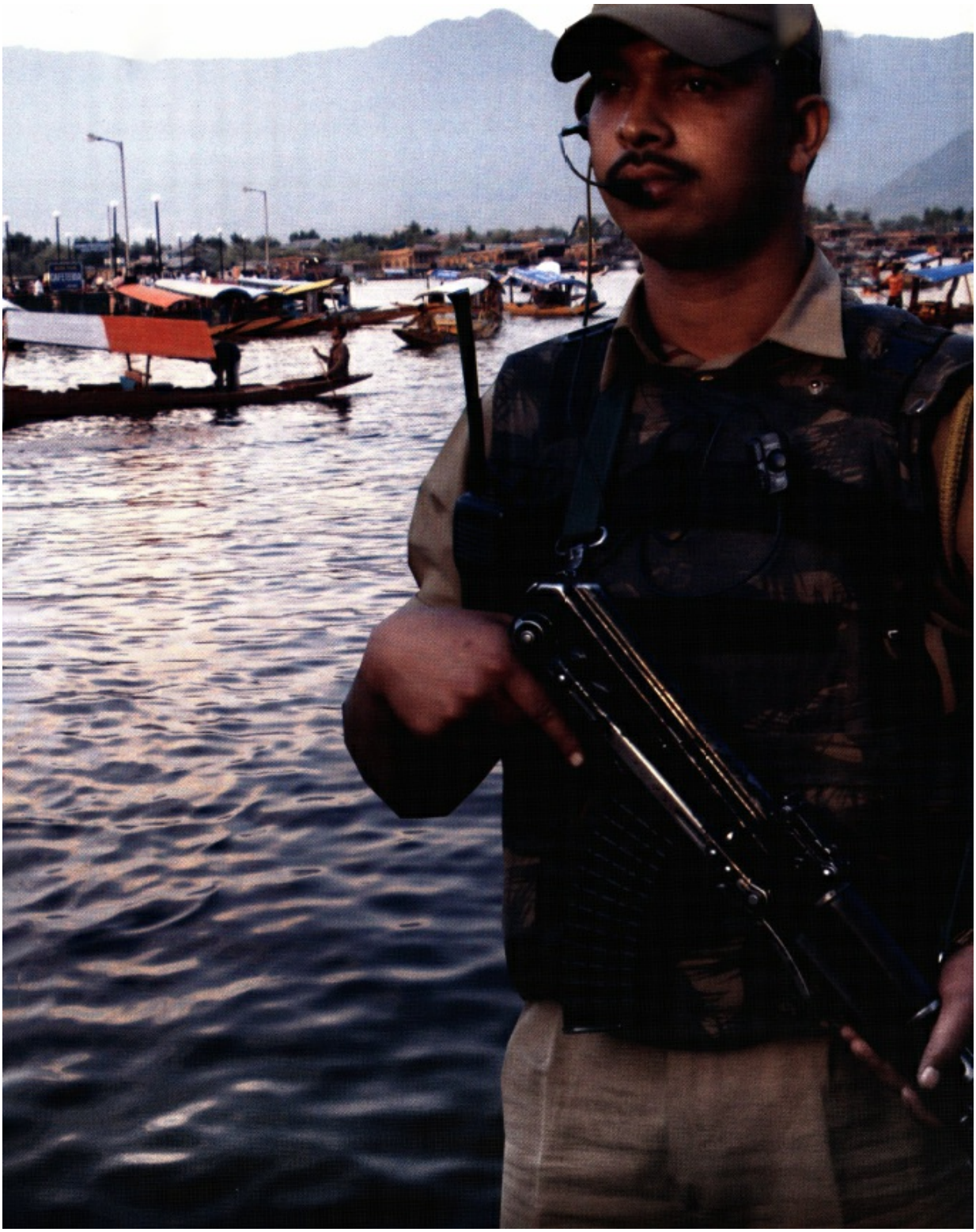
Suppressing violence is one thing, but dealing with the root cause of dispute is another. The confrontation could be a strike demanding higher remuneration, or the inaction of authorities in a molestation case or a land dispute between relatives or even a Police strike for regulation of duties, leave and other facilities. In all these cases, when the local police are not able to deal with the situation, the CRPF is summoned merely to swell the number of policemen as a deterrent to stop the trouble shooters. Sometimes, it subsides; at other times it aggravates resulting in loss of life, property and peace in the area.

The CRPF is now used for any type of duties and situations without adequate training and exposure, with the result that the goal for which it is used is not achieved. This results in tarnishing the image of the force which has a History of 70 years of existence. The tendency to expand the force indiscriminately has not paid any dividends. On the contrary, it has led to more dependence of states on Central forces.



The rapid movements of the CRPF, the lack of time and opportunity in getting familiar with a disturbed area, the necessity of going into action immediately on arrival, facing consequences without adequate support from local authorities and the total uncertainty of the future have all lowered the morale of the CRPF in spite of the leadership and stout interior support to

sustain their enthusiasm. In the present scenario, the trend will continue.



Reducing the role of the CRPF has become apparently difficult. The State police need to be strengthened, trained, leadership provided and interference

halted so that they can grow, strengthen and deliver results. For example, J&K was policed by the Army, the BSF and then the CRPF but the Government of India asked the State Government to use their own police more and more, so that police action becomes acceptable. This increased role of state police in their own internal affairs can slowly and gradually give dividends. The necessity to depend on CRPF assistance by State Police needs to be reduced. This will give enough opportunity to the CRPF men to have better family life devoting more time to the education of their children, and establishing themselves as an individual of status, self-image and self esteem.

WELFARE IN THE CRPF

A.V. liddle, I.P.S.(Rtd)
Former DG

Over the past seventy years the role and duties of the CRPF have undergone significant changes. From a Force under the government of India to simply augment the state forces in dealing with communal riots, other civil disturbances and natural calamities; the CRPF now has to handle terrorists and insurgents, often better armed and trained than themselves and often enjoying the tacit support of large sections of society. These problems are now felt over a larger and ever increasing area in several states, no longer confined to the vicinity of the international borders. T.V. and other media, are becoming increasingly critical of even the smallest mistakes and bonafide errors of judgement on the part of men in uniform.





Under the circumstanses, to ensure that the jawans continue to give their best always, it is important for the leadership at all levels to keep in close touch with their men and see that they are comfrtable, happy and free from stress. In view of the increasing demands on the Force, even the short period set aside for training and recuperation for the jawans each year, when at least some of htem could spend time with their families at the Group centre or battalion headquarters, is no longer available to them. Emphasis on welfare of the men thus becomes all the more neccessary.

Welfare of men in uniformed forces kinds-one directed towards the individula, and secondly, that involving common good.

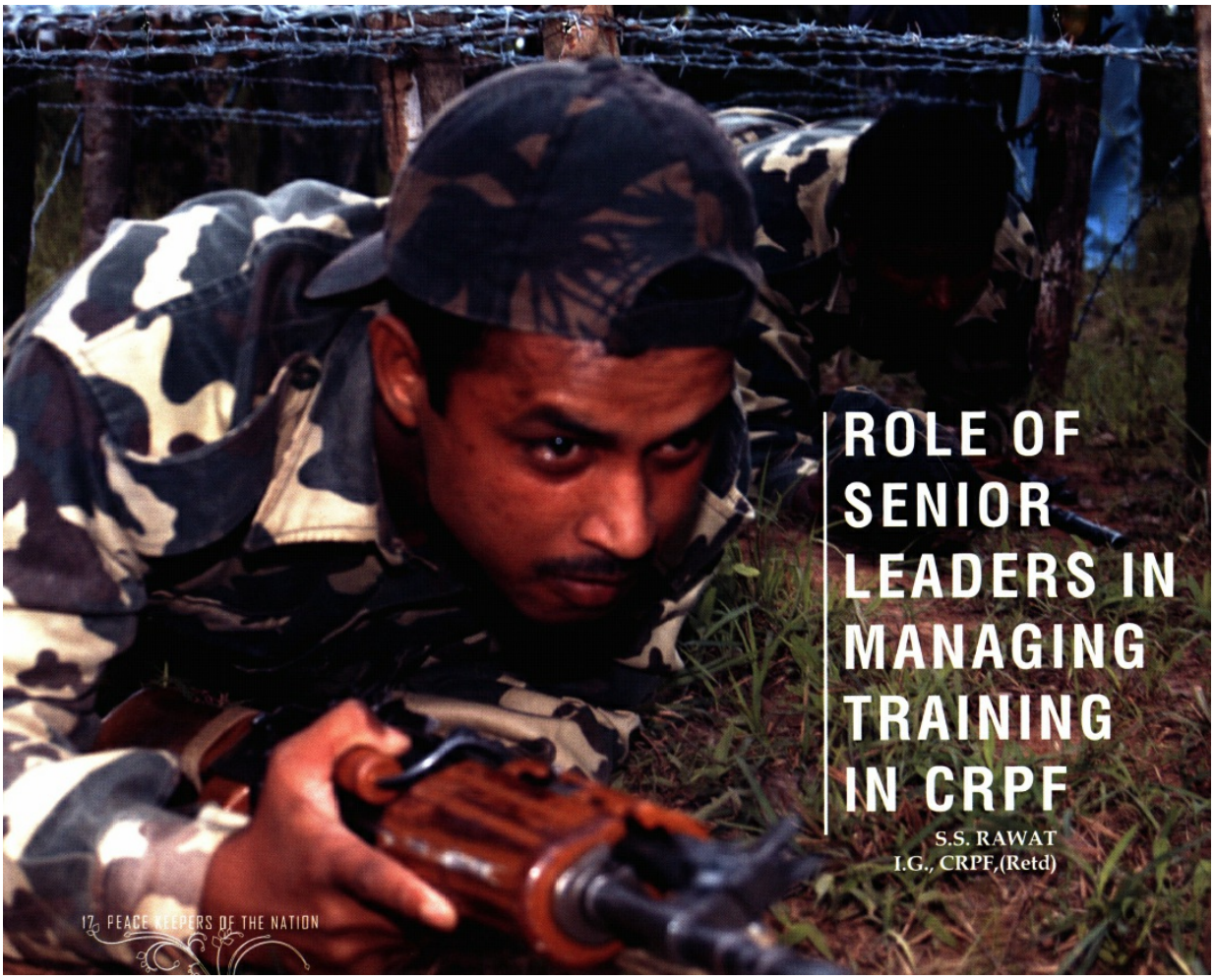
For the welfare of the individual, there is the institutional framework of

Orderly rooms, sainik sammelans etc. Even informal contact at the time of visits provides such opprtunities to the jawans to put forward their grievances and requests. Grievances would include, for example, differences in pay and / or allwances from their contemporaries, unpaid rewards etc. Redressal of grievances should always be prompt, just and through On the other hand caution needs to be exercised while dealing with requests, particularly those dealing with posting. Whenever a person is moved from a difficult posting, he has to be replaced by someone else. If the latter jas not completed his tenure it will be unfair to him. In every unit there are some who are more articulate in magnifying their problems. These individuals often succeed in staying away form difficult duties throughout their careers and do not deserve to be encouraged at the cost of others.

As regards the second kind of welfare which involves the CRPF Jawan as a group, includes comfortable and secure living conditions, means of recreation, advancement of careers and addressing their concerns and worries. Due to almost a complete breakdown of the joint family system, as well as a considerably slower growth of quality education and medical facilities in the rural areas, the jawans are more interested in staying with their families nearer their place of posting. To meet these aspirations we need to identify places where CRPF/RAF has been deployed on a continuous basis for long with the purpose of constructing family accommodations. The local commanders should identify suitable lands for this and send up proposals. These should be finalized and kept ready for the time when sister organizations under the MHA propose surrenders of funds on account of slow progress in execution of sanctions. It is easy to get sanctions for acquisitions at that stage. Once the project is sanctioned it needs to be pursued at the level of Chief Architect and other concerned authorities. In view of the rapidly sinking level of subsoil water all over India, which is bound to result in severe shortages in years to come-rain water harvesting should be provided in all our existing campuses. It must be an integral part of future projects even if the local laws do not necessitate it in some areas. When the actual project is sanctioned the local commanders meet to exercise close liaison with the CPWD authorities to ensure speedy and quality constructions. It should always be kept in mind that land is a precious commodity in limited supply- and the CPWD only an agency to execute the work on behalf of the CRPF. If a project faces cost escalation due to procedural delays it locks up precious resources. If a substandard

construction is done on account of inadequate supervision or use of poor quality material the building will have to be repaired or even demolished at the cost of CRPF. Multistory buildings constructed by the CPWD with brackish water at Jharoda kalan some years back is an example.

The second area of concern which needs continued attention from all concerned is the provision of quality education for the wards of our personnel. The CRPF School at Rohini has carved a name for itself among the public schools of the national capital. I remember how some years back a group of students, including the son of a CRPF officer, had decided to undertake a project to produce super conductors, under the guidance of the Principal Shri Suraj Prakash. When their final produce was got tested form experts, they were unanimous in their praise. It was indeed a moment of pride for all of us. Two more CRPF public schools have come up since at Rangareddy and Dwarka. The effort needs to be continued. At other locations Kendriya Vidyalayas can be set up.



Regular and need based Training is very essential for CRPF personnel. It would help them keep fit and one step ahead of ruthless opponents. As training is directly related to performance of the force it needs adequate importance stead-fast focus and attention of the senior managers of the Force. In CRPF good and regular training is of all the more importance as survival and growth of the force totally depends on its good or bad performance. CRPF most of the time operates in visible areas and outdoor conditions and hence activities of CRPF are subject to scrutiny of public, media and also government. It is for this reason the force personnel are required to perform in a utmost professional manner and this would only be possible if CRPF personnel are adequately and well trained on regular basis. Unfortunately in last 20 to 30 years Training has not been receiving due attention for the various out of control reasons such as sudden expansion, excessive deployment and large number of vacancies in the force. But this should not worry us, I am more than confident that if senior officers of this

force take adequate interest in this area some solutions are bound to surface. Here I would like to quote statement of one of the Director's General of the force.

"Our most difficult task to day is to evolve an appropriate Training programme within the existing constraints. Training has been the biggest casualty in the Force for several years now. The usual arguments like operational commitments, non availability of training ground and other infrastructural facilities, etc. will not bail us out, if the Force does not perform well. Sustained lack of training manifests itself in many ways and two areas where the impact is conspicuously visible are "discipline" and OPS performance. I would like all of you to reflect on this and find out how best we can train our men within the given limitations. If we put our heads together, some solution is bound to emerge." Hence, we should make all possible efforts to revive training functions in CRPF, so that Force remains fully alert and prepared to meet all kinds of challenges which it might face in a run up to save and maintain internal security of the country.

Training in General

To understand the responsibilities of senior leaders in Training functions of the Force first of all we will have to understand Training in general. "Training in general is result oriented tool for achieving professionalism and competency in meeting the expectations of an organization, Government and public. Training is not one time activity but is the continual professional requirement. It implies a process of developing an individual's effectiveness by competent trainers through carefully selected methods in a suitable learning environment and cultivating the right values that would contribute to the development of right attitude, knowledge, skills, beliefs and behavioural changes." To understand the benefits and importance of Training more easily the diagram drawn below can be seen.



TRAINING-DEVELOPS

Knowledge Skills Attitude
Proficiency
Productivity & Growth
Credibility & Acceptance

Role and Responsibilities of Senior Leaders

Senior leaders of the force are required to take personal interest and focus there valuable attention to the Training of Force personnel on regular basis. If so happens, I find no reason why the Training of this versatile Force cannot be improved and upgraded to match the needs of operational excellence. In brief the role and responsibilities of senior leaders of the Force are listed below to which they should dedicate themselves.

1. Formulating Training Policy

Training policy works as guiding lamp and hence it is required to be drawn and issued for following reasons:-(It is one of the most important tasks of Force Head Quarter)

a) To improve functional qualities of force for meeting People's expectations, both for the present and future and increase productivity of force personnel by specialization and multi-skilling. Policies and strategies are also necessary to ensure that troops stay sharp and focused at work.
b) To standardize work response through uniform training and encourage quality and cost conscious culture in organization.
c) To secure recognition and pride for trainers and optimally utilize training resources for greater reach and multiplier effect by networking institutions, exchanging faculties and out sourcing.
d) To raise training standards in the Force and establish a research base for training and encourage urge for self-improvement and also raise Corps of Trainers who will sustain training efforts.
e) To meet the challenges and maintain a good mix between the changing environment and oneself implying that the Force personnel of today need to acquire a high degree of professional competence, courage and confidence and develop a clear understanding of the social purpose of their

activity and a sensitivity to trends and forces at work, and above all develop attitudes in consonance to the concepts of social justice enshrined in the Constitution.

f) To ensure better co-ordination between State police and CPMF.

Training policy therefore must contain following:-

a) Need, purpose & Background, Training Objectives, Straegies & concerns.
b) Training Dimensions and Coordination between perception and execution.
c) Nodal Training Authority, Training Infrastructure.
d) In-house expertise and Outside Assistance.
e) Funding.

It is the responsibility of the force Head Quarter to issue Training policy within the frame work indicated above. It should also be reviewed as and when required.

2. Drafting Training Directive

This Document is a detailed extension of Training Policy. It is a document on the basis of which Training Policy is executed on the ground. This should be issued by Sectors and Ranges. It must contain:-

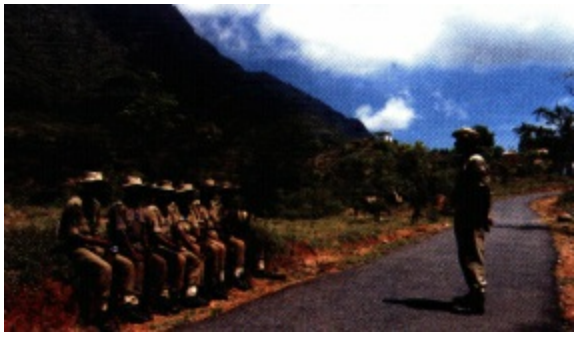
a) Road Map for execution of Training policy
b) Directions/Procedures to be followed
c) Distribution of Training work to various Training institutions.
d) Ratio of Trainers and Trainees.

3. Designing Training Modules With Bench Marks

Training programmes should be designed enlisting active participation of the organization, the training institutions, Consultants, Experts and, if possible, the participants themselves. The Training programme should not be too heavy. Programme design must bear the stamp of being custom-made to achieve specific objectives of the organization and the individuals or groups, as the case may be. The choice of method should be dictated by characteristics of the trainee groups and their needs and not the internal priorities of the training institutions, Essential and desirable bench marks for each programme should also be clearly indicated.

4. Selecting Training Methodology

Try to ensure maximum effectiveness of training programmes by use of popular methods, techniques and technologies. There should be greater dependence on action-based training methods like on-the-job training, particularly for low-skill, low-knowledge-level functions and research. Where such direct action-orientation for training is not feasible, work environment-simulating training methods like role-playing, games and in-basket exercises may be used. Various audio- visual aides especially for distance learning should also be used extensively.



The class-room method and other method involving person-to-person interaction may, however, continue to occupy a leading position in the scheme of training, particularly for the higher levels whose training will also aim at, conceptualization, intellectual pursuits with an academic orientation blended with practical concerns. Case and incident studies are especially apt for a variety of training events and these should be properly designed and used for appropriate training events. Organization should form workable network of experts and other institutions to ensure maximization in the use of the human and material resources. Faculty exchange, visits and other forms of interaction between, training institutions in the Force and outside will ensure continuous renewal of expertise and professionalism, Strengthening of infrastructure, enlargement of faculty and diversification of training equipment should also be promoted by networking.

5. Designing Training Institutions

This is one of the most important jobs of the senior managers of training. If, we seen present status of training institutions in the Force, we will find that not more than 3 to 4 training institutions only are located at a proper places which have adequate and suitable land for training and are also located at

well connected places. While designing training institutions following may be kept in mind:-

a) Purpose-location-Layout plan.
b) Infrastructure & Common Facilities.
c) Number of Trainers.
d) Number of Trainees.
e) Modern Training Aids & Material
f) Training Environment/Culture.
g) R&D and I.T Lab.

6. Administering Training Institutions

Administering training institutions is not only important but also very challenging task. Management of the training institutions has to be of A class for providing high class training and also taking administrative care of staff and trainees. Right kind of offices, men and trainers should be posted to training institutions. It should not carry more than 5% of vacancies at any point of time and should have company strength available for demo and security. The classification of work such as administration and training should be clearly de-marketed. The Institutions should be provided enough fund to provide training materials to trainees. It should be frequently visited by senior officers to see the all training activities are running as per the training directive. It should also have sufficient accommodation and training infrastructure.

7. Research, Development, Modernization-developing Data Base, Printing Assets and Preparing Training Films

In addition to what has been mentioned in the title the Training institutions should also have full-fledged I.T. capacity to enable the trainers and trainees to access world class literature in their field of expertise.

8. Faculty Development (tot)

Trainers are considered the heart and soul of training function. Trainer needs certain special qualities. Because of the direct impact that a trainer makes on his trainees, he must be a person who is seen as successful in department and should have a proper value system. He should be fit for being looked

upon as a Role model by his trainees and have desired qualities including the right value system.

Trainer' may be used as generic term. The concept of "once a trainer always a trainer" is likely to give an additional sense of importance to the person concerned. Standards for trainers, both in quantitative and qualitative term should be illustrated and an effective monitoring and evaluation system should also be evolved and made functional. Organization should provide opportunities for up gradation of knowledge and skills of the Trainers. They should be made to attend training programme in institutions of excellence for knowledge up gradation in relevant areas. Attending specially designed direct Trainers Skills programmes should also be encouraged and the need for developing training modules in the area of Management of Training(TOT) should be well understood.

9. Training Need Analysis(tna) And Performance Audit

Regular TNA is necessary. To prevent training events from going off-track, and to obviate lack of empathy between participants and training events and trainers, constant monitoring and evaluation of training events and programmes is essential. To preclude any likely mismatch between organizational objectives and training objectives, comprehensive evaluatory exercises should be under taken after skills of trained personnel have been put to field test.

Comprehensive evaluation to cover the whole range of related issues starting with pre-training steps to bring about improvement in organizational and individual performance is also recommended. Regular feed back from work place and holding of Ops & Training Seminars on regular basis are necessary to ensure performance audit and introduction of new Training interventions.

10. Organizing Training Conferences Seminars and Congress

To make the training broad based and to drive maximum benefits out of other Training Institutions in the country, the networking is very necessary and hence holding of training seminars, conferences give able platform to judge the existing status of training activities in the force. It provides platform for cross fertilization of training innovations and methodologies. It also helps in renewal of expertise and professionalism.

11. Popularising & Propagating Training

This can be achieved by:-

a) Linking Training and HRD.
b) Linking promotion with training excellence.
c) By providing opportunities to grow in allied fields.
d) Giving preference in postings and other facilities.
e) Establishing police University for advance causes in police matters.
f) Arranging Police News letters/Photo Exhibitions for better publicity.

12. Few Areas Which Need Immediate Attention of Senior Managers Of Force

I. Foundation Training

Foundation training means basic training which is imparted to f o r c e personnel on their joining in any direct rank. It needs review to mainly focus on:-

Physical ability, physical & mental stamina, proper use of arms, field Craft and operational tactics, Ground appreciation, Firing skills, Initiative and striking capabilities, Fire control, Ops discipline and forhearance, Operations by night and Proper use of modern weapons and new equipment. Since it is first exposure to training it must be carried out in frisky manner and atmosphere.

II. Post Foundation Traning(on The Pob Trg)

It is responsibility of user of Force to train his troops to the needs of Ops area. Pre-induction training imparted before deployment in terrorism and naxalism affected areas could be considered as an off-shoot of this kind of training. However, the basic difference is that the Pre-induction training is conducted in a simulated atmosphere, but on the spot training is always conducted simultaneously, when the individual or the team is performing their assigned tasks. In essence, on the job training leads to perfection in the trade practical terms. In the CRPF, this task should be carried out by each level of supervisory staff for their subordinates. Such training needs higher level of observation of the performance of the task by an individual or a team coupled with “feed back activities”, both in formal and informal atmosphere, Any difficulties, out of the routine action or encounter, should

be analyzed thoroughly giving full freedom to all the members to bring out the version and “lesson learnt” from such situations for failure or success of the action brought out without any ambiguity, this could also be an objective forum for deciding requirement of individual skills training in any of the members of the team, who participated in the task.

Awareness of changes taking place in the environment and adopting oneself to such changes are signs of life itself. Any organization refusing to change to suit the dictates of the environment in which it functions, shall slowly cease to be effective and rendered useless. Unmanaged changes induced in organizations spontaneously by environmental changes shall be wild and cannot expect to help the organization in bringing about any planned changes to suit the anticipated future changes in the environment in which it functions. The corporate world did not have any organized training in the early part of this century anywhere in the world and till late 60s in India, whereas the training processes in Armed Forces are centuries old. The corporate world took a lead from the Armed Forces training and organized training for their management cadres. The results achieved by such training and the quality of training being imparted at present are much above the level of training being imparted by Armed Forces in India or any where in the world. The situation on ground as of now is that we have to depend on the agencies specializing for corporate training for training of our own personnel in advanced man-management techniques.

III. Firing Capabilities

Inspite of best efforts we have not been able to construct more than 10 to 12 notified firing ranges. This is an area of serious concern and the force management is requested to keep this on top most priority list. Most of the time annual range classification is only ritual or if I am permitted to use hard word these exercises are only eye wash. Same is the status of field firing. We have only 2 notified ranges in the force. If you go on test drive, you can find that there are large number of force personnel who have not fired 2”Motor bomb or hand & rifle grenade once in last 10 years To day the force has been pitted against naxalites and hard care militants of J&K and if Force do not achieve proficiency in this area men are bound to sustain uncalled losses almost all the time.

13. Rotational Training

This is a big casualty in the force. Something is required to be done to re-activate rotational training as this is very necessary to sharpen our operational teeth and drive good results.

14. Mid Career Training For Constables

A Constable picks up his next rank after more than 18 years In between his basic training and promotional course for the next rank there is no system of any refresher training except few voluntary courses which every constable does not undertake. It means we are depriving him for more than 15 years from refreshing his training. Rotational training was one system by which he was taking care of this need but rotational training at the moment is almost non-existent.

I would like to summarize my view point on this issue by mentioning this quotation



"There is nothing training cannot do, Nothing is above its reach. It can turn bad morals to good, it can destroy bad principles and recreate good ones. It can lift to angel ship" .....Mark Twain

Therefore in nutshell all senior officers of the Force at various formation

levels should be utmost serious and concerned about the regular training of force personnel and find out some workable ways & means to impart training to troops constantly and honestly to keep them fully prepared to meet various challenges lest it is too late.....

A CHARTER FOR THE CRPF

Dr. Trinath Mishra, IPS(Retd.)
Former DG, CRPF



The CRP (The Crown Representative Police) was set-up with a clear charter. It was to represent the might of the sovereign paramount power i.e. the British Crown in the native Indian princedoms and crush internal disturbances created by the Praja-Mandal agitators, other rebellious elements or organized groups of bandits. This task could have been entrusted to the British Indian army easily. However, use of army would have hurt the sentiments of the native rulers and their people. British excelled in diplomacy. They had learnt the lesson of the 1857. Uprising well. They did not want to cause any offence to their arch collaborators. Hence they created an armed-force which was as effective as a regular

armed but attuned to the civil ethos and environment. It operated under its own flag and had full control and responsibility for its operations. The native state forces virtually functioned under its directions in the area where it operated though nationally it was provided to these states 'in aid of civil power'. It did not function under the guidance and direction of the native prince or his prime-minister but under the British Political agent, the representative of the British Crown. The instrument of its creation i.e. The Crown Representative Police Force Law 1939 gave it immunity from the laws of the native states. The CRP operations in Charkhari, Indore, Khairpur and Balasinore bear testimony to this fact. Because of this operational independence- mode of deployment, resource utilization and accountability to its own hierarchy, the achievements of this newly created armed-force were remarkably successful.

Independence did not affect the nature, charter and the role of the CRP much. Now, it represented the new paramount power i.e. The Govt. of India. Referring to it Sardar Patel had observed in his speech introducing the CRPF Bill in 1949, "As part of the political settlement of transfer of power the Force was passed to the Central Control and since then it has been used by us in various States whenever demands of law and order justified its use."

However, with the adoption of the Constitution the scenario changed. 'Law and Order' had been made a state subject. In this matter the federating units i.e. States, had the upper hand. All states, partly to meet their need and partly to create employment avenues, raised their own armed police constabularies in a big way. The CRPF in its new avatar as the Central Reserve Police Force, now had no clear-cut charter of its own. Now it came to be a multi-role re-enforcement agency. It supplemented army and State police forces in guarding the frontiers, suppressing insurgency, handling communal situations and dealing with other types of public disorders. In handling these issues, it did not have an independent role. Its role was determined by the local administrative and police officers. The CRPF officers have more experience and better understanding of these matters. Within seven-eight years of his service a CRPF officer gains the experience of handling various types of public disorders-from communal riots to insurgency. However, legally speaking his experience has no relevance to his operational functioning. He is required to act as per the direction of the local officers, most of the time at the behest of the PS level officers. Some

prudent and experienced state officers do consult the CRPF officers about the force deployment and utilization and make optimum operational use of it. However, largely it is treated as the additional manpower made available by the central government at its own cost and utilized in a routine manner.

Very often the nature of duties to be performed by the contingent was not intimated. No time was afforded even to brief them about it before dispatching them to the field of duty, what to say of imparting training.

Tasking the Force for all kinds of miscellaneous duties affected its efficiency and morale very adversely. The demand for the CRPF contingents from states increased tremendously. These demands were not based on any proper assessment of the ground situation or the situational need. Nor were the CRPF officers consulted. Very often the nature of duties to be performed by the contingent was not intimated. No time was afforded even to brief them about it before dispatching them to the field of duty, what to say of imparting training. For long stretches of time the Force had no troops to train or carry out exercises. Decades lapsed before any regular operational field-training exercise, at even the company level, could be held. The chief of CRPF had to remind the Ministry on many occasions that he had no reserve left on the day.

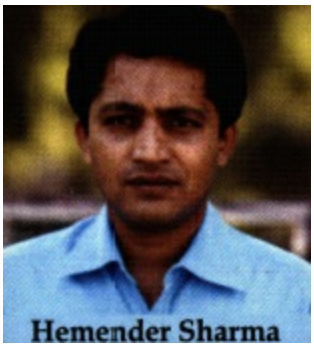
The States, which requisitioned these contingents generally did not have a properly chalked out deployment plan or tasks. Their deployment and utilization was left to the discretion of the lower police functionaries. Except in hours of crisis these units were used for route patrolling, house-guarding and other routine duties which should have been performed by the state police itself. The CRPF hierarchy virtually became the manpower supply contractor. This poor practice led to an assumption by the force leadership that planning for operational strategy and tactics was no longer relevant to CRPF. As a result instruction in map-reading, a vital requirement for any tactical planning, was given up. The practice of acquiring up-to date survey maps for the units as well as for the Force headquarters was also dispensed with. Even the ‘Operation-Room’ of Force Head Quarters did not possess large-scale maps of states like Tripura, where large contingents of the Force were deployed. It took some persuasion to revive these practices in the initial years of the present decade.

The Kargil committee propounded the concept of ‘One Force, One Task’. Under this new dispension the CRPF has been entrusted the task of maintaining ‘internal security’. Now tackling the menace of the armed Maoist insurgency has been made its primary task. The question is how the Force would tackle it. In areas where The Armed Forces Special Powers Act is in force it will have some scope for operating on its own. What about the areas where it is not in force? A new mechanism needs to be developed to solve this riddle. If the CRPF continues to be treated as on adjunct of the state police, its full potential would never come to be utilized. A new charter for the CRPF must be drawn.





Encounter of Gazi Baba



The intercepted message read “V-2 Allah ko pyare ho gaye. Allah unhe jannat nasib kare.” The usual Jaish bombast was missing and the voice was subdued.

The man most wanted ever since the attack on Indian Parliament in 2001 was dead.

Shahbaz Khan who took pride in calling himself ‘Gazi -the conqueror - Baba’ had fallen to BSF bullets. The operation that started at 0300 AM lasted for well over 10 hours. It was August 30, 2003.

Though the entire world saw this operation live on television I desisted from confirming it.

The words of General Nirbhay Sharma - the Corps Commander - were continuously ringing in my ears.

“So many Gazi Babas have been killed by so many agencies since December 2001,” he had told me the previous day so 1 wanted to be doubly sure before announcing it to the waiting media.

I could not have broken the news to my better half, Veena, at that stage but her thought flashed across my mind.

Soon after attending Rahul Dravid’s marriage on May 5, 2003 in Bangalore she left for Dubai and I returned to Delhi. I was the IG (personnel) posted at the BSF headquarters.



Vijay Raman an IPS of MP Cadre is Spl DG in CRPF. He was IG BSF, Srinagar, from May 2003 to June 2004.

Everyone was taken by surprise when I opted for the Srinagar posting and Veena’s silence was more eloquent than her words when I broke the news to her on May 14, while she was on her way back from Dubai.

It was at my own volition. Primarily because the network that I had built when posted as IG security J&K was flowing with information that had to be pieced together and Gazi Baba had to be neutralised.

Soon after joining Srinagar towards the end of May 2003, Salim (name changed) got in touch and information sharing started in right earnest. Shorn of all trappings of authority and identity, the hide out of Gazi Baba was surveyed.

He was reasonably clear about the lay out. Information was trickling in from other sources as well. One such input caused a little doubt about the layout.

On August 20 we decided to verify this and visited the spot along with Salim. As the vehicle turned into a narrow road, two persons were noticed coming from the opposite side. Salim whispered in my ears, “that is him, that is him”.

I told the driver to stop but Salim held a vice like grip on my hand and asked the driver to rush back to the residence. It was twilight time.

The drive was of almost 25 minutes and all along Salim did not release my hand. Not a single word was uttered. The wrist area had turned blue. In the sitting room Salim finally opened his mouth. “I am sorry sir. I had no other choice. I knew you would jump out and try to catch him alive. What I had not shared with you was that whenever Gazi Baba roams around in town he and those accompanying him strap themselves with explosives”.

Deadly silence followed and I did not know how to react to this act of Salim.

Today we have had the same man, the information had come to Narendra and the location was the same. After seeing the body I did not need any confirmation and now the world was told about it. Live.

What followed was a stream of congratulatory messages. The J&K governor was at my office to congratulate the entire team and there were calls from the Prime Minister and the deputy Prime minister. Such was the importance of our prized kill.

The cordon was to be completed by 0300AM and it was decided that the entry into the premises would be made just before sunrise. But it was not to be. The militants noticed the cordon laying activities and started firing.

Along with retaliatory fire Narendra accompanied by two officers and five men decided to barge into the house only to be welcomed by a volley of fire.

One boy died on the spot and others got injured. Some of the injured were retrieved and rushed to the military hospital. Two of our men ran up to the

terrace of the three-storey building in a critical condition. As it was certain that non-militants that included women and children were present in the house instructions were issued to control the tire in order to minimize civilian casualties and wait till sunrise tor further offensive action.

Just before sunrise the non-militant elements were exhorted to come out of the house. A temporary unilateral cease fire was effected to facilitate this activity.

Slowly people started coming out of the house. There were women among them. The first confirmatory indication that Gazi Baba was inside came at this time. A young woman with a baby in her arms walked out.

It was known that Gazi Baba after entering India had married thrice. The latest was a young girl from Tral of Anantnag district. I had first seen her during one of my visits to Tral where two BSF Bns had their headquarters.

After the evacuation of the non-militant component the time for action had arrived. But there was a big handicap. The two brave men who had climbed to the terrace were still there.

An all-out attack was not possible till these officers were rescued. General Sharma offered helicopter assistance but it had to be declined as it was a built up area with a large number of buildings in the vicinity and since helicopter evacuation would involve low flying , it was possible that that the militants took a shot at the helicopter itself and claim moral victory.

It was in the midst of such uncertainty that a humble constable suggested that way not put mattresses adjacent to the wall up to a height of 10 feet and ask the officers to jump.

I knew that the suggestion was innovative but some thought it was stupid. But come to think of it now, is history not replete with instances where ideas initially dubbed as worthless were chiseled into useful practical formulations by gifted master craftsmen.

The two officers were rescued like this even as firing from the house continued. The two could have fallen at the wrong place but the risk was worth taking and went of well in the end.

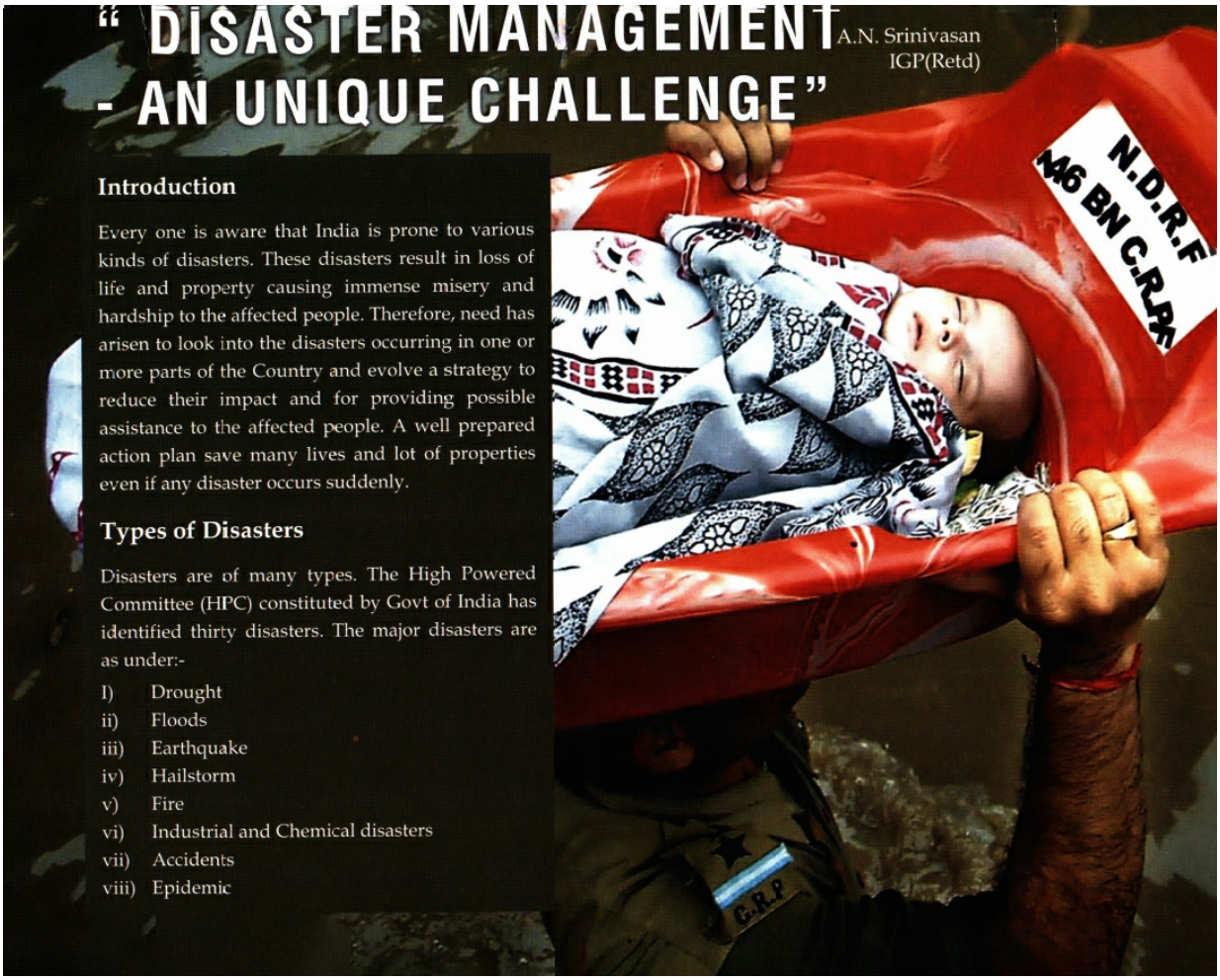
The mopping up operations were thereafter carried. The next day when a detailed thorough search was under taken we discovered a small TV camera attached to the outside of the main door frame and connected to the monitor placed inside the house.

This is how they kept a watch on the activities outside. And also the precise nature of the intercept confirming the death of Gazi Baba as early as 11.00 hrs still continues to disturb me.

The final inspirational moment came late in the evening when some one from NDTV asked me “Sir is this the end?”

And I quoted to him what Winston Churchill had to say to a similar query after the successful completion of the Egypt operation - This is not the end nor is it the beginning of the end. It is perhaps only the end of the beginning.

(As told to CNN-1BN correspondent Hemender Sharma)



Each disaster has different character and therefore requires a different plan of action for prevention and mitigation. The Disaster Management plan also calls for event specific plan for preparedness, response and recovery, though there may be some commonalities.



The Global context

Due to urbanization and population growth, the impact of Natural Disasters is being felt to a large extent. Devastations in the aftermath of powerful earthquakes that affected Gujrat, EI Salvador and Peru; floods that ravaged many countries in Africa, Asia and elsewhere; droughts that plagued Central Asia including Afghanistan, Africa and Central America; the cyclone in Madagascar and Orissa; and floods in Bolivia are some of the global events. However, what is disturbing is the fact that these trends of destruction and devastation are on the rise instead of being kept in check.

Natural Disasters are not bound by political boundaries and have no social or economic considerations. They are borderless as they affect both developing as well as developed countries. The vulnerable tend to suffer more at the impact of Natural Disasters. With the alarming rise in Natural Disasters and vulnerability, the world community is strengthening its efforts to cope with it.

As many most vulnerable regions are in India, Natural Disaster Management has emerged as a high priority for our Country. Going beyond the historical focus on relief and rehabilitation after the event, we have to look ahead and plan for disaster preparedness and mitigation so that periodic shocks to our development efforts are minimized.

Regional Vulnerabilities

Physical vulnerability relates to the physical location of people, their proximity to the hazard zone and standards of safety provided to counter the effects. Physical vulnerability also relates to the technical capacity of buildings and structures to resist the forces acting upon them during

hazards.

Many parts of India are susceptible to different types of disasters owing to the unique topographic and climatic characteristics. About 54% of India's landmass is vulnerable to earthquakes while about 4 crore hectares is vulnerable to periodic floods. Disasters lead to enormous losses that are both immediate as well as long term in nature and demand additional Revenues. Also, as an immediate fall out, disasters reduce revenues form the effected region due to lower levels of economic activity leading to loss of direct and indirect taxes. Additional pressures may also be imposed on finances of the Government through investments in relief and rehabilitation work. In the Gujarat earthquake of 2001 alone, more than 14,000 lives were lost, 10 lac houses damaged and the asset loss has been indicated to a tune of Rs. 15,000 Crore.

Disaster Management

India with its federal system of Government has specific roles for the Central and State Governments. However, the subject "Disaster Management" does not specifically find mention in any of the three lists in the 7th Schedule of Indian Constitution where subjects under the Central and State Governments as also subjects that come under both are specified. On the legal front, there is no enactment either of the Central or any of the State Government to deal with the management of disasters of various types in a comprehensive manner. However, the country has an integrated administrative machinery for management of disasters at the national as well as state level. The basic responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural disasters is that of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the states by providing financial and logistic support.

The dimensions of response at the level of the Central Government are determined in accordance with the existing policy of financing relief expenditure and keeping in view following factors:

(i) The gravity of a natural disaster.
(ii) The scale of the relief operation necessary.
(iii) The requirements if Central assistance for augmenting financial resources and logistic support at the disposal of the State Government.

The Contingency Action Plan(CAP) identifies initiatives required to be

taken by various Central Ministries and public Departments in the wake of natural calamities. It sets down the procedures and determines the focal points in the administrative machinery to facilitate launching of relief and rescue operations without delay.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for co-ordination of relief and response and overall disaster management. For this purpose, a separate cell is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs. It also periodically reviews the preparedness of the various Agencies of Central and State Governments handling Disaster Management. The responsibilities assigned to various ministries are as under:

	Disaster	**Nodal Ministry**
1.	Natural Disasters(other than Drought)	-Ministry of Home Affairs.
2.	Drought	-Ministry of Agriculture.
3.	Air Accidents	-Ministry of Civil Aviation.
4.	Railway Accidents	-Ministry of Railways.
5.	Chemical Disasters	-Ministry of Environment & Forests.
6.	Biological Disasters	-Ministry of Health.
7.	Nuclear Disasters	-Department of Atomic Energy

Other than National and State levels, there are various institutional stake holders who are involved in disaster management at various levels in the country. These include the police, Para-Military Fore Defence, Home Guards, Fire Services, Ex-serviceman, Non-Government Organizations, Public and Private Sector Enterprises and Media, all of whom have important roles to play.

Role of Armed Forces

The Indian Armed Forces are supposed to be called upon to intervene and take on specific tasks only when the situation is beyond the capability of civil Administration. The Armed Forces are considered to be the core of the Government’s response capacity and tend to be the first responders of Government of India in any major disaster. Due to their ability to organize action in adverse ground circumstances, speed of operational response and the resources and capabilities at their disposal, the Armed Forces have historically played a major role in emergencies especially in the immediate aftermath of any disaster. The Rapid Action Force of CRPF also plays crucial role in disaster management. Creation of Disaster Management

Training infrastructures in CTC-2, CRPF, Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu) and two Disaster Management Bns of CRPF-one each at Pune (Maharashtra) and Gandhinagar (Gujarat) is a mile stone in the history of CRPF.

External Linkages

The Government of India is a member of various International Organizations in the field of disaster response and relief. Linkages exist with the following Organizations:

(i) UN Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) which has been made responsible by UN General Assembly mandate for all International disaster

(ii) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), responsible for mitigation and prevention aspects of Disaster Management.

(iii) UN Disaster Assessment and Co-ordination (UNDAC) System.

Peer

Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER) is a Regional Training Programme initiated by the US Agency for International Development, Office of the US Foreign Disaster Assistance to strengthen disaster response capacities in Asia. The first phase of Peer (1998-2003) managed by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Bangkok targeted four of the Asia's most earthquake prone countries-India, Indonesia, Nepal and Philippines. The second phase of PEER (2003-2008) includes the initial four PEER countries with the addition of Bangladesh. All these five countries have high risk of seismic vulnerability, a need for improved disaster response readings and keen governmental and civil society interest in the program. PEER is managed by the National Society for Earthquake Technology(NSET), Nepal in partnership with International Resources Group, Johns Hopkins University and Safety Solutions Inc. The purpose of PEER is to Strengthen and institutionalize capacities in emergency and disaster response in the five participating Asian countries. The PEER curriculum includes four interrelated courses:

i) Medical First Responder(MFR).

ii) Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue(CSSR).

iii) Hospital Preparedness for Emergency (HOPE).

iv) Training for Instructor(TFI)

Institutional Arrangements

Institutional arrangements for disaster response are the heart of disaster management systems. There is no dearth of personnel, both civilian and military, experienced in handling situations arising out of natural disasters. Most of the recourses and expertise needed already exist with the Government. What needs to be streamlined is how they should be integrated, trained and deployed. For this purpose the Apex Body is National Disaster Management Authority functioning under Government of India. Every State Government also draws its policy for mitigation and management of disasters. The Central Para Military Forces such as CRPF, BSF, ITBP and CISF have also been entrusted with the responsibility of training two Battalions each for disaster management and locate them at specific places. Of course Army also plays very important role in disaster management.

Preparedness

Advance preparation is prerequisite for efficient management of disasters as and when these occur. While it is difficult to anticipate all types of disasters requiring Government's intervention, certain basic actions are required to be taken to facilitate and organize rescue and relief operations when one is engulfed by a crisis. Advance preparations generate confidence in the public that the Government has the necessary capability to meet a situation without panic.

A detailed inventory of men and material resources available which are required for speedy relief and rescue operations for various types of disasters should be prepared. The inventory should contain information about their expertise in specific areas which can facilitate their deployment in proper manner in times of crisis. In the case of materials. Detailed information about their specifications should be available so that these could be immediately put to use. The inventory should be got updated periodically.

Disasters disrupt communications. Therefore, alternative strategy should be worked out which could be used at the time of such disruptions. Sites for providing temporary shelters and administering relief should also be identified.

Response

Response to a crisis depends on the degree of preparedness as also on the attitude and alertness. A control room with telephone, fax, wireless, e-mail and other State of the art communication equipments should be made operational immediately. Depending on the nature of disaster, efforts should be made to provide utmost protection to the person and then to the property of the affected population. Rescue operations should be carried out through specially constituted teams without any delay.

Training

Personnel required to be actively engaged in disaster management should be given appropriate training in rescue and relief operations and management of disasters. In addition, task specific training should also be provided for doing specific jobs in situations of crisis without requiring any supervision. Technical, scientific and management knowledge of the personnel should be updated periodically through suitable training programmes.

Conclusion

Management of disasters is becoming a specialty in itself. Continuous institutional support is necessary for ensuring implementation of Government's policy on disaster management. Adequate funding is also an imperative necessity. As the first responder in any disaster situation, each State needs to build a team of dedicated, trained and skilled personnel, make provision for specialized equipments, efficient communication network and relevant, intelligent and easily accessible database. To move towards safer national development, everyone should be quite sensitive towards disaster mitigation.

HE HAS LIVED A HERO'S LIFE

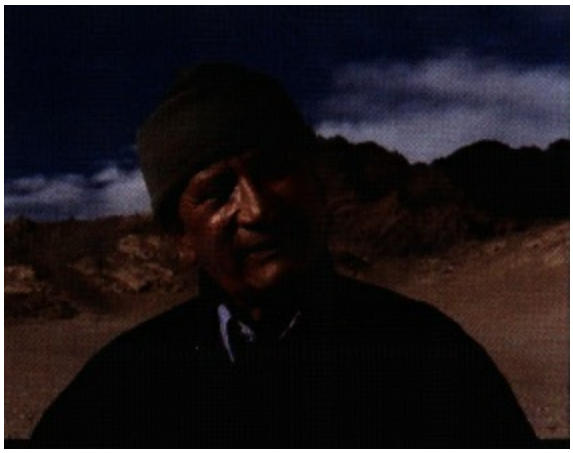
M.P. Nathanael,
IG CRPF

You ask the 'hero's' residence in Leh and the locals will guide you to Sonam Wangyal's house in the Mentokling Hotel compound, for Sonam

Wangyal is no small name in Ladakh. He is known as the ‘hero’ who conquered Mount Everest. For his daring feats and achievements in mountaineering, he was honoured with the padma Shri and the Arjuna Award in 1968.

Sixty four-year-old Sonam Wangyal’s life has been full of adventure. He excitedly rattles off anecdote after anecdote after anecdote from his eventful past.

He is the sole survivor of the encounter that took place between a CRPF patrol and Chinese soldiers on October 21, 1959, at Hot Springs on the Indo-China border in Ladakh. Ten CRPF men lost their lives, having been heavily outnumbered by the Chinese, while nine others were taken captive. Sonam Wangyal was among those few who could make good their escape.



October 21 is observed as the police commemoration Day all over the country by the police forces in memory of not only the 10 CRPF men who laid down their lives at Hot Springs, but also other police personnel who have laid down their lives at the alter of duty during the past year.

Recounting the encounter, Sonam Wangyal says that in early September 1959, personnel for a checkpost at Chushul were taken prisoner by Chinese intruders and were released after a month at Chushul airstrip. He was in the party that was sent to Chushul to get the released Indian prisoners. After they were brought to leh, he was again ordered to proceed to Hot Springs with a party of the Indo-Tibetan Border Force(ITBF) which comprised 40 personnel of the Central Reserve police on deputation to the ITBF. After a week-long trek through inhospitable terrain the party reached Hot Springs.

Karam Singh, an officer of the ITBF and S.P.Tyagi, a Deputy Superintendent of police on deputation from the CRPF, established a post at

this spot, bereft of any inhabitants for miles and miles except the Chinese soldiers a few kilometers away, across the border. On October 20, when a patrol team went missing, another patrol left in search of them from the base at Hot Springs. Sonam Wangyal was a member of this patrol which comprised about 10 men. After covering about 10 miles, they spotted some horses and Chinese soldiers in well-entrenched bunkers well within the Indian territory. Since the Chinese soldiers were in greater strength, the patrol retreated and returned to the base with a view to returning with a larger strength.

At 7 in the morning on October 21, Karam Singh left the base with a posse of cops to counter the Chinese and get them to vacate the Indian territory. When karam Singh lifted the mitti at the spot where he stood to indicate that the land was in Indian territory, the Chinese commander, too, did likewise to indicate that the land belonged to China. This went on for about three hours, after which a boulder rolled down from one of the Chinese bunkers, which were at a considerable height. No sooner did the boulder roll down that all hell broke loose. There was heavy exchange of fire, leaving 10 CRPF men dead while nine, including karam Singh, were taken prisoner by the Chinese. The remaining personnel, most of whom suffered serious injuries in the heavy firing by the Chinese, retreated. Among them was the wounded sonam Wangyal.

With sadness and wrinkles showing prominently on his face, sonam Wangyal recalls how he had seen two CRPF men lying dead on either side and how his efforts to retrieve their bodies proved futile.

The bodies of the gallant CRPF men were returned on November 24, 1959. The sad part, he says, is that only 10 Indian policemen were permitted to approach the Indo-China border to collect the bodies of the CRPF men, which had to be brought to Hot Springs on horseback. The Chinese could transport the bodies in their vehicles right up to the point where they were to hand over the bodies to the Indian policemen. It speaks volumes about the perseverance and stamina of Indian policemen that they trudged a distance of 250 km from leh to maintain the post at Hot Springs.

“Even while we were collecting the bodies, Chinese women in uniform were clicking photographs. The Chinese soldiers were wrapped in snow-white warm clothing and snow boots, while we were in our woolen Angora shirts and jerseys, bearing the brunt of the biting cold at that prohibitive

height of 16,300 feet", he adds.

The bodies of the CRPF men were cremated with full police honours at Hot Springs. Since 1961, the spot is a place of pilgrimage for policemen from all over the country who pay homage to the martyrs there.

Sonam Wangyal later went on the climb Mount Everest from south Col. It was this feat that earned him the Padma Shri and subsequently, the Arjuna Award. He remained the principal of the Sonam Mountaineering Institute Gangtok(Sikkim) from 1976 to 1990.

Having retired as an Assistant Director of the ITBF in 1993, he settle down in leh to look after a hotel- The mentokling Hotel- which he opened on a piece of land gifted to him by the Jammu and Kashmir Government in 1968.

While three of his daughters are married, his son, an employee of jet Airways in leh, and his wife and daughter live with him.

An expert on matters relating to high altitudes, Sonam is often invited to give talks on healthcare at high altitudes by the ITBF and other organisations. His knowledge of the hills and mountains is simply mind-boggling. He is, indeed, a proud son of the soil.

EMERGING CONTRADICTIONS IN INTERNAL SECURITY SCENARIO

Amitabh Sinha Spl. Correspondent
The Indian Express



As newer and more varied forms of security threats keep on emerging, the role of the security forces in dealing with these challenges is becoming more and more complex. It’s no longer a situation wherein security forces are engaged in a straight physical or armed battle with criminal gangs or terrorist groups. The war is being fought at many levels-political, psychological, ideological and – especially in thriving democracies like India at the level of public perception as well. Unfortunately, not all of these factors are under the control of security forces. May other players dictate the choices that security forces, have to make.

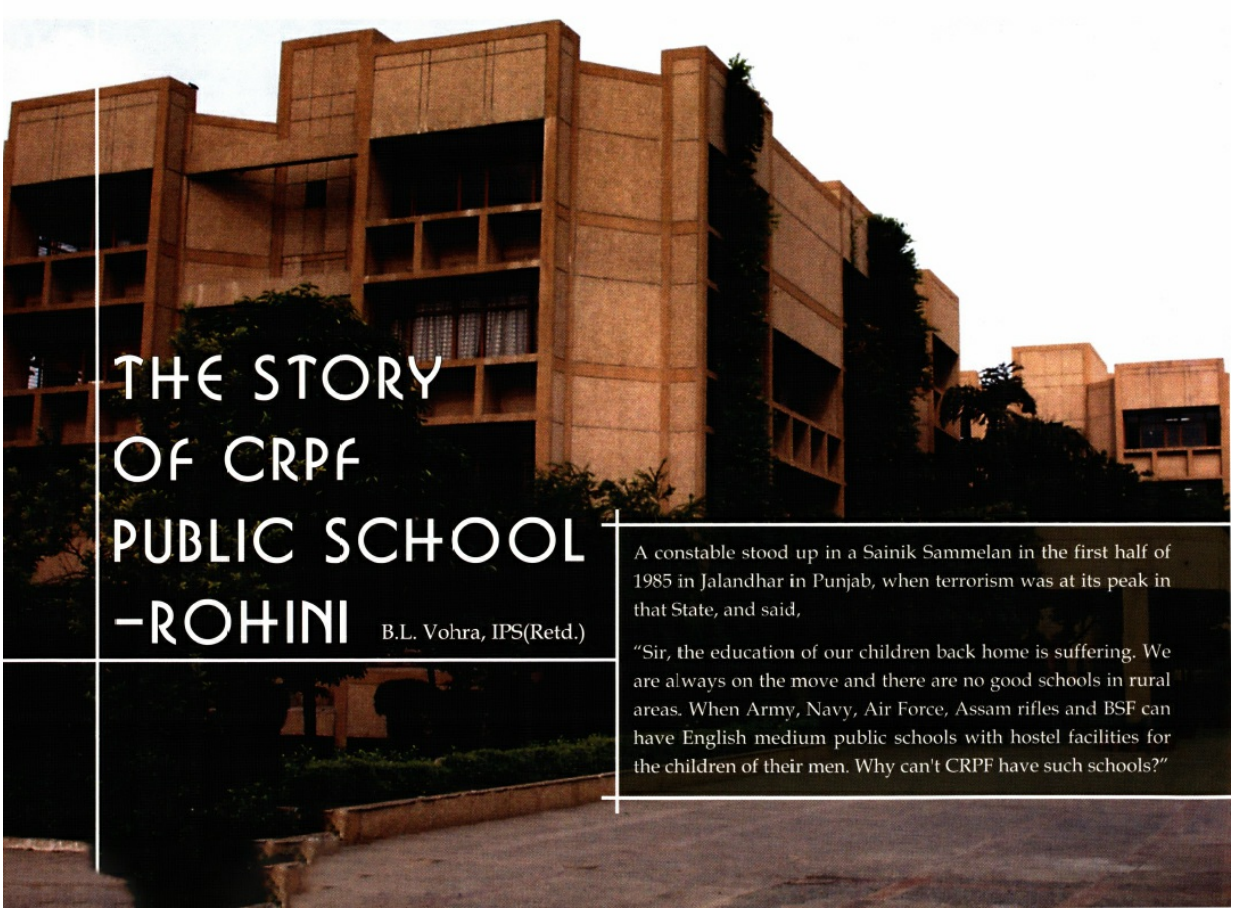
One of the major complications in this battle between law enforcement agencies and criminals has been that of the introduction of one or the other ideology, Crime has become ideological. The worst forms of terrorism or violence is carried out in the name of a cause– religious, political or social. What this does is that even hardcore criminals are able to get a few sympathizers- in those, whose causes they claim to espouse-often making it difficult for the security agencies to carry out their normal duties against these criminals. A person might be engaged in plain extortion but because he claims to be fighting a war for the poor against the state, the police personnel would earn the wrath of entire villagers if they arrest or charge sheet him.

Another dimension of this is the dilution of a clear definition of an enemy. It is easy for a policeman to describe a Pakistani terrorist as an enemy but not so clear cut when the people involved are from his own village, district or state, coming from a similar background and facing similar problems as the policeman. The enemy for the policeman might actually be lauded as a saviour his own village. This is creating new dilemmas for police forces, particularly state police. Many a time a policeman finds himself fighting against his own people, those from his own village or community. How is he react in such situations? How is he to face them afterwards? There are no easy answers for these. No wonder, state governments are increasingly resorting to asking for central forces for dealing with communal situations or even normal law and order problems. The central forces are mostly outsiders and would not be seen to have a stake in the problem.

The kind of democratic set-up we have in our country- a federal and relatively decentralized structure with badly fractured polity- and the presence of extremely active media and human rights groups only add to the complexities and dilemmas that the security forces face in their day to day work. Governments at the Centre and the states often differ on the kind of strategy to be adopted against a particular naxal or insurgent group. This is certain to lead to confusion. Worse are cases when a political party or grouping starts casting aspersions on the security forces itself because of vote bank considerations. That not just becomes highly demoralizing but also affects future operations. The police forces would like to err on the side of caution and desist from carrying out daring operations in future.

These are new challenges that our security forces would have to live with

and learn to deal with. Unfortunately, there are no clear cut do's and don'ts in dealing with these contradictions. The leaders-senior officials in these security forces-would need to set up precedents through their own exemplary behavior and show the correct way to their subordinates.



It was my job to respond to him as I was the DIG(Ops) CRPF in-charge of the entire deployment of about 40 Battalions in Punjab at that time and I was holding that Sainik Sammelan. It was a valid point but I knew that opening an English medium public school is not that easy. I told him,

"you have given a good suggestion. But the opening of such a school is not that easy. Still we will keep your suggestion in mind and try to open a school as and when possible."

After the Sainik Sammelan was over this suggestion of opening a CRPF Public School stuck with me and I decided that if I ever get a chance to open such a school, I will do it. However we were too busy in Punjab tackling terrorism at that time. After sometime I was transferred to Delhi as DIG

New Delhi Range, a job that I did for about two years, and then in 1987 I was transferred as DD (Admn.) in the Directorate.

It was here that the thought of opening a CRPF public School returned to me. I was happy to find out that my predecessor Sh. Kishan Lal and Shri R. K. Dua, then JAD (Welfare) had already done some ground work in this direction. The land had been identified at Rohini in North Delhi and further work had to be done.

As I tried to understand more about the opening of a school, it became clearer by the day that it was lot of hard work because education was a new field for us. The then DG Shri S.D.Pandey and IG(Hqs.) Shri B.J.S.Sial were equally enthusiastic about opening of such a school. And we all wanted a school of a high standard. We had to learn a lot and also to put in place a team of sincere, dedicated and hard working but officers with vision for this work.

To begin with I visited a few good schools in India to learn and adopt the best practices in our proposed school. These included Rishi Valley School in Andhra Pradesh, Assam Rifles School in Shilling and some Schools in Delhi. Simultaneously Shri K.Kesavan, the then Co 10th Bn. CRPF located in Kingsway Camp police lines of Delhi police, which was nearest to the proposed school location, was asked to do the ground work at the location. He put Shri Gurcharan Singh, the then Deputy Commandant of his unit, in charge of the work.

At the Directorate Shri Dua along with Shri S.B. Mehra, a Deputy Commandant attached for this purpose, took the charge of the work. For doing the other field, Shri M.P. Chitnis, the then CO of SDG, Shri M.Kapoor, Dy. Comdt.(works) Northern Sector and some others were assigned various duties. Lot of work was involved. Getting a Educational Society registered, recruitment of Principal and teachers, deciding on uniform, furniture and transport, the start of the school itself in the beginning of the academic year of 1989, arranging hostel facilities for some students at least to begin with all the necessary logistics etc.

Our DG took some important decisions in this matter. These were that the Principal and teachers would be selected after advertising the posts and for each interview a specialist in the subject would be associated. No relation of any CRPF personnel would be recruited as a teacher. And all the teachers and the staff would be given central government pay scales.

For the recruitment of the Principal, an advertisement on all India basis was given in the newspapers. We got a huge response. After short listing a total of about 120 candidates were interviewed by a panel headed by the DG and assisted by the then Principal of Springdale's School, New Delhi. Ultimately Shri Suraj Prakash, a promising and dynamic physics teacher of a Navug School in New Delhi was selected, Similarly for other teachers Sh. Sial and I used to hold interviews with the help of senior teachers in the subjects from the renowned institutions of Delhi. For example for selecting mathematics teacher, we took the help of the Head of the Department of Mathematics of St. Stephens College, Delhi. The most difficult selections were those of dance teachers who were asked to perform in the then conference hall of the Directorate. Some came in their colourful costumes! I know nothing about music and dance but Shri Sial was an expert and that made our task easy in selections. Such interviews had their own hilarious moments.

Other members of the team were busy doing other things and selecting items. I remember one day in the conference hall the officers lined up about a dozen uniforms for selection of a uniform for the school children. Ultimately the DG selected one set but decided that there will be no necktie as that is of snobbish value.

Simultaneously the month of March 1989 was approaching and we decided to open the school up to V^{th} standard from the year itself. We started the registration of the student for admission to KG in two tents on the school and Shri Gurcharan Singh was asked to register as many students as possible. Some came from the vicinity and some we got registered from the CRPF Group Centre with an assurance of a bus from there. No officer of the CRPF was willing to send his child to this new school as they were skeptical about its success. Somehow we were able to get some respectable numbers for the KG Class. Then the question was of interviewing the children and the parents as was the norm for good public schools. We had not appointed either the Principal or any teacher till then. On our request the Principal of Air Force Bal Bharti School, Lodi Road, sent its teachers to our school for this purpose. Shri Kesavan was asked to interview the parents. I remember teasing him regularly about interviewing young beautiful mothers for the admission of their children! And he would smile shyly with his head down as was his nature.

Admissions done we had to start the school. I asked Sh. M. Kapoor to put some prefabricated huts. And he did it. From the headquarters Sh. M.M. Prasad, my ADIG (Adm.) worked very hard to coordinate these activities along with Shri Dua. We started a hostel for about 50 students (male) at the location of 31 Bn. at Mahavir Nagar, at some distance from Rohini, and its CO Shri Lashkar Singh worked very hard to start it. A bus was arranged for the students to take them to school and bring them back.

Finally in July, 1989, about 20 years ago the CRPF public School started with a bang in prefabricated huts with an inauguration by the then DG Shri Pandey. Later we appointed two young architects, selected again after an all India advertisement and associating experts in our selection process, to design the school land NBCC, a government organization, was mandated to build it.

Of course we had our share of bouquets and brickbats for this venture. There were complaints against me particularly by name of embezzling school funds to the tunes of crores and these were sent to CBI, IB etc. by the jealous elements as generally happens in such ventures.

All the names mentioned above, and many which have not been mentioned, worked very hard to bring this dream come true. The wives of the DG, IG (Hqs) and of many other officers including my wife worked very hard in their own way and stood behind us in making this venture a success. We salute all of them for their great contribution.

Its success can be gauged from the fact that in the next year's admission in 1990 we had a recommendation for admission from the Rashtrapati Bhawan! Since then the school has been progressing by leaps and bounds. Thanks to the excellent Principal, teachers and the Directorate and their hard work. It is a matter of great joy to know to keep on hearing that children of many constables and other junior ranks, who have studied in this school, have done very well in life. Today officers also love to put their children in this school which has an imposing building and hostel for boys and girls.

And CRPF men and officers wherever they are posted know that they can send their children to their own school. In fact encouraged by the success of this school, CRPF today has two more schools one in Dwarka in New Delhi and an other in Hyderabad.

For me and many others it is a matter of great joy and satisfaction that we were able to do something for the future generations of CRPF men and

officers.

बहुआयामी भूमिका में है सीआरपीएफ

अरूण दीक्षित, प्रमुख संवाददाता,
नवभारत टाईम्स, दिल्ली

आमतौर पर यह धारणा है कि किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा उसकी सेनाएं करती है। लेकिन जहां तक भारत का संबध है –एक पत्रकार के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सेना की भूमिका अपनी जगह है पर देश को एकजुट बनाए रखने और आंतरिक हमलावरों से उसे बचाए रखने का अहम दायित्व केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ) निभा रहा हैं। देश की सीमा पर तो 1971 के बाद कोई बड़ा हमला नहीं हुआ है लेकिन देश के अंदर रोज बड़े हमले हो रहे है। उत्तर भारत, मध्य भारत, दक्षिण भारत और पूर्वोत्तर भारत सभी क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग नाम और विचारधारा वाले संगठन और लोग देश को कमजोर करने और तोड़ने की लगातार कोशिश कर रहे है। पड़ोसी देश से मदद पा रहे आतंकवादी भी अब पूरे देश में हमले कर रहे है। आज देश का एक भी प्रांत ऐसा नहीं है जहां आतंकी या अलगाववादी हिंसा नहीं फैला रहे है।

राज्य अलग-अलग, हमलावर अलग-अलग पर सब जगह मुकाबला करने वाला एक है। वह केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स। कश्मीर हो या नागालेंड, मुंबई हो या कोलकता हर वारदात के बाद राज्य सरकार मांगती है केंद्रीय मदद और भेजा जाता है सीआरपीएफ के जवानों को दुनिया के सबसे बड़े इस अर्द्धसैनिक बल की मांग अपने देश में इतनी ज्यादा है कि उसके जवानों को ट्रेनिंग का समय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। वहा दबाव और तनाव में रहकर भी अपना काम कर रहे है। हर राज्य की पुलिस की मदद के लिए वह हमेशा तैयार रहते है।



सीआरपीएफ सबसे अहम भूमिका जम्मू कश्मीर में निभा रही है। आतंकवाद से जूझ रहे इस राज्य की अपनी अपनी पुलिस इतनी सक्षम नहीं है कि वह धार्मिक कट्टरवाद से ओतप्रोत आतंकियों का मुकाबला कर सके। फिर उसकी निश्ठा पर भी सवाल उठते रहे है। आतंकवादी रणनीति के तहत पैदा किए गए विवादों के जरिए इस फोर्स को बदनाम करने का प्रयास लगातार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस संवाददाता ने स्वयं देखा है कि कश्मीर के आम जनजीवन को पटरी पर बनाए रखने में सीआरपीएफ के जवान अपनी जान की बाजी लगाते है। विपरीत परिस्थितियों में और अमानवीय हालात में रहकर भी इस फोर्स के जवान भारत का मुकुट कह जाने वाले कश्मीर को अवाम की हिफाजत में लगे रहते।



अलगाववादियों ने सुनियोजित षड्यंत्र के तहत सीआरपीएफ को बदनाम करने की मुहिम चला रखी है। वो सीआरपीएफ पर मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन का आरोप लगाते रहे है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि पूरी दुनिया में मानव अधिकारों के मामले में सीआरपीएफ का रिकार्ड सबसे अच्छा है।

दंगा, सांप्रदायिक हिंसा, जातीय आंदोलन और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में राज्य सरकारों की मदद के उद्देश्य से बनाई गयी यह फोर्स अब आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद से जूझ रही है। दक्षिण, मध्य भारत के राज्यों में पिछले कुछ सालों से नक्सलियों ने सरकारों को खुली चुनौती दे रखी है। कुछ राज्यों में तो वे समानांतर सरकार चला रहे है। राज्यों की पुलिस नक्सलियों के सामने असहाय साबित होती रही है। एकाध राज्यसरकार ने उनसे निपटने की प्रभावी कोशिश की है। लेकिन अधिकांश राज्य सीआरपीएफ के भरोसे ही नक्सलियों से लड़ रहे है। स्थिति यह बन गयी है कि नक्सली अब सीआरपीएफ को अपना सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन मान रहे है। उन्होंने पिछले सालों में गुरिल्ला युद्ध के जरिए इस फोर्स को भारी नुकसान पहुंचाया है। इस साल तो नक्सली हिंसा में बड़ी संख्या में जवान शहीद हुए है। हर नक्सल प्रभावित राज्य में सीआरपीएफ मौजूद है। साथ ही लगातार उसकी मांग भी बढ़ रही है।

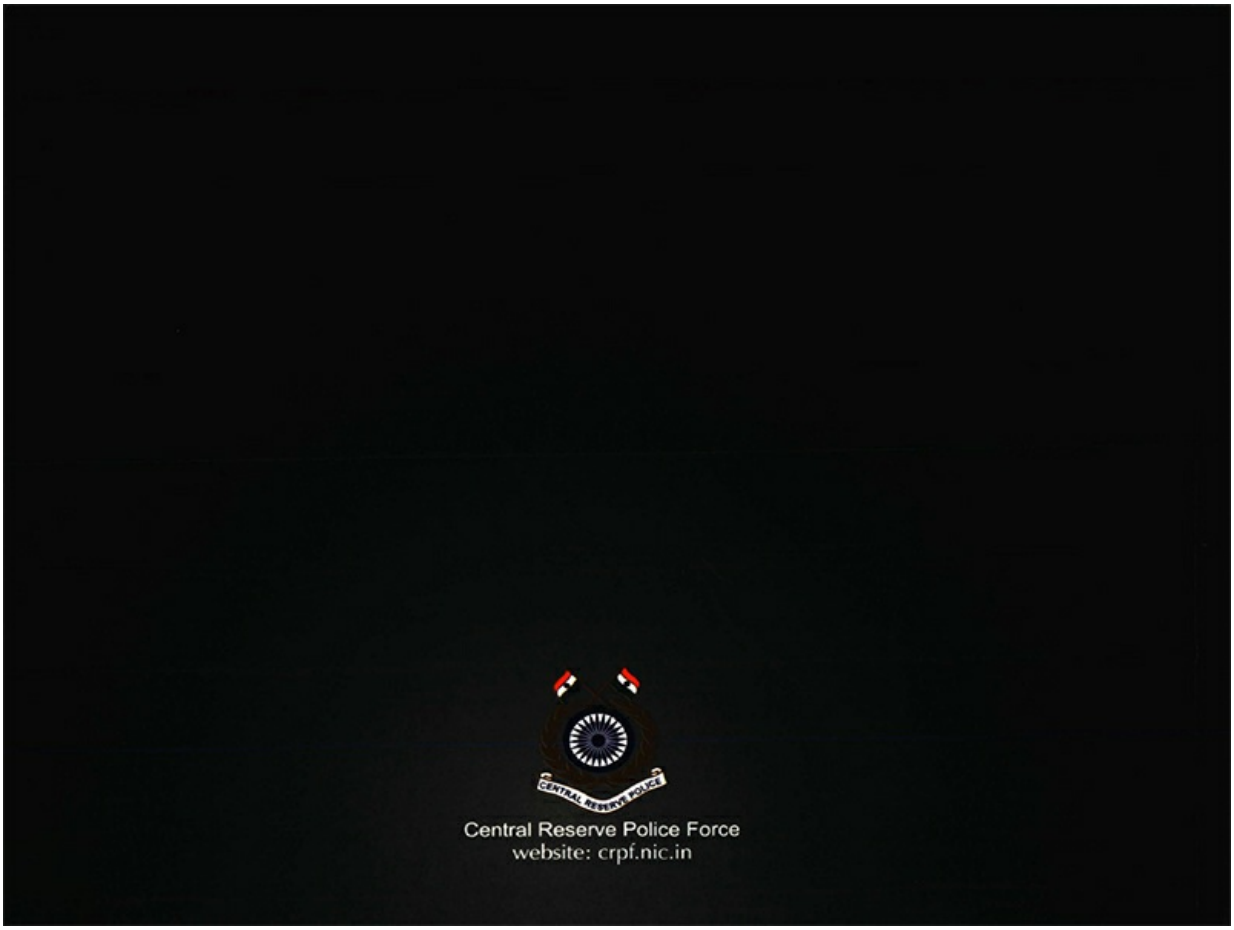


लंबे समय से अलगाववादी हिंसा से ग्रस्त पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में यूं तो सेना एवं अन्य अर्द्धसैनिक बलों को भी तैनात किया जाता रहा है। लेकिन सीआरपीएफ आज भी वहां अहम भूमिका निभा रही है।

पिछले कुछ सालों में सीआरपीएफ की एक और भूमिका सामने आयी है। यह भूमिका है लोकतंत्र की निश्पक्षता को बनाए रखने की। भारत का चुनाव आयोग निश्पक्ष चुनावों के लिए कमोबेश सीआरपीएफ पर निर्भर सा हो गया है। लोकतंत्र की सभी मर्यादाएं तोड़ने में जुटे राजनैतिक दल भी सीआरपीएफ का सहारा ढूंढ़ते नजर आते रहते है। यह एक विडंबना ही है कि सीआरपीएफ अपना काम पूरी निश्ठा से करती है। लेकिन कभी-कभी उसकी प्रशंसा करने वाले नेता ही उसको अपने पतन का कारण बताते नजर आते हैं।

वास्तविकता यह है कि सीआरपीएफ इस समय देश में बहुआयामी भूमिका निभा रही है। लेकिन उसको जो परिवेश मिलना चाहिए। वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। देश के सामने मौजूद खतरों और सीआरपीएफ की भूमिका को देखते हुए इस फोर्स को सेना के समकक्ष सुविधाएं तो दी ही जानी चाहिए।


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CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE
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